

Ballarat Road to Holden Street

Planning Zone - PPRZ (Public Park and Recreation Zone)
Overlays - None relevant to plan
Land Ownership - Public Land

Apex Park has a car park, toilet block, barbecue and solar lighting facilities within a shelter. It is a park like setting, with stands of large *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) on the western side and mixed deciduous trees to the eastern side.

A scoria rock track 2 metres wide meanders through *E. camaldulensis* and *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gums) on the plateau next to the embankment on the western side. The play area with three items of play equipment appears to be under-utilised and poorly presented.

The west side of Grange Burn is generally a steeper embankment than the eastern embankment. The eastern side has recently been revegetated and also contains stands of established *E. camaldulensis*, *E. viminalis* (Manna Gums) and *Populus alba* (White Poplar) trees.

Open paddocks between the Grange Burn and the railway sheds.



The Grange Burn choked with pondweed and elm and poplar suckers.



Apex Park and Braeside Weir

The Braeside Weir was constructed in 1927 to satisfy the needs of Hamilton's residents for a swimming pool. In 1955 a swimming pool was built in Hamilton to replace the Braeside Weir swimming pool.

Crean Street to Mt Napier Road

Planning Zone - (PPRZ Public Park and Recreation Zone)
Overlays - None relevant to plan
Land Ownership - Public Land

Scattered *E. camaldulensis* occur along the Grange Burn within this reach. There are significant open views in parts to the water, which is at its widest and most accessible here, compared with the remaining reaches of the Burn.

The path to the north of Mt Napier Bridge is a local gravel path, with recent plantings of *E. ovata* (Swamp Gum), *E. viminalis* (Manna Gum) and *Acacia dealbata* (Silver Wattle). This side of the stream has a more gentle slope than the western side.

Pedestrian access path is 5mm minus bluestone.

A 700mm Ø mainline stormwater outflow on the west side has caused significant erosion at its outflow on the embankment.

An open area of the Grange Burn is choked with *Burboschinus*, *Uncus acutus* (Spiny Rush) and perennial weeds. The east embankment has been recently revegetated.

There are several piped drains from adjacent industry and residential areas. Toward Mt Napier Road there are many *Fraxinus* sp. trees along both embankments.

Mt Napier Road to Kennedy Street

Planning Zone - PPRZ (Public Park and Recreation Zone)
Overlays - PCRZ Police Paddock (Public Conservation and Resources Zone)
Land Ownership - Public Land

There is a significant stand of *E. camaldulensis* downstream of the Mt Napier Road however the Grange Burn is choked with stands of *Populus alba*, *Fraxinus* sp., *Salix babylonica* (Willows) and perennial weeds.

There is no pathway system on the west side of the Grange Burn. At the outfall of two open culverts there is significant gully erosion leading to the stream. The open water body in the middle of this reach is a point of interest in the section. Substantial landfill has been recently spread and encroaches toward the embankment's edge.

The west embankment has a thick cover of planted native shrubs. *Acacia floribunda*, *A. longifolia*, *A. howittii*, *Hakea sericea*, *H. suaveolens*, *H. salicifolia* and *Callistemon linearis*. Scattered groups of the same species are located within the open grassed area. There is a feeling of spaciousness created by the large extent of the grassed area extending to Craig Street and Station Street. Views to the Railway Station provide opportunity for historic interpretative signage and trail connection.

There are significant open views across the Grange Burn downstream toward the Railway Bridge. Mature stands of *E. camaldulensis* are scattered along both sides of the embankment, particularly the east side.

To the south side, the stream has several sizeable areas of recent planting and some *E. camaldulensis* on the embankment.

The views to the creek and the former Railway Station are significant, when framed by the scattered *E. camaldulensis* on the south side with no trees on the north side. One significant view to the Railway Station precinct is approximately 60 metres east of the railway line.

The police paddock fence line is close to the stream and the gravel path runs parallel to the fence line.

A stand of *Pinus* (plum) and *Pinus radiata* (Pine) trees on the sharp bend of the stream combined with gully erosion and significant weed infestation lead to a good copse of large *E. camaldulensis* and recent plantings at Mt Napier Road Bridge.

The PCRZ overlay is to protect and conserve the natural environment and natural processes for their historic, scientific landscape habitat or cultural values.

To the immediate south of Riley Street the Grange Burn is severely choked with a variety of weed species. Thickets of *Ulmus thomasia* (Cork elm) and *Fraxinus* sp. (Ash) cover the eastern bank, with *Crataegus* sp. (Hawthorn), *Phalaris aquatica* (Phalaris), *Rosa eglanteria* (Biar Rose), and *Cytisus* sp. (Broom) also problematic in the area. The steep western bank is more lightly vegetated and less infested with woody weed species.

Vegetation at the Riley Street end of this section is generally exotic with a few native trees. The Ballarat Road end is more heavily treed. The eastern side contains a mix of natives and exotics, with *Populus alba* mostly free of exotics.

Hamilton's first "Anzac Avenue"

On Anzac Day in 1917 the children of the Elementary School in Hamilton walked to the banks of the Grange Burn to plant an avenue of trees. It was established to commemorate those who paid the supreme sacrifice during the First World War. The first 36 trees were planted and it was named "Anzac Avenue" The following year, on Anzac Day, further trees were planted, bringing the number to 96, and the names of those to be honoured were recorded in the Spectator. The remnants of the avenue can be seen on the western bank of the Grange Burn between Ballarat Road and Mt Napier Road. The two rows of large *E. cladocalyx* (Sugar Gums) in Apex Park are the most conspicuous remains of the avenue.



Thicker of copiers and ivy near sports grounds



Old Police Paddock

In November 1840, before the township of Hamilton was even surveyed, Governor La Trobe recommended that a Police Magistrate, supported by Police constables, should be based at The Grange to maintain the peace in that district and in 1841 Acheson French was appointed to the position.

He chose an area within the Grange Burn Run, on the high ground on the north side of a loop in the Grange Burn as the place for the Police Magistrate's residence and the police station. It was a logical site for there were several good permanent water holes in the creek, and it was near where the roads from various parts of the district met and crossed the creek at the ford near the Grange Inn.

A party of Government men (convicts) was sent from Portland to erect a hut for the Magistrate, and barracks for a detachment of Mounted Police who were to be stationed with French at The Grange. They erected the buildings on the ridge and there was a paddock enclosed for their horses.

EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN - Ballarat Road to Kennedy Street

THE GRANGE BURN MASTERPLAN

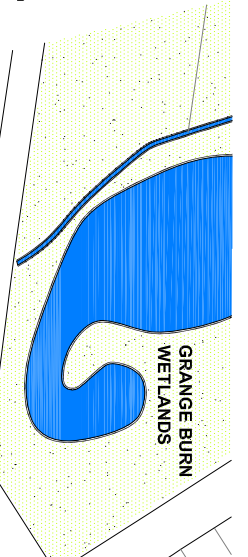
SOUTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE COUNCIL



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Legend	
	Existing stand of predominantly native vegetation
	Existing stand of predominantly exotic vegetation
	Open grassed area
	The Grange Burn
	Major access link to the Grange Burn
	Existing pedestrian track
	Existing pedestrian / vehicular track
	Existing outfall drain



The Grange Burn Wetlands

Portland Road to Digby Road

Zone: Rural
 Overlays: ESO1 (Environmental Significance Overlay)
 Land Ownership:

Downstream of the Portland Road Bridge, the landscape character changes dramatically from one of enclosure by various exotic and native species upstream of Portland Road to a cleared reach, and the stream takes a wide curvilinear meander to Digby Road. The edge of the stream to both sides has significant infestations of *Juncus acutus* (Spiny Rush) and introduced grasses. The remaining flat raised land supports introduced pasture grasses and perennial weeds. The ESO 1 overlay is to assist the survival of the Eastern Barred Bandicoot and to protect current and potential habitats of the Eastern Barred Bandicoot.

Kennedy Street to Palmer Street

Zone - PPRZ (Public Park and Recreation Zone)
 Overlays - ESO 1 (Environmental Significance Overlay)
 Land Ownership - Public Land

A significant stand of Eucalypts downstream of the bridge, including the embankment to the west side is choked with predominantly *Populus alba* (White Poplar) and to a lesser degree *Fraxinus* sp. (Ash) and *Crataegus* sp. (Hawthorn). Significant cover of *Hedera Helix* (Ivy) accompany stands of the woody weed species.

There is no access pathway to the western embankment. Toward the Kennedy Ovals and Palmer Street, the Grange Burn is covered with *Azolla filiculoides* (Fenny Azolla) and the sense of enclosure by the deciduous trees is significant within this reach. At the Kennedy Ovals there are several specimens of established *Quercus robur* (English Oak) with significant amounts of seedlings beyond their drip lines. Thickets of *Populus alba* encroach toward the ovals.

The eastern embankment comprises thickets of suckers of *Populus alba*, *Crataegus* sp. and *Ulmus thomasia* (Cork Elm). There are approximately six *Quercus robur* of moderate size located at the water's edge. There is an open drain entering the stream on the alignment of French Street. Considerable erosion has occurred at the entry to the Grange Burn.

To the south side of the Grange Burn there are scattered stands of planted *E. ovata* (Swamp Gum), *E. viminalis* (Manna Gum) and *E. camaldulensis* (River Red Gum). Phalaris grass is the dominant understorey. The sealed path follows closely to the farm fence toward the Kennedy Ovals. *Ulmus thomasia* and *Populus alba* suckers are dominant. Generally this reach offers the pedestrian a series of "snapshots" views across to the Kennedy Ovals and Victoria Gardens. The ESO 1 overlay is to assist the survival of the Eastern Barred Bandicoot and to protect current and potential habitats of the Eastern Barred Bandicoot.



Looking south-east down the Grange Burn from the Portland Road bridge

Griffin Street to Portland Road

Planning Zone PPRZ (Public Park and Recreation Zone)
 Overlays - ESO 1 (Environmental Significance Overlay)
 Land Ownership - Public Land

At the end of Griffin Street a recent swale drain has been excavated, it leads under the vehicle and pedestrian gravel track via a 150mm Ø pipe.

At Gray Street the scoria gravel road which extends to the Kennedy ovals returns up the hill to connect into Gray Street.

A 5mm minus gravel (bluestone) pedestrian path continues parallel with the stream where there are scattered stands of *E. viminalis*, *E. ovata* and some *A. melanoxylon* (Blackwood Wattle) to the property fence lines. The northern embankment has stands of *Populus alba* suckers with occasional *Ulmus procera* suckers scattered along the embankment.

The southern embankment has *Phalaris aquatica* (Phalaris) extending along the entire reach. Several specimen trees and small groups of *E. viminalis* and *E. ovata* are scattered along the middle section of this reach on the northern embankment. *E. camaldulensis* and *A. melanoxylon* occur on the fence line and also the embankment.

A gravel car park connects into Portland Road, and enables residents and visitors to access the pathways, either side of the Grange Burn.

To the South side the embankment has a series of different settings, commencing at the Portland Road Bridge with a view of the stream with an extensive cover of pondweed. There is significant contrast of *Phalaris aquatica* and scattered specimen trees to the southern embankment against the dense thickets of Poplars and scattered Eucalypts to the northern embankment. In parts the sealed 2.0 - 2.5 metre wide path passes through groves of predominantly *Ulmus procera* suckers to the south side of the Grange Burn.

The ESO 1 overlay is to assist the survival of the Eastern Barred Bandicoot and to protect current and potential habitats of the Eastern Barred Bandicoot.

Palmer Street to Griffin Street

Planning Zone PPRZ (Public Park and Recreation Zone)
 Overlays - ESO 1 (Environmental Significance Overlay)
 Land Ownership - Public Land

This section contains a significant extent of *Ulmus procera*, *Quercus robur* and *Crataegus* thickets.

The stream is relatively wide with sections of exposed water and other sections associated with tree cover that have complete cover of pondweed. A length of the embankment has been cleared and planted with native plants and grasses adjacent to Victoria Gardens. Generally the northern embankment provides glimpse views to the water and the hedgerow of *Ulmus procera* suckers and occasional stands of Eucalypts growing along the southern embankment.

There is a row of four large *Quercus robur* between the Grange Burn and the gravel road, which separates the Victoria Gardens and the Grange Burn's embankments. A ford crossing across the Grange Burn to the southern end of Victoria Gardens is a landscape feature. The timber footbridge provides pedestrian access linking areas to the south to the town centre.

West of the timber footbridge stands of *Populus alba* line the northern embankment, whilst the southern embankment has sparse stands of *E. ovata*, *E. viminalis* and small Watties and several hedgerows of *Ulmus procera* suckers. *Phalaris aquatica* grass extends along the southern embankment in this reach.

There are several stands of *Ulmus procera* suckers and *Crataegus* within the *Populus alba* stand. *Phalaris aquatica* is also prevalent to this section on the northern embankment.

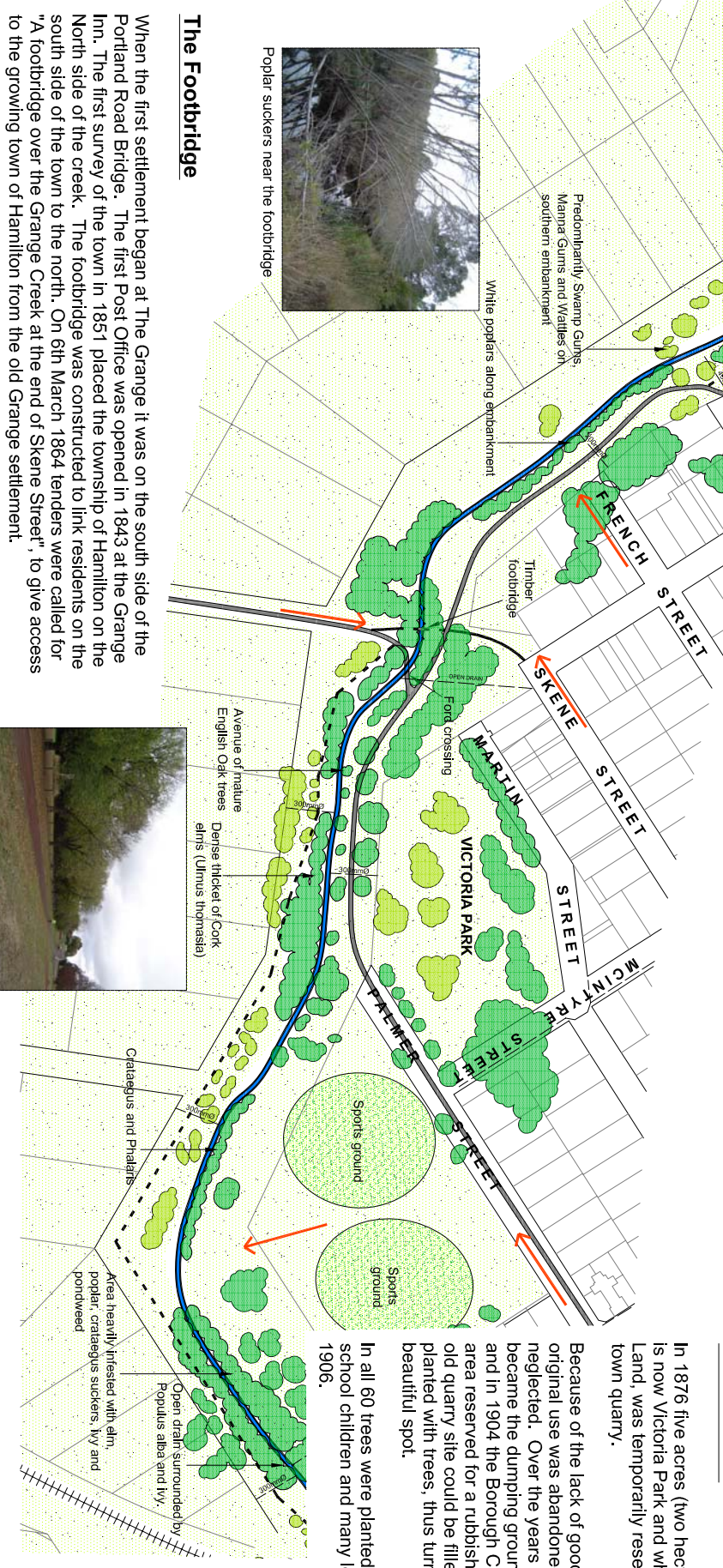
The south side the embankment has scattered stands of planted *E. ovata*, *E. viminalis* and *E. camaldulensis*. *Phalaris aquatica* Grass is the dominant understorey. The sealed path follows closely to the farm fence, toward Griffin Street. The path has several stands of *Ulmus procera* to either side creating a sense of enclosure.

Victoria Park

In 1876 five acres (two hectares) on the site of what is now Victoria Park and which was then Crown Land, was temporarily reserved as an area for a town quarry.

Because of the lack of good quarrying stone, the original use was abandoned, and the area was neglected. Over the years the old quarry site became the dumping ground for the town's rubbish, and in 1904 the Borough Council applied to have the area reserved for a rubbish depot, claiming that the old quarry site could be filled and eventually could be planted with trees, thus turning an eyesore into a beautiful spot.

In all 60 trees were planted on the old rubbish tip by school children and many local organisations in 1906.



Poplar suckers near the footbridge

The Footbridge

When the first settlement began at The Grange it was on the south side of the Portland Road Bridge. The first Post Office was opened in 1843 at the Grange Inn. The first survey of the town in 1851 placed the township of Hamilton on the North side of the creek. The footbridge was constructed to link residents on the south side of the town to the north. On 6th March 1864 tenders were called for "A footbridge over the Grange Creek at the end of Skenelavie Street", to give access to the growing town of Hamilton from the old Grange settlement.



Avenue of mature English Oak trees

Lake Hamilton to Ballarat Road

Recommendations

- Identify and investigate point sources of water pollution and monitor pollution levels and nutrient levels at stormwater outlets. In particular monitor outfalls from adjoining industrial properties.
- Continue to educate and assist industry to prevent leaks and spills from entering drains and ultimately discharging into the Grange Burn.
- Construct a walking trail on the western side of the Grange Burn linking Ballarat Road with Riley Street.
- Progressively control *Phalaris aquatica* (Phalaris) through slashing and application of herbicide with follow up plantings of native tussock grasses such as *Poa labillardieri*.
- Suckering and seeding Poplar trees on the east side of the Grange Burn near the Ballarat Road Bridge to be removed.
- *Cytisus* spp. (Broom) plants on the western bank to be removed and replaced with natives including indigenous species of local provenance.
- Remove *Populus alba* (poplar), *Ulmus procera* (Elm), *Crataegus* sp. (Hawthorn), *Cytisus* (Broom), *Rosa elegantia* (Biar Rose) and other exotic weeds from the Grange Burn's creekbed and embankment.
- Revegetate with local provenance indigenous species to improve the habitat for the Eastern Barred Bandicoot through revegetation, including trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs.
- Undertake fox and feral cat control through humane trapping.

Ballarat Road to Holden Street

Recommendations

- Maintain the open parkland setting adjacent to Ballarat Road on both sides of the Grange Burn.
- Identify and investigate point sources of water pollution and monitor pollution levels and nutrient levels at stormwater outlets to determine relative contributions.
- Install netting to the 700mm Ø drain outflow near Crean Street. Install rocks as rip-rap rockwork to the existing embankment to dissipate water flow. The area within the rockwork will require significant revegetation.
- Undertake a safety audit of the play equipment and surfacing.



Crean Street to Mt Napier Road

Recommendations

- Continue to educate and assist industry to prevent leaks and spills from entering drains and ultimately discharging into the Grange Burn.
- Identify point sources of water pollution and monitor nutrient levels at all stormwater outlets entering the Grange Burn to determine relative contributions.
- Install filter nets or strip filters on all drains.
- Progressively revegetate with local provenance indigenous vegetation.
- Downstream of Apex Park to provide habitat for native fauna.
- Remove weeds such as *Juncus acutus* (Spiny Rush), *Phalaris aquatica* and thistles.
- Undertake fox and feral cat control through humane trapping.
- Ensure the steep embankment to the west side receives priority and staged revegetation with indigenous trees, shrubs and ground cover of local provenance.
- Progressively control *Phalaris aquatica* through slashing and herbicide application, and progressively control thickets of *Juncus acutus*. It is habitat to native fauna, however, replacement with indigenous shrubs, grasses and forbs will provide greater habitat value and stream health in the long term.

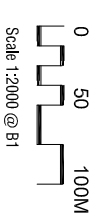
Mt Napier Road to Kennedy Street

Recommendations

- Identify and investigate point sources of water pollution and monitor nutrient levels.
- Progressively control *Phalaris aquatica* through slashing and application of herbicide with follow up plantings of native tussock grasses such as *Poa labillardieri*.
- They are habitat to native fauna, however, replacement with indigenous trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs will provide greater habitat value and stream health in the long term. Progressively remove exotic woody species and perennial weeds from the Grange Burn's bed and embankments.
- Provide litter control nets to the larger diameter pipe outflows at Mt Napier Road, and control erosion through rock beaching and planting to the open swale drains to the railway land.
- Undertake fox and feral cat control through humane trapping.
- Retain the post and wire fencing to the Police paddock's boundary. The posts also help to define the site and offers heritage interpretation.
- Weed control and planting on the town bank around the rail yards. Investigate the dumping of land fill-type rubbish/material in the area near the rail yards on the bank of the stream.
- Direct immediate reconstruction of the embankment where recently spread gravel and landfill has encroached over the boundary and to the stream's embankment. The severe erosion at the outfall from the two open culvert drains in this area must be controlled through rock beaching (rip-rap) and establishment of indigenous trees, shrubs and ground covers.
- The plateau between the railway line and Grange Burn could become an informal recreation space i.e. playing fields and play area to increase the diversity of use of the area.
- Suckering and seeding *Populus alba* (White poplar) on the north side of the Grange Burn from the cricket fields to Mt Napier Road to be removed.
- Minor engineering works to stabilize the bluestone drain next to the Rail Bridge. This drain is to be planted to filter storm water. Also investigate occurrence of "yellow water" from this drain.
- Remove the stands of Hakea in this area. There are 3 species present *H. suaveolens*, *H. salicifolia* and *H. sericea*.
- Engineering works, weed removal and planting to stabilize the storm water drain known as "The Gorge".
- To the south side near Green Street, remove Pines near the tin fence. Remove Cherry Plums north side near bend around planted area. Slash more frequently for *Phalaris aquatica*. Continue planting native species as Bandicoot habitat.
- Remove suckering exotics near the Mt Napier Road Bridge.
- Remove weeds and unwanted trees on the bank near the bridge and replace with low growing species (to protect overhead powerlines). Remove weeds including Oak seedlings from around the pathway east of the Mt Napier Road Bridge, and replant with native species.
- Install interpretive signage on the history of the railway and the Police paddock and its establishment. The signage should be on both sides of the Grange Burn. Retain the view lines across the Grange Burn to the railway buildings

KEY ACTION PLAN - Ballarat Road to Kennedy Street

THE GRANGE BURN MASTER PLAN SOUTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE COUNCIL

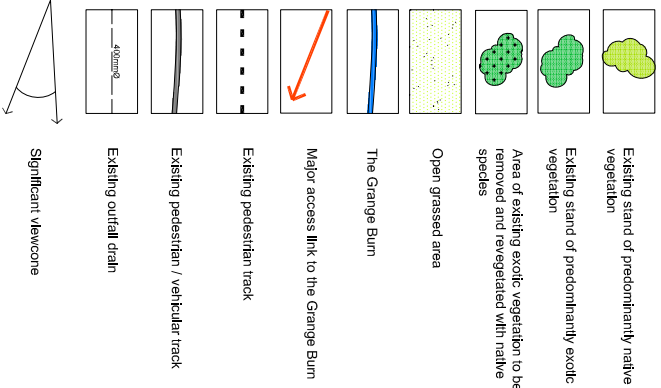


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Legend



Portland Road to Digby Road

Recommendations

- Identify and investigate point sources of water pollution and monitor nutrient levels at all stormwater outlets entering the Grange Burn to determine relative contributions.
- Investigate linking the walking track from Portland Road to the Grange Burn wetland, currently under construction to the north of Digby Road. Improve the wildlife habitat through removal of thickets of *Juncus acutus* and other weeds and revegetate the area using local provenance indigenous vegetation.
- Progressively control *Phalaris aquatica* through slashing or herbicide application and progressively control *Juncus acutus*. It is habitat to native fauna, however, replacement with indigenous shrubs, grasses and forbs will provide greater habitat value and stream health in the long term.
- Undertake fox and feral cat control through humane trapping.

Palmer Street to Griffin Street

Recommendations

- Identify and investigate point sources of water pollution
- Investigate exotic vegetation which, has historic or landscape significance, especially in the vicinity of the footbridge.
- Investigate the locations and record the *Quercus robur* and *Ulmus procera* trees that may have been part of the Anzac Avenue planting. Work with the Historical Society in documenting the Avenue
- Improve the habitat for the Eastern Barred Bandicoot through revegetation with local provenance indigenous trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs.
- Maintain the mature *Ulmus procera* trees and erect signs denoting their significance
- Remove thickets of *Juncus acutus* within the waterway and *Populus alba* suckers to the embankment.
- Progressively control *Phalaris aquatica* through slashing or herbicide application, and progressively control *Juncus acutus*. They are habitat to native fauna, however, replacement with indigenous trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs will provide greater habitat value and stream health in the long term.
- Exotic *Populus alba* trees from the ford northwest to power lines to be removed. Further suckers to be controlled by regular mowing. Exotic shrub under story to be removed and replaced with *Lepidospermum lanigerum* (Woody tea tree).
- Remove suckering exotic trees from planted area at the south end of the timber footbridge.
- Remove suckering and seeding *Ulmus thomasia* and other exotics from areas to the south side of the Grange Burn, with priority being area planted with natives in the past. However, the mature *Quercus robur* are to be left.
- Control suckers in the medium term by slashing.
- Exotics to be removed from the stream bank back and the area to be replanted with indigenous species.
- The existing firebreak along the fence line to be left clear so as to fulfill this purpose.

Griffin Street to Portland Road

Recommendations

- Identify and investigate point sources of water pollution. Monitor nutrient levels.
- Progressively remove thickets of *Juncus acutus* (Spiny Rush) and *Populus alba* (White poplar) suckers.
- Progressively remove exotic vegetation, including *Phalaris aquatica* eradication. It is important that it is a staged process as the existing weed growth is of some habitat value to native fauna.
- Revegetate with local provenance indigenous species to improve the native fauna habitat.
- Review the extent of area of the mown area to the northern embankment beside the gravel pedestrian path and consider conversion of some of the area to indigenous ground covers and shrubs.
- Undertake fox and feral cat control through humane trapping.
- At the car park provide new co-ordinated interpretive signage regarding the creek, history and ecology, including specific information on the Eastern Barred Bandicoot and Platypus.

Kennedy Street to Palmer Street

Recommendations

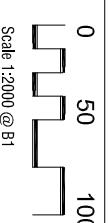
- Identify and investigate point sources of water entering the Grange Burn. Monitor nutrient levels.
- Install an oil and grease trap interceptor at French Street.
- Remove *Juncus acutus* (Spiny Rush), *Populus alba*, *Ulmus thomasia* (Cork Elm) and *Crataegus* (Hawthorn) thickets to the west bank.
- Revegetate with local provenance indigenous species to improve the habitat for the Eastern Barred Bandicoot through revegetation, including trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs.
- Undertake fox and feral cat control through humane trapping.
- Undertake further research on the *Ulmus procera* (English Elm) and *Quercus robur* (English Oak) trees, which are of historic and landscape value significance.
- Progressively control *Phalaris aquatica* through slashing and herbicide application.
- Progressively control *Juncus acutus* (Spiny Rush). It is habitat to native fauna, however replacement with indigenous trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs will provide greater habitat value and improve stream health in the long term.
- Remove seedling and suckering *Quercus robur* (Oak trees) along the waterline at Kennedy Oval.
- Suckers to be controlled by regular mowing under and around mature trees. Ivy in this area needs to be removed.
- Broom plants on the rail embankment to be removed and replaced with natives including indigenous species of local provenance.



KEY ACTION PLAN - Kennedy Street to Digby Road

THE GRANGE BURN - HAMILTON - MASTER PLAN

SOUTHERN GRAMPAINS SHIRE COUNCIL



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Walking trails provide a journey, a series of encounters experienced over time. To make the journey an interesting one, the walker should encounter a range of contrasting experiences. Expansive spaces and enclosed spaces, shade and sunlight, different views to surrounding features (natural and man-made), views both across the creek and up the creek, and a range of vegetation types.

The location and nature of the plantings around the Grange Burn will define the spaces and views experienced by the walker.

Consider the structure of any new vegetation as three-layered, comprising a ground-cover layer, a shrub layer and a tree canopy layer.

Consider what is visible at eye-level from the walking track.

Plant trees and shrubs in intermittent groups rather than at consistent intervals to avoid monotony and create contrasting spaces of enclosure and expansion.

The shrub layer is particularly important as it occurs at eye-level and therefore determines the walker's field of vision. Use the shrub layer to manipulate what can be seen from the track.

There are features surrounding the Grange Burn, natural and man-made, that may need to be either concealed or accentuated, depending on their quality.

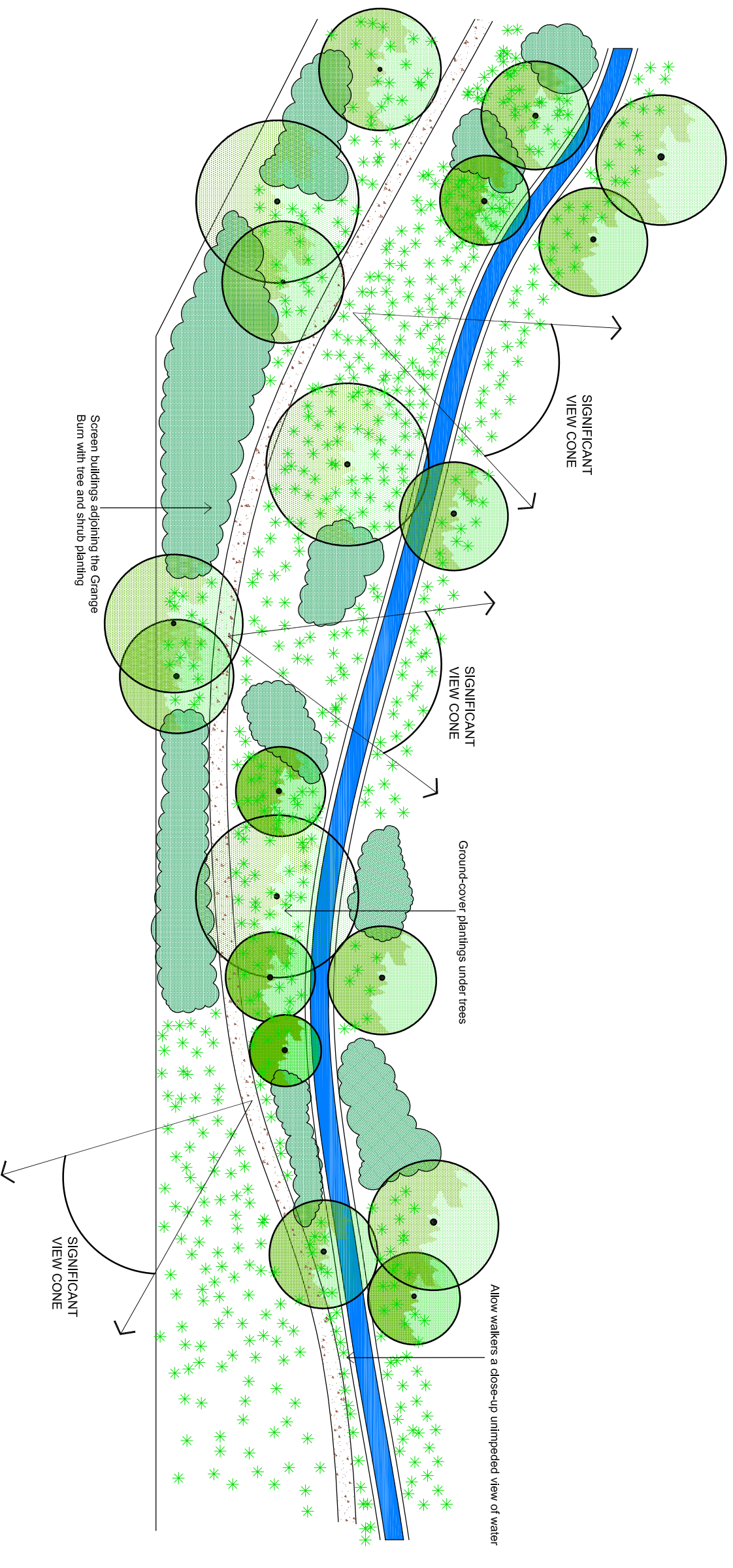
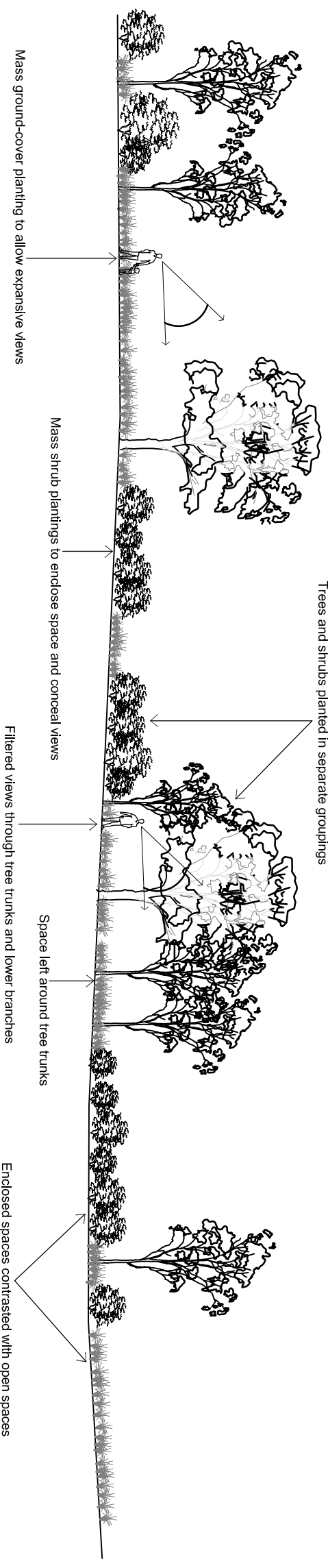
The church spires, the historic railway buildings, Victoria Park, the Sports grounds and any particularly attractive mature trees are features that should be highlighted and not concealed. Open drains, roads and surrounding industrial areas are features to be screened.

Trees appear to best advantage with space around them. Where practical avoid the planting of dense bushy shrubs around the trunks of trees. Underplant with groundcovers and tufting plants instead.

Use the elements of surprise and contrast. Lead up to wide-open sunny spaces with long, narrow enclosed spaces.

Avoid hiding the Grange Burn itself with planting. Allow walkers to experience a variety of views of the water, including close-up and distant, and views both across it's banks and along its length.

INDICATIVE ELEVATION ALONG PATH



PLANTING GUIDELINES 1

THE GRANGE BURN - HAMILTON - MASTERPLAN

SOUTHERN GRAMPAINS SHIRE COUNCIL

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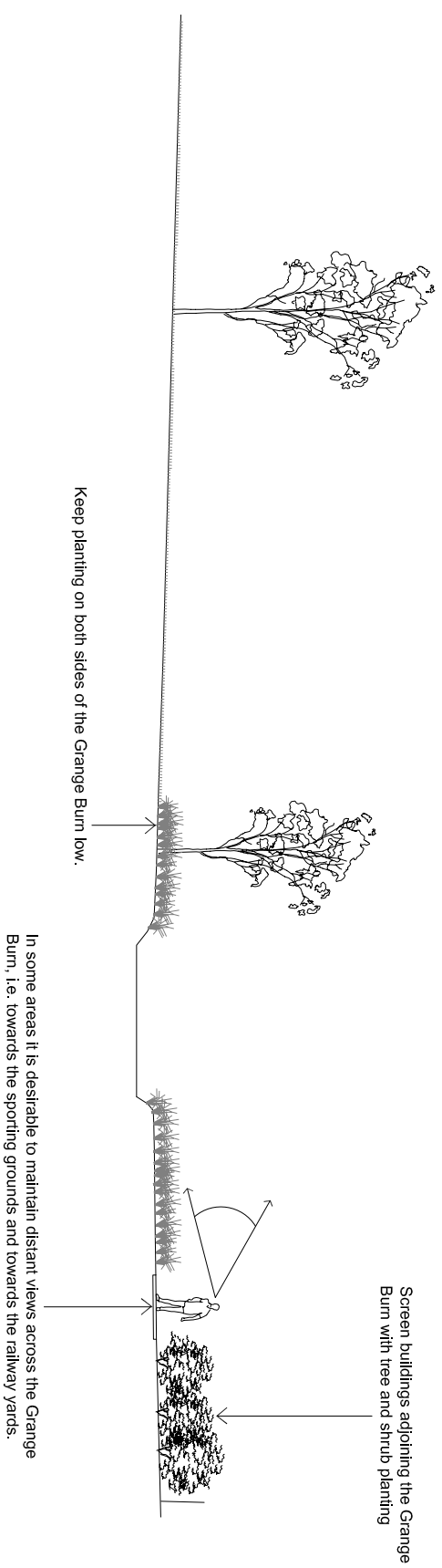
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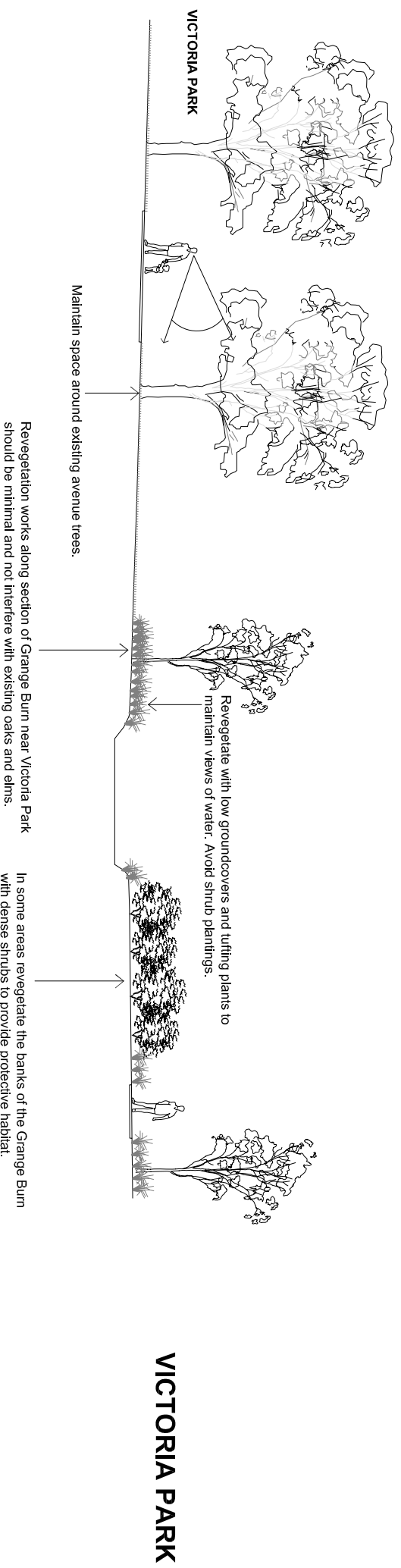
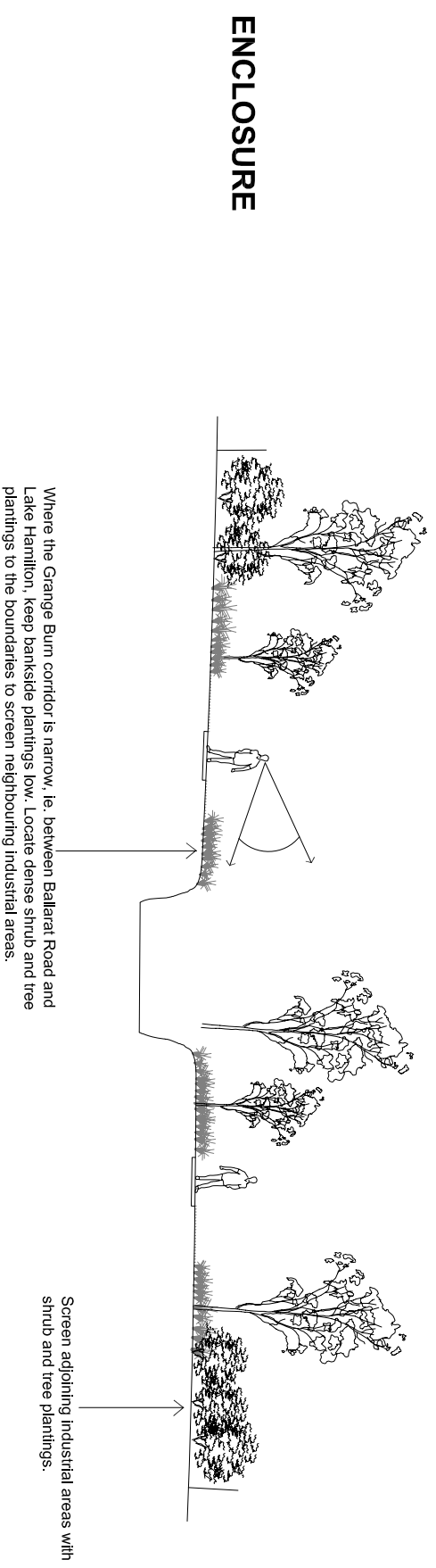
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INDICATIVE CROSS-SECTIONS ACROSS THE GRANGE BURN



EXPANSIVE VIEWS



PLANTING GUIDELINES 2

THE GRANGE BURN - HAMILTON - MASTERPLAN

SOUTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE COUNCIL

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