DAMAGE TO NATURE STRIP
If the nature strip has been damaged as a result of building work, the property owner or builder is responsible for repairs. Periodically utility companies that supply water, gas, electricity and telecommunications may require access to your nature strip to perform maintenance work. The utility company is responsible for reinstating the nature strip but are only required to backfill with soil and seed with grass. There is no guarantee that these utility companies will replace landscaping such as plants, gravel and mulch to match the condition prior to maintenance work. Any queries regarding these types of work should be made directly with the appropriate utility authority.

PARKING ON NATURE STRIPS
Under Council’s Local Laws parking on nature strips is prohibited and may cause damage to the services located beneath the nature strip (eg. subsidence on the nature strip). It is the responsibility of the resident to rectify any damages incurred on the nature strip including wheel ruts, trip hazards, rubbish etc.

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Wyndham City: 9742 0777
Telstra: 1800 810 443
Powercor: 132 206 or 1300 301 101
City West Water: 131 691
National Broadband Network: 1800 881 816
Gas (Tenix): 9200 8000 (Melbourne)
9931 2000 (Laverton)

TRANSLATION
To have any information in this brochure translated, contact Translating and Interpreting Services on 13 14 50 and ask to be connected to Council on 9742 0777.
WHAT IS A NATURE STRIP
Public land located between the private property and road kerb. Nature strips usually contain services such as telephone, telecommunications, gas, water, sewerage as well as power and public lighting. They are typically planted with grass and a tree.

PURPOSE OF NATURE STRIPS
• Provides a flat space for the location of waste and recycling bins
• Allows for door opening space and pedestrian, pram and wheelchair traffic between the road and footpath
• Visibility for motorists, cyclists and pedestrians at intersections or curves in the road and near driveways
• To provide ease of accessibility to service providers such as Telstra and Powercor
• Provides space for tree planting

BENEFITS OF THE NATURE STRIP
• To absorb rainwater and reduce stormwater run-off
• Enhance the natural settings of the neighbourhood through the planting of street trees
• Visually soften the effect of the harder surfaces such as road, footpath, driveway, paving, fences and buildings
• Nature strip trees can add value to your home and general wellbeing

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE NATURE STRIP?
It is the responsibility of the resident to maintain their nature strip which may include mowing, weeding and litter control. Wyndham City does not conduct maintenance on nature strips.

NATURE STRIP STREET TREE
Residents are not permitted to plant or remove street trees. The planting and maintenance of street trees is the responsibility of Wyndham City which conforms with Wyndham City’s Street Tree Policy.

ACCEPTABLE NATURE STRIP TREATMENTS
Grass is the most common and a preferable form of nature strip treatment, however the following treatments are also acceptable:
• Fine compacted gravel such as lilydale or tuscan toppings to a depth of 75mm
• Organic Mulch to a depth of 75mm
• Approved planting ensuring the following conditions are met
  > Provide at least 1 metre from the kerb free of planting to allow for opening of car doors
  > Ensure there is suitable space provided for the location and emptying of refuse and recycling bins
  > Allow for safe and suitable access to the footpath for people exiting a parked car
  > Where there is no footpath, 1.2m from the property line must be kept clear of planting to allow access for pedestrians and Australia Post
  > Plantings must not exceed 500mm in height to ensure good line of sight for motorists and pedestrians
  > Stepping stones may only be used if the surface is non-slip and at the same level as the kerb and footpath and does not pose a trip hazard

UNACCEPTABLE NATURE STRIP TREATMENTS
Examples of unacceptable nature strip treatments are as follows:
• Plants with spikes or prickles; shrubs higher than 500mm
• Hard surfaces such as concrete, or asphalt
• Irrigation systems
• Rocks, railway sleepers or any form of retaining walls or edges
• Star pickets
• Pebbles and loose gravel
• Synthetic turf
• Trip hazards