



Priorities
for action

Below is a set of actions for priority work along the Maribyrnong River to preserve and enhance its preferred character. These actions relate to the entire length of the river from the Organ Pipes National Park to the river mouth. They include capital works, planning scheme amendments, enlarging the open space corridor, further detailed planning, improved governance and community engagement.

Some of these actions are already underway. Others will commence over the next five years. Many reflect recommendations listed in a previous consultant report released in April 2006. Proposed timeframes for the commencement of these actions are as follows:

Immediate – underway or will commence within 12 months

Short term – will commence within 1-2 years

Long term – will commence within 2-5 years

3.1 ENLARGE THE OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR

A critical issue for the management of the river valley is how much land should be managed as public open space along the river.

Create linked parkland along the river

Creating linked parklands along the Maribyrnong River Valley is an important aim of *Melbourne 2030*. It is also a long-term aim of Parks Victoria's 2002 strategy, *Linking People and Spaces*.

Significant progress has been made in recent years to extend public open space along the river. For example:

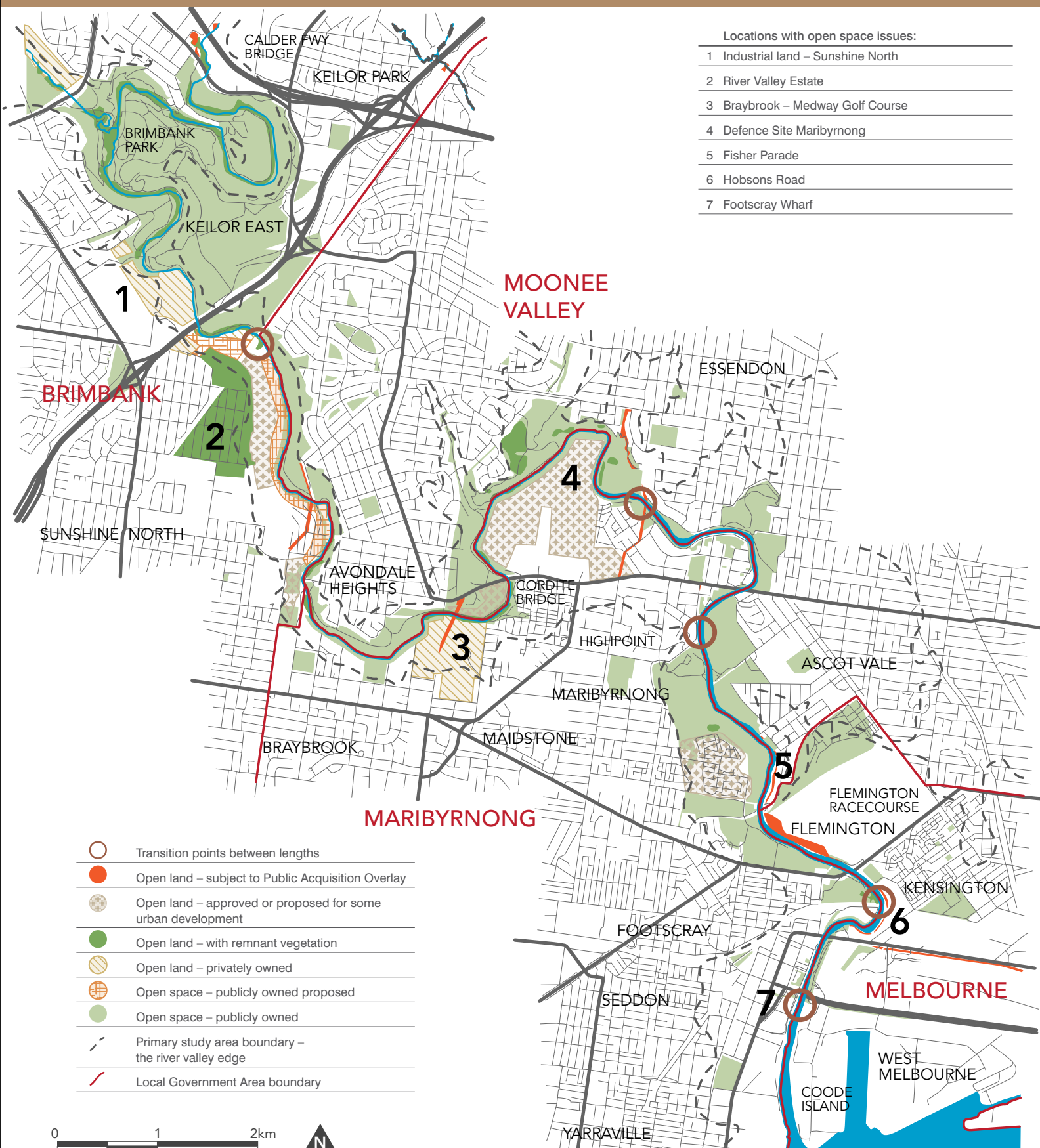
- > redevelopment of the disused abattoir site in Kensington and Footscray in the 1990s created river parkland and wetlands
- > development of Edgewater Estate on the old ammunition factory site in Footscray created a riverside park
- > the River Valley Estate development in Sunshine includes a riverside park and footbridge
- > the Afton Street Conservation Park is being developed as a wetlands and public park.

Further redevelopment of the Defence Site Maribyrnong over the next few years offers the prospect of even greater river access, nature conservation and continuous public open space.

To date, the creation of public open space along Maribyrnong River Valley has largely been a by-product of urban development on privately-owned land. While this strategy is generally appropriate for the preferred character of the lower lengths of the river it is affecting the 'natural' character of the upper lengths of the river with the conversion of open space to urban housing.

Although significant residential development is already underway in the upper lengths of the river, further development in the valley should be avoided and efforts should be made to directly acquire the remaining escarpment land for public open space. However, given the financial constraints faced by councils seeking to acquire riverside frontages, other sources of funding for land acquisition need to be investigated.

Map 3: Open spaces





Enhance public amenity at the Port of Melbourne and Footscray Wharf

A strategic planning process for the Port of Melbourne has been underway since 2002.

Released in August 2009, the *Port of Melbourne Port Development Strategy* provides clear direction on how the Port of Melbourne Corporation (PoMC) will address the rapidly changing requirements of managing Australia's largest container and general cargo port over the next 30 years.

Also released in August 2009, *Port Futures* identifies the critical need to facilitate port planning and protect ports from encroachment by surrounding sensitive uses as well as protecting neighbouring communities from the impacts of port operations. It proposes a range of initiatives to strengthen and streamline planning processes and protections.

Within the Footscray Wharf length, PoMC owns a narrow strip of river frontage land on the western side between Footscray Road and Youell Street. The future of the Footscray Wharf has been the subject of extensive discussions between PoMC and Maribyrnong City Council.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the parties was agreed in late 2006, covering Port of Melbourne and adjoining land between Napier and Francis Streets.

The MoU provides for public use of Footscray Wharf on the basis that PoMC has secured the Anne Street Pier in Williamstown for Port services. The intention is for redevelopment of Footscray Wharf to improve public amenity. A commercial marina is the preferred use subject to commercial viability, mooring capacity and public benefit. The shared trail along this stretch of the river will be retained near the wharf.

The MoU also provides for consideration of improved landscape treatment to enhance the appearance and function of Port of Melbourne and industrial areas to the south, retention of the freight rail line, upgrading of the riverfront at the end of Francis Street, and further investigation of a non-riverfront bike path route between Napier and Francis Streets.

Within the Port length of the river, which encompasses the Coode Island chemical storage facility and container terminal on the east bank and Yarraville wharves and industries such as CSR and Mobil on the west bank, public access is not possible.

South of Footscray Wharf, the preferred route for a shared path linking the Maribyrnong Trail and the Bay Trail has been defined and is under construction. Ideally, this link would follow the western bank of the river but as this is not possible due to Port of Melbourne operations, an alternative inland route has been identified with provision for landscaping and connections and views to the river.

There is also an opportunity to maximise views of Port of Melbourne activities, including spectacular night-time views of illuminated port and industrial activity.



Investigate an Upper Maribyrnong Linear Park

Creating an open space link between Brimbank Park and the Organ Pipes National Park is a long term priority in the Parks Victoria's 2002 strategy, *Linking People and Spaces*.

In 1991, Melbourne Water suggested a boundary for this proposed linear park in its *Upper Maribyrnong Concept Plan* but the recommendations, including areas recommended for public acquisition, were not acted on.

Due to the length of time since this study was done, it is necessary to review these recommendations carefully to see whether the suggested boundary is still appropriate and determine the objectives of a future open space link.

Undertake strategic planning in Sunshine North

There are sites of significant vegetation on the basalt plain adjacent to the Maribyrnong River Valley in Sunshine North. The valley slopes in these areas are steep and also contain remnant escarpment vegetation.

Riverside open space would normally be created by negotiating the transfer of land as an 'open space contribution' when it is developed. However this approach may not be sufficient to protect significant vegetation in this area and prevent further development on the escarpment.

Resolution of open space and native vegetation issues in Sunshine North is important to protect the valued characteristics of the river corridor in this area and its significant native vegetation. Detailed planning has been undertaken with the completion of the Brimbank Escarpment Study in March 2009 in areas of Sunshine North to address open space issues along the river between Orbital Drive and Balfour Avenue, including the remaining undeveloped section of the River Valley Estate.

Some public acquisition of land will be necessary to ensure the long term protection of areas of native vegetation and to maintain the remaining escarpment land free of urban development. Other mechanisms, such as licences and agreements, also need to be investigated and may form part of an overall solution.

While it is no longer feasible to acquire a wide public open space corridor in areas currently undergoing (or approved for) residential development, it is appropriate that buildings are set back as far as practicable to maintain the open landscape area alongside the waterway.

Complete detailed planning for the Defence Site Maribyrnong

Detailed planning for the Defence Site Maribyrnong will occur when the land is officially transferred from the Federal Government to VicUrban following extensive site remediation.

In April 2009 the Victorian Premier, John Brumby, announced a Federal-State partnership to build a new suburb on the site comprising more than 3,000 new homes. This development will open up three kilometres of river frontage to the public. Key open space issues that need to be considered as part of this development are:

- > panoramic views over the river valley and linking areas of open space into one continuous valley landscape
- > trail links from these high vantage points down into and across the valley and connecting these to riverside trails
- > protecting and enhancing biodiversity
- > making the terracing escarpment a significant landscape feature and using it as a natural boundary, defining a more secluded riverside landscape along the valley floor
- > integrating the heritage of the site (buildings and landforms) into wider parkland accessible by walking and cycling from both sides of the river
- > investigating the potential for a pedestrian/bicycle bridge to connect the trail system and parks on the opposite bank
- > investigating the potential for riverside activity nodes such as rowing boat and canoe/kayak landing facilities
- > resolving what to do with the levee bank at the flood-prone 'horseshoe bend' taking account of flooding, site remediation and redevelopment – whether to remove it or retain it as a landscape feature and screening element
- > complete a major 3km gap in the linear trail along the Maribyrnong side of the river.

Part of the challenge of the Defence Site Maribyrnong redevelopment will be to optimise the recreation and conservation potential of this part of the river. VicUrban and Maribyrnong City Council have already identified the need for an Urban Design Framework to consider the balance between enhancing views to the river and retaining the secluded feeling of the area.

Investigate open space options between Canning Street rock ford and Waterford Green

Open space along the southern bank of the river between the Canning Street rock ford and Waterford Green in Maidstone (immediately south of Cordite Avenue) needs to be reviewed to ensure long term security of access.

This will become increasingly important as the Defence Site Maribyrnong is redeveloped and the river frontage is opened up north of Cordite Avenue. While the only gap in public access is the eastern frontage of the Medway Golf Club, some river frontage land in the vicinity of Burke Street (west of Cranwell Park) is in private ownership, which means long term public access is not guaranteed. Potential expansion of existing open space also needs to be considered in this location with a view to protecting the valley escarpment.

Increase public open space at Fisher Parade and Hobsons Road

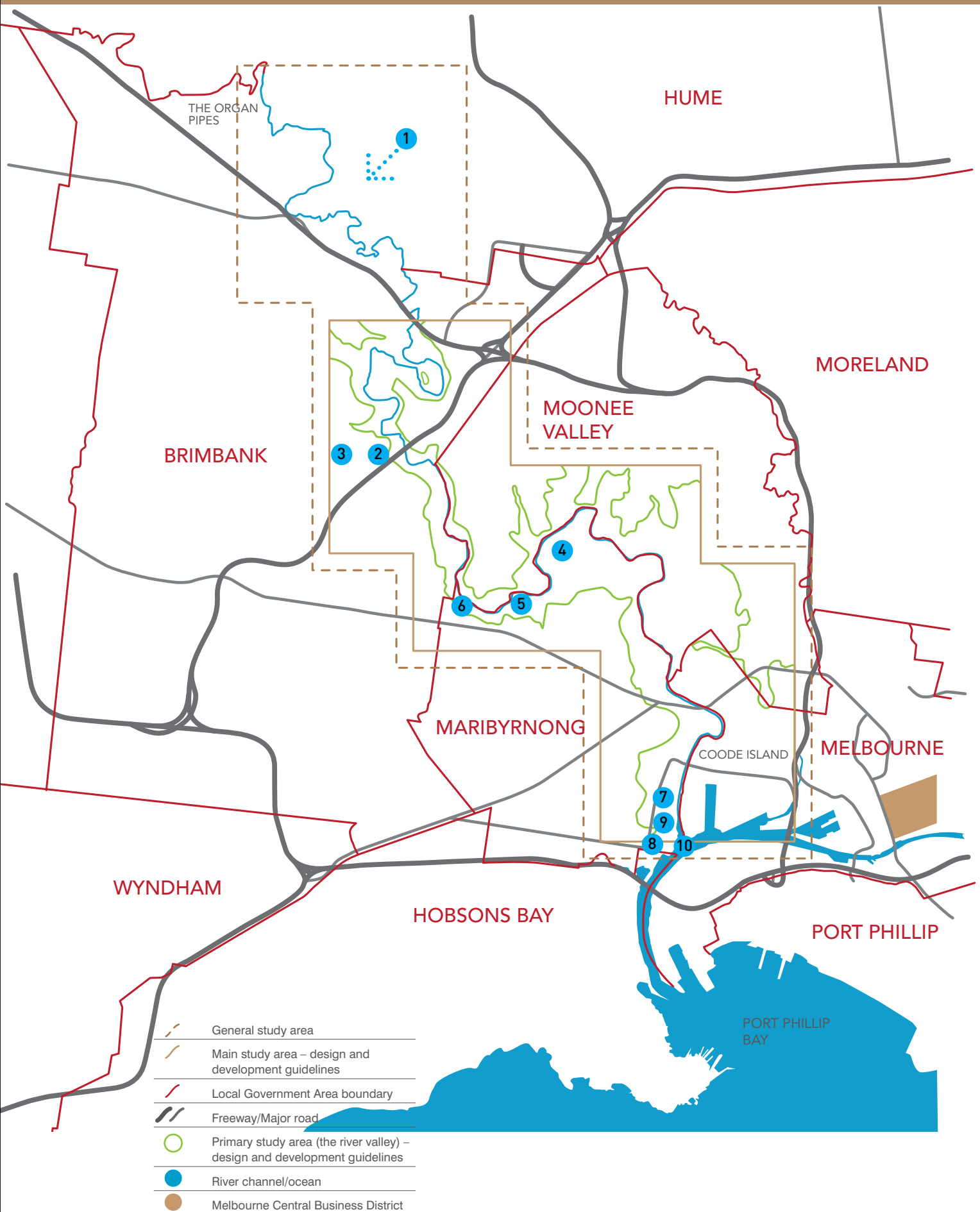
As properties are being redeveloped along Fisher Parade, a strip of private land adjacent to the river is being transferred to public ownership. This is being achieved through negotiations between Moonee Valley City Council and developers.

River frontage in the vicinity of Flemington Racecourse and Hobsons Road is now in public ownership and opportunities to enlarge the amount of public open space along this frontage should be sought.

Enlarge the open space corridor

| Action | Responsibility | Priority |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Investigate the boundaries for the proposed Upper Maribyrnong River Linear Park as part of developing the <i>Green Wedge Management Plans</i> . | Hume and Brimbank City Councils, DSE, Parks Victoria | Immediate – Brimbank Short term – Hume |
| 2. Undertake detailed strategic planning in Sunshine North between Orbital Drive and Balfour Avenue, to establish preferred land uses and identify areas of open space and native vegetation to be protected. | Brimbank City Council, DPCD, DSE | Immediate (underway) |
| 3. Investigate mechanisms to protect remaining, undeveloped Brimbank escarpment land including seeking funds for acquisition for public open space. | DPCD, DSE, Brimbank City Council | Immediate |
| 4. Following disposal of the Defence Site Maribyrnong by the Federal Government, prepare an integrated landscape and development strategy for future development of the entire site. This strategy must ensure public open space is set aside along the entire length of the river corridor. | Maribyrnong City Council, DPCD | Immediately following disposal of site by the Federal Government |
| 5. Seek funding options for the acquisition, from the Medway Golf Club, of a narrow strip of land suitable for a shared path alongside the river, east of the footbridge. | DSE, DPCD, Maribyrnong City Council | Immediate |
| 6. Review open space provision and ownership between Cranwell Park and the rock ford with a view to enlarging public open space to protect the escarpment and transferring any private river frontage land to public ownership. | Maribyrnong City Council, DSE, DPCD | Short term |
| 7. Investigate the optimum non-riverfront route for a shared path south of Lyons Street linking the Maribyrnong Trail with the Bay Trail south of the West Gate Bridge. | Maribyrnong City Council, PoMC | Completed |
| 8. Upgrade landscaping and access where there is public access to the river at the eastern end of Francis Street. | PoMC, Maribyrnong City Council | Short term |
| 9. Investigate opportunities for landscape treatment of the riverfront and improvements to local amenity, transport and access between Lyons Street and Francis Street on the western side. | PoMC | Short term |
| 10. Seek opportunities to provide spectacular views of Port activities, consistent with safety and security requirements, on both sides of the river. | PoMC | Short term |

Map 4: Open space actions



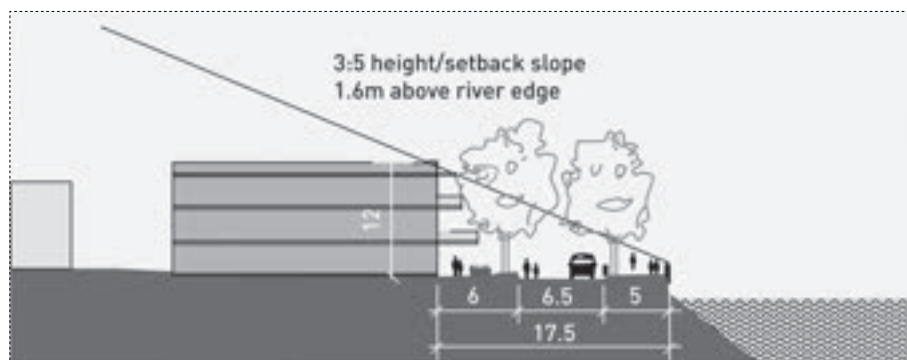


Figure 1: Riverside nodes of activity

3.2 IMPROVE SITE AND PRECINCT PLANNING

There are a number of critical locations along the Maribyrnong River where more detailed, integrated planning is required to improve access and amenity along the river. These include:

- > locations where more intensive activity is appropriate (nodes of activity)
- > transition points between the preferred character of each river length.

Parks Victoria's *Water and Land Access Plan* for the river south of Canning Street provides some guidance for more detailed planning.

Ensure development in nodes of activity complements the river environment

In areas where intensive nodes of activity are appropriate, these should complement the river environment and be close enough to the water to create a direct relationship with the river.

In these areas, a setback from the river bank of around 17.5 metres would create the close connection needed. Development up to 12 metres in height may be appropriate to allow for a range of uses.

However, the character of each node of activity should reflect the preferred character of that river length. For example, urban development adjoining Footscray Wharf may be up to 12 metres in height, reflecting the urbanised environment, whereas development in Brimbank Park should reflect its naturalistic setting, where public infrastructure is rustic and low-key, and private development is distant and largely screened from public parkland.

Create points of transition between river lengths

Moving up and down the river should be an engaging and enjoyable experience for visitors. Clear transitions between river lengths need to be designed to highlight the preferred character of each river length.

The aim should be to achieve an abrupt but artfully designed exit from one river length into another, rather than having long sections of gradual change where the character is unclear.

These transition points are shown on Map 5. Some of these transitions coincide with other possible nodes of activity and should be considered in the design and planning for these sites. Plans should be developed for each of these transition points to direct landscape development of public land and guide the landscape and urban development on adjoining private land.



Improve parkland along the river

Several new residential developments close to the river are underway. These developments need to consider their potential impacts on the valley and ensure outcomes that are consistent with the objectives and guidelines in this report.

Current park plans in preparation or due to start soon include:

- > Afton Street Park
- > River Valley Estate frontage
- > Keilor Park.

In addition, an area of public open space north of the Anglers Tavern along Chifley Drive is an important part of the open space corridor. It could benefit from a masterplan and landscaping works to consolidate open space areas and improve planting and facilities, with appropriate regard to flood risks.

Upstream of Waterford Green towards the rock ford, the river's edge is relatively inaccessible, under-developed and difficult to maintain. The entire open space corridor between Afton Street and Brimbank Park would benefit from a masterplan to guide future management, capital works and other improvements.

Map 5: Site and precinct planning actions



Improve site and precinct planning

| Action | Responsibility | Priority |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| 11. Develop structure or masterplans for potential nodes of activity. Also implement approved plans such as The Footscray Riverside Masterplan. | Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Moonee Valley and Brimbank City Councils, Parks Victoria | Short to long term |
| 12. As part of the master planning process for the valley, take into account transitions between different 'river lengths' and their preferred characters. | Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Moonee Valley and Brimbank City Councils, Parks Victoria | As masterplans are developed |
| 13. Prepare a masterplan for the areas of undeveloped parkland near Chifley Drive. | Maribyrnong City Council, Melbourne Water | Long term |
| 14. Following completion of Action 6, prepare a masterplan for open space along the southern side of the river between Waterford Green and the rock ford. | Maribyrnong City Council | Long term |
| 15. Prepare a masterplan for the area of open space between Afton Street and Brimbank Park. | Maribyrnong, Moonee Valley and Brimbank City Councils, Parks Victoria | Long term |



3.3 UNDERTAKE IMPORTANT CAPITAL WORKS

Improve trails and related infrastructure

A continuous trail along both sides of the Maribyrnong River Valley is highly desirable and feasible except in two key locations:

- > *within the Port length* – although the Port of Melbourne Corporation, Maribyrnong City Council, Bicycle Victoria and VicRoads have agreed on an appropriate non-riverfront route between Lyons and Francis Streets in Yarraville and this is under construction.
- > *along the Woods Street frontage in Ascot Vale* – a decision has been made to reaffirm Moonee Valley City Council's policy of upgrading trail connections along the street network rather than providing access via the river frontage.

During the 1990s an investigation was carried out about acquiring river front land and/or constructing a pontoon near Woods Street in Ascot Vale to provide continuous public access along this stretch of the river.

However, many residents were opposed to the proposal and engineering tests, also conducted in the 1990s, indicated a boardwalk near Woods Street would be impractical. No further investigation of a riverfront connection along Woods Street is proposed.

More pedestrian and cycling crossings in the upper lengths of the Maribyrnong River would also greatly improve recreational opportunities for river users.

Moonee Valley City Council is currently creating a new trail linking the chain of parks along the north-east escarpment of the Steele Creek river length. Brimbank City Council has negotiated with developers for a pedestrian/ bicycle bridge as part of the River Valley Estate to link Avondale Heights and North Sunshine. Other new developments such as the Defence Site Maribyrnong could also provide trail links and new crossings, but some public capital works will be required to complete these links.

Completing a riverside trail beyond the Urban Growth Boundary to link Brimbank Park with the Organ Pipes National Park is identified as a long term priority in Parks Victoria's *Linking People and Spaces* strategy. However, significant land acquisition will be necessary to achieve this link.

New trails should also meet *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* standards and other relevant standards. In addition, consistent and adequate signage would help to raise awareness of the Maribyrnong River Valley and improve navigation for walkers and cyclists.

Undertake important capital works

| Action | Responsibility | Priority |
|--|---|--------------------|
| 16. Seek funds to complete the trail network along the river and extend into surrounding areas. Priority works include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > a non-riverfront link between the Maribyrnong trail and the Bay trail (See Action 7) > a connection between Afton Street bridge and a future trail through the Defence Site Maribyrnong as well as works to complete missing links along the western river bank in Braybrook > an improved connection along Woods Street to link Maribyrnong and Fairbairn parks. | Maribyrnong, Moonee Valley and Brimbank City Councils, PoMC, Parks Victoria | Short to long term |
| 17. Seek funds to develop a secondary trail network along the top edge of the valley open space where appropriate. | Maribyrnong, Moonee Valley and Brimbank City Councils, Parks Victoria | Long term |
| 18. Seek funds for improved pedestrian/bicycle crossings, including bridge approaches, in the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Shepherd bridge > Lynch's bridge > Maribyrnong/Raleigh Road bridge > Canning Street/Cordite Avenue bridge > review options and priorities for the two rail bridges in the lower Maribyrnong. | Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Moonee Valley and Brimbank City Councils, Parks Victoria, DSE, DOT | Short to long term |
| 19. Seek funds for new footbridges in the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > between Brimbank Park and Sunshine North > between Steele Creek and future open space within the Defence Site Maribyrnong > between Edgewater Lake (Burndap Park) and Fisher Parade. | Maribyrnong, Moonee Valley and Brimbank City Councils, Parks Victoria, DSE, DOT | Short to long term |
| 20. Develop trails to nearby attractions (e.g. Highpoint Shopping Centre and Victoria University) and links to residential areas and schools. | Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Moonee Valley and Brimbank City Councils, Parks Victoria, DPCD | Short to long term |
| 21. Develop and implement a consistent signage plan for the entire valley, including route identification, nearby destinations, facilities along the valley, public transport and interpretation of the valley's history and assets. | Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Moonee Valley and Brimbank City Councils, Parks Victoria, DSE, PoMC | Short term |
| 22. Develop priorities for upgrading ancillary facilities including seats, shade, lighting, fountains, toilets and bicycle parking. | Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Moonee Valley and Brimbank City Councils, Parks Victoria | Long term |
| 23. Seek funds for river-based infrastructure based on the Water and Land Access Plan when finalised. High priority works include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > reinstating the Flemington Racecourse landing > a new pontoon for the Footscray Boat Club > a canoe/kayak landing at Pipemakers Park > a floating landing at the Tea Gardens > a floating landing at Poyntons Nursery > improving access for disabled people. | Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Moonee Valley and Brimbank City Councils, Parks Victoria, DSE | Short term |

Map 6: Capital works actions



3.4 IMPROVE OVERALL GOVERNANCE

This report sets out an overall vision for the Maribyrnong River, which identifies how development can be managed to reinforce the preferred character of the river valley.

Significant, ongoing commitment by all parties is needed to achieve this vision, particularly in relation to recommendations for the acquisition of land to connect linear trails, and to protect landscape values by excluding or limiting development in some sections of the river.

At present there is no coordinated, whole-of-Government governance structure for the Maribyrnong River corridor although the Victorian Government's 2004 White Paper, *Our Water, Our Future* appointed Melbourne Water as the caretaker of river health for the entire Port Phillip and Western Port region.

However, in practice, coordination of planning and management of public and private land alongside rivers and creeks relies largely on local councils. Appendix G summarises the key roles and responsibilities of the various government agencies with an interest in the Maribyrnong River.

All five local councils and relevant Victorian Government agencies (DPCD and Parks Victoria) have committed to the establishment of a Maribyrnong River Valley Coordinating Committee for a two year trial period to take responsibility for implementation of the actions in this report.

The purpose of this committee will be to provide a forum for local councils and relevant Victorian Government agencies to work together on strategic planning for the river valley, ensure consistent and effective planning controls, seek funding from a range of sources, oversee consistent public land management and design elements, maximise community engagement and promote the river valley to the wider community.

The broad objectives of the committee will be:

- > to improve existing cooperation to achieve effective and efficient management
- > to involve the community in river valley management
- > to inspire and facilitate action to improve the valley and river
- > to ensure planning provisions reflect agreed policy, objectives and guidelines.

Improve overall governance

| Action | Responsibility | Priority |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 24. Establish a Maribyrnong River Valley Coordinating Committee as a two-year trial involving the five councils, DPCD, and Parks Victoria. This committee will commence implementation of key priorities, including coordinating the introduction of planning scheme amendments where needed. The effectiveness of the committee will be reviewed within two years. | All councils, DPCD, Parks Victoria | Immediate |



3.5 REFINE PLANNING CONTROLS

The Maribyrnong River Valley is governed by a range of planning controls, summarised below:

Skyline controls

Design and Development Overlays apply to skyline areas in:

- > Maribyrnong DDO1 – skyline areas
- > Moonee Valley DDO1 – skyline areas
- > Brimbank DDO1 – skyline areas.

The design objectives for each of these overlays are similar but not identical.

The design objectives of the Maribyrnong and Brimbank DDOs are to:

- > protect areas along the Maribyrnong River from visual intrusion caused by inappropriate siting or appearance of buildings and works
- > encourage development in keeping with the character and appearance of the area
- > protect and enhance the skyline when viewed from the river and its banks
- > encourage development consistent with the objectives of the *Lower Maribyrnong River Concept Plan 1986*
- > protect and enhance remnant vegetation and sites of biological significance.

A permit is generally not required for buildings or works less than six metres in height in a residential zone.

The Moonee Valley Planning Scheme contains the Maribyrnong River Corridor Policy (Clause 22.11) to provide greater clarity over appropriate development where permits are required under the overlay.

Lower Maribyrnong River Concept Plan

Maribyrnong and Moonee Valley Planning Schemes apply an Incorporated Plan Overlay to a 30 metre strip of land next to the river. The overlay introduces a range of considerations for permits and in particular, consideration of the *Lower Maribyrnong River Concept Plan 1986*.

Maribyrnong Planning Scheme has a policy (Clause 22.10) that applies to all park areas within the Maribyrnong Regional Parklands (defined as the area between Maribyrnong Road and Ballarat Road) and serves a similar function.

Vegetation protection

Moonee Valley Planning Scheme has two Environmental Significance Overlays to protect specific areas of vegetation:

- > ES03: Upper Maribyrnong River – riparian strip with river red gums and silver wattle
- > ES04: Maribyrnong River Escarpment – area of significant indigenous vegetation.

Management of development

Additional controls and policies apply in some areas to manage specific issues:

- > Brimbank Development Plan Overlay (Schedule 3) applies to the River Valley Estate (RVE). Lots within the River Valley Estate are also subject to covenants requiring compliance with RVE Design Guidelines.
- > Maribyrnong Footscray Riverside Precinct Policy (Clause 22.04-2) sets out objectives and policy for the Footscray Wharf area. The policy provides guidance on the type and range of uses that are encouraged.

Floodplain management

A Land Subject to Inundation Overlay has been applied in all planning schemes to identify the extent of the 1 in 100 year floodplain. Further analysis needs to be undertaken to better identify high hazard areas which have the greatest risk and frequency of being affected by flooding.

Melbourne Water is the floodplain management authority for the Melbourne metropolitan region, and is the nominated referral authority for planning permit applications made under the provisions of the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay. All developments referred to Melbourne Water are assessed to ensure that new development does not increase the risk to public safety, or increase the risk of damage to property resulting from a flood.

Heritage controls

There are a range of significant heritage sites along the river and many (but not all) are covered by a Heritage Overlay in planning schemes. A number of reviews of heritage assets have been completed by Victorian Government, agencies and councils. These studies should be reviewed in an integrated way along the valley, with gaps identified particularly north of Afton Street, and planning schemes updated, where needed.

The need to specify clear outcomes

A review of the existing planning controls for the Maribyrnong River revealed they were often complex, inconsistent and out of date.

The issue was not the lack of controls along the river but rather the way they were structured and the associated lack of clarity in terms of guidance about what development was acceptable.

Recent planning decisions along Melbourne's waterways have highlighted the need for clear, specific provisions to guide development decisions, especially in areas where residential or commercial development (and associated loss of vegetation) could potentially have a major impact on the more secluded parks and natural areas of open space. For this reason, specific design guidelines have been developed (section 4 of this report).

Development pressures along the Maribyrnong are expected to increase as the valley becomes a desirable place for people to live. Areas that require particular attention in terms of guidance are locations where large-scale redevelopment is anticipated or already underway – the Defence Site Maribyrnong, the remaining stages of River Valley Estate plus areas further north undergoing land use change in the City of Brimbank.



Deciding on appropriate planning tools

Giving effect to the priority actions and design guidelines recommended in the *Maribyrnong River Valley Design Guidelines* will require specifically drafted overlay provisions in local planning schemes.

There are a number of possible overlays that could be used, however in the case of these Guidelines, the Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO) provides the necessary permit triggers, while other possible overlays do not. The ESO has the ability to provide control over buildings, earthworks, removal of vegetation, landscaping (or works) and subdivision.

In addition, Guidelines included in an ESO would not be mandatory, allowing local circumstances to be taken into account in planning decisions. The purposes of ESOs in the Victoria Planning Provisions are:

- > to implement the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies
- > to identify areas where the development of land may be affected by environmental constraints
- > to ensure development is compatible with identified environmental values.

ESOs would be applied by drafting a schedule to the overlay for each municipality along the Maribyrnong River. The schedule must contain a) a statement of environmental significance and b) the environmental objectives to be achieved.

The design guidelines outlined in section 4 of this report form the basis of the schedule to the overlays and the environmental objectives of each. The statement of environmental significance will need to address:

- > vegetation protection and landscape
- > recreation
- > landform, site layout and building interface
- > building visibility and design
- > infrastructure design.

Determining the land area to be covered

The first priority for application of these new ESOs is where there are existing overlay controls (e.g. DDOs) in the planning scheme. These are areas that have been identified as requiring control but where the existing controls provide insufficient guidance.

The design guidelines outlined in section 4 form the basis of all ESOs but locations will be specified clearly on ESO planning scheme maps. Ultimately ESOs should be applied to:

- > areas of biological significance – this includes sites of national, state, regional and local significance as well as sites required for habitat links
- > sites of faunal and habitat significance
- > the river itself and abutting private and public land
- > land adjacent to public land along the river
- > areas where development could impact on the landscape quality of the river.

As a result implementing these changes, existing overlays (Skyline DDOs and IPOs) and other local policies would be removed from the planning scheme. However, the Port length of the river is unlikely to be subject to new ESOs.

In the short term, ESOs may not be appropriate in areas where comprehensive master planning has recently taken place or is about to occur such as the River Valley Estate or the Defence Site Maribyrnong. In these areas, detailed guidelines associated with approved structure plans consistent with this report would be incorporated as part of the planning scheme during the development phase. Following completion of residential development, special overlays such as DPOs would be lifted and replaced with ESOs, as the most appropriate tool to manage subsequent small-scale redevelopment.

On public land, the desired outcomes are achieved through works carried out by relevant government authorities rather than through planning scheme provisions. However, the *Maribyrnong River Valley Design Guidelines* may be used to help guide park master and management planning.

Analysing if planning scheme / policy changes are needed

Flood protection controls

The entire 1 in 100 year floodplain of the Maribyrnong River study area is covered by a Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO) with the exception of the Defence Site Maribyrnong.

Some areas of the Maribyrnong Township which were previously reserved for Public Open Space, were included within an Urban Floodway Zone when the new format Maribyrnong Planning Scheme was prepared in the 1990s. Refer to Appendix A (map 12) to see the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay in the planning scheme.

Given the depth of flooding over much of the floodplain, it may be appropriate to replace parts of the LSIO with a Floodway Overlay (FO). The purpose of an FO is to identify high hazard areas with the greatest risk and frequency of flooding.

Further work may need to be undertaken to identify high hazard areas along the Maribyrnong River on the basis of flooding depth, frequency and velocity.



Changes to Municipal Strategic Statements

As part of introducing new overlay controls for the Maribyrnong River there is a need to revise the Municipal Strategic Statements of relevant local councils to:

- > identify land at a subregional level for stormwater treatment, wetlands and retarding basins
- > undertake cooperative planning and works with other councils to improve open space along waterway corridors by establishing contiguous open space along both sides of the municipal boundary
- > discourage noisy, potentially smelly or visually detrimental uses and developments from locating close to the river
- > make provision for a shared path in areas where a path does not currently exist or along the upper edge of the valley
- > provide a safe shared path with a variety of entry points at regular intervals along one side of the waterway for its complete length except along the Port length.

Permit conditions

A number of issues covered in the design guidelines in section 4 are best dealt with by planning permit conditions.

Appendix D identifies possible conditions.

Public acquisition of land

Any commitments to acquire land for public open space would need to be reflected in Public Acquisition Overlays (PAOs).

Green wedge planning

The *Maribyrnong River Valley Design Guidelines* should be considered in developing the *Green Wedge Management Plans* and in the review of the Parks Victoria regional open space strategy, *Linking People and Spaces*.

Refine planning controls

| Action | Responsibility | Priority |
|--|---|-----------|
| 25. Review and document heritage assets along the river valley, including Indigenous and post-European settlement, prior to considering the need for planning scheme amendments. | Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Brimbank, Moonee Valley City Councils, Parks Victoria, Heritage Victoria, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria | Long term |
| 26. Prepare coordinated planning scheme amendments according to listed priorities. | Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Brimbank, Moonee Valley City Councils, Melbourne Water, DPCD | Immediate |

Summary of planning scheme amendment priorities

Priority 1:

- > Rationalise and revise ESOs and DDOs, using ESOs as the overlay to incorporate the design guidelines outlined in section 4 of this report. Areas already covered, or about to be covered, by development plans incorporated into planning schemes will be excluded.
- > Revise council Municipal Strategic Statements to incorporate the agreed vision and design guidelines outlined in section 4 of this report, and delete any redundant local policies.
- > Review and introduce PAOs to reflect any commitments to land acquisition for open space.
- > Define appropriate exemptions for public land managers in any overlay controls.
- > Remove redundant controls such as IPOs relating to the *Lower Maribyrnong River Concept Plan 1986*.
- > Include the *Maribyrnong River Valley Design Guidelines* as a reference document in all planning schemes.

Priority 2:

- > Consider the need for additional overlay controls (e.g. ESO, SLO) in areas further back from the river.
- > Introduce Heritage Overlays (HOs) where needed.
- > Consider introduction of Floodway Overlays (FOs) in high hazard areas along the Maribyrnong River on the basis of flood depth, frequency and velocity.
- > Introduce ESOs in areas now undergoing large scale redevelopment, at the same time as introducing 'final' zones when development is complete.
- > Implement any planning scheme changes in the green wedge, according to approved Green Wedge Management Plans.

3.6 ENHANCE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

A number of previous studies relating to the Maribyrnong River Valley have recommended coordinated action to raise its profile, including promoting its attractions, upgrading public infrastructure, encouraging investment in tourism and retail development, facilitating major events and interpreting the valley's history (both Indigenous and industrial).

Some of these studies include: the *Maribyrnong River Investment and Marketing Strategy, 2002*; the *Western Melbourne Region Tourism Strategy, 2002*; the *Maribyrnong River Tourism Strategy, 2000*; the *Moonee Valley Tourism Strategy, 2003* and the *Maribyrnong River Vision for Recreational and Tourism Development, 1996*. In the past activities to raise the river's profile have been left to individual local councils or Parks Victoria to address, resulting in outcomes specific to individual municipalities or attractions, rather than the valley as a whole.

The establishment of a Maribyrnong River Valley Coordinating Committee provides a mechanism for raising the profile of the valley as a whole. The Maribyrnong River Valley Coordinating Committee could give priority to the following activities:

- > compiling relevant information for a Maribyrnong River Valley website
- > production of a regular newsletter and mailing list
- > development of a signage plan
- > development of a trail map
- > development of a calendar of events
- > development of an interpretive program including signage and brochures
- > raising the profile of the valley to encourage private investment consistent with the *Maribyrnong River Valley Design Guidelines*
- > prioritising capital works and seeking funding through all available sources.

A Maribyrnong River Valley website would provide a guide to the river valley, including:

- > summary of current policies and relevant reports for the entire river valley
- > links to more detailed information on Victorian Government and council websites
- > summary of roles and responsibilities of government agencies
- > access to relevant data and information, such as a list of indigenous plant species and information on river depths
- > contact points for friends and other community groups
- > calendar of events
- > maps of trails
- > newsletters and media releases.

Enhance community engagement

| Action | Responsibility | Priority |
|---|---|-----------|
| 27. Develop a whole-of-government Maribyrnong River Valley website. | Maribyrnong River Valley Coordinating Committee | Immediate |
| 28. Develop a Maribyrnong Valley Heritage Strategy, based on the information collected as part of Action 25. The strategy should detail opportunities to interpret the history of the river valley and recommend priority works for the conservation and protection of heritage assets. | Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Brimbank, Moonee Valley City Councils, Parks Victoria, Heritage Victoria, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria | Long term |



4

Design
guidelines

4. DESIGN GUIDELINES

Coordinated planning is essential to protect and enhance the Maribyrnong River Valley's natural and built environment for current and future generations.

The *Maribyrnong River Valley Design Guidelines* are intended as an overarching framework for achieving planning consistency along the river's entire urban length. They apply to the river from the Urban Growth Boundary to where it meets the Yarra River near the West Gate Bridge. They do not cover the Hume and Brimbank Green Wedges, which are predominantly rural in character. The main purpose of the Guidelines is to protect open space and guide development along the river, as well as expand and link existing parkland, walking paths and cycling trails.

The Guidelines will improve clarity and certainty for planners and developers and benefit the wider community who enjoy the Maribyrnong River for leisure and recreation, and want developments in keeping with the riverside.

The Guidelines will also reinforce the preferred character of the seven river lengths discussed in section 2 of this report.

4.1 ADDITIONAL OPEN SPACE

In a number of areas along the Maribyrnong River, new public open space will be created as part of development or redevelopment projects where the developer contributes open space as part of the development approval process. There is a need to set out objectives and specific design guidelines for these situations.

These design guidelines should apply to all new subdivisions, although there is limited potential for further open space provisions associated with subdivision in lower reaches of the river. In some places, the existing pattern of development will mean the guidelines cannot be achieved. Land is required for a riparian vegetation corridor, for a shared trail (including allowance for maintenance access) and for an effective buffer and landscape screening.

Design guideline 1

Provide a publicly-managed vegetation corridor along the river, upstream of the Port.

Subdivision and development should provide for a vegetated corridor along both sides of the waterway. Land identified in Table 1 should be provided as public open space.

Table 1: Vegetation corridor to be achieved

| Length | Land to be provided as open space | Vegetation corridor outcome to be achieved |
|--------------|--|---|
| Brimbank | Greater of: land subject to flooding plus 22 metres, or 52 metres from the top of the bank of the waterway | Provision of a riparian vegetation corridor, shared trail and landscape buffer to development |
| | Land on valley slopes | Protection of uninhabited feel, and development of recreation opportunities |
| | 12 metres from the top of any escarpment | Provision of vegetation screening of development |
| | Sites of botanical or zoological significance | Protection of significant flora and fauna |
| Steele Creek | 52 metres from the top of the bank of the waterway | Provision of a riparian vegetation corridor, shared trail and landscape buffer to development |
| | 12 metres from the top of any escarpment (except where development has already been approved) | Provision of vegetation screening of development |
| | Sites of botanical or zoological significance | Protection of significant flora and fauna |

Note 1: The nominated land widths are based on 30 metres for riparian vegetation corridor (SPPF clause 15), 12 metres for effective buffer/screening and landscaping (based on testing of screening effects along the Merri Creek corridor) and 10 metres for trail corridor (includes allowance for maintenance access and meeting Austroads guidelines).

Note 2: The riparian vegetation corridor can include land subject to flooding.



Design guideline 2

To provide public access and trails along the river valley where identified.

Continuous public open space, including public access, should be provided along both sides of the Maribyrnong River Valley, through building setback requirements associated with subdivision and development, and/or land acquisition, except within the Port of Melbourne and in the vicinity of Woods Street, Ascot Vale.

Land identified in Table 2 should be provided as public open space, including for public access. In some parts of the Footscray length, part of the minimum recommended width for open space may remain in private ownership with buildings set back to help achieve the minimum requirement. Where buildings are set back, fencing and screening should be permeable in line with guideline 14.

The siting of trails should take into account habitat conservation objectives, avoiding sensitive riparian areas and significant grasslands. Some trails, particularly in the upper reaches, should be low-key paths for pedestrians only (refer to guideline 6).

Table 2: Access to be achieved

| Length | Land to be provided as public open space and for public access | Access outcome to be achieved |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Brimbank – Steele Creek | Greater of: land subject to flooding plus 22 metres, or 52 metres from the top of the bank of the waterway | Riverside trail in conjunction with floodplain, a riparian vegetation corridor and landscape buffer to development |
| | Where upper level trail is proposed, 15 metres from the top of any escarpment | Provision of a shared escarpment pathway and screening and setback of development The nominated land width of 15 metres allows for shared trail, planting, vehicle and pedestrian access to the development fronting the escarpment |
| Maribyrnong | | Retain continuous public access to the river except in vicinity of Woods Street |
| Racecourse | The land required to maintain the floodway | Protection of the floodplain of the waterway |
| | Land covered by a Public Acquisition Overlay at Fisher Parade | Continuous public access to the river |
| Footscray | 15-30 metres setback from the top of the bank of the waterway, unless specified otherwise in a plan* | Provision of public access along the river's edge to accommodate the range and intensity of urban activity The nominated land width of 15-30 metres allows for a landscape and streetscape treatment that can accommodate a range of access requirements for river frontage activities including boating, as well as access to the abutting property frontages where needed |

*A plan can either be a strategic plan, landscape plan, masterplan, urban design framework, or guidelines included in the planning scheme.



4.2 OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT – LANDSCAPE

Existing open spaces in the Maribyrnong River Valley can be characterised as:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Bushland–grassland | areas of significant size managed and maintained to reflect natural conditions primarily for nature conservation rather than intensive recreation |
| Conservation parkland | parkland of indigenous or native plants with a landscape character suited to informal recreation |
| Sporting reserves | areas developed for formal sports with associated facilities |
| Urban parkland | formally designed parkland that may include a mix of exotic species |
| Promenades | urban public spaces set aside as a sociable walkway; would normally include appropriate shade planting; may or may not be paved |
| Undeveloped | areas with no parkland design objective, usually mown grass |
| Derelict land | former grazing or quarrying areas – some with areas of significant vegetation – that have remnants of their former uses but are now simple open areas with no regular management or maintenance. |

Not all of these open space types reinforce the preferred character of the individual river lengths. Table 3 identifies opportunities and threats in terms of preferred character.



Table 3: Opportunities and threats – parkland type

| Character type | Length | Conserve or create | Avoid |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Natural river | Brimbank | Bushland–grassland, conservation parkland | Sporting reserves, urban parkland, promenades, Undeveloped, derelict land |
| Secluded river | Steele Creek | Bushland–grassland, conservation parkland, sporting reserves | Undeveloped, derelict land |
| Suburban river | Maribyrnong | Sporting reserves, urban parkland, promenades as part of activity nodes | Undeveloped, derelict land |
| River flats | Racecourse | Conservation parkland, sporting reserves, urban parkland | Bushland–grassland, promenades (except in defined activity nodes), undeveloped, derelict land |
| Urban river | Footscray & Footscray Wharf | Promenades or shared pathways | Bushland–grassland, sporting reserves, urban parkland, undeveloped, derelict land |
| Working river | Port | None | Derelict Land |

Broad objectives related to managing open space landscapes are to:

- > protect and improve indigenous vegetation and biodiversity
- > control and remove weeds along the valley corridor
- > protect and enhance the visual integrity of the river valley's landscape character
- > conserve plantings with heritage significance
- > protect and re-establish naturalistic land forms where practical.

Maintaining views into and along the Maribyrnong River Valley is also an important aspect of reinforcing the preferred character of the different river lengths.

To maintain a sense of remoteness in the upper lengths, views will often need to be screened and truncated. In contrast, on the lower lengths, the long views across the floodplain are a distinctive feature and these should be preserved and reinforced. Table 4 identifies opportunities and threats in terms of preferred character.



Table 4: Opportunities and threats – views

| Character type | Conserve or create | Avoid |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Natural | Views and vistas of bushland and open grassland | Views to urban areas |
| Secluded | Views and vistas of bushland and open grassland and intimate riverside views | Views to urban areas |
| Suburban | Views to important landmarks in the surrounding urban landscape | |
| River flats | Long views | Obstructing views across valley |
| Urban | Views to river infrastructure and cranes | |
| Working | Views to port activities | |

Design guideline 3

Protect the long term survival and viability of remnant native vegetation and enhance the natural biodiversity of the waterway corridor.

Areas of remnant vegetation should be protected and conserved. Remnant local native vegetation should be protected and should not be disturbed.

Design guideline 4

Ensure vegetation species mix reinforces the preferred character of the river length.

Landscape works should not:

- > include environmental weed species
- > increase flood levels by impeding flood flows.

Landscape works along the river corridor should:

- > use local native plants
- > maintain non-indigenous vegetation of cultural heritage value
- > reflect local native plant communities appropriate to the location and site conditions
- > provide shade protection for trail users
- > provide shade and in-stream food sources for native fauna
- > provide habitat for local fauna.

Table 5: Vegetation outcomes to be achieved

| Length | Guideline | Outcome to be achieved |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Brimbank Steele Creek | The river and its tributaries should be revegetated with local native plant species matched to the plant communities characteristic of the site and the original landscape character Land within 30 metres of the banks of the waterway should be revegetated and maintained as a riparian corridor | Protection of environmental values and landscape character of the waterway corridor |
| Maribyrnong Racecourse | Planting should use local native plants where possible Plantings of heritage significance should be conserved | To improve the amenity of open spaces for users in relation to weather protection and appearance |
| Footscray Footscray Wharf | Planting that is proven in highly trafficked or paved settings should be used Plantings of heritage significance should be conserved | To improve the amenity of open spaces for users in relation to weather protection and appearance |

Design guideline 5

Ensure planting creates views that reinforce the preferred character.

Landscape works should not obscure or hide clear visual corridors that coincide with public access ways to and from the hinterland to the river.

Landscape works should visually reinforce clear access ways to and from the river.

Planting should manage views as set out in Table 6.



Table 6: Views to be achieved

| Length | Guideline | Outcome to be achieved |
|--------------|--|---|
| Brimbank | Planting should restrict views from public open spaces of signs of human habitation | Maintenance of naturalistic and secluded sense of river |
| Steele Creek | Planting should moderate views from public open spaces of signs of human habitation Planting should allow for long distance views from lookout points, paths and roads along the top of the escarpments | Maintenance of naturalistic and secluded sense of the river Preservation of views across valley |
| Maribyrnong | Planting should allow for visual links to nearby activity centres | Improved connection between activity centres and the river |
| Racecourse | Planting should maintain long distance views across floodplain | Maintenance of open scale of floodplain |
| Footscray | Planting should reinforce vistas of important buildings and infrastructure and visually reinforce access points to and from the river | High urban amenity and attractiveness and safe and legible movement network both within, to and from the river frontage |

4.3 OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT – ACCESS

Land ownership and access rights are not always clear along waterways and in some cases, private properties may have rights of access across areas that have been developed as open space. Development should provide for access for management vehicles along both sides of the waterway where none already exists.

In the lower lengths of the river, open spaces will generally be smaller with a higher proportion of hard paving and a hybrid of natural assets, paths, car parks and some vehicle movements. These issues require careful design. In addition, land ownership and land management responsibilities will tend to be more complex in these areas. Within the Port of Melbourne, there is no actual open space corridor as public access along the river front is not feasible. Only limited access points to the river are possible.

There is an opportunity to create a shared path along the top of the valley in the upper lengths. This would provide spectacular views along with an off-road path for local commuting or journeys to school. But while access to newly-developed buildings facing the river valley may adjoin shared paths, this access must be distinctly separate. Table 7 identifies access opportunities and threats in terms of the preferred character of each river length.

Table 7: Opportunities and threats - access

| Preferred character | Conserve or create | Avoid |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Natural river Secluded river | Secluded areas Upper level trail for views across valley and local connection | Use of open space and paths for access to private development Path locations that could lead to degradation of significant vegetation and wildlife habitat |
| Suburban river River flats | Convenient pedestrian and bike access at regular intervals Upper level trail for views across valley and local connection | Use of open space and paths for access to private development |
| Urban river | Shared access (by the public and landowners) to riverside | Development that does not provide river access |

Design guideline 6

Provide for public access from surrounding areas to the waterway and open space corridor.

Access to and along the riverside open space corridor should:

- > be safe for traversing and free of any perception of threat from concealed and hidden spaces
- > be visually clear and evident
- > be wide enough to encourage people to use it without conflict between residents and other users
- > be designed to accommodate access for people with disabilities consistent with park masterplans
- > cater for different recreational experiences – shared paths but also low key pedestrian-only paths
- > provide access for river-based recreation including fishing and boating
- > avoid sensitive habitat and significant native vegetation
- > be of a width and frequency to match the degree of urban intensity in the area
- > provide good visual corridor links between the river and hinterland.

Development should provide access for management vehicles along both sides of the river. Access should be achieved as set out in Table 8. Public access to the river edge along the Footscray Wharf length may be restricted or limited.

Table 8: Access to riverside open space

| Length | Guideline | Outcome to be achieved |
|---|--|---|
| Brimbank | Access should not undermine the natural character of the river valley Some areas should be accessed by pedestrian-only paths | Protection of natural values Provision of access to secluded public open space |
| Steele Creek Maribyrnong Racecourse | Walking and bike access should be provided from the hinterland into the riverside path at least every 200 metres Some areas in the upper reaches should be accessed by pedestrian-only paths | Convenient walkable access from adjoining development to the open space corridor |
| Footscray Footscray Wharf | Vehicle, walking and bike access ways of at least 6 metres width should be provided from the surrounding hinterland to the riverside path at least every 200 metres or extending the hinterland street grid through to the river, whichever yields the more frequent access points | Convenient walkable access from the hinterland to the open space corridor and river in conjunction with good visual legibility of those access links Frequent vehicle access points to support the viability of buildings that have their front access on the river side |

Design guideline 7

Protect open space from inappropriate use for access to properties.

Access to development should be managed in accordance with Table 9.

Table 9: Access to development

| Length | Guideline | Outcome to be achieved |
|---|---|--|
| Brimbank Steele Creek Maribyrnong Racecourse | Open space areas or shared paths should not be used for vehicular access to development Some areas should be accessed by pedestrian-only paths Access ways and roads should not be constructed within the drip-line of trees to be retained | Minimising size and impact of shared path Safety of people using shared path Provision of access to secluded public open space Protection of health of vegetation |
| Footscray Footscray Wharf | Development should allow for pedestrian access from the river side of the buildings | Creation of active fronts to development facing a riverside promenade |

Design guideline 8

Ensure sufficient space is provided for a safe shared pathway where required.

Provision should be made for a shared path (for walking and cycling) where the need for a path has been identified.

Shared paths should be designed in accordance with the Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice Part 14: Bicycles (Austroads) and Melbourne Water Guidelines for Constructed Paths (2002). These guidelines include:

- > a minimum path width of 2.5 metres
- > a clearance from obstruction 0.5 metres each side of the path
- > maximum slope of 1 in 20
- > minimum inside radius of curves of 15 metres
- > location at or above the five-year flood event with river crossings generally above the 10-year flood event.

Shared paths should have good visibility to help avoid conflicts and increase perceptions of safety for users (refer to Design guideline 5).

A width greater than 2.5 metres is likely to be required in highly used areas, particularly where roller blading, cycling and walking are popular.

Note: New crossings that are below the 1 in 100 year flood level should be registered in the relevant Municipal Emergency Management Plan to ensure actions are undertaken to close the crossing during flood events.

4.4 LANDFORM

It is common for extensive cut and fill works to be undertaken near waterways. Filling is often undertaken to create level sites on sloping sites; cut and fill is required to create roads or paths. Works are often required to ensure there is no loss of floodplain storage or impact on the passage of flood flows.

There are a number of specific issues that should be addressed to ensure filling is carried out in an appropriate manner.

Design guideline 9

Protect natural landforms, geological features and heritage landscapes.

Development should preserve sites of geological or geomorphological significance, or spectacular topography.

Design guideline 10

Create a more natural and visually attractive landform.

Roads or access lanes should minimise the creation of batters with steep sides. Slopes facing the waterway should not be filled.

Earthworks should:

- > avoid unnatural landforms where possible
- > blend with adjacent soil surfaces
- > create batters less than 1 in 3
- > ensure fill does not encroach onto public land
- > provide for appropriate sediment management during construction
- > contribute to stormwater retention and infiltration.

Earthworks and works such as steps or private plantings should not extend onto park reserves.

Design guideline 11

Maintain the health and function of the waterway.

Land should not be filled where there is potential for unmanageable sediment contributions to the stream. In addition, land should not be filled where there will be loss of floodplain storage or flow capacity.

Development should take opportunities to rehabilitate the waterway where possible, avoid flooding and improve on-site water retention.

It is important that slopes and batters can be properly maintained. Where development creates new slopes, they should not be too steep to be maintained. The use of retaining walls is discouraged but where needed, they should be broken up to allow for landscaping. The walls themselves should be constructed out of bluestone sets, this being a traditional material used along the valley and in keeping with the local rock.

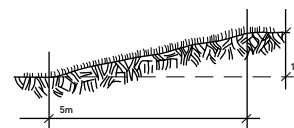


Design guideline 12

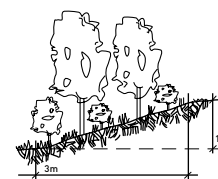
Create landform that can be easily maintained.

Retaining walls should be avoided except where erosion exceeds acceptable levels. Development should ensure fill batters are less than 1 in 5 for grassed slopes, 1 in 3 for vegetated slopes, or, if no alternative is available, are benched with benches no more than 1.2 metres high and at least 2 metres wide with a top setback of 3 metres.

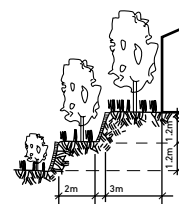
Retaining walls should be constructed out of bluestone sets.



1 in 5 grassed slope for mowing



1 in 3 slope for dense planting



Benched slope – to be used only when absolutely necessary

Figure 2: Slopes and batters



4.5 URBAN DEVELOPMENT INTERFACE

Even in cases where development is not visible from the riverside path it is important to create a good interface between urban development and riverside parkland.

Private uses backing onto riverside open space or abutting the river itself weaken and threaten all types of open space by:

- > blocking public access to the river banks
- > breaking riverside public pedestrian and bike trails
- > creating blind (insecure) edges to open space
- > presenting the lowest quality built aspect to riverside open space.

Private land uses fronting riverside open space create strengths and opportunities:

- > enabling and promoting good public movement and visual access to the river
- > allowing continuous bike and pedestrian trails along the river
- > presenting the best visual aspect of the buildings to the river
- > providing deeper building setbacks from the river precincts, which increase landscaping space and other options.

Table 10 identifies opportunities and threats in terms of preferred character for the interface between urban development and riverside open space.



Table 10: Opportunities and threats - urban development interface

| Preferred character | Conserve or create | Avoid |
|--|---|--|
| Natural river Secluded river Suburban river River flats | Low volume local traffic roads at edge of parkland | Development backing on to parkland High volume through traffic roads adjacent to parkland |
| Urban river | Active frontages to river. Pedestrian and bicycle priority with limited visitor and service vehicle access to river front | Development backing on to river High volume through traffic roads adjacent to parkland |

Design guideline 13

Ensure subdivision and lot layout provide a positive interface with the open space along the river.

Allotment layout should be designed so that development fronts onto the open space along the river corridor.

Roads should run parallel to the waterway corridor between the development and the waterway to provide continuous frontage to public open space along the waterway corridor. These roads should be designed to carry less than 300 vehicles per day.



Design guideline 14

Ensure building development provides a positive interface with the open space along the river.

Buildings should be oriented to front the open space along the waterway corridor. Where buildings cannot front the waterway, living areas should be oriented towards the waterway. Buildings should be designed to increase natural surveillance of parklands.

Site layout should provide for the integration of public and private landscape by placing semi-public areas, such as shared open space, next to the waterway corridor in preference to private open space. Connections should be provided from semi-public areas to waterway open space. Buildings should not be designed with blank walls facing open space along the waterway.

Fences should be designed in conjunction with planting to ensure planting is the dominant visible component when viewed from the waterway corridor and open space.

4.6 SITE LAYOUT AND BUILDING VISIBILITY

Managing the visibility of buildings is a critical factor in achieving preferred character. Where the aim is for buildings not to be visible, it is preferable they are screened by topography.

This ensures they can't be seen. Screening by vegetation is a second best alternative because in practice some views of a building are still likely.

In the upper, natural lengths of the river it is preferable new development be kept back from the escarpment, which means screening by topography is most applicable. In the suburban section of the river, some escarpments are well treed and the view of existing buildings from the river parklands is filtered by vegetation.

Low density development uses up potential public open space in favour of private open space and increases the area covered by visible buildings. In the Brimbank and Steele Creek lengths of the river, medium density consolidation should be encouraged where the proposal can be demonstrated to yield more public open space and improve building concealment when viewed from the valley open spaces.



Table 11 identifies opportunities and threats for site layout and building visibility along the river lengths.

Table 11: Opportunities and threats - building visibility

| Preferred character | Conserve or create | Avoid |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Natural river | Sense of remoteness from human habitation | Visible buildings |
| Secluded river | Secluded riverside landscape screened with vegetated edges to the valley | Unscreened buildings New development undermining neighbourhood character of areas along the river |
| Suburban river | Vegetated edges to the valley where this is part of the existing neighbourhood character | Buildings dominating the skyline New development undermining neighbourhood character of areas along the river |
| River flats | Buildings grouped along the valley edge | Isolated tall buildings |
| Urban river | Active frontages | Development unrelated to the river |

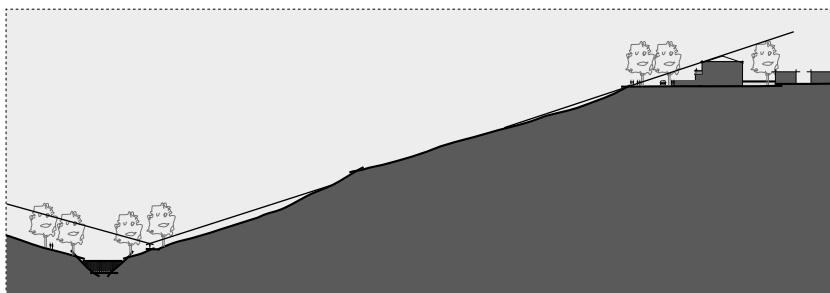


Figure 3: Development screened by topography – valley view

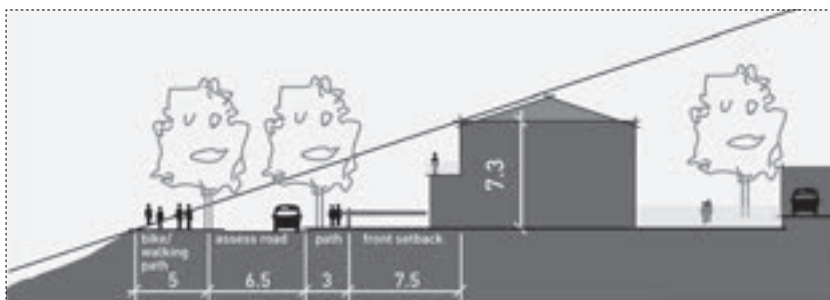


Figure 4: Development screened by topography – detail view

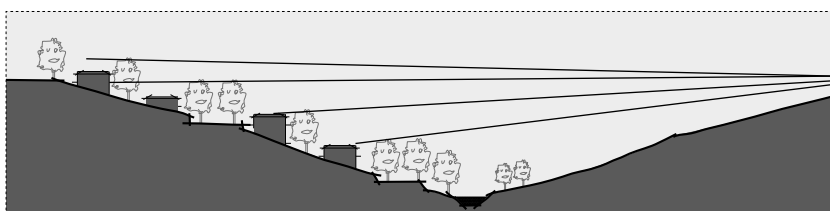


Figure 5: Screening of development

Screening by topography

In natural areas it is desirable to screen buildings by topography – this ensures buildings will not be visible and there is no need to rely on landscape planting. It also allows views from the top of the valley into and across the valley to be maintained because screen planting along the top edge of the valley is not needed. The view line constraints will vary from site to site so proposals should be verified using 3D visual modelling. However, where buildings are to be screened by topography this will generally require a setback from the top of the valley escarpment in the order of 20 to 30 metres.

This is shown in Figures 3 and 4. Note that this setback is also sufficient to allow buildings to front the valley and provide for a separate shared trail as set out in Design guideline 2.

Screening by landscape planting

Where planting is used to screen close views, it needs to be deep enough to provide screening density. A review of the screening effects of plantings along waterways suggests that a 12 metre band of planting is needed as shown in Figure 5. Where past permits have been granted for development on the slopes within the natural lengths of the river valley, screening with planting is the only option. There should be street tree planting designed to give the visual impression of a natural, treed valley slope.

Design guideline 15

Ensure views of buildings reinforce the preferred character of the river.

Building visibility from the river valley corridor should be managed to accord with the preferred character of each length. Development should maintain existing view corridors to the river parkland from roads and footpaths.

Buildings should achieve the visibility guidelines set out in Table 12.

Table 12: Building visibility outcomes to be achieved

| Length | Guideline | Outcome to be achieved |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Brimbank | Views of buildings from riverside paths should be screened by topographical features where development is closer than 400 metres. This should be tested using 3D visualisation modelling | The sense of remoteness is not undermined by buildings being visible from the river parklands |
| Steele Creek | Buildings should be screened by topography or planting when viewed within 52 metres of either bank | Maintain the sense of secluded landscape along the riverside open space |
| Maribyrnong | Buildings should be screened by vegetation where this is consistent with the existing neighbourhood character of the area Buildings should be located to minimise visibility from the river Buildings should not create dominant forms on the skyline when viewed from the river or parklands | Maintenance of the distinct neighbourhood character of different valley escarpments Urban development does not intrude into the parkland experience |
| Racecourse | Development should not create tower forms in the river flat Development should reinforce the valley edges of the floodplain | Maintenance of the large scale of the river flat |
| Footscray Footscray Wharf | Buildings should create a strong urban edge to the river, with vegetation used to frame built form and provide shade in public areas | Reinforce the urban river character, with vegetation as a softening element |

Design guideline 16

Ensure screening protects the sense of seclusion where this is a valued aspect of the preferred character.

Planted landscape areas intended to provide a complete screen of unwanted views should be at least 12 metres wide. These may be provided on public land (where landscape plantings are an appropriate use of the public land).

Landscaped private open space may be included when calculating a landscape setback. However, secluded private open space areas intended to give the occupants visual privacy should not be included.

In practice, where these areas of private open space front waterways and public open space, they are fenced off so the fences themselves need to be screened.

Development should be screened as specified in Table 13.

Table 13: Screening to be achieved

| Length | Guideline | Outcome to be achieved |
|--|--|--|
| Brimbank | Where development within the valley has been permitted, it should be completely screened from view from open space areas in the valley within 52 metres of both banks by planting in publicly owned and managed spaces. This could be tested using 3D visualisation modelling. | Buildings and roads do not compromise the sense of seclusion along the waterway corridor |
| Steele Creek | Buildings should be heavily screened from view within 52 metres of both banks, except where they have been designated as a node of activity on the river | Minimise the visual intrusion of buildings and roads along the secluded open space corridor |
| Maribyrnong Racecourse (except in identified activity nodes) | Buildings that front onto parklands should be partially screened Development adjacent to the riverside parkland that does not front onto the parkland should be completely screened from view from open space areas in the waterway corridor by using screen planting or topography | Planted park character is not undermined by intrusive built form The backs of development are not visible from the riverside parkland |
| Footscray Footscray Wharf Identified activity nodes | Development should not be completely screened from the riverside open space | An engaging active edge to the river is created |



Design guideline 17

Ensure new development provides for appropriate landscaping.

Buildings should not be constructed within the drip-line of trees which are to be retained.

Trees that form part of a continuous canopy beyond the property subject to development should be retained, with new trees to be planted where they add to the continuous canopy.

Site layout should allow creation of a continuous band of planted landscape along contours.

Design guideline 18

Minimise the impact of garages, carparks and driveways on steep sites.

Car parks should be integrated with the landscape and provide space for significant tree planting. Garages and driveways should be designed and located as specified in Table 14.

On steep sites facing the river, access driveways to car parks and garages can be a dominant feature. Locating the garage at the front of the lot set into the slope of the hill minimises visual impact and makes access both easier and safer.

Table 14: Location of garages

| Location | Guideline | Outcome to be achieved |
|--|---|--|
| Sites where the access driveway would have a gradient of greater than 1 in 3 | Garages should be located at the property frontage and set into the ground Driveways should be designed and driveway material chosen to minimise visual impact | The visual impact of driveways is minimised |
| Sites where the access driveway would have a gradient of 1 in 3 or less | Garages and carports should be located away from the river | The loss of garden space and visual impact of driveways and garages is minimised |

4.7 BUILDING DESIGN

This section deals with building design and also includes guidance on building height. While the previous section dealt with site layout and building visibility, in many cases the height of a building will be determined by the need to manage its visibility.

The steep slopes of the Maribyrnong River Valley can create dominant or imposing building forms that undermine the character of the valley parklands. Part of the interest of the suburban length of the river is the varying characters of different escarpments. It is important that the distinct characteristics of these individual escarpments are not undermined by development that is out of keeping with the character of the surrounding streets.

While buildings do not always need to be screened from the river, dominating forms should be avoided. Keeping building height to below tree canopy height allows for trees to take a prominent visual role where this is part of the preferred character of the location.

In some areas, the valley slopes will be of a 'built' character and landscaping will be subservient to built form. In these areas where landscape screening is limited, setting a maximum height for individual buildings ensures that no building has excessive visual bulk. In areas of the urban river length, development should be consistent with an urban pedestrian scale along the waterfront open spaces.

A setback ratio of 3:5 taken from eye height (1.6 metres) at the top of the bank will ensure heights are moderated in relation to the riverside open space width (see Figure 6).

Managing building materials and colours is an important issue. Colours and materials should be chosen to respect the preferred character of the river length and a particular area of open space. Where buildings are intended to be hidden or partially screened, brightly coloured surfaces and reflective materials can make an otherwise unobtrusive building highly intrusive.

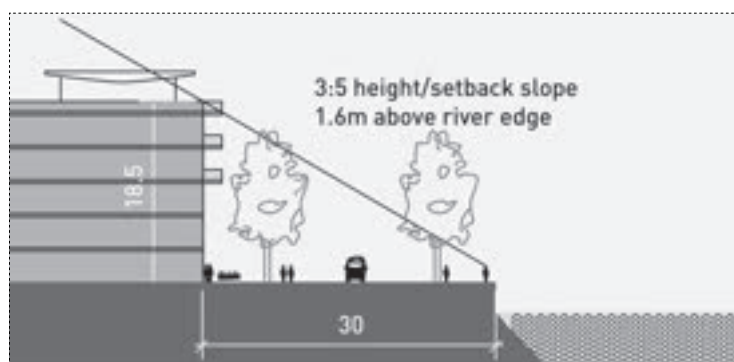


Figure 6: Managing the 'urban' river – Footscray/Footscray Wharf length

Design guideline 19

Ensure new built form helps achieve the preferred character for each length of the river.

Monolithic building forms and sheer multiple storey elevations without articulation should be avoided. Buildings should respect the built form character of surrounding development.

Except in accordance with a masterplan for an activity node, development should not exceed the heights set out in Table 15.



Table 15: Height outcomes to be achieved

| Length | Guideline | Outcome to be achieved |
|--------------|---|---|
| Brimbank | Buildings should not exceed 9 metres in height | Buildings appear below the dominant tree canopy of mature trees (refer Table 12 on visibility) |
| Steele Creek | Buildings should not exceed 9 metres in height unless otherwise specified in a plan | Buildings appear below the dominant tree canopy of mature trees (refer Table 12 on visibility) |
| Maribyrnong | Buildings should not exceed 9 metres in height except in a master planned activity node | Individual buildings should not be distinguishable Individual buildings should not intrude into the skyline |
| Racecourse | Buildings should not exceed 3 storeys at river front edge | A high level of activity and use along the river while maintaining a pedestrian scale along the river's edge Development that relates to the scale of the adjoining area |
| Footscray | Buildings should be set back from the top of the river bank: > At least the distance specified in guideline 2 – Footscray length, or > 0.5 metre for every 0.3 metre of building height over 1.6 metres above the level of the top of the riverbank Buildings should not exceed height specified in adopted height studies or structure plans for specific precincts | A high level of activity and use along the river while maintaining a pedestrian scale along the river's edge Development that relates to the scale of the adjoining area |

Design guideline 20

Ensure the landscaped character of escarpments is maintained where this is a part of the preferred character of the valley or neighbourhood.

Development should achieve the landscape areas set out in Table 16.

Table 16: Landscape area outcomes to be achieved

| Length | Guideline | Outcome to be achieved |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Brimbank Steele Creek | Space should be provided for the planting of one large tree for every 200 square metres of overall site area Fifty percent of unbuilt space should be water permeable and able to support vegetation | Escarpments maintain their treed landscape character |

Design guideline 21

Ensure materials and design details respond to the natural setting of the river.

Parts of buildings and roofs visible from waterways and open space should use colours and materials as specified in Table 17.

Table 17: Colours and materials

| Location | Guideline | Outcome to be achieved |
|--|---|--|
| Brimbank Steele Creek Maribyrnong (except in designated activity nodes) | Colours should be muted blue-greens, greens, greys and browns Buildings should not include reflective materials, illuminated elements, bright colours or signage | Colours that blend in with the landscape Materials that blend in with the landscape |

4.8 INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGN

Design guideline 22

Ensure infrastructure along or near the river is sympathetic to the river valley landscape.

Electric power lines and telephone lines visible from the waterway open space should be placed underground except in the Port of Melbourne and other industrial areas in the south.

Lights should be baffled to avoid light spill to waterway open space areas.

Bridges should provide for the convenient, safe and attractive continuation of the riverside path.

Bridges and other public infrastructure should be designed to harmonise with the preferred character of the river length and specific locality.

Boating infrastructure consistent with Parks Victoria's *Water and Land Access Plan* and preferably at activity nodes, should be provided. Boating infrastructure includes:

- > mooring and landing facilities for river transport along the river banks
- > launch and retrieval facilities for small craft (rowing boats, canoes and kayaks, and speed boats where appropriate).

New boating and fishing infrastructure on public land should be designed and sited to:

- > cater for multiple users rather than single clubs or schools
- > ensure safe launch and retrieval (e.g. in relation to river currents) and pedestrian safety
- > not preclude public access along the river banks
- > avoid conflicts between boat users, pedestrians and cyclists
- > allow for service facilities where needed (e.g. pump-out, wash-down).

Jetties, boat ramps and mooring facilities, whether on public or private land, should be designed and sited to:

- > avoid the removal of indigenous vegetation
- > protect river banks and aquatic ecosystems
- > respect the natural landscape character of the river environs
- > minimise the need for river dredging to maintain sufficient water depth
- > enhance the enjoyment of all users of the river and river corridor.

Outfall drain headwalls should face downstream, be lined with rounded, weathered basalt rock and be constructed and vegetated where possible to disguise the pipe outlet.



5 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

5.1 Definitions

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Batter | A term used to describe a wall or bank with a receding upward slope on its outer face. The batter slope is usually designed to be at an angle that ensures the stability of the bank. |
| Masterplan | A land-use vision of how an area will be developed. It generally applies to areas owned or controlled by one agency or body (e.g. an area of public open space). A masterplan gives comprehensive guidance for future development and use of public and private land on a site or in a precinct. It defines specific physical design proposals. |
| Node of activity | Concentrations of facilities which attract people to the riverside for recreation. These may include commercial facilities such as cafes and picnic areas, boat launching or landing facilities. They may encompass adjoining private land as well as public land. A node of activity should not be confused with an urban activity centre as defined in <i>Melbourne 2030</i> , which is a large scale commercial/retail centre not specifically focused on recreational activity along a waterway. Nodes of activity can be small in scale. |
| Shared path/trail | A path shared by pedestrians and cyclists. |
| Structure plan | Similar to an urban design framework but generally applies to a larger area such as an activity centre. A structure plan is a framework for the integrated development of an area. Within this framework, design plans such as masterplans are made for the development of specific sites and precincts. Structure plans are a key tool of <i>Melbourne 2030</i> for the planning of activity centres. |
| Urban Design Framework (UDF) | A strategic planning tool that sets out an integrated design vision for the desired future development of urban places. It combines the direction-setting and coordination aspects of strategic planning with the detailed and practical design process of a masterplan, in three dimensions. |
| Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) | Indicates the long-term limits to urban expansion, separating urban and non-urban (Green Wedge) areas. The Urban Growth Boundary is included in planning schemes and can only be changed with approval of both Houses of Parliament. |

5.2 Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------|--|
| AAV | Aboriginal Affairs Victoria |
| DDO | Design and Development Overlay |
| DOT | Department of Transport |
| DPCD | Department of Planning and Community Development |
| DPO | Development Plan Overlay |
| DSE | Department of Sustainability and Environment |
| DSM | Defence Site Maribyrnong |
| EPA | Environment Protection Authority Victoria |
| ESO | Environmental Significance Overlay |
| F0 | Flood Overlay |
| IPO | Incorporated Plan Overlay |
| LSIO | Land Subject to Inundation Overlay |
| MMBW | Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSS | Municipal Strategic Statement |
| PAO | Public Acquisitions Overlay |
| PoMC | Port of Melbourne Corporation |
| RVE | River Valley Estate |
| SEPP | State Environment Protection Policy |
| SLO | Significant Landscape Overlay |
| SPPF | State Planning Policy Framework |

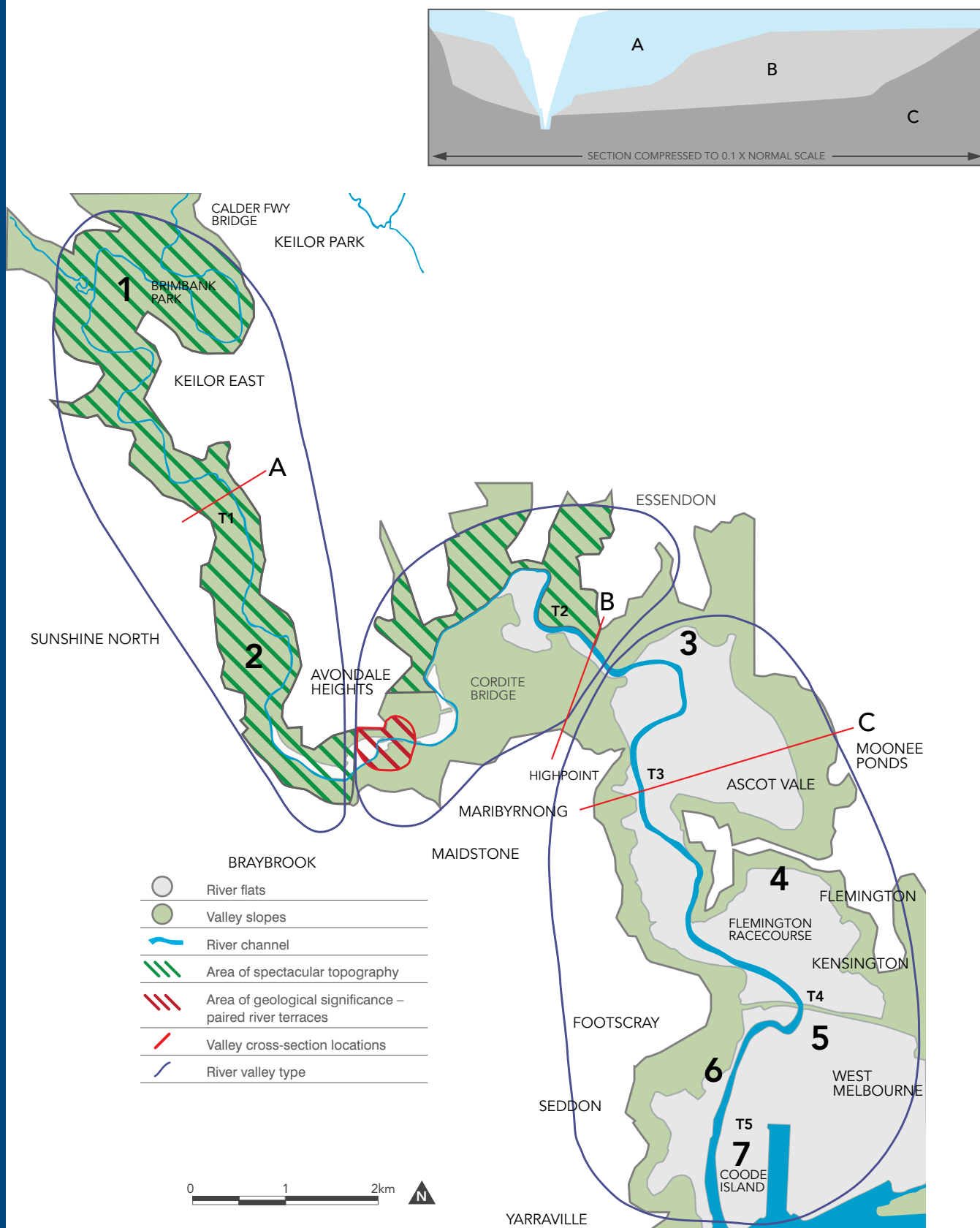
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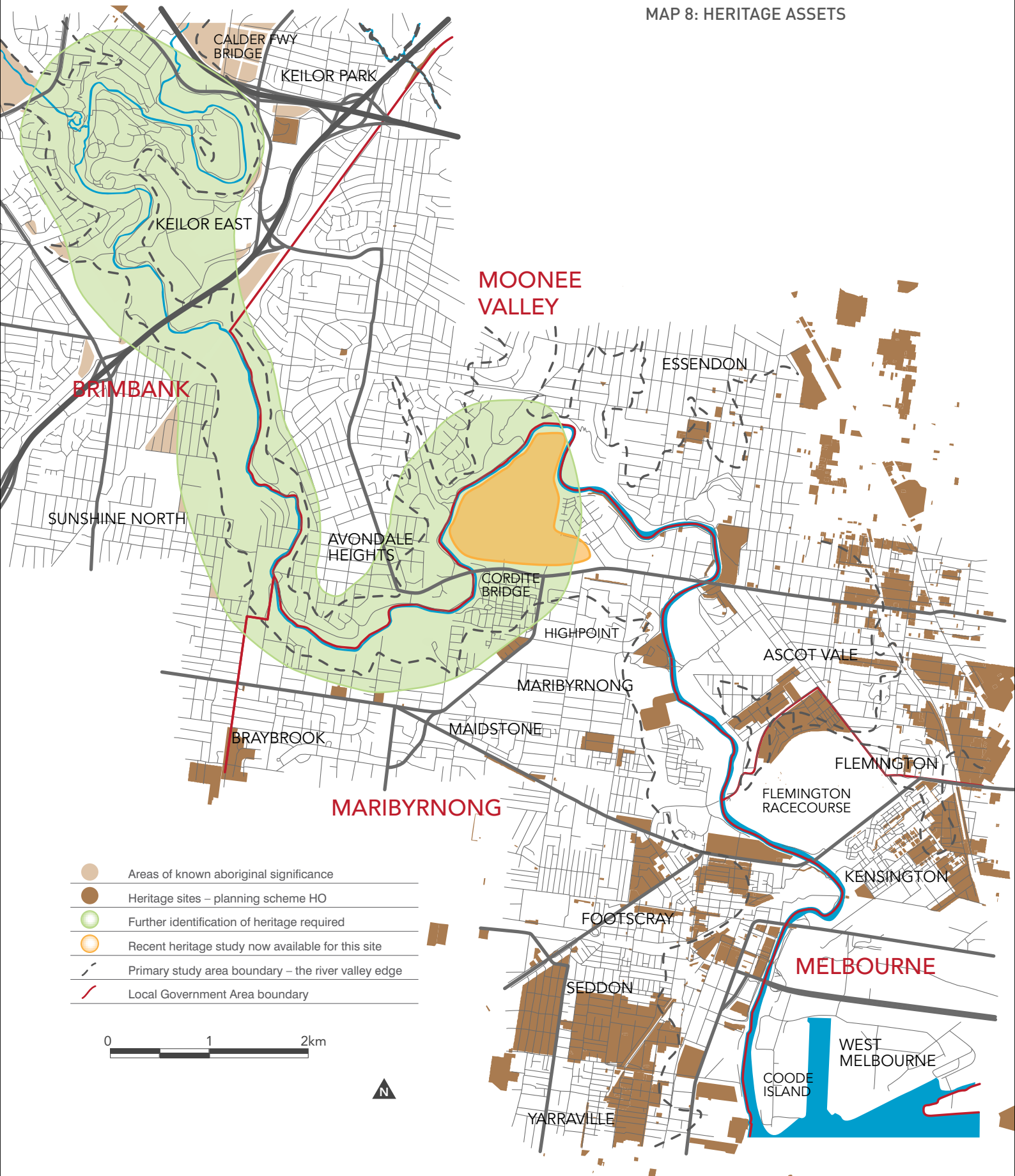
7 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A RELEVANT MAPS OF THE MARIBYRNONG RIVER

MAP 7: TOPOGRAPHY AND VALLEY CROSS SECTION



MAP 8: HERITAGE ASSETS

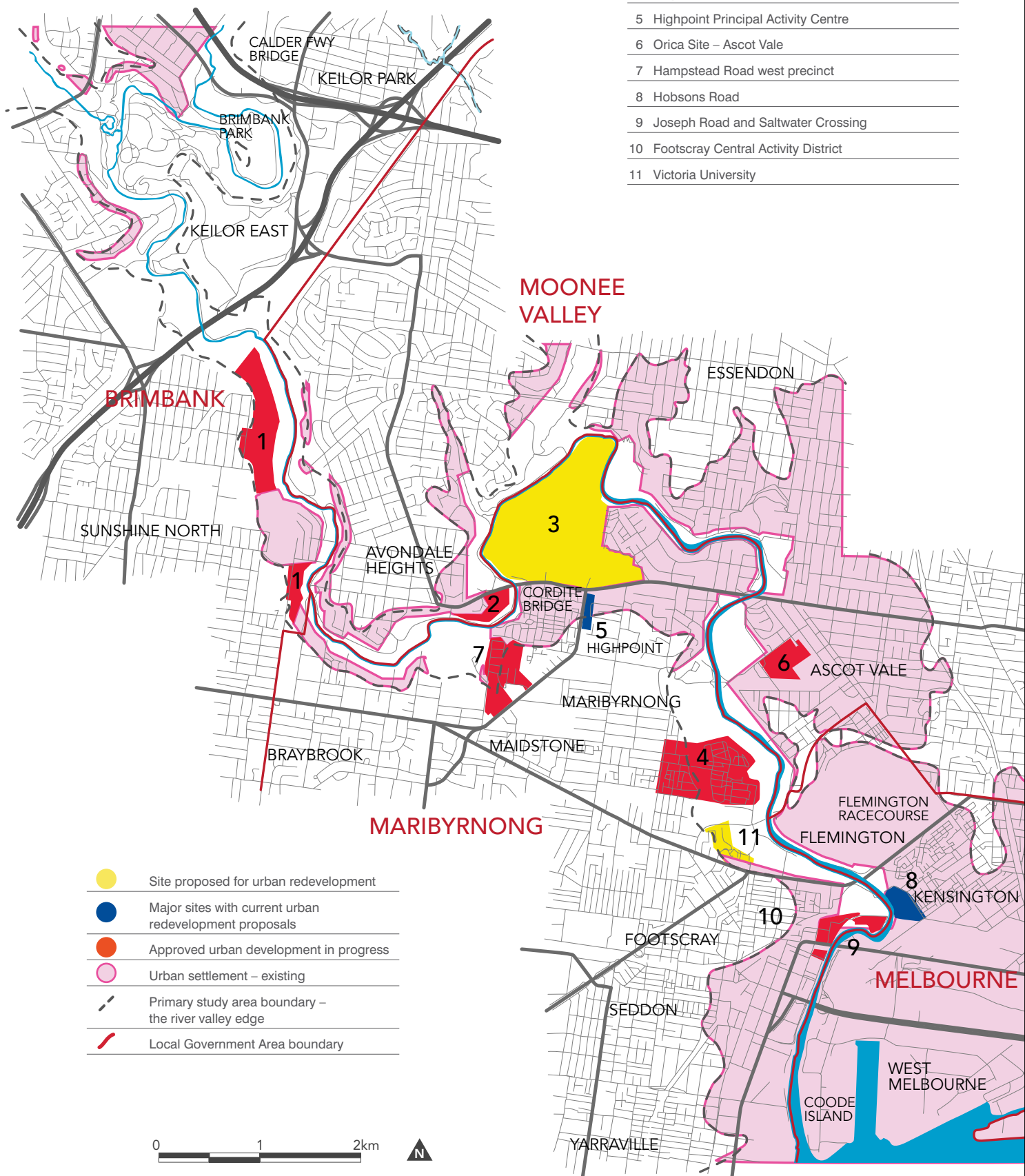


APPENDIX A RELEVANT MAPS OF THE MARIBYRNONG RIVER (CONTINUED)

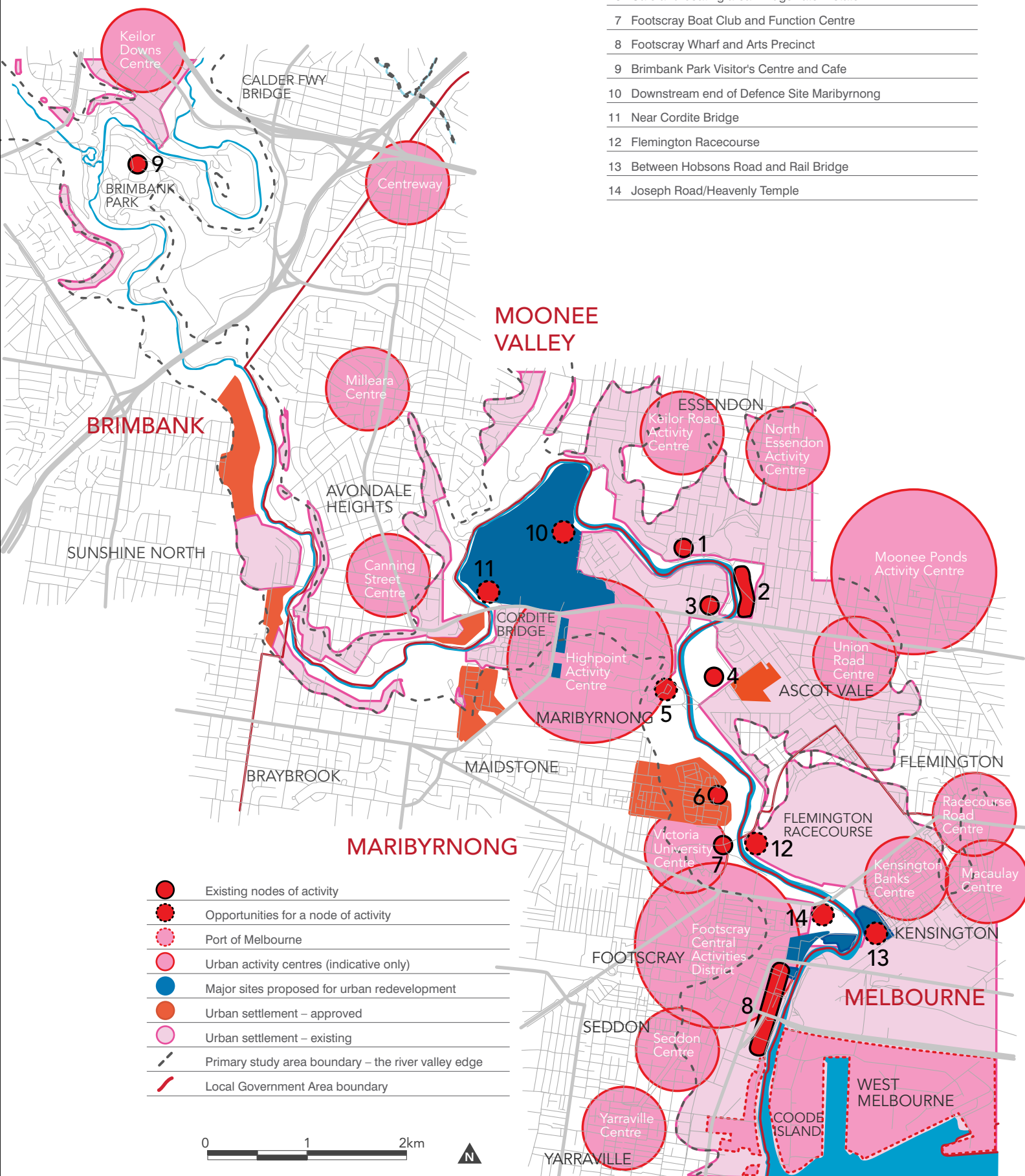
MAP 9: URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Development Sites

- 1 River Valley Estate – remaining stages
- 2 Land behind Larwood Close
- 3 Defence Site Maribyrnong
- 4 Edgewater Estate
- 5 Highpoint Principal Activity Centre
- 6 Orica Site – Ascot Vale
- 7 Hampstead Road west precinct
- 8 Hobsons Road
- 9 Joseph Road and Saltwater Crossing
- 10 Footscray Central Activity District
- 11 Victoria University

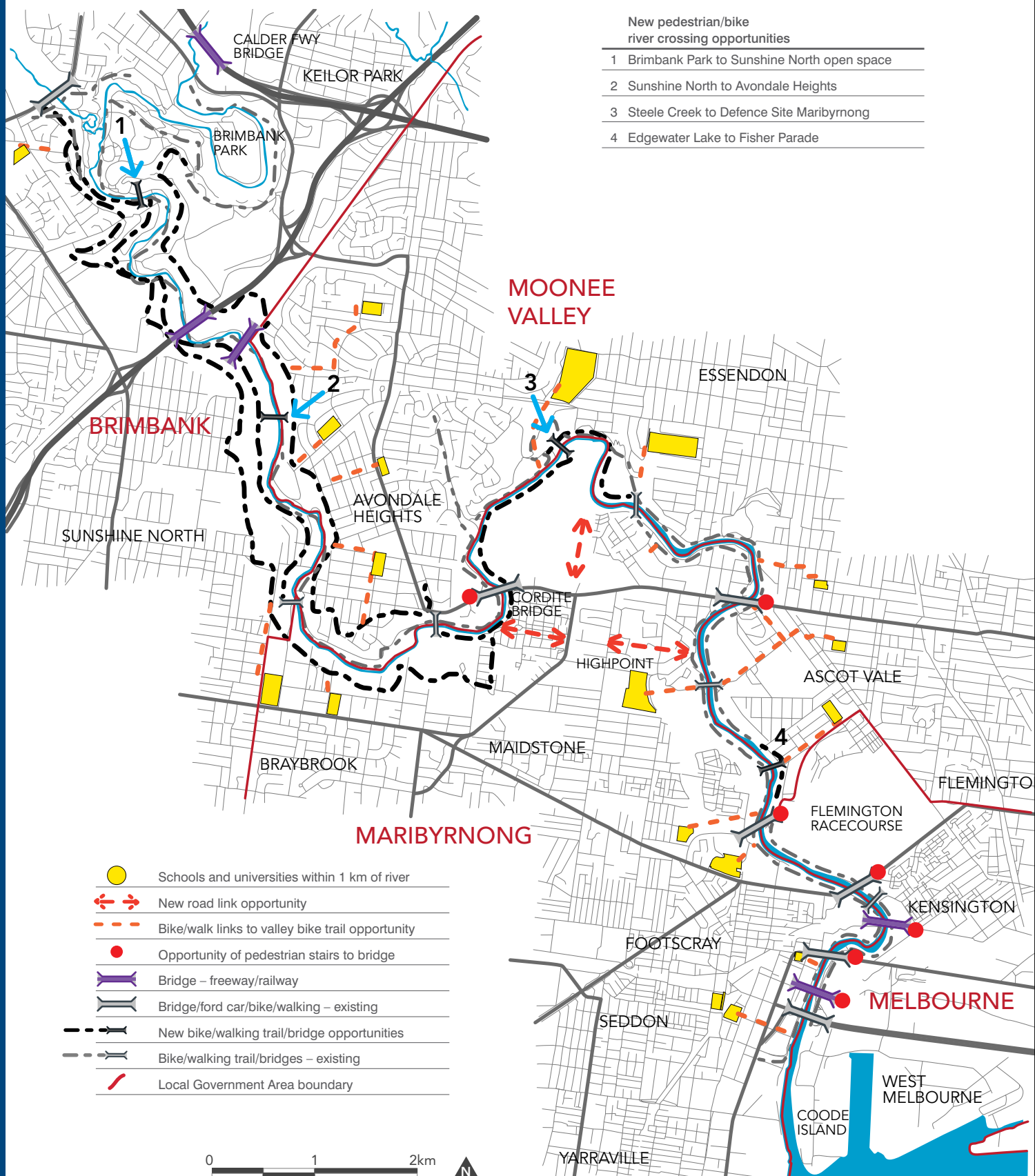


MAP 10: NODES OF ACTIVITY



APPENDIX A RELEVANT MAPS OF THE MARIBYRNONG RIVER (CONTINUED)

MAP 11: TRAIL NETWORK



MAP 12: FLOODING





APPENDIX B

CONSULTATION, VIEWS AND VALUES

The *Maribyrnong River Valley Design Guidelines* were originally developed following two workshops held in May 2004, which identified community views and values about the Maribyrnong River Valley.

Participants attended the workshops in response to newspaper advertisements. The consultation sessions took the form of facilitated discussions around questions posed on a series of photographic images. These images were chosen to illustrate a range of locations and development impacts along the river. Images from other rivers or waterways also helped facilitate discussion.

Below is a summary of the feedback from these workshops:

A landscape changing for the better

The river is generally seen to be improving – a number of positive changes were reported. However, there were concerns that despite these positive changes there were still problems.

New housing development was identified as a threat, mainly due to the potential visual impact and associated loss of vegetation.

A connection with nature

Keeping a sense of remoteness in some parts of the river was seen as a good idea by some participants:

There are some parts of the river where there shouldn't be paths... there needs to be some areas that are hard to get to, because if you make it too easy to get to you will attract vandals, you'll attract idiots.

People valued the wildlife associated with the river. There was support for the creation of wetlands but a concern about its management.

A connection with the past

The river has a rich history and all participants thought preserving and explaining history was important. Many participants were happy to share their local knowledge. The potential for increased tourism based around heritage assets was raised in both sessions.

Landscape

Most participants felt the landscape along the river should be indigenous but that exotic planting was appropriate where there was a clear justification: heritage, bank stabilisation, and the need for shade. Shade was raised as an issue by a number of participants.

On really hot days you can walk along there and just boil. There is no shade whatsoever along there. There could be more trees... more shade.

Views of the river itself are also highly valued and shading should not be at the expense of river views.

Public space

There was a concern about private access right up to the river and a general belief this should be returned to public ownership when properties were sold.

There were mixed views about the benefit of roads running parallel to the river. While the benefits of roads that give people a chance to enjoy the river were recognised, the need to maintain a quiet and peaceful atmosphere was more highly valued.

The issue of commercial development close to the bank was explored. There was general support for this type of activity in limited places provided it focussed on the river and was generally accessible.

It's another way to enjoy the river... a community and social gathering place.

It's nice to have somewhere you can go that is close to the river with the view.

Development

While preserving the natural values of the river was most important to participants, where industrial development had historically been close to the river participants were not opposed to development close to the river.

Concern was expressed that new development was removing vegetation from the valley.

Participants expressed mixed views about development in the river valley. Some participants saw development as an intrusion.

You've been riding through quite a picturesque [setting] and suddenly you're confronted with a great block of houses and it intrudes on the experience that you have been having.

Other participants welcomed some development.

Personally I love it ... but I wouldn't want too much of it I think because of where it is on a hill and because they are white, and the way it is set out. But to have too much of it on the valley sides would not be attractive.

Certainly no-one advocated for development where there wasn't any at the moment, but not all visible development was considered inappropriate. There was some preference for homogeneity in built form.

There were generally negative views expressed about modern architecture. While taller structures next to the river (certainly on the lower lengths) were not dismissed by participants, there was a concern that such structures fitted some appropriate context – physical or heritage.

Heritage

Participants valued heritage places along the river.

Crossings and other infrastructure

It was generally accepted by participants that there was a need for more pedestrian crossings over the river but little support for new road crossings.

Participants also felt there was a need for better facilities and infrastructure such as seats, toilets, and drinking fountains for walkers and cyclists.

Submissions process

The Minister for Planning released the original consultant report *Maribyrnong River Valley Vision and Design Guidelines*, prepared by IUM and David Mayes Urban Design, on 19 April 2006.

The six week period of public consultation that followed included an information session and public submissions process. A total of 44 submissions were received from members of the public, community groups, private businesses and government agencies.

Copies of all submissions were provided to members of the Project Steering Committee: the Department of Planning and Community Development [formerly Department of Sustainability and Environment], Melbourne, Maribyrnong, Brimbank, Moonee Valley and Hume City Councils, Parks Victoria and Melbourne Water.

The five councils then formally considered the report, together with the submissions, and provided their responses to the Department of Planning and Community Development in July and August 2006.

Summary of issues raised in submissions

Policies, design objectives and guidelines

Most submissions expressed support for the general thrust of the policies, design objectives and guidelines. There was a general desire to prevent further development within the valley including the escarpment, particularly in the upper reaches above Solomon's Ford.

While some submissions supported greater clarity and specific performance standards, others noted the need for flexibility to cater for particular circumstances. Some design objectives and guidelines were amended based on feedback received.

Public access to the river and land ownership

There was general support for increasing and enhancing public open space along the valley, particularly along the Brimbank escarpment north of the current River Valley Estate development, around Brimbank Park and creating an Upper Maribyrnong Linear Park to link with the Organ Pipes National Park.

The original consultant report recommended investigating and acquiring river front land and/or construction of a pontoon near Woods Street in Ascot Vale to provide continuous public access along this river bank. Residents of Woods Street strongly opposed this proposal on a range of grounds and it has since been discounted as a viable option.

Vegetation, river health and flooding

All submissions referring to vegetation and river health supported the report's emphasis on indigenous plantings and the need to protect and enhance habitat – aquatic, riparian and terrestrial.

Issues raised included the noticeable reduction in pollution and the increase in fish populations in the last decade, the importance of regular water quality monitoring, the potential impacts of snag removal on fish breeding, the importance of water sensitive urban design in new developments, the need to prevent sediment runoff and other discharges from building sites and road works, and the need to treat eroded river banks.

A few submissions opposed further residential, commercial or industrial development on the floodplain and further alterations to the floodplain profile. Melbourne Water will continue to work with developers and actively seek opportunities to improve levels of flood protection.

Public infrastructure

A linked trail network, including access to surrounding areas and major attractions along or near the river valley, was supported by most submissions. Many submissions included ideas or comments about missing links in trails, suggested improvements to bridge crossings as well as new crossings.

River Valley Estate

Submissions from River Valley Estate Pty Ltd and associated consultants referred to the planning process, consultation and decision-making that has occurred over many years, and the fact that 40 per cent of the site is set aside as open space which is to be landscaped and maintained well beyond establishment.

It was also pointed out the land was previously used for quarrying, soil extraction and other industry and there is a need for a return on the investment in rehabilitating this degraded site.

Submissions from residents and community groups expressed concern about the development, suggesting it had destroyed the natural character of this part of the valley, which is seen as a peaceful retreat. Particular impacts mentioned were the loss of vegetation and wildlife, and the impact of construction on water quality and litter.

Defence Site Maribyrnong

A number of submissions stressed the significance of this site and the opportunity to set aside a large area as parkland. The vision and guidelines in this report are intended to assist more detailed planning and encourage an integrated approach to redevelopment of this site.

Footscray Wharf and the Port

Several submissions from individuals and community groups called for improved public access to the river for fishing, mooring and other activities. When the original consultant report was released, there was contention about the future of the Footscray Wharf.

In late 2006, the Port of Melbourne Corporation and Maribyrnong City Council signed an MoU which resolved the major issues of contention.

River-based recreational activities

Several submissions from anglers suggested the report should give more emphasis to recreational angling. There are a number of angling clubs close to the river and access for angling is generally good but several suggestions for improvement were made.

Facilities for launching or beaching of canoes and kayaks at selected points were supported. Parks Victoria's *Water and Land Access Plan* deals with the location of fishing, boating and related facilities in more detail.

River health

EPA Victoria drew attention to studies on fish and eel contamination, and a statutory environmental audit of risk to the lower Maribyrnong from industrial processes and activities.

Governance

Many submissions expressed strong support for the State Government leading implementation and for ongoing coordination between state and local government agencies through a coordination committee. There was also strong support for a review and protection of heritage sites, including Indigenous history.

APPENDIX C

BROAD OBJECTIVES TABLE

| Broad objectives | Principles/strategies |
|--|---|
| To improve streamside and aquatic habitat | <p>Continue programs to identify and remove fish barriers and examine opportunities to re-introduce large woody debris outside major boating channels.</p> <p>Use vegetation to provide shade and food sources for in-stream fauna.</p> <p>Ensure new buildings or structures do not overshadow the river.</p> |
| To improve the bed and banks of the river | <p>Prevent any commercial and recreational activities, and associated infrastructure, alongside or on the river, or in its connected catchment, which can be shown to be detrimental to river health.</p> <p>Maintain and enforce the 5 knot speed limit and allow power boats only downstream of Canning Street, to minimise damage to the river banks and aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>Undertake waterway rehabilitation works as identified in documents such as the Regional River Health Strategy and Melbourne Water's Maribyrnong River Waterway Management Activity Plan.</p> |
| To improve water quality and management to meet State Environmental Protection Policy objectives | <p>Continue to implement Council Stormwater Management Plans to achieve targeted and efficient litter trapping near, and at source, and address other priority actions to improve water quality.</p> <p>Continue to develop and disseminate information to the building industry on best practice site management during construction, and ensure effective policing of local laws.</p> <p>Pursue opportunities associated with new development to undertake waterway rehabilitation works.</p> |
| To reduce polluted or sediment laden run-off into the river | <p>Ensure new developments address stormwater retention and treatment such that impacts on river health are minimised and stormwater connections can be limited.</p> |
| To establish and manage environmental flows | <p>Maintain and protect minimum environmental flows according to the Bulk Entitlement Order for the Maribyrnong River, allowing no new entitlements to extract water except as allowed under the bulk entitlement.</p> |

| Broad objectives | Principles/strategies |
|--|--|
| To maintain natural flood storage capacity and recognise existing risks | Ensure new development recognises flood risk and management and maintains hydraulic integrity of floodplain. |
| To reduce risks associated with contaminated sites | Ensure removal or containment of contamination from industrial or other sites at the time of land use change. |
| To continue to provide a diversity of recreational opportunities, in a safe and sustainable manner | Manage public areas (including the river) and adjoining private uses to ensure that intended recreational experiences can be sustained and enhanced and that conflicts between different activities and land uses are resolved and minimised. |
| To ensure significant areas free from commercial and intensive recreational activity are preserved within the valley | Provide for low key informal activities, relaxation, adventure and sense of remoteness and solitude away from key traffic routes and other activities which generate noise. |
| To consolidate intensive recreation and tourism development in discrete locations, i.e. activity nodes | <p>Allow commercial or restricted uses on public open space within the valley only if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are integral to people's use and appreciation of the surrounding public land, and are accessible to a broad cross-section of the community • do not detract from the primary recreational and scenic experiences intended for the site as a whole • do not detract from the protection of natural systems or cultural heritage. <p>Support existing and new cultural festivals and events consistent with agreed objectives and criteria for event approvals.</p> <p>Facilitate low key tourist activity based on natural and cultural heritage – including appreciation of industrial and military history and the natural environment.</p> |

APPENDIX C

BROAD OBJECTIVES TABLE (continued)

| Broad objectives | Principles/strategies |
|--|--|
| To support and promote sustainable water-based activities | <p>Improve the standard and range of public boating infrastructure, including berths, launching and fishing facilities.</p> <p>Manage the demand for recreational boating and limit the development of related infrastructure to the extent necessary to protect river health, intended visitor experiences along the valley, and human safety.</p> <p>Ensure new boating infrastructure on public land is accessible to the wider community rather than particular groups.</p> |
| To ensure that the river, port land and infrastructure downstream of Footscray Road is available to accommodate future growth in port and other water-based activity | <p>Plan for the future development of the working port (including chemical storage facilities) and surrounding areas, in a way that recognises port needs as well as community interests such as local amenity, safety, river health, recreation, tourism, and heritage.</p> <p>Ensure safe access for shipping.</p> |
| To protect and improve indigenous vegetation and biodiversity | <p>Protect all sites of botanical and zoological significance.</p> <p>Protect remnant indigenous vegetation wherever possible in order to provide habitat for local fauna and enhance the valley as a wildlife corridor.</p> <p>Ensure planning outcomes are consistent with the Native Vegetation Management Framework which requires a net gain in native vegetation.</p> <p>Ensure open space areas along the river corridor are managed and revegetated in a manner complementary to the stream environment and that opportunities for enhancing that environment are preserved.</p> <p>Ensure amenable plantings of non-invasive and non-noxious species are used on private land, to minimise potential spread to river banks.</p> |
| To control and remove weeds along the valley corridor | <p>Remove pest plants and undertake revegetation in degraded riparian areas using indigenous species.</p> |

| Broad objectives | Principles/strategies |
|---|--|
| To protect and enhance the visual integrity of the river valley's landscape character | <p>Ensure new development acknowledges that built form ranges from being a dominant and integral part of the public environment in the lower reaches to having minimal visual intrusion in the upper reaches.</p> <p>Provide visual links to nearby activity centres and other open space systems. Protect and re-establish indigenous vegetation in order to create naturalistic landscapes, screen buildings and roads, and provide amenity, including shade, for visitors.</p> <p>Use trees to define views from road crossings and other exterior vantage points and to frame natural settings, grasslands and long views characteristic of much of the river environment.</p> <p>Protect significant trees – both indigenous and exotic – from damage or destruction. Ensure park infrastructure and landscaping reflect landscape design guidelines for a particular site.</p> <p>Progressively remove, modify or screen infrastructure which is inconsistent with the vision and objectives.</p> <p>Ensure development involves the creation of visually attractive and naturalistic landforms.</p> <p>Minimise the loss of vegetation on surrounding private land.</p> |
| To conserve plantings with heritage significance | Conserve sites of landscape heritage significance. |
| To protect and re-establish naturalistic land forms where practical | <p>Protect all sites of geological and geomorphological significance or interesting topography.</p> <p>Prohibit further extractive industry within the valley, phase out existing operations, and rehabilitate degraded areas.</p> |
| To ensure river structures are sympathetic to the river valley | Develop guidelines for different river structures such as bridges, wharves, pontoons and landings, riverside establishments, steps and terraces. |

APPENDIX C

BROAD OBJECTIVES TABLE (continued)

| Broad objectives | Principles/strategies |
|---|---|
| To ensure new built form is sympathetic to the river valley | <p>Ensure any new housing or mixed use development is consistent with the protection of natural and cultural assets and a continuous open space corridor adjoining the river.</p> <p>Ensure new buildings do not overshadow significant areas of open space or trails. Ensure activity centre structure planning considers visual impacts of any buildings on views from within the valley, and requires design features (eg colours, massing) to ensure any tall buildings are appropriate in the context of the valley landscape.</p> <p>Ensure that new subdivisions adjoining the valley give priority to protecting landscape quality, scale and the overall river corridor environment.</p> <p>Ensure new development is consistent with best practice in terms of water sensitive urban design (especially the use of rainwater tanks for stormwater retention), energy efficient subdivision and building design, waste minimisation and integrated transport planning.</p> |
| To protect and enhance the preferred character of different lengths of the river valley | <p>Ensure the integration of new residential and other developments with the developing river character.</p> <p>Maintain non-indigenous vegetation only where relevant to sites of cultural heritage value.</p> |
| To optimise public access to the river for people of all abilities, within the constraints of ecological integrity and river health | <p>Provide links to and between surrounding residential or mixed use areas, activity centres, educational centres, public transport and other open spaces using paths, bridges, river-based transport and view corridors.</p> <p>Improve public accessibility in terms of public realm design improvements, road and path quality, signage, public amenities and security, and public berthing and fishing infrastructure.</p> <p>Create opportunities for access to the river for boating, swimming, fishing and appreciation of riverside settings. Encourage improved public transport provision to key sites designed for intensive recreational or tourist use.</p> |

| Broad objectives | Principles/strategies |
|---|---|
| To provide continuous public open space along both sides of the river as far as practicable | <p>Ensure any public land immediately adjoining the river is not sold or alienated for uses that may prevent public access.</p> <p>Direct priority for any further public acquisition or transfer to land immediately adjacent to the river and to land with high natural or cultural heritage value.</p> <p>Prevent any loss of existing public open space within the valley unless replaced with land of equivalent size and value within the same section of the valley.</p> |
| To provide an integrated trail network with appropriate support facilities and signage | <p>Complete pedestrian and bicycle links along the valley and to other metropolitan trails, including Stony Creek, Yarra River, Port Phillip Bay, Steele Creek.</p> <p>Promote the establishment of strategically located new river and road crossings for pedestrians and cyclists.</p> |
| To identify and maintain records of heritage assets along the river valley | <p>Review and document heritage assets (Indigenous and post-European) and develop programs to ensure their protection and interpretation.</p> |
| To conserve sites and features of identified Aboriginal heritage value | <p>Protect all known sites of Indigenous (Aboriginal) heritage significance (including archaeological sites) in consultation with local Indigenous communities.</p> <p>Promote the link between protecting river health and Indigenous heritage, reflecting the spiritual connection of Aboriginal people to rivers and their traditional way of life.</p> <p>Promote Indigenous cultural values and activities as a way of educating the wider community.</p> |
| To conserve sites and features of identified industrial and other post-contact heritage value | <p>Recognise and interpret industrial heritage and redevelop disused industrial buildings and premises to contemporary uses.</p> <p>Protect sites of post-contact heritage significance (including archaeological sites) in consultation with relevant community organisations.</p> |

APPENDIX C

BROAD OBJECTIVES TABLE (continued)

| Broad objectives | Principles/strategies |
|---|--|
| To improve existing levels of cooperation to achieve effective and efficient management | <p>Establish and maintain administrative structures and processes to coordinate the planning and management of the river valley by State and local government organisations.</p> <p>Develop partnerships between State and local government, community groups and adjoining landowners to achieve common objectives.</p> |
| To involve the community in river valley management | <p>Facilitate community engagement in planning and management decision-making and activities affecting the river valley.</p> <p>Stimulate public interest and enhance knowledge through information dissemination, interpretation and educational programs.</p> <p>Educate and involve the community to promote stewardship of the river.</p> |
| To inspire and facilitate action to improve the valley and river | <p>Raise private sector awareness of opportunities for sustainable and compatible development adjoining the public land within the valley.</p> <p>Inspire long term commitment from governments and the community through successful implementation and leading by example.</p> |
| To ensure planning provisions reflect agreed policy, objectives and guidelines. | <p>Update council planning schemes in a coordinated fashion, including MSSs and overlay schedules to reflect the policies, objectives and guidelines in this report.</p> <p>Ensure Green Wedge Management and Implementation Plans reflect the policies and objectives in this report, as relevant to the non-urban portion of the Maribyrnong valley.</p> |



APPENDIX D

POSSIBLE PLANNING PERMIT CONDITIONS

The following planning permit conditions should be considered for use by individual councils.

Site layout

- A** Material or vehicles must not be stored on open land adjacent to the waterway.
- B** No fill is to be placed on council land or drainage reserves.

External materials

- C** The external material, colour and finish shown on the endorsed plans must not be altered without the written consent of the responsible authority.

Fencing prior to construction

- D** Sites must be fenced and other measures taken prior to the commencement of earthworks to ensure fill is appropriately tapered and managed within the land and to prevent fill from encroaching onto public land.

Emergency management

- E** New crossings that are below the 1 in 100 year flood level should be registered in the relevant Municipal Emergency Management Plan to ensure actions are undertaken to close any crossings in flood events.

Landscape development

For revegetation works on public land:

- F** Landscaping works must emphasise the use of occasional over-storey species, patches of shrubs and a dominant grassy-sedge understorey within the floodplain, reflecting the former grassy woodland character.

For all landscaping works:

- G** Before the use/occupation of development starts, or by a later date as approved by the responsible authority in writing, the landscaping works shown on the endorsed plans must be carried out to the satisfaction of the responsible authority. Site preparation works must include:
 - > removal of environmental and noxious weeds
 - > removal of bulk of dead material (excluding dead trees to be retained)
 - > preparation of natural soil surfaces carefully – these must be disturbed as little as possible
 - > laying weed matting or providing some other weed control for at least two years after planting; this can include organic mulch to a depth of 75mm maintained for a period of two years
 - > mulching to a depth of at least 75mm.
- H** Landscape works must source the plants from nurseries that grow local native plants from locally collected seeds or cuttings.

Environmental weeds

- I** No environmental weeds as specified in the planning scheme may be planted or allowed to invade the site.

Run-off control

- J** No polluted and/or sediment laden run-off is to be discharged directly or indirectly into the Maribyrnong River. To this end, pollution or litter traps must be provided on-site as follows: specify temporary or permanent traps, sediment ponds, sediment fences or other measures as outlined in the Site Environmental Management Plan.

Fences

- K** Vandal-proof fences and gates must be erected to prevent vehicles other than maintenance vehicles accessing the waterway parklands – these barriers must allow easy, safe access for pedestrians and cyclists.

Where part of the landscape setback is provided on private land:

- L** Fences on boundaries adjoining the waterway corridor must be constructed from visually permeable wire – black or dark green.

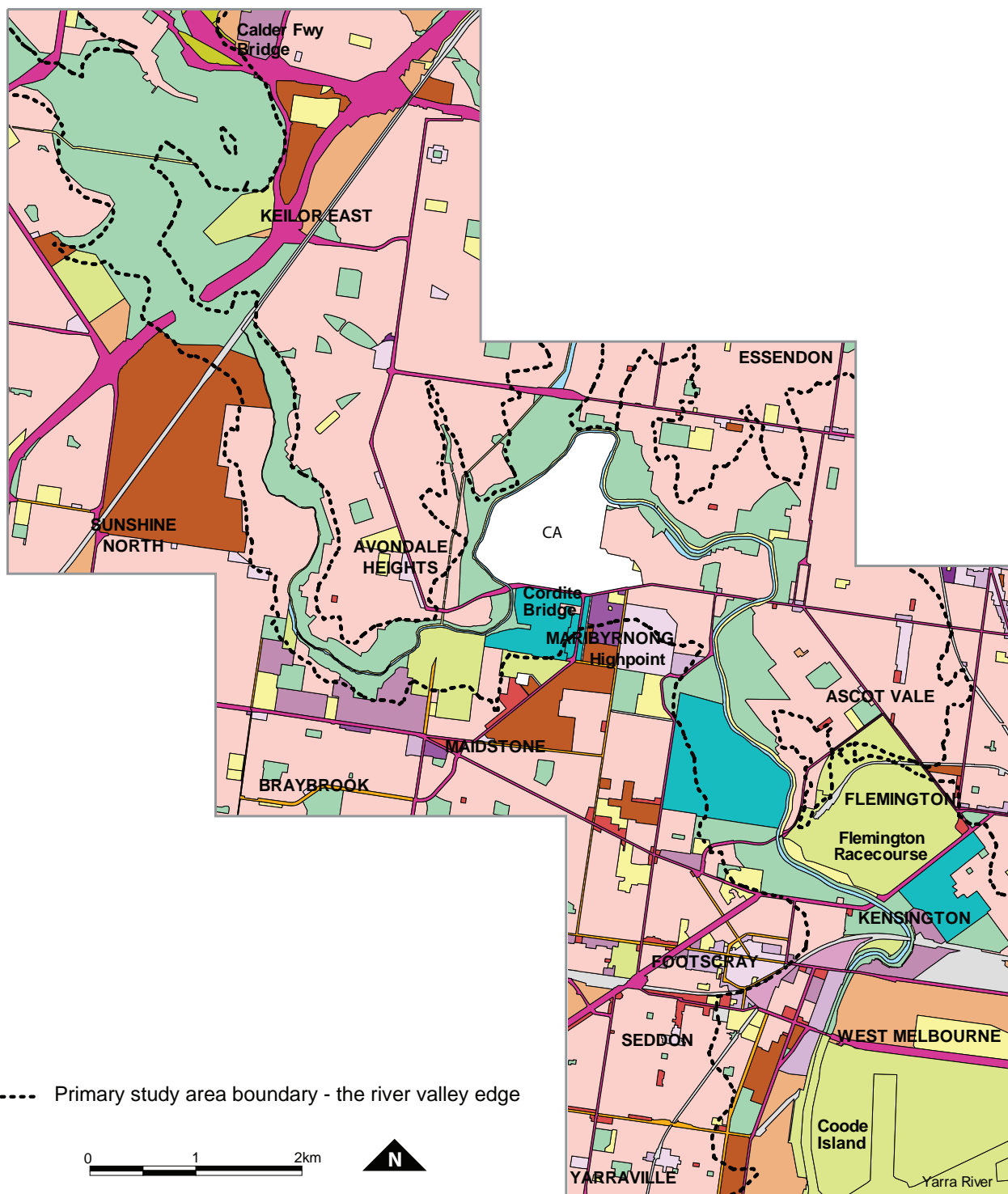
Protection from erosion

- M** Construction must limit soil erosion and accord with Construction Techniques for Sediment Pollution Control, EPA 1991 and Environmental Guidelines for Major Construction Sites, EPA 1995. A Site Environmental Management Plan must be prepared to the satisfaction of the responsible authority to demonstrate how sediment generation from the development is to be managed without impacts on receiving waters.
- N** Areas of exposed soil must be minimised by mulching, grassing or matting as soon as possible.

APPENDIX E

MAP 13: PLANNING SCHEMES ZONING MAP

Correct as at 2 October 2009



| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Residential 1 Zone | Industrial 1 Zone | Special Use Zone |
| Residential 2 Zone | Industrial 2 Zone | Comprehensive Development Zone |
| Residential 3 Zone | Industrial 3 Zone | Capital City Zone |
| Low Density Residential Zone | Rural Zone | Docklands Zone |
| Mixed Use Zone | Environmental Rural Zone | Priority Development Zone |
| Township Zones | Rural Living Zone | Public Use Zone |
| Business 1 Zone | Green Wedge Zone | Public Use Zone - Transport |
| Business 2 Zone | Green Wedge A Zone | Public Park and Recreation Zone |
| Business 3 Zone | Rural Conservation Zone | Public Conservation and Resource Zone |
| Business 4 Zone | Farming Zone | Road Zone - Category 1 |
| Business 5 Zone | Rural Activity Zone | Road Zone - Category 2 |
| | Urban Floodway Zone | CA Commonwealth Land (not in scheme) |

APPENDIX F

MARIBYRNONG RIVER VALLEY SETTLEMENT CHRONOLOGY

From 40,000

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| years B.C. | Aboriginal inhabitation by Woiworung and Wurundjeri tribes |
| 1803 | First European explorer – Charles Grimes, Surveyor General of New South Wales |
| 1824 | Hume and Hovell crossed the Saltwater River (the previous name for the Maribyrnong River) in the Keilor Plains area |
| 1835 | John Batman travelled along the river to the vicinity of Gumm's Corner in Keilor |
| 1839–1840s | Early pastoral leases by Hunter and Watson, Joseph Solomon, Joseph Raleigh, James McIntyre, James Aitken and others |
| 1844 | Raleigh sets up meat salting works at Yarraville and boiling down works at the present site of Pipemakers Park |
| 1850 | Site chosen for village of Keilor on the Saltwater River |
| 1854 | Robertson, Martin and Smith iron works set up on Raleigh's boiling down works site |
| 1859 | First railway bridge crossing at South Kensington |
| 1863 | First road bridge near present Lynch's Bridge |
| 1868 | Old Iron Bridge constructed at Keilor (north of Old Calder Highway) |
| 1868 | Melbourne Meat Preserving Company established at site currently known as Pipemakers Park |
| 1888 | Colonial Ammunition Factory established in Footscray |
| Late 1880s | Coode Canal constructed |
| 1880s–1890s | Boating and swimming became popular |
| 1906 | First electric tram to Maribyrnong Bridge |
| 1906 | Major flood – 5.18m at Maribyrnong |
| 1906 | Maribyrnong Park proclaimed – first official park in the valley |
| 1907 | Arundel Road Bridge opened |
| 1908 | Commonwealth Explosives factory established at Maribyrnong |
| 1908–09 | Footscray Park acquired and developed |
| 1909 | Riverview Tea Gardens opened at Avondale Heights |
| 1911 | Walter Hume established pipe factory at present Pipemakers Park |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1912 | First Henley-on-Maribyrnong annual carnival and regatta |
| 1920s | Commonwealth Ordnance factory established at Maribyrnong |
| 1920–1930s | Extensive riverside works including tree planting |
| 1921 | Syd Dunn swam 13.3km from Clancy's Ford to river mouth in just over 3 hours |
| 1929 | Metropolitan Town Planning Commission releases proposed plan which includes an extensive open space network based on waterways and large park upstream of the current Organ Pipes National Park |
| 1930s | Installation of sewerage systems reduces pollution |
| 1940s | Major wartime effort at the Explosives Factory Maribyrnong – over 8,000 people employed |
| 1941 | Stockbridge built to link Newmarket saleyards (now Kensington Banks) to Angliss meatworks |
| 1954 | MMBW releases first comprehensive planning scheme for the metropolitan area which introduced the concept of business centres located on the public transport network. Report included a detailed survey of open space distribution and participation rates and a set of open space standards |
| 1960–1970s | Period of extensive housing development and pollution becomes a major concern |
| 1971 | MMBW releases 'corridor-wedge' plan for metropolitan area. The plan included the reservation of large areas of land for Metropolitan Parks |
| 1972 | Organ Pipes National Park created |
| 1973 | First step towards coordinated planning and management through establishment of Maribyrnong Working Committee (MWC) to advise the MMBW |
| 1974 | Major flood – 4.52m at Maribyrnong |
| 1975 | Completion of first environmental study for MWC |
| 1976 | Brimbank Park opened by MMBW as one of the first of its Metropolitan Parks |
| 1978 | MMBW approves Lower Maribyrnong River Action Statement |
| 1980 | 'Give the Yarra a Go!' campaign by The Age focuses on coordinated development and management of both the Yarra and Maribyrnong Rivers |
| 1980 | First section of bicycle path opened in Keilor |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1981 | <i>MMBW (Yarra Development) Act 1981</i> introduced – MMBW becomes responsible for preparing concept plans for the Yarra and Maribyrnong Rivers including land within 30 m of their banks |
| 1984 | <i>Lower Maribyrnong River Concept Plan 1986</i> produced by MMBW and placed on exhibition; complementary <i>Maribyrnong River Plan, 1984</i> (non-statutory) also produced to include areas beyond the 30 metre boundary |
| 1986 | <i>Lower Maribyrnong River Concept Plan</i> formally approved under provisions of the <i>Yarra Development Act 1981</i> |
| 1980s | Angliss Meatworks site redeveloped for housing |
| 1980–1990s | Kensington Banks site redeveloped for housing |
| 1987 | <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i> introduced which includes a general provision for planning documents to be incorporated in planning schemes, removing the restriction on land within 30 metres of the river and revoking the <i>Yarra Development Act 1981</i> |
| 1993 | Major flood – 3.83m at Maribyrnong |
| 1990s | Waterford Green housing estate commences on the Ordnance Factory site |
| 2001 | Edgewater Housing Estate commences construction on the site of Colonial Ammunition Factory |
| 2002 | <i>Melbourne 2030</i> makes a commitment to strengthen policies and planning controls along the Yarra and Maribyrnong rivers, in response to developments such as the River Valley estate in Brimbank |
| 2003 | Current Maribyrnong River Valley project commences, funded by the <i>Melbourne 2030</i> targeted grants program and councils |
| 2010 | Maribyrnong River Valley Design Guidelines released |

APPENDIX G MARIBYRNONG RIVER – RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Planning and management of the Maribyrnong River Valley involves both state and local government, in particular:

- > Department of Planning and Community Development
- > Department of Sustainability and Environment
- > Parks Victoria
- > Melbourne Water
- > Environment Protection Authority Victoria
- > Port of Melbourne Corporation
- > Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority
- > Aboriginal Affairs Victoria
- > Local councils

Department of Planning and Community Development

The Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) was established in August 2007, bringing together the planning, heritage and urban design functions of DSE with the former Department for Victorian Communities.

As the Maribyrnong River Valley project was an initiative of the planning portfolio, responsibility for completion moved from DSE to DPCD at this time.

DPCD has been established to closely link planning with community development to build active, confident, and inclusive communities.

The main functions of DPCD are:

- > planning and local government
- > community development
- > people and community advocacy
- > strategic policy, research and forecasting.

DPCD functions most relevant to this project involve management of the regulatory framework for land-use planning, heritage, and land subdivision, as well as providing advice on planning policy, post-contact heritage, urban design and strategic planning.

One of DPCD's priorities is to coordinate implementation of *Melbourne 2030: Planning for Sustainable Growth*, which was released in October 2002 and its update, *Melbourne @ 5 million*. *Melbourne 2030* is the guiding policy for managing growth and change across metropolitan Melbourne and the surrounding region over a 30-year time scale.

Melbourne 2030, together with the *Port Phillip and Western Port Regional Catchment Strategy*, *Port Phillip and Western Port Native Vegetation Plan*, *Our Water Our Future* and the *Port Phillip and Westernport River Health Strategy* provide the policy context for planning and management of the Maribyrnong River.

Website: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au

Department of Sustainability and Environment

The Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) was established in December 2002 to bring together all responsibilities for managing Victoria's natural and built environments.

Responsibility for the built environment moved to the new DPCD in 2007. DSE retains responsibilities that contribute to the health and sustainability of the Maribyrnong River including:

- > ensuring the protection and management of Victoria's natural and cultural resource base, and the maintenance and enhancement of Victoria's biological diversity
- > protecting and restoring river health
- > working in partnership with farmers, Landcare groups, industry, catchment bodies and other key stakeholders to achieve sustainable development and conservation of land and water resources
- > managing plant and animal issues across Victoria, including the conservation of native fauna and flora, the control of pest plants and animals and the welfare of domestic animals
- > providing management services and information about land ownership, location of land parcels and boundaries, valuations and permissible uses.

Website: www.dse.vic.gov.au

Parks Victoria

Parks Victoria manages an extensive network of parks across Victoria, including national, state and metropolitan parks, marine national parks, many significant cultural assets and Melbourne's bays and waterways.

The total area under Parks Victoria management is 4.1 million hectares – 17 per cent of the state. Parks and open space for which Parks Victoria has direct management for along the Maribyrnong River are:

- > Organ Pipes National Park
- > Brimbank Park and Horseshoe Bend in Keilor

Parks Victoria has a role in the care, protection, management and use of the Maribyrnong River for the purpose of recreation, leisure, tourism and water transport. Responsibilities include licensing private jetties, issuing permits for commercial boating activities and enforcing regulations.

Parks Victoria is also responsible, under the *Marine Act 1988*, for recommending and enforcing regulations, maintaining navigation aids and recommending and enforcing river closures associated with the conduct of events.

Other activities Parks Victoria undertakes to enhance recreational use and visitor satisfaction include management/removal of water-borne litter and dredging and removal of obstructions to ensure safe navigation.

Website: www.parkweb.vic.gov.au

Melbourne Water

Melbourne Water Corporation manages Melbourne's water supply catchments, removes and treats most of Melbourne's sewage, and is the waterway, drainage and floodplain management authority throughout the Port Phillip and Westernport region.

Melbourne Water licenses extractions of water from the Maribyrnong catchment as well as the Yarra, Skeleton, Stony, Laverton, Kororoit catchments.

Website: www.melbournewater.com.au

Environment Protection Authority

The Environment Protection Authority Victoria (EPA) is a statutory body established under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*. This Act provides the legal framework by which environmental objectives, goals and regulations are established for the state.

Waterways are protected through State Environment Protection Policies (SEPP) which are legal tools made under the Act. SEPPs establish beneficial uses which reflect the values and uses the community wishes to protect, and give clear guidance on what needs to be done to protect them (the attainment program).

The SEPP (Waters of Victoria), last updated in June 2003, applies to the Maribyrnong River. Schedule F6 (Waters of Port Phillip Bay) is also relevant to the Maribyrnong River as its attainment program applies to the catchment of Port Phillip Bay.

Website: www.epa.vic.gov.au

Port of Melbourne Corporation

The Port of Melbourne Corporation (PoMC) is a Victorian Government owned business enterprise, established in July 2003 with objectives and functions as defined in the *Port Services Act 1995*.

The lower reaches of the Maribyrnong River is within the Port area. PoMC undertakes the integrated management and development of the land and maritime functions of the Port and its integration with the broader freight and logistics system. PoMC works closely with its customers (including shipping companies and cargo owners) to ensure their needs are met through the provision of specialised, high quality Port facilities. It also provides:

- > road, rail and associated infrastructure within the Port
- > value added services, including trade development, customised Port facilities and logistics advice on cost effective transport
- > a whole-of-Port response to Port safety
- > implementation of security procedures that fully comply with international standards
- > environmental management
- > safe and efficient shipping control in the Port waters of Melbourne
- > safe navigation and channels to the Port in Port Phillip Bay
- > education programs about the Port
- > adequate channel depth.

Website: www.portofmelbourne.com

Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority

The Port Phillip and Westernport CMA (PPWCMA) was established in October 2002, replacing the Catchment and Land Protection Board. The role of the PPWCMA under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* includes:

- > preparing a Regional Catchment Strategy which outlines the condition of natural resources; extent and causes of land and water degradation; objectives, measures, priorities and responsibilities for addressing degradation; and measures to coordinate and monitor implementation
- > developing an active partnership with stakeholders in catchment management
- > providing advice to government on catchment management and land protection, including regional priorities to guide resource allocation
- > promoting greater community awareness and understanding of land and water resources
- > reporting annually on the condition and management of land and water resources.

The first Regional Catchment Strategy for the region was released in 1997. The Port Phillip and Westernport Regional Catchment Strategy 2004-2009 can be downloaded at:

Website: www.ppwcm.vic.gov.au

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV) is responsible for administering Aboriginal heritage legislation in Victoria and is the Victorian Government's central point of advice on all aspects of Aboriginal affairs in Victoria.

This policy advice may relate to services provided by other Victorian Government agencies, Commonwealth departments, or to services delivered within the Aboriginal community. AAV is often the first point of call by members of the Aboriginal community and its organisations requiring information on a wide range of issues.

Website: www.aboriginalaffairs.vic.gov.au

Local Government

Local councils provide a broad range of services, facilities and infrastructure to local communities. Councils also play a key role in planning for their communities including land use, transport and environmental planning, and planning for the future provision of services and infrastructure.

Council activities and responsibilities that contribute to the health and enjoyment of the Maribyrnong River include:

- > planning and management of open spaces, parks and other recreation facilities
- > capital works to provide and maintain infrastructure and facilities including storm water drains and local roads
- > managing the use and development of land adjacent to the river including the approval of new development
- > administering local laws including control of animals, parking and littering.

Other activities that may have some impact on the rivers include:

- > environmental education programs and supporting local environmental initiatives
- > economic development programs that support the growth of local businesses and employment (e.g. tourism strategies)
- > cultural and sporting events
- > waste and recycling services.



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