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Architecture
Interior Design
Planning
Urban Design
Landscape Architecture

REIMAGINING TARRALLA CREEK
CONCEPT DESIGN REPORT

Rev. C 07.12.2018

Melbourne Water
Yarra Valley Water
Maroondah City Council
VICTORIA State Government
Environment, Land, Water and Planning

PLEASE NOTE-

This document has been created to be read as an A3 booklet, with a central binder, to allow for ease of reference. Please print at **colour A3 size, double sided and select flip on short edge** for best results.

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Project Overview

Melbourne Water Corporation (MWC) has partnered with Maroondah City Council (MCC), Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (DELWP) and Yarra Valley Water (YVW) to enhance Tarralla Creek and surrounds in Croydon. Tarralla Creek is an existing parkland corridor which connects Croydon town centre with the surrounding suburbs, and acts as both public open space and stormwater asset. The corridor is well used and loved by the local community, and Reimagining Tarralla Creek is a great opportunity to improve the corridor in many ways, from bio-diversity and habitat creation, to active transport opportunity's and the creation of opportunity's for cultural, social and educational interactions within the site.

The project is one of five trial sites for Melbourne Water's new program of works titled 'Reimagining Your Creek'. This program aims to convert existing concrete/grassed channels and pipes into more naturalised waterways complemented by a blend of natural habitat and open space which is underpinned by innovative urban design to showcase the potential for creating places where blue (waterways) meets green (parklands).

1.1.2 Project drivers

Melbourne Water's Strategic Direction is of Enhancing Life and Liveability, supported by three pillars: Healthy People, Healthy Places and a Healthy Environment. A key component of this strategic direction is contributing to the protection and enhancement of public green space, to provide public health, environmental and economic benefits to the community.

Melbourne faces several challenges in relation to liveability. In particular, significant population growth, urban development and densification will over time place strain on existing public open space. Melbourne Water owns and manages significant areas of land. Waterways and drainage corridors are a key example of Melbourne Water owned/managed land that are often in close proximity to Melbourne's residential communities. Melbourne Water has identified that waterway and drain naturalisation has significant potential to contribute to Melbourne's livability.

Along with the 'Reimagining Your Creek' program, Melbourne Water also has two other strategic programs which strongly align with Reimagining Tarralla Creek project; The Living Rivers and Healthy Waterways Strategy. Both of these programs aim to increase livability of the waterways which Melbourne Water manage, and to work with local governments and stakeholders to improve the water quality of stormwater entering the creeks and rivers of the water system.

Melbourne Water's project partners for Reimagining Tarralla Creek also have their own similar strategic objectives. Maroondah City Council, through strategic documents such as the Maroondah 2040 Community Vision, Maroondah Water Sensitive City Strategy, Maroondah Habitat Corridors Strategy, Maroondah Open Space Strategy and the Maroondah Health & Wellbeing Plan, is committed to improving the health and well-being of their residents, and improving the environment in which they live and recreate. Maroondah City Council aim to improve water quality and it's perception by residents, and to increase and improve the quality of public open spaces throughout the city, inclusive of areas such as Tarralla Creek. Maroondah City Council also aim to improve connections to culture and community, and to actively engage with local aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders through the Maroondah Reconciliation Action Plan (Draft).

DELWP manages the Water for Victoria program and the Integrated Water Management (IWM), framework. Both of these programs facilitate the planning for future conditions where less water is available (due to a changing climate), and demand is increasing (due to increasing populations).

Yarra Valley Water strategically aligns with the project through their objectives of meeting climate change and population growth challenges whilst still delivering water-related urban amenity improvements.

Figure 1- Melbourne Water's strategic direction

1.1.3 Tarralla Creek Project Objectives

The project partners for the Reimagining Tarralla Creek project have agreed the following project objectives-

Enhancing the natural environment:

- Removing of pipe with water to flow at surface in new waterway
- Improving aquatic and terrestrial habitat and connectivity with greater biodiversity.
- Providing urban cooling
- Integrated Water Management (IWM) incorporated to improve water quality so that the waterway is as clean as possible.

Creating a people place:

- Improving health and well-being
- Providing passive recreation options, respecting the existing active recreation (shared paths, ovals etc.)
- Providing a place to spend time and connect with

Improve connectivity:

- Providing connections and improving accessibility through Tarralla Creek and to surrounding amenities
- Inclusion of points allowing the community to interact with Tarralla Creek
- Providing points to connect people with nature

Space for arts, culture and education:

- Education on story of water, indigenous history
- Opportunities for citizen science
- Opportunity for art

Resilient and maintainable:

- Include stormwater harvesting to increase resilience of green space
- Future proof
- Understood ownership and maintenance costs for all parties
- Hydraulic and flood management levels of service are maintained through the design (and improved if possible)

Figure 2- Reimagining Tarralla Creek Project Objectives

1.1.4 Tarralla Creek Working Group

The Tarralla Creek Working Group, formed with representatives of the project partners, met at the initial stages of the project to agree the terms of reference, objectives for the project and to align the vision of the project.

The working group developed a shared vision of success from the session, which aimed to develop the themes and objectives of the project in more detail, and to become a reference point to refer back to during the project.

The initial working group meeting was convened with a wider stakeholder group to allow for in-depth discussion around the success factors of the project to take place. The working group met in late June 2018 to develop the vision, and to input to the issues and opportunities for the project.

The working group meet on a regular basis to allow the design and vision for the project to be regularly reviewed, and for updates to be circulated throughout the various stakeholder organisations.

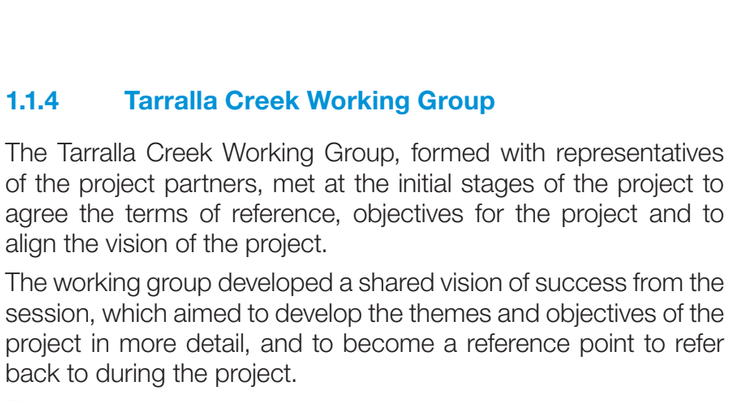


Figure 3- Tarralla Working Group Outcomes

1.1.5 Enhance Liveability and Community Values

This will be achieved by:

- Creating safe, inclusive and well maintained places with enhanced amenity for the community to enjoy.
- Maximising access and connectivity with surrounding neighbourhoods and transport corridors through the provision of well-designed access points.
- Enhancing urban cooling through irrigated green infrastructure and shading.
- Designing landscapes offering a sense of place that reflect cultural identity and local character to enhance and enable reflection and tranquillity.
- Exploring educational opportunities.

1.1.6 Enhance Environmental Outcomes and Community Connection to Nature

This will be achieved by:

- Establishing suitable vegetation to provide wet or dry habitat for native flora and fauna – especially threatened species and communities.
- Enhancing waterway health through stormwater treatment features such as wetlands, and waterway improvement initiatives.
- Designing spaces for people to connect with waterways and nature through smart and innovative urban design.

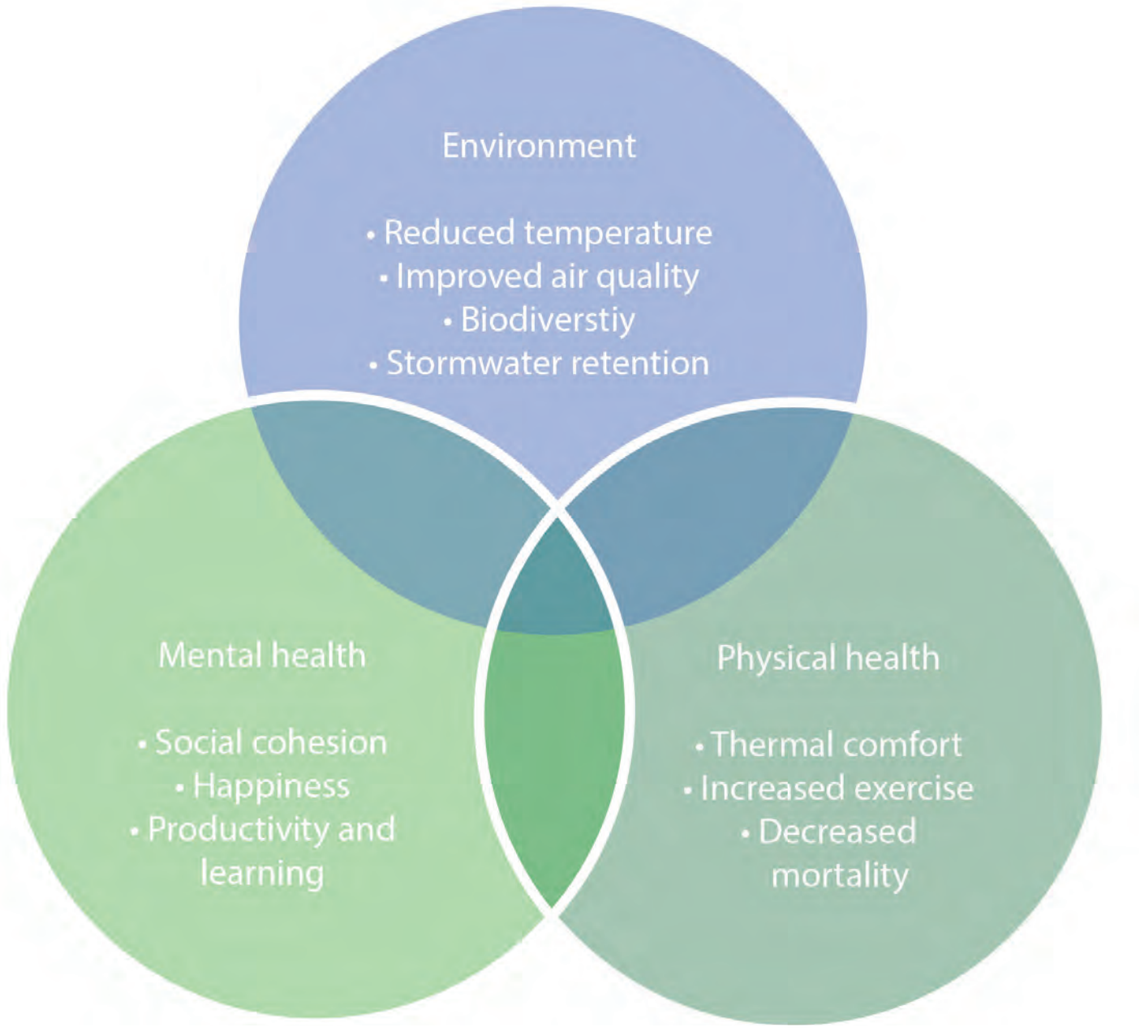


Figure 4- Livability and public health benefits of green space

1.2 THE SITE

1.2.1 Regional Context

Tarralla Creek is contained within urban catchment located to the south of the Croydon Major Activity Centre, with the following characteristics-

- Active transport and public open space corridor which links between Bayswater Road in the south, and then runs to the north east to Dorset Road.
- The creek catchment is extensive, and locally runs from the Dorset Recreation Reserve, and is then contained in a low flow, underground pipe beneath the project area.

The existing Tarralla Creek is-

- Currently contained underground in the low flow pipe, which means that any environmental, social or cultural interactions with the creek are not able to take place.
- In major storm events, the low flow pipe overflows and 'bubbles up' into the grassed creek corridor, which then flows as an overland flow path along the creek alignment.
- Following storms, the creek is left as a soggy grassed corridor, with little opportunity for crossing points or interaction.

The opportunity for Tarralla Creek is:

- To 'daylight' the creek and to promote opportunities to interact with the creek.
- Provide habitat and increase bio-diversity of the site.
- Improve local and regional connections.

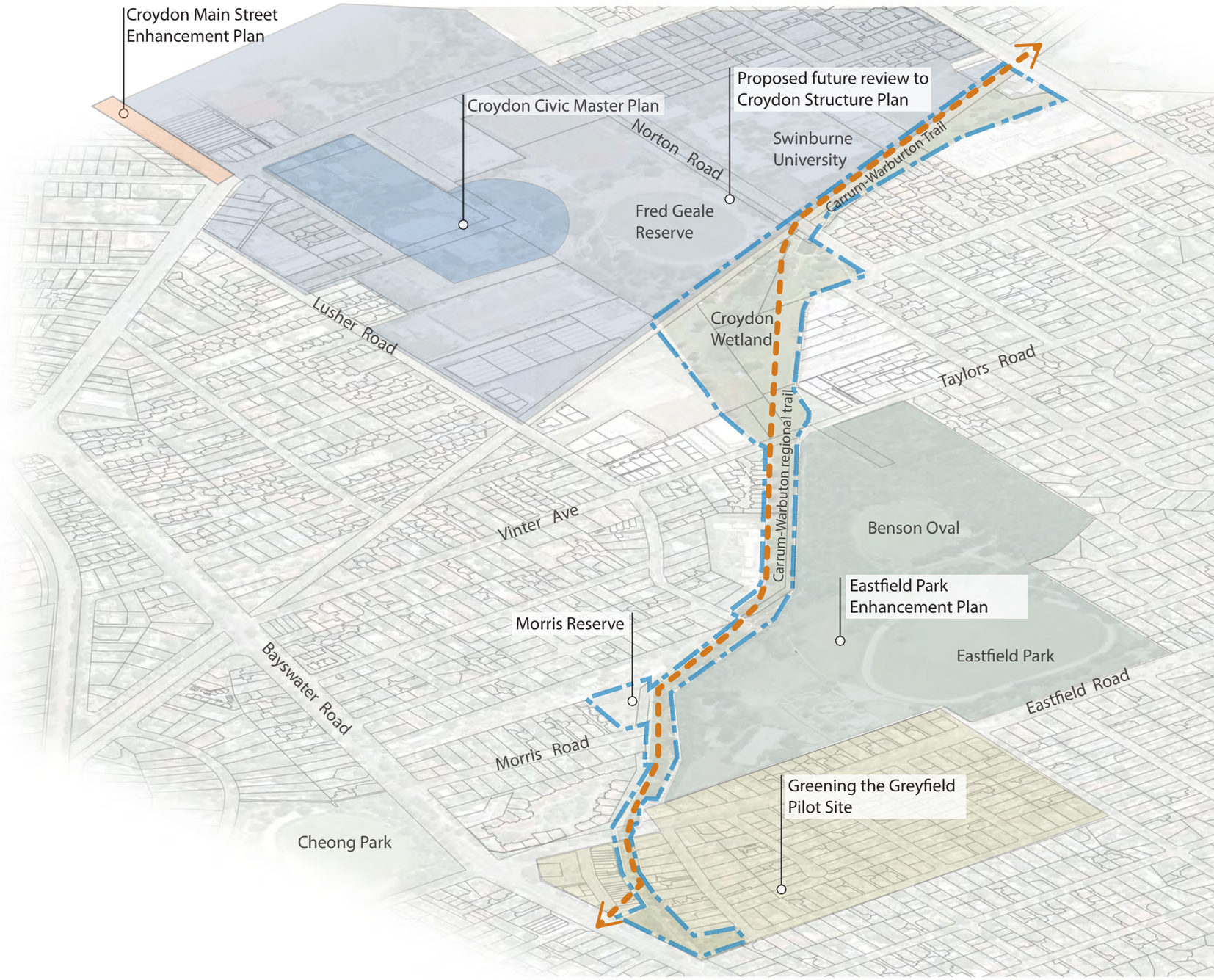


Figure 5-Regional and Local Context Plan

1.2.2 Local Context

The Tarralla Creek corridor currently provides:

- Easy access for residents of Croydon and Croydon South to Eastfield Park, Croydon Wetland and Croydon Major Activity Centre.
- Shared use path and walking paths allow for good access recreational walking loops around the creek.

Eastfield Park has the following amenities:

- Dog park.
- Children's playground.
- Benson Oval cricket ground in the north of the site
- Equestrian facilities (Mountain District Horse & Pony Club and the Croydon Light Harness Club)

Eastfield Park is well vegetated, and has remnant vegetation with extensive exotic plantings throughout it's extents. The areas surrounding Benson Oval is heavily wooded with remnant vegetation that has high ecological value.

Tarralla Creek is at the heart of Croydon, and as such, there are several large adjacent studies and masterplans which have or are taking place around the local context of Tarralla Creek. The Croydon Civic Masterplan and the Croydon Main Street Enhancement Plan are current projects which are specific to the Croydon Major Activity Centre, with a proposed future review to the Croydon Structure Plan (completed in 2006). Eastfield Park is also being currently masterplanned, and is expected to run in parallel with the Reimagining Tarralla Creek project timelines. Greening the Greyfields and 20 Minute Neighbourhood Project are also adjacent projects that are running currently through the Maroondah City Council.

1.3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1.3.1 Croydon Profile

The following infographics represent a summary of the demographic characteristics for the Croydon Statistical Area (SSC20677), in which the Reimagining Tarralla Creek project area is contained. The data has been derived from the 2016 Australian Bureau of Statistics Quick Stats.

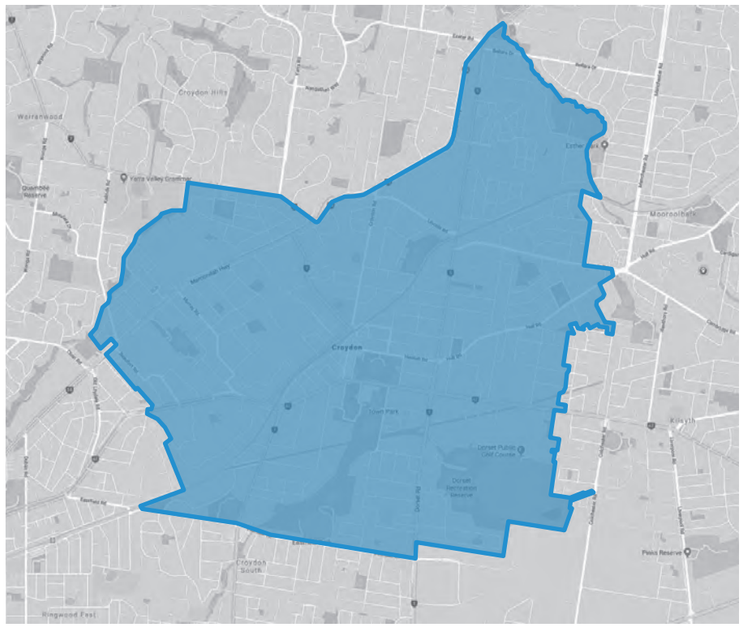


Figure 6- Croydon Municipality Extents

POPULATION & AGE PROFILE

26946 Current Population (2016)

14308 Female

12639 Male

38 Median age

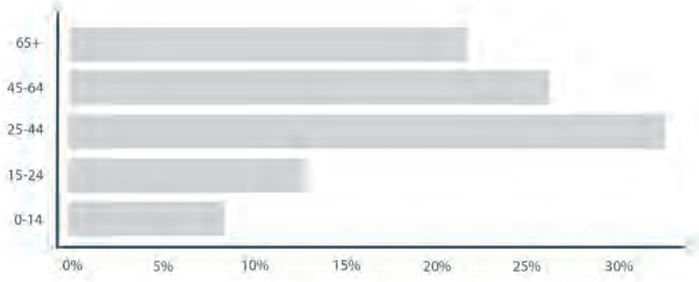


Figure 7- Population & Age Profile

Family composition for Croydon is very close to the national average, being 45% for couples with children and 38% for couples without children.

FAMILY COMPOSITION

1.8 Average number of children per family

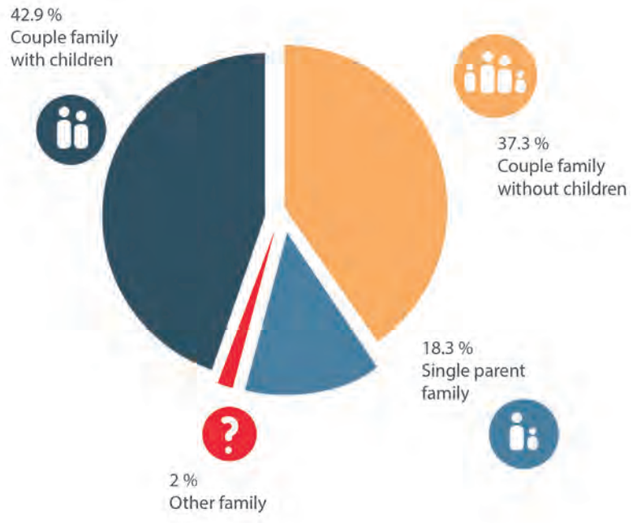
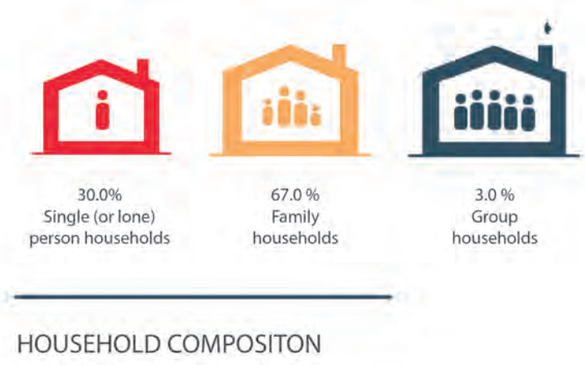


Figure 8- Family Composition

The Croydon family household's statistic is slightly lower than the national average at 71% and slightly higher than the national average of 25% for single or line households.

The Croydon dwelling composition is higher for free-standing dwellings than the national average (73%), and a lower average for the semi-detached or townhouse than the national average (13%) and also for flats or units (13%).

Occupations of residents in Croydon were largely reflective of the national average, and all noted occupations were within 2.5% of the national average.



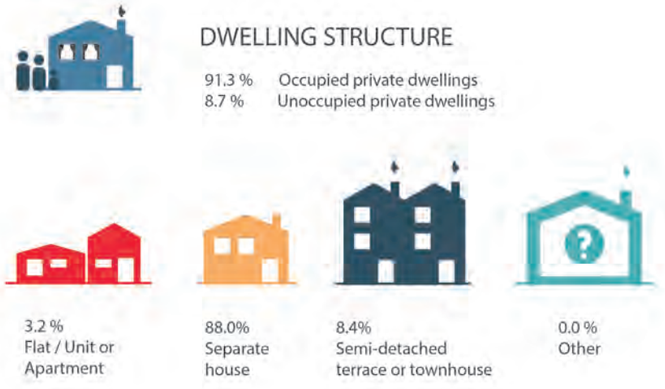


Figure 9- Household Composition

Figure 10- Dwelling Structure

Figure 11- Occupation Breakdown

1.4 BLUE/GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN DESIGN KEY TRENDS

The value of 'Blue-Green Infrastructure' in urban environments is increasingly being acknowledged, particularly in light of the trend in rapidly expanding towns and cities around the world. Blue-Green infrastructure is now recognised as fundamental in producing liveable human habitats for urban planning for both new growth areas and redevelopments.

Blue-Green Infrastructure can be the following elements-

- a network of green spaces and water systems that utilises natural processes to provide essential services and functions, in lieu of traditional infrastructure such as pit and pipe drain systems.
- Ecological measures that improve the quality of urban water, air, soil, climate and wildlife habitat by replacing traditional 'hard' infrastructure.
- Trees, plants and other vegetation which improves the local microclimate through urban heat island reduction via evapotranspiration, runoff and drainage measures.

The application of Blue-Green infrastructure for Tarralla Creek is very appropriate, as stream naturalisation is a Blue-Green method to convert traditional stormwater infrastructure to more appropriate, softer infrastructure which has a high community benefit. Blue-Green networks have the potential to deliver not only environmental benefits, but in addition, numerous social and economic benefits to urban communities.

The backbone of the project is the 'daylighting' of the currently piped Tarralla Creek creating a naturalised riparian environment re-introducing the natural water cycle, providing cleaner water and air, healthier soils and more amenable urban climate and microclimates.

Figure 12- Blue/Green Infrastructure Benefits

1.5 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT OVERVIEW

Tarralla Creek is at the heart of Croydon, and due to its location directly south of the Croydon Major Activity Centre, it has several adjacent studies which are directly relevant to it.

Maroondah City Council:

- Physical Activity Strategy 2015-2020
- Habitat Corridors Corridors Strategy 2005
- Water Sensitive City Strategy 2015
- Open Space Strategy 2016
- Maroondah City Council Plan 2017-2021
- Maroondah Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021
- Draft Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Strategy (for consultation), 2018/2019-2021/2022

Melbourne Water:

- 'Re-imagining Your Creek' program
- Living Rivers program
- Healthy Waterways Strategy

Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources:

- Plan Melbourne

Figure 13- Key documents informing design outcome

1.6 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Key Plan

Image 1- Concrete lined channel south of Eastfield Road

Image 2- Grassed channel north of Eastfield Road

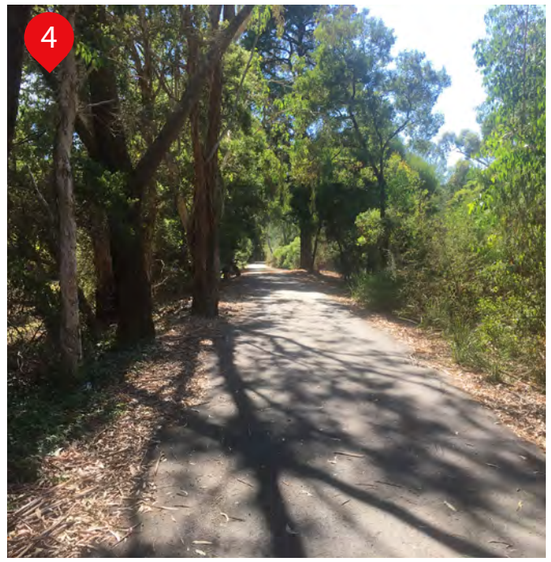
Image 3- Local signage

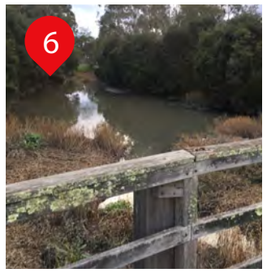
Image 4- Shared use path adjacent to Eastfield Park

Image 5- Croydon Wetland signage

Image 6- Croydon Wetland

Image 7- Fred Geale Reserve





Key Plan

Image 8- Directional signage at the entry to Eastfield Park

Image 9- Filtered views to Eastfield Park

Image 10- Norton Road sediment basin

Image 11- Croydon Wetland

Image 12- Pedestrian access to Croydon Wetland

Image 13- Culvert crossing of the shared use path at Lusher Road

1.7 CONNECTING COMMUNITIES

Tarralla Creek is a well connected site, acting as an active transport corridor for the region, from the south and north east. Major elements which Tarralla Creek connects are the following-

- Croydon Major Activity Centre
- Carrum to Warburton trail

Issues with the connectivity of the site are-

- Lack of ample, cross corridor connectivity stymied by the lack of all-weather crossing points,
- Morris Road has no crossing point
- Vinter Avenue has a crossing point which is easily inundated during storms
- Lusher Road is the main crossing point of the corridor which has a culverted crossing of the creek and remains the main access point from the west to Eastfield Park; it is halfway along the creek alignment and not conveniently located.
- Lusher Road crossing has conflict points between the principal bike path, coming from the south, crosses the creek from east to west, the gravel path from the north east and the access to Eastfield Park.

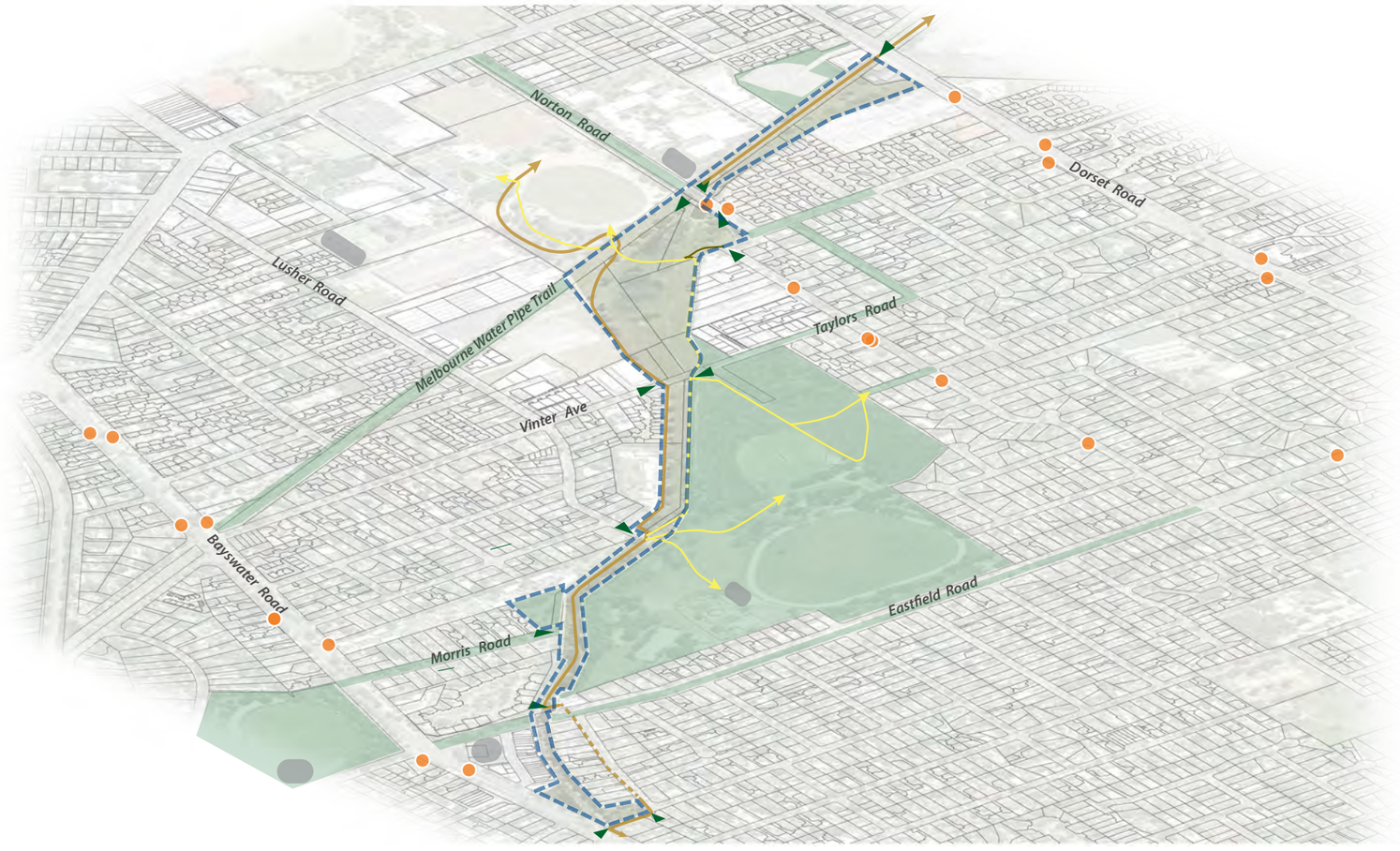


Figure 14- Connecting Communities Plan

1.8 WALKING DISTANCES

The Tarralla Creek walking catchment shows good access to Tarralla Creek from the surrounding public transport (train at Croydon Major Activity Centre and bus network)

Walkability of the site is very good, with the following journeys shown-

- 16 min walk from Eastfield Road to the Croydon Wetland.
- 5-10 min walk from the centre or most northern parts of the Croydon Major Activity Centre.
- 2.5 min walk from the Croydon train station to Croydon Wetland.
- 2.7 km or 10 min ride for cyclists accessing the Croydon train station from the area around Eastfield Road based upon using the Tarralla Creek Trail alignment.

Walkability of the site from the Croydon Major Activity Centre and the Mall Shopping Centre at Eastfield Road is very good and are well within reach of the public transport network which traverses the area.

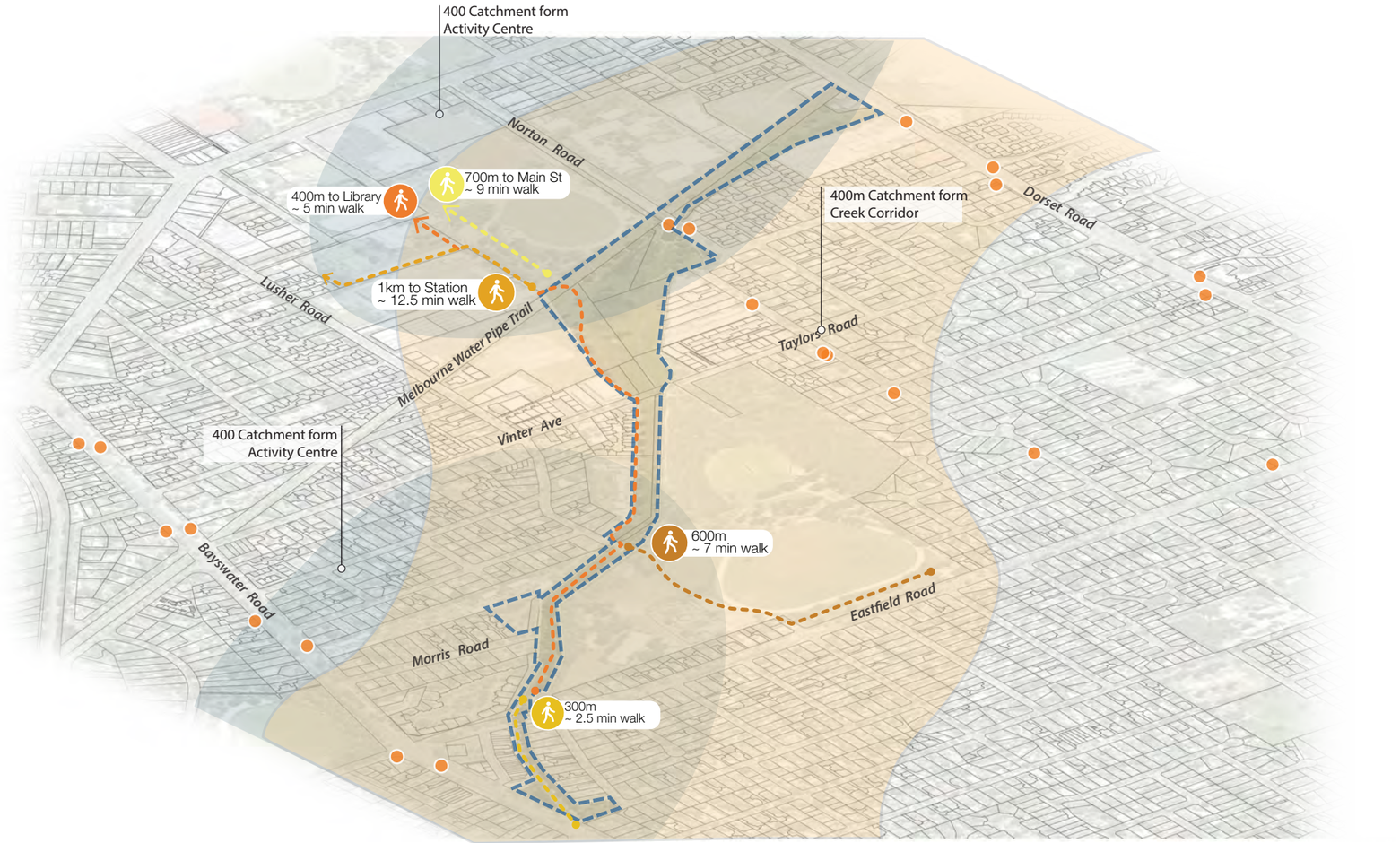
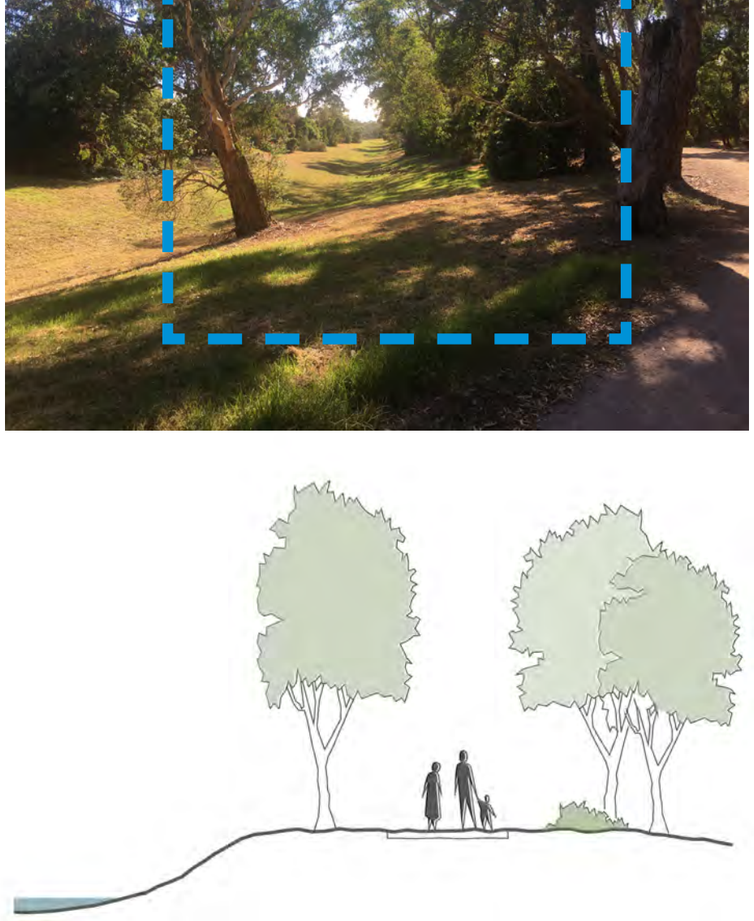


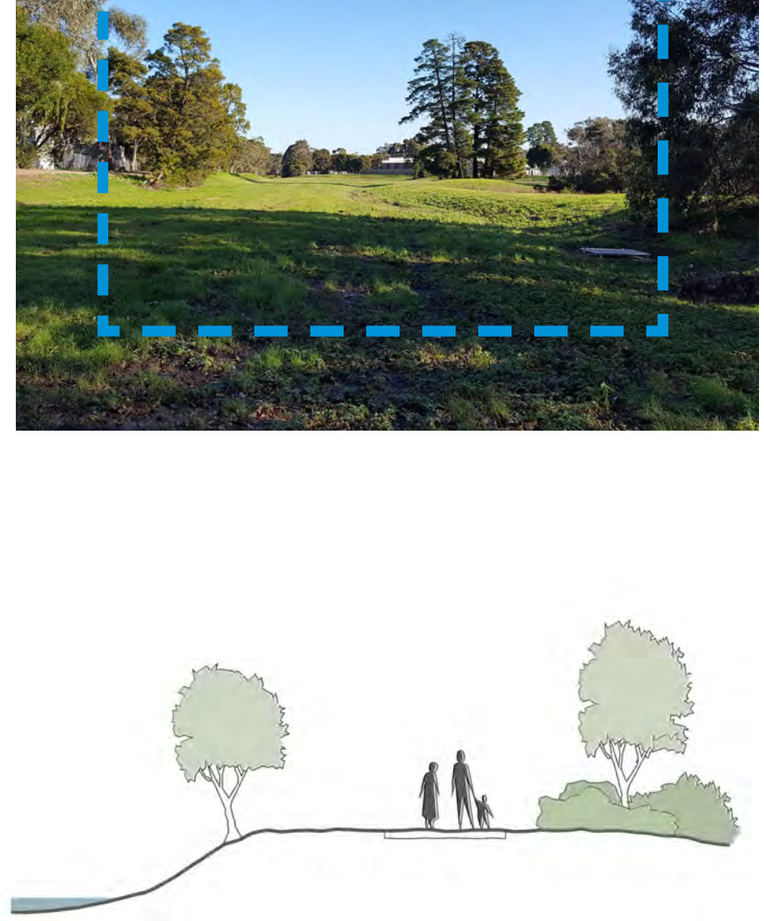
Figure 15- Walking Distances Plan

1.9 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

- Tight enclosed spaces
- Close to nature
- Tactile stimulation



- Framed views of borrowed landscapes
- Triggers curiosity and enquiry



- Open expansive views
- Big sky

Figure 16- Landscaper Character Typologies

1.10 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER- INTERFACES AND VIEWS

The existing landscape character forms a strong component of the Tarralla Creek alignment and can be summarised into three broad characters, which divide the site into sections from south to north

- The southern character, from Eastfield Road going north to Lusher Road, is of a tightly enclosed, well vegetated corridor, with a very textural quality from both the existing vegetation and the light quality which is filtered through the vegetation. The character here is enveloping, and whilst pleasant, in low light scenarios or close to morning or dusk, a feeling of lack of surveillance could be perceived due to the low passive surveillance levels from adjacent properties and thick vegetation.

- Central character fronting Eastfield Park where there are numerous opportunities of filtered views into Eastfield Park or into the creek corridor can be experienced, framing the views and allowing for a sense of movement and anticipation of a sense of arrival.

- Northern character from Lusher Road heading north, with more open views into the parkland and creek to the north. The creek bed itself opens up more widely, and at Lusher Road, views to the north along the corridor are experienced. At this location, the path system also splits into two, with the principal bike path continuing on the west of the alignment and a compacted gravel path on the eastern side, which allows for additional access points to Eastfield Park. From the gravel path, more filtered views and expansive views open up the further north the user walks, as the vegetation thins out and the corridor opens up to Vinter Avenue and the Croydon Wetland.

Figure 17- Interfaces and Views Plan

1.11 EXISTING VEGETATION

A Flora and Fauna Desktop Study has taken place of the Tarralla Creek corridor (GHD 2018) which notes the presence of the following-

- Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) 126- Swampy Riparian Complex, on site, along the western and northern boundary of Eastfield Park. This EVC is a complex mosaic of three separate EVC's from the Gippsland Plain bioregion-

o Swampy Riparian Woodland (EVC 83),

o Swamp Scrub (EVC 53)

o Swampy Woodland (EVC 937).

The presence of this EVC, which is locally endangered, is in areas not proposed to be impacted by the Reimagining Tarralla Creek project, but will inform some of the plant materials and communities which will be appropriate for use within the corridor.

The existing vegetation is-

- Highly modified and mostly native species as opposed to endemic species.
- Worthy of retention as provides a structure to the corridor and embankment stabilisation.
- Has a valuable biological and ecological value.
- Croydon Wetland tree planting has some structural benefits for retention, but macrophyte zones are poorly performing.

During detailed design, it will be proposed to conduct a more detailed tree survey of the site, and to retain, in principle, as much of the existing vegetation as is possible.

Figure 18- Existing Vegetation Plan

1.12 ACTIVITIES

Use of the existing creek corridor is varied, from recreational pursuits such as cycling, walking and play activities. The corridor currently does not lend itself to being used for passive recreation as such, as the amenity value of the corridor is mostly limited to the margins of the creek, adjacent to the shared use path and walking trail.

Adjacent uses within Eastfield Park are more active, organised sports, along with other activities related to equestrian pursuits due to the equestrian clubs located there. There is also the dog park and children's playground which are located within Eastfield Park.

The Croydon Major Activity Centre has the majority of the recreational diversity for activities, with gyms, swimming, organised team sports, athletics and play all on offer within Fred Geale Reserve, Croydon Oval and the activity centre itself.

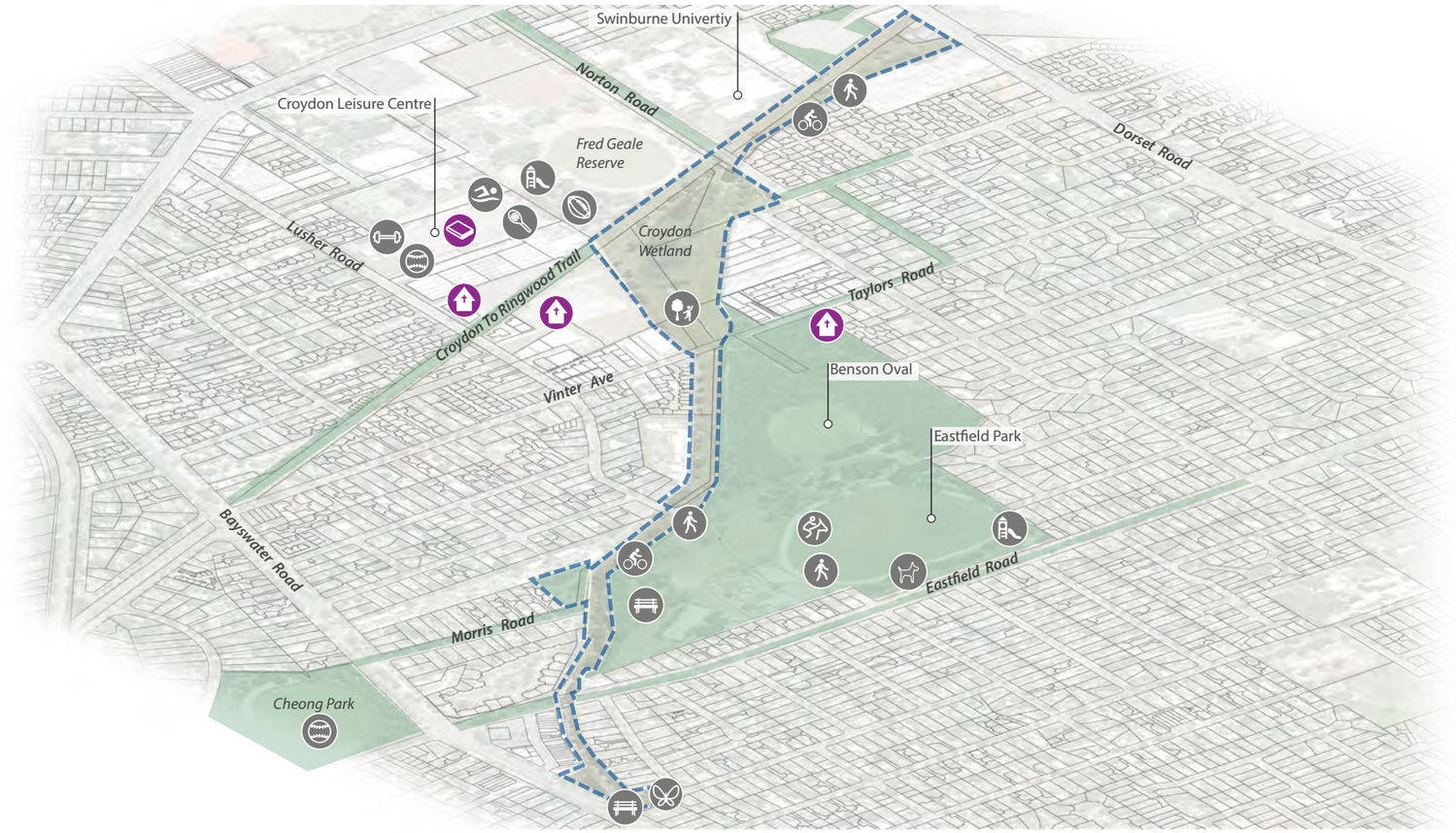


Figure 19- Activities Plan

1.13 KEY THEMES

Land use

- Adaptive re-use of industrial buildings for cultural and creative industries

Activities

- Diversity of spaces
- Range of activities from nature play to relaxation
- Orchestrate a journey layered with experiential triggers to offer contrasting moments of visual intensity to low stimulation and reflective places.

Activation

- Flexible space for events, markets, pop ups etc.
- Programming
- Inter-cultural and generational
- Local path loop for walkers and less confident cyclists
- Provide adequate resting points to take in

Memories & Stories

- Interpretation of history and water & indigenous heritage through story
- Strengthen the aesthetic value of the corridor through sensory and perceptual experiences
- Celebrate the nostalgic beauty of the rural vista

Connectivity

- Neighbourhood and regional active transport connectivity
- Promote active lifestyle through safe night access at key ocations
- Enhance and connect the wildlife habitat and corridor connections

Technology

- Digital community noticeboard
- Capitalise on new technologies in monitoring landscape health
- Maximise safety through sensory night lighting
- Plan for future communities and future trends onrecreation uptake

Art & culture

- Integrated public art
- Increase canopy cover within the corridor

Water interaction

- Ephemerality and the water experience
- Rivers and creeks move
- Diversify treatments of the edge condition to engage users more readily with water
- Universal accessible along and across the creek

Figure 20- Key Themes

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2.0 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

2.1 TARRALLA CREEK COMMUNITY ADVISORY GROUP

2.1.1 Tarralla Creek Community Advisory Group 6th Sept, 2018

A Community Advisory Group has been set up for the project, for interested parties to input to the design process as part of the project. The forum was designed around three discussion points, which are highlighted below, to draw comment from the community members as part of the design process.

Discussion 1- Current values, issues and opportunities (Tarralla Creek & open space);

Discussion 2- Vision of a 'good outcome' for Tarralla Creek;

Discussion 3- Ideas to realise our aspirations for Tarralla Creek.

The agreed community vision for the site from the members of the Community Advisory Group was:

1. Create a beautiful, tranquil destination
2. Connect people and nature
3. Enrich environmental values
4. Create a space that feels safe, is accessible and clean
5. Create a learning space

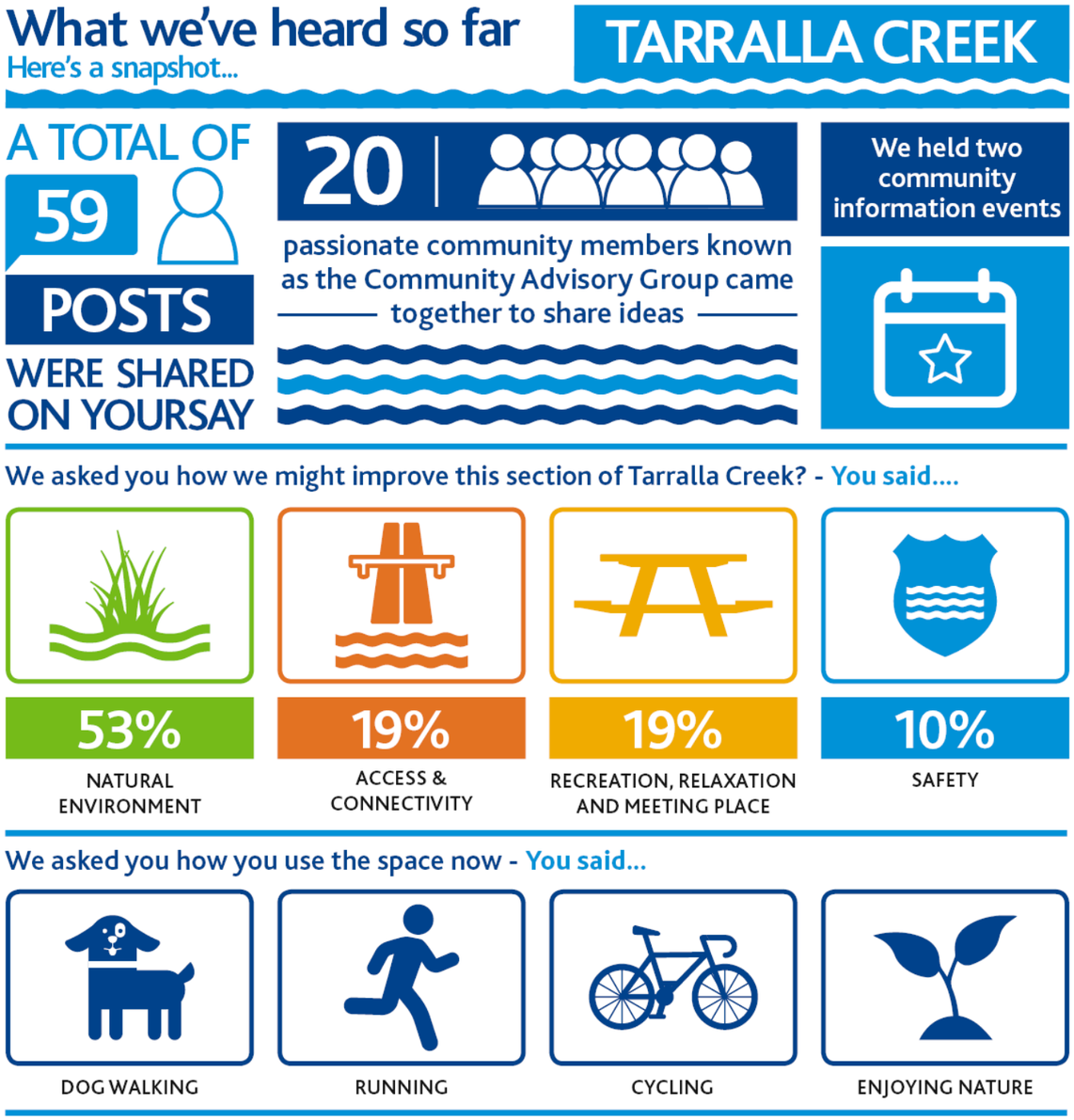
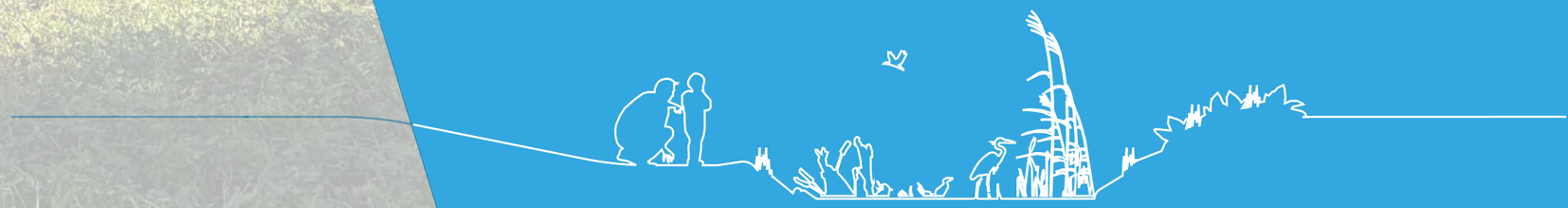


Figure 21- Community Advisory Outcomes

3.0 ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES



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3.1 ISSUES

1. Site access from Dorset Road lacks a sense of entry to the creek corridor.
2. Existing concrete drain presents an unattractive edge to Dorset Road.
3. Existing petrol station blocks views from the linear corridor to the road and presents an unattractive rear interface.
4. Concrete sediment basin presents an undesirable view to the streetscape.
5. Existing Croydon Wetland offers low amenity, with limited hydrological functionality.
6. Pedestrian bridge is has access and maintenance issues.
7. Lack of reference and significant disconnect from the adjoining Croydon Activity Centre with limited wayfinding signage.
8. Unattractive interfaces to the rear of industrial properties which detract from the site's naturalistic feel.
9. High percentage of impermeable site edges to the north limiting access to surrounding neighbourhood.
10. Visually impermeable fencing from the residential properties precludes passive surveillance.
11. Crossing Eastfield Road is dangerous due to the volume of traffic on the 60km/h road.
12. The Tarralla Creek path does not continue to the south of Eastfield Road due to the narrow character of the corridor. Pedestrians and cyclists must divert along Yvonne Avenue to follow the trail to the south.
13. Rear of shops and the associated access road present a poor quality interface to creek with back of house facilities. There is also a lack of surveillance from the eastern residential edge.
14. Limited exposure in attracting users to the creek environs due to a narrow frontage to Eastfield Road Shopping Centre.
15. No public lighting along the creek corridor and limited light spilll from adjacent streets.
16. Underutilised pieces of open space exist along the length of the creek.
17. The site only has arterial road access at two locations, at Bayswater Road and Dorset Road. Both of these road frontages lack sufficient trail and creek wayfinding signage.

Figure 22- Issues Plan

3.2 OPPORTUNITIES

1. Formalise connection to Dorset Gardens and Dorset Recreational Reserve.
2. Provide trail and creek wayfinding signage at the Dorset Road arterial road entry point and improve the site's interface with the road with a potential landscape gateway feature.
3. Integrate landscape character of creek corridor with Swinburne University and reinforce links to Swinburne University via Norton Road, or permeable boundaries.
4. Provide a high quality link to Croydon Activity Centre through landscape character and clear pedestrian connections.
5. Provide high amenity active transport links to Croydon Activity Centre.
6. Investigate opportunities to improve the visual amenity of the sediment pond.
7. Unify the broader site design with the Melbourne Water Pipe Track land extent to reinforce the site's wider links)community gardens, Croydon to Ringwood Trail).
8. Provide a safe, high quality bridge structure over the wetland to improve pedestrian connectivity and provide vistas east and west.
9. Develop the wetland precinct into a showcase for water treatment, indigenous planting and implement a diversity of public spaces such as stepping stones, beach environments and secondary water flow paths.
10. Improve landscape amenity through a journey of water based experiences encouraging visitors to stop, relax and interact.
11. Integrate interpretative signage to celebrate the site's ecological and indigenous significance.
12. Cluster park amenities to inform the dynamic flow of people, i.e. drinking fountains at rest points.
13. Consider buffer planting to screen industrial properties, while maintaining natural surveillance.
14. Encourage adaptive re-use of adjacent industrial buildings for creative industries that provide active edges and passive surveillance to the site.
15. Improve connections with Taylors Road via footpath links.
16. Maintain and upgrade condition of trails to provide a hierarchy of trail types.
17. Provide a high quality, trail experience with wayfinding signage for neighbourhood legibility
18. Encourage access from residential properties into the creek corridor to increase activation and provide passive surveillance of the whole site.
19. Provide public lighting in strategic locations to improve user safety and extend the corridor's usage hours. Particularly focus on the area between Lusher and Eastfield Road.
20. Improve key pedestrian access points with footpath connections, i.e. Vinter Ave between Lusher Rd and the Tarralla Creek Trail.
21. Formalise trail circuit loops of varying lengths along the creek and connect back to main anchor points
22. Maintain open vistas to the Dandenong Ranges.
23. Integrate Morris Reserve with the creek corridor through opening views to the creek and investigate opportunities to formalise the guerilla style community garden as a broader community asset
24. Improve pedestrian safety and open access between the Eastfield Park, creek and surrounding neighbourhood.
25. Investigate potential for additional pedestrian crossing points across the creek.
26. Review car parking facilities along the corridor and establish key DDA access points.
27. Implement a street furniture strategy to ensure consistency in thematic, style and product type.
28. Improve pedestrian crossing at Eastfield Road
29. Provide a continuous shared use link along Tarralla Creek to the south of Eastfield Road.
30. Prepare an Eastfield Road Shopping Centre Master Plan with an aim to increase economic growth within the precinct and capitalise on views over the creek through formalising a public open space with retail/ café interface.
31. Potential to provide a bridge over the creek to provide a direct connection from the residential area to the Eastfield Road shops.
32. Integrate the two disjointed sides of open space on either side of the creek to form one high quality, open space.
33. Provide path and creek signage to the Bayswater Road arterial entry point to increase creek exposure and attract users.

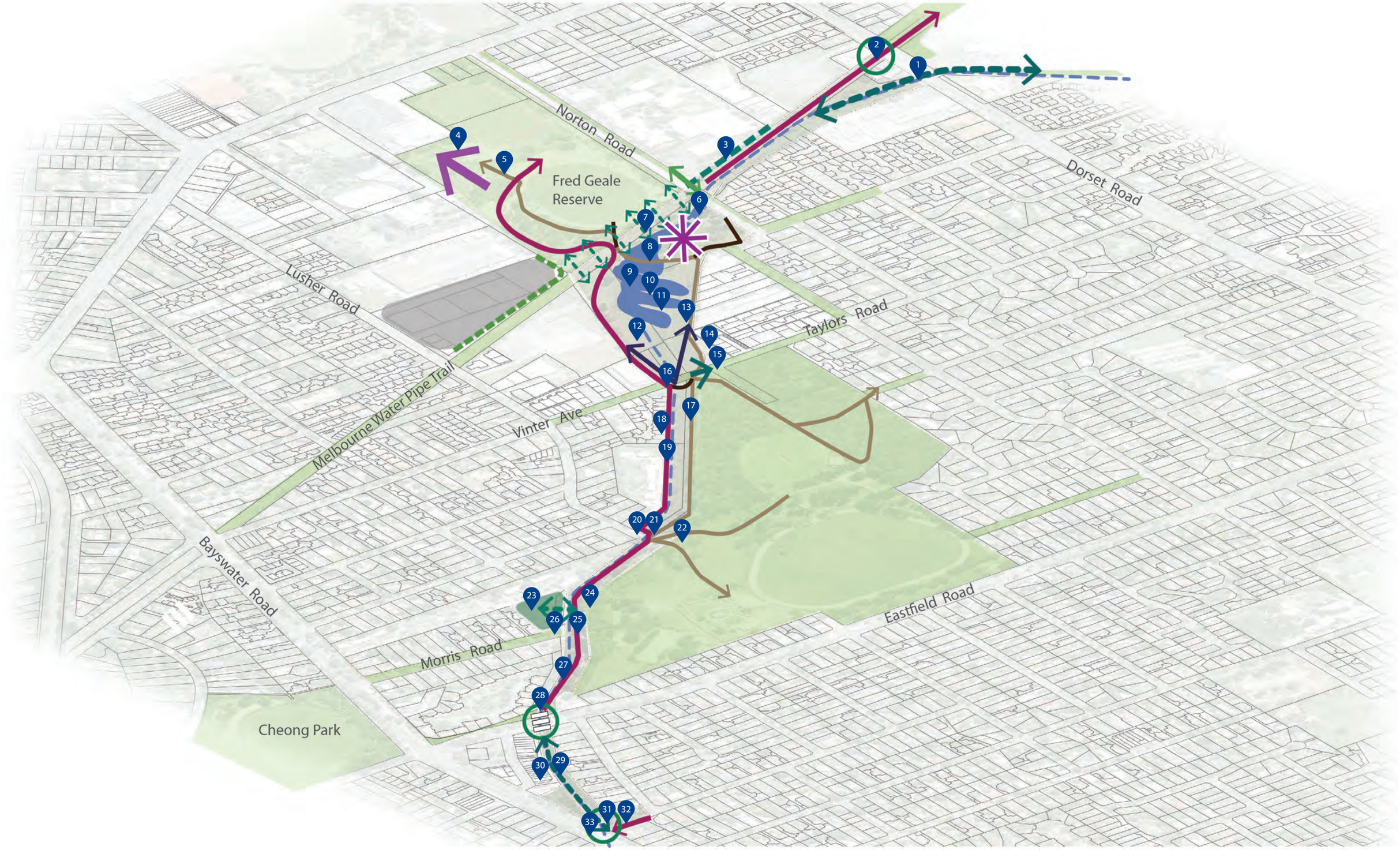


Figure 23- Opportunities Plan

4.0 CONCEPT DESIGNS

4.1 LANDSCAPE AND URBAN DESIGN CONCEPT DESIGN

CONCEPT DESIGN OBJECTIVES

The concept design has been based upon feedback received during both Community Advisory Group and the Working Group. The main themes from the community advisory workshops have been proposed, and are summarized below as main objectives for the concept design stage.

1. **Create a beautiful, tranquil destination**
2. **Connect people and nature**
3. **Enrich environmental values**
4. **Create a space that feels safe, is accessible and clean**
5. **Create a learning space.**

Through these guiding principles, the concept design seeks to create a community based linear parkland, which has increased recreational, educational and ecological value to the local community. Taralla Creek should be a place of tranquility which celebrates nature, and allows for educational opportunities through both nature play and traditional educational opportunities, with an improved environment in both the wetland and creek itself. It will also be a safe place where members of the community, both in groups and as single users, can feel safe and accessible, able to use the site for either active recreation and play, or for quiet contemplation.

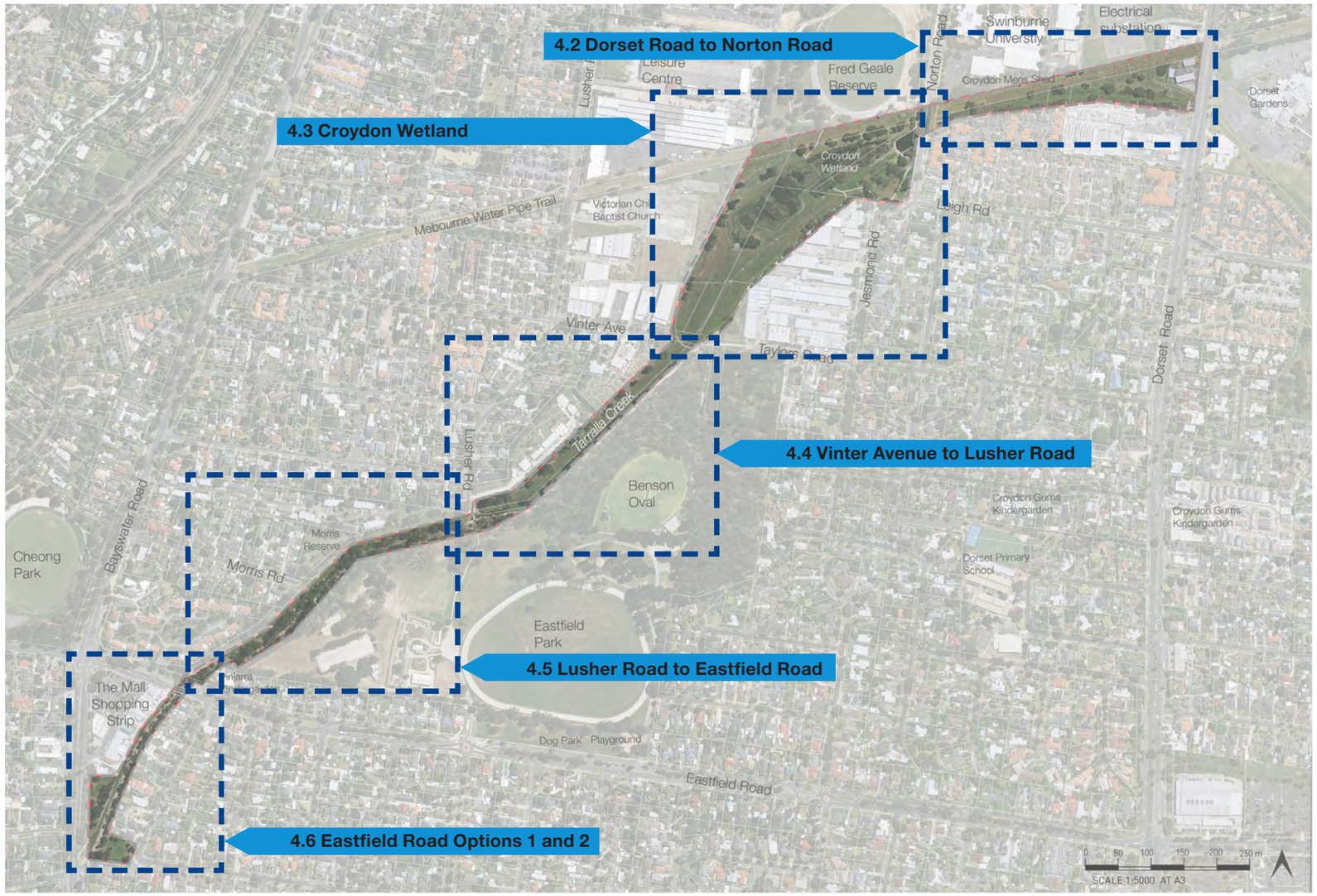
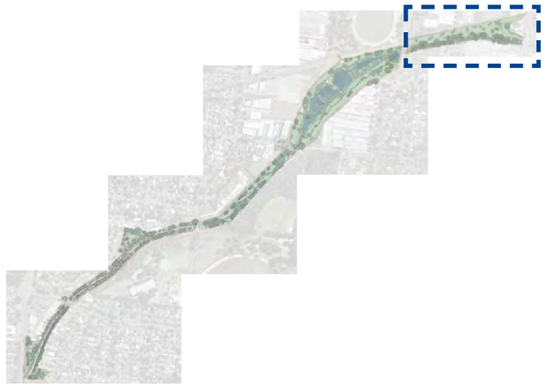


Figure 24- Concept Design Key Plan

4.2 DORSET ROAD TO NORTON ROAD

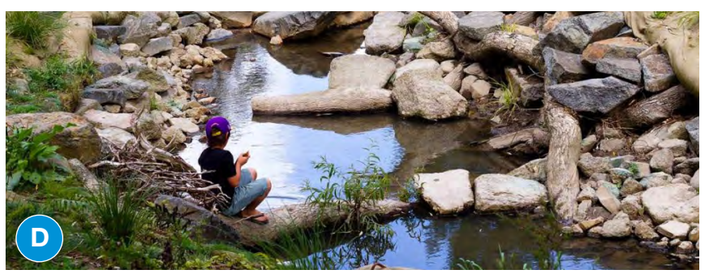


KEY MAP

KEY DESIGN FEATURES IN THIS AREA INCLUDE:

1. Gateway entry with vertical planting and structural elements.
2. Proposed naturalised sediment basin to alleviate the amount of sediment captured in the existing Norton Road sediment basin.
3. Existing trees to be retained and protected.
4. Proposed meandering naturalised stream.
5. Sloped grass access areas to naturalised stream - maximum 1:5 slope.
6. Proposed access to Swinburne University of Technology - Croydon from Carrum-Warburton regional trail. Potential for more permeable boundary.
7. Planted batters - 1:3 maximum slope.
8. Informal rock ‘scramble points’ to traverse naturalised stream and adjacent bank.
9. Formalised crossing point: pedestrian refuge central to the road or ‘wombat’ crossing style pedestrian priority crossing.

ASPIRATION IMAGES



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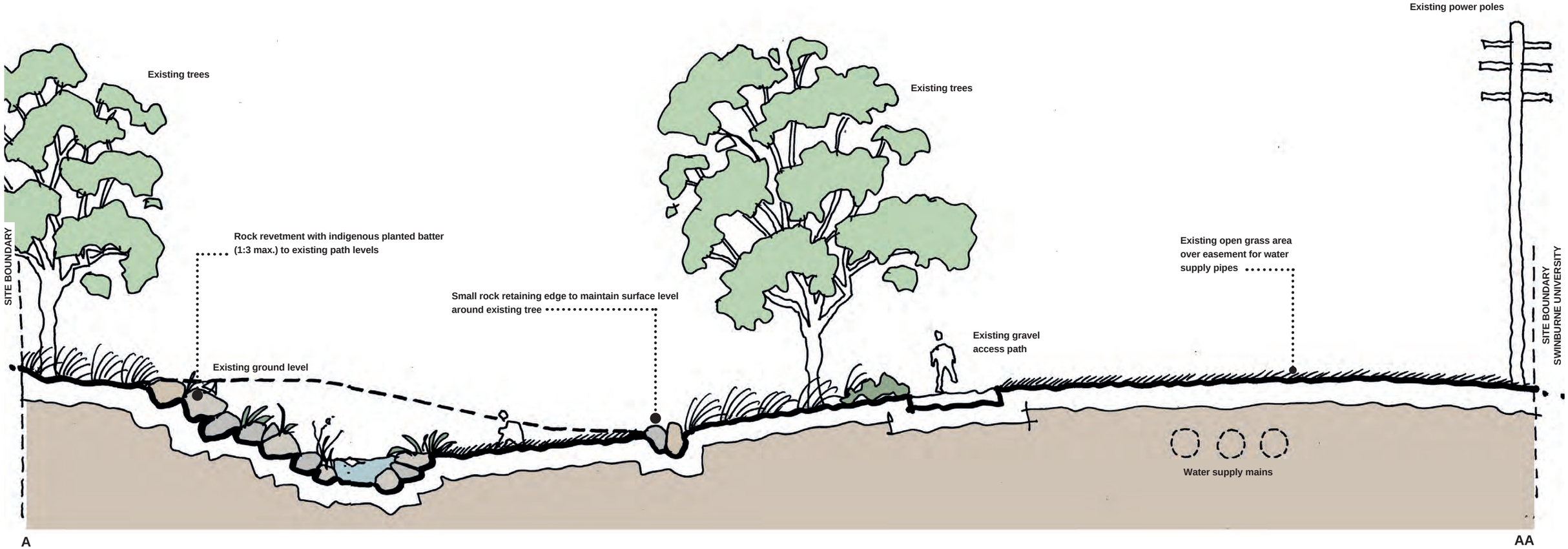
Existing trees
Existing trees
Existing power poles
SITE BOUNDARY
Rock revetment with indigenous planted batter
(1:3 max.) to existing path levels
Small rock retaining edge to maintain surface level
around existing tree
Existing ground level
Existing gravel
access path
Existing open grass area
over easement for water
supply pipes
Water supply mains
SITE BOUNDARY
SWINBURNE UNIVERSITY
A
AA

SECTION A-AA

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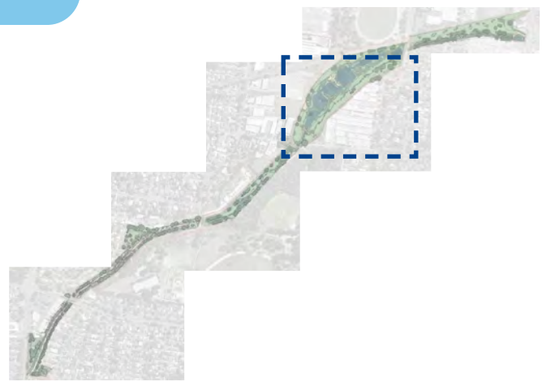
4.3 CROYDON WETLAND

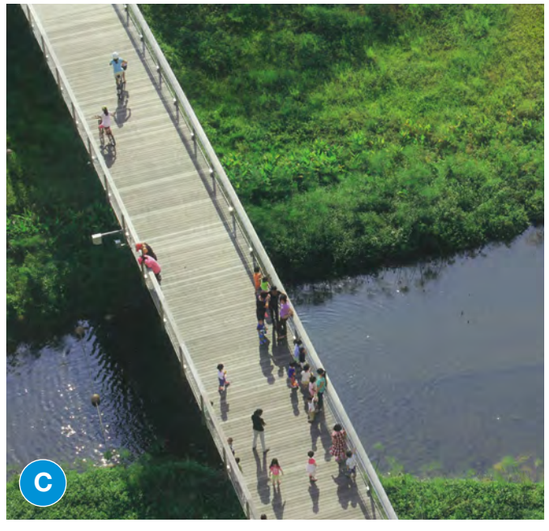


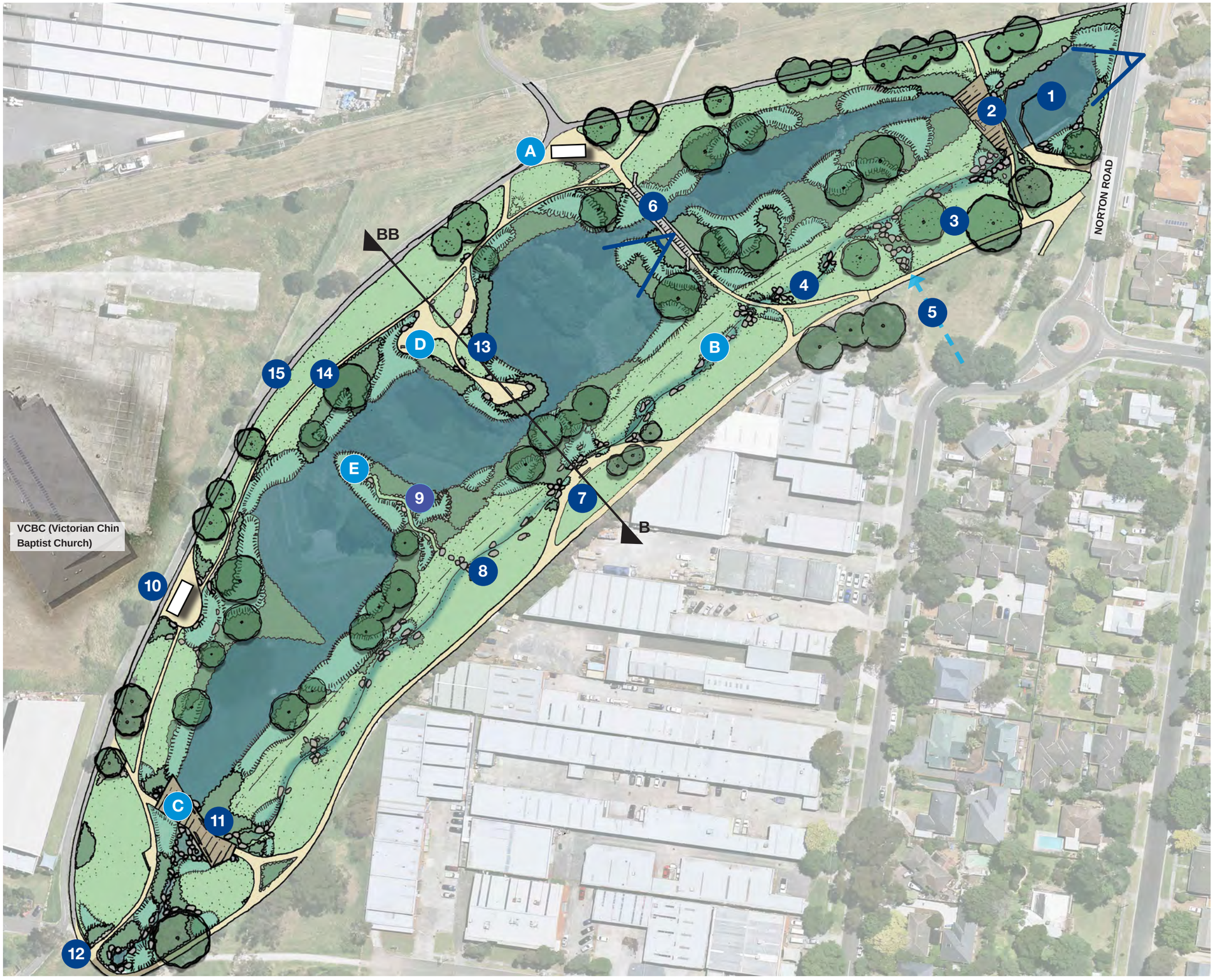
KEY MAP

KEY DESIGN FEATURES IN THIS AREA INCLUDE:

1. Updated sediment basin with softer treatment to complement the proposed naturalised aesthetic.
2. Bridge/viewing platform over existing weir.
3. Existing trees to be retained and protected.
4. Ephemeral creek bed in overland flow path.
5. Council drain connected to the ephemeral creek bed.
6. Approximate location of existing bridge - newly refurbished.
7. Proposed accessible pedestrian path with informal seating opportunities and access to the ephemeral creek.
8. Informal rock 'scramble points' to traverse ephemeral creek and adjacent bank.
9. Wetland lookout: a quiet, contemplative site where bird watching, passive recreation or contemplation can take place within the wetland body.
10. Gathering space: a designated location overlooking the wetland where organised groups can use the site for more formal occasions. Spaces may have picnic shelters and seating facilities to allow for larger groups or several smaller groups to use the space.
11. Proposed pedestrian bridge: enhancing vistas overlooking the wetland and down the creek corridor to the south. Allows for a series of walking circuits to be formed that circumnavigate the wetland.
12. Raised all weather crossing between Vinter Avenue and Taylors Road.
13. Education zone: a central education and interpretative point, in which casual visitors or school groups can orientate themselves and study educational and interpretive signs.
14. Proposed secondary pedestrian path.
15. Tarralla Creek shared use path with low level public lighting.

ASPIRATION IMAGES





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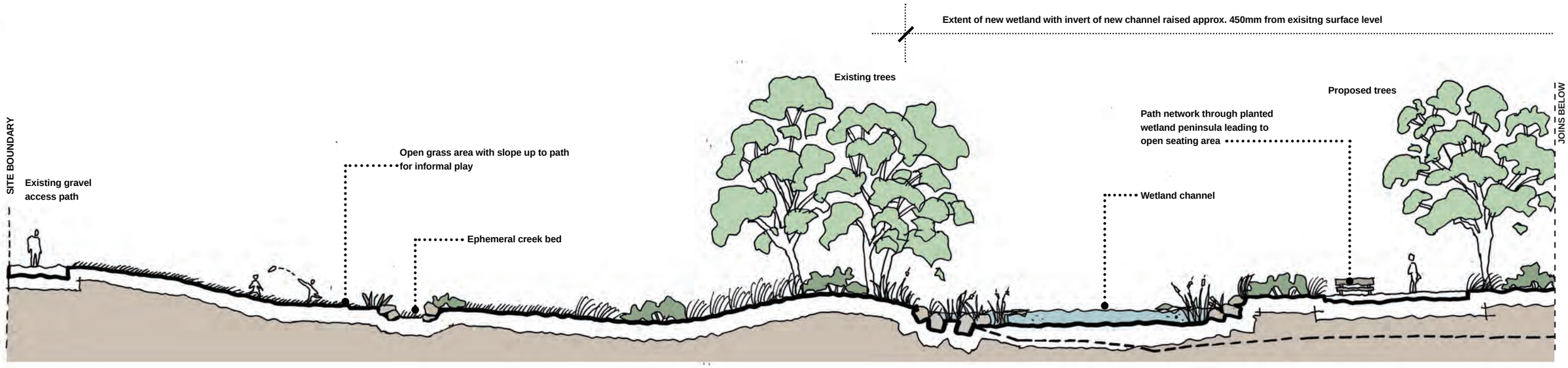
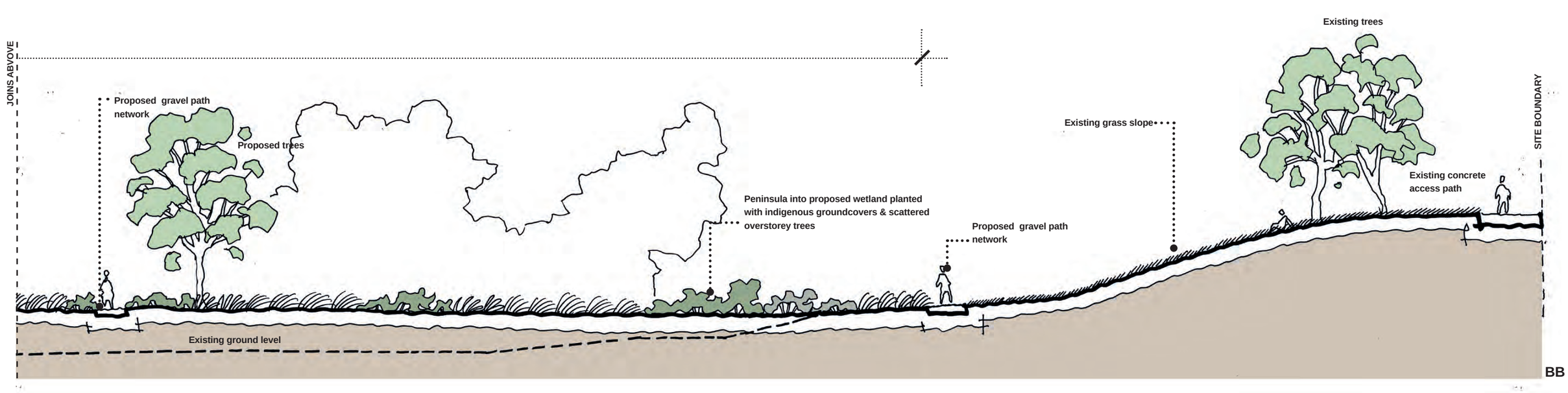
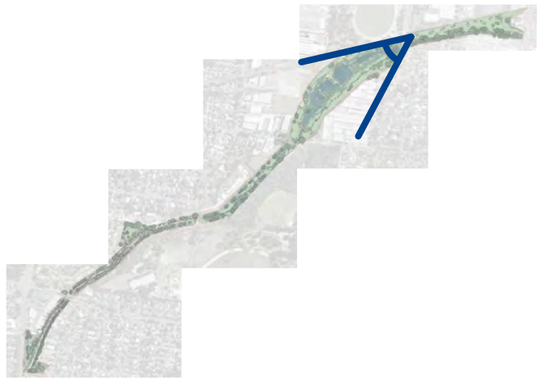

Extent of new wetland with invert of new channel raised approx. 450mm from exisitng surface level
SITE BOUNDARY
Existing gravel access path
Open grass area with slope up to path for informal play
Ephemeral creek bed
Existing trees
Proposed trees
Path network through planted wetland peninsula leading to open seating area
Wetland channel
JOINS BELOW
B


JOINS ABVOVE
Proposed gravel path network
Proposed trees
Existing ground level
Peninsula into proposed wetland planted with indigenous groundcovers & scattered overstorey trees
Proposed gravel path network
Existing grass slope
Existing trees
Existing concrete access path
SITE BOUNDARY
BB

SECTION B-BB

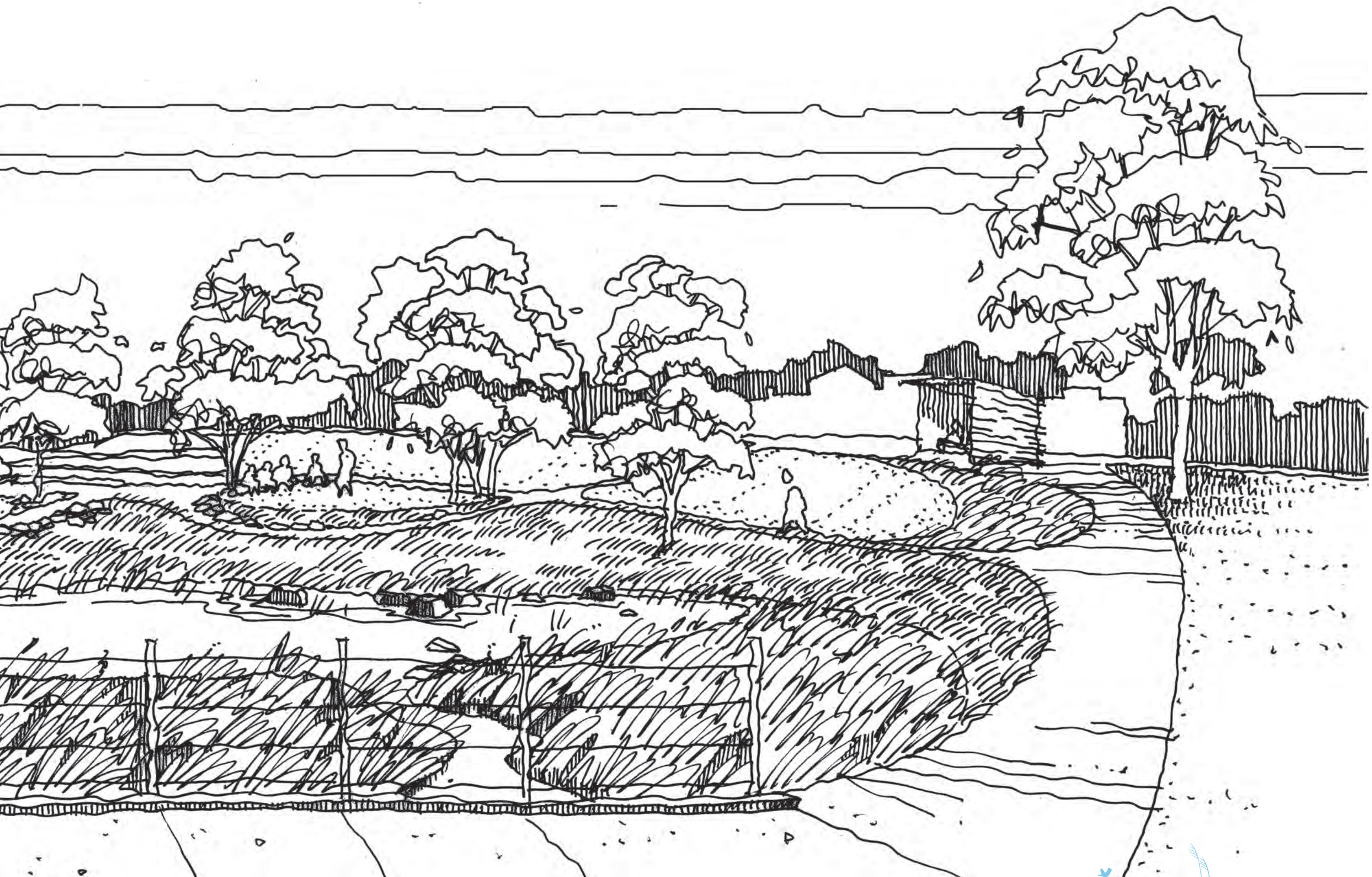


KEY MAP

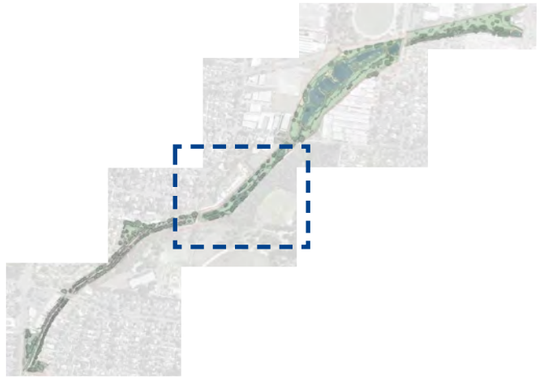
Figure 25- Artist's impression overlooking upgraded naturalised sediment basin

KEY MAP

Figure 26- Artist's impression overlooking wetland from newly refurbished bridge



4.4 VINTER AVENUE TO LUSHER ROAD

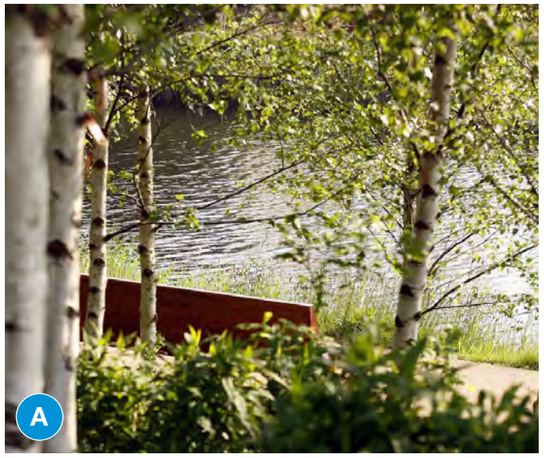


KEY MAP

KEY DESIGN FEATURES IN THIS AREA INCLUDE:

1. Passive seating location: taking advantage of views internal to the site, and also proximity to the mature vegetation and biodiversity of the park itself.
2. Pool areas to create permanent flowing water and allow for habitat creation with access on one side for fauna and invertebrates.
3. Proposed meandering naturalised stream.
4. Existing trees to be retained and protected.
5. Informal rock ‘scramble points’ to traverse naturalised stream and adjacent bank.
6. Sloped grass access areas to naturalised stream - maximum 1:5 slope.
7. Proposed accessible pedestrian path with informal seating opportunities and access to the naturalised stream.
8. Planted batters - 1:3 maximum slope.
9. Tarralla Creek shared use path with low level public lighting.

ASPIRATION IMAGES



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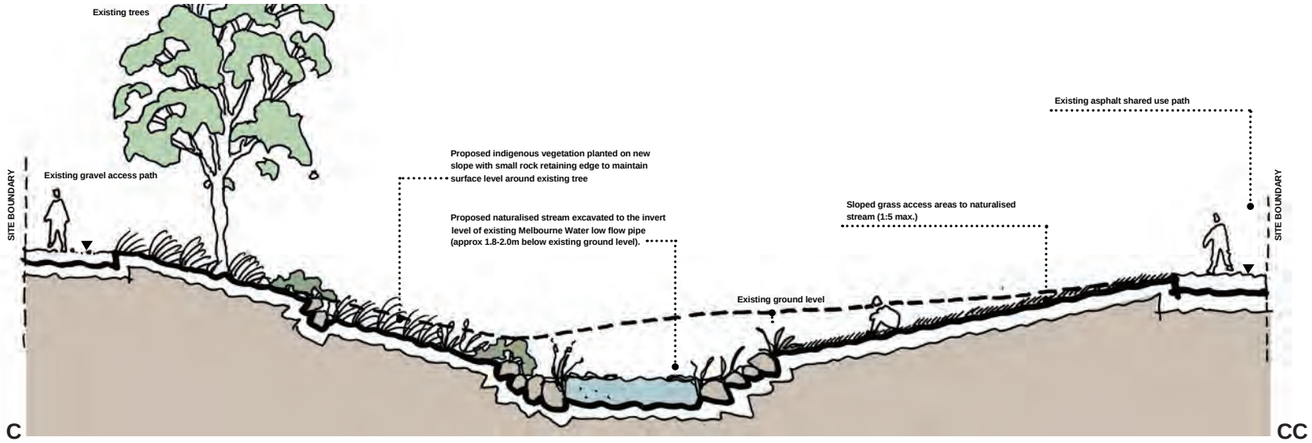
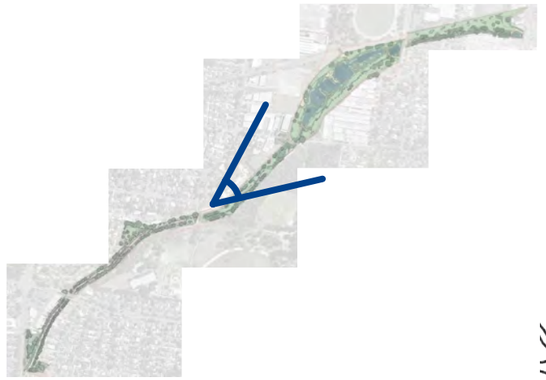
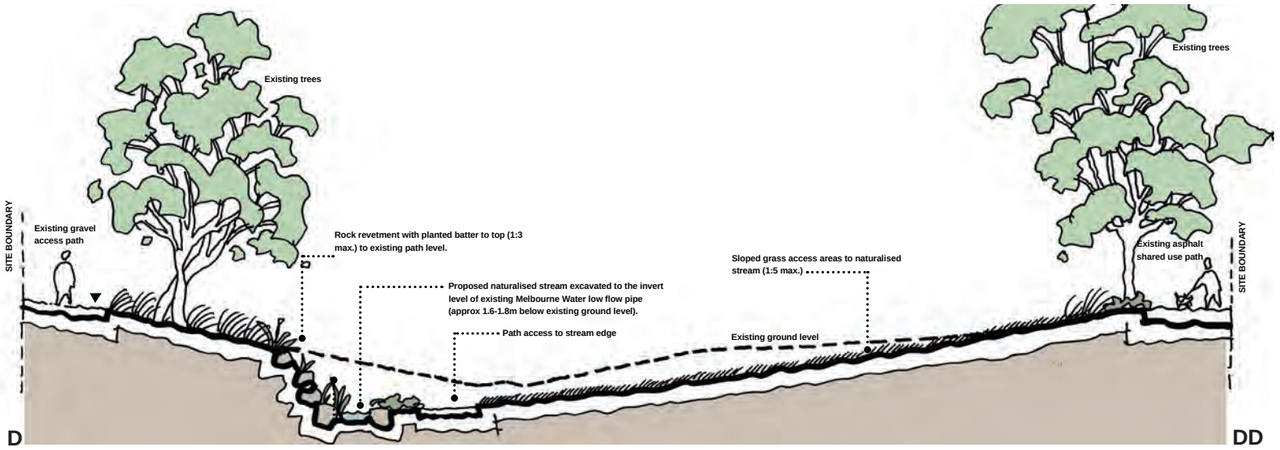


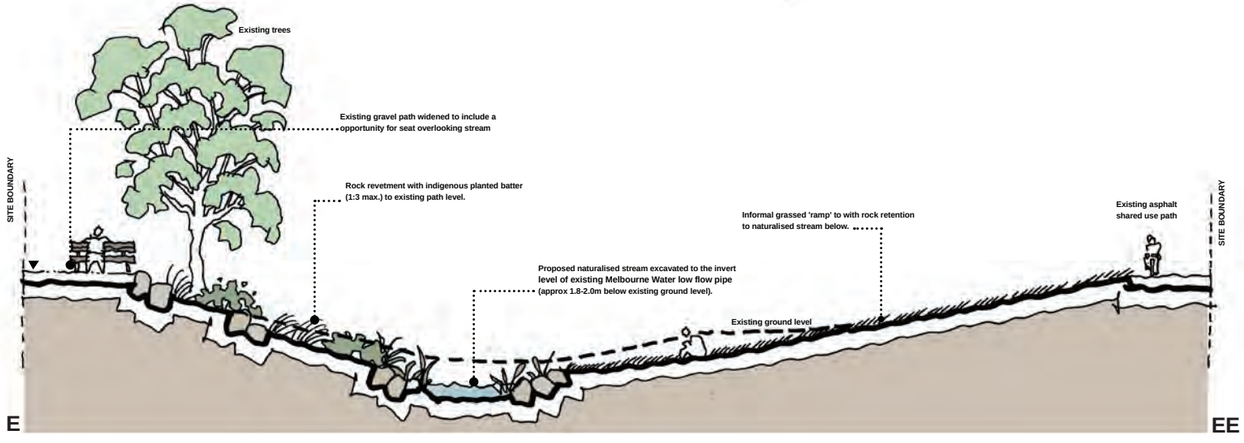
SECTION C-CC



KEY MAP



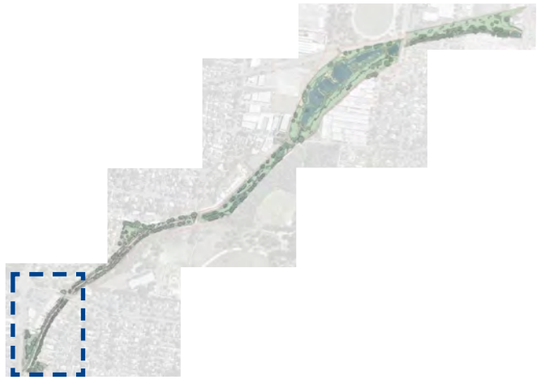
SECTION D-DD



SECTION E-EE

Figure 27- Artist's impression overlooking upgraded sediment basin

4.5 LUSHER ROAD TO EASTFIELD ROAD

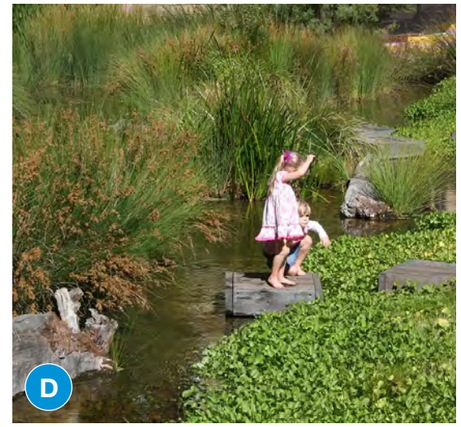


KEY MAP

KEY DESIGN FEATURES IN THIS AREA INCLUDE:

1. Sloped grass access areas to naturalised stream - maximum 1:5 slope.
2. Pool areas to create permanent flowing water and allow for habitat creation with access on one side for fauna and invertebrates.
3. Proposed meandering naturalised stream.
4. Informal rock ‘scramble points’ to traverse naturalised stream and adjacent bank.
5. Existing trees to be retained and protected.
6. Proposed accessible pedestrian path with informal seating opportunities and access to the naturalised stream.
7. Proposed low flow crossing: providing opportunities for interaction with the creek interpretive elements and nature play.
8. Morris Road all weather crossing
9. Boulder rock retaining to stabilise embankments.
10. Tarralla Creek shared use path with low level public lighting.
11. Existing concrete channel.
12. Proposed Eastfield Park wetland
13. Potential underground storage for harvested stormwater for irrigation re-use on site

ASPIRATION IMAGES



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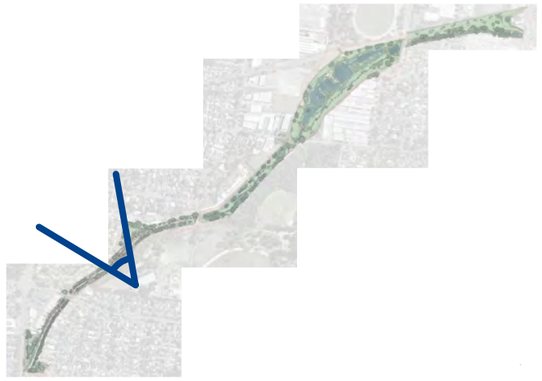
KEY MAP

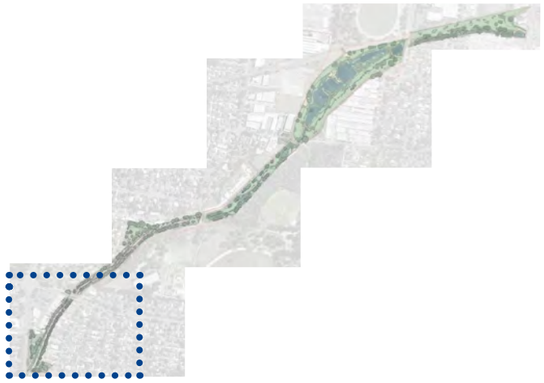
Figure 28- Artist's impression of Morris Reserve passive space



KEY MAP

Figure 29- Artist's impression of all weather crossing point

4.6 EASTFIELD ROAD OPTIONS 1 AND 2

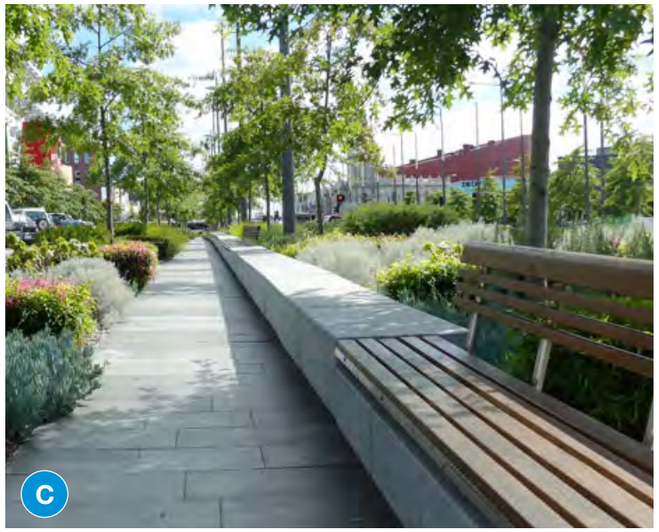


KEY MAP

KEY DESIGN FEATURES IN THIS AREA INCLUDE:

1. Proposed formalised crossing point for cyclists and pedestrians
2. Proposed shared use path connection to continue more directly along the western edge of the channel avoiding diversion through Yvonne Street. Path can cantilever over the concrete channel to reduce appearance of the concrete. This allows for additional room for activation of the rear of the retail precinct.
3. Activate rear of retail precinct to integrate with shared path and creek. Provide a feature paving shared zone that caters for after hours deliveries in addition to seating and shade structures. Rationalise bin storage within screened enclosures.
4. Reinvigorate park and integrate with shared path providing a shaded rest point.
5. Proposed infill vegetation with indigenous species to soften the appearance of the concrete channel, provide a habitat corridor and screen the fence line.
6. Retain concrete channel with potential to remove upper section and soften with planting and feature rocks.
7. Potential water quality treatment location of stormwater from Eastfield Road prior to reaching Tarralla Creek.
8. Potential water quality treatment location of stormwater from Yvonne Avenue and Thomas Street prior to reaching Tarralla Creek.

ASPIRATION IMAGES



OPTION 1

OPTION 2

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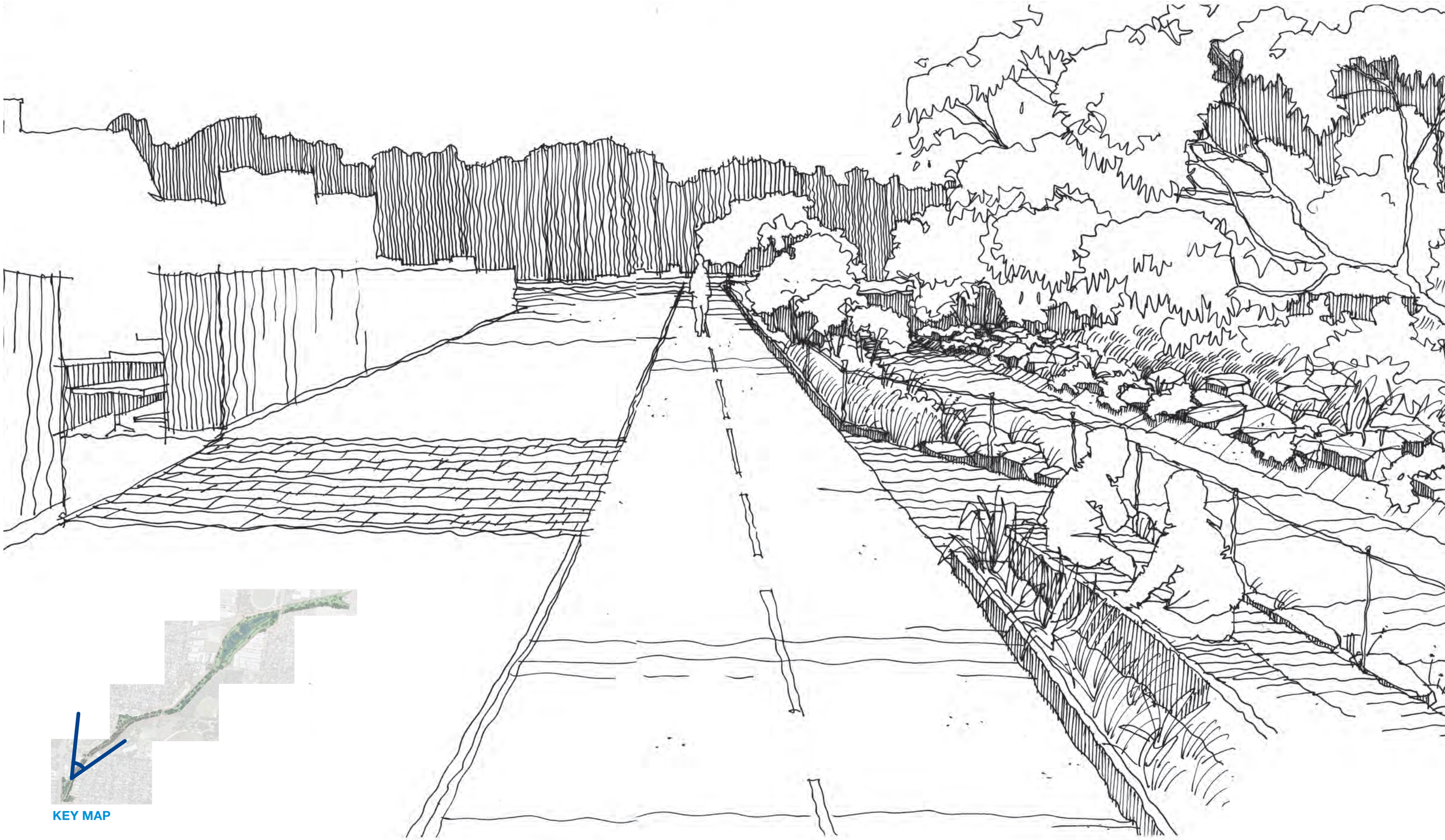

Figure 30- Perspective of shared use path to rear of the wall

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Document Status

Rev No.	Author	Reviewer		Authorisation		
		Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
A	J.McH	M.Coyle		N.Clements		26.10.18
B	J.McH	M.Coyle		N.Clements		29.10.18
C	J.McH	M.Coyle		N.Clements		07.12.18

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