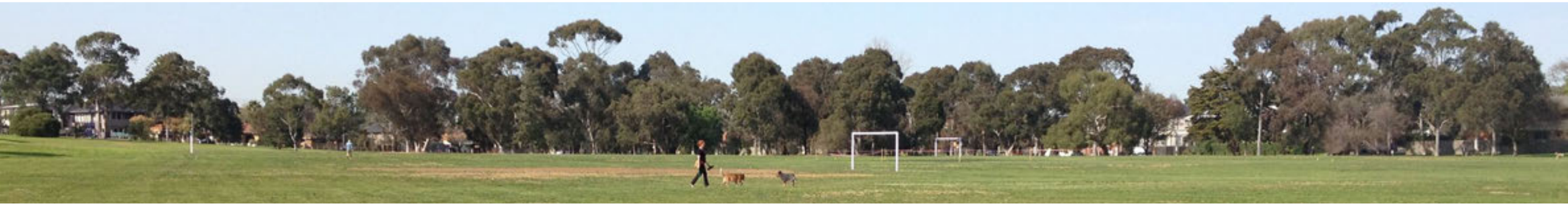
DENDY PARK
Brighton East
MASTER PLAN



Bayside City Council
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MASTER PLAN REPORT

DRAWINGS / FIGURES

DENDY PARK

OVERVIEW

A Master Plan was originally developed for Dendy Park in 1998. This was a comprehensive document developed with broad community consultation and generally well received by the stakeholders. The majority of proposed actions within the 1998 plan have been carried out.

In 2007, Bayside City Council undertook a review of the 1998 Master Plan and developed a revised draft. This was also subject to extensive community consultation and based on the feedback received, the Dendy Park Master Plan Draft #2 April 2008 (Draft 2008) was a result of this process. The vision for Dendy Park in the Draft 2008 is:

Dendy Park is a high quality and attractive setting for a range of recreation opportunities including organised sport and informal recreation. It is also a refuge for flora and fauna.

The Draft 2008 did not go further due the imminent review and development of the Bayside Open Space Strategy (BOSS) and the Bayside Sportsground Strategy which began concurrently in 2008.

Dendy Park is considered to be of regional significance in the BOSS 2012 with its prime function as a sportsground but also providing for family recreation. The Vision contained in the BOSS 2012 states:

From our foreshore, to our parks, our heathland and our trails, we cherish our open space. We will work together to build our open space network in ways that celebrate our strengths, support biodiversity, improve health and wellbeing and community connections, for future and current generations.

These opportunities are to be incorporated into this current Master Plan review of 2014. The updated Dendy Park Master Plan will provide the long term strategic vision and direction for the future use, management and development of Dendy Park for the next ten years.

Figure 1 Aerial photograph - Dendy Park

DENDY PARK

RECENT PARK PROPOSALS

Masterplan Actions Draft 2 April 2008

Vision

Dendy Park is a high quality and attractive setting for a wide range of recreation opportunities including organised sport, informal recreation. It is also a refuge for flora and fauna.

Principles

- Recognise a balance between structured and unstructured recreation
- Ensure sporting activities are sustainable
- Encourage public access to all areas
- Ensure provision of high standard facilities that are well-maintained
- Ensure an attractive visual environment, maintaining the feeling of openness
- Minimise use of potable water for irrigation in any area

Actions

PARK WIDE

- Provide additional seating to select locations around the park.
- Prepare a long term management plan for vegetation management that includes an inventory and arboricultural assessment all trees.
- Investigate water sensitive urban design initiatives to reduce demand on mains water supply.

1. Reinforce the park entrance off Dendy Street to improve sense of arrival into the park and a recognisable theme when traveling along Nepean Highway.
2. Underground the overhead power lines.
3. Reinforce the southern park entrance off Cummins Road to improve sense of arrival into the park. Provide up lighting to the mature Angophora tree and ornamental shrub planting to the path junction. Remove the existing Wattle tree which is competing with the Angophora tree.
4. Plant low shrubs to select locations along the park's boundary fence lines.
5. Provide new play facilities to cater for children aged between 5-8 years.
6. Remove the duplicated concrete footpath along Dendy Street and provide appropriate landscape treatment.
7. Consider feasibility of synthetic soccer pitch.
8. Remove the northern extension to Breen Drive, while retaining access into the Tennis Club car park (past car park entrance).
9. Provide a pedestrian link between Breen Drive and Cummins Road, opposite Vincent Street. Provide ornamental shrub planting to the junction with the existing perimeter path.
10. Provide a pedestrian link with the existing paths and Cummins Road to the south.
11. Provide a narrow pedestrian link along the southern boundary between Dacey Street and Studley Road.
12. Provide distance markers along the main perimeter track.
13. Potential water storage location (underground or a lake).
14. Provide an Exeloo toilet facility east of Dendy Street playground.
15. Provide a second Exeloo toilet facility adjacent to the southern playground.
16. Formalise existing car parking facilities and associated water sensitive urban design initiatives.
17. Upgrade this play facility and provide new facilities for ages 5 – 8 years.
18. Consider options to provide additional off street car parking adjacent Dacey Street, with a view to slowing traffic.
19. Replace existing concrete channel with water sensitive urban design without changing oval size.
20. Consider upgrade/redevelopment of Tennis Club.
21. Install local skate facility, north east of Breen Drive.

Figure 2 Dendy Park Master Plan Actions 2008

DENDY PARK

RECENT PARK PROPOSALS

Bayside City Council is currently investigating and reviewing the implementation of the following park improvements, including a review of the Dendy Park Draft Master Plan Actions (2008) which formed part of the current 2014 Master Plan review process:

Playing surface investigations

Currently there is a surface investigation across the lower/southern playing fields at Dendy Park. This has been instigated due to multiple instances of subsidence of various rates across the site. Investigation is currently underway to determine possible causes and remediation solutions. As part of this project, geotechnical and topographical surveys are being undertaken.

Pavilion upgrade

An amalgamation of the east and west soccer/cricket pavilion into a single pavilion at Dendy Park is currently under investigation with funding provided in the 2013-2014 financial year. This is an action from the Bayside Sportsground Pavilion Improvement Plan (2011)

Toilet installation

Installation of a new public toilet on the north-west side of the park is been identified as a priority in the Bayside Public Toilet Strategy (2012). Consultation on the location has been deferred to the Master Plan process.

Dog socialisation area

Action #17 from the Bayside Recreation Strategy 'Active by the Bay' (2013-2022) is to:
Undertake planning to identify three additional areas for off leash dog exercise and socialisation areas (purpose designed) that are distributed across the municipality.
Dendy Park may be an appropriate site for a purpose designed dog socialisation area and should be investigated as part of the Master Plan process.

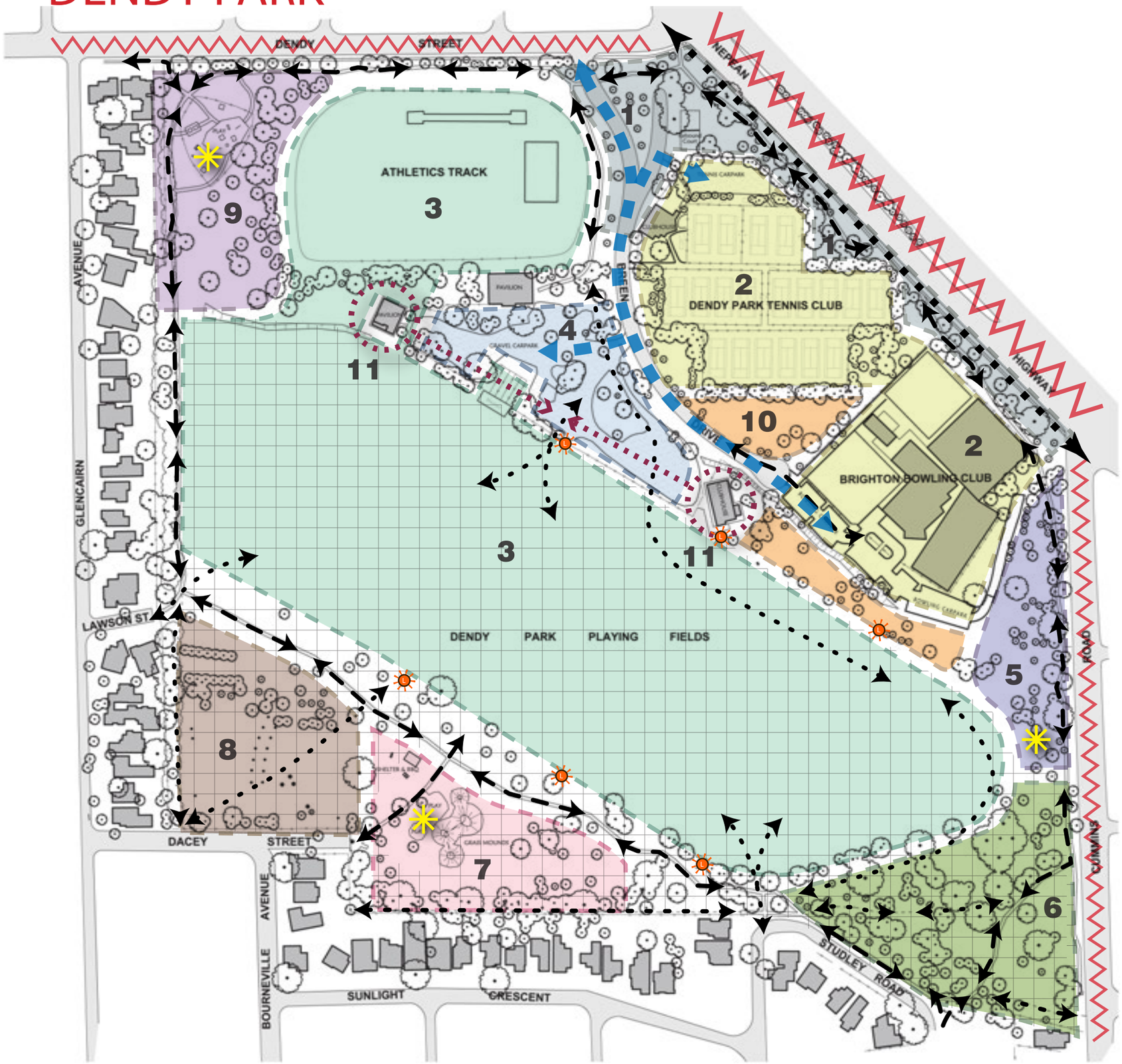
Vegetation

The landscape of Dendy Park is mainly open parkland with mature trees scattered throughout. There is an opportunity to increase understorey planting at the southern corner of the Park adjacent to Cummins Road. The BOSS 2012 recommends the planting of more indigenous species where appropriate.

The master plan design team will work in collaboration with the Bayside City Council Project Team and key stakeholders to determine the final design solution. This will stay true to the original vision of "a high quality and attractive setting for a range of recreation opportunities including organised sport and informal recreation....[and] a refuge for flora and fauna".

DENDY PARK

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS



LEGEND

- VEHICULAR TRAFFIC
- PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC
- INFORMAL PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC
- SHARED PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE TRAFFIC
- DOG OFF LEAD AREA
- PLAYGROUNDS
- TRAFFIC HAZARD / NOISE
- EXISTING BATTER / SLOPE
- EXISTING FLOODLIGHTS

ZONE DESCRIPTIONS

1. DENDY PARK ENTRY & NEPEAN HWY FRONTAGE
2. CENTRAL SPORTS ACTIVITY CLUBS
   - DENDY PARK TENNIS CLUB
   - BRIGHTON BOWLING CLUB
3. MAIN REGIONAL SPORTS CLUBS - HIGH USAGE
4. CENTRAL CAR PARKING AREA FOR PARK & ACTIVITIES
5. CUMMINGS ROAD PARK EDGE
6. SOUTH EAST CORNER NATIVE TREE PARKLAND
7. COMMUNITY PARK AREA WITH PLAY & PICNIC FACILITIES
8. OPEN SPACE WITH DECIDUOUS TREES / BOSQUE.
9. DENDY STREET PLAYGROUND
10. OPEN SPACE / PARKLAND - NO ACTIVITIES
11. FUTURE RELOCATION OF SPORTS PAVILION / CLUBHOUSE

Figure 3 Functional Analysis Plan

20 50 100m

DENDY PARK

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Figure 4 Physical Conditions

DENDY PARK

SITE ASSESSMENT

Dendy Park is one of five large regional parks within the Bayside municipality which provides primarily for organised sports and family recreation. The previous Master Plans have identified issues within the park, and this review will accommodate these recommendations whilst providing further insight into current uses and new requirements identified during consultation with key park stakeholders. This will direct a clearly articulated and well researched vision for the park's future, reinforcing a sense of place and identity and introducing a more vibrant and visually interesting environment.

Dendy Park can be divided into a twelve distinct precincts to describe the existing conditions:

1 Park Entry & Nepean Highway Frontage

- Vehicular access to the Park is via Breen Drive (Photo 1) that leads to the central informal parking zone. During peak traffic periods on Dendy Street, the right turn is restricted due to backed up traffic at the traffic lights onto Nepean highway. A left hand turn onto Dendy Street is the main option for park users exiting during these periods.
- Park entry has poor visual appearance apart from deciduous avenue of trees along Breen Drive and views across the athletics track.
- Corner of Dendy Street and Nepean Highway (Photo 2) currently accommodates a rebound court and disused road extension to Breen Drive alongside the tennis club. Community promotional signage is permitted within this area.
- Nepean Highway frontage provides plant screening to the Bowling and Tennis clubs, but is ageing and visually poor.

2 Central Sports Activities Clubs

- This precinct is dominated by the Dendy Park Tennis Club (Photo 3) and the Brighton Bowling Club (Photo 4). These facilities cover an extensive area to the north east of Dendy Park, with their own parking facilities. The tennis club's parking consists of a loose gravel which can result in dust during dry weather. The bowling club eastern edge requires greater screening as the existing Callitris trees seem to be failing. Car parking overflows from the bowling club westward along Breen Drive. This area is isolated from the general park activities.

3 Main Region Sports Clubs Activity Zone

- Dendy Park is home to the second largest junior soccer club in Australia. The main sports played at the park are soccer, cricket, and athletics. There is considerable pressure on the surface and quality of the playing fields (photo 5), with the main soccer fields suffering from subsidence due to the site's former use as an open landfill. Dendy Park is also the site for many regional school sporting events, with the athletics field providing for school and club athletics and cross country events. Three pavilions provide for the needs of the current clubs and are in need of an upgrade. Facilities for the general public are poor and only open when the sports clubs are in use.
- The main central sports ovals/pitches are used by park sports players and dog walkers, where dogs can be off leash (photo 6). At times this can cause conflict with sport club users - issues such as dog faeces left on the grounds, dogs interfering with play and interrupting games are ongoing.

Photo 1 Park entry - Breen Drive

Photo 2 Corner of Dendy Street/Nepean Highway

Photo 3 Dendy Park Tennis Club

Photo 4 Brighton Bowling Club

Photo 5 Subsidence issues on playing field

Photo 6 Dogs off leash on playing field

4 Central Car Parking Area for Park & Activities

- Current central parking area is of poor appearance (photo 7), consisting of loosely gravelled areas, which become 'dust bowls' in summer. During winter potholes and flooding are a concern in the low areas, and result in a high maintenance regime. Two fenced parking areas are used exclusively by the Dendy Park Tennis Club and the Brighton Bowling Club, to the west and east respectively. This area requires an urgent upgrade to accommodate the sporting facilities of the park.

5 Cummins Road Park Edge

- This area is separated from the main park area by the sports field & Bowling Club facilities. It consists mainly of sparse boundary tree planting and open lawns.
- A small playground is central to the area, located close to Cummins Road, with no fencing, seating or shade provided. It seems isolated from other park uses and passive areas (photo 8).
- The unmade gravel parking area and indoor bowls building of the Brighton Bowling Club visually dominate the area. Current plant screening of Callitris trees is poor and needs replacing with a more vigorous evergreen screen (photo 9).

6 South-East Corner Native Tree Parkland

- This corner of Dendy Park has some large established native trees, providing a very shady area in summer and winter (photo 10). The ground level has an extensive cover of mulch. It has park pathways connections to Cummins Road and north toward the Nepean Highway, yet it doesn't attract park user picnic or play activities. A 'goat track' cuts through the middle of this area suggesting the existing pathways do not meet users' requirements.

7 Community Park Area with Play & Picnic Activities

- Central area, main walking tracks and area for picnics and childrens play area. Shelter with BBQ facilities (photo 11).
- Attractive well used area, with good views out onto sports fields.
- Good connection to residential areas - Studley Road to east and Dacey Street to the west.
- Small play facility, limited equipment, surrounded by mounded grassed landscape (photo 12), which seems to be well used.
- Well treed along the main pathway, some areas a bit sparse and has lack of shade in summer months.

Photo 7 Gravelled car park

Photo 8 Cummins Road play area

Photo 9 Bowling Club building requires a more dense screening

Photo 10 South east corner of the Park

Photo 11 Community Park area

Photo 12 Landscaped mounds to play area

8 Arboretum Area / former Council Nursery Site

- South west corner of park was formerly a Council Nursery site (photo 13). A large open space, separated from main park area by an avenue to the north of Pinoaks and Lillypilly trees (photo 14). Very open access to the park from Dacey Street, with spotted tree planting. Screening for the residential boundary on the eastern side is sparse, and needs further planting to match the screening along the boundary further north.

9 Dendy Street Playground Area

- Located in the north east corner of the park (15). Well treed area around a popular kindergarten age playground, with fencing, shade sail and shelter. Well used by local resident families.
- Lacks toilet facilities for young children.

10 Open Space Between Tennis Club and Brighton Bowling Club

- Open space of lawn, no current use other than open lawn. (photo 16).

11 Future relocation of existing Sports Pavilions

- Two existing sports pavilions shared by cricket and soccer clubs. An amalgamation of the east and west pavilions into a single facility is currently under investigation by Council with funding provided in the 2013-2014 financial year.

  The Athletics Track Pavilion also shared with tenant soccer clubs. This pavilion also has the only pubic toilet in the park - an inadequate facility for the area and number of users.

  Current facilities are shared between:
  - Brighton District Cricket Club
  - Brighton Little Athletics Club
  - Brighton Soccer Club
  - Old Brighton Grammarians Soccer Club
  - Brighton Old Boys Soccer Club

Photo 13 Arboretum area

Photo 14 Avenue of Lillypilly and Pinoak trees

Photo 15 Dendy Street playground

Photo 16 Open space between Tennis Club and Bowling Club

IMPROVING PARK BIODIVERSITY

The Bayside Open Space Strategy 2012 identifies a number of important principles in maintaining and improving biodiversity within the Bayside municipality. In particular, the following principle provides an important objective for Dendy Park to follow, as part of the future open space system of Bayside.

- To manage and restore our natural assets to maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological processes.

CURRENT CONTEXT AND CONDITIONS

The park itself has been cleared and modified with little if any of the original indigenous vegetation remaining. The park playing fields occupy a central long flat valley, stretching from the northwest to the southeast, with small inclines sloping up to the northeast and southwest. The northeast corner has extensive buildings and sporting infrastructure while the southwest and southeast is open parkland with native trees growing throughout.

Two likely remnant indigenous trees were identified. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Red Gum), occurs just inside the park where Studley Road edges the park on the southeast edge and another Red Gum occurs off Cummins Road. Both of these trees are large enough to be 100 years old or more. These species may have occurred locally in the open woodlands on the drier areas of the park in the Brighton Sands, geological substrate.

Existing park planting lacks any clear structure, with a mix of introduced native and exotic species. The largest area of native tree planting is found in the south-east corner of the park, where introduced *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum) provide an attractive addition to the Park. The exotic species, dominated by mature *Cupressus sp.* (Cypress), *Fraxinus sp.* (Ash), *Acer sp.* (Maple) and *Quercus palustris* (Pin Oak), are scattered throughout the park, near the athletics track, sports clubs, playground and site of the former Council Nursery. Introduced native tree species include *Syzygium paniculatum* (Magenta Lilly Pilly), *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum), *Corymbia citriodora* (Lemon Scented Gum), *Corymbia ficifolia* (Red Flowering Gum) and *Lagunaria patersonia* (Norfolk Island Hibiscus). These species are located as specimen plantings throughout the park, and much of this disparate planting is likely due to the close proximity of the former Council Nursery, planting 'left over' trees from other parks in Dendy Park.

Original Vegetation

Native vegetation in Victoria is classified according to Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs). EVCs are communities of plants that occur in particular environmental and climactic conditions and can extend across the state in certain conditions but can have individual characteristic species in some local circumstances. The Department of Environment and Primary Industry (DEPI) has determined the likely original native vegetation prior to European settlement in 1750, as sourced from Biodiversity Interactive Mapping and presented below. The layout of EVCs is closely related to topography, different geological substrates and the soils that the original geological substrates produced. There were three EVCs that occurred in the park prior to clearing, including:

Swamp Scrub (EVC 53)

This EVC is essentially a shrubby ephemeral wetland community that occurs in water-logged and sometimes flooded drainage lines and/or basins. It is dominated by *Melaleuca ericifolia* (Swamp Paperbark), has various wetland herbs in the understorey and sometimes emergent *Eucalyptus ovata* (Swamp Gums) as emergent trees. The thick shrubby habitat it provides is very good for small birds. Recreating this EVC would be appropriate in wet boggy spots or in association with stormwater treatment wetlands.

Grassy Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic (EVC 719)

This is mapped as a mosaic of Grassy Woodland and Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland, although it is more likely classified as Grassy Woodland as *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Red Gum) would have been one of the dominant canopy trees, which would have also included *Eucalyptus melliodora* (Yellow Box). The Grassy Woodland would have occurred where the Brighton Sands are evident on the surface. If it was Grassy Woodland it would have been open woodland with sparsely spaced trees, grassy openings and clumps of shrubs. However, if parts of the area were Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland the overstorey may have included *Eucalyptus pryoriana* (Coastal Manna Gum), and may have occurred where a thin sand layer occurred over top of the older Brighton Sands. Damp Sand Herb-rich Woodland would be slightly more shrubby than Grassy Woodland. The Grassy Woodland character is recommended as a good vegetation "character" to recreate in an urban park where more open landscapes are desired for public safety.

Heathy Woodland (EVC 48)

This EVC occurred on the deeper sands of the higher hills to the northeast and southwest and would have been dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* (Coastal Manna Gum) and a thick shrubby, heathy understorey. Thick shrubby vegetation is not necessarily the best "character" for an urban park as it forms a dense screen, which can decrease park users' perception of safety, but used in moderation it could act as useful habitat and break up the open landscape of the park.

The above descriptions and associated species lists provided at the end of the report provide guidance for character and structure and a species list for re-establishing local indigenous vegetation where it fits into the overall vision of the park.

HABITAT VALUES AND THE POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT

Bayside Friends of Native Wildlife (FONW) provided a submission in November that identified the indigenous fauna sighted in the park. They identify that the Noisy Minor is the dominant smaller bird in the park which is to be expected as open park with overstorey trees is its preferred habitat. FONW also identify that the most common birds are those species associated with open grassland and urban spaces where little shrub cover exists and dogs and humans dominate most of the space. The occasional visitors to the park are the various parrots that feed on native buds, flowers and fruits; these are colourful visitors but none are considered rare or threatened.

FONW identify Grey-headed Flying Foxes as one of the few threatened fauna species inhabiting the park, with a significant and important population that rely on urban habitats in Melbourne for their habitat. They undoubtedly use the park and likely take advantage of native trees flowering and producing fruit. Despite their well observed inclination to eat exotic fruit, much research indicates that they mostly rely on flowering native trees in their diet. There is undoubtedly small microbat species that use the park as research indicates that several species are well adapted to urban habitat but they are not often seen and only one species can be heard by people. Additional planting of native flowering trees and installing bat boxes could assist to enhance the habitat of both fruit bats and microbats.

An opportunity exists to re-establish wildlife habitat and develop a more diverse suite of indigenous species as a goal for the park. To achieve this goal a strategy to diversity habitat will need to be implemented. The current open parkland with its specimen native trees,does not provide adequate habitat. The introduction of a more diverse habitat, with grouping of shrubs, swards of tussocks, small wetlands and selecting native trees over exotic species will create opportunities for a greater diversity of indigenous fauna. It will be difficult to create a diverse habitat in the park for rare or threatened species, except the Grey-headed Flying Fox. But by improving habitat with the reintroduction of native and local indigenous plant species it can lead to an increase in the population of the smaller colourful bird species, which would increase user experience within the park.

POTENTIAL WILDLIFE CORRIDORS

Unfortunately, as the park is very isolated in the urban context there is little opportunity to consider connecting the habitat in the park to other areas of habitat in the local area or regional habitat corridors. However, there is the opportunity to create a relatively large area of connected habitat within the park. The central playing field area and the northeast corner of the park is dominated by sporting facilities, but the area to the south-east and south-west could be where habitat creation efforts are concentrated.

There is a large area of habitat immediately to the west of the park in the golf course, separated by two residential streets. This is close enough for some interaction with bird populations and could create a habitat corridor along the southern edge of the park.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR VEGETATION IMPROVEMENT

1. Enhance habitat in the southern edge of the park as a priority, from the Dacey Road entrance across to Cummins Road and northward. This area has a basic framework of native and/or indigenous trees that could be added to as older trees die and are removed. The original vegetation types can inspire the choice of overstorey trees in different areas. In addition, areas of heathy shrubs should be added in the higher sections where Heathy Woodland would have occurred and areas of grass tussocks and shrubs established where Grassy Woodland may have occurred. Any low boggy areas would be suitable for thickets of Swamp Paperbark.

2. The western edge and northwest corner is a secondary opportunity for habitat enhancement but with the narrow edge behind the houses on Glencairn Avenue there is less opportunity. The northwest corner provides more opportunity but it would be isolated.

3. Consider the opportunity to install wetlands that provide multiple uses. Underground pipes can be "daylighted" with wetland and riparian vegetation established. Stormwater can be channelled into wetlands that filter water while providing habitat.

4. Staged removal of senescent and undesirable tree species within the Park. This would involve the *Cupressus sp.* (Cypress) to the athletics track and tennis courts, and *Fraxinus sp.* (Ash) to the south extent of the park. These species to be replanted with appropriate indigenous planting.

5. The windblown *Melaleuca sp.* (Paperbark) and *Leptospermum sp.* (Tea tree) found mainly to the south and east side of the park should be retained (for as long as its safe to do so) as they provide a sculptural form of interest in the Park. They also provide shelter and a play element for young children. Over time replace other senescent non-indigenous *Melaleuca sp*. with the indigenous *Leptospermum laevigatum* (Coastal Tea Tree).

6. Open areas should be maintained to allow people to feel safe even if significant areas of shrubs are created.

Existing *Cupressus sp.* (Cypress) planting around edge of athletics track.

Windblown *Melaleuca sp.* (Paperbark) - "Nature's sculptures".

DENDY PARK

VEGETATION ASSESSMENT

PREDOMINANTLY NATIVE:

DOMINANT TREE PLANTING
- EUCALYPTUS CLADOCALYX (SUGAR GUM)
- CORYMBIA CITRIODORA (LEMON SCENTED GUM)

DOMINANT SHRUB & GROUNDCOVER PLANTING
- LAWN / NONE

PREDOMINANTLY EXOTIC:

DOMINANT TREE PLANTING
- ACER SP. (MAPLE)
- POPULUS SP. (POPLAR)
- ULMUS GLABRA 'LUTESCENS' (GOLDEN ELM)

DOMINANT SHRUB & GROUNDCOVER PLANTING
- LOMANDRA SP.

PREDOMINANTLY NATIVE:

KEY TREE PLANTING
- EUCALYPTUS CLADOCALYX (SUGAR GUM)

KEY SHRUB & GROUNDCOVER PLANTING
- LAGUNARIA PATERSONIA (NORFOLK ISLAND HIBISCUS)
- CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS (CABBAGE PALM)
- CALLISTEMON SP. (BOTTLEBRUSH)
- DIANELLA SP. (FLAX LILY)
- LOMANDRA SP. (MAT RUSH)

PREDOMINANTLY EXOTIC:

KEY TREE PLANTING
- FRAXINUS SP. (ASH)
- CUPRESSUS SP. (CYPRESS)
- CEDRUS SP. (CEDAR)
- EUCALYPTUS SP. (GUM TREE)

KEY SHRUB & GROUNDCOVER PLANTING
- LAWN / NONE

NATIVE / EXOTIC MIX:

KEY TREE PLANTING
- FRAXINUS SP. (ASH)
- EUCALYPTUS SP. (GUM TREE)

KEY SHRUB & GROUNDCOVER PLANTING
- LAWN / NONE

NATIVE / EXOTIC MIX:

KEY TREE PLANTING
- SYZYGIUM PANICULATUM (MAGENTA LILY PILY)
- QUERCUS PALUSTRIS (PIN OAK)
- CUPRESSUS SP. (CYPRESS)
- MELALEUCA SP. (PAPERBARK)
- EUCALYPTUS SIDEROXYLON (IRONBARK)
- ABIES SP. (FIR)

KEY SHRUB & GROUNDCOVER PLANTING
- NONE / LAWN

PREDOMINANTLY EXOTIC:

KEY TREE PLANTING
- ACER SP. (MAPLE)
- MELALEUCA ARMILLARIS (PAPERBARK)
POPULUS SP. (POPLAR)
PINUS SP. (PINE)
CASUARINA SP. (SHEOAK)

KEY SHRUB & GROUNDCOVER PLANTING
- LAWN / NONE

EUCALYPTUS CAMALDULENSIS (RED GUM)

EXOTIC / NATIVE MIX:

DOMINANT PLANTING
- CUPRESSUS SP. (CYPRESS)
- EUCALYPTUS CLADOCALYX (SUGAR GUM)
- CORYMBIA CITRIODORA (LEMON SCENTED GUM)
- FRAXINUS SP. (ASH)

DOMINANT SHRUB & GROUNDCOVER PLANTING
- LAWN / NONE

EXOTIC / NATIVE MIX:

DOMINANT TREE PLANTING
- CALLITRIS SP. (CYPRESS PINE)
- LOPHOSTEMON CONFERTUS (QUEENSLAND BOX)
- FRAXINUS SP. (ASH)
- ACER SP. (MAPLE)
- BANKSIA SP. (BANKSIA)

DOMINANT SHRUB & GROUNDCOVER PLANTING
- LAWN / NONE

EUCALYPTUS CAMALDULENSIS (RED GUM)

PREDOMINANTLY NATIVE:

DOMINANT TREE PLANTING
- EUCALYPTUS CLADOCALYX (SUGAR GUM)
- CORYMBIA CITRIODORA (LEMON SCENTED GUM)
- CASUARINA SP. (SHEOAK)

DOMINANT SHRUB & GROUNDCOVER PLANTING
- LAWN / NONE

LEGEND

SITE ORIGINAL VEGETATION (1750'S EVCs)

- EVC48 - HEATHY WOODLAND
- EVC 719 - GRASSY WOODLAND / DAMP SANDS HERB-RICH WOODLAND MOSAIC
- EVC 53 - SWAMP SCRUB

Sourced from DEPI's Biodiversity Interactive Mapping Website 2014

20 50 100m

Figure 5 Vegetation Assessment Plan

DENDY PARK

OPPORTUNITIES & CONSTRAINTS


01. COMMUNITY / VISITOR PRECINCT


02. FORMALISED CARPARK WITH ASPHALT SURFACE


03. IMPROVED GROUND PLAYING SURFACE


04. RETAIN AS PARKLAND WITH PLANTING EDGE


05. COMMUNITY / VISITOR PRECINCT


06. NATURE PLAYSCAPE (SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION)

PROVIDE LINEMARKING FOR LEFT / RIGHT TURN TO ALLEVIATE TRAFFIC PROBLEMS & UPGRADE ENTRANCE WITH PEDESTRIAN WALK THROUGH

OPPORTUNITY TO FORMALISE REDUNDANT SECTION OF PARK ENTRY ROAD INTO AN OVERFLOW CARPARK

DEVELOP THIS AREA INTO A COMMUNITY & VISITOR PRECINCT, FOR SMALL PICNICS & GATHERINGS (FIGURE 01). INCLUDED WOULD BE:
- STRUCTURED PLANTING TO CREATE OUTDOOR 'ROOMS'
- PUBLIC TOILET FACILITY

INSTALL SPEED ADVISORY SIGNS & TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES ALONG BREEN DRIVE

INTRODUCE NATIVE SCREEN PLANTING TO TENNIS & BOWLING CLUB EDGES (FIGURE 07)

OPPORTUNITY FOR PARKING ON NORTHERN SIDE OF BREEN DRIVE

EXISTING SOCCER & CRICKET PAVILIONS / CLUBHOUSES COMBINED INTO A NEW CENTRAL FACILITY. PUBLIC TOILET FACILITIES TO BE INCLUDED. CARPARK FORMALISED WITH ASPHALT SURFACE (FIGURE 02)

RECTIFY SUBSIDENCE ISSUES OF PLAYING SURFACE (FIGURE 03) & EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR WATER HARVESTING FROM ROOF SURFACES AND UNDERGROUND STORAGE (SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONSULTATION)

DENSER SCREEN PLANTING ALONG RESIDENTIAL FENCELINE

RETAIN AS OPEN PARKLAND AND ADD INDIGENOUS PLANTING EDGE. ALLOW ACCESS FOR INFORMAL PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC FROM DACEY STREET

OPPORTUNITY FOR VISITOR PARKING (SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONSULTATION)

POSSIBLE PUBLIC TOILET (SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONSULTATION)

DEVELOP THIS AREA INTO THE PASSIVE HEART OF THE PARK, WHERE THE COMMUNITY & VISITORS GATHER FOR PICNICS, EVENTS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.
NEW FACILITIES TO INCLUDE:
- NATURE 'PLAYSCAPE', (REFER PAGE 14 & FIGURE 6)
- ADDITIONAL BBQ FACILITIES (FIGURE 5)

CREATE AN INTERNAL EXERCISE 'CIRCUIT' WITH REGULAR EXERCISE STATIONS & DISTANCE MARKERS (FIGURES 08 & 09)

REMOVE EXISTING DATED PLAY EQUIPMENT

RE-ALIGN PERIMETER PATH ALONG PEDESTRIAN DESIRE LINES

INTRODUCE NATIVE SHRUB / GROUNDCOVER PLANTING TO:
- INCREASE BIODIVERSITY
- PROVIDE AN ATTRACTIVE PARK BUFFER EDGE
(FIGURE 10)

20 50 100m

Figure 6 Opportunities and Constraints

LEGEND

- CARPARK & SPORTS PAVILION
- PROPOSED PARKING
- PLAYING SURFACE REMEDIATION
- NATIVE PLANTING BUFFER EDGE
- COMMUNITY / VISITOR FACILITIES
- DOG OFF-LEAD AREA
- WALKING / RUNNING TRACK
  GRANITIC SAND WITH DISTANCE MARKERS
- SECONDARY TRACKS
- PROPOSED EXERCISE STATIONS
- PROPOSED PUBLIC TOILETS
- PROPOSED FLOODLIGHTS
  (SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONSULTATION)
- EXISTING FLOODLIGHTS
- EXISTING BATTER / SLOPE


07. NATIVE SCREENING ALONG NEPEAN HWY


08. INTERNAL WALKING / RUNNING TRAIL


09. EXERCISE STATIONS


10. NATIVE PLANTING EDGE BUFFER

PASSIVE ACTIVITY AND PLAY

As a park of regional significance, Dendy Park can form a unique entity within the Bayside area, responding to its regional sporting importance, local character, as well as its current status as a major Recreational Park for residents of Brighton East.

The Park at present is dominated by sport fields, with large expanses of grassed areas when sports activities are inactive. Community open space is not defined, with limited pedestrian path links, play facilities and community social areas. An opportunity exists to create a continuous landscape link / circuit that passes through Dendy Park, offering opportunities for the Park's many dog walkers, runners, and local residents. Links to Dendy Park from neighbouring areas, including a potential link through the periphery of Brighton Golf Course will also be explored as a way to draw visitors through the Park. The design will expand on the existing play facilities to encompass appropriate themed play facilities for all ages and abilities. Community social areas, including BBQ and picnic areas, will also be included to encourage complementary usage of the park, beyond sports and dog walking and offer opportunities for visitors from further afield.

An opportunity exists within the southern passive parkland to establish an exciting park concept for children - 'Nature Play', one that can be shared by both the local community and visitors to Bayside.

There is growing concern in the community that children and adults alike are becoming disconnected from the natural environment. In our increasingly urbanised world lifestyle changes have resulted in people spending less time interacting with nature. This is demonstrated by the successful naturescape at Kings Park Botanical Garden, West Australia. It is a move away from formalised structured playgrounds to a more nature based environment that inspires learning and encourages environmental appreciation through fun, discovery and interaction with nature.

Today, 87% of Australian children spend more time playing indoors than outside. For their parents the figure was just 27%. 1 in 10 children play outside less than once a week. That's ANY sort of outside play; the percentage of children who get to play in a natural environment are a tiny fraction of those figures. The benefits of nature play are many. I'll just mention one: children who play in natural environments are far more physically active than children who play in other play environments including "normal" playgrounds - Child's Play music Blog February 2012.

Play & explore at Kings Park Naturescape and Healesville Sanctuary 'Bunjil Nest' nature play space.

PARK SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability can be defined as 'using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes are maintained and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased'. We consider 'total quality of life' to incorporate economic, social and cultural aspects of society as well as environmental considerations.
Parks Forum Sustainability Charter 2009

Bayside City Council's park management should ensure Dendy Park's natural and cultural values can be enjoyed by future generations of residents of Bayside.

Conserving natural and cultural heritage:
Managing effectively to mitigate the effects of environmental threats, climate change and human-induced changes on natural ecosystems and the cultural fabric of Dendy Park must be a key focus of Bayside City Council .

Encouraging equity of use
Encouraging a broad range of park users and embracing the diversity of their interests, such as sport and passive park use are necessary to build equity. Ensuring that these varied uses are mutually compatible will also assist in protecting the parks values for future generations.

Supporting sustainable development
Through supporting activities that promote sustainable development, Council contributes to building more cohesive and more resilient societies while reflecting broader regional and community visions. Accordingly in the design process for the Master Plan Council will be embracing opportunities in the following areas:

I. Community Awareness
Implement strategies to support resident and environmental networks associated with Dendy Park, and work to ensure that they improve community wellbeing. Council will communicate to the broader community the environmental, ecological, social and economic values of park of the Park and how it will be managed to preserve current natural assets, and encourage the community to assist in achieving a sustainable future for Dendy Park.

2. Equitable Activities within the Park
To encourage and support a broad range of park visitors and resident users and their diverse activities through implementing active and passive activities that are compatible with the natural and cultural heritage of the park. Today, many recreational studies show a general preference for the provision of unstructured, informal activities, with improved family recreation facilities such as informal play areas and picnic facilities. The design should address these issues.

"A balance between structured and unstructured recreation areas should be developed. At the same time, the 'use potential' of unstructured recreation areas should be enhanced."
Dendy Park Master Plan 1998.

3. Responding to climate change:
Energy Supply for lighting should be from renewable sources. Possible options may include solar and wind power.

To reduce energy consumption a 5-Star Standard should be adopted for new or proposed equipment; heating/ cooling; lighting; hot water in built facilities.

Where possible reduce the carbon footprint of any park development through minimising greenhouse gas emissions, and where feasible act to offset residual emissions. Energy conservation can be achieved through directed design of elements, including insulation; air infiltration and exfiltration; thermal mass; programmable timers; structural elements (eg. active chilled beams) and LED lighting within proposed building developments in the Park.

In particular the use of solar power on built structures within the Park can greatly offset the use of electricity from the grid. The existing rooflines of the existing sports pavilions and in particular, the roof expanse of the Brighton Bowling Club, can be used for the generation of solar power for use within the Park.

4. Preferring locally sourced sustainable inputs for buildings and structures
Material choices may include those with low embodied energy; recycled materials, including timbers; plantation timbers to conserve natural forest; laminated timber beams to reduce the need for steel where possible; recycled concrete; Timbercrete blocks (mudbrick looking brick made of recycled materials).

PARK SUSTAINABILITY

5. Water Conservation:

A range of water conservation methods may be employed, including water recycling (grey water system and rainwater tanks), drought resistant plantings, a flow restriction system, and stormwater recovery.

Within the Park the collection of water collection has many opportunities;

- **Collection of rainwater** off all buildings in the Park, with the Brighton Bowling Club roofline providing the greatest opportunity for rainwater harvesting. All future built development should incorporate rainwater harvesting, with all water directed to a central collection point for future use in the Park.

- **Bioretention systems** are essentially a surface and sub-surface water filtration system. They provide a number of functions including:

    - Removing sediments and attached pollutants by filtering through surface vegetation and ground cover and through an underlying filter media layer; and delaying runoff peaks by providing retention capacity and reducing flow velocities. Bioretention systems incorporate both plants and underlying filter soils for removal of contaminants. The vegetation enhances the filtration process as well as maintaining the porosity of the filter media. The filter media is usually the plant growing material, which may comprise soil, gravel, sand and peat mixtures. Bioretention trenches or rain gardens can be constructed as either small or large scale devices.
    - An opportunity for this system to be used will be the proposed sports pavilion and car park redevelopment currently being planed by Council. Much of this collected water can be used in the planting around the car park and adjacent parkland.

6. Waste management.

Minimise waste to landfill through proactive resource reduction, re-use and recycling. The Bayside City Council Waste Management Plan identifies opportunities including green paper and recycling preference for suppliers who take back packaging, litter reduction and recycling, and building materials recycling - these should be implemented within the Park, with a central collection point located within the new car park upgrade..

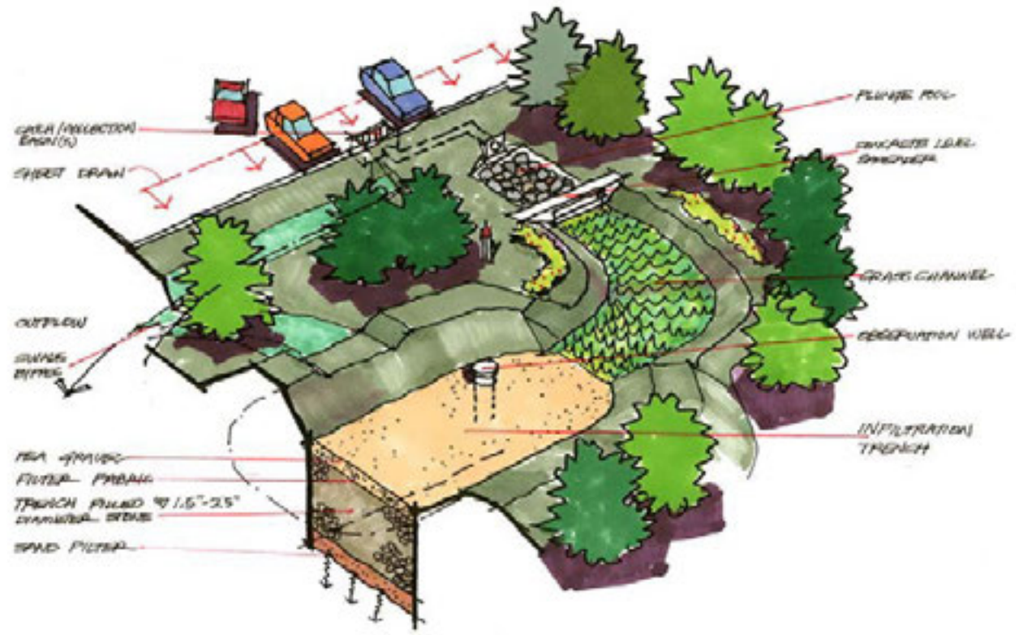


Figure 7 Infiltration/Bioretention Sketch - proposed central car park Dendy Park

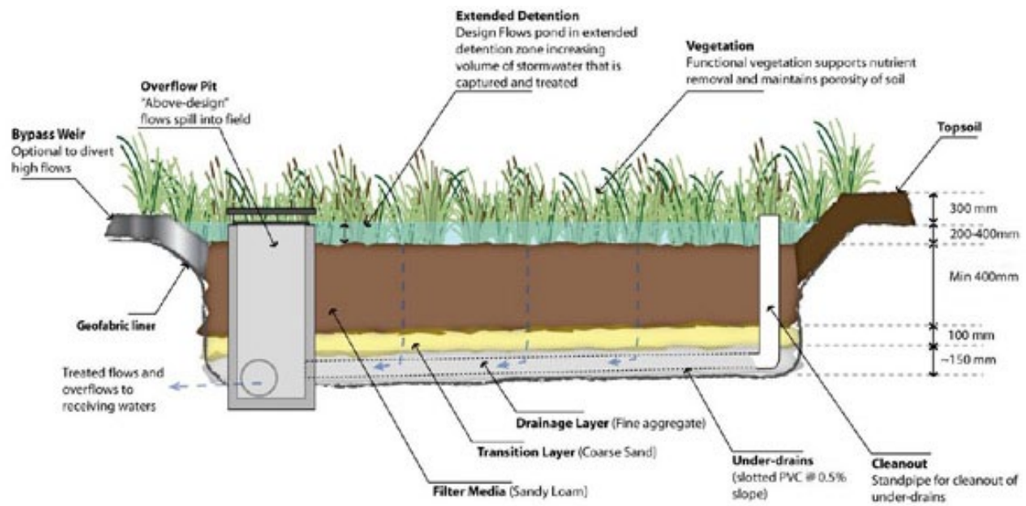


Figure 8 Typical cross section through a bioretention system - Melbourne Water

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PROCESS

Community and stakeholder consultation is an important part of developing the Master Plan for Dendy Park .

Consultation Stage One

Consultation was undertaken by Bayside City Council in April 2008 - Dendy Park Master Plan Draft #2. This survey obtained feedback from the local Bayside community on what they do and do not want to see at Dendy Park.

Key points to be incorporated into the current Master Plan from this Draft are:

'Dendy Park is a high quality and attractive setting for a range of recreation opportunities including organised sport and informal recreation. It is also a refuge for flora and fauna.'

'From our foreshore, to our parks, our heathland and our trails, we cherish our open space. We will work together to build our open space network in ways that celebrate our strengths, support biodiversity, improve health and well being and community connections, for future and current generations.'

Consultation Stage Two

A second stage of consultation was held over March-May 2014, following the preparation of a Draft Dendy Park Master Plan, which will ultimately provide a ten year strategic vision and direction for the future use, management and development of the Park. Objectives of this consultation process were to:

- Obtain feedback from the Dendy Park user community on the current Guiding Principles and Opportunities and Constraints presented in the Master Plan Paper.
- Obtain feedback from the Dendy Park user community and key stakeholders on the Precinct Layout Scenarios presented in the Draft Master Plan.
- Gather and consider feedback for use in the development of the draft plan for the final Dendy Park Master Plan.

This consultation was held as an online forum on the Council website, over the period of March to May 2014. A total of 52 submissions was received, including a standard letter submitted by 184 members of the Brighton Soccer Club which was also submitted to Bayside City Council. Targeted stakeholder consultation was also held with environmental and sporting stakeholder groups (including government agencies, authorities and other key organisations).

The following is a summary of responses received during this consultation process.

Summary of responses May 2014 comments

CONSULTATION

- Provide an ongoing, efficient, effective and equitable way of hearing from all stakeholders
- Facilitate a better and more timely airing of issues, sharing of information, and understanding of different points of view.
- Foster a cooperative, rather than confrontational or adversarial approach to issues.

EQUITABLE ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE PARK

- Address the imbalance of activities - the first principle identified in the current (1998) Master Plan was:
  "A balance between structured and unstructured recreation areas should be developed. At the same time, the 'use potential' of unstructured recreation areas should be enhanced."
- Provide a clearly articulated vision of the future of the park.

DOGS IN THE PARK

- Overall support for the proposed Master Plan
- General objection to the dog socialisation area.
- Want dogs restricted near the playground area
- Concern over dog access/faeces on playing during sporting activities.
- Strong general concern over the feared loss of off-lead access on the playing fields.

TRAFFIC & PARKING

- Utilise disused areas between tennis / bowls club for overflow parking.
- Edge of proposed central car park to allow buffer of native planting between oval and car park.
- Concern over parking issues in Glencairn Avenue and Dacey Street.
- Realign exit from Dendy Park to allow a left turn in to Dendy Street.
- Do not support proposed 'no right turn' out of Breen Drive into Dendy Street but support an improvement of the exit to allow two-way entry/exit and to include pedestrian upgrade and traffic calming.
- Support traffic calming for Breen Drive. Suggest realignment of exit to Dendy Street to improve safety. Support proposed car park upgrade.
- Traffic calming on Breen Drive in view of the large number of children using the park.

FLORA & FAUNA

- Creation of a wildlife corridor joining the north west part of the Park with the south east part. Consideration should also be given to continuing this corridor around the entire circumference of the playing fields.
- Paperbarks and Coastal Tea Tree provide important habitat in the park. Provide list of suggested indigenous/native species for the park. Support/encourage retention of tree hollows and provision of nest boxes.
- Support the planting of screening vegetation along fencelines.
- Request that replacement planting of screening plants to tennis club provide equivalent sight and wind screening as current planting screen with limited root intrusion.
- Enjoy the overall sense of open space at Dendy Park. Retain this when implementing the Master Plan.

INFRASTRUCTURE
- Current water storage needs at the park to be looked at in conjunction with suitable wetland proposals.
- Mixed response to provision of public toilets. The proposed public toilet at Dendy Street. Received both support and objection. An additional public toilet was requested near the proposed Nature Play Area.
- Mixed response to the amalgamation of pavilions, rather should increase the size of the existing soccer pavilion.
- Mixed response to formalisation and surfacing of the car park.
- Concerns over car parking around Dendy Park
- Mixed response to the proposed installation of two more light towers.
- Request for more drinking fountains/available water for people, dogs and wildlife.

CLIMATE CHANGE
- Incorporate specific climate change-related policies, practices and strategies into management of Dendy Park
- The opportunity for all buildings in the Park to install solar panels and to store run off water.
- The opportunity to install small solar panels and wind generators on the top of all light poles in the Park.

PARK CIRCULATION
- Placement and design of that part of the walking track/circuit currently pencilled in to be positioned between the bowling club and the playing fields.
- Mixed response to suggested pedestrian path upgrade and entrance upgrades.
- Request installation of distance markers. Install historical markers, either on trees or regarding cultural heritage.
- Request for more seating under avenue of trees opposite Lawson Avenue.

PLAY & FITNESS
- Mixed response to removal of play equipment adjacent to Cummins Road.
- Support installation of fitness/exercise stations
- Support proposed 'nature play' area. Please include more natural features than sculpture or structures.

SPORT
- Facilities are very poor with substandard playing services and small, old and inadequate clubhouses.
- Areas for priority redevelopment:
  - playing surface remediation/improvement;
  - building of a new pavilion/clubhouse; and
  - asphalting of the car park.
  - enforcement of local laws by Council, particularly when sporting events are underway;

Following Stage Two consultation, several amendments were made to the draft Dendy Master Plan. These included:
- Removal of a proposed dog socialisation area which had proved a contentious issue with the community.
- Line marking to facilitate both left and right turns into Dendy Street from Breen Drive when exiting Dendy Park.
- Realignment of the perimeter pedestrian pathway away from residential fences.
- A new public toilet facility adjacent to the proposed Nature Play area.

Consultation Stage Three

A Third Stage of consultation was then held over July-August 2014 to obtain feedback from the Dendy Park user community and key stakeholders on the amended plan.

The following is a summary of minor amendments made to the Draft Master Plan as a result of this consultation process:
- The alignment of the new secondary path along the northern edge of the playing fields has been set back to allow a continuous corridor of native vegetation from the south-east to north-west corner of the site.
- The location for the new public toilet in the southern section of the park has been amended to conform to Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, allowing greater visibility from Dacey Street.
- The exact location and design of the proposed carpark, combined sports pavilion, and associated pathway network and landscaping is noted as being subject to further consultation. This is to occur during a separate concept design process.
- Conflict between dog walkers and sports clubs in the park was raised consistently through all stages of consultation and appears to be an ongoing issue. This matter will be referred to the Amenity Protection Department for further consideration and follow up with Local Laws Officers.

Overall, the responses indicated that the community was satisfied with Council's consideration of feedback.

The three stages of consultation have allowed valuable community contribution to the development of this final draft Dendy Park Masterplan.

THE VISION & GUIDING PRINCIPLES

VISION

The following vision and principles provide a framework for delivering the Dendy Park Master Plan and contains specific strategies that will influence the way the community use the Park and maintain its distinction to other neighbouring parks . The following Vision is extracted from the 2008 Draft Master Plan, which in turn is based on the 1998 Master Plan.

'Dendy Park is a high quality and attractive setting for a range of recreation opportunities including organised sport and informal recreation. It is also a refuge for flora and fauna.'
It is proposed to retain this vision for the Master Plan (2014)

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The primary principles sought for Dendy Park include:-

Character
Establish and enhance a distinct park character reflecting the community values of the attractive visual environment with its 'feeling of openness' and provision of multiple individual and community-enhancing recreational opportunities.

Recreational Use
There should be a balance between structured and unstructured recreation in the Park. Current sporting activities are to be sustainable with future expansion of facilities, if any, to be assessed on their impact to the overall Park. "A balance between structured and unstructured recreation areas should be developed. At the same time, the 'use potential' of unstructured recreation areas should be enhanced"- 1998 Master Plan".

Gateways
Create strong pedestrian entry points for park users. Vehicle access and parking should be flexible and convenient but not dominate the core of the Park.

Connectivity
Create a safe and efficient internal pedestrian and vehicular network, effectively catering for the needs of visitors to the sporting and recreational facilities of the Park. Ensure that the Sporting Clubs are part of the park community, rather than 'islands'. There should be public access for all, with disabled access to all recreation areas. Identify and establish central nodes within the Park that serve as wayfinding points to the Park's facilities and interaction points.

Built-Form
Ensure the existing building built form does not dominate the park surrounds. The proposed amalgamated sports pavilion should make a contribution to the overall Park open space.

Sustainability
Ensure sustainable development principles underpin the design and construction of buildings and landscape treatments. All new development/buildings and, to the maximum extent practicable, all existing development/buildings should incorporate the following as a minimum:

- Solar panels.
- Passive lighting / heating / cooling design and orientation
- Rainwater collection to tanks for reuse in the buildings or park and/or to groundwater infiltration, to minimise the use of potable water and stormwater runoff
- Recycle waste where possible.

Sports fields includling the athletics area should be sustainable, with facilities using recycled water where possible, and minimising the use of potable water and stormwater runoff.

- WSUD/rainwater collection should be collected in a central position for reallocation for use in the playing fields. A key rainwater/stormwater runoff collector is the proposed central car park and facilities.

Open Space
To encourage a balance between the existing sporting facilities and the natural attributes of the park. The environmental and natural qualities of the park should be protected and enhanced with the introduction of larger areas of natural indigenous vegetation which in turn encourages greater biodiversity within the Park.

Previous surveys conducted by Council have identified passive recreation as the dominant recreational pursuit in Bayside, with active (but unstructured) pursuits outweighing the playing of organised sports in Bayside open spaces. As such it is imperative that existing open spaces providing opportunities for passive recreation are not just maintained, but strengthened.

DENDY PARK

THE MASTER PLAN

① **DENDY STREET / BREEN DRIVE ENTRANCE**
Provide safer entry / exit for park users by creating two-way exit linemarking (left and right) into Dendy Street.

② **DENDY STREET PLAYGROUND**
New toilet facility for playground users.

③ **BREEN DRIVE FORMER ROAD**
Develop additional / overflow car parking. Add Basketball ring to half of existing Rebound Court.

④ **PROPOSED SPORTS PAVILION & RESURFACED BITUMEN CARPARK**
New sports pavilion and new resurfaced carpark extending into the north side of Breen Dve. Potential water harvesting and stormwater treatment. Pedestrian crossings introduced across Breen Dve. Final design and location for carpark and pavilion subject to further consultation.

⑤ **WEST PICNIC LAWN**
Additional picnic lawns.

⑥ **DACEY STREET GARDENS**
Open lawn area and native gardens, retaining existing ornamental exotic plantings.

⑦ **SOUTHERN PICNIC & PLAYGROUND PRECINCT**
New redeveloped picnic and playground area, including a new picnic shelter, BBQ and toilet facility. A diverse range of play areas catering to a range of age groups, and a 'Nature Play' area.

⑧ **INDIGENOUS UNDERSTOREY**
Vegetate with an indigenous plant understorey, encouraging greater biodiversity in the park.

⑨ **HABITAT AREA**
Strengthen the existing native tree planting by introducing local provenance understorey planting, providing protection and habitat for indigenous fauna.

⑩ **CUMMINS ROAD PRECINCT**
Removal of small playground and revegetation with indigenous understorey.

⑪ **BRIGHTON BOWLING CLUB**
Strengthen vegetation screening of the Brighton Bowling Club buildings / fenceline.

⑫ **NEPEAN HIGHWAY EDGE**
Strengthen vegetation screening of the Brighton Bowling & Tennis Clubs.

⑬ **SPORTS PLAYING FIELD LIGHTING**
Two new lighting towers to the west end of playing fields (Subject to consultation).

⑭ **THE CIRCUIT**
Main walking / running path linking all the main park precincts with exercise stations located at regular intervals.

⑮ **WAYFINDING NODE**
Installation of key directional signage at main intersections.

⑯ **DACEY STREET PARKING**
Provide additional parking at Dacey Street entrance to park. Low planting to ensure passive surveillance of proposed toilet facility.

⑰ **DOG OFF LEASH**
(Majority of existing provisions retained. Twenty metre buffer around Nature Play area provided)

⑱ **RAINGARDENS**
Water Sensitive Urban Design raingardens to capture & cleanse stormwater runoff.

NOTE:
The endorsement of the Dendy Park Masterplan by Council does not constitute a decision to proceed with any identified opportunities. It provides a long term concept to guide decision making and will be subject to future decisions and funding considerations by Council.

Figure 9 The Draft Master Plan

DENDY PARK

CIRCULATION

CIRCULATION

- PRIMARY PATH (2m width)
- SECONDARY PATH (1.5m width)
- VEHICULAR
- CARPARKS
- PEDESTRAIN ENTRY NODE

Proposed car parking for Dendy Park includes:

A Current unsurfaced car park to the central area off Breen Drive to be formalised with asphalt paving and stormwater drainage utilising WSUD.

B Additional car parking areas:
- Parking bays added to old Breen Drive road extension near Brighton Tennis Club.
- Parking bays provided to Dacey Road eastern end / park edge only.

C Park Footpaths
Primary Path is 2.0m width
Secondary Path is 1.5m width
All path materials are granitic sand suitable to compaction to a minumum Dry Density Ratio (AS1289 5.4.1) of 100% Standard Compaction.

Figure 10 Circulation Plan

DENDY PARK

VEGETATION & PLANTING

VEGETATION TYPES RELEVANT TO DENDY PARK

GRASSY WOODLAND/HERB RICH WOODLANDS MOSAIC

Structure:	Woodland to 20 metres
Environment:	Hills and plains, relatively well-drained topsoils with clay subsoils at depth (20 to 50 cm), on sedimentary formations (eg sandstone) and granite
Pre-1750 distribution:	Widespread and extensive in south and east of Frankston
Present distribution:	Scattered and rare
Status:	Endangered
Notes:	Grassy woodland is one of the most species-rich ecosystems in temperate Australia and in the temperate world generally; particularly rich in native grasses, orchids and lilies; open savannah or grassland form dominated by Kangaroo Grass listed as a threatened community under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic.) as 'Central Gippsland Plains Grassland'; Eucalyptus cephalocarpa apparently restricted to Palaeozoic bedrock or sites where roots in contact with Palaeozoic bedrock (not to be planted elsewhere)

HEATHY WOODLAND

Structure:	Woodland to 15 metres
Environment:	Well-drained, relatively infertile sand sheets and dunes
Pre-1750 distribution:	Widespread and extensive except in southern area
Present distribution:	Widespread but rare
Status:	Vulnerable
Notes:	Distinguished by dominance by Manna Gum Eucalyptus viminalis or Narrow-leaf Peppermint Eucalyptus radiata with Heath Tea-tree Leptospermum myrsinoides prominent in understorey; where eucalypts do not form a distinct layer the EVC is Sand Heathland

SWAMP SCRUB

Structure:	Scrub to 5 metres
Environment:	Floodplains, usually wide but may be relatively narrow
Pre-1750 distribution:	Widespread along watercourses and extensive on the fringes of the Carrum Swamp
Present distribution:	Scattered and rare
Status:	Endangered
Notes:	Distinguished by dominance by Swamp Paperbark Melaleuca ericifolia with little or no cover from Swamp Gum Eucalyptus ovata, where Swamp Gum forms a distinct canopy the EVC is Swampy Woodland

EXOTIC PLANTINGS

Mix of introduced exotic evergreen and deciduous plantings, species include:

- *Cupressus* - Cypress
- *Ulmus sp* - Golden Elm
- *Fraxinus*- Ash
- *Acer* - Maple
- *Quercus* – Pinoak
- *Syzgium paniculatum* - Magenta Lilly Pilly
- *Eucalyptis cladocalyx* - Sugar Gum
- *Corymbia citriodora* – Lemon scented Gum
- *Corymbia ficifolia*- Red Flowering Gum
- *Lagunaria patersonia* – Norfolk island hibiscus

Figure 11 Vegetation Planting Plan

DENDY PARK

PLAY & FITNESS AREAS

PLAY & FITNESS AREAS

- EXISTING PLAY AREA
- PROPOSED PLAY AREA UPGRADED 'NATURE PLAY'
- (E1) EXERCISE STATION
- PRIMARY RUNNING CIRCUIT (1.8 km length)
- Distance markers @ 200m

Typical exercise equipment to be used at the exercise stations on the walking circuit for all ages

Figure 12 Play & Fitness Plan

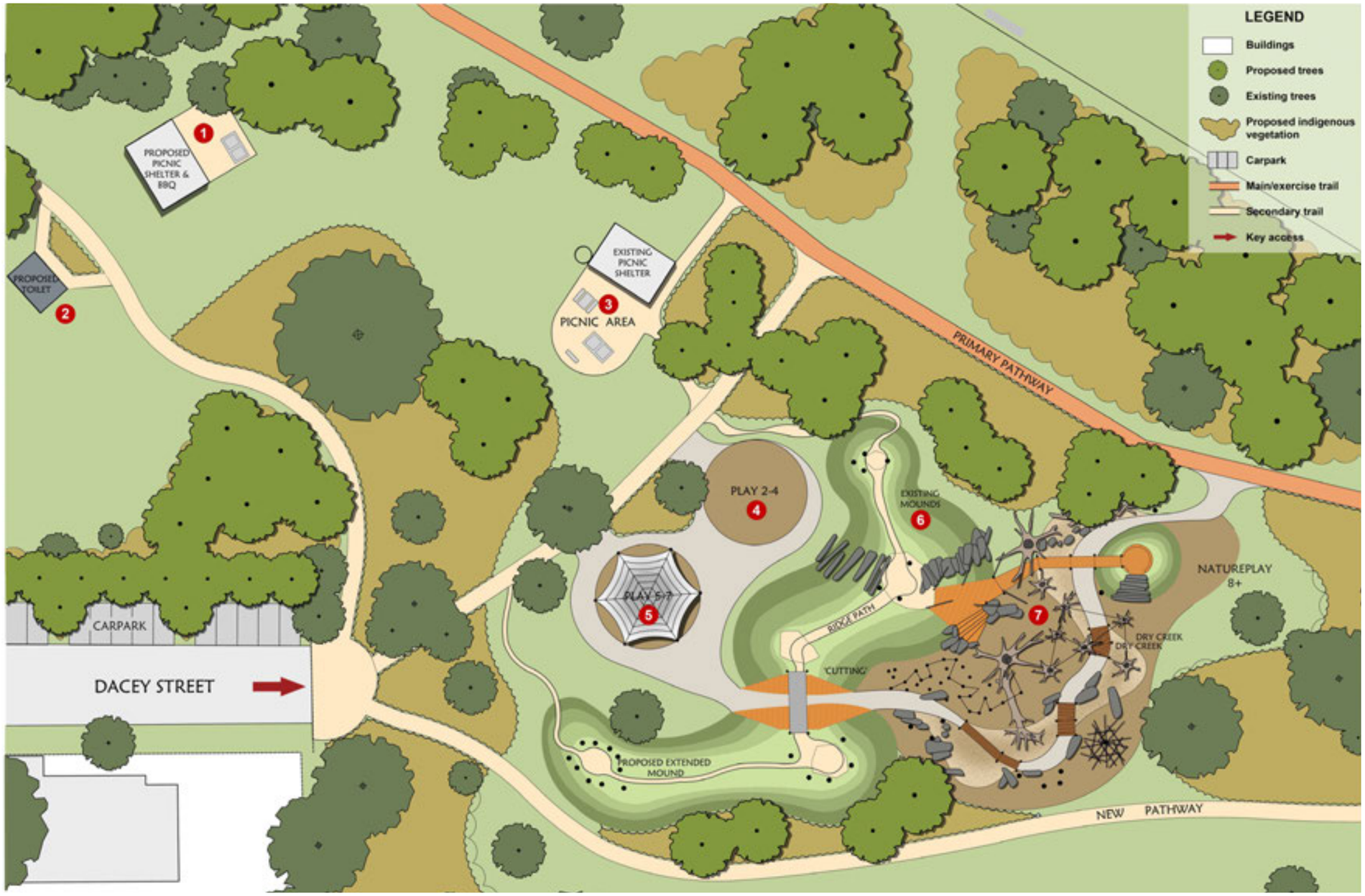
DENDY PARK

PROPOSED PLAY AREA UPGRADE

Nature Play Ages 7+

Active Play Ages 5 - 7+

Formal Play Ages 2 - 4+



1. Additional Picnic shelter and BBQ
2. Proposed Toilet Facility to serve picnic area and play ground users
3. Existing picnic shelter and BBQ
4. Formal play activites for children aged 2 - 4
5. Active play activities for children aged 5 - 7
6. Existing mounds remodelled and extended as part of Nature play area / forms separation between formal and Nature play
7. 'Nature Play' Area - fun, discovery and interaction with nature for children

Figure 13 Proposed Play area Upgrade Plan

DENDY PARK

SITE INFRASTRUCTURE & SIGNAGE

INFRASTRUCTURE & SIGNAGE

- PROPOSED ENTRY NODE DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE
- PROPOSED/EXISTING DOG LITTER-BAG PICKUP
- PROPOSED VISITOR / DOG COMBINATION DRINKER
- PROPOSED WILDLIFE DRINKER
- PROPOSED PICNIC SHELTER WITH BBQ & SEATING
- PROPOSED CARPARK
- PROPOSED CARPARK & SPORTS PAVILION (location & design subject to further consultation)
- PROPOSED TOILET FACILITY
- PROPOSED/EXISTING PLAYING FIELD FLOODLIGHTS

Proposed Toilet Block Facility

By Ardent Architects

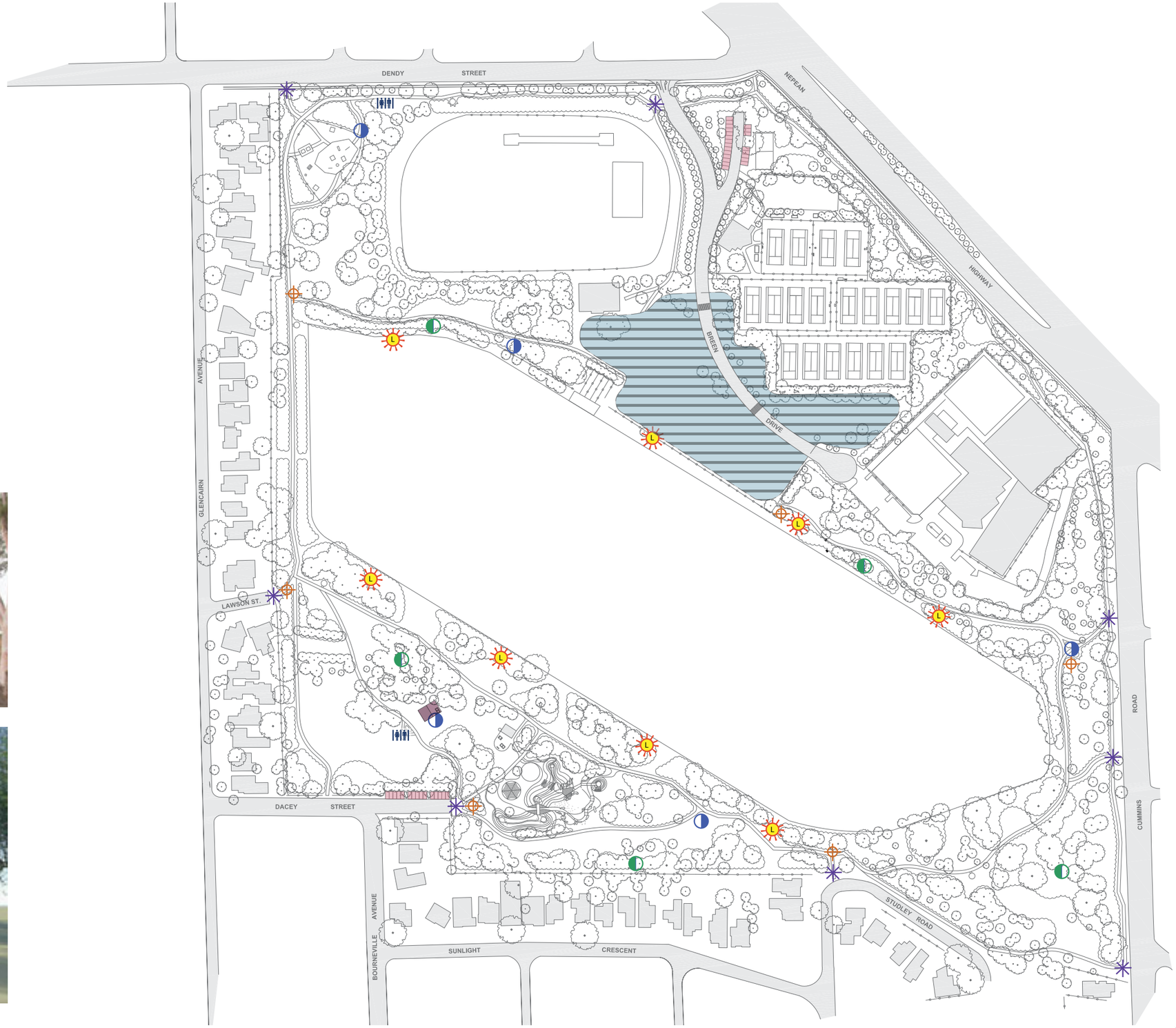


Figure 14 Play & Fitness Plan

DENDY PARK

COST ESTIMATE

Priority Funding	location	Item	Cost
O/S-L	South/East	Parkland indigenous planting, including senescent tree removal & maintenance	$70,000
C/S	South/Central	New gravel park paths	$50,000
C/S	Central	Park exercise stations (6 no.)	$65,000
C/M	South	New Picnic shelter & BBQ shelter	$75,000
C/M	South	'Nature Play' area	$325,000
O/C S-L	Total Site Area	Site furniture/seats	$20,000
C/M	South	New Toilet Facility to play area	$200,000
C/S	West	New Toilet Facility to Dendy Street play area	$200,000
C/M	Central	New central sports pavilion	$4,000,000
		New central carpark and infiltration gardens	$400,000
Estimated Total			**$5,405,000**

Funding

C Capital

O Operating expenditure (can be accommodated with existing operating budget ie: open space budget)

Priority

S Short term (0-3 years)

M Medium Term (4-7 years)

L Long Term (7+ years)

S-L Implemented throughout the life of the plan

'The endorsement of the Dendy Park Master Plan by Council does not constitute a decision to proceed with any identified opportunities. It provides a long term concept to guide decision making and will be subject to future decisions and funding considerations by Council.'

Appendix 1 Species Lists for Different EVCs for Dendy Park

Sourced from Yugovic, J. (2003). Frankston Native Vegetation Planting Guide

For genetic conservation, plantings should be specific to the soil type (geology). For example, Manna Gum from Baxter sandstone should be planted only on Baxter sandstone and not on Quaternary sand dunes. These forms of Manna Gum are physically and genetically different. Planting the incorrect soil provenance may disrupt or 'pollute' gene pools adapted to the local soils and conditions in nearby remnant vegetation. Planting the correct soil provenance ensures the survival of gene pools adapted to local soils and conditions. It is essential that all species be propagated from genetic material collected as close as possible to the site or from geological formations that occur in Bayside and extend beyond the Council boundary.

Tree / Plant forms:

LT	Large Tree
LT	Large Tree
T	Large Shrub to Medium Tree
MT	Mallee Tree
S	Shrub
SS	Small Shrub
PS	Prostrate Shrub
LH	Large Forb/Herb
H	Medium Forb/Herb
SH	Small Forb/Herb
PH	Prostrate or Mat-forming Forb/Herb
LTG	Large Tufted grass/sedge
MTG	Medium Tufted grass/sedge
STG	Small Tufted grass/sedge
TTG	Tiny Tufted grass/sedge
LG	Large Non-tufted grass/sedge
MG	Medium Non-tufted grass/sedge
SG	Small Non-tufted grass/sedge
TG	Tiny Non-tufted grass/sedge
TGF	Tufted Ground Fern
RGF	Non-tufted Ground Fern
TRF	Tree Fern
EP	Epiphyte
SC	Scrambler
CL	Climber

175 GRASSY WOODLAND

Structure:	Woodland to 20 metres
Environment:	Hills and plains, relatively well-drained topsoils with clay subsoils at depth (20 to 50 cm), on sedimentary formations (eg sandstone) and granite
Pre-1750 distribution:	Widespread and extensive in south and east of Frankston
Present distribution:	Scattered and rare
Status:	Endangered
Notes:	Grassy woodland is one of the most species-rich ecosystems in temperate Australia and in the temperate world generally; particularly rich in native grasses, orchids and lilies; open savannah or grassland form dominated by Kangaroo Grass listed as a threatened community under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic.) as 'Central Gippsland Plains Grassland'; Eucalyptus cephalocarpa apparently restricted to Palaeozoic bedrock or sites where roots in contact with Palaeozoic bedrock (not to be planted elsewhere)

Major species:
Maximum heights indicated (trees in metres, other plants in centimetres)

TREES				
Eucalyptus radiata	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	T	1500	82.8
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black Sheoak	T	1500	62.5
Exocarpos cupressiformis	Cherry Ballart	T	800	39
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	T	1200	37.5
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	T	3000	32.8
Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. pryoriana	Coast Manna-gum	T	1200	20.3
Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum	T	5000	18.7
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	T	3000	17.1
SHRUBS				
Epacris impressa	Common Heath	S	120	70.3
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	S	200	68.7
Hibbertia riparia	Erect Guinea-flower	SS	100	62.5
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	S	200	60.9
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	SS	30	56.2
Cassinia aculeata	Common Cassinia	S	250	42.1
Correa reflexa	Common Correa	S	200	29.6
Platylobium obtusangulum	Common Flat-pea	SS	100	29.6
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	S	1200	28.1
Dillwynia glaberrima	Smooth Parrot-pea	SS	100	26.5
Leucopogon virgatus	Common Beard-heath	SS	50	26.5
Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	S	400	18.7
Allocasuarina paludosa	Scrub Sheoak	S	300	18.7
Bursaria spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	S	800	18.7
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	S	200	18.7
Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	S	400	15.6
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	S	400	15.6
Dillwynia cinerascens	Grey Parrot-pea	SS	100	9.3
Olearia ramulosa	Twiggy Daisy-bush	S	120	7.8
Acacia stricta	Hop Wattle	S	300	6.2
Daviesia latifolia	Hop Bitter-pea	S	500	6.2

GROUNDCOVERS				
Gonocarpus tetragynus	Common Raspwort	H	30	89
Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	LTG	100	81.2
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	MTG	45	81.2
Acrotriche serrulata	Honey-pots	PS	30	67.1
Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea	PS	10	59.3
Hypericum gramineum	Small St John's Wort	H	40	59.3
Tricoryne elatior	Yellow Rush-lily	LH	70	57.8
Opercularia varia	Variable Stinkweed	SH	10	56.2
Xanthorrhoea minor	Small Grass-tree	LTG	100	56.2
Lepidosperma laterale	Variable Sword-sedge	MTG	80	54.6
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	PS	50	46.8
Arthropodium strictum	Chocolate Lily	LH	120	45.3
Chamaescilla corymbosa	Blue Stars	H	15	45.3
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	LTG	100	43.7
Viola hederacea	Ivy-leaf Violet	H	15	37.5
Xanthosia dissecta	Cut-leaf Xanthosia	PS	15	34.3
Dichondra repens	Kidney-weed	SH	4	32.8
Goodenia geniculata	Bent Goodenia	H	10	32.8
Dianella revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily	MTG	80	31.2
Oxalis exilis	Shady Wood-sorrel	SH	8	25
Lepidosperma gunnii	Slender Sword-sedge	MTG	40	23.4
Helichrysum scorpioides	Button Everlasting	H	50	20.3
Lepidosperma semiteres	Wire Rapier-sedge	MTG	100	20.3
Viola hederacea	Ivy-leaf Violet	H	15	20.3
Dianella revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily	MTG	80	18.7
Senecio hispidulus	Rough Fireweed	LH	100	18.7
Acaena novae-zelandiae	Bidgee-widgee	H	20	17.1
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Sprawling Bluebell	LH	80	14
Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	MTG	30	12.5
Lepidosperma neesii	Stiff Rapier-sedge	MG	80	12.5
Senecio glomeratus	Annual Fireweed	LH	120	12.5
Baumea acuta	Pale Twig-sedge	MG	50	10.9
Kennedia prostrata	Running Postman	SH	5	10.9
Lepidosperma curtisiae	Little Sword-sedge	MTG	25	10.9
Lepidosperma laterale	Variable Sword-sedge	MTG	70	10.9
Goodenia humilis	Swamp Goodenia	H	10	9.3
Lepyrodia muelleri	Common Scale-rush	MG	60	9.3
Caesia parviflora	Pale Grass-lily	LH	75	7.8
Goodenia elongata	Lanky Goodenia	H	40	7.8
Lomandra micrantha	Small-flower Mat-rush	MTG	70	7.8
Brunonia australis	Blue Pincushion	H	50	6.2
Bulbine bulbosa	Bulbine Lily	H	50	6.2
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Common Everlasting	LH	60	6.2
Euchiton collinus	Creeping Cudweed	H	40	6.2
Hydrocotyle hirta	Hairy Pennywort	H	10	6.2
Juncus planifolius	Broad-leaf Rush	MTG	50	6.2
Lepidosperma filiforme	Common Rapier-sedge	MTG	90	6.2
Opercularia ovata	Broad-leaf Stinkweed	SH	10	6.2
Veronica calycina	Hairy Speedwell	H	50	6.2
GRASSES				
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	MTG	100	68.7
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	MG	70	67.1
Poa morrisii	Soft Tussock-grass	MTG	80	37.5
Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	MTG	80	35.9
Deyeuxia quadriseta	Reed Bent-grass	LTG	150	34.3
Joycea pallida	Silvertop Wallaby-grass	LTG	180	17.1
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	MTG	100	12.5
Poa tenera	Slender Tussock-grass	MG	60	9.3
Austrostipa pubinodis	Tall Spear-grass	LTG	130	7.8
Austrostipa semibarbata	Fibrous Spear-grass	MTG	90	7.8
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	MTG	100	6.2
FERNS				
Pteridium esculentum	Austral Bracken	GF	100	56.2
Lindsaea linearis	Screw Fern	GF	20	23.4
Adiantum aethiopicum	Common Maidenhair	GF	35	9.3
CLIMBERS, PARASITES				
Billardiera scandens	Common Apple-berry	SC	120	73.4
Comesperma volubile	Love Creeper	SC	CL	65.6
Thysanotus patersonii	Twining Fringe-lily	SC	100	45.3
Clematis aristata	Mountain Clematis	SC	CL	15.6
Glycine clandestina	Twining Glycine	SC	CL	14
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga Vine	SC	CL	10.9
Clematis microphylla	Small-leaved Clematis	SC	CL	6.2

055 PLAINS GRASSY WOODLAND

Structure: Woodland to 25 metres
Environment: Gentle hills and plains
Pre-1750 distribution: Widespread and extensive in northern area
Present distribution: Scattered and rare
Status: Endangered
Notes: Distinguished by dominance by River Red Gum Eucalyptus camaldulensis

Major species:
Maximum heights indicated (trees in metres, other plants in centimetres)

TREES				
Acacia implexa	Lightwood	T	1200	100
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	T	1200	100
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red-gum	T	4500	100
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	T	2000	100
SHRUBS				
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	S	200	100

GROUNDCOVERS				
Acaena novae-zelandiae	Bidgee-widgee	H	20	100
Carex inversa	Knob Sedge	MTG	50	100
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hounds-tongue	H	50	100
Dianella longifolia	Pale Flax-lily	MTG	130	100
Dichondra repens	Kidney-weed	SH	4	100
Eleocharis acuta	Common Spike-sedge	MG	60	100
Hypericum gramineum	Small St John's Wort	H	40	100
Juncus amabilis	Hollow Rush	MTG	100	100
Juncus flavidus	Gold Rush	LTG	120	100
Juncus holoschoenus	Joint-leaf Rush	MTG	20	100
Juncus pallidus	Pale Rush	LTG	150	100
Juncus planifolius	Broad-leaf Rush	MTG	50	100
Juncus subsecundus	Finger Rush	MTG	90	100
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	MTG	60	100
Lachnagrostis filiformis (perennial)	Wetland Blown-grass	MTG	-1	100
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	LTG	100	100
Lythrum hyssopifolia	Small Loosestrife	H	50	100
Oxalis perennans	Grassland Wood-sorrel	H	15	100
Rumex brownii	Slender Dock	H	100	100
Schoenus apogon	Common Bog-sedge	MTG	25	100
GRASSES				
Amphibromus archeri	Pointed Swamp Wallaby-grass	MTG	100	100
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	Common Wallaby-grass	MTG	80	100
Austrodanthonia laevis	Smooth Wallaby-grass	MTG	60	100
Austrodanthonia racemosa	Stiped Wallaby-grass	MTG	60	100
Hemarthria uncinata	Mat Grass	MG	50	100
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	MG	70	100
Notodanthonia semiannularis	Wetland Wallaby-grass	MTG	80	100
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	MTG	100	100

FERNS
None

CLIMBERS, PARASITES
None

048 HEATHY WOODLAND

Structure: Woodland to 15 metres
Environment: Well-drained, relatively infertile sand sheets and dunes
Pre-1750 distribution: Widespread and extensive except in southern area
Present distribution: Widespread but rare
Status: Vulnerable
Notes: Distinguished by dominance by Manna Gum Eucalyptus viminalis or Narrow-leaf Peppermint Eucalyptus radiata with Heath Tea-tree Leptospermum myrsinoides prominent in understorey; where eucalypts do not form a distinct layer the EVC is Sand Heathland

Major species:
Maximum heights indicated (trees in metres, other plants in centimetres)

TREES				
Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. pryoriana	Coast Manna-gum	T	1200	62.1
Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum	T	5000	51.3
Eucalyptus radiata	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	T	1500	27
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black Sheoak	T	1500	18.9
Exocarpos cupressiformis	Cherry Ballart	T	800	18.9
Eucalyptus cephalocarpa	Mealy Stringybark	T	2000	13.5
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	T	3000	10.8
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	T	3000	5.4
SHRUBS				
Epacris impressa	Common Heath	S	120	97.2
Leptospermum myrsinoides	Heath Tea-tree	S	150	83.7
Amperea xiphoclada	Broom Spurge	SS	60	72.9
Monotoca scoparia	Prickly Broom-heath	S	200	72.9
Ricinocarpos pinifolius	Wedding Bush	S	300	67.5
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	S	200	62.1
Leucopogon virgatus	Common Beard-heath	SS	50	62.1
Bossiaea cinerea	Showy Bossiaea	S	150	56.7
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	S	1200	54
Dillwynia glaberrima	Smooth Parrot-pea	SS	100	51.3
Hibbertia fasciculata	Bundled Guinea-flower	SS	50	43.2
Acacia oxycedrus	Spike Wattle	S	500	40.5
Aotus ericoides	Common Aotus	S	200	40.5
Correa reflexa	Common Correa	S	200	40.5
Hibbertia acicularis	Prickly Guinea-flower	SS	20	40.5
Dillwynia sericea	Showy Parrot-pea	SS	100	24.3
Hibbertia sericea	Silky Guinea-flower	SS	70	21.6
Acacia suaveolens	Sweet Wattle	S	200	18.9
Acrotriche serrulata	Honey-pots	PS	30	16.2
Allocasuarina misera/paradoxa	Slender/Green Sheoak	S	200	16.2
Leucopogon ericoides	Pink Beard-heath	S	200	16.2
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	S	400	16.2
Cassinia aculeata	Common Cassinia	S	250	10.8
Kunzea ericoides	Burgan	S	500	10.8
Platylobium obtusangulum	Common Flat-pea	SS	100	10.8
Xanthosia dissecta	Cut-leaf Xanthosia	PS	15	10.8
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	S	200	8.1
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	PS	50	8.1
Hibbertia stricta	Upright Guinea-flower	SS	-1	8.1
Olearia ramulosa	Twiggy Daisy-bush	S	120	8.1
Allocasuarina paradoxa	Green Sheoak	S	200	5.4
Hibbertia riparia	Erect Guinea-flower	SS	100	5.4
Olearia lirata	Snowy Daisy-bush	S	500	5.4
Pimelea octophylla	Woolly Rice-flower	SS	100	5.4
Solanum laciniatum	Large Kangaroo Apple	S	300	5.4
GROUNDCOVERS				
Lepidosperma concavum	Sandhill Sword-sedge	MTG	60	70.2
Gonocarpus tetragynus	Common Raspwort	H	30	64.8
Hypolaena fastigiata	Tassel Rope-rush	MG	50	51.3
Opercularia varia	Variable Stinkweed	SH	10	45.9

Xanthorrhoea minor	Small Grass-tree	LTG	100	40.5
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	MTG	45	37.8
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	LTG	100	29.7
Trachymene composita	Parsnip Trachymene	LH	200	29.7
Platysace heterophylla	Slender Platysace	H	30	21.6
Senecio hispidulus	Rough Fireweed	LH	100	18.9
Dianella revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily	MTG	80	16.2
Dichondra repens	Kidney-weed	SH	4	16.2
Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	LTG	100	16.2
Hydrocotyle hirta	Hairy Pennywort	H	10	16.2
Viola hederacea	Ivy-leaf Violet	H	15	16.2
Gahnia sieberiana	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	LTG	300	13.5
Isolepis marginata	Little Club-sedge	TTG	10	13.5
Lepidosperma longitudinale	Pithy Sword-sedge	LG	200	10.8
Veronica plebeia	Trailing Speedwell	H	20	10.8
Caesia parviflora	Pale Grass-lily	LH	75	8.1
Gonocarpus micranthus	Creeping Raspwort	SH	10	8.1
Lepidosperma laterale	Variable Sword-sedge	MTG	80	8.1
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	LTG	100	8.1
Patersonia occidentalis	Long Purple-flag	MTG	80	8.1
Arthropodium strictum	Chocolate Lily	LH	120	5.4
Dianella revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily	MTG	80	5.4
Goodenia geniculata	Bent Goodenia	H	10	5.4
Hypericum gramineum	Small St John's Wort	H	40	5.4
Lepidosperma laterale	Variable Sword-sedge	MTG	70	5.4
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	MTG	25	5.4
Pelargonium inodorum	Kopata	H	35	5.4
Stackhousia monogyna	Creamy Stackhousia	H	30	5.4
Thelionema caespitosum	Tufted Lily	LH	90	5.4
GRASSES				
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	MG	70	59.4
Austrodanthonia geniculata	Kneed Wallaby-grass	MTG	25	13.5
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	MTG	100	10.8
Poa morrisii	Soft Tussock-grass	MTG	80	8.1
Deyeuxia quadriseta	Reed Bent-grass	LTG	150	5.4
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	MTG	100	5.4
FERNS				
Pteridium esculentum	Austral Bracken	GF	100	78.3
Lindsaea linearis	Screw Fern	GF	20	5.4
Climbers, parasites				
Billardiera scandens	Common Apple-berry	SC	120	56.7
Comesperma volubile	Love Creeper	SC	CL	32.4
Thysanotus patersonii	Twining Fringe-lily	SC	100	18.9
Clematis microphylla	Small-leaved Clematis	SC	CL	5.4

053 SWAMP SCRUB

Structure:	Scrub to 5 metres
Environment:	Floodplains, usually wide but may be relatively narrow
Pre-1750 distribution:	Widespread along watercourses and extensive on the fringes of the Carrum Swamp
Present distribution:	Scattered and rare
Status:	Endangered
Notes:	Distinguished by dominance by Swamp Paperbark Melaleuca ericifolia with little or no cover from Swamp Gum Eucalyptus ovata, where Swamp Gum forms a distinct canopy the EVC is Swampy Woodland

Major species:
Maximum heights indicated (trees in metres, other plants in centimetres)

TREES

None

SHRUBS				
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	S	400	58.3
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	S	200	50
Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	S	400	33.3
Epacris impressa	Common Heath	S	120	16.6
Viminaria juncea	Golden Spray	S	400	16.6
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark	S	700	100
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	S	200	8.3
Cassinia aculeata	Common Cassinia	S	250	8.3
Dillwynia glaberrima	Smooth Parrot-pea	SS	100	8.3
Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree	S	600	8.3
Olearia ramulosa	Twiggy Daisy-bush	S	120	8.3
Persoonia juniperina	Prickly Geebung	S	200	8.3
Pultenaea stricta	Rigid Bush-pea	SS	100	8.3
Solanum laciniatum	Large Kangaroo Apple	S	300	8.3
GROUNDCOVERS				
Acaena novae-zelandiae	Bidgee-widgee	H	20	41.6
Juncus pallidus	Pale Rush	LTG	150	41.6
Juncus procerus	Tall Rush	LTG	180	41.6
Lepidosperma longitudinale	Pithy Sword-sedge	LG	200	41.6
Senecio glomeratus	Annual Fireweed	LH	120	41.6
Viola hederacea	Ivy-leaf Violet	H	15	41.6
Baumea juncea	Bare Twig-sedge	MG	90	33.3
Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	LTG	150	33.3
Hydrocotyle hirta	Hairy Pennywort	H	10	33.3
Isolepis inundata	Swamp Club-sedge	MTG	20	33.3
Lobelia anceps	Angled Lobelia	H	30	33.3
Senecio minimus	Shrubby Fireweed	LH	150	33.3
Dichondra repens	Kidney-weed	SH	4	25
Euchiton collinus	Creeping Cudweed	H	40	25
Gahnia sieberiana	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	LTG	300	25
Gonocarpus micranthus	Creeping Raspwort	SH	10	25
Gonocarpus tetragynus	Common Raspwort	H	30	25
Goodenia elongata	Lanky Goodenia	H	40	25

Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	LTG	100	25
Opercularia varia	Variable Stinkweed	SH	10	25
Triglochin procerum	Water Ribbons	LTG	50	25
Villarsia exaltata	Erect Marsh-flower	LH	100	25
Baumea articulata	Jointed Twig-sedge	LTG	200	16.6
Empodisma minus	Spreading Rope-rush	MG	200	16.6
Epilobium billardierianum	Variable Willow-herb	LH	100	16.6
Geranium solanderi	Austral Cranesbill	H	30	16.6
Isolepis fluitans	Floating Club-sedge	MTG	AQ	16.6
Oxalis exilis	Shady Wood-sorrel	SH	8	16.6
Patersonia occidentalis	Long Purple-flag	MTG	80	16.6
Schoenus brevifolius	Zig-zag Bog-sedge	MG	80	16.6
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water Plantain	H	200	8.3
Arthropodium strictum	Chocolate Lily	LH	120	8.3
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	PS	50	8.3
Baloskion tetraphyllum	Tassel Cord-rush	LTG	200	8.3
Baumea tetragona	Square Twig-sedge	MG	100	8.3
Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea	PS	10	8.3
Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	MTG	30	8.3
Carex gaudichaudiana	Fen Sedge	MTG	50	8.3
Carex inversa	Knob Sedge	MTG	50	8.3
Centipeda minima	Spreading Sneezeweed	SH	15	8.3
Chenopodium glaucum	Glaucous Goosefoot	SH	40	8.3
Dianella longifolia	Pale Flax-lily	MTG	130	8.3
Dianella revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily	MTG	80	8.3
Drosera peltata ssp. peltata	Pale Sundew	H	50	8.3
Drosera whittakeri	Scented Sundew	SH	5	8.3
Eleocharis acuta	Common Spike-sedge	MG	60	8.3
Euchiton involucratus	Star Cudweed	H	50	8.3
Geranium potentilloides	Cinquefoil Cranesbill	H	50	8.3
Goodenia humilis	Swamp Goodenia	H	10	8.3
Gratiola peruviana	Austral Brooklime	H	15	8.3
Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides	Shining Pennywort	SH	15	8.3
Hypericum gramineum	Small St John's Wort	H	40	8.3
Juncus amabilis	Hollow Rush	MTG	100	8.3
Juncus caespiticius	Grassy Rush	MTG	65	8.3
Juncus pauciflorus	Loose-flower Rush	MTG	100	8.3
Juncus planifolius	Broad-leaf Rush	MTG	50	8.3
Lepidosperma laterale	Variable Sword-sedge	MTG	80	8.3
Lepyrodia muelleri	Common Scale-rush	MG	60	8.3
Luzula meridionalis	Common Woodrush	MTG	30	8.3
Lythrum hyssopifolia	Small Loosestrife	H	50	8.3
Marsilea mutica	Smooth Nardoo	H	AQ	8.3
Neopaxia australasica	White Purslane	SH	3	8.3
Oxalis corniculata	Yellow Wood-sorrel	SH	15	8.3
Pelargonium australe	Austral Stork's-bill	LH	60	8.3
Persicaria praetermissa	Spotted Knotweed	LH	70	8.3
Poranthera microphylla	Small Poranthera	H	15	8.3
Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum	Jersey Cudweed	H	50	8.3
Ranunculus glabrifolius	Shining Buttercup	H	30	8.3
Schoenus lepidosperma	Slender Bog-sedge	MG	40	8.3
Senecio hispidulus	Rough Fireweed	LH	100	8.3
Villarsia reniformis	Running Marsh-flower	LH	100	8.3
Wahlenbergia gymnoclada	Naked Bluebell	LH	60	8.3
Xanthosia dissecta	Cut-leaf Xanthosia	PS	15	8.3
GRASSES				
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	MG	70	58.3
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	MTG	60	33.3
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	MTG	100	33.3
Phragmites australis	Common Reed	LG	250	25
Poa morrisii	Soft Tussock-grass	MTG	80	25
Poa tenera	Slender Tussock-grass	MG	60	25
Glyceria australis	Australian Sweet-grass	MTG	100	16.6
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	MTG	100	16.6
Austrofestuca hookeriana	Hooker Fescue	MTG	100	8.3
Deyeuxia densa	Heath Bent-grass	MTG	100	8.3
Imperata cylindrica	Blady Grass	MTG	50	8.3
Poa rodwayi	Velvet Tussock-grass	MTG	60	8.3
Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	MTG	80	8.3
FERNS				
Blechnum nudum	Fishbone Water-fern	GF	80	8.3
Pteris tremula	Tender Brake	GF	150	8.3
Climbers, parasites				
Billardiera scandens	Common Apple-berry	SC	120	16.6
Calystegia sepium	Large Bindweed	SC	CL	16.6
Clematis microphylla	Small-leaved Clematis	SC	CL	8.3
Comesperma volubile	Love Creeper	SC	CL	8.3