



Koolunga
Native Reserve
**Future
Directions Plan**
APRIL 2023



KNOX
your city



Knox City Council

Acknowledgement of traditional land owners

Knox City Council acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and Bunurong people of the Kulin Nation as Traditional Custodians of the land. The Knox Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community come from a variety of different Nations within Australia and Torres Strait, including the Traditional Custodians and Stolen Generation. As such we pay respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders, past and present, who have resided in the area and have been an integral part of the region's history.

Located at the foot of the Dandenong Ranges, Knox has many places of historic significance to the Kulin nation. Important cultural and historical sites within Knox hold both the traditional knowledge of the First Nations People and the traumatic stories of colonisation.

The journey ahead for Knox involves the land, the traditional custodians, the local Indigenous community, the wider community and the Council itself. Walking together and listening together to create a culturally safe and culturally rich community for all.

Community Vision 2031

“Knox: where we connect with our people and our environment, ensuring they are safe, supported and have every opportunity to thrive.”



Introduction



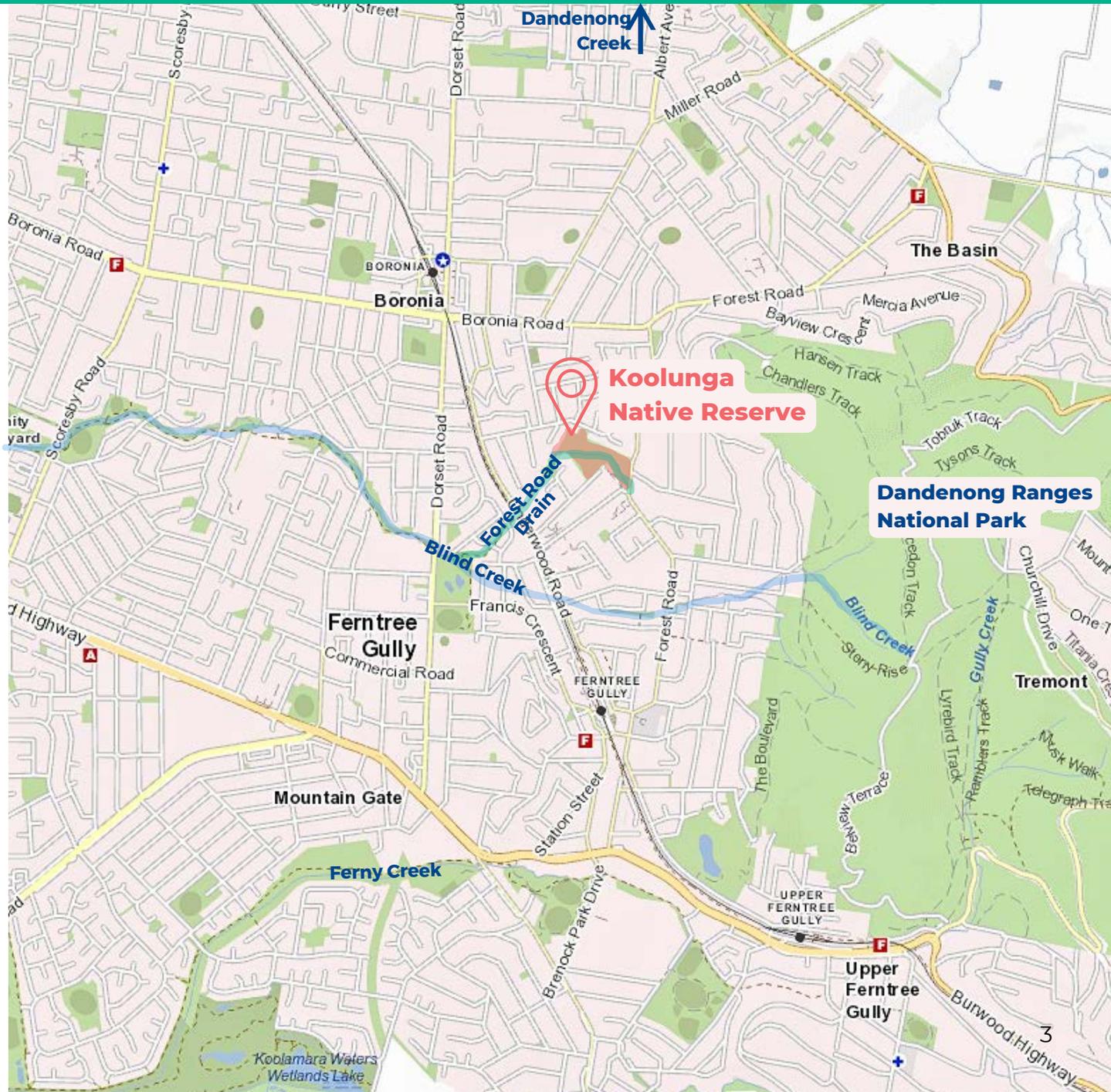
Koolunga Native Reserve

Koolunga Native Reserve is a 6 hectare reserve located in Ferntree Gully on the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges.

It is a 'Site of Biological Significance', with over 60% of the reserve being 'remnant bushland'. The site hosts a variety of native flora and fauna including significant and threatened species. It is one of the top 10 sites of environmental significance in Knox.

There is an an open watercourse that runs through the site and two kilometres of walking tracks wind through the reserve with two bridges across the watercourse.

The Reserve is highly valued by the local community due to it's environmental significance and opportunities for passive recreation.





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1 Introduction

Project Purpose

Koolunga Native Reserve is well used and highly valued by the local community. Whilst Council along with the Friends of Koolunga have been working diligently to preserve and enhance the natural environment to protect biodiversity, there has been growing concerns about the management of the waterway that runs through the site (Forest Road Drain). These concerns relate specifically to erosion created by stormwater events and the level of pollution in the creek.

Council's proposed plans to introduce a wetlands to improve stormwater in 2018 were not supported by some community members and Council has taken this feedback on board and committed to considering the future directions of the Reserve more broadly, including improved outcomes for the environment and community health and wellbeing.

This document consolidates and draws conclusions from technical studies and community engagement activities which have been carried out over the last couple of years to better inform Council and the community, before establishing future directions. These include -

- Koolunga Native Reserve Values Plan November 2022
- Koolunga Native Reserve and Vaughan Reserve Bushland Management Plan 2022
- Koolunga Stormwater Quality Study 2023

This Future Directions Plan provides clear direction for the protection and future development of Koolunga Native Reserve.



Introduction



Timeline

This Plan responds to a timeline of activities undertaken to improve the Reserve, dating back to 2018.

Over the last 5 years, Council has worked consistently to better understand the local environment including community values and priorities.

An outline of the timeline is shown below.





Strategic Context

The Knox City Council Community Plan 2021-2031 and Council Plan 2021-2025, provide strategic context for the future of Koolunga Native Reserve.

These key strategic documents are based on the community's needs and aspirations, and work together to inform all of the planning and decisions, guiding the future of Knox.

The proposed Future Directions for the Reserve align with the Community Plan key directions (below).



Knox Community Plan Key Directions



Natural environment and sustainability

Knox's natural environment is protected and enhanced to ensure sustainability for future generations.

- Increased tree canopy cover
- More diversity in flora and fauna.



Connection, resilience and wellbeing

Knox is a place to call home. Our community is strong, healthy and we support and respect each other.

- A more active community.
- People feeling safe and secure in the community.
- Increased sense of being valued and sense of empowerment.



Neighbourhoods, housing and infrastructure

Building on what's great about our city, Knox's housing and infrastructure will meet the changing needs of our community.

- Making sure our buildings and community spaces are inclusive and accessible.



Civic engagement and integrity

Knox Council is a trusted and respected leader in our community, acting appropriately and ensuring all voices are heard.

- All voices, not just the loudest ones, need to be heard, listened to and acted on, in an open and respectful way



Planning Context

Koolunga Native Reserve is zoned 'Public Park and Recreation Zone' with the purpose *to recognise areas for public recreation and open space, protect and conserve areas of significance where appropriate to provide for commercial uses where appropriate.*

The Reserve also has several overlays which restrict development based on its environmental significance:

- Environmental Significance Overlay (42.01)
- Schedule 2 to Clause 42.05 Sites of Biological Significance
- Significant Landscape Overlay (42.03)
- Schedule 3 to clause 42.03 Dandenong Foothills: lower slope and valley area
 - The Dandenong Foothills area is a visually sensitive area due to its proximity to slopes of the Dandenong Ranges which are recognised by the National Trust as a significant landscape.

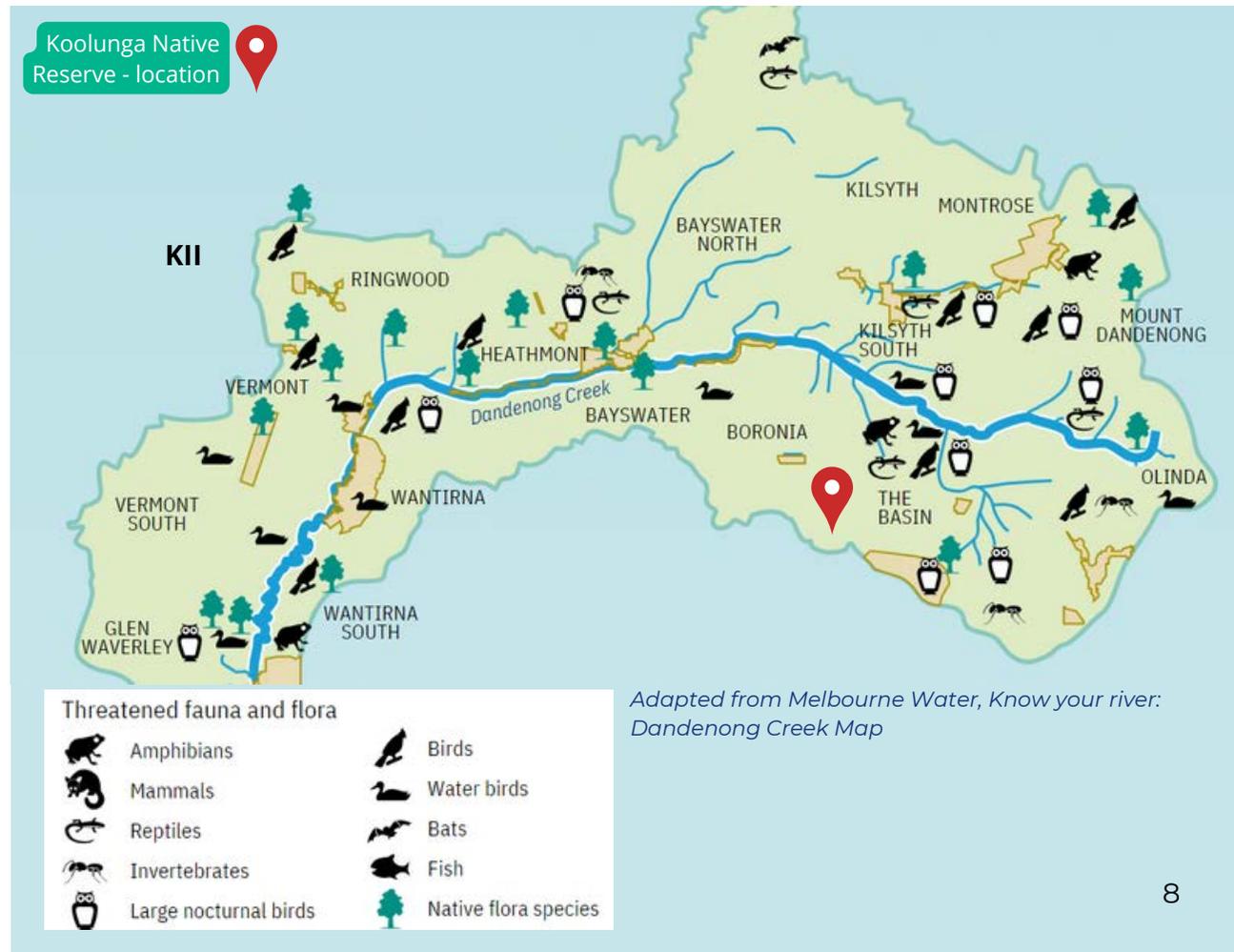
Any future direction actions will need to comply with the Knox Planning Scheme and be sensitive to its unique landscape qualities and location.

Catchment Context

Koolunga Native Reserve is located at the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges National Park and is one of the early catchments for Blind Creek and later the Dandenong Creek. These both flow through Knox and further south east and provide a key wildlife corridor linking the national park through suburbia.

Figure 2, below illustrates the significance of its location within the broader Dandenong Creek catchment.

Figure 2 -Koolunga Native Reserve within the Dandenong Creek catchment





Reserve Functions



Natural systems & biodiversity



Community health & wellbeing



Storm water quality & management

Neighbourhood Conservation Reserve

Koolunga Native Reserve is a 'neighbourhood' open space within the broader Knox open space network.

"Neighbourhood open spaces are large parks that are used by a suburb scale catchment. They can accommodate multiple users and types of activities. They should have some special features unique to the suburb. These open spaces have place based relationship involving immediate family, neighbours and friends."

Open Space Plan 2012-2022

Its primary function is as a conservation reserve. Conservation reserves feature significant natural heritage areas, where fragments of the pre-European ecosystem have been preserved and reinvigorated.

Areas of Koolunga Native Reserve are identified as having National Biological Significance due to the presence of critically endangered flora and regionally significant habitat. It is also locally significant due to its position on the local habitat corridor.

Core Activities

Identified via community engagement for the Values Plan



Bushland protection



Dog walking



Exercise



Nature appreciation



Nature walk



Social gatherings



Relaxing



Informal Play



Environmental Significance

Koolunga Reserve provides critical habitat and breeding options for over 50 recorded bird species. Other important animals include two frog species, galaxias fish, short-finned eels, echidnas, sugar gliders and a large range of insects and water bugs. environmentally significant for the following reasons:

- contains endangered, threatened and rare plant species
- rich levels of biodiversity with over 150 indigenous plant species
- provides prey and roost sites for some Powerful Owls (listed as Vulnerable in Victoria), whose large home ranges include the neighbourhood; and
- two migratory native fish species (Shortfin Eel and Broadfin Galaxias) live in the creek that flows through the reserve.



Cultural Heritage

Knox City Council, located at the foot of the Dandenong Ranges, possesses places of historic significance to the Kulin nation.

Important cultural and historical sites within Knox hold both the traditional knowledge of the First People and the traumatic stories of colonisation. Cultural sites in Knox include campsites, stone tools, scar trees and travelling routes or songlines.

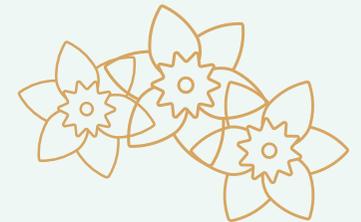
Koolunga Native Reserve is located in close proximity to both the Dandenong Ranges and Blind Creek, both areas of cultural sensitivity.



Local History

The Chandler Boronia and Daffodil Farm operated in Boronia from 1898 to 1971 and was for many years the largest daffodil farm in the southern hemisphere (over 100 acres). The rows of daffodils were bordered by boronia plants with rows of pines (*Pinus radiata*) as windbreaks separating the flower-growing fields.

The existing pine trees are landscape features that reflect and pay respect to the original landscape features and history of the farm, particularly in the eastern end of the reserve. This area contains rows of pine trees (from 50 to 65 years old), bordering paddocks that were used for daffodil growing.





Roles & Responsibilities

| Group | Role at Koolunga Native Reserve |
|----------------------------|---|
| Council | Plan for, fund and maintain the Reserve including the drainage systems and for flood mitigation. Fund and support Friends Group. Administer the Knox Planning Scheme. |
| Melbourne Water | Waterway manager and referral authority for works within the Reserve that may impact on the waterway. |
| Friends of Koolunga | Care for the bushland areas and creek line on a volunteer basis. Including weeding, replanting and pest control in collaboration with Council. |
| State / Federal Government | Referrals / assessments & approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Scheme Amendments • Administer Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act |



Community Groups

There are several community groups with interests regarding the future of the Reserve and have made significant contributions to to planning for the reserve to date.

Friends of Koolunga

A local volunteer group focussing on positive environmental and community outcomes across the entire area of the Koolunga Native Reserve. Volunteers work throughout every month to preserve and enhance the unique flora and fauna of Knox via hands-on activities, community engagement and education, and other projects supporting biodiversity.

The group advocates for biodiversity values to Council, State government, federal government. Their work is supported by Council funding and they also apply for grants to improve the biodiversity of the site. The group also assists Council at the nearby Wirrianda Reserve and Vaughan Reserve, and provides volunteers to facilitate Council-led community activities.

To assist in educating the community the friends host educational walks through the site in partnership with scouts and school groups. Citizen science programs and university partnerships support ongoing monitoring and research efforts.

Knox Environment Society

The Knox Environment Society engages in a number of projects and activities that monitor, protect and enhance the environment and has advocated for Reserve since the 1980's*

Stewards of Koolunga

The Stewards of Koolunga are a group of local residents formed in 2021 in response to the planned wetland in Koolunga Reserve. The Stewards have compiled a report** detailing the connection to the history of the Chandler Boronia & Daffodil Farm at Koolunga Reserve.

*2022 Bushland Management Plan for Koolunga Native Reserve and Vaughan Road Reserve

** Stewards of Koolunga Connection to the history of the Chandler Boronia & Daffodil Farm at Koolunga Reserve

2 The Community

Consultation Outcomes

There have been numerous opportunities for community input into the future directions of the Reserve over the project's history.

Priorities identified by the community during the values plan initiative are shown to the right.

The high levels of engagement show that the reserve is well used and enjoyed by the local community and that there is a strong sense of ownership.

Along with a strong sense of ownership, comes divergent views and expectations often based on personal use, requirements and personal values. While most stakeholders value the natural bushland, there has been some contrast between those who have a preference towards future directions that prioritise conservation and protection, and those who primarily value access to a peaceful open space setting for recreational and social activity.

"You told us you value all the bushland areas, nature reserves, parks, reserves and waterways that Knox has to offer. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many people found a strong connection with nature. We need to continue to protect and enhance our waterways, bushland, nature reserves and parklands, so they will be there for generations to enjoy. We need to find the balance of being able to enjoy these spaces without damaging the natural habitat of our native bird, wildlife and plant species."

Community Vision 2021 Aspiration

Community Priorities

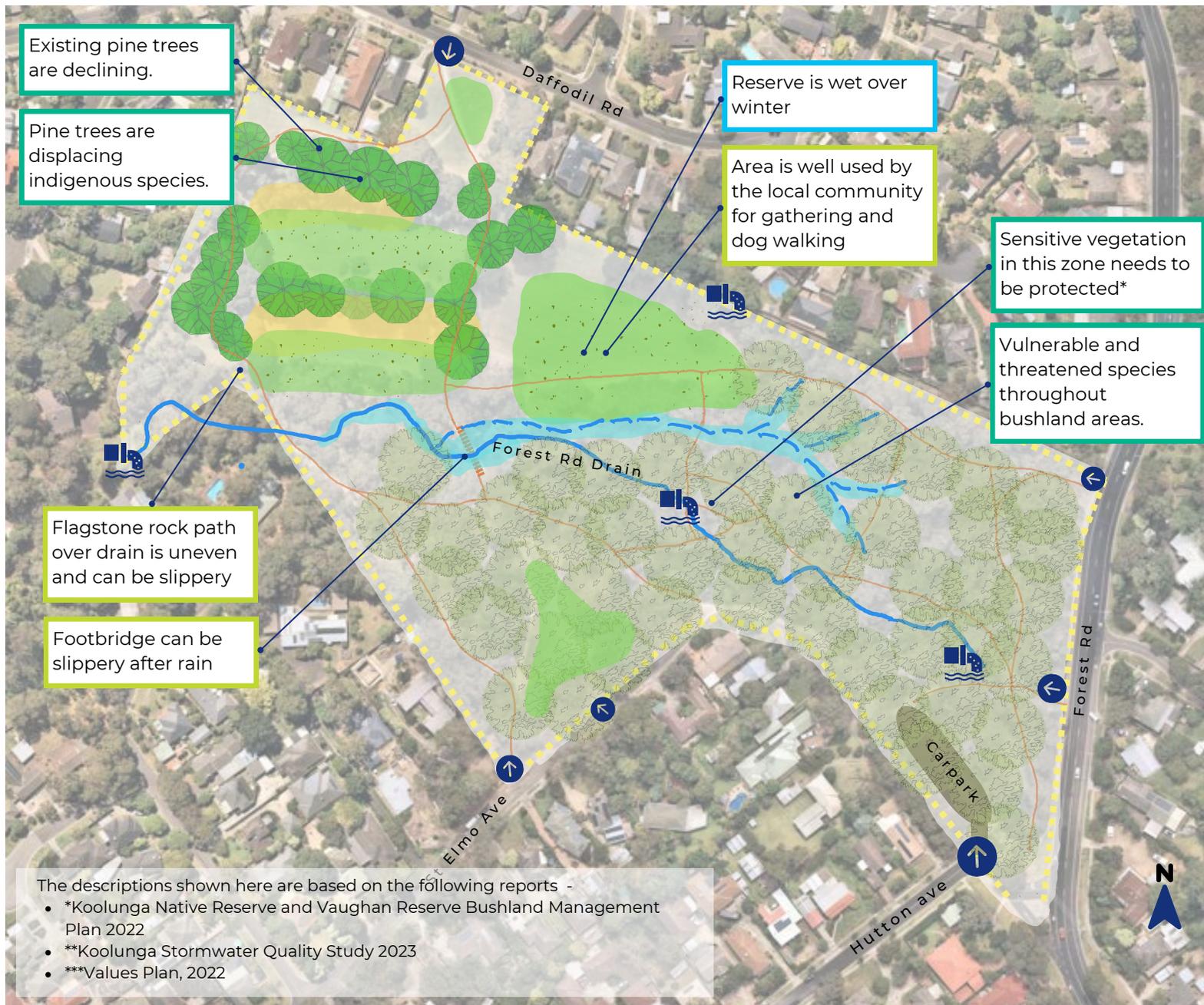
Highlight existing nature and biodiversity

Retain bushland and open spaces

Accessibility wayfinding and parking

Improve water quality

Create a maintenance plan



- ### Existing conditions and challenges
- Leaf icon:**
 - Vulnerable and threatened plant species need to be protected*
 - Death of stream life such as fish and invertebrates when the watercourses run dry or after large rain events due to intensity of water flow**
 - Ecological decline of the vegetation due to the drying climate, depth of the water table unnaturally high populations of possums*
 - Friends of Koolunga provide many hours of volunteer assistance and are highly valued*
 - Existing environmental education signage is in need of renewal*
 - Water drop icon:**
 - Water quality is poor - water pollution, e.g. toxins, turbidity and excessive nutrients*
 - Erratic stream flows with very high flows during rainfall events (causing erosion/damage) and no flow for extended periods**
 - Heart icon:**
 - Lack of accessible seating in some areas and some furniture reaching end of life***
 - Open grass areas are muddy throughout wet months**
 - Bridges and rocky path areas may be unsafe after rain***
 - Dog waste not collected and dog poo bags left on site*
 - DDA compliant path is not connected throughout the reserve***

The descriptions shown here are based on the following reports -

- *Koolunga Native Reserve and Vaughan Reserve Bushland Management Plan 2022
- **Koolunga Stormwater Quality Study 2023
- ***Values Plan, 2022

4 Future Directions >>>>>>>>

Objectives

Protect and enhance Koolunga Native Reserve now and into the future to provide healthy outcomes for the local community and the environment by managing the reserve to achieve the following outcomes:



Protect the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land



Better manage stormwater to improve water quality



Continue to welcome the local community to enjoy the natural environment and improve their health and wellbeing





Stormwater Management Options

Better manage stormwater to improve water quality

What is stormwater management?

Stormwater which enters a waterway directly from the drainage system contains excess nutrients, chemicals, soils and other materials collected from the streets and properties within the catchment. These pollutants and inconsistent flows can impact the health of the waterway.

Effective stormwater management will ideally have the following outcomes -

- less contamination in the water (both from litter, sediment and excess nutrients) which will support overall ecosystem health
- divert excess stormwater flows into a dedicated location for filtration
- slowed and more consistent water flows across ground and in creek lines, especially after storm events which supports vegetation and habitat health and reduces erosion
- reduced likelihood of significant water pollution events

These outcomes can partially be achieved by slowing down the flow of water so that it has time to filter through the ground. This process is called biofiltration, which occurs naturally as water soaks into the ground, especially where there is vegetation to absorb water.

This process can be enhanced by installing an engineered biofiltration system such a raingarden or swale to collect the water in one area and filter it underground through layers of filtration material.

These systems can help mitigate the impacts of increased pollutant loads associated with urbanisation on the natural environment (particularly waterways). Water is filtered through soil and vegetation which physically filters, chemically binds, and biologically processes pollutants (e.g. suspended solids, chemicals, pathogens).

What is a Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT)?

Concrete filter structures which are installed underground at stormwater outlets to collect sediment and pollutant materials. When maintained and cleaned out regularly, GPTs reduce the accumulation of soil, rubbish, sediment and gravels in waterways, swales or raingardens.

What is a swale?

A swale is area for biofiltration which receives and directs stormwater from an outlet or drain, so that it can infiltrate into the ground.

What is a raingarden?

A more engineered version of a swale, a raingarden is designed to slow water flows and capture more nutrients than a swale. Raingardens have above ground and below ground elements. These areas feature native vegetation, rocks and logs to mimic a natural creek line with perforated collection pipe/s below layers of soils and gravels to filter the water. An impervious liner forms the base and helps to direct water flows.

What is a constructed wetland?

A series of densely-planted, man-made ponds that help improve water quality by storing, filtering and slowly releasing stormwater. Constructed wetlands mimic natural systems most closely and are typically larger and deeper than rain gardens.



Stormwater Management Options

What has already been considered?

In response to community pushback against a constructed wetland in the reserve, Council commissioned a Stormwater Quality Study to determine the best alternative outcome for the Reserve taking into account the relative environmental and recreation values. The recommendations in this report take into account the following summary.

| Options Considered | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Treatment | Treatment outcome | Pros | Cons | Recommendation |
| Gross Pollutant Traps (GPTs) at the southeast and/or southwest outlets (which flow into Forest Road Drain directly) | A GPT at either of these outlets could each capture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sediment (~ 30 tonnes/ year) • gross pollutants (~10 tonnes/year), nitrogen (~30kg/year) • phosphorous (~110kg/year). | Very effective at collection of large, non-biodegradable pollutants and litter. Small footprint, underground infrastructure which will not reduce the amount of highly valued open space for recreation. A GPT at either of these outlets is expected to produce the best water quality outcomes compared to treatments the North outlet (proposed below). | Not considered very effective at removing nutrients from water, so will rely on the existing Forest Road drain for this treatment. Requires specialist contractors/machinery to extract captured sediments and litter. The South West catchment is the largest and most developed, but the location of the outlet is not feasible as it is not accessible for ongoing maintenance. | One GPT is recommended at the southeast drain outlet (nearest to Forest Road) as it is expected to provide good water quality outcomes when compared with the cost of installation and maintenance. |
| Vegetated Swale and GPT at North outlet (new above ground treatment in open space) | A GPT and swale is expected to capture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sediment (~10 tonnes/ year) • gross pollutants (~2 tonnes/year) • nitrogen (~16kg/year) • phosphorous (~66kg/year) | Both the growing medium beneath, and the vegetation above, treat the stormwater as it passes through the system. The combination vegetated swale and GPT will remove some nitrogen, phosphorus, sediments and pollutants from the stormwater before it reaches the creek line. | Treatment without engineered filter media and under drains (which exist with raingardens) means the stormwater flows through the system faster allowing for more nutrients and other pollutants to pass through without being captured. The catchment of the North outlet is smaller than that of the south east and south west outlets, and is least developed. Therefore, a GPT and swale is expected to capture less sediment and pollutants, compared to a GPT at the other outlets. | Not considered good value for money (outcomes compared to cost of installation and management). However, vegetation (without a swale beneath, or GPT) is likely to have a positive impact on water management without the costs of installation and maintenance. |
| Linear Raingardens and GPT at north outlet (new above ground treatment in open space) | A GPT and raingarden system is expected to capture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sediment (~10 tonnes/ year) • gross pollutants (~2 tonnes/year) • nitrogen (~16kg/year) • phosphorous (~70kg/year) | The engineered filter medium and under drains beneath and vegetation above make raingardens highly effective at removing pollutants from stormwater when compared to their overall footprint. | Raingardens are not as effective at holding and slowly releasing stormwater when compared to wetlands. Raingardens are also complex systems which are costly to construct and require a lot of maintenance to keep them operating as intended. | Not considered good value for money (outcomes compared to cost of installation and management) |



Protect the ecological, biodiversity and habitat values of the land

| Outcome | | Activities | Implementation |
|---|-----|--|---|
| Protect and enhance areas of significance and sensitivity from degeneration | 1.1 | Continue to (and enhance where possible) weed control within the reserve | Ongoing bushland management activities (guided by the bushland management plan) |
| | 1.2 | Strategic vegetation planting to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect vulnerable or threatened species, • fill gaps in the canopy • reestablish endemic species • increase vegetation on creek line banks to reduce erosion | Ongoing bushland management activities (guided by the bushland management plan) |
| | 1.3 | Provide training opportunities for the Friends of Koolunga Native Reserve so the Friends can maximise their effectiveness and gain a greater sense of achievement | Ongoing bushland management activities (guided by the bushland management plan) |
| Control access to sensitive areas to protect the sensitive bushland | 1.4 | Close and revegetate the 20m-long connecting path parallel to the Forest Road Drain, 12 m northeast of the bridge near the dead end of St Elmo Av to protect the large number of rare native orchids | Park Upgrade Program (Capital Works) |
| | 1.5 | Design pathway edges to create a visual barrier between public access areas and bushland. Use logs, rocks and other natural features to direct access away from bushland areas | Ongoing bushland management activities (guided by the bushland management plan) Routine park operations activities |
| | 1.6 | Review fencing, remove any no longer required to leave only necessary fencing. Provide signage explaining fencing location and requesting that the area not be accessed | Ongoing bushland management activities (guided by the bushland management plan) |
| Educate the community about the environmental values of the Reserve | 1.7 | Refresh all environmental education and information boards to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide clear and engaging information about the flora and fauna of Koolunga Native Reserve. • include recognition of the Friends group | Ongoing bushland management activities (guided by the bushland management plan) |
| | 1.8 | Refer to Forest Road Drain as Koolunga Living Stream in recognition of it's habitat value and role in improving water quality. | Park planning |



Better manage stormwater to improve water quality

| Outcome | | Activities | Implementation |
|---|-----|---|---|
| Maintain the existing stormwater system | 2.1 | When the traditional pipe network in the catchment is due for replacement consider adopting additional measures upstream to remove pollutants at source. This might include silt traps at bases of pits, trash racks, tree pits or smaller bioretention swales in road reserves | Routine asset management works, asset management plan implementation and review |
| | 2.2 | Prepare a water management plan for the eastern Blind Creek catchment to improve outcomes catchment wide | Strategic planning (implementation and review of city-wide water management strategy) |
| Adopt improved stormwater management measures | 2.3 | Install a gross pollutant trap at the southeast drain outlet near Forest Road to collect sediment, litter and some pollutants before they enter the creek line. | Stormwater management capital works |
| | 2.4 | Plant mature trees and understory native vegetation along the northern fence line of the reserve. This vegetation will help to absorb stormwater entering the reserve from the north stormwater outlet. | Stormwater management capital works |
| | 2.5 | In collaboration with Melbourne Water, review condition of Forest Road Drain within the Reserve – with a view to guiding weed removal, potential reshaping some areas (e.g. to introduce pools and riffles that can slow flow down and keep the stream wet for longer) and revegetating with native species | Ongoing bushland management activities (guided by the bushland management plan) |



Continue to welcome the local community to enjoy the natural environment and improve their health and wellbeing

| Outcome | | Activities | Implementation |
|--|-----|---|---|
| Improve resident and visitor safety | 3.1 | Maintain firebreaks and remove vegetation to reduce bushfire hazard | Ongoing bushland management activities (guided by the bushland management plan) Annual bushfire preparedness works |
| | 3.2 | Conduct regular arboricultural inspections of trees overhanging paths or close to areas accessible to the public | Ongoing bushland management activities (guided by the bushland management plan) |
| Improve visitor experience | 3.3 | Update signage throughout the reserve to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve wayfinding • celebrates the history of the Reserve • highlight cultural heritage significance in the Reserve and local area, in collaboration with traditional owners | Ongoing bushland management activities (guided by the bushland management plan) Routine park operations activities |
| | 3.4 | Repair / upgrade wooden bridge to improve access and safety. | Ongoing park operations activities |
| | 3.5 | Gradually upgrade seating options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider designs to accommodate all abilities including arm rests and backs • Provide additional seating / picnic table to facilitate social gatherings adjacent to open space area • Use a blend of logs and City standard park furniture design/material palette | Ongoing park operations activities |
| | 3.6 | Support responsible dog ownership by providing additional bins | Ongoing park operations activities |
| Retain and celebrate local history and cultural heritage | 3.7 | Retain the existing mature pine trees that are valued by the community, until they become dangerous. Replace these with species that compliment and protect the indigenous flora. | Ongoing park operations activities |

5 Feedback & Evaluation

Have your Say

You can share your feedback on the draft Future Directions Plan at knox.vic.gov.au/HaveYourSay

We can also mail a hard copy of the survey to you.

Consultation on the draft Future Directions Plan for Koolunga Native Reserve will close at 11.59pm on Sunday 28 May.

Next steps

We will compile and review feedback from consultation activities and update the Future Directions Plan to reflect what we have heard.

The final Future Directions Plan will be presented to Council in mid-2023. Councilors will consider the following information when making their decision:

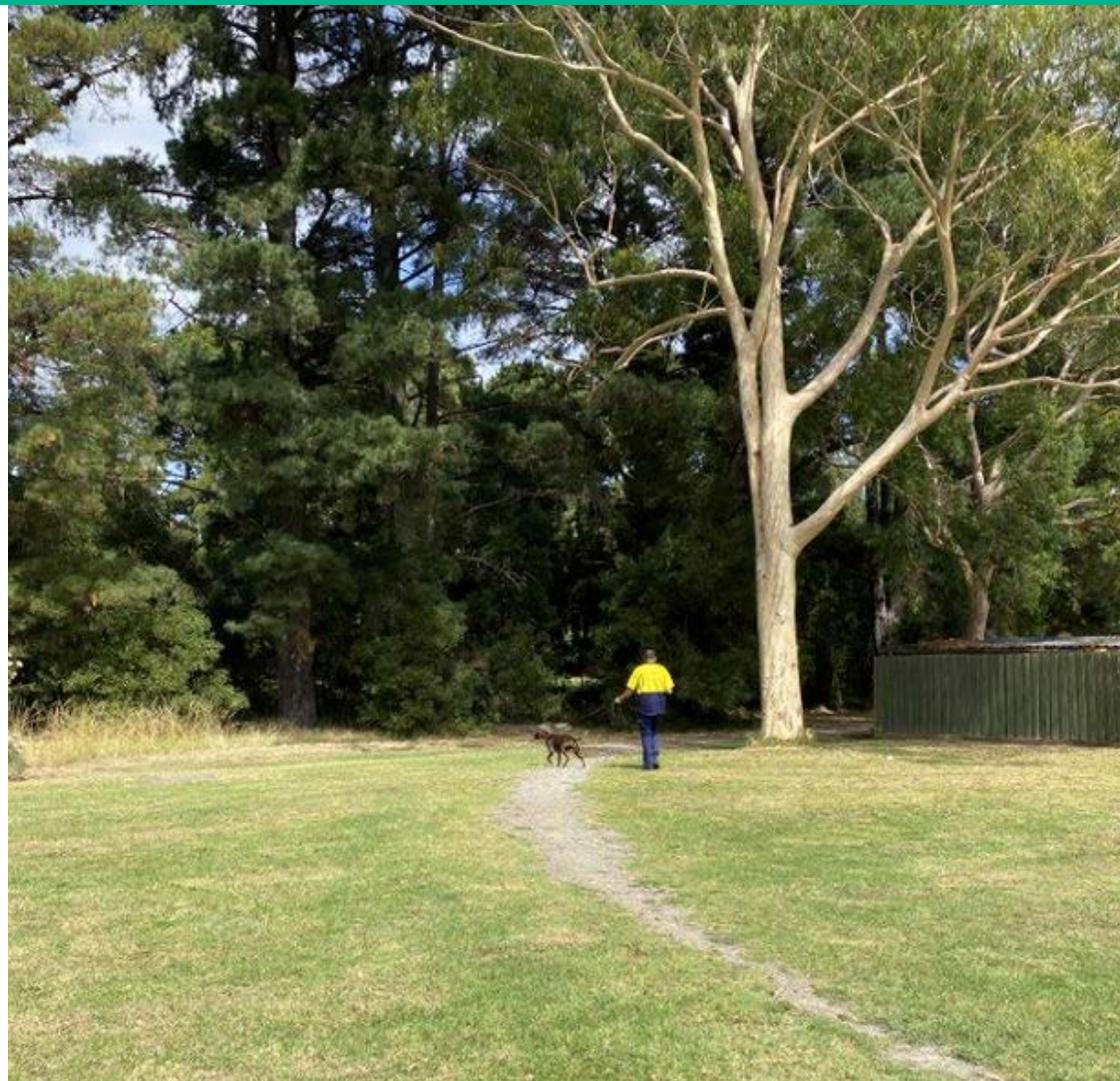
- Feedback on the draft Future Directions Plan
- Koolunga Native Reserve Values Plan
- Koolunga Native Reserve and Vaughan Reserve Bushland Management Plan
- Stormwater Quality Study

Evaluation

This project began in 2018 and we acknowledge we could have delivered a better community engagement experience at each stage. To ensure we learn from this, we are completing a review of the community engagement program for Koolunga Native Reserve across the life of this particular project.

We will share the findings of this review with you and take the findings into consideration when reviewing our community engagement policy and practices.

A huge thank you to everyone who has contributed to this project to date. We appreciate your knowledge and passion for the future of Koolunga Native Reserve.



For more information scan the QR code to see the Have your Say page.

Or, contact us:
Open Space Team
9298 8781
openspace@knox.vic.gov.au



