Reimagining Eumemmerring Creek

Concept Design Report

Prepared for

Melbourne Water

Australian Government

VICTORIA State Government | Energy, Environment and Climate Action

City of Casey

Melbourne Water | Reimagining Your Creek

This project is jointly funded by the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust under the Urban Rivers and Catchments Program and Melbourne Water.

Acknowledgment of Country

Urbis acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands we operate on.

We recognise that First Nations sovereignty was never ceded and respect First Nations peoples continuing connection to these lands, waterways and ecosystems for over 60,000 years.

We pay our respects to First Nations Elders, past and present.

Urbis is committed to incorporating our respect for First Nations cultures, peoples and storytelling in our work across the Country. We are proud to have partnered with Darug Nation artist, **Hayley Pigram**, and to profile her artwork - **Sacred River Dreaming**.



The river is the symbol of the Dreaming and the journey of life. The circles and lines represent people meeting and connections across time and space. When we are working in different places, we can still be connected and work towards the same goal.

WaterForGood Team:	
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Liveability and urban design	Urbis
Strategic advisory, environmental advisory, stakeholder engagement	Nation Partners
Flooding, waterways, fluvial geomorphology and integrated water management	Water Technology
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Prepared by Water4Good for Melbourne Water

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

Melbourne Water has partnered with the City of Casey and the Australian Government to reimagine Eumemmerring Creek and its surrounding open space. The creek corridor functions as both an important stormwater asset and a valued public space, linking neighbourhoods and supporting everyday movement and connection to nature.

The corridor is well used and strongly valued by the local community. Reimagining Eumemmerring Creek presents an opportunity to improve the health and function of the waterway while delivering broader community benefits. These include enhanced biodiversity and habitat, stronger active recreation connections and new spaces that support cultural, social and educational activities, while also respecting the creek's natural character and ongoing maintenance requirements.

The project is one of five sites in Melbourne Water's current 'Reimagining Your Creek' program. The program seeks to transform concrete or grassed channels and piped waterways into more naturalised creek environments, while integrating high-quality open space and supported by urban design principles. This approach demonstrates how blue infrastructure and green landscapes can work together to create resilient and inclusive places.

This concept report has been prepared by **Water4Good**, working closely with Melbourne Water and project partners to develop a practical and design-led framework to guide future planning, design development and delivery.

Melbourne Water is leading the design and delivery of this project in partnership with the City of Casey and the Australian Government, and with support from Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) and Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation. This project is jointly funded by the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust under the Urban Rivers and Catchments Program and Melbourne Water. The project is part of Melbourne Water's award-winning Reimagining Your Creek Program.

1.2 Project Objectives

The project objectives for this report are drawn *Melbourne Water's Reimagining Your Creek Program*, the *Healthy Waterways Strategy* (2018) and the *Waterway Corridor Guidelines*. Together, these documents emphasise the importance of improving waterway health, protecting and enhancing biodiversity, enabling safe and inclusive access and integrating waterways with surrounding communities and landscapes.

This project seeks to transform Eumemmerring Creek into a more naturalised and resilient corridor that functions an effective stormwater drainage infrastructure soultion while supporting high-quality public open space. The design seeks to balance environmental restoration with community access, integrate active and slower-paced movement networks along the creek edge and respond to flood behaviour.

Connection to Country principles are embedded within the design approach. It recognises that waterways as culturally significant landscapes and supports ongoing collaboration with Traditional Owners.

7 key objectives have been identified for this project, including:

- Place-based: Understand Eumemmerring Creek as a local waterway and a valued community place. The design responds to site conditions, how the creek is used, and input from stakeholders.
- Naturalised and sustainable: Improve the health of the creek by reinstating more natural forms and strengthening riparian vegetation. This supports habitat, water quality and long-term resilience, in line with Healthy Waterways Strategy outcomes.
- Holistic and integrated: Design the creek corridor as part of the wider open space network. Improve connections along the creek by linking surrounding neighbourhoods and paths, in accordance with the Waterway Corridor Guidelines.
- Clear and innovative: Use practical, design-led solutions that work with the creek's hydraulic behaviour and safety requirements, while improving the overall experience of the corridor.
- Relevant and Inclusive: Provide safe, accessible and welcoming spaces that cater to a diverse range of users, ages and abilities, supporting equitable access to waterways as promoted by the Reimagining Your Creek Program.
- Healthy and active: Encourage everyday walking, pausing and social interaction through a simple and legible network of paths and places.
- Simple, robust and engaging: Create a landscape that feels natural to the creek setting and can be maintained over time, without unnecessary complexity.



2 Context & Site Analysis



2.1 Regional Catchment Context

Eumemmerring Creek, a tributary of Dandenong Creek in Melbourne's south east, begins in the foothills near Narre Warren North and flows through a mix of urban and industrial areas before joining Dandenong Creek and eventually discharging into Port Phillip Bay via the Patterson River system. The catchment's geology is predominantly Quaternary alluvium and sediment deposits over older Silurian and Devonian bedrock, with basalt and clay common in the upper reaches.

Dandenong Catchment is one of the most urbanised in Greater Melbourne, home to an estimated 1.57 million people and projected to grow to 2.25 million by 2050. Water quality is generally high in the upper catchment but declines downstream due to agriculture, urban development and stormwater pollution. Many of the larger waterways have been straightened or concrete lined, reducing habitat diversity and ecological function.

Since European settlement, Eumemmerring Creek has been heavily modified for flood conveyance and stormwater management, and the surrounding urbanisation has influenced its flow regimes and environmental health.

The Dandenong Catchment, which includes Eumemmerring Creek, lies on the traditional lands of the Wurundjeri and Bunurong peoples, who hold deep cultural knowledge, stories, custodial responsibilities and expertise that have sustained the health of Country for millennia. This portion of the creek and project site is located on Bunurong Country





2.2 Site Context

The project extent includes the Eumemmerring Creek corridor between Doveton Avenue and Power Road in Melbourne's south-east. It is a highly modified waterway used for stormwater and flood management. It includes a wide trapezoidal floodway for high flows and an underground pipe for low flows. Vegetation is sparse and largely mown grass with scattered native and exotic trees, limited habitat and some weed presence.

The site includes *Floodplain Riparian Woodland* (EVC 56) and *Plains Grassy Woodland* (EVC 55). The land is generally flat at around 10 metres above sea level, with higher ground to the north and east rising to about 80 metres and directing runoff into the creek.

DEECA mapping identifies the creek corridor as having higher habitat and biodiversity value than the surrounding residential areas.

The project area spans Public Park and Recreation, General Residential and Industrial zones. Public facilities are limited, and access to the creek is restricted by the steep channel. A shared path runs along the eastern bank to begin then swaps to the western side. This path also forms part of the wider Eumemmerring to Lysterfield shared user trail. The corridor is bordered by residential properties on one side and industrial or open space uses on the other. Rail and bus services are also available nearby, but most users drive to the site.



2.3 Landscape Context

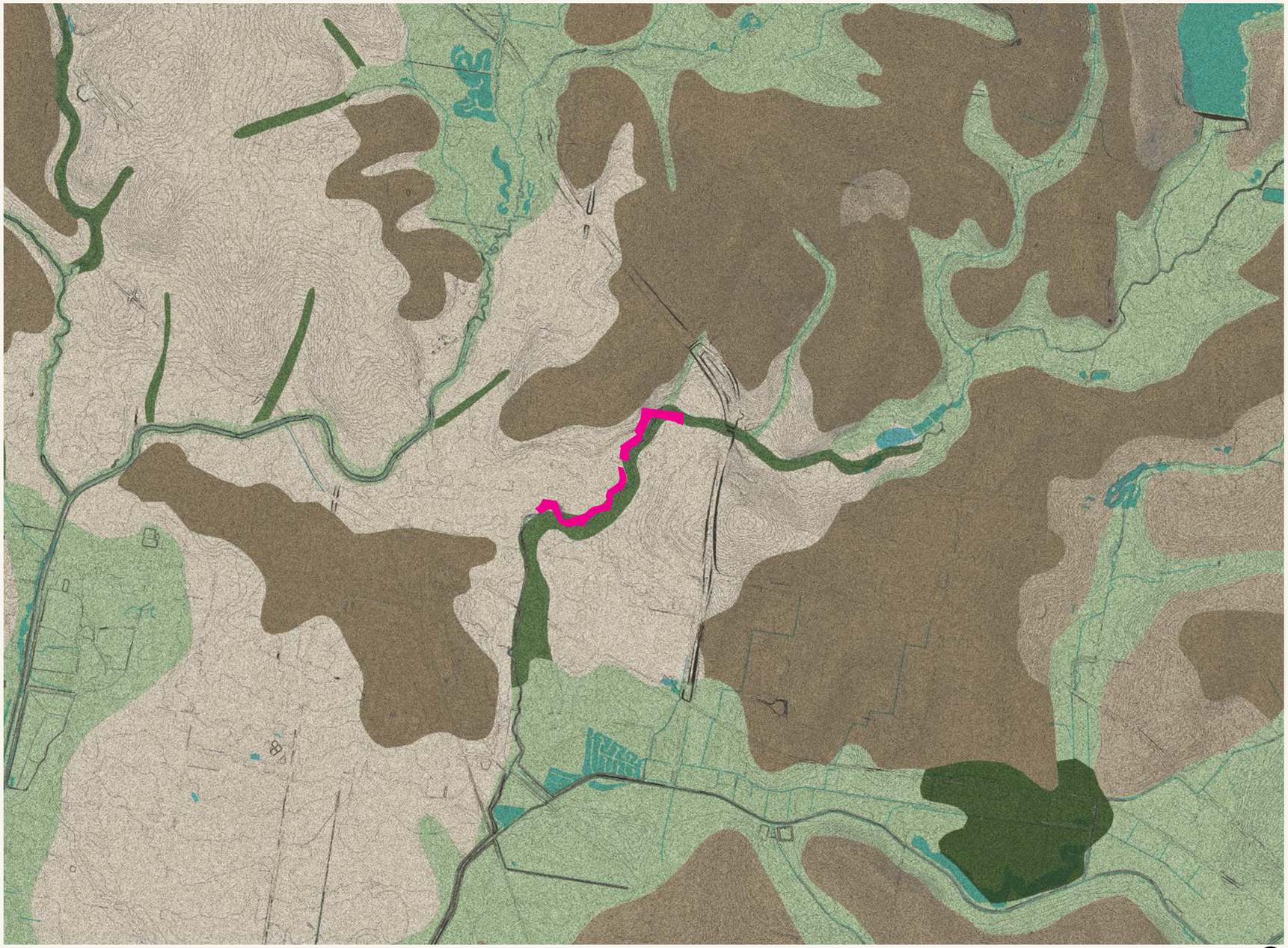
Surrounding Context

The site is located within a gently sloping creek corridor, with land gradually falling towards the Eumemmerring Creek channel.

In this part of Melbourne's south east, the landscape is generally low-lying and gently undulating. Historically, Eumemmerring Creek and its tributaries have shaped a shallow valley through the area. This has created a mix of higher ground, gentle slopes and flatter floodplain areas that influence how water moves through the site and where vegetation establishes.

Vegetation along Eumemmerring Creek reflects the woodland and riparian landscapes typical of the region. Historically, *Plains Grassy Woodland* (EVC 55) and *Grassy Woodland* (EVC 175) occurred across the higher ground and slopes, with scattered trees over native grasses and groundcovers. Closer to the creek and in lower areas, *Floodplain Riparian Woodland* (EVC 56) was present, forming denser vegetation along the water's edge. This vegetation helped stabilise banks, slow runoff and provide habitat for local wildlife.

The site soils area underlain by alluvial and clay-based soils associated with the creek and floodplain. Vegetation reflects differences in moisture, sun exposure and periodic inundation, with drier upper slopes supporting open woodland and wetter areas along the creek supporting denser riparian planting.



LEGEND

- Site Location
- Contours
- Local Water Bodies

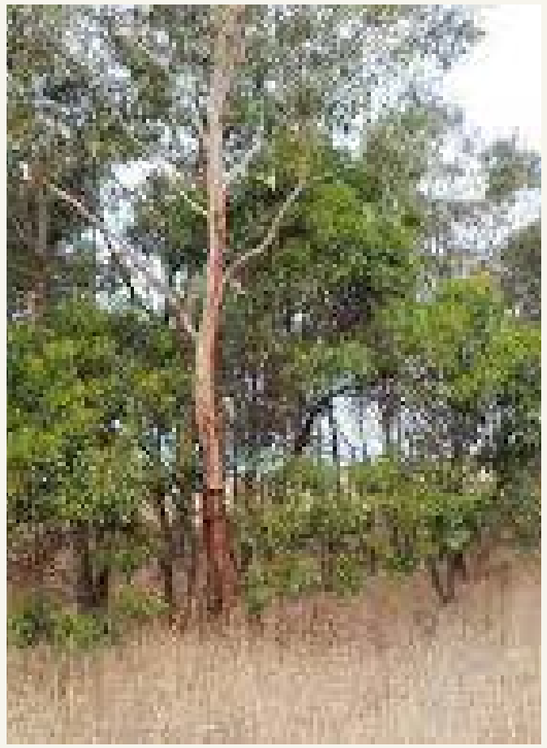
Pre-Clearing Vegetation Communities

- EVC 55: Plains Grassy Woodland
- EVC 56: Floodplain Riparian Woodland
- EVC 175: Grassy Woodland
- EVC 85: Swampy Riparian Woodland

2.4 Regional Ecological Communities

By incorporating a largely endemic species listing for the site's landscape, we aim to strengthen existing ecological connections and broaden familiarity with the area's original vegetation communities and character of the landscape.

Where possible, species will be selected from within these communities across the scheme with only specialised planting used for locations unsuitable to their conditions or where infrastructure requires certain typologies. Where endemic species aren't chosen, priority will be given to species native to the wider Melbourne area.



EVC 55: Plains Grassy Woodland

Plains Grassy Woodland is a native vegetation community occurring on flat or gently undulating plains, typically on fertile soils. It is characterised by scattered eucalypts over a grassy understorey dominated by native grasses and herbs.



EVC 56: Floodplain Riparian Woodland

Floodplain Riparian Woodland is found along rivers and floodplains that are subject to periodic inundation. It features eucalypts adapted to flooding, with a ground layer of grasses, sedges and rushes. This community plays a key role in stabilising riverbanks, improving water quality and providing habitat corridors for wildlife.



EVC 175: Grassy Woodland

Grassy Woodland occurs on gently undulating landscapes with well-drained soils. It is defined by an open canopy of eucalypts above a diverse grassy and herbaceous understorey. This vegetation community supports native fauna, contributes to landscape connectivity and retains high ecological value where remnants persist.

2.5 Existing Site Overlays

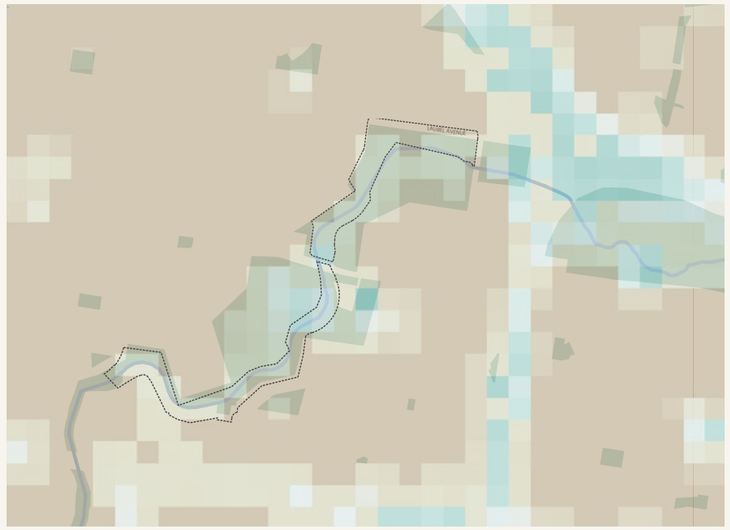


Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC's)

The site primarily sits within two EVCs of the Gippsland Plain; EVC 56 Floodplain Riparian Woodland and EVC 55 Plains Grassy Woodland.

Species are reccommended to be selected from within these vegetation communities, so as to best support local biodiversity, and ensure long-term planting success and climate resilience.

- EVC 56: Floodplain Riparian Woodland
- EVC 55: Plains Grassy Woodland
- EVC 175: Grassy Woodland



Habitat Value

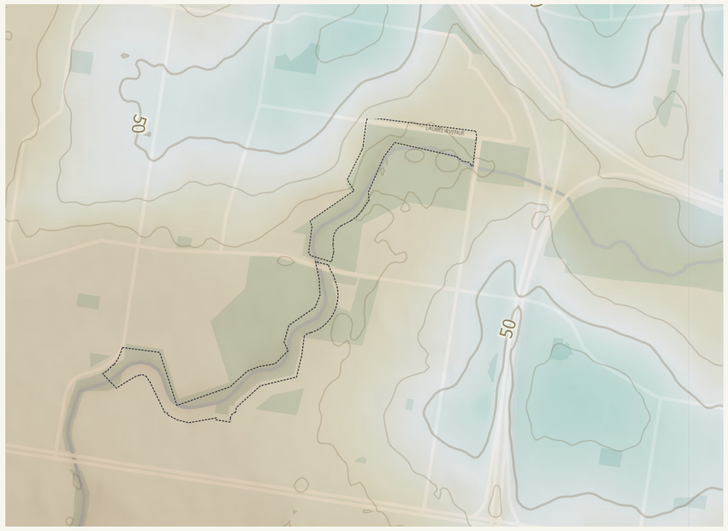
Habitat Value, ranked by DEECA, determines which areas in Victoria are more able to support a high number of species, or an important place for rare species. The identification and protection of these areas is critical to retaining habitat. Eumemmerring Creek has a higher Habitat Value rank compared to the surrounding residential area and is an important connector to the broader creek network.

High Value — Low Value



Planning Zones

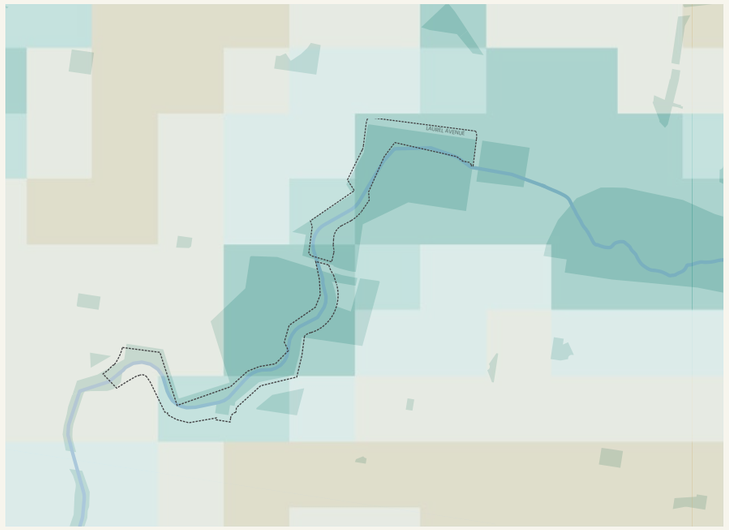
The primary planning zones within the project site are PPRZ - Public Park and Recreation Zone, GRZ - General Residential Zone, and INZ - Industrial Zone. The liveability study aims to connect these residential zones to both Eumemmerring Creek, and surrounding PPRZ zones.



Topography

The topography within the site extents remains relatively level around 10m above sea level, with higher points existing to the north and east of the site to around 80m above sea level. This surrounding topography will inform the flow of water in the catchment area, as well as Integrated Water Management strategies from surrounding infrastructure and assets.

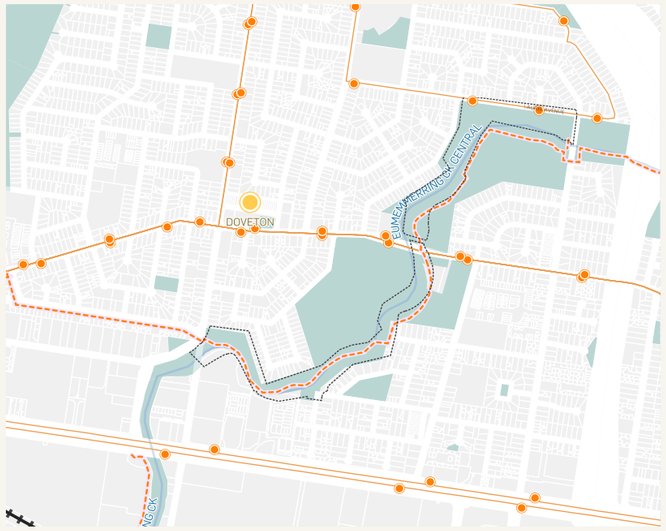
10m 80m



Biodiversity Value Rank

The Biodiversity Value Rank, developed by DEECA, identifies areas that would best benefit biodivserity, should they be revegetated. Eumemmerring Creek is identified as an area of high to very high biodiversity value rank, whereby the renaturalisation of the waterway is deemed to have the highest benefit to local biodiversity.

very low value very high value



Transport Connections

The shared user path along the western bank of Eumemmerring Creek is the primary connection through the site, however the creek itself currently acts as a barrier to movement from east to west. Rail connections to the south of the site along the Dandenong & Cranbourne Line, as well as bus routes throughout priamry residential streets surrounding the creek form an accessible connection via public transport to and from the area.

Bus route & stop

Train line % station

Eumemmerring Creek Trail

2.6 Site History & Appreciation

HISTORICAL CONDITION (PRE-URBANISATION)

Catchment land use	Natural grassy woodlands, riparian forest, and wetlands; managed by Bunurong/Boon Wurrung people through cultural practices.
Riparian vegetation	Dense native vegetation (river red gums, wattles, tea trees) along banks; continuous habitat corridors.
Hydrology – flow regime	Natural seasonal flows with winter/spring peaks and summer/autumn lows; connected to floodplain wetlands.
Channel form	Meandering channel with pools, riffles, and vegetated banks providing habitat diversity.
Water quality	Clear, filtered by intact riparian vegetation and wetlands; low nutrient and sediment loads.
Biodiversity	Rich diversity of native fish, frogs, waterbirds, and macroinvertebrates; healthy aquatic food webs.
Floodplain connectivity	Regular overbank flows recharged wetlands and billabongs; floodplain stored water and nutrients.
Wetland systems	Seasonal wetlands and billabongs on both sides of the creek supported aquatic plants, frogs, and waterbirds.
Cultural connections	Strong, ongoing connection for Traditional Owners; waterways central to cultural practices, food, and stories.



Historical aerial photograph of the study area c. 1945 (DEECA 2025b) overlayed in sepia onto current aerial shown in grey

CURRENT CONDITION

Catchment land use	Highly urbanised with residential, industrial, and transport corridors; fragmented open space and remnant vegetation.
Riparian vegetation	Patchy native vegetation; many sections dominated by exotic grasses and weeds; some revegetation works underway.
Hydrology – flow regime	Altered flow regime with frequent high flows after rain due to stormwater runoff; reduced floodplain connectivity.
Channel form	Many sections straightened, widened, or lined; reduced in stream habitat complexity.
Water quality	Often turbid with elevated nutrients, litter, and pollutants from urban stormwater.
Biodiversity	Lower diversity and abundance of native species; some habitat for birds and frogs remains, but aquatic health is reduced.
Floodplain connectivity	Wetlands largely absent; some constructed stormwater basins with limited ecological function.
Wetland systems	Seasonal wetlands and billabongs on both sides of the creek supported aquatic plants, frogs, and waterbirds.
Cultural connections	Strong, ongoing connection for Traditional Owners; waterways central to cultural practices, food, and stories.



Current aerial photograph of the study area (Nearmaps 2025)

2.7 Stage 1 - Site Conditions

Existing Creek Condition

Stage 1 covers the most heavily engineered section of Eumemmerring Creek. This section currently includes an underground pipe, a concrete drop structure and a grassed trapezoidal overland flow channel. These elements are designed to move stormwater efficiently but leave little room for the creek to function as a natural waterway or a place people can engage with.

For much of the year, the underground pipe keeps water out of sight. This limits visible flow and reduces natural creek processes. The concrete drop structure also creates an abrupt change in water level, which contributes to local scour and interrupts movement of water and habitat through the site. Similarly, the grassed trapezoidal channel offers little habitat and reinforces a strongly managed, drainage-focused character.

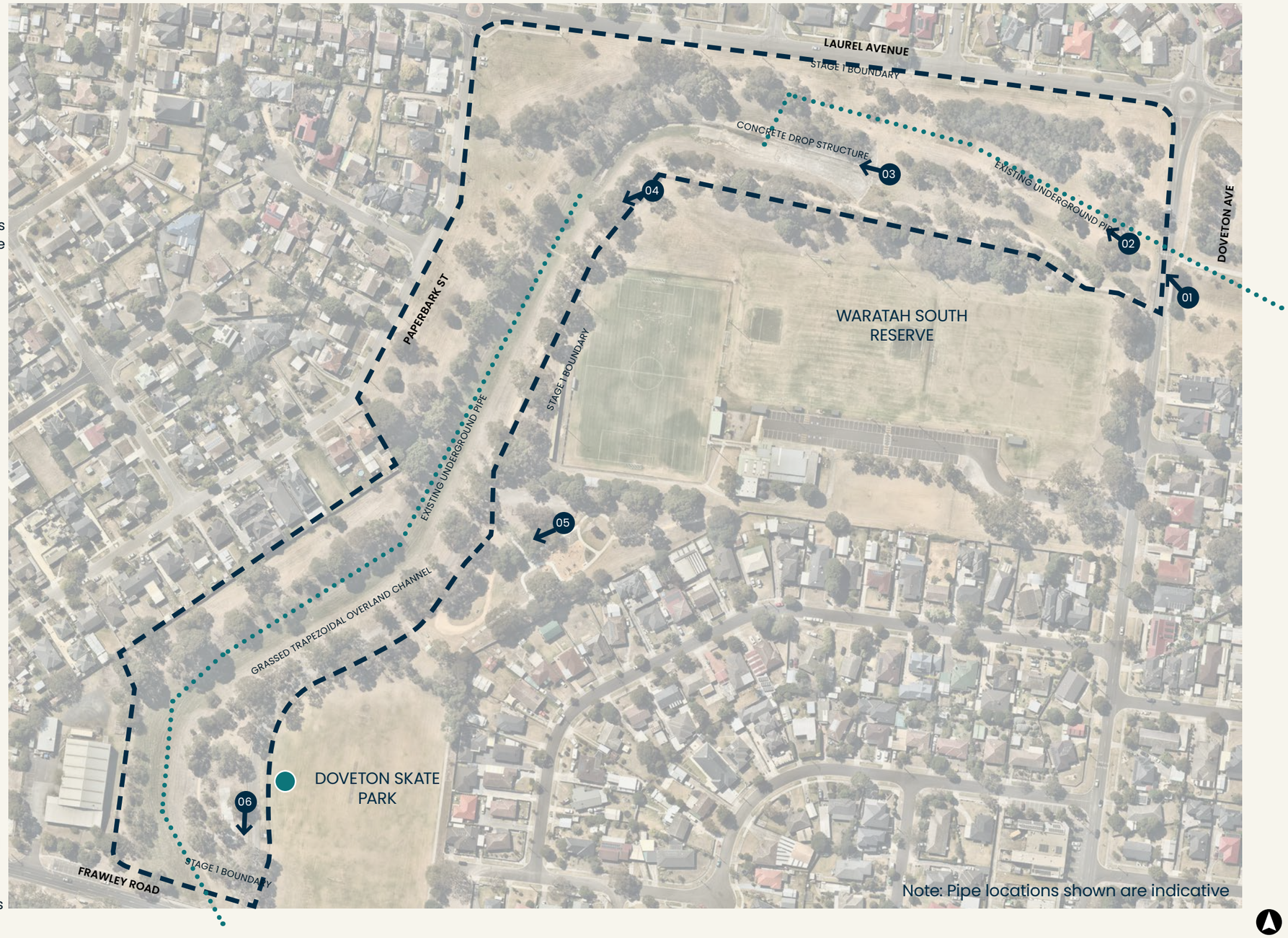
Overall, this section operates as drainage infrastructure rather than a creek.

Recommended Rehabilitation Approach

Stage 1 focuses on converting this section into a visible and legible creek channel.

Key actions include:

- Removing of the underground pipe, where feasible, and daylighting the creek to restore surface flows
- Remove the concrete drop structure to allow a more naturalised transition of water levels
- Re-shaping the trapezoidal channel to create a naturalised creek form. A compound channel form creates a defined low-flow channel and while also catering for wider flood capture
- Bank stabilisation using soft engineering measures such as jute matting and dense planting
- Initial riparian revegetation using native species to improve bank stabilisation, habitat and visual quality
- Retention of existing trees, with opportunities to reuse felled material as habitat or play elements



Note: Pipe locations shown are indicative



Image 1 Laurel Avenue existing entrance and gravel path 01



Image 2 Existing grass channel off Laurel Avenue 02



Image 3 Concrete drop structure 03



Image 4 Existing grass channel AND INFORMAL CROSSING 04



Image 5 Existing road adjacent to playground 05



Image 6 Existing Frawley rd crossing and bridge 06

2.8 Stage 2 - Site Conditions

Existing Creek Condition

Stage 2 includes sections of Eumemmerring Creek that remain partly engineered, with an underground pipe and a grassed trapezoidal overland flow channel. While these sections are less constrained than Stage 1, they continue to function primarily as drainage rather than as a natural creek or community space.

Water is largely out of sight, and the trapezoidal channel limits variation in flow and available habitat. Vegetation is mostly managed grass, with little shrub or ground-layer planting along the banks. Bank condition varies, with some areas showing signs of erosion during higher flows.

Recommended Rehabilitation Approach

Stage 2 builds on the changes introduced in Stage 1, with a focus on gradually improving creek function and public use.

Key actions include:

- Removal or modification of underground pipe sections, and where feasible to increase visibility of water
- Naturalisation of the trapezoidal channel to improve creek form and flow diversity
- Targeted revegetation to establish a stronger riparian structure and reduce grass dominance
- Localised erosion treatment using natural elements like rocks and planting
- Integration of paths, safe access zones and informal crossings to support community use
- Delivery of cultural interpretation and collaboration spaces informed by ongoing engagement with cultural representatives and Traditional Owners

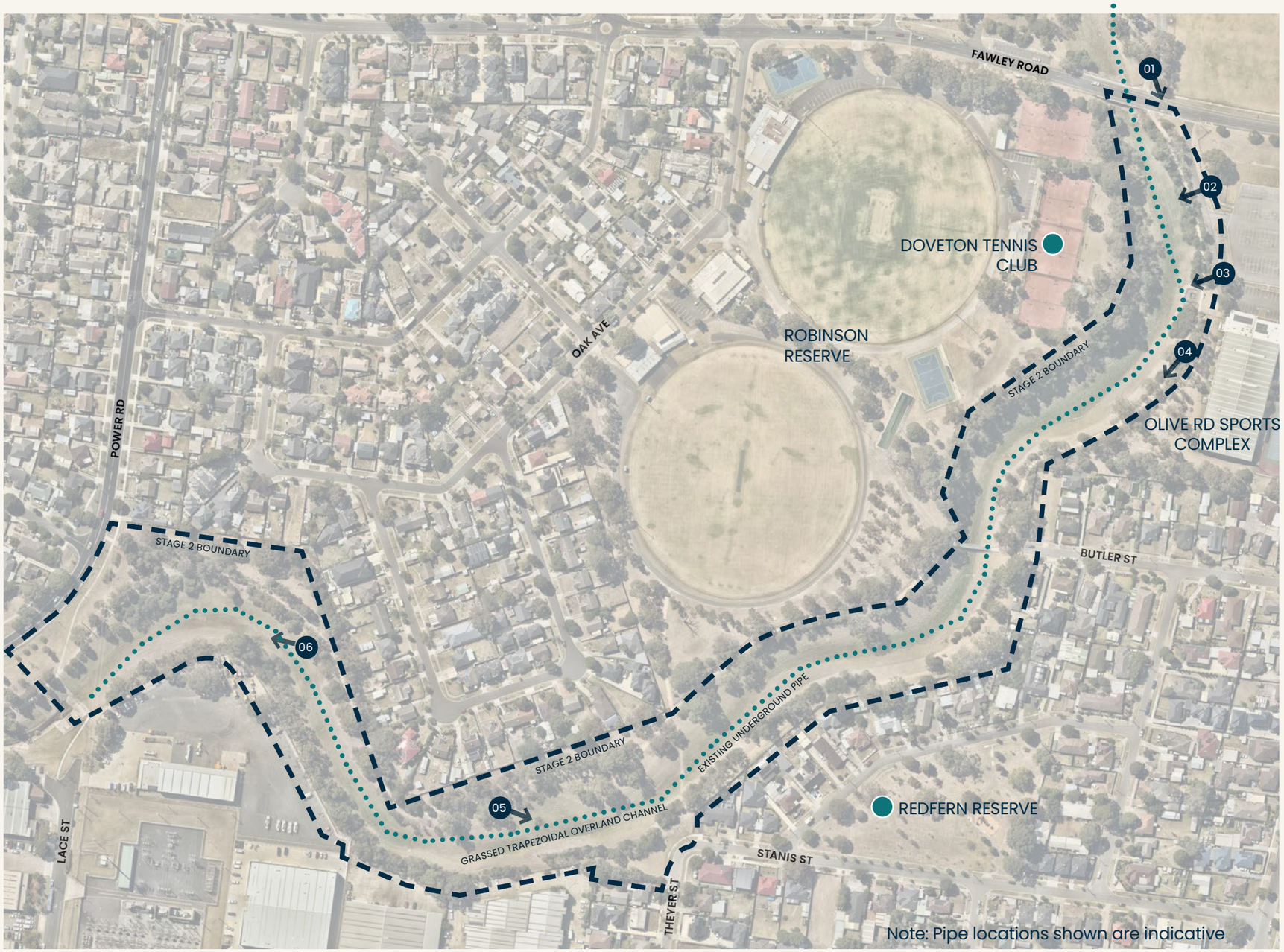




Image 7 Fawley Road entry poin 01



Image 8 Key viewline across the creek 02



Image 9 Vegetated area adjacent to Olive Rd Sports Complex 03



Image 10 Existing observation deck 04



Image 11 Existing path adjacent to Robinson Reserve 05



Image 12 Existing grass channel 06

3 Engagement

3.1 Summary

Community and stakeholder engagement has been central to the development of the Reimagining Eumemmerring Creek concept design. Melbourne Water led a comprehensive engagement program in collaboration with our project partners to inform early 'vision' thinking, test emerging ideas and ensure the concept reflects community values.

Engagement was undertaken with local council, delivery partners, a Community Advisory Group and the broader community. Feedback was gathered progressively and used to shape the emerging concept design.

Traditional Owners

The project acknowledges the Bunurong people as Traditional Owners. The Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation is preparing a Cultural Values Assessment, while a Complex Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is also required to guide design and construction.

The assessment undertaken by Water4Good on behalf of Melbourne Water determined that, due to the underlying geomorphology of the site and the historical alignment and significance of Eumemmerring Creek, a Complex Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is required for the project under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006.

A Complex CHMP involves a structured process to identify, assess and manage Aboriginal cultural heritage within the project area. This includes further investigations, consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Party and the development of management measures to avoid or minimise impacts on cultural heritage. The outcomes of the CHMP will inform future design development, construction planning and on-ground works to ensure cultural heritage is appropriately protected and respected. Ongoing engagement with the Bunurong Land Council will continue as the project progresses, ensuring cultural knowledge, values and advice are embedded in both the design and delivery of Reimagining Eumemmerring Creek.

Engagement approach

The engagement program was delivered in two phases and supported by Community Advisory Group workshops.

Phase 1: Share your vision: We asked what do you love about the creek, your ideas for improvement and any issues. We used the feedback to develop an initial concept design for the creek's transformation.

Phase 2: Testing the concept design and gathering feedback on priorities and outcomes. Community Advisory Group workshops provided more in depth discussion and helped translate community values into guiding principles for the project. Targeted engagement with culturally and linguistically diverse communities was undertaken across both phases to ensure a broad range of perspectives informed the project.

Phase 1 Engagement - Sharing Your Vision

Activities included surveys, pop-ups, letterbox drops, social media campaigns and stakeholder discussions.
Overall key themes from engagement:

- Flooding as a key concern in some locations.
- Strong support for healthier greenery, increased native planting and improved habitat.
- Interest in educational signage about local ecology, culture and wildlife.
- Safety concerns related to rubbish, informal gathering areas and limited lighting.

Community Advisory Group Workshop 1 – 'Shaping principles'
The first Community Advisory Group workshop was held to explore community values in more depth and to help shape a shared set of guiding principles for the project. Participants discussed well-being, safety, accessibility, biodiversity, education and recreation, and how these should be balanced along the creek corridor. The outcomes of these workshops informed the project vision and guiding principles presented in Section 4 of this report, ensuring they are grounded in lived experience and community priorities.

Phase 2 Engagement – 'Testing the concept design'

Phase 2 engagement built on Phase 1 by presenting the draft concept design and inviting feedback on how well it responded to earlier input. This phase focused on priorities such as safety, access, amenity, environmental outcomes and long term care.

Phase 2 engagement helped confirm community support for the overall direction of the concept design and guided refinements to improve safety, accessibility and everyday usability.

Community Advisory Group Workshop 2 – 'Refining the Concept Design'
The second Community Advisory Group (CAG) workshop was convened to confirm the final design principles and to seek detailed feedback on the draft concept design for Reimagining Eumemmerring Creek. The workshop provided an opportunity to test how well the concept responded to earlier engagement and to identify any remaining issues or opportunities prior to finalisation. Following a presentation of the draft concept design, participants shared initial thoughts, questions and areas for clarification. Discussion focused strongly on safety, accessibility, maintenance and long term management, particularly in relation to water access, path design and everyday use of the creek corridor.

Phase 3 Engagement - 'Closing the loop'

The third, and final, phase of engagement will focus on closing the loop with the community. This phase will involve sharing the refined concept design and clearly demonstrating how feedback from Phase 1, Phase 2 and the Community Advisory Group has informed the final outcomes. The engagement will provide the community with an opportunity to see the cumulative impact of their involvement and understand how the project will progress into future stages.

Engagement Timeline

Phase 1 Engagement – 'Understanding values and issues'

(August to September 2025)

Activities included:

- Community Engagement Period (including an online survey, community pop ups along the creek and targeted discussions)
- Community Advisory Group Workshop 1

Phase 2 Engagement – 'Testing the concept design'

(March 2026)

Activities included:

- Community Engagement Period (including an online survey and targeted discussions
- Community Advisory Group Workshop 2

Phase 3 Engagement – 'Closing the loop'

(Current)

Activities included:

- Share the Concept Design Report with the community
- Community Advisory Group Workshop 3

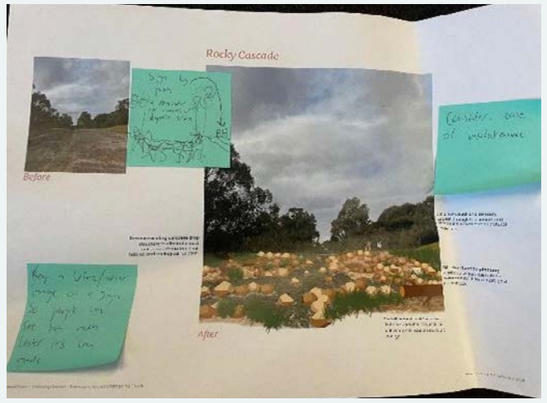
3.2 ‘We did’ – Responding to community feedback

This table presents the ‘Top 10 Community Priorities’, drawing on feedback from Phase 2 engagement. It summarises the key themes raised by the community and outlines how each has been considered and applied in the project’s concept design.

We heard...	***We did...***
Water Safety Safety in low-flow and flood conditions is a priority, particularly for children, families and culturally diverse communities.	The project follows the Royal Lifesaving Society Australia’s Guidelines for Inland Waterway Safety, and best practice standards outlined in Melbourne Water’s Constructed Waterway Design Manual. The Manual sets out the importance of managing aquatic safety risks and the safety of people around waterways, particularly during flood events, ensuring this is the main focus of waterway design. Safety measures identified in the Manual, including the use of vegetation to restrict access to higher risk areas and mitigate safety issues will be further considered during the detailed design stage. A site-wide signage strategy that will include universal symbols has been considered (refer page 45).
Flood behaviour and resilience The community wants confidence that the design accounts for frequent flooding events and does not worsen flood impacts	Comprehensive flood modelling and a peer review process is undertaken at various stages of project design to ensure that there is no increased flood risk to the local community, including upstream and downstream of the project. As part of the normal design process, a safety review has been incorporated into the concept design, with a further review to be undertaken during the detailed design stage.
Safe and accessible creek crossings Crossings at key locations that can be used by prams, bikes and wheelchairs are important	Existing crossings at Doveton Avenue, Frawley Road, Butler Street and Lace Street will be retained and protected during construction and remain connected to the shared path network. Potential locations for new crossings have been identified near the soccer club (Stage 1) and near Stanis Street (Stage 2), subject to future feasibility and detailed design.
Inclusive and accessible paths Paths should be wide, trip-free, durable and easy to use	Existing paths are owned and maintained by Council, and this feedback has been shared for consideration. New paths proposed as part of the project are designed to meet Australian Standards for access and mobility. Consideration of CPTED, connection to destination and activation points has also been incorporated into the design.
Lighting and personal safety Lighting is needed to improve perceived safety while minimising ecological impacts	This feedback will be shared with local Council to consider in accordance with their lighting policy.
Amenity Seating, shade, toilets, BBQ’s and water fountains - facilities to support everyday use and longer stays.	The concept design includes additional seating and increased natural shade from tree planting. Feedback regarding BBQs, picnic settings, toilets and water fountains will be shared with Council for their consideration.
Rubbish, illegal dumping and maintenance Increased rubbish bin provisions, control of access into the creek, and clear maintenance responsibilities	This feedback has been provided to the Melbourne Water maintenance team, and will be shared with Council to consider. Melbourne Water and Council will enter into a formal shared maintenance agreement following construction, that clearly sets out responsibilities for each organisation.

We heard...	***We did...***
Family-friendly and child-safe design Spaces should enable and support safe play and exploration.	The concept design includes spaces that consider safety and are child friendly. This includes nature-based exploration of ephemeral creek areas (that only carry water during and immediately following rain events), durable paths, and accompanying safety signage. As part of the normal design process, a safety review has been incorporated into the concept design. A further review will be undertaken during the detailed design stage
Environmental and cultural education Learning about ecology and culture is important.	A signage strategy has been considered as part of the concept design (refer page 47) to support wayfinding, education and interpretation. The project team will work to engage with Traditional Owners during the project, including opportunities for involvement and collaboration.
Long-term stewardship Care and accountability should continue after construction.	Melbourne Water will be responsible for on-going maintenance of the waterway. Council will continue to be responsible for the adjacent open space. This will be formalised in a maintenance agreement. Melbourne Water and Council will continue to support and work with interested local community and environmental groups.









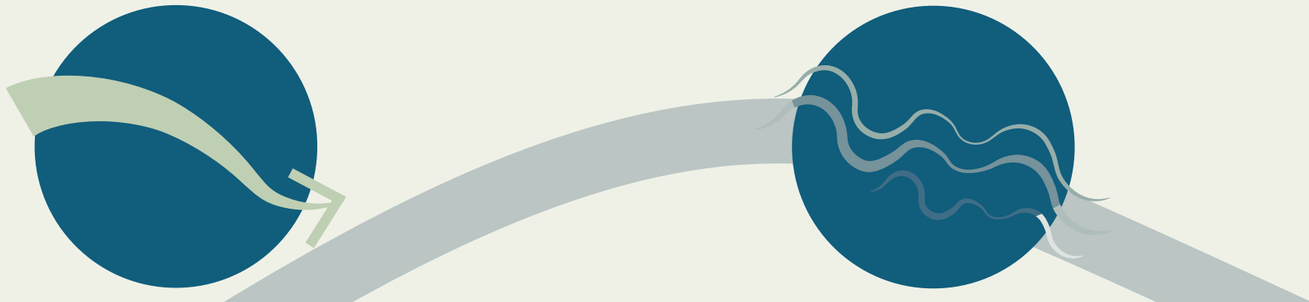
Photos from Community Advisory Group Workshop - September 2025 and February 2026

4 Vision & Principles



4.1 Vision

Eumemmerring Creek will be restored as a healthier and more natural waterway, functioning as a connected corridor for both people and wildlife.



Current State

At present, Eumemmerring Creek offers a largely uniform environment for both people and wildlife:

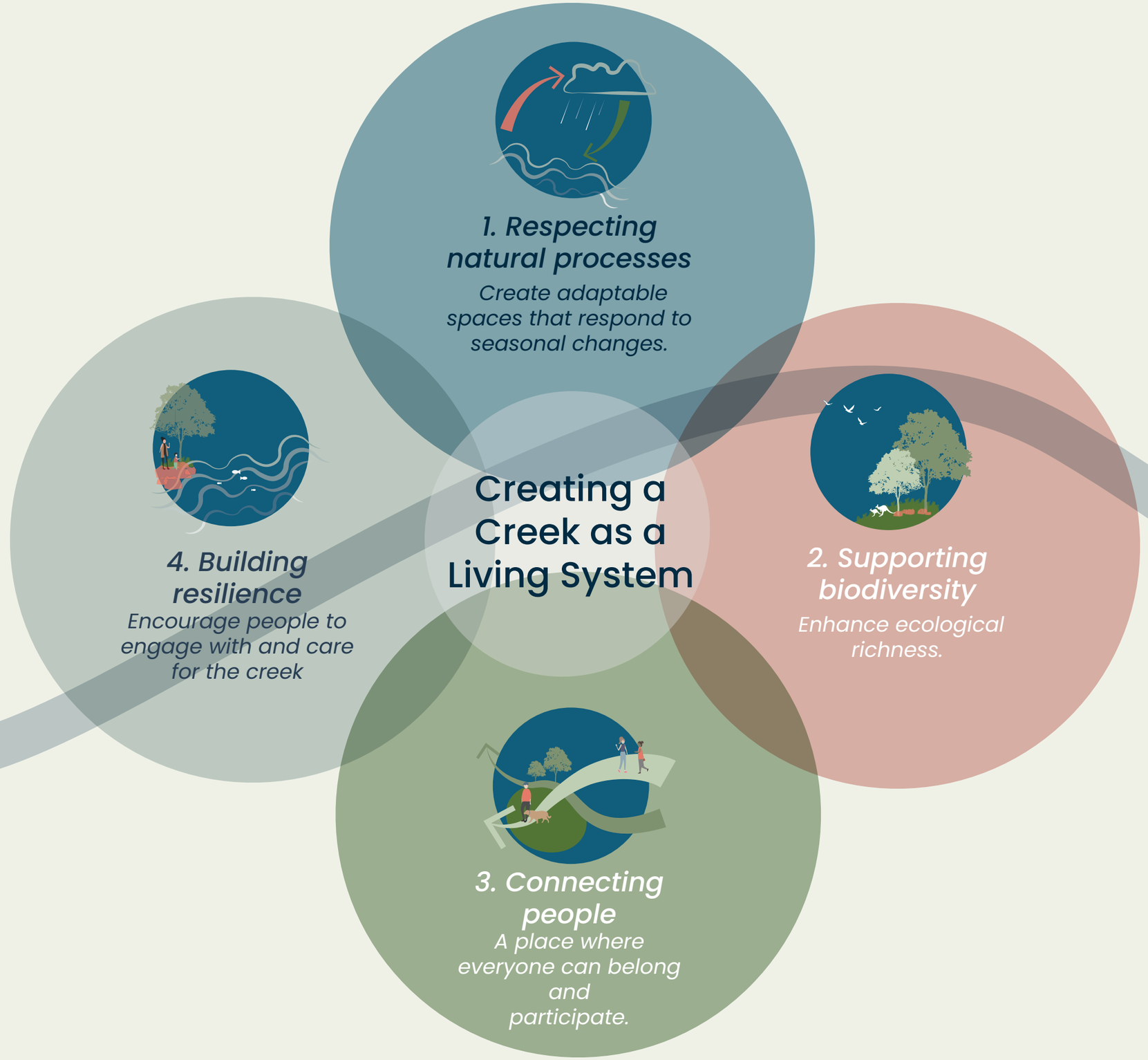
- Water flows through grassed channels at irregular intervals and fills during heavy rainfall events.
- Neatly mown grass extends from the channel to the edge and, in some areas, to neighbouring property boundaries.
- Shade is limited beyond the designated walking path.
- Movement is confined to the top of the bank, following the line of the channel.
- There are few places that encourage exploration, interaction, or varied experiences.

Future Vision

The proposed concept will create a creek corridor with greater diversity and opportunities for engagement:

- A slower waterway with additional low flow channels and pooling areas that vary in width and form.
- Open areas combined with varied planting to provide shade, habitat, and natural screening.
- User connections that encourage exploration, lingering, relaxation, and varied ways of experiencing the creek.
- A more varied creek environment supported by improved infrastructure, enhanced biodiversity, and opportunities for education.

4.2 Principles



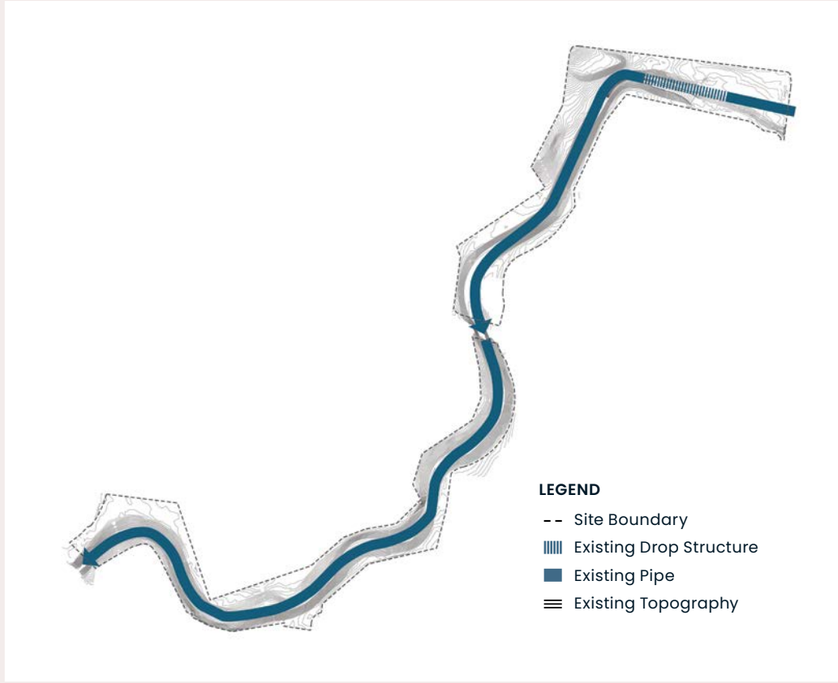
5 Landscape Concept Design



5.1 Key moves diagrams

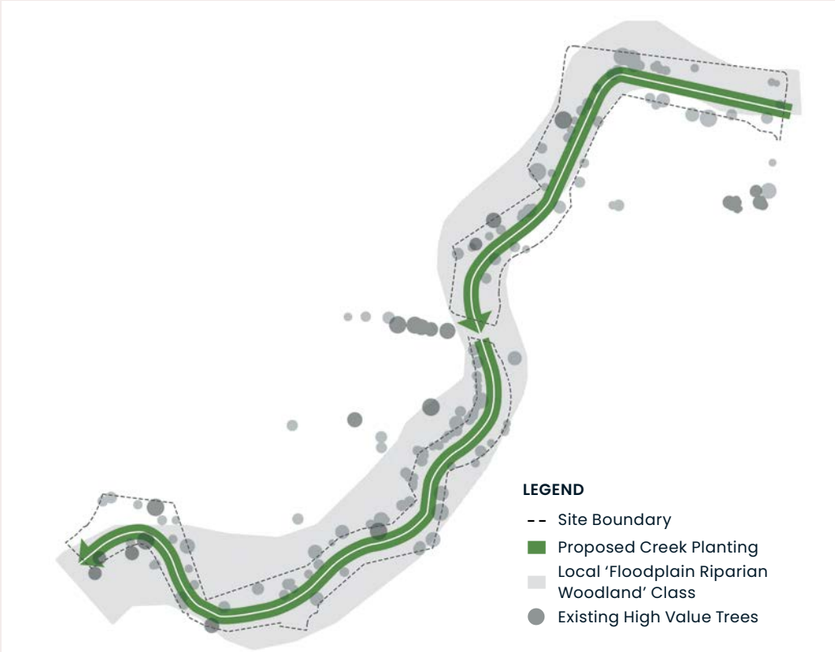
The key moves diagrams highlight the primary design strategies that shape the landscape, illustrating how site opportunities and constraints have informed the overall concept.

Restoring water into the landscape



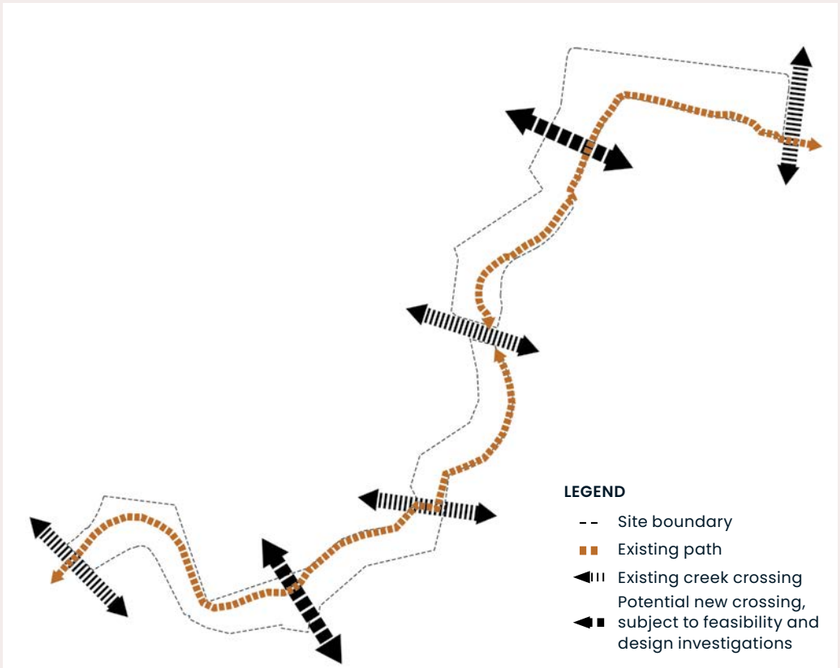
- Remove the existing underground pipe and bring water back to the surface to restore a visible, natural creek.
- Recreate a compound channel along the creek, with a smaller, defined low-flow channel for everyday conditions and a wider area that can safely convey water during heavy rain.
- Remove the concrete drop structure and replace it with naturalised form that use gently stepped rocks and planting to gradually disperse water energy.
- Establish riparian vegetation to reduce erosion, filter pollutants, and provide habitat and food for wildlife.

Regenerating habitat



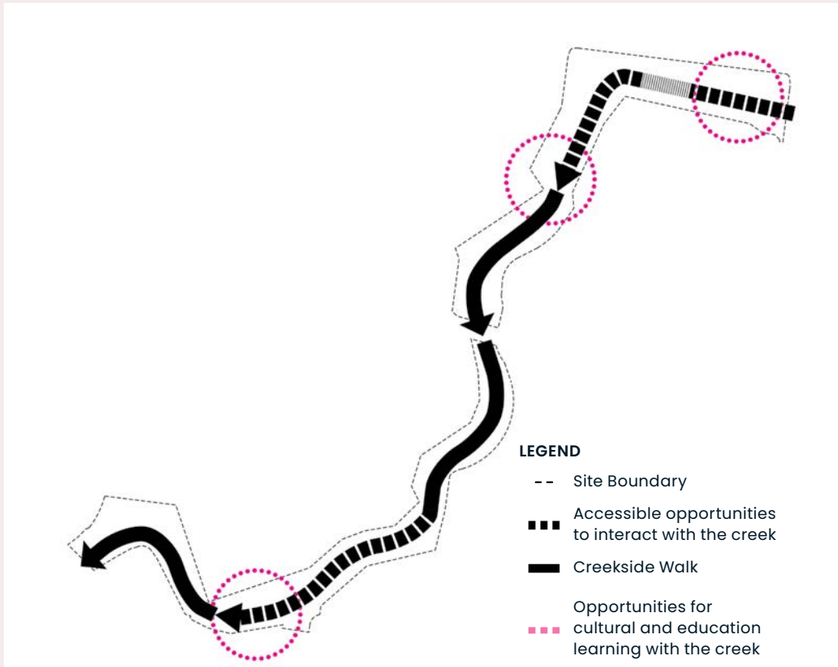
- Create a planting palette that uses local Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) that are suited to the site's soils, geomorphology, and the creek's changing ephemeral conditions (wet/dry).
- Apply dense planting from the creek toe to the adjacent buffer areas to connect surrounding habitat zones along the creek and nearby reserves and green spaces.
- Protect and celebrate existing trees for their contribution to local ecosystems and cultural importance.
- Design planting that enhances visual amenity, provides screening and offers seasonal interest.

Maintaining access and connecting



- Strengthen user experience by safely connecting people from surrounding areas to the creek edge, encouraging exploration and relaxation.
- Provide safe interaction with the creek while clearly directing people away from the creek during flood conditions.
- Balance different uses by providing spaces for quiet reflection alongside areas designed for exercise, sport and social gathering.

Creating a resilient community



- Continue conversations with cultural and First Nations groups about the project, including meaningful opportunities for involvement and shared decision-making.
- Create spaces that engage the senses through cultural and ecological interpretation, framed views, seasonal planting, natural sounds, aromatic species and varied textures.
- Provide accessible opportunities for people to touch, hear, smell and experience the creek environment safely, while supporting social interaction, listening and quiet reflection.

5.2 Landscape Concept Plan Stage 1

LEGEND

Site Boundary
(Melbourne Water Boundary)

Existing path

01 Gateway 01:
Improved site entrance at Doveton Ave with unobstructed views to the creek and improved signage and wayfinding.

02 Exploration Area:
Connect with the creek environment through play, observation and hands-on discovery. (See detail plan)

03 Rocky Cascade:
Remove concrete drop structure and replace with gently-stepped rock formation (See detail plan)

04 Possible new pedestrian crossing point:
Subject to further feasibility and design investigations

05 Safe Access Zone:
Paths and gently stepped areas for safely engaging with nature and the broader creek environment (see detail plan)

06 Creekside Walk:
A continuous walking route along the waterway, supporting everyday movement, exercise and moments of rest while enjoying views of the creek.

07 Gateway 02:
Improved site entrance at Frawley Rd with unobstructed views to the creek and improved signage and wayfinding.



5.3 Landscape Concept Plan Stage 2

LEGEND

Site Boundary
(Melbourne Water Boundary)

Existing path

01 Gateway 03:
Improved site entrance at Frawley Rd with unobstructed views to the creek and improved signage and wayfinding.

02 Observation Area:
A welcoming space that offers elevated and open views, helping visitors orient themselves and connect visually to key destinations along the creek.

03 Creekside Walk:
A continuous walking route along the waterway, supporting everyday movement, exercise and moments of rest while enjoying views of the creek.

04 Existing Crossing:
Existing crossing to be retained

05 Possible new pedestrian crossing point:
Subject to further feasibility and design investigations

06 Safe Access Zone:
Paths and gently stepped areas for safely engaging with nature and the broader creek environment (see detail plan)

07 Gateway 04:
Improved site entrance at Lace Street with unobstructed views to the creek and improved signage and wayfinding.



5.4 Entrance, Exploration Area and Rocy Cascades

This area marks the commencement of the naturalisation of Eumemmerring Creek, where the waterway transitions from an underground pipe to an open, natural channel. As the first visible section of the creek, the design focuses on establishing a positive and legible first impression, with the waterway presented as a restored landscape feature rather than an engineered outlet. The entry is opened and softened to reinforce the sense of ecological recovery and clearly signal the return of the creek to the surface.

This initial area also functions as a hands-on learning and engagement zone. A dry creek, gently graded lawn edges and natural elements with robust planting enable safe and tactile interaction with the creek. This supports informal play, learning and exploration of natural waterway processes.

Downstream, the site falls by approximately four metres. To safely convey flows across this change in level, a series of shallow, rock-lined cascades and stepped chutes is proposed. These features slow water velocities and create small pools between drops, supporting energy dissipation, improved water quality and habitat creation. This approach provides a safer, more naturalised alternative to the existing concrete drop structure currently on site.

Key Features:

Open views to the creek through the selective removal of weeds and understorey, supported by clear paths and upgraded wayfinding signage.

Nature-based play area incorporating materials drawn from the creek landscape, such as logs, rocks and pebbles to support climbing, exploring and imaginative play.

Sensory planting using Indigenous species with varied colours, textures and seasonal interest to engage touch, scent and sight.

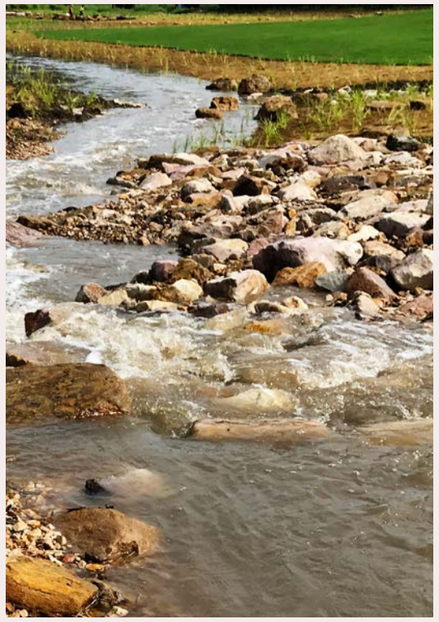
Wildlife observation points that allow visitors to spot local birds, frogs and insects, supported by interpretive signage explaining creek ecosystems.

Quiet reflection paths and rest spaces that encourage listening to water movement, wind through the canopy and native wildlife sounds.

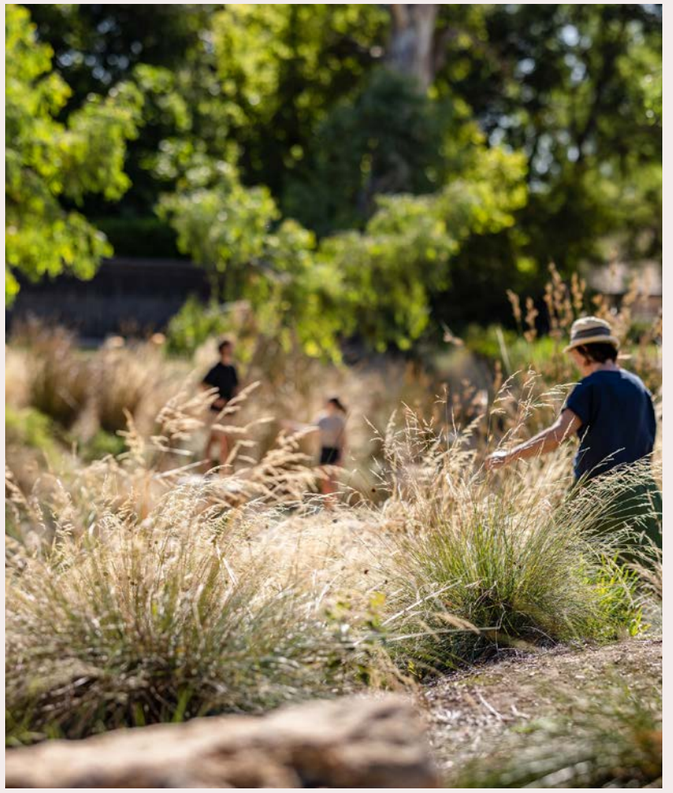
Naturalised rock cascades that slow flows during storm events while improving habitat and supporting waterway health



Open up views and gently regrade the creek entrance to create a stronger first impression and present the creek as a restored natural feature (Credit: Dan Schultz)



Rock-lined cascades to supporting energy dissipatio and improved water quality (Credit: blightanner)



Variety of sensory experiences (Credit: Dan Schultz)



Dry ephemeral creek bed with flexible and imaginative play opportunities. (Credit: Dan Schultz)



Gentle rocky outcrops (Credit: Brisbane City Council)

5.5 Landscape Detail Plan 01

LEGEND

Site Boundary
(Melbourne Water Boundary)

01 Site Entry:
Removal of weeds and understorey to open views into the creek from Doveton Avenue. Upgraded entry including low-level native planting, widened path and improved signage.

02 Rock and Log Scrambles:
Informal scramble points that allow people to traverse the dry creek bed and adjacent banks. Provides opportunities for safe, hands-on nature-based play within a drier creek environment.

03 Existing Grassed Area:
Sloped grassed access areas to the naturalised stream. Suitable for education and informal group visits.

04 Alternative Paths:
Slower, secondary paths that allow people to rest and quietly enjoy the creek. Opportunities for formal seating, naturalised elements and sensory planting.

05 Buffer Planting:
Dense native planting to stabilise creek banks and discourage informal access into sensitive areas of the creek.

06 Rocky Cascades:
A series of gently stepped rocks that will slow fast-moving stormwater during high storm-flow events, with associated safety signage. They will help prevent erosion, allow sediment to settle, temporarily hold water and support healthier creek and streamside habitats.



5.6 Community Space

Located adjacent to an existing open lawn area with BBQ facilities and mature canopy trees, this space is designed to support community use while strengthening connections to the creek. Safe, controlled access to the creek edge is provided during low-flow conditions, allowing people to engage with the waterway in a considered way.

Accessible paths guide people along the creek corridor and, where appropriate, down to the water's edge. These access points are designed to be overtopped or visually diminished during higher flow events, discouraging use during storms and reducing the risk of unsafe crossings.

There is opportunity for a possible new pedestrian crossing point, subject to further feasibility and design investigations, enhancing clear sightlines that provide passive surveillance, ensuring good visibility and awareness of activity within the space at all times.

Key Features:

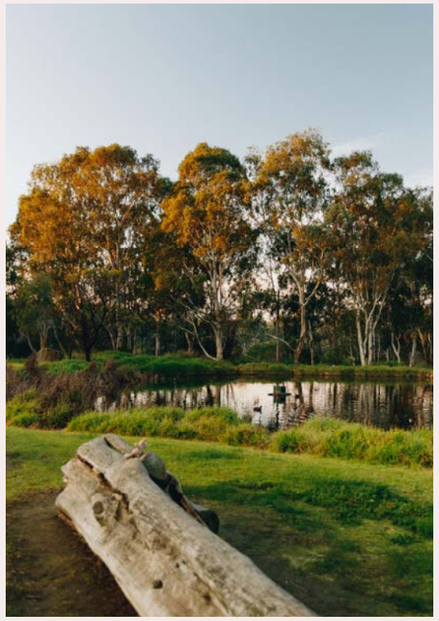
Accessible paths and controlled edge treatments provide safe opportunities for people of all abilities to engage with the creek and surrounding landscape.

Open views of the creek take advantage of existing picnic facilities and mature shade trees to support **passive surveillance** and provide clear sightlines across the waterway.

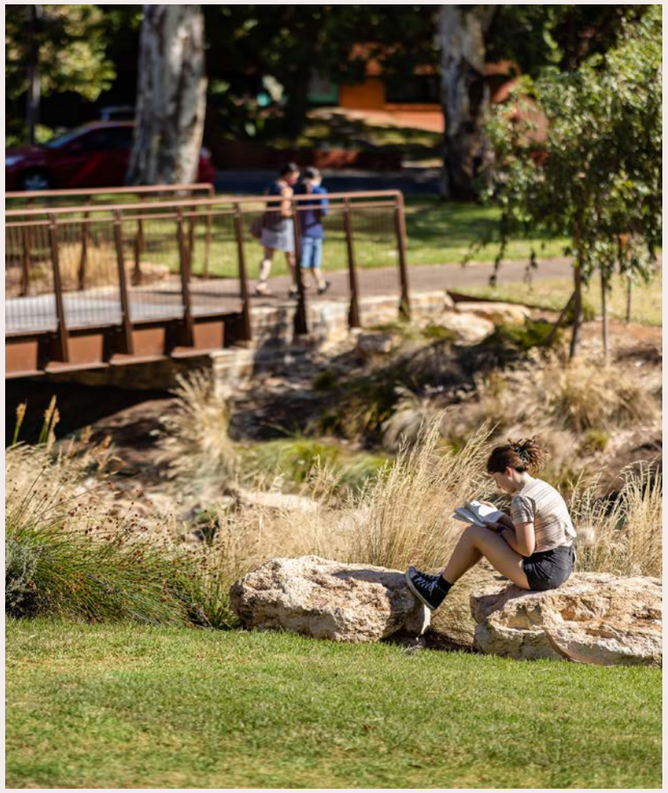
The creek corridor is supported by adjacent **open, flexible grassed area** that enable informal play, family gatherings and picnics, reinforcing the creek as a shared everyday and community space.



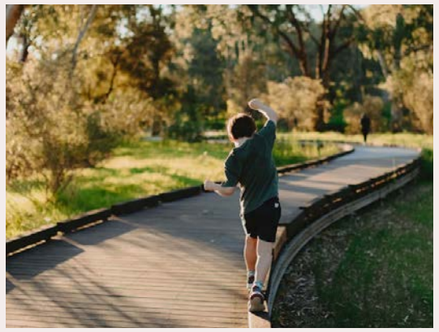
Use existing picnic facilities and mature shade trees to create activity and support passive surveillance (Credit: Jake Roden)



Reuse site materials and felled logs as informal seating and play elements (Credit: Jake Roden)



Places for rest and reflection, reinforcing the creek as a shared, everyday community space (Credit: Dan Schultz)



Accessible pathways for all user groups (Credit: Simon Wood)



Gently stepped areas that enable safe access and engagement at the creek edge (Credit: Dan Schultz)

5.7 Landscape Detail Plan 02

LEGEND

Site Boundary (Melbourne Water Boundary):
Project boundary as defined by Melbourne Water.

01 Gathering space:
Existing lawn area with picnic tables that supports gathering and picnicking while overlooking the creek and wildlife.

02 Possible new pedestrian crossing point:
Subject to further feasibility and design investigations

03 Safe access zone:
Paths and gently stepped areas that allow safe engagement with nature and the creek environment during low-flow conditions.

05 Outlet point:
Stormwater outlet with rock protection and a planted treatment zone to improve water quality and reduce erosion.

06 Alternative paths:
Slower secondary paths that allow people to rest and quietly enjoy the creek, with opportunities for formal seating, naturalised elements and sensory planting.

07 Buffer planting:
Dense planting to stabilise creek banks and discourage access into sensitive areas of the creek.



1:500 @ A3

0 5 10 15 20 25

5.8 Collaboration Space

Located in a quieter bend of Eumemmerring Creek and connected to the existing sports areas, the proposed collaboration space will celebrate the site's unique history, surrounding landscape and the diverse community that uses the creek.

Complemented by a proposed upgraded entrance from Stanis Street and a possible new pedestrian crossing point subject to further feasibility and design investigations, this gathering space will provide a place to pause, breathe and enjoy the enhanced creek environment.

The design of the collaboration space will be informed by ongoing discussions with cultural representatives and Traditional Owners to ensure the space is respectful. Supporting landsacpe elements will include opportunities to step away from the main trail, seating opportunities and native planting.

Gently graded edges and rock paths will also allow people to safely access the creek, engaging with its textures, sights and sounds, and discovering small moments of nature along the creek's edge.

Key Features:

Protecting significant trees and natural features, supported by interpretive elements that share their stories and meaning.

Creating welcoming spaces for **social interaction**, conversation and shared experiences connected to the creek.

Arrange pathways and seating to enable **moments of quiet reflection** and respectful engagement with the landscape.

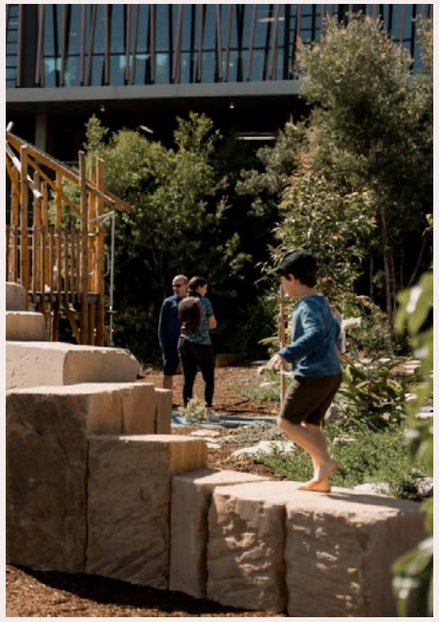
Maintain meaningful dialogue with cultural representatives and Traditional Owners throughout the project, including opportunities for involvement and collaboration.

Opportuntities to incorporate **signage, artwork and landscape elements** to share the history, language and traditions associated with the creek and the wider community.

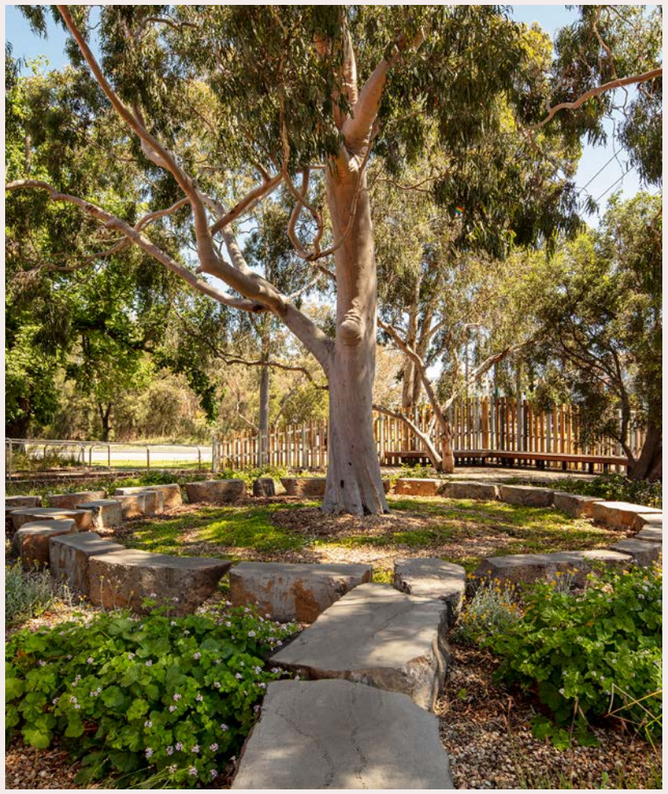
Using a **planting palette** that is locally relevant and useful to the site and its users, including edible and culturally significant plant species.



Areas for conversation and listening (Credit: Drew Echberg)



Play and cultural learning (Credit: Shellharbour City Council)



Protection and celebrate significant trees (Credit: Lisbeth Grosmann)



Planting that celebrates seasonality (Credit: Drew Echberg)



Cultural interpretive elements (Credit: City Of Clarence)

5.9 Landscape Detail Plan 03

LEGEND

Site Boundary (Melbourne Water Boundary)
Project boundary as defined by Melbourne Water.

01 Site Entry
Removal of undergrowth and weeds to open views into the creek from Stanis Street. Upgraded entrance incorporating low-level native planting, a widened path and improved signage.

02 Possible new pedestrian crossing point: Subject to further feasibility and design investigations

03 Safe Access Zone
Paths and gently stepped areas that allow safe engagement with the creek and surrounding natural environment.

05 Buffer Planting
Dense planting to stabilise creek banks and discourage direct access to sensitive areas of the creek.

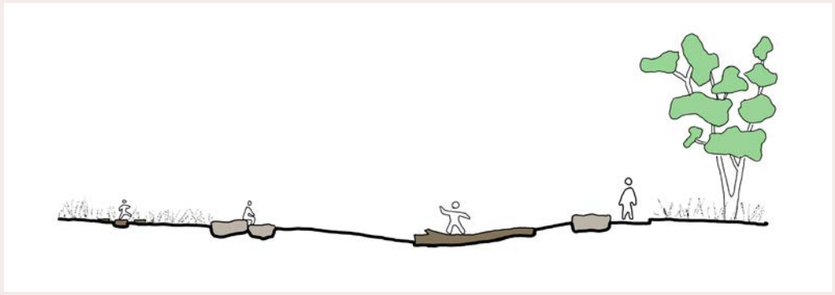
06 Cultural Opportunity Area
A collaboration space for reflection, storytelling, social interaction and shared learning within the landscape. Includes opportunities to work with cultural representatives and Traditional Owners to develop a cultural interpretation pathway incorporating signage, art and landscape elements.



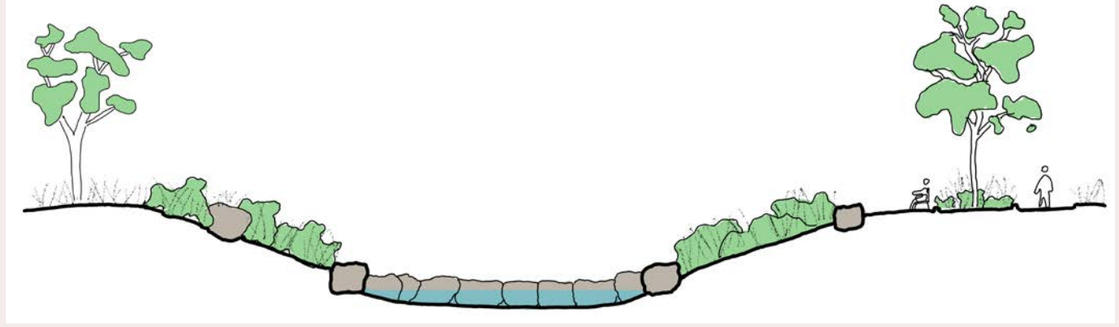
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5.10 Indicative Sections

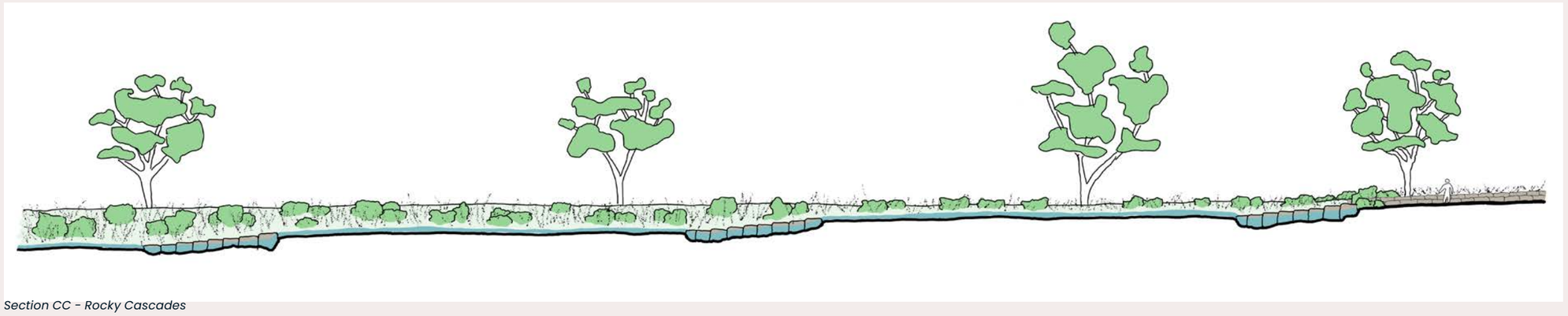




Section AA - Exploration (Nature Play Area)



Section BB - Rocky Cascades



Section CC - Rocky Cascades

6 Strategies



6.1 Access Strategy

The access strategy for this project focuses on making it easier and safer for people to enjoy the creek while respecting its natural setting. Existing paths are retained to provide familiar, formal access through the area. New alternative paths are introduced as slower, quieter routes where people can pause and enjoy the creek environment. These areas include opportunities for seating, natural elements and sensory planting.



LEGEND

Existing Path
Established pedestrian path currently in use that provides formal access through the site, connecting to Doveton Ave and southern bridge crossing

Proposed Alternative Paths
Slower, secondary paths that allow people to rest and quietly enjoy the creek. Opportunities for seating, naturalised elements and sensory planting

Possible new pedestrian crossing point: Subject to further feasibility and design investigations

1:2000 @ A3

0 20 40 60 80 100



LEGEND

Existing Path

Established pedestrian path currently in use that provides formal access through the site

Proposed Alternative Paths

Slower, secondary paths that allow people to rest and quietly enjoy the creek. Opportunities for seating, naturalised elements and sensory planting

Possible new pedestrian crossing point: Subject to further feasibility and design investigations

6.2 Signage Strategy

The signage strategy for this project supports safe and informed use of the creek corridor while respecting its natural character and meeting Melbourne Water requirements. Signage is used selectively to communicate safety, access and environmental information, with a focus on clarity and consistency. Signs are located at key entry points, crossings and activity areas to guide behaviour, highlight hazards and explain the creek's values, while avoiding visual clutter and maintaining a welcoming, community-friendly setting.



1:2000 @ A3

0 20 40 60 80 100

LEGEND

Safety Signage

Signs to communicate safety warnings, and flood or waterway related risks

Wayfinding Signage

Clear, easy-to-read signs that help people navigate paths and key destinations along the creek corridor.

Interpretive Signage

Educational signs that share information about the creek's ecology, cultural values and ongoing care, supporting community understanding and stewardship.



LEGEND

Safety Signage

Signs to communicate safety warnings, and flood or waterway related risks

Wayfinding Signage

Clear, easy-to-read signs that help people navigate paths and key destinations along the creek corridor.

Interpretive Signage

Educational signs that share information about the creek's ecology, cultural values and ongoing care, supporting community understanding and stewardship.

7 Habitat and Biodiversity



7.1 Local Fauna Species

Surrounding waterways and natural parklands funciton as critical ecological corridors, supporting biodiversity while also enhancing landscape character and community connection to nature. During the daylighting process, we hope to invite speicies from surrounding waterways and ecological areas to repopulate Eumemmerring creek enhancing the biodiversity of the broader waterway network.

By prioritising habitat, the project can move beyond water management alone and contribute meaningfully to ecological repair within a highly modified urban context.

Drawing on information from the following map, some key learnings are able to be identified.

- Majority of species identified were living in adjacency with a water way
- Species identified within a 3km radios of proposed site may travel to inhabit new waterway
- Species consistently identified over a number of years suggests a strong population in some areas

Documented Species

Fish



Dwarf Galaxias

Mammals



Yellow-bellied Glider

Birds



Painted Honeyeater



Grey Goshawk

White Bellied Eagle

Latham's Snipe

Eastern Great Egret

Plumed Egret

Little Egret

Little Eagle

Australasian Shoveler

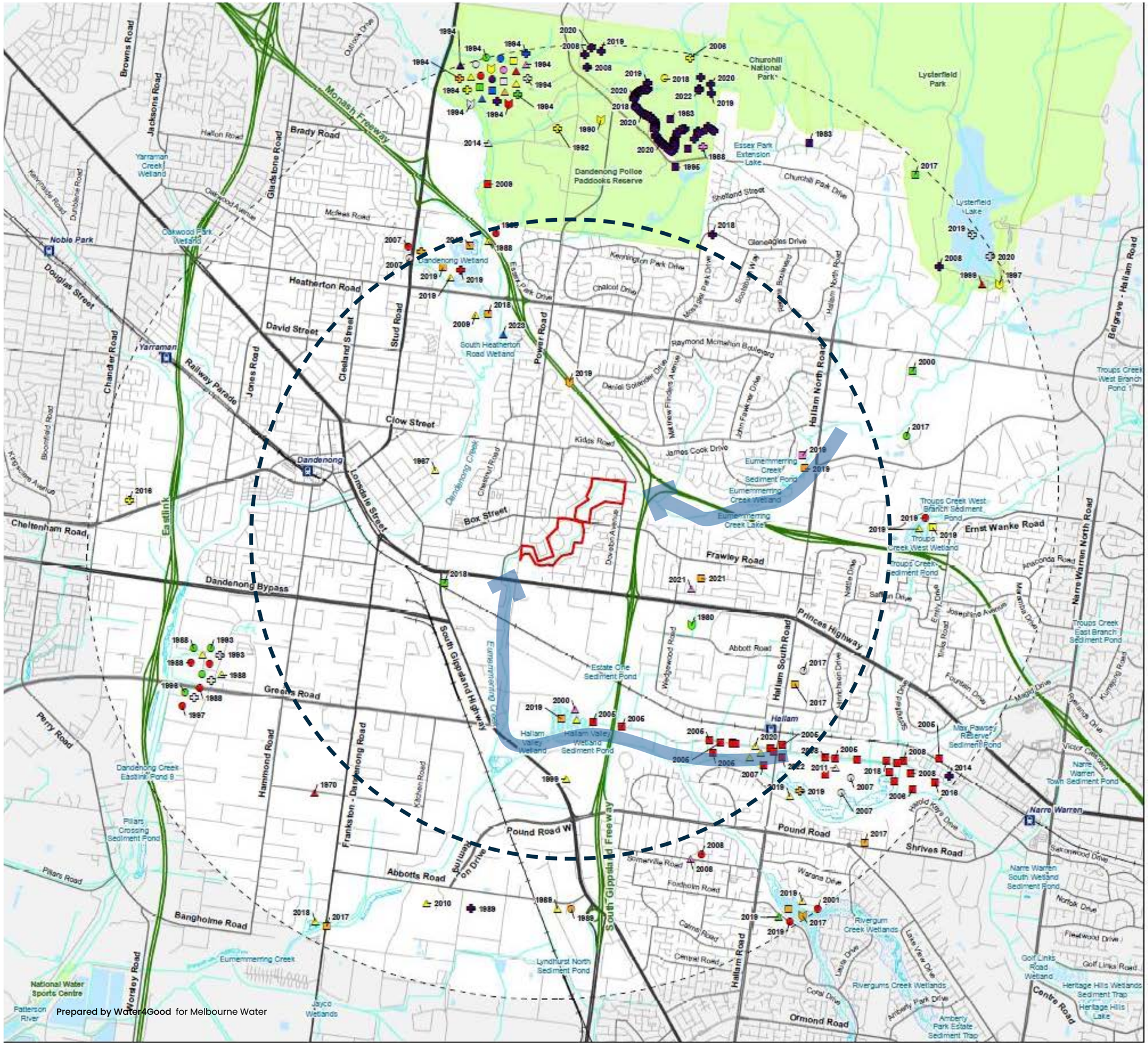
Australasian Bittern

Gang-Gang cockatoo

Species Hoping to be Attracted



Growling Grass Frog



Legend

- Study Area

Significant fauna

- Australasian Bittern
- Australasian Shoveler
- Australian Painted-snipe
- Black Falcon
- Blue-billed Duck
- Blue-winged Parrot
- Brown Treecreeper
- Curlew Sandpiper
- Diamond Firetail
- Dwarf Galaxias
- Eastern Great Egret
- Freckled Duck
- Gang-gang Cockatoo
- Grey Falcon
- Grey Goshawk
- Grey-crowned Babbler
- Grey-headed Flying-fox
- Growling Grass Frog
- Hooded Robin
- Latham's Snipe
- Lewin's Rail
- Little Eagle
- Little Egret
- Major Mitchell's Cockatoo
- Musk Duck
- Painted Honeyeater
- Plumed Egret
- Powerful Owl
- Regent Honeyeater
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
- Southern Brown Bandicoot
- Southern Toadlet
- Speckled Warbler
- Swift Parrot
- White-bellied Sea-Eagle
- White-throated Needletail
- Yellow-bellied Glider



Figure 4

Previously documented significant fauna within 5km of the study area

Biodiversity Assessment for Eumemmerring Creek, Eumemmerring

0 1 2

Kilometres

Map Scale: 1:42,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

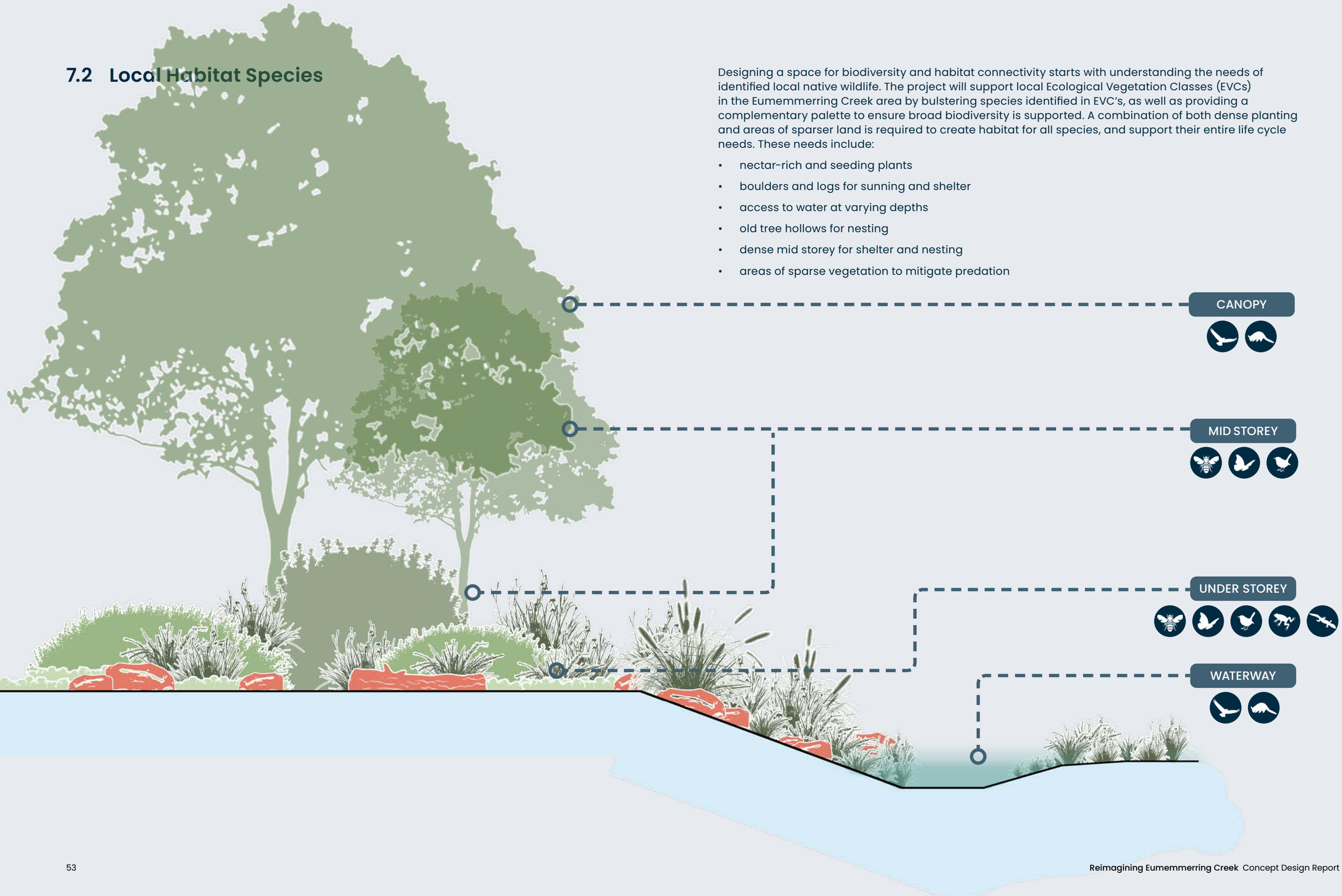
ecology & heritage partners

Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA). Sourced from: 'VBA_FLORA25', 'VBA_FLORA100', 'VBA_FAUNA25' and 'VBA_FAUNA100', Updated April 2025 © The State of Victoria, Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action. Records prior to 1946 not shown. //
Base data source: Victoria State Government. Disclaimer: the State of Victoria does not represent the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

7.2 Local Habitat Species

Designing a space for biodiversity and habitat connectivity starts with understanding the needs of identified local native wildlife. The project will support local Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) in the Eumemmerring Creek area by bulstering species identified in EVC's, as well as providing a complementary palette to ensure broad biodiversity is supported. A combination of both dense planting and areas of sparser land is required to create habitat for all species, and support their entire life cycle needs. These needs include:

- nectar-rich and seeding plants
- boulders and logs for sunning and shelter
- access to water at varying depths
- old tree hollows for nesting
- dense mid storey for shelter and nesting
- areas of sparse vegetation to mitigate predation



Canopy



Eucalyptus radiata
Narrow-leaved Peppermint



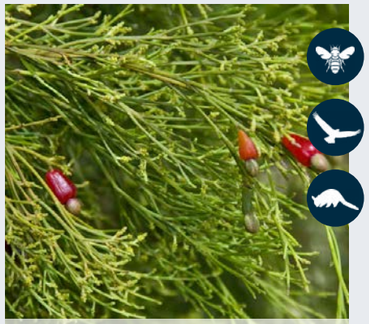
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
River Red Gum



Acacia melanoxylon
Blackwood



Allocasuarina littoralis
Black Sheoak

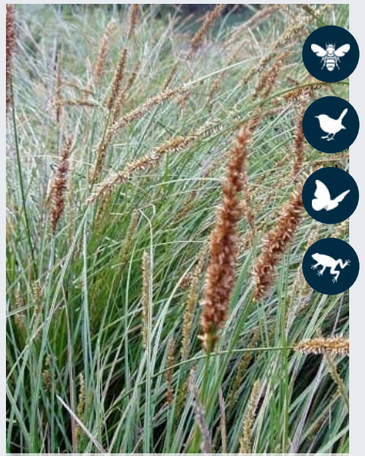


Exocarpus cupressiformis
Cherry Ballart

Mid Storey



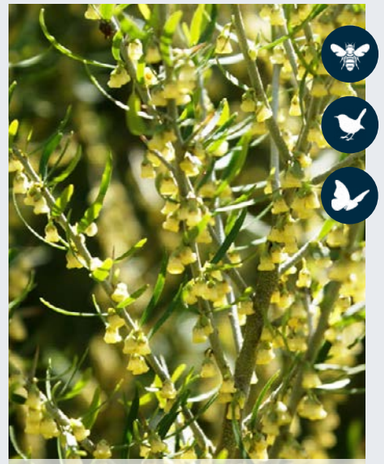
Bursaria spinosa
Sweet Bursaria



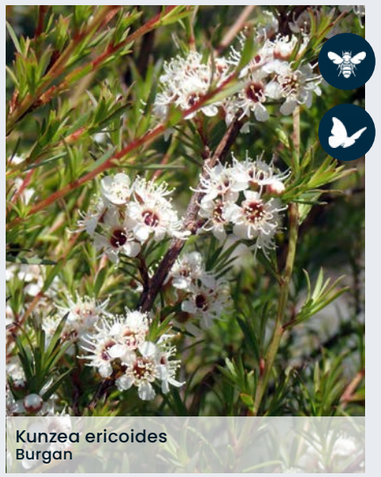
Carex appressa
Tall Sedge



Gahnia radula
Thatch Saw-sedge



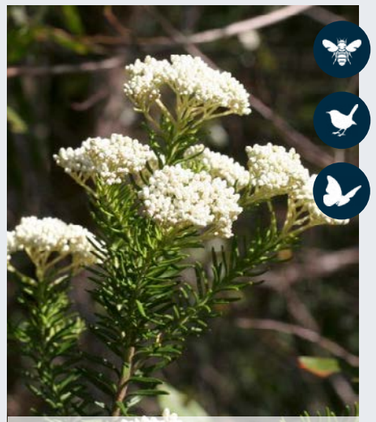
Hymenanthera dentata
Tree Violet



Kunzea ericoides
Burgan



Lomandra filiformis
Wattle Mat Rush



Ozothamnus ferrigineus
Tree Everlasting



Xanthorrhoea minor ssp. lutea
Small Grass Tree

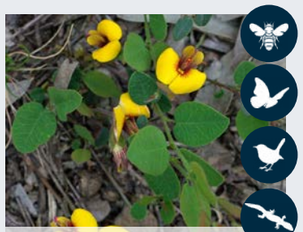
Understorey



Acaena novae-zealandiae
Bidgee Widgee



Billardiera scandens
Apple Berry



Bossiaea postrata
Creeping Bossiaea



Dichondra repens
Kidney Weed



Themeda triandra
Kangaroo Grass

7.3 Local Waterway Species

Submerged Marsh


Myriophyllum crispatum
Upright Water Milfoil


Potamogeton ochreatus
Blunt Pondweed


Vallisneria australis
Eel Grass


Juncus flavidus
Yellow Rush


Bolboschoenus fluviatilis
Tall Club Rush

Deep Marsh


Baumea articulata
Jointed Club-Rush

Bolboschoenus caldwellii
Sea Club-Rush

Cladium procerum
Leafy Twig-Rush

Cycnogeton procerum
Water Ribbons

Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani
River Club-Rush

Shallow Marsh


Lomandra filiformis
Wattle Mat Rush


Poa sieberiana
Grey Tussock Grass


Carex appressa
Tall Sedge

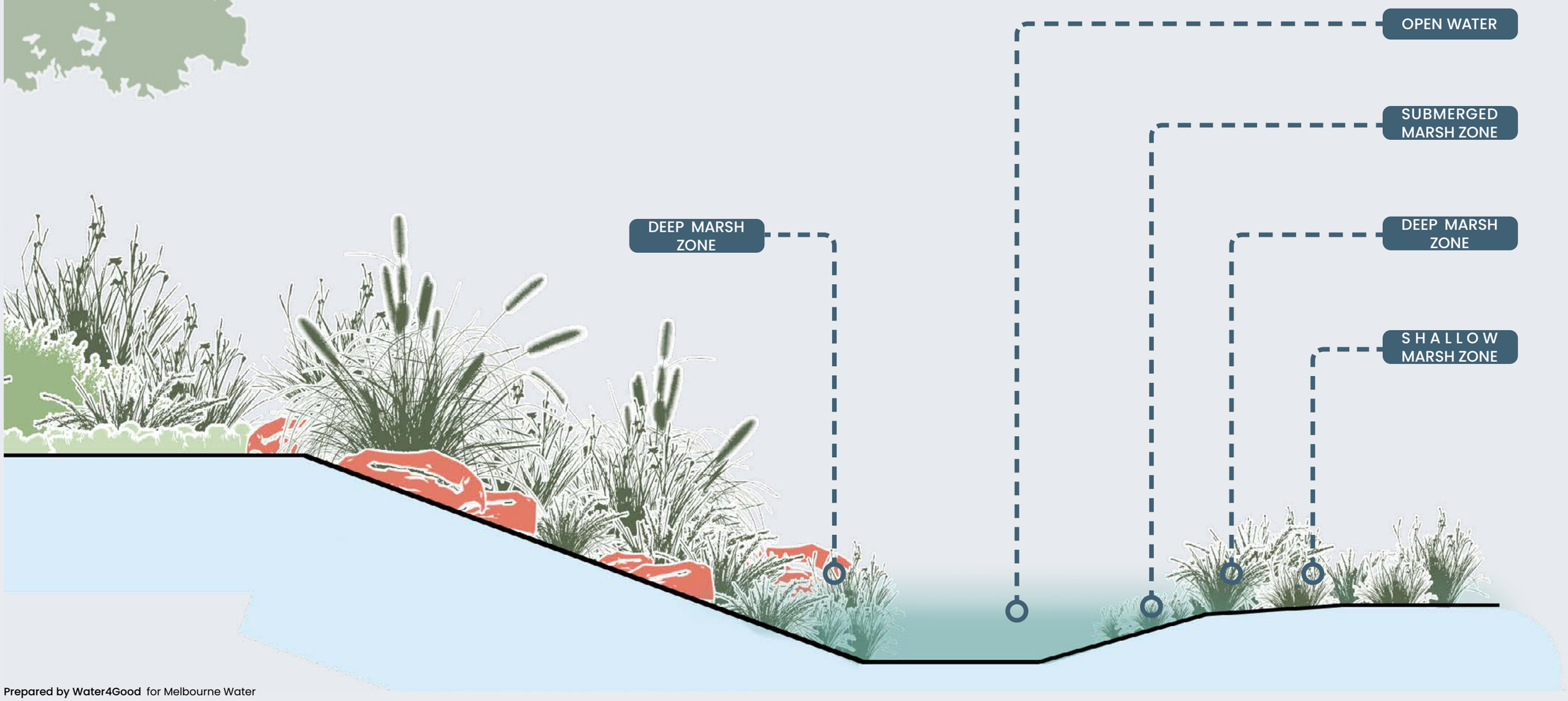

Baumea articulata
Jointed Club-Rush


Ficinia nodosa
Knobby Club Rush



Based on aquatic species lists from the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA), and Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs), aquatic and ephemeral species must be appropriate for both ecological and functional requirements of the waterway.

A banded zone structure provides habitat for local biodiversity, as well as strengthening the creek banks to reduce sediment runoff, and mitigate overland flows.



8 Case Studies



8.1 Case Study 01

Reimagining Blind Creek

Location	Wantirna South, Victoria
LGA	Knox City Council
Year	2023
Typology	Waterway renaturalisation Open space
Key Learnings	Successful daylighting and renaturalisation of a section of Blind Creek, as well as redevelopment of the adjoining Lewis Park to create a green community hub. The removal of 1,650m of underground pipes and the construction of wetland and stormwater treatment aimed to support local biodiversity, create safe and well connected public amenity, and improve flood mitigation.



Source: GHD



Source: Melbourne Water

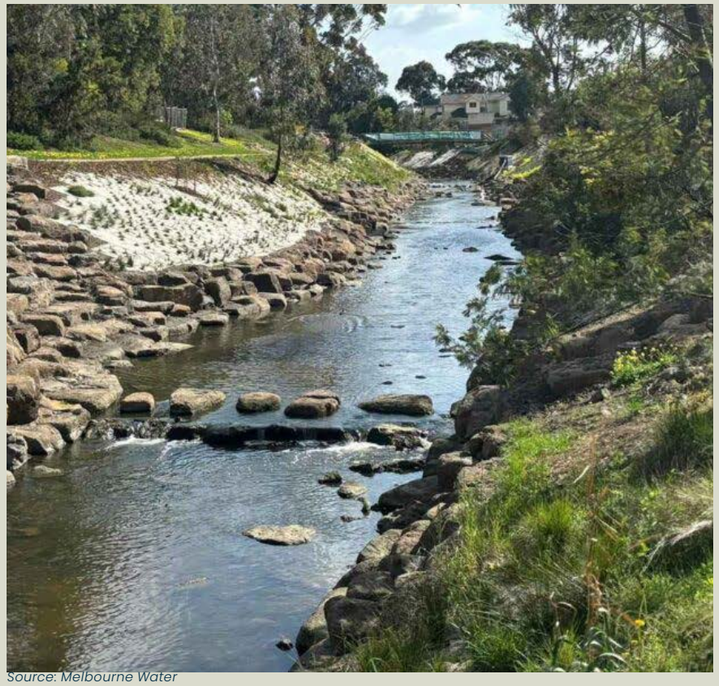


Source: Meg Hellyer

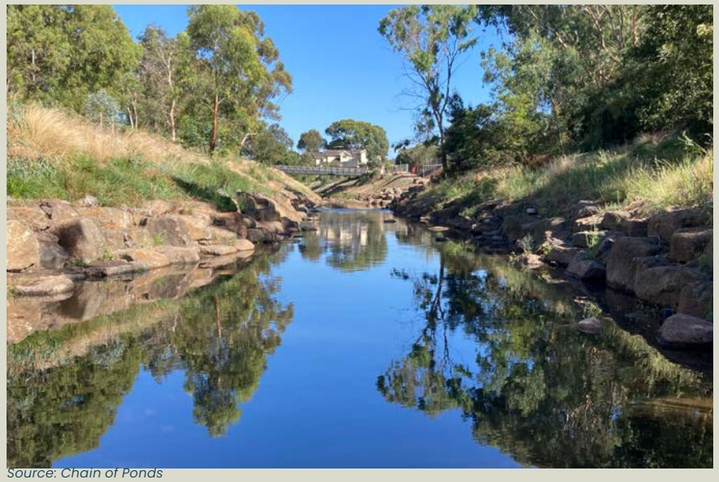
8.2 Case Study 02

Reimagining Moonee Ponds Creek

Location	Strathmore - Oak Park, Victoria
LGA	Merri-bek City Council & Moonee Valley City Council
Year	2025
Typology	Waterway renaturalisation Open space



Source: Melbourne Water



Source: Chain of Ponds



Source: Melbourne Water

8.3 Case Study 03

Small creek naturalisation

Location	Raceview, Queensland
LGA	City of Ipswich
Year	2020
Typology	Wayerway renaturalisation Open Space
Key Learnings	The Small Creek naturalisation project aimed to bolster a biodiverse and aesthetially enjoyable significant waterway, while managing flood mitigation and aiming to prevent negative impacts of litter and stormwater overflow. Most notably, the renaturalisation implemented adaptive reuse strategies, recycling segments of the former concrete chanel base in an artistic and functional way.



Source: Ipswich City Council



Source: Ipswich City Council


Source: Alan Hoban

8.4 Case Study 04

Dandenong Creek interpretive signage

Location	Heathmont, Victoria
LGA	Knox City Council & Maroondah City Council
Year	2018
Typology	Signage & Wayfinding Open Space
Key Learnings	The inclusion of interpretive signage along the Dandenong Creek corridor combines the cultural, historical, and ecological narratives of the waterway, alongside the improvement of public space amenity including seating areas and water fountains



Source: Melbourne Water



Source: Melbourne Water

8.5 Case Study 05

Barangaroo Reserve

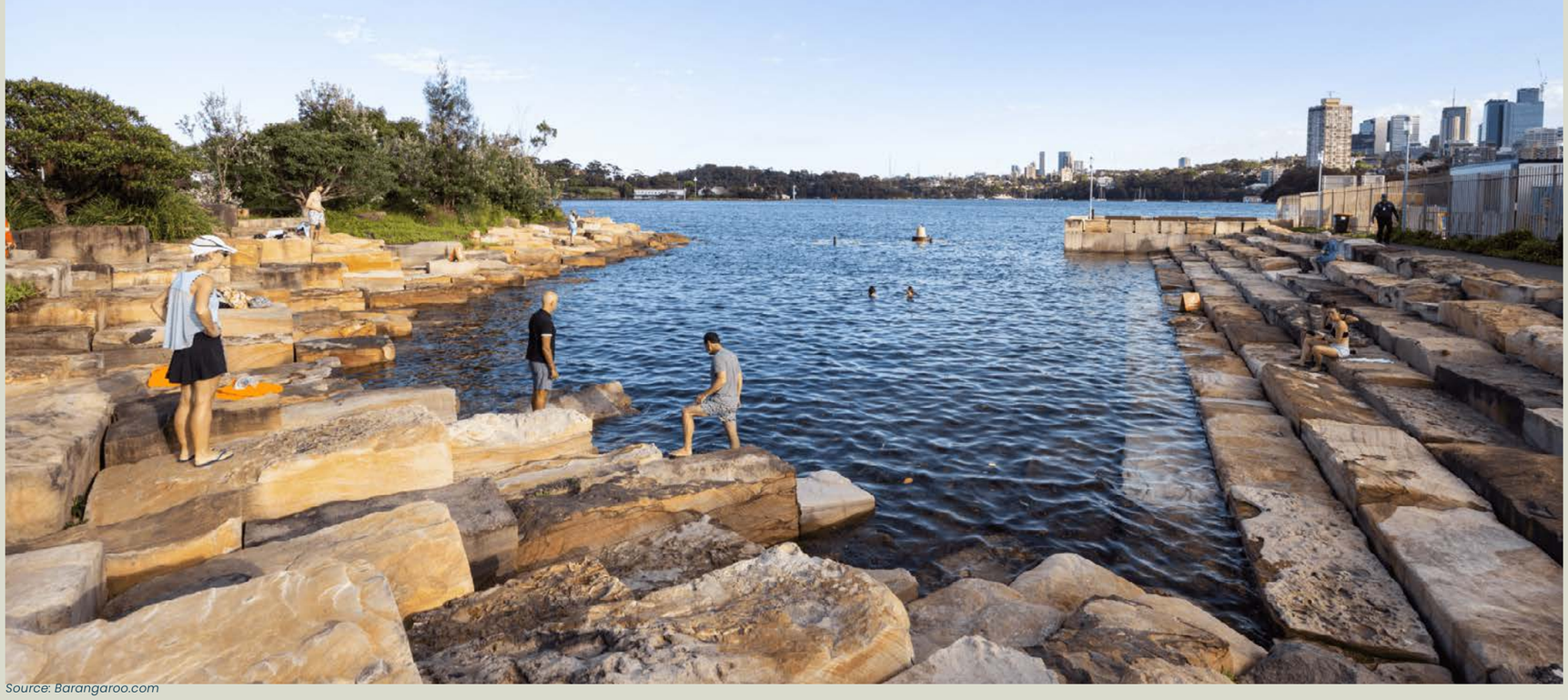
Location	Barangaroo, New South Wales
LGA	City of Sydney
Year	2015
Typology	Open space
Key Learnings	Once a harborside industrial area, Barangaroo Reserve aimed to restore the pre-colonial headland, and creating a new open space reserve for communities and tourists to use for recreation and leisure. The stepped boulder terracing to the water aims to celebrate the waterway of the Sydney Harbor, and encourage interactions for both human and non-human users



Source: Barangaroo.com



Source: We Are Explorers



Source: Barangaroo.com

8.6 Case Study 06

Victoria Park

Location	Camperdown, New South Wales
LGA	City of Sydney
Year	2002
Typology	Mixed Use Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)
Key Learnings	Formerly a lagoon turned racecourse, the Victoria Park development created a precinct-wide integrated water management and environmental strategy, including wetland systems, raingardens, stormwater retention systems, and water play.



Source: Hassell



Source: Hassell

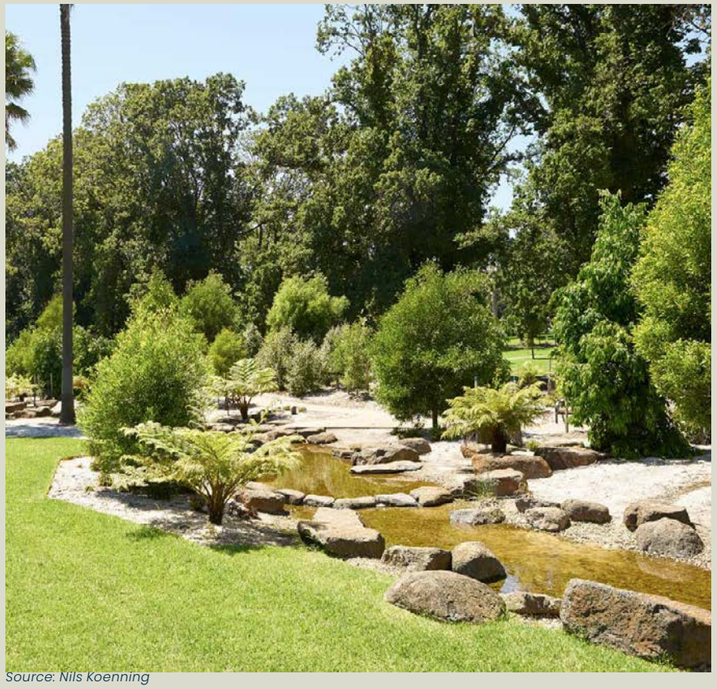


Source: Hassell

8.7 Case Study 05

Barangaroo Reserve

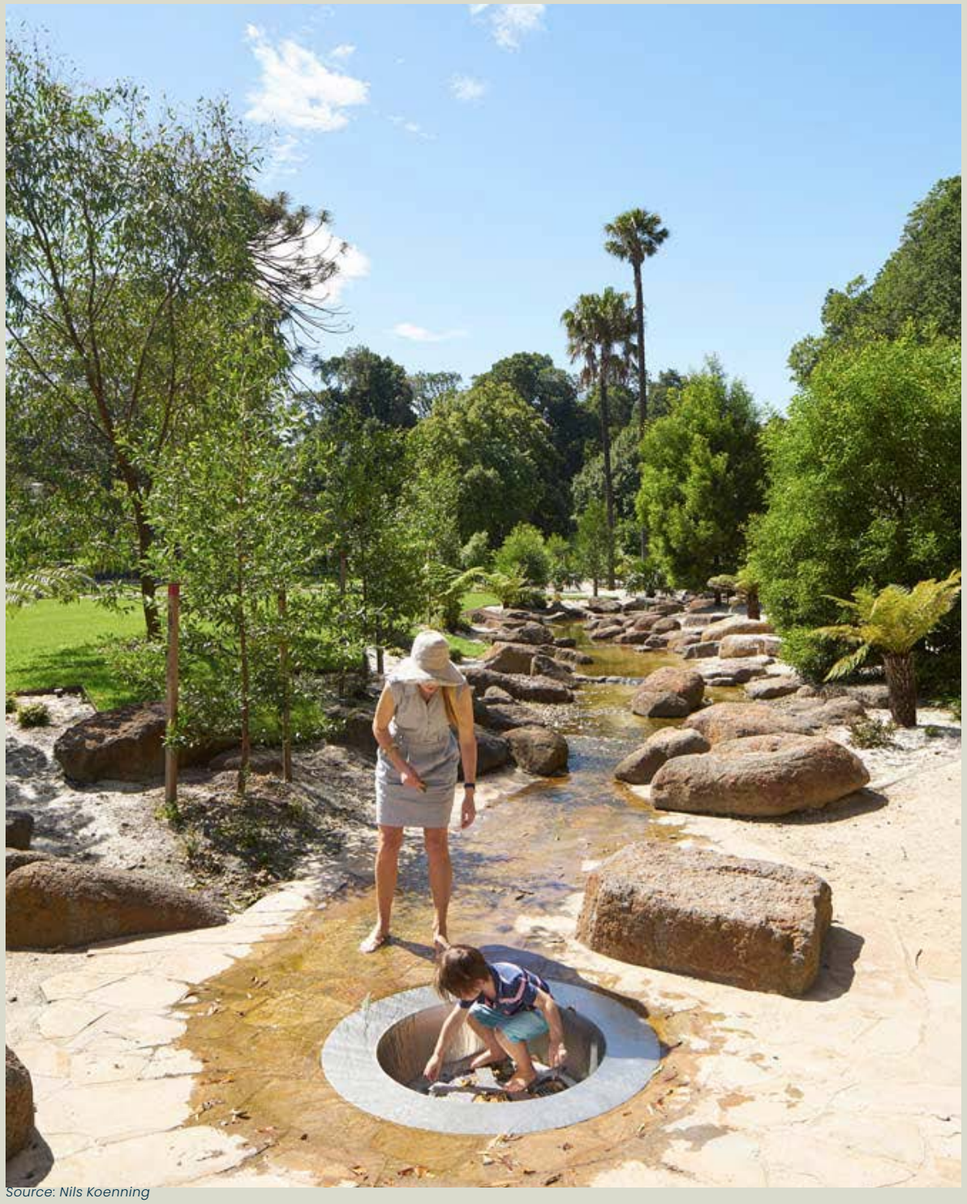
Location	Fiztroy Gardens, Victoria
LGA	City of Melbourne
Year	2015
Typology	Open space
Key Learnings	Nestled within the heritage listed Fitzroy Gardens, this project saw the redevelopment of a large section of landscape turned into public open space, as well as the installion of the city's largest stormwater harvesting system at the time. By daylighting the existing underground rill, this gave visitors a tangilbe opportunity to better understand the flow of water through a landscape, and engage directly with the project.



Source: Nils Koenning



Source: Nils Koenning



Source: Nils Koenning

8.8 Case Study 07

Chronolog

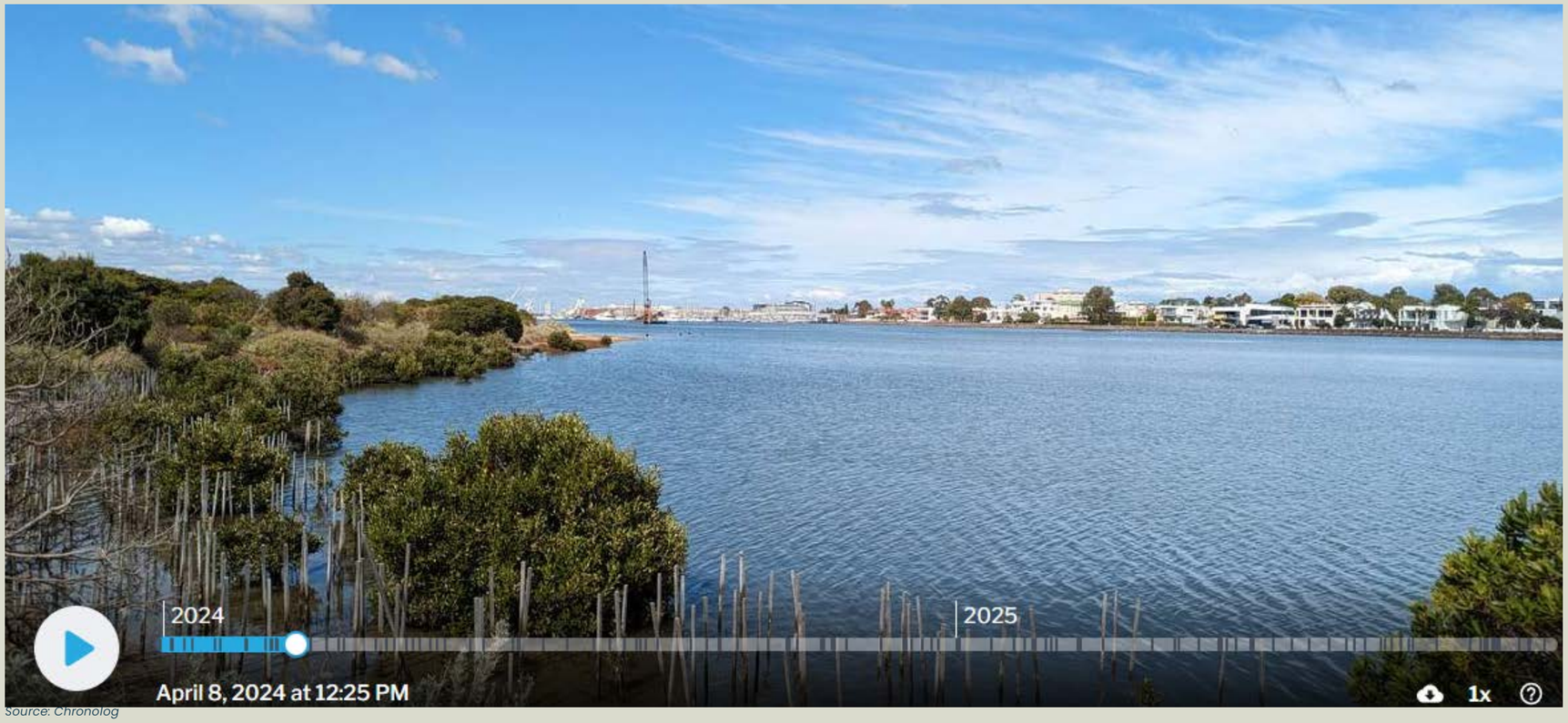
Location	Raceview, Queensland
LGA	City of Ipswich
Year	2020
Typology	Wayerway renaturalisation Open Space
Key Learnings	The Small Creek naturalisation project aimed to bolster a biodiverse and aesthetially enjoyable significant waterway, while managing flood mitigation and aiming to prevent negative impacts of litter and stormwater overflow. Most notably, the renaturalisation implemented adaptive reuse strategies, recycling segments of the former concrete chanel base in an artistic and functional way.



Source: Chronolog



Source: Chronolog



Source: Chronolog

8.9 Case Study 08

Chelsea Australian Garden

Location	Various global locations
Typology	Wayerway renaturalisation Open Space
Key Learnings	Chronolog is a citizen science initiative, the allows the community to interact with, and monitor changes in the environment over time. Users take an image by positioning their mobile phone on the Chronolog stand, and follow the signposted instructions to email their image to the Chronolog team, who upload and compile images in chronological order online. This initiative allows the community to see how a project such as creek naturalisation impacts local biodiversity and general liveability, and be directly involved in a local project.



Source: Nature Tourism Services



Source: Nature Tourism Services

