



HEIDELBERG PARK LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN

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Cover Image: Marching Common Oak
Photo Credit: P Waddell



Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

Banyule City Council is proud to acknowledge the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as traditional custodians of the land and we pay respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Elders, past, present and emerging, who have resided in the area and have been an integral part of the region’s history.

Our community is made up of diverse cultures, beliefs, abilities, bodies, sexualities, ages and genders. We are committed to access, equity, participation and rights for everyone: principles which empower, foster harmony and increase the wellbeing of an inclusive community.

Disclaimer

This master plan is provided for information and it does not purport to be complete. While care has been taken to ensure the content in the master plan is accurate, we cannot guarantee it is without flaw of any kind. There may be errors and omissions or it may not be wholly appropriate for your particular purposes. In addition, the publication is a snapshot in time based on historic information which is liable to change. Banyule City Council accepts no responsibility and disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information contained in this report.

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1. OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Three Acres Landscape Architecture Pty Ltd was engaged by Banyule City Council to prepare a master plan for the development of Heidelberg Park in Heidelberg.

In accordance with the Banyule Public Open Space Plan (2016 – 2031) the master plan will include the identification of the following:

- A formalised path network to improve connectivity to and within the park.
- Locations for the establishment of future family activity nodes including along the ridgeline.
- The potential to formalise Heidelberg Gardens as a horticultural show piece.

A master plan is required in order to preserve the heritage values and provide guidance for future maintenance, management and development of the park.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Heidelberg Park is a large parcel of public open space approximately 14 hectares in size. Salt Creek meanders through the central portion of the park. Established gardens and mature trees contribute significantly to the character and amenity. Park facilities comprises a network of paths, oval, pavilion, carpark, toilets, rotunda and picnic facilities.

The site is located within the Heidelberg Activity Centre and Medical Precinct, an area that the Victorian Planning Authority predicts will have a rapid growth in population.

According to the Heidelberg Structure Plan (2021), Heidelberg Major Activity Centre has increased in population to likely exceed 5,000 total residents, and has accommodated approximately 20% of the City of Banyule’s recent population growth. In Heidelberg, 54.5% of the dwellings were medium or high density, compared to 33% in Greater Melbourne.

This growth and urban intensification will result in the increased use and importance of Heidelberg Park in the years ahead.

Heidelberg Park is one of many interconnected parks and reserves located along the Yarra River that provide both active and passive recreational opportunities. Warringal Parklands is located to the immediate east of Heidelberg Park. This open space includes football, cricket and tennis facilities, a large regional playground and picnic amenities. Heidelberg Park is a Crown Allotment and Banyule City Council is the Committee of Management.

1.3 PLANNING CONTEXT

Heidelberg Park comprises land zoned:

- Public Park and Recreation Zone
- Public Conservation and Resource Zone
- Public Use Zone 1.

The land is subject to:

- Land Subject to Inundation Overlay
- Design and Development Overlay
- Special Building Overlay
- Significant Landscape Overlay 1
- Environmental Significance Overlay 1 and 4
- Heritage Overlay 6.

1.4 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

In undertaking the project the following key documents were considered:

- La Trobe National Employment and Innovation Cluster Framework Plan (2017)
- Heidelberg Structure Plan (2021)
- Banyule Council Plan (2017 – 2021)
- Banyule Public Open Space Plan (2016 – 2031)
- Heidelberg Activity Centre and Medical Precinct Public Realm Strategy (2019)
- Banyule Recreation Plan (2017 – 2021)
- Banyule Walking Strategy (2018 - 2028)
- Banyule Integrated Transport Plan (2015)
- Banyule Urban Forest Strategic Plan (2015)
- Banyule Arts and Culture Strategic Plan (2017 – 2021)
- Youth Spaces and Facilities Plan (Draft 2019)
- Yarra Strategic Plan (Burndap Birrarungburndap umarkoo) (2022-32)
- Banyule Bicycle Strategy (2022-2027)

1. OVERVIEW

1.5 PURPOSE

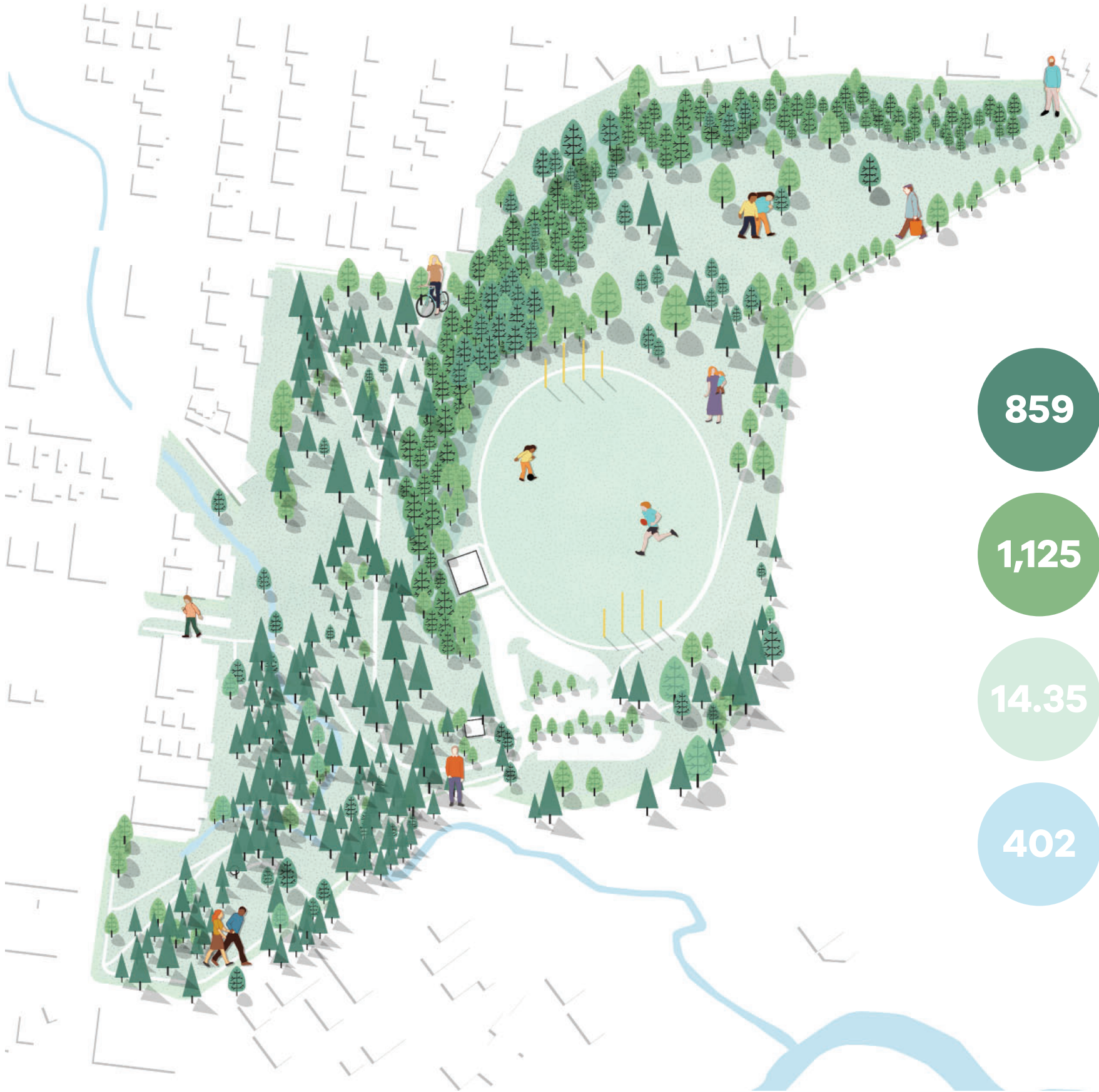
Heidelberg Park is one of Banyule’s most beautiful open spaces. The Park is rich in history, and is a unique and special place in Heidelberg. The master plan will help Banyule City Council to manage the parklands over the next decade, and ensure the spaces fulfil the needs of the growing Heidelberg community.

Heidelberg Park is part of a series of parklands along the Yarra River corridor. Along with Heidelberg Oval and Warringal Parklands, the Park is a sporting precinct and meeting place for both residents and visitors.

A masterplan guides the future management of Heidelberg Park.

Before European settlement, the area would have been of great importance to Aboriginal people. With the early development of Heidelberg, the land was set aside as public parkland, and became an important place for active and passive recreation which endures to this day.

Much has occurred in the period since the park was laid out. Council buildings were constructed and removed, the use of the Oval has changed, and the planting of trees has steadily matured. Some park trees are now in decline, and there is a need to plan for their replacement. There is also a need to modify current management practices to deal with climate change, extreme heat and access to water.



1. OVERVIEW

1.6 AIM

The aim of the project is to prepare a master plan for the future development of Heidelberg Park and to improve pedestrian and cycling connectivity between adjacent open space and the Heidelberg Major Activity Centre.

1.7 VISION

The masterplan outlines a vision for Heidelberg Park that will:

1. Acknowledge and uncover the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area, and reflect the broad cultural values of the site's history and contemporary significance.
2. Provide an exemplar of horticultural practice, with landscapes that are diverse, resilient, resource efficient and well-maintained.
3. Strengthen and improve connection and access for all visitors.
4. Provide amenities for active and passive recreation that support all visitors and provides a positive experience of the park.
5. Ensure that planning, managment and priorities reflect the needs and preferred experiences of visitors.
6. Enhance connections between the Park, the Heidelberg Town Centre, and the Yarra River corridor.
7. Foster relationships with other Land Managers, such as Melbourne Water, to improve the parklands and enhance visitor experiences.



1. OVERVIEW

1.8 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to produce a comprehensive master plan based on expressed community needs that will guide the future development of Heidelberg Park.

It will include:

1. Significantly improving pedestrian and bicycle access to Heidelberg Park.
2. Improve the pedestrian crossing at the intersection of Burgundy Street and Rosanna Road to create a gateway to Heidelberg Park.
3. Provide a pedestrian crossing at the intersection of Brown Street and Rosanna Road.
4. Strengthen linkages between Heidelberg Park and adjacent parklands.
5. Relocate the car park opposite to Darebin Street and create an arrival space into Heidelberg Park.
6. Provide pedestrian and bicycle access along Salt Creek.
7. Maintain and protect high quality aesthetics and natural beauty.
8. Maximise the use of the space by improving existing sport and supporting facilities to encourage physical activity.
9. Adapt sports facilities for sports tournaments.
10. Consider alternative playgrounds and creative play elements.
11. Provide family activity nodes throughout the site including along the ridgeline.
12. Formalise Heidelberg Gardens as a horticultural show piece.
13. Identify facilities which will meet the needs of the community including groups from diverse cultural backgrounds and a range of ages, abilities and gender.
14. Maintain, protect and promote existing mature trees and bushland environment.
15. Maintain high quality conditions of open green spaces, cycling and walking paths.
16. Improve community safety including following Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles.
17. Promote and conserve the heritage significance of the reserve.

1.9 KEY VALUES

The Master Plan is guided by four key values to guide the future management of the Park. They are:

- A park that is healthy and resilient.
- A parkland of cultural heritage.
- A parkland for people.
- A parkland that connects.

1.10 KEY THEMES



CONNECTIONS



WATER



VEGETATION



GLADES

1. OVERVIEW

1.11 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The masterplan has been prepared following wide stakeholder and community engagement. Due to Covid-Safe requirements, most engagement had been undertaken on-line. A Stage 1 community engagement report has been prepared, and this has informed the development of the masterplan

To ensure the vision for the Heidelberg Park Master Plan is a reflection of the needs, aspirations and expectations of the community, a three stage community consultation program is underway, including pop-up information sessions and online workshops.

The three stage community consultation programs is as follows:

STAGE 1:
Vision and Priorities - An understanding of the communities experiences, usage and ideas to improve Heidelberg Park;

STAGE 2:
Draft Heidelberg Park Masterplan - using the feedback from stage one, a draft master plan will be developed. The community will be able to review the plan and provide feedback, including likes and dislikes, and identify gaps and opportunities for improvement;

STAGE 3:
Public exhibition of the draft Heidelberg Park Master Plan. The community will be able to review a revised masterplan based on the feedback from stage two. This is the final stage before the master plan goes to Council for consideration for adoption.

STAGE ONE CONSULTATION

The first stage of consultation for the Heidelberg Park Master Plan Project ran for a 5 week period between 26 August to 1 October 2021.

The consultation focussed on usage, experiences and ideas to improve the park.

- The consultation comprised of
- Councillors’ briefing paper;
 - Shaping Banyule page inclusive of social media map and survey;
 - Four (4) signs installed on site;
 - Social media posts on 31 August and 14 September 2021 (Facebook, Instagram and Twitter);
 - Letter drop to properties bound by St James Road to the north, Banksia Street to the south, Warringal Parklands to the east and the Hurstbridge rail corridor to the west;
 - One (1) on-line information session (Teams);
 - Opportunity for written submissions to be submitted;
 - Article in The Banner.

STAGE ONE NUMBERS

- Key consultation metrics are listed below:
- Approximately 2,290 letters were distributed;
 - The project received a combined Facebook reach of 3,246 (number of individuals that saw any content from the page or about the page);
 - The project received a combined Instagram reach of 1,068 (number of unique users who saw the content);
 - A total of 730 Twitter impressions were recorded (total tally of all the times that the Tweet has been seen);
 - The project received 1,235 views on Shaping Banyule;
 - A total of 207 comments from 75 individual email addresses were received via the interactive map.
 - A total of 132 surveys were completed.
 - A total of 31 people registered for the on-line information session (excluding Ward Councillor, Council officers and consultant);
 - A total of 13 written submissions were submitted by 12 individuals.

STAGE TWO CONSULTATION

Phase 2 consultation for the Heidelberg Park Master Plan Project ran for a 4 week period between the 4th of April until the 2nd of May 2022.

The consultation followed the initial display of the draft masterplan and focused on community members’ responses to the plan. Questions included asking whether or not residents broadly supported it, and if they had any further comments or suggestions. The park boundaries are detailed in the plan below.

- The consultation comprised of:
- Councillors’ briefing paper;
 - Shaping Banyule page inclusive of 3 questions and a comment section;
 - Thirteen (13) signs installed on site, 2 no. A1 and 11 no. A2 in size;
 - Social media advertisement campaign (Facebook);
 - One (1) pop-up session on Thursday the April the 21st form 10am to 12pm (Heidelberg Park adjacent Possum Hollow playground); and
 - Opportunity for written submissions to be submitted.

STAGE TWO NUMBERS

- Key consultation metrics are listed below:
- The Heidelberg Park Masterplan campaign received a combined Facebook reach of 33,432 (number of individuals that saw any content from the page or about the page);
 - The project received 3,236 views on Shaping Banyule;
 - A total of 101 people left some form of feedback on Shaping Banyule;
 - A total of 11 people engaged with Council officers at the pop-up session; and
 - A total of 8 written submissions were submitted by 8 individuals.

STAGE THREE CONSULTATION

Phase three consultation for the Heidelberg Park Master Plan Project ran for a 4 week period between 18th of July until the 15th of August 2022.

The consultation represents the second time the draft master plan was displayed to the public and focused on asking whether or not residents broadly supported it and if they had any further suggestions.

- The consultation comprised of:
- Shaping Banyule page, including 1 question and a comments section; &
 - Opportunity for written (email or letter) submissions to be submitted.

STAGE THREE NUMBERS

- Key consultation metrics are listed below:
- The project received 692 views on Shaping Banyule;
 - A total of 42 people left some form of feedback on Shaping Banyule; &
 - A total of 2 written submissions were submitted by 2 individuals (1 was a duplicate comment from shaping Banyule).

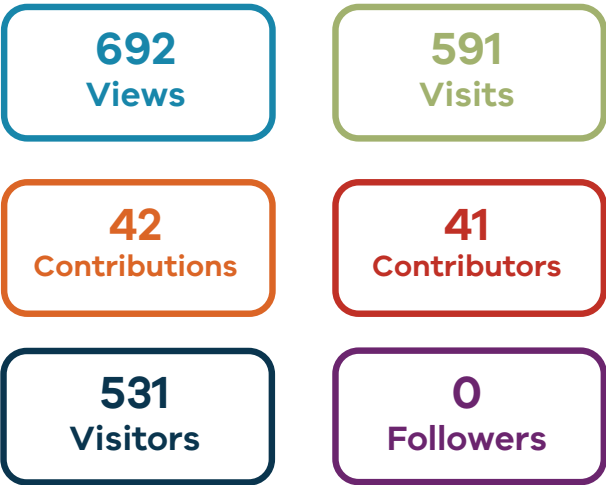
Stage 1 Response Summary



Stage 2 Response Summary



Stage 3 Response Summary



1.12 PROGRAM



2. CONTEXT

2.1 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

This information has been drawn from the Banyule Thematic Environmental History Report, prepared in 2018 for Banyule City Council by Context. The Context report was produced in consultation with Wurundjeri Tribe Land Compensation and Cultural Heritage Council.

The streams and hills of what is now the City of Banyule define the country both physically and spiritually for the Wurundjeri or Woiwurrung, who were one of the five tribes of the Kulin nation. This tract of land was relatively well-watered and abundant with life. Birrarung (the Yarra River) meandered through this country on its way to Port Phillip Bay. Tributaries of the Yarra include Plenty River, Diamond Creek, and Salt Creek which rises in Macleod and passes through Heidelberg Park.

The early colonial surveyors at Port Phillip in the 1840s were directed to use ‘native names’ wherever possible and the Aboriginal informants in the Heidelberg area, when questioned, presumably provided a local place name for Heidelberg that surveyors recorded as ‘Warringal’, meaning ‘eagle’s nest’.

The Banyule area supported a population of hunting and gathering people, who had a rich cultural life and interacted with neighbouring groups for trade, ceremonial and kinship purposes. Activity was concentrated around the watercourses, especially Birrarung, where fishing was an important contribution to peoples’ diet. The flats along Birrarung were edged with billabongs that provided food and attracted rich birdlife. River Red Gums provided bark for making canoes and various tools and weapons.

People formed extended kinship groups (or clans) and lived together in a cluster of huts built from tree boughs and lined with bark. Many clans would come together for larger gatherings and other meetings took place at special ceremonial places. The nearby Bolin Bolin Swamp was such a place, where the seasonal eel migration attracted up to 1000 people each year.

There were a number of camping places and corroboree sites in Heidelberg that were in regular use at the time of white settlement and continued to be used through to the 1860s. With the advent of British colonialism in the Port Phillip area after 1835, the Wurundjeri were displaced and dispossessed of their traditional lands and forced to live on the margins of the colonial settlement. They lost access to their land and water and were denied the means of practising their culture in the manner that they had always done.



2.2 TIMELINE

	Pre-European Settlement
1835	Melbourne is founded.
1839	The area now occupied by Heidelberg Park is marked on an early Victorian Lands Department map.
1850	The cricket ground is in use, as well as horse racing and picnics.
1867	Cricket match organised by Thomas Wills for the Aboriginal team on the Heidelberg Cricket Ground. It was already a place for picnics and social gatherings.
1872	Park gazetted for public recreational purposes. (Victorian Government Gazette)
1876	Heidelberg Football Club established (Australian Rules).
1880	William Guilfoyle approached by Council’s Chief Secretary to “advise with the surveyor in laying out Heidelberg Park”. Guilfoyle visited the site and recommended Robert Whitworth to lay out the work under his instructions.
1881	The initial planting and development of Heidelberg Park was carried out by Peter Fanning.
1885	Heidelberg School
1889	The Shire Offices were constructed.
1899	Salt Creek was lined with bluestone pitchers as part of a drainage scheme for Heidelberg Village.
1915	Shire Offices relocated and site incorporated into the Gardens. Peter McEwen is attributed with grafting two elms to form the “Wishing Tree”.
1934	Major Yarra River flood.
1936	West Heidelberg Football Club established.
1950s	New cricket/football pavilion and clubrooms are constructed.
1997	Rotunda constructed.
2005	The county fair scene in the movie Charlotte’s Web was filmed on Heidelberg Oval.
2018	2.5m wide concrete bike path constructed.
2022	Heidelberg Park Landscape Masterplan

2. CONTEXT

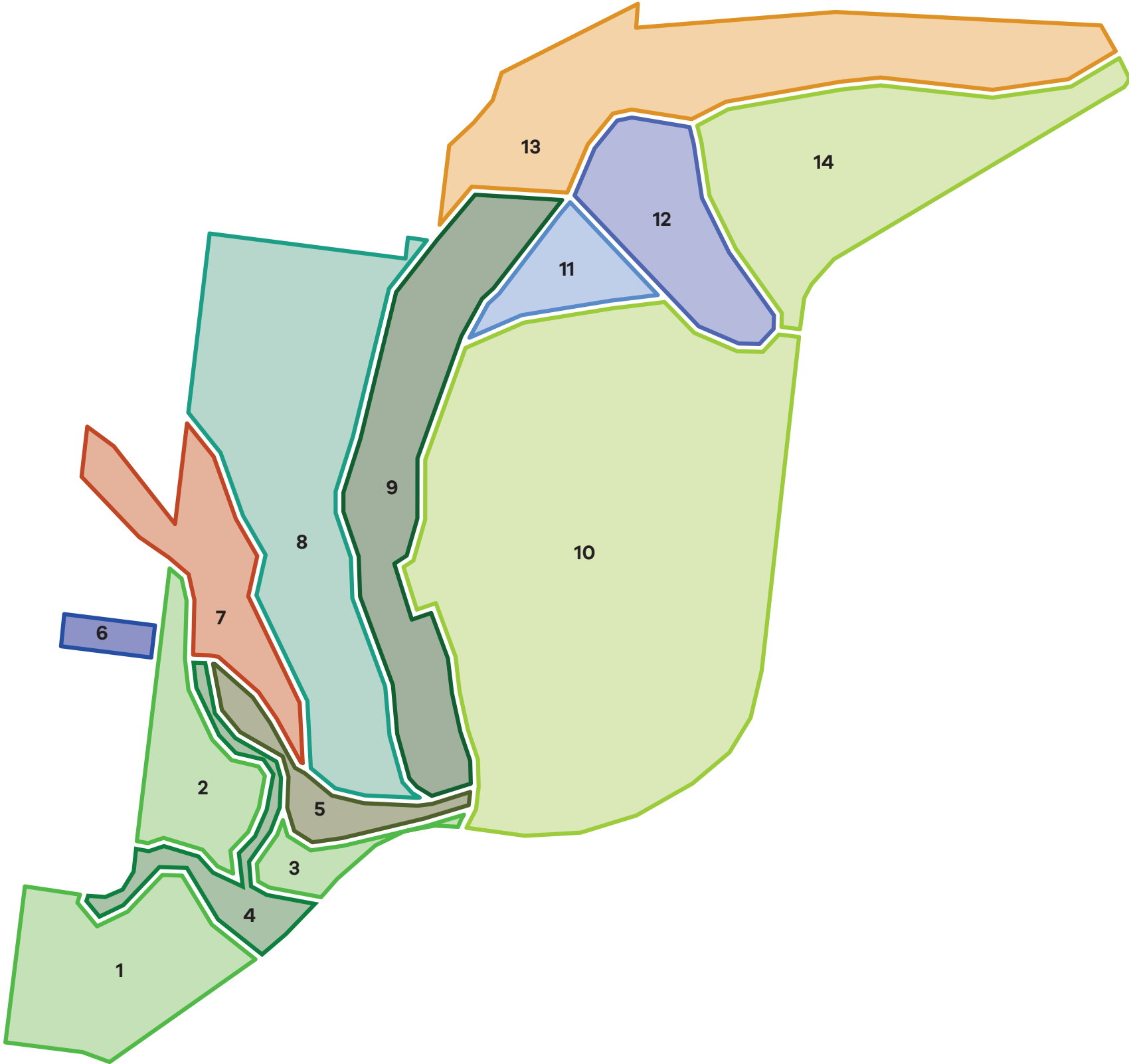
2.3 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The landscape of Heidelberg Park comprises of a number of distinct landscape character zones. The different zones contribute to a diverse range of experiences for residents and visitors. The masterplan will aim to retain these experiences, enhance them, and provide new experiences where appropriate. Future plantings will complement existing landscape character zones, retain key views and introduce new or related species to deal with changing climatic conditions.



2.4 CHARACTER ZONES

- 1 Formal Garden
- 2 Creek Parklands
- 3 Wishing Tree Walk
- 4 Salt Creek South
- 5 Southern Escarpment
- 6 Darebin Street
- 7 Salt Creek North
- 8 Pine Ridge
- 9 Oak Escarpment
- 10 Heidelberg Oval
- 11 Oak Corner
- 12 Pine Spur
- 13 Weedy Escarpment
- 14 Marching Common



2. CONTEXT

2.5 WARRINGAL SUBDIVISION

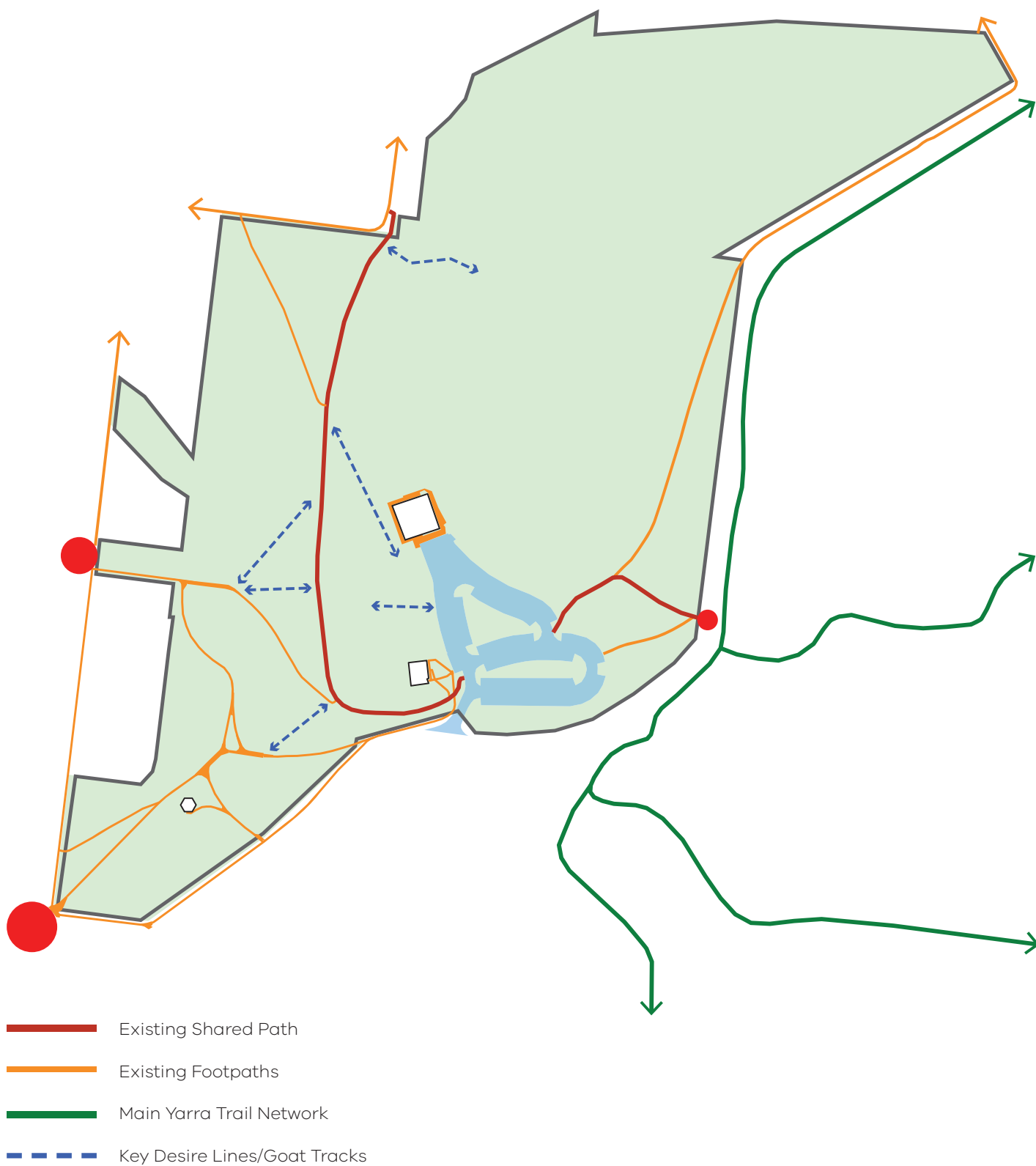


2.6 AERIAL IMAGE 2018

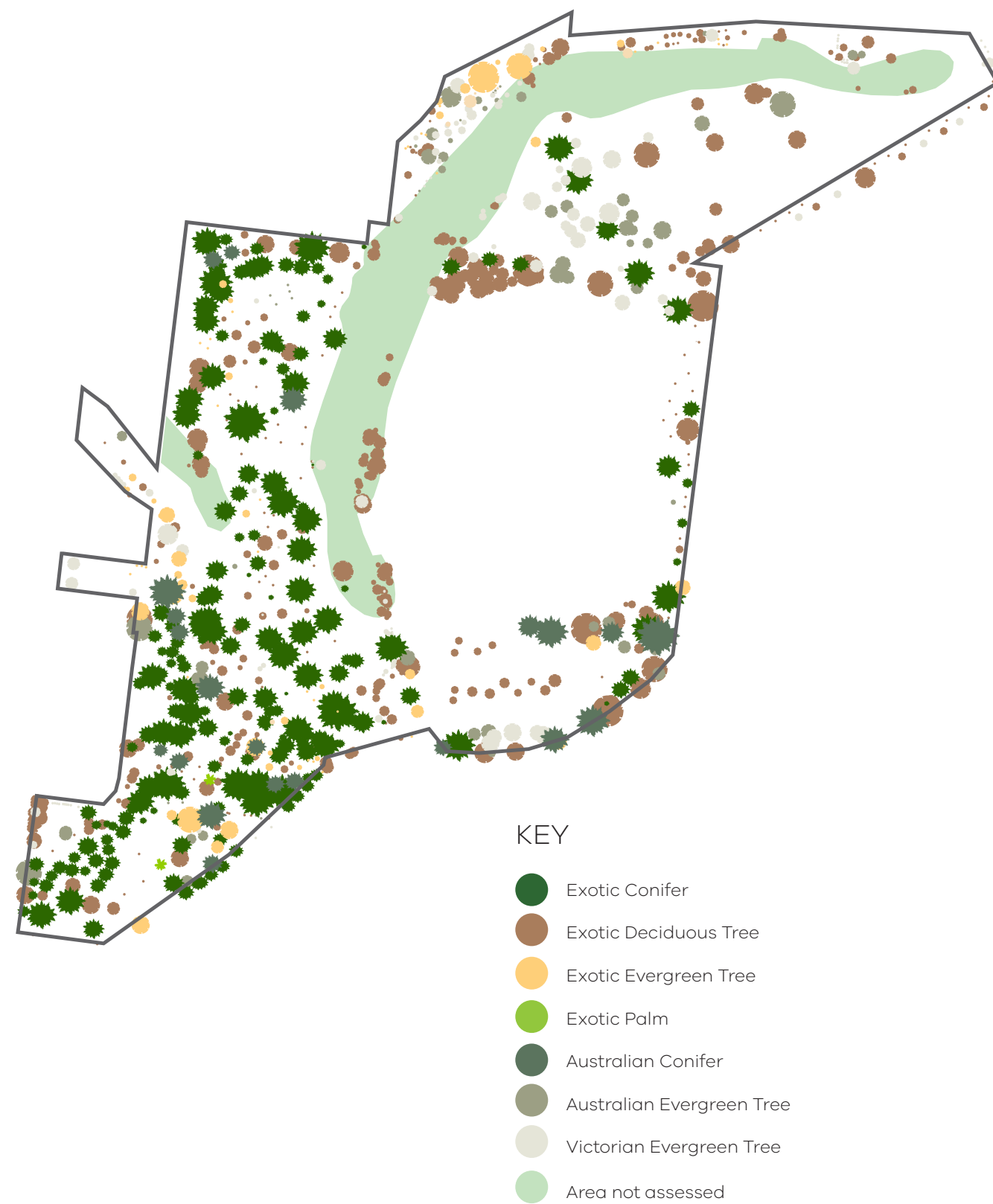


2. CONTEXT

2.7 PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIONS

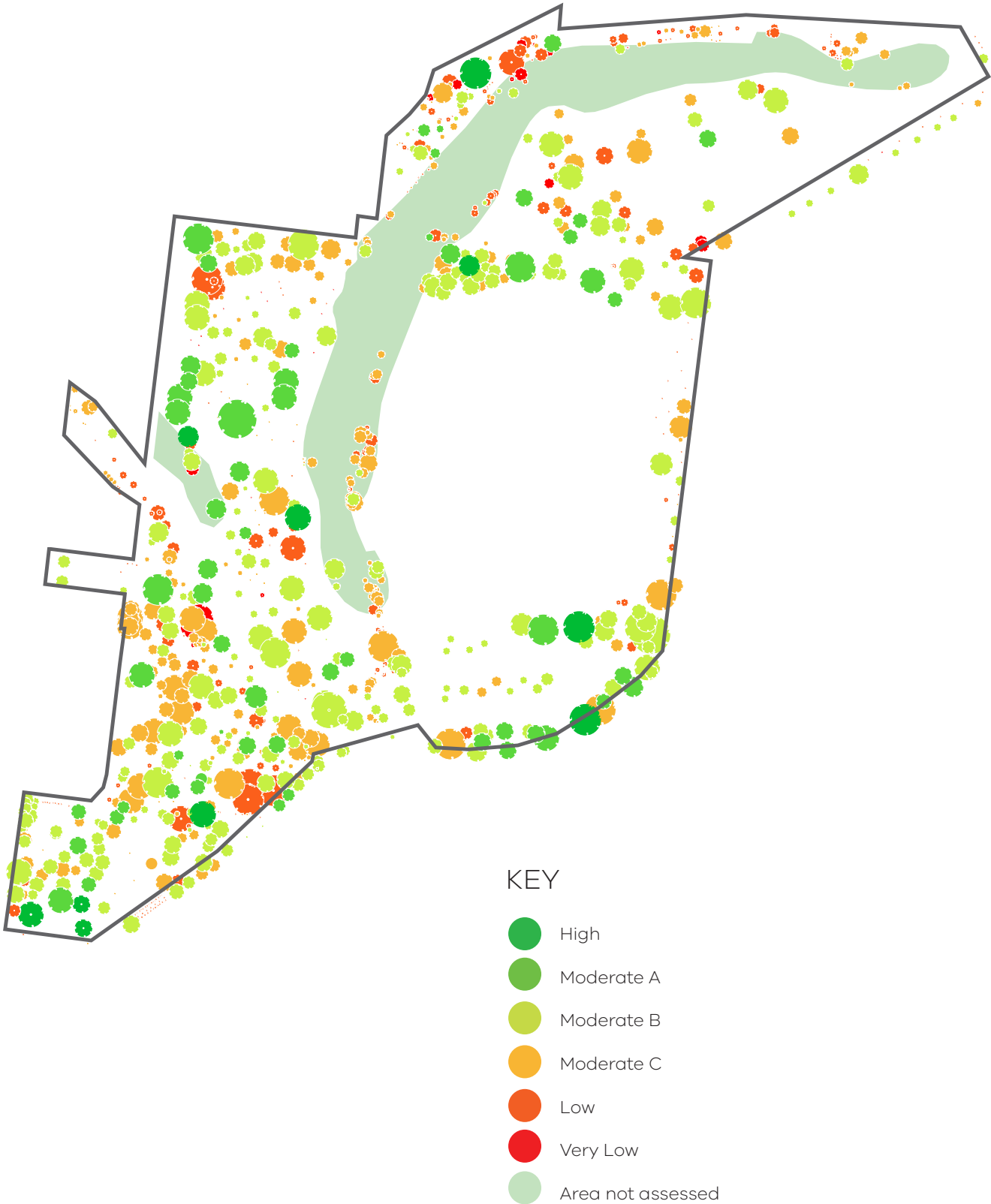


2.8 EXISTING TREES SPECIES TYPE

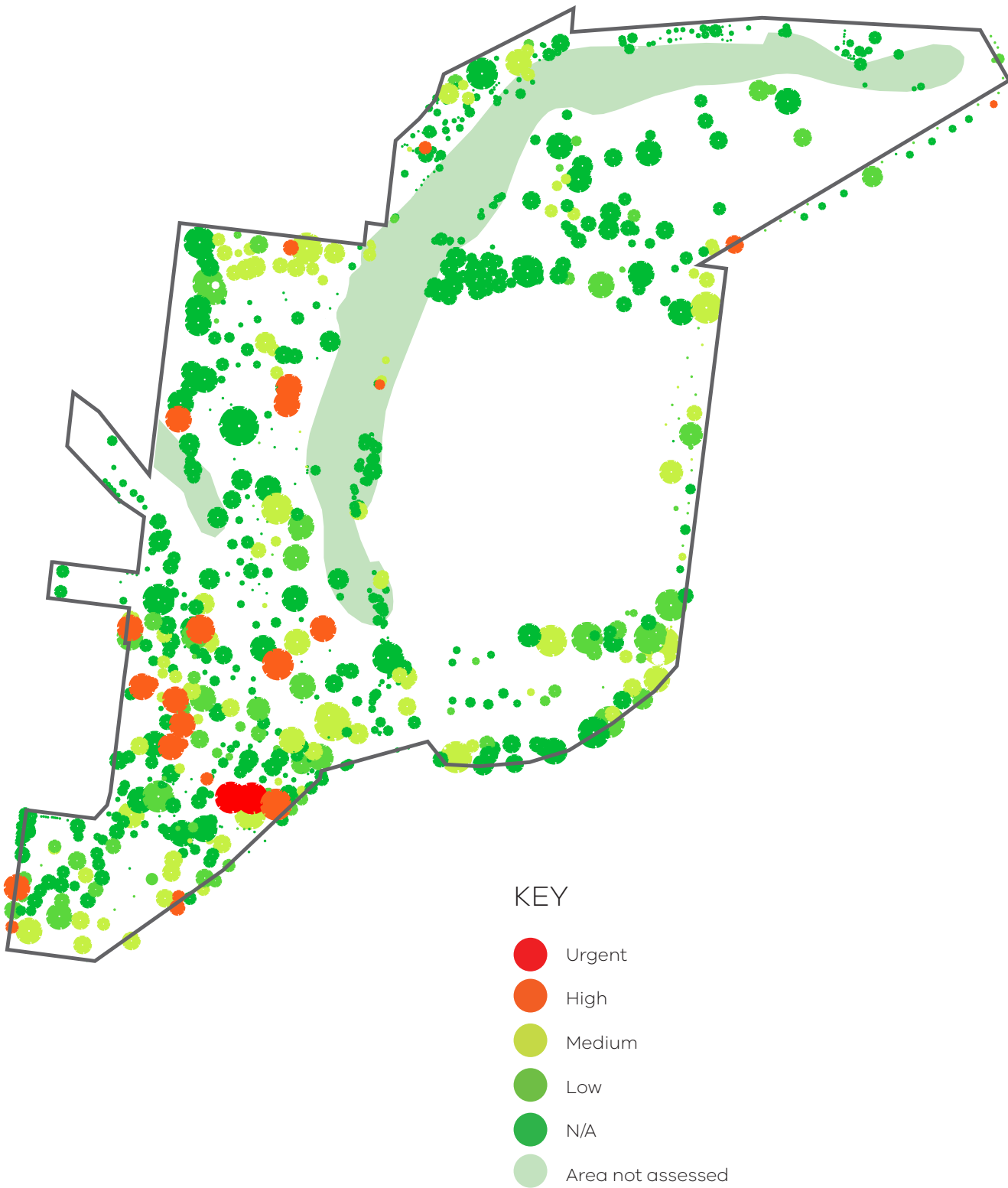


2. CONTEXT

2.9 EXISTING TREES
ABORICULTURAL RATING



2.10 EXISTING TREES
PRIORITY WORKS



3. MASTERPLAN

3.1 MASTERPLAN OVERVIEW

KEY

- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Escarpment Woodland
- Gully Plantings
- Horticultural Display
- Sports Turf
- Mown Lawn
- Footpaths and Car Parking
- Shared Use Path
- Picnic Area
- Park Furniture



3. MASTERPLAN

3.2 OVERVIEW KEY

- 1

Park Entrance

Provide a new landscaped entrance to the Park with seating and wayfinding signage. Advocate to the Department of Transport for improved pedestrian access to the park within the vicinity of Burgundy and Rosanna Road.
- 2

Burgundy Street Frontage.

Provide horticultural displays. Provide areas of seasonal display along Burgundy Street as a gateway to the Heidelberg Town Centre. Provide a central walkway with places to linger for town centre visitors. Consider providing woody meadow displays in shaded areas (unsuitable for full sun species such as roses). Maintain views from the road through a grassed glade. Investigate improvements to pedestrian access across Burgundy Street.
- 3

Rosanna Road Frontage.

Provide a new garden bed treatment in the low area east of Rosanna Road. Provide low plantings (less than 700mm high) between the two avenues. Plant species shall reflect a late 19th century horticultural palette.
- 4

Salt Creek Tributary.

Replace the existing fence with a new curvilinear fence. Provide an access gate for drainage maintenance.
- 5

Salt Creek South.

Restore the heritage bluestone channel.
- 6

Salt Creek North.

Restore the creek north of the two bridges as a natural creek system with pools, riffles and creek-side indigenous plants. Ensure flood capacity is maintained. Investigate opportunities to mitigate creek pollution, such as litter traps.
- 7

Burgundy Street Embankment.

Upgrade the embankment garden bed with a late 19th century horticultural palette.
- 8

Heidelberg Park Pavilion.

Upgrade pavilion building. Upgrade power for small events.
- 9

Salt Creek Bridges.

Replace existing steel mesh handrails with a new balustrade, with the design based on historic photos.
- 10

Island Garden Bed.

Replace existing plants with a permanent display using a late 19th century plant palette.
- 11

Eastern Embankments.

Upgrade the embankment garden bed with a late 19th century horticultural palette.
- 12

Embankment Steps.

Provide new connecting paths with steps that reflect current desire lines and goat tracks.
- 13

Darebin Street Raingarden.

Design and install a raingarden at the bottom of Darebin Street to slow down and improve water quality of road runoff. Investigate methods of improving wayfinding at this entrance, including additional signage and public art.
- 14

Rosanna Road Path Link.

Investigate the provision of an additional elevated path connecting Darebin Street and Rosanna Road along Salt Creek. The alignment should avoid the rear of adjacent properties, avoid damage to existing vegetation and not become a hazard during flood events.
- 15

Pinetum Escarpment.

Conduct a weed eradication program and revegetate with local indigenous plants. Consider providing revegetation fencing at the top of the escarpment to aid revegetation and discourage access to extremely steep areas.
- 16

Pinetum.

Retain the pine collection in this area. Augment with additional Pine and Conifer species to increase species diversity and provide horticultural interest.
- 17

Rosanna Road Properties.

Provide a garden bed at the rear of the Rosanna Road properties. Garden bed shall be planted with woodland understorey species.
- 18

Public Toilet.

Provide additional bike facilities.
- 19

Carpark Shared Path Link.

To improve pedestrian and cyclist safety, investigate the provision of a new dedicated shared path through the carpark with two ‘wombat’ crossings. This would entail the removal of 17 paid car spaces (Current parking total: 181 car spaces) and relocation of existing DDA car spaces. Conduct a study into shared path use and parking occupancy to determine feasibility.
- 20

Oval Picnic Area.

Remove existing path and provide a landscaped buffer between the picnic areas and Beverley Road.
- 21

Oval Footpath.

Provide a footpath around the full length of the oval for spectators, as well as providing access to the new northern path network. Improve drainage as part of the works.
- 22

Cricket Nets.

Investigate the provision of a separate enclosed multi-purpose facility to the right of the oval, combining cricket nets with other sports, such as a small futsal court.
- 23

Beverley Road Crossing

Install cyclist friendly speed reduction measures to improve crossing safety. Improve pedestrian safety at existing crossing and surrounding approaches.
- 24

Heidelberg Park Oval.

Improve turf, drainage and irrigation. Investigate the replacement of the oval fence with a new fence (standard black mesh) that accords with floodway requirements and has multiple open entry points.
- 25

Oak Picnic Area.

Retain the oak collection in this area. Augment with additional oak species to increase species diversity and provide horticultural interest. Provide a new picnic area amongst the oak trees north of the oval. Provide a link path from the pavilion to the footpath on Beverley Road.
- 26

Oak Escarpment.

Retain the oak trees on the escarpment. Augment with additional oak species to increase species diversity and provide horticultural interest. Eradicate weeds and replace with non-invasive oak woodland understorey species.
- 27

Oak Escarpment Path Connections.

Provide new connecting paths with steps that reflect current desire lines and goat tracks. This includes a southern path link that follows an original overgrown path alignment.
- 28

Indigenous Escarpment.

Eradicate weeds and revegetate with local indigenous plant species. Investigate opportunities for collaborative planting projects between Council and with external organisations and societies.
- 29

Marching Common.

Provide a new path at the edge of the escarpment for casual walking and exercise. Improve drainage and manage as an informal and flexible grassed space.
- 30

Eucalyptus Spur.

Gradually replace existing trees in poor condition with local indigenous tree species.
- 31

Marching Common Raingarden

Provide a raingarden for detention and water quality improvements before draining to the Warrigal Parklands.
- 32

Escarpment Edge.

Provide an all-weather vehicle track to accommodate fire fighting equipment and maintenance vehicles at the top of the escarpment. The management edge should be accessible for small maintenance vehicles, with informal foot access from the western end. Investigate a track link to marching common. Prepare a fire management plan.
- 33

Beverley Road

Investigate strategies to mitigate pedestrian, cyclist and motorist conflict and improve safety along Beverley Road.
- 34

Oval Pavilion

Upgrade landscape around the pavilion, including improved paths, seating, drinking fountain, bike facilities and bins. Investigate feasibility of a compactor bin near the pavilion.
- 35

Stormwater Harvesting & Underground Storage

Investigate opportunities within Heidelberg Park for stormwater harvesting and storage for park irrigation.
- 36

Darebin Street Path

Upgrade Darebin Street path to a shared use path that connects to the existing shared use path near Beverley Street.
- 37

Brown Street Picnic Area

Install a new small picnic area, including tables and chairs.
- GENERAL NOTES
- 38

Path Lighting

Review and improve lighting along key paths and intersections, particularly direct pathways between carparking and Heidelberg businesses and workplaces (many workers use the carpark).
- 39

Bike and Pedestrian Path Separation

Undertake a usage count to investigate the feasibility of separation of pedestrians and cyclists.
- 40

Path Signage

Improve shared trail signage, including wayfinding and safety signage.
- 41

Tree Management Plan

Following the Aboricultural Assessment by Tree Logic (2020), develop a tree management plan to identify proposed tree removals, plantings and urgent works.
- 42

Interpretation and Information Signage

Investigate the provision of tree identification signage with botanical information, and cultural heritage interpretation signage in consultation with traditional owners.

3. MASTERPLAN

3.3 CONNECTIONS

- (A1) Proposed direct path connecting the lower creek area with the ridgeline shared path. New path to feature steps and follow the existing desire line/goat track.
- (A2) Proposed direct path connecting the Darebin Street with the ridgeline shared path. New path to feature steps and follow the existing desire line/goat track.
- (A3) Proposed path connecting the ridgeline shared path to the oval carpark. New path to follow the alignment of an old overgrown track.
- (A4) Proposed path connection the ridgeline shared path to the oval and marching common. New path to follow the topography to avoid steps.
- (A5) Proposed path connection to oak tree forest and marching common.
- (A6) Proposed path loop within the marching common.
- (A7) Proposed new shared path through the carpark with two raised 'wombat' crossings. Further investigation required. Refer Carpark Shared Path Link (Master-plan Item 19).

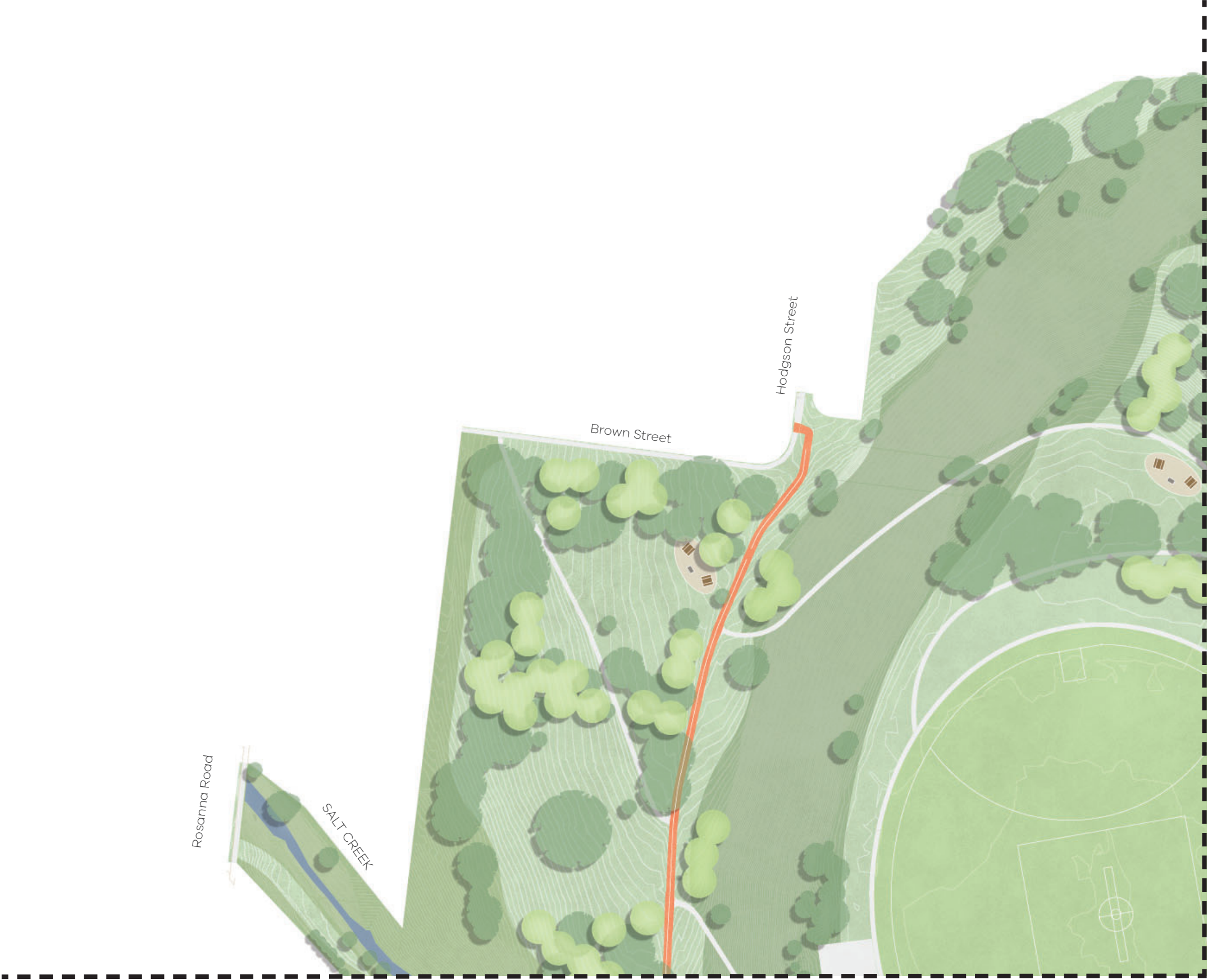
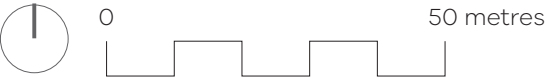


3. MASTERPLAN

3.4 PRECINCT 1 (NW)

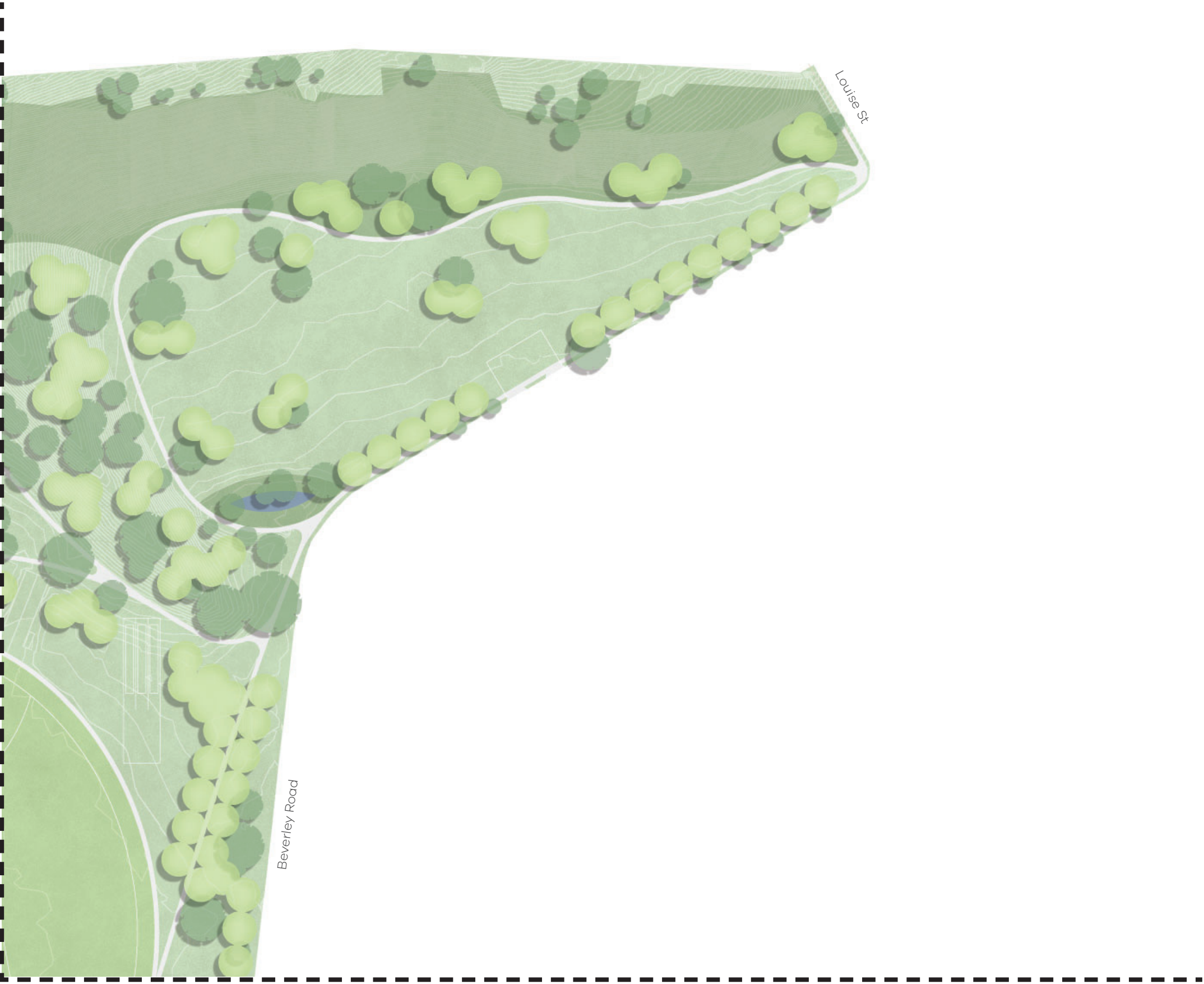
KEY

- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Escarpment Woodland
- Gully Plantings
- Horticultural Display
- Sports Turf
- Mown Lawn
- Footpaths and Car Parking
- Shared Use Path
- Picnic Area
- Park Furniture



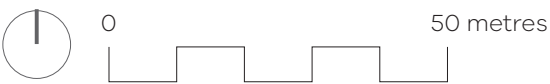
3. MASTERPLAN

3.5 PRECINCT 2 (NE)



KEY

- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Escarpment Woodland
- Gully Plantings
- Horticultural Display
- Sports Turf
- Mown Lawn
- Footpaths and Car Parking
- Shared Use Path
- Picnic Area
- Park Furniture



3. MASTERPLAN

3.6 PRECINCT 3 (SOUTH)



3. MASTERPLAN

3.7 LANDSCAPE SECTIONS



Section AA (Looking North)
Path from the corner of Rosanna Road and Burgundy Street (left), Salt Creek and its tributary (centre), and the Pinetum ridge (right).



Section BB (Looking North)
Section from the rear of Rosanna Road properties (left), the Pinetum ridge (centre), the Oak woodland escarpment, and Heidelberg Oval (right).

3. MASTERPLAN

3.8 INDICATIVE PLANT PALETTE

PINETUM

A collection of gymnosperms including conifers, especially from the families Araucariaceae, Podocarpacea, Cupressaceae, Ginkgoaceae and Pinaceae. Other trees can be propagated from the Eaglemont Conifer collection and other botanic gardens. The Eaglemont Conifer was a pinetum planted by the forester William Ferguson in the 1860s on the summit of nearby “Mount Eagle”. It was planted as a prelude to a grand estate. Some of the trees remain, hidden in the yards of private Eaglemont gardens.

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	Yellow Wood
<i>Agathis robusta</i>	Kauri
<i>Araucaria bidwilli</i>	Bunya Bunya Pine
<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Captains Cook Pine
<i>Araucaria cunninghamiana</i>	Hoop Pine
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
<i>Callitris columnaris</i>	Murray Pine
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar
<i>Cedrus deodora</i>	Deodar Pine
<i>Chamaecyparis funebris</i>	Funeral Cypress
<i>Cupressus funebris</i>	Chinese Weeping Cypress
<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>	Mexican Cypress
<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine
<i>Podocarpus elata</i>	Illawarra Pine
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress

Species selection based on micro climate, stock availability and climate change adaptability. Review of suitable species will be done on an ongoing basis based on the success of future planting.

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne’s Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

OAK WOODLAND

A collection of oak trees, and other deciduous species, that provide autumnal colour along the escarpment. These species could be sourced from Victorian botanic garden collections.

TREES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer truncatum</i> x <i>platanoides</i>	Warrenred ‘Pacific Sunset’ Maple
<i>Carpinus laxiflora</i>	Japanese Hornbeam
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
<i>Quercus canbyi</i>	Slender Oak
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Quercus dentata</i>	Daimyo Oak
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann Oak
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holly Oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Southern Live Oak
<i>Ulmus carpiniifolia</i> x <i>parvifolia</i> ‘Frontier’	Frontier Elm

GROUNDCOVER PLANTS

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>	Renga Lily
<i>Dianella laevis</i>	Pale Flax Lily
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long hair Plume Grass
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Holly-leaved Barberry
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Wild Geranium
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Tussock Grass
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass

Species selection based on micro climate, stock availability and climate change adaptability. Review of suitable species will be done on an ongoing basis based on the success of future planting.

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne’s Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

GARDEN BEDS

Mediterranean Species

SHRUBS

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Asphodeline lutea</i>	Asphodeline
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European Fan Palm
<i>Cistus x dansereaui</i> ‘Jenyn Place’	Rock Rose
<i>Cistus populifolius</i>	Rock Rose
<i>Euphorbia atropurpurea</i>	Euphorbia
<i>Euphorbia ceratocarpa</i>	Spurge
<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	Albanian Spurge
<i>Euphorbia lambii</i>	Tree Euphorbia
<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>	Jerusalem Sage
<i>Phlomis purpurea</i>	Purple Phlomis
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary

GROUNDCOVER PLANTS

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Gallipoli Rose
<i>Cistus</i> ‘Sunset’	Magenta Rock Rose
<i>Euphorbia</i> ‘Blue Lagoon’	Spurge
<i>Euphorbia</i> ‘Blackbird’	Euphorbia
<i>Euphorbia pithyusa</i>	Grey Hedgehog
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	Spanish Lavender
<i>Nepeta tuberosa</i>	Catmint
<i>Santolina rosmarinifolia</i>	Holy Flax
<i>Scutellaria diffusa</i>	Turkish Skullcap
<i>Teucrium betocincum</i>	Germander
<i>Thymus officinalis</i>	Common Thyme

PALMS

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm
<i>Butia capitata</i>	Jelly Palm
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European Fan Palm
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	New Zealand Cabbage Tree
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California Palm

Species selection based on micro climate, stock availability and climate change adaptability. Review of suitable species will be done on an ongoing basis based on the success of future planting.

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne’s Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

3. MASTERPLAN

3.8 INDICATIVE PLANT PALETTE

GULLY PLANTS

South East Australia forest gully species.

SMALL TREES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm
<i>Dicksonia Antarctica</i>	Soft Tree Fern
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree Feen
<i>Cyathea cunninghamiana</i>	Slender Tree Fern
<i>Flindersia australia</i>	Australian Teak

LARGE SHRUBS

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood
<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Cherry
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Kanooka
<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly

SMALL SHRUBS

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia howittii</i>	Sticky Wattle
<i>Acacia leprosa</i>	Cinnamon Wattle
<i>Correa lawrenciana</i>	Mountain Correa
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Christmas Bush

GROUNDCOVER PLANTS

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Asplenium sp.</i>	Fern species
<i>Blechnum sp.</i>	Fern species
<i>Polystichum sp.</i>	Fern species
<i>Dianella laevis</i>	Pale Flax Lily
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush
<i>Macrozamia communis</i>	Burrawang
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet

Species selection based on micro climate, stock availability and climate change adaptability. Review of suitable species will be done on an ongoing basis based on the success of future planting.

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne’s Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

PLAINS GRASSY WOODLAND (EVC 55)

An open, eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall occurring on a number of geologies and soil types. Occupies poorly drained, fertile soils on flat or gently undulating plains at low elevations. The understorey consists of a few sparse shrubs over a species-rich grassy and herbaceous ground layer.

DOMINANT OVERSTOREY TREES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum

TYPICAL SPECIES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Burgan
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John’s Wort
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood-sorrel
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	Veined Spear-grass
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-sedge
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne’s Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

FLOODPLAIN RIPARIAN WOODLAND (EVC 56)

An open eucalypt woodland to 20 m tall over a medium to tall shrub layer with a ground layer consisting of amphibious and aquatic herbs and sedges. Occurs along the banks and floodplains of the larger meandering rivers and major creeks, often in conjunction with one or more floodplain wetland communities. Elevation and rainfall are relatively low and soils are fertile alluviums subject to periodic flooding and inundation.

DOMINANT OVERSTOREY TREES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	River Red-gum Swamp Gum

TYPICAL SPECIES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting
<i>Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria
<i>Hymenanthera dentata s.l.</i>	Tree Violet
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cottony Fireweed
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Trailing Speedwell
<i>Oxalis corniculata s.l.</i>	Yellow Wood-sorrel
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	Hollow Rush
<i>Cyperus spp.</i>	Flat-sedge
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-sedge
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Large Bindweed

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne’s Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

3. MASTERPLAN

3.8 INDICATIVE PLANT PALETTE

VALLEY GRASSY FOREST
(EVC 47)

Valley Grassy Forest occurs under moderate rainfall regimes of 700-800 mm per annum on fertile well-drained colluvial or alluvial soils on gently undulating lower slopes and valley floors. Open forest to 20 m tall that may carry a variety of eucalypts, usually species which prefer moist or more fertile conditions over a sparse shrub cover. In season, a rich array of herbs, lilies, grasses and sedges dominate the ground layer but at the drier end of the spectrum the ground layer may be sparse and slightly less diverse, but with the moisture-loving species still remaining.

DOMINANT OVERSTOREY TREES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> s.l. <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> <i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint Yellow Gum Yellow Box Candlebark

TYPICAL SPECIES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i> <i>Myoporum</i> sp. <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i> <i>Pimelea humilis</i> <i>Bossiaea prostrata</i> <i>Veronica gracilis</i> <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> <i>Drosera peltata</i> ssp. <i>auriculata</i> <i>Solenogyne dominii</i> <i>corniculata</i> s.l. <i>Oxalis exilis</i> <i>Opercularia varia</i> <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> <i>Austrostipa mollis</i> <i>Gahnia radula</i> <i>Themeda triandra</i> <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> <i>Tricoryne elatior</i> <i>Arthropodium strictum</i> s.l. <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i> <i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Black Wattle Sticky Boobialla Golden Wattle Sweet Bursaria Common Rice-flower Creeping Bossiaea Slender Speedwell Small Poranthera Common Raspwort Tall Sundew Smooth Solenogyne Yellow Wood-sorrel Shady Wood-sorrel Variable Stinkweed Veined Spear-grass Supple Spear-grass Thatch Saw-sedge Kangaroo Grass Wattle Mat-rush Yellow Rush-lily Chocolate Lily Weeping Grass Common Apple-berry

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne’s Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

CREEKLINE GRASSY WOODLAND
(EVC 68)

Eucalypt-dominated woodland to 15 m tall with occasional scattered shrub layer over a mostly grassy/sedgy to herbaceous ground-layer. Occurs on low-gradient ephemeral to intermittent drainage lines, typically on fertile colluvial/alluvial soils, on a wide range of suitably fertile geological substrates. These minor drainage lines can include a range of graminoid and herbaceous species tolerant of waterlogged soils, and are presumed to have sometimes resembled a linear wetland or system of interconnected small ponds.

DOMINANT OVERSTOREY TREES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	River Red-gum Swamp Gum

TYPICAL SPECIES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i> <i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i> <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> <i>Pimelea humilis</i> <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> <i>Acaena echinata</i> <i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i> <i>Carex appressa</i> <i>Poa labillardierei</i> <i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i> <i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Black Wattle Tree Everlasting Golden Wattle Common Rice-flower Common Raspwort Sheep’s Burr Stinking Pennywort Tall Sedge Common Tussock-grass Common Wheat-grass Common Blown-grass Weeping Grass

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne’s Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

CREEKLINE HERB-RICH WOODLAND
(EVC 164)

Woodland or open forest to 15 m tall occurring on creek terraces and along shallow drainage lines with ephemeral flows. Soils are mostly alluvial deposits of seasonally wet sands and silts. Characterised by a sparse shrub layer above a grassy/sedgy understorey, often rich in herbs within the inter-tussock spaces.

DOMINANT OVERSTOREY TREES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Manna Gum Swamp Gum

TYPICAL SPECIES

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> <i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i> <i>Cassinia aculeata</i> <i>Senecio minimus</i> <i>Senecio linearifolius</i> <i>Lobelia anceps</i> <i>Senecio</i> sp. aff. <i>tenuiflorus</i> <i>Oxalis exilis</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>majus</i> <i>Poa labillardierei</i> <i>Gahnia radula</i> <i>Poa clelandii</i> <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i> <i>Poa tenera</i> <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> <i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Blackwood Prickly Tea-tree Tree Everlasting Common Cassinia Shrubby Fireweed Fireweed Groundsel Angled Lobelia Beaked Fireweed Shady Wood-sorrel Spiny-headed Mat-rush Variable Sword-sedge Common Tussock-grass Thatch Saw-sedge Matted Tussock-grass Weeping Grass Slender Tussock-grass Blady Grass Austral Bracken Common Maidenhair Twining Glycine

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne’s Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

4. APPENDICES

4.1 COST ESTIMATE

Item	Recommendation	Priority	Stakeholder Responsibility	Estimated Cost (\$) (excl: GST)	Potential Funding Opportunity
1	Park Entrance Provide a new landscaped entrance with seating and wayfinding signage.	Medium	Council	\$35,000	Council
2	Burgundy Street Entrance Provide horticultural displays. Provide areas of seasonal displays. Provide a walkway with sitting areas. Provide woody meadow displays.	High High Medium Medium	Council	\$160,000	Council
3	Rosanna Road Frontage Provide a new garden bed treatment.	Low	Council	\$40,000	Council
4	Salt Creek Tributary Replace the existing fence.	Low	Council/Melbourne Water	\$35,000	Council/Melbourne Water
5	Salt Creek South Assess and repair the bluestone channel. *	Medium	Council/Melbourne Water	\$245,000	Council/Melbourne Water
6	Salt Creek North Restore the creek as a natural creek system.	Medium	Council/Melbourne Water	\$100,000	Council/Melbourne Water
7	Burgundy Street embankment Upgrade the embankment.	Low	Council	\$90,000	Council
8	Heidelberg Park Summer Pavilion Upgrade summer pavilion. Provide a safe and secure power source for events.	Medium Medium	Council	\$45,000	Council
9	Salt Creek Bridges Design and construct balustrade based on historic bridge design.	Medium	Council	\$75,000	Council
10	Island Garden Bed Replace kerb. Replace existing planting display.	High High	Council	\$30,000	Council
11	Eastern Embankments Upgrade embankment garden beds.	Medium	Council	\$150,000	Council
12	Embankment Steps Design and construct new connecting path and steps.	High	Council	\$50,000	Council
13	Darebin Street Raingarden Design and construct raingarden.	High	Council/Melbourne Water	\$40,000	Council/Melbourne Water
14	Rosanna Road Path Link Investigate the provision of a path along Salt Creek from Rosanna Road to Darebin Street. Allowance for additional path Allowance for small footbridge Investigate the opportunity for a sediment pond or water quality treatment on Salt Creek	Medium Low Low Low	Council/Melbourne Water	\$380,000	Council/Melbourne Water
15	Pinetum Escarpment Eradicate weeds. Revegetate with indigenous plant species. Install revegetation fencing.	High High Medium	Council	\$165,000	Council/Landcare
16	Pinetum Plant additional advanced trees (concentrating on conifer species). Install a small picnic area near Brown Street.	High Medium	Council	\$95,000	Council
17	Rosanna Road Properties Design and construct garden bed.	Low	Council	\$60,000	Council

4. APPENDICES

4.1 COST ESTIMATE

Item	Recommendation	Priority	Stakeholder Responsibility	Estimated Cost (\$) (excl: GST)	Potential Funding Opportunity
18	Public Toilet Upgrade landscaping. Provide bike facilities.	Medium High	Council	\$95,000	Council
19	Car Park Shared Path Link * Conduct a study into shared path use and parking occupancy. Allowance for removal of car spaces & relocation of ticketing machine. Allowance for installation of shared path, two pedestrian crossings & associated landscaping. *	High Medium Medium	Council	\$185,000	Council
20	Oval Picnic Area Upgrade landscaping around picnic area.	Medium	Council	\$95,000	Council
21	Oval Footpath Design and construct a concrete footpath around the oval.	Medium	Council	\$140,000	Council
22	Cricket Nets Conduct a feasibility study for a separate enclosed multi-purpose court & cricket nets. Allowance for new multi-purpose court & cricket nets (& removal of existing cricket nets).	Medium Low	Council	\$245,000	Council/SRV/ Cricket Australia
23	Beverley Road Crossing Install cyclist friendly speed reduction measures	High	Council/VicRoads	\$60,000	Council/VicRoads
24	Heidelberg Park Oval Upgrade turf, drainage and irrigation. Replace existing fence with black mesh boundary fence.	Medium Medium	Council	\$2,200,000	Council/SRV/ Cricket Australia/AFL
25	Oak Picnic Area Plant additional advanced trees (concentrating on oak species). Design and construct an new picnic area Provide new path connections.	Medium High High	Council	\$215,000	Council
26	Oak Escarpment Undertake an understorey weed eradication program. Plant oak woodland understorey species	High Low	Council	\$115,000	Council
27	Oak Escarpment Path Connections Design and construct new path links (including steps and handrails if required)	High	Council	\$215,000	Council
28	Indigenous Escarpment Eradicate weeds. Revegetate with indigenous plant species. Install revegetation fencing.	High High Low	Council	\$365,000	Council/Landcare
29	Marching Common Design and construct new path.	Medium	Council	\$115,000	Council
30	Eucalyptus Spur Plant additional advanced trees (concentrating on indigenous tree species).	Medium	Council	\$16,000	Council
31	Marching Common Wetland Design and construct wetland.	Low	Council/Melbourne Water	\$190,000	Council/Melbourne Water
32	Escarpment Edge Design and construct an all-weather vehicle track at the top of the escarpment. Investigate the provision of a maintenance track link to the Marching Common. Allowance for a maintenance track link to the Marching Common.	High High Low	Council	\$135,000	Council
33	Beverley Road Crossing Investigate measures to improve pedestrian, cyclist and motorist safety. Allowance for provision of additional safety measures.	High High	Council/VicRoads	\$30,000	Council/VicRoads
34	Oval Pavilion Upgrade landscaping around pavilion.	Medium	Council	\$90,000	Council

4. APPENDICES

4.1 COST ESTIMATE

Item	Recommendation	Priority	Stakeholder Responsibility	Estimated Cost (\$) (excl: GST)	Potential Funding Opportunity
35	Stormwater Harvesting & Underground Storage Investigate stormwater harvesting and storage opportunities (as part of developing a IWM plan for Salt Creek)	High	Council/Melbourne Water	\$520,000	Council/Melbourne Water
36	Darebin Street Path Upgrade Darebin Street path to a shared use path that connects to the existing shared use path near Beverley Street.	Medium	Council	\$ 100,000	Council
37	Brown Street Picnic Area Install a new small picnic area, including tables and chairs.	Medium	Council	\$ 20,000	Council
38	Path Lighting Provision or upgrade of path lighting between car park an Rosanna Road. Provision or upgrade of path lighting between Salt Creek Bridges and Darebin Street. Provision of path lighting between carpark and Brown Street	High Medium Low	Council	\$565,000	Council/Community Safety Infrastructure
39	Bike and Pedestrian Separation Investigate measures to reduce pedestrian and cyclist conflicts within the Park.	High	Council	\$15,000	Council
40	Path Signage Design and install entry, wayfinding and safety signage.	High	Council	\$40,000	Council
41	Tree Management Plan Prepare a tree management plan.	High	Council	\$15,000	Council
42	Interpretation and Information Signage Design and install botanical information labels. Prepare a cultural heritage interpretation plan. Allowance for implementation of cultural heritage interpretation plan.	Medium Medium Low	Council	\$45,000	Council