

Diamond Village Public Realm Upgrade Concept Design Report.

Client: City of Banyule
Phase: Concept Design
Issue: For Council Meeting
Date: 17.06.2026
Reference: F00134
Issue: B

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This project will take place on Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Country.

The design team acknowledge the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the lands on which we work and pay our respects to Indigenous Elders past, present and future.

Sovereignty has never been ceded. It always was and always will be, Aboriginal land.



Contents.

Introduction.	04
Strategic and consultation context.	07
Site analysis.	13
Proposed concept design.	24
Materials and planting palette.	43

- Appendix A - Civil
- Appendix B - Traffic
- Appendix C - Lighting
- Appendix D - Cost Plan
- Appendix E - Survey
- Appendix F - Arborist Report

Meeting Log.
Site walk and kick off meeting.
Date: 24th March 2026
Time: 1:00-2:00pm
Location: Diamond Village shopping Centre.

Council stakeholder presentation: Design Workshop 1.
Date: 21st April
Time: 1:00-2:00pm
Location: Virtual
Presentation was provided by the Consultant team focusing on functional layouts. These can be found in the Addenda of this report.

Bi-weekly meetings with Council’s nominated Project Manager.
Date: 1 April 2026, 14 April 2026, 29 April 2026, 26 May, 09 June.
Time: 10:00-11:00am
Location: Virtual.

Understory planting meeting
Date: 18th May
Time: 11:00am-12:00pm
Location: Virtual
Discussion focusing on understory planting.

Consultant Team Meetings.

Introduction.

Introduction.

The Site.

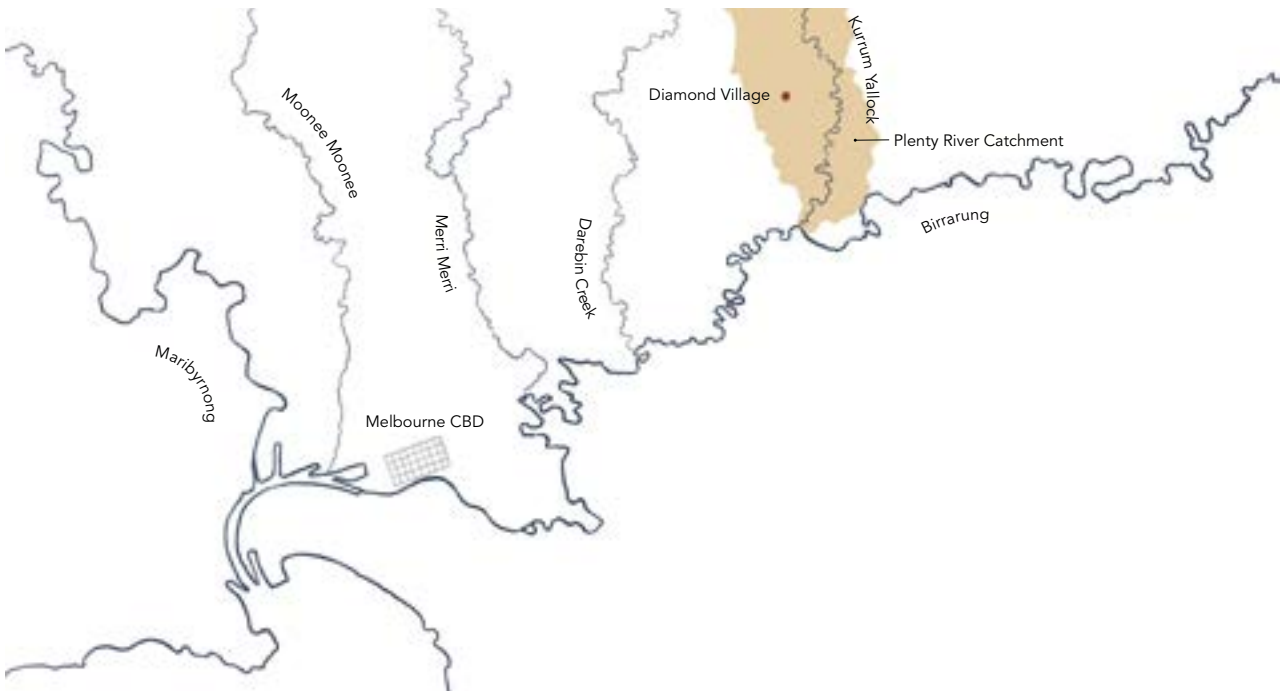
Diamond Village is located north-east of the Melbourne CBD, within the Plenty River Catchment.

Diamond Village Shopping Centre is one of Banyule’s Neighbourhood Activity Centres, with a supermarket and 17 smaller commercial premises.

Located in a residential area away from major transport nodes, it is a relatively quiet activity centre catering for the local community. The centre has a large car park for the scale of

the shops – legacy of a VicRoads office that was once located at the northern end of the shopping strip (currently vacant).

The community values its local character, easy access from the neighbourhood, availability of car parking and existing mature trees. The lack of accessible toilet and gathering space, out-dated and run-down public realm, poor pedestrian access between the shopping centre and Delta Reserve as well as Greensborough College are key concerns raised during the community consultation.



Site context.



Site location.



Scope of works.

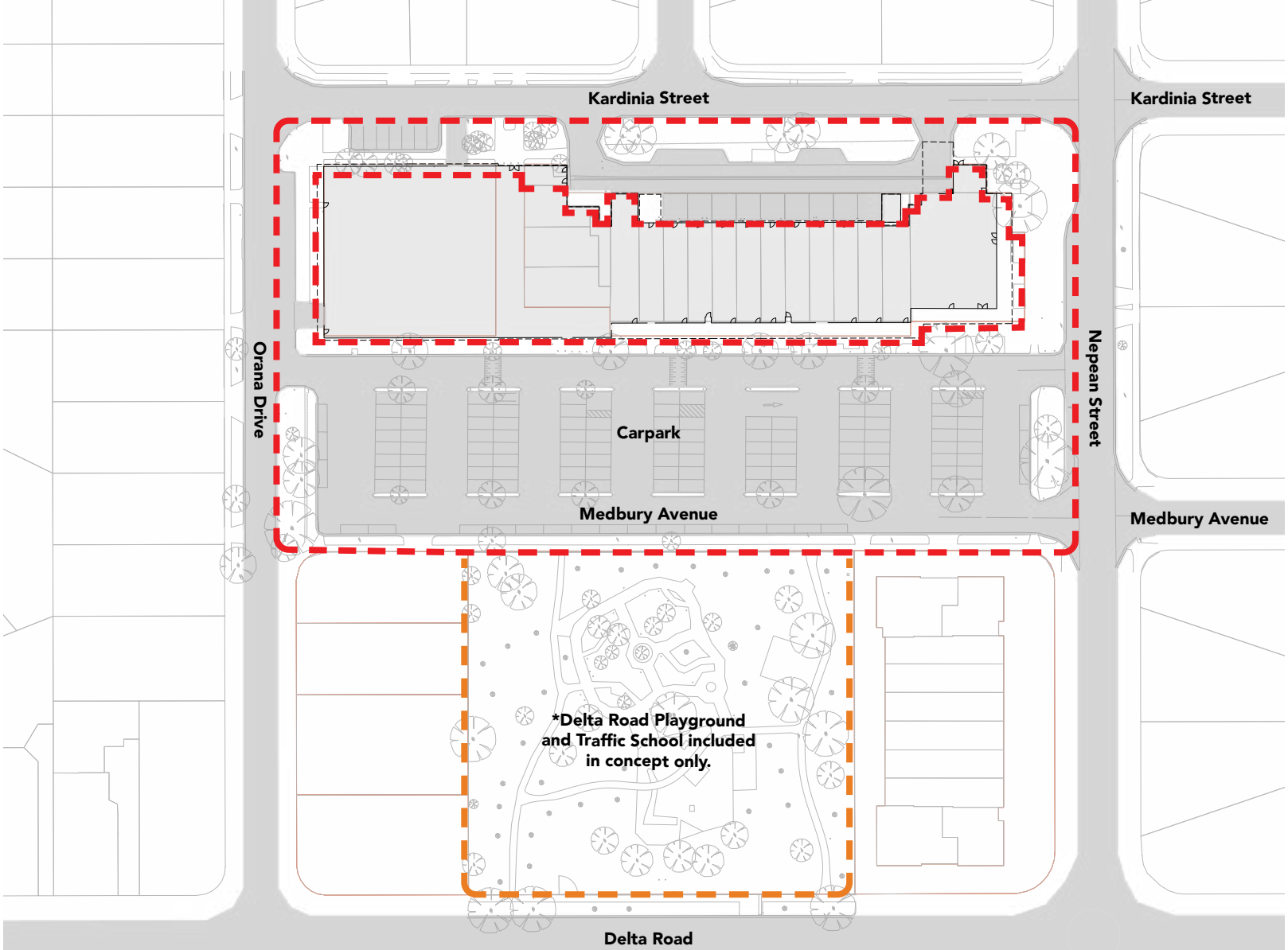
The project.

This report covers the Concept Design Phase for the project. The design presented is multidisciplinary in nature and incorporates expertise from across the design team.

The team have enagaged with the City of Banyule staff to prepare this design.

The concept design phase for this project includes the public realm surrounding the shopping centre, the car park, and Delta Road Reserve. This will ensure the precinct is designed in a coherent and logical manner.

Following endorsement of the concept design phase, we will proceed into detailed design and construction documentation excluding the Delta Road Reserve portion of the project. Concept design will need to be developed into detailed design separately.



Scope of works boundary.

KEY

Extent of works.

- Main contract.
- Future contract.



Strategic and consultation context.

Council’s vision.

This draft vision was included within the project brief. The project is guided by the draft Diamond Village 2041, which outlines a 10-year framework to support and strengthen the centre. The vision provided establishes the overarching project objectives, from which three spatial design strategies are proposed, translating the vision into suggested public realm outcomes.

Community consultation in September – October 2025 informed the vision and objectives for Diamond Village 2041, and high-level concept for the Public Realm Upgrade.

“Diamond Village will be a vibrant, welcoming hub for the local community — safe, accessible, and connected. It will offer shops and spaces to meet, integrate seamlessly with Delta Reserve, and reflect the area’s character while embracing nature and climate resilience.”

Discrete realms.

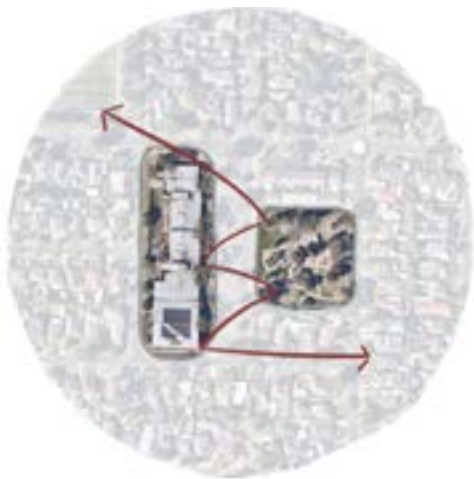
The current spatial relationship between these two spaces is highly disparate, due to the large scale of the car park, the visual separation that owes to the expanse of asphalt and the lack of a clear pedestrian pathway to connect the two spaces. The park is a valuable third space, where people may meet with their kids or dogs, there’s no need to spend money, the place supports local health and wellbeing, social cohesion is encouraged and incidental interactions can occur. This is a highly valuable appendage to the valued local village, where similar social functions occur but these are structured around commerce.

Amalgamate and relate.

These are two valued and valuable social spaces, where neighbours may recognise each other, feel a sense of belonging, pride and connection. There is a prerogative to connect them physically and symbolically as well as relate back to the rest of the neighbourhood, especially Greensborough College, on the opposite corner. We’d like to explore the possibility of a wider physical connection between the park and the shopping strip, which we feel may be more valuable than gaining a little extra on the edge of each.

A hub heart.

This community hub could benefit from a heart, which may result from the possible physical connection between the park and the shopping strip. This may or may not be totally closed off to traffic. This could be a plaza like space, with a focus on planting, tree canopy, circulation, places to sit and gather and connecting to the park and the shopping strip.



Strategic background.

We have undertaken a review of selected Council strategic documents and, where appropriate, will align and adapt relevant objectives.

With the existing community values in mind, we have also referred to current policies and initiatives being undertaken by the City of Banyule.



Urban Forest Strategy 2023-2033

“Our Urban Forestry and Open Space Planning teams work together to find and use the timber. The program also brings together local artists, environmentalists, landscapers, timber millers and community groups who have a common interest in the shared goal of renewal.”



Creative Banyule: Arts and Culture Strategy 2023-2031

“By integrating our efforts across urban and open space policy and planning, we will work to position arts and culture as a resource for placemaking in Banyule. By celebrating and leveraging our existing cultural assets we will grow their capacity to stimulate creativity and community pride.”



Towards Zero Waste Management Plan 2024-2028

Banyule is a community motivated to achieve zero waste to landfill by 2030. How can deconstruction of this site inform landscape details.



Community consultation on the High Level Concept Design as prepared by City of Banyule.

The City of Banyule undertook community consultation on a high level concept design in March 2026.

Key issues/feedback.

- Only 2 responses out of 161 did not support the early concept plan
- New public toilets is the most supported inclusion in the concept plan
- Enhancements to facilities and amenity of Delta Reserve, such as BBQ, upgraded basketball court and additional play equipment
- Many of the comments centre around the improvements to the park being funded instead of some of the other improvements.



City of Banyule high level concept design March 2026.

Select quotes from the Community, 2026:

"It's about maximizing use rather than a walkway in a place with no traffic"

"It's in desperate need of a lift."

"We need to fix up the footpaths at front of the shops as older residence have had a number of falls"

"Unsure why the park needs to be extended"

"if any part of it involves removal of the significant trees surrounding the shopping centre and park, I don't support that."

"allowing for more seating and spaces to eat will create a bit more of a community 'hub' feel."

"the biggest improvement is public toilets"

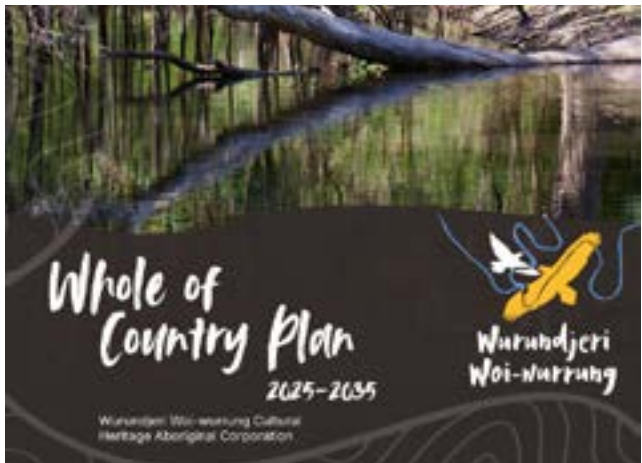
"we need a hub that goes beyond parks"

Caring for Country.

The Whole of Country Plan 2025-2035 Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation has guided our central priorities for the project. It is our responsibility as designers on Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Country to practice with care and respect.

With the threat of over-development leading to destruction of Country through impermeable surfaces and exotic species, the focus will remain on enhancing biodiversity and a soft landscape approach.

Continuing a key focus of the City of Banyule’s Marrageil Strategy (Council’s self-determination strategy), Caring for Country principles are at the centre of this project.



Value materials, zero waste, and repurpose materials.

By reducing waste this lowers the carbon emissions usually associated with urban development projects. Repurpose of existing materials reduces the amount of newly sourced material brought onto site. Whether imported nationally or internationally this implies potentially harming another country. Best practice in reducing this is using what we already and giving it new life, keeping existing habitats and ecosystems intact.



Repurposed construction waste gabion

Respect and honour water as a life giving living entity, rather than a resource.

Use permeable surfaces, clean and slow water down before it enters the stormwater system, reuse water on site. The effects of urbanization on land have been immense. Soil, plant life, insects and waterways are all affected from artificial impermeable surface treatments.



Didactic water sensitive urban design

Use existing structures in place and keeping construction light.

Reducing construction amount on site not only supports the existing retail space in the site but reduces potential damage to habitats and lands caused by infrastructure works. Retrofitting existing structures creates revitalized spaces, with reduced ecological interference and waste.



Existing concrete to be repaired

Support indigenous species and include local habitat initiatives.

Carefully curated palettes and constructed habitats work to support the native biodiversity. Particularly focusing on bees and butterflies, plants rich in nectars and pollens attract local species that struggle to find appropriate habitats in urban spaces.



Endangered Eltham Copper Butterfly

Connecting to Country.

Key principles from the Whole of Country Plan 2025-2035 that can be embodied through this project include continued education of people living and visiting Wurundjeri Country.

The project can do this through emphasising seasonal change on Country, connecting through different senses and highlighting the interconnectedness of Country.

The warmer dryer months are celebrated with the use of grasses. Organic material in garden beds and deliberate bare patches allow the emergence of fungi in the wetter, cooler months. Mass planted flowering plants like whalenbergia and acacia provide impact when in starts to get warmer again and lizards may emerge amongst the piles of rocks and logs.



Site analysis.

Site photos.

The Diamond Village Shops are dominated by impermeable surfaces; primarily asphalt and concrete with utilitarian, weathered finishes and minimal shade. Tree cover is sparse, contributing to heat exposure. Delta Road Reserve offers a softer palette of grass, compacted paths, and standard play equipment. Mature trees enhance spatial quality, providing shade and seasonal variation.

There is no pedestrian priority/ protected access connecting the shops to the reserve through the car park. Pathways between the colonnade and existing garden beds were observed to be narrow.

The shops prioritise vehicular access, resulting in brief, task-oriented use with limited pedestrian amenity or opportunities for lingering. In contrast, the playground supports longer stays, with open space, accessible equipment, and shaded areas encouraging play, rest, and social interaction.

Despite the presence of large mature trees, ecology at the shops is low due to extensive hard surfaces and limited vegetation within existing garden beds. The playground performs better, with permeable ground and tree canopy supporting cooling and limited habitat.



Site responses.

Places for people.

Spots to sit are important for people to rest, for older people, for people breastfeeding, for someone on the phone or for a lunch break.



Site photo: View looking towards the popular bike track

Safe and comfortable circulation.

Shaded, compliant and pause moments. Allow people to linger with a variety of social seating arrangements.



Site photo: View looking along the northern interface of shops

Urban legibility and access.

Improve accessibility to the surrounding footpath network, through the park and to the school. Universal access is a key consideration.



Site photo: View looking north over carpark with shade

Relate to the retail.

The site which is set to be developed and existing shops can better relate to the public realm. The width of the space at the northern interface allows for ample planting, circulation and space that can relate to the retail, which can encourage businesses and activate the site.



Site photo: Advertising local businesses

Trees and vegetation.

Physical safety can be influenced by the structure of the spaces, the planting, the lighting and the materials. Existing trees are highly valuable for the site, add to the local character, create shade and cooling, provide habitat and structure the space.



Site photo: View looking east towards entry to arcade

For Diamond Village, with Diamond Village.

We see one of the most important aspect of the project as the input that we get from community.



Site photo: Looking east along Nepean street, op shop signage

Community identity.

Drawing on evident existing community values, the design should incorporate reuse, appreciation of what is existing and local influences.



A community that cares.

This photograph shows several Greensborough Historical Society members at the protest in July 2019



Local craft and making.

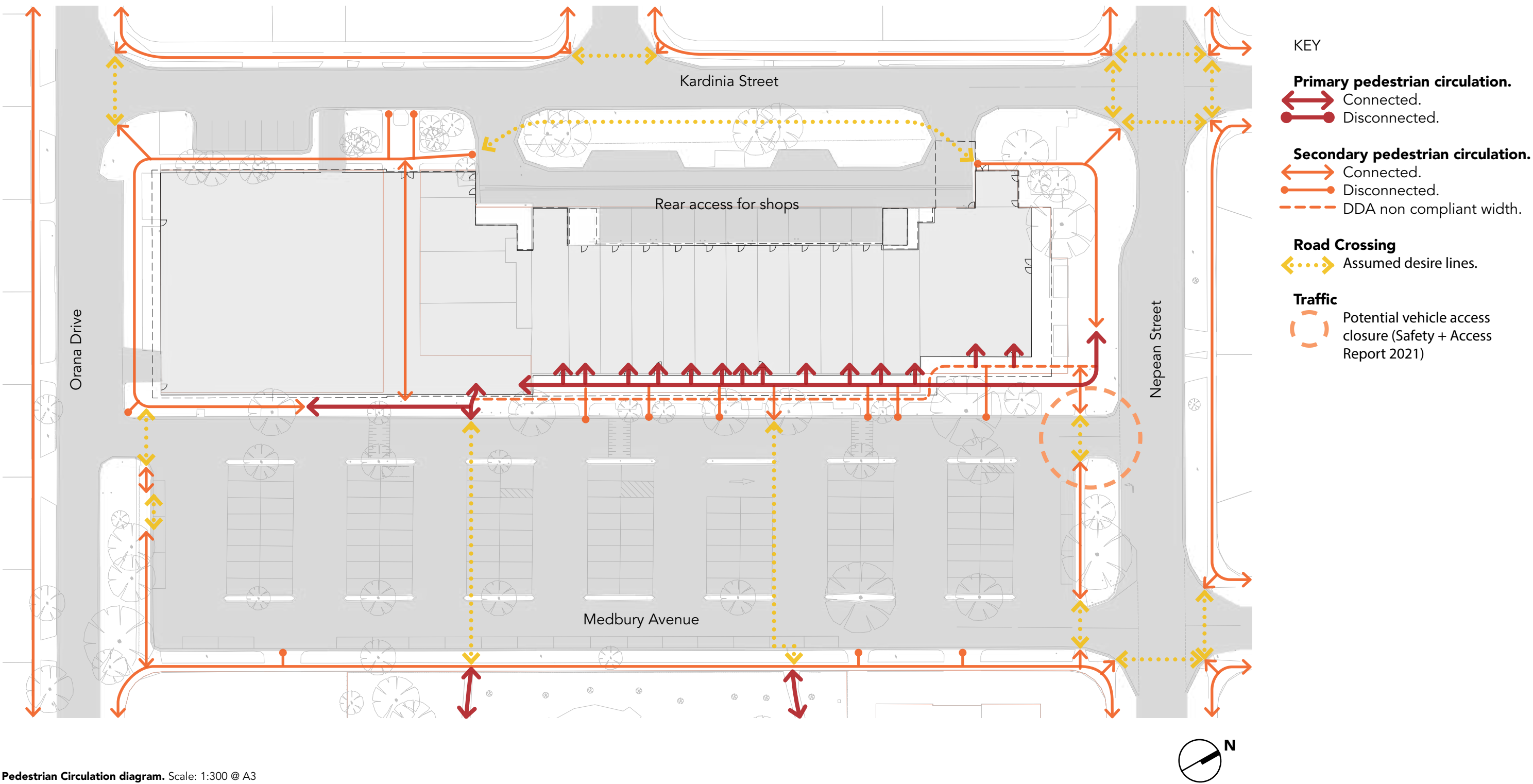
Monthly craft markets in diamond village display community artisans and their creations.



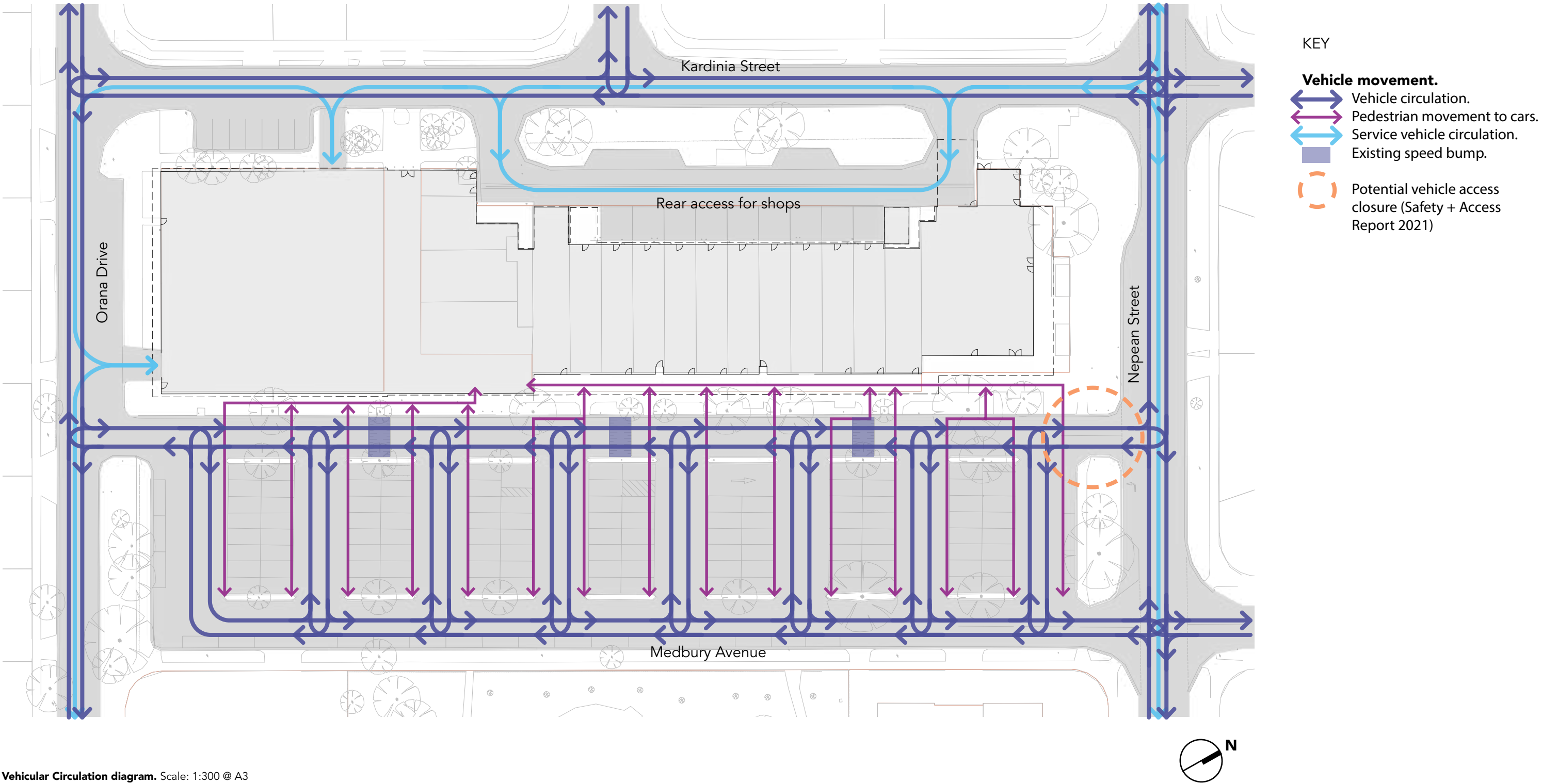
Exchange and reuse.

Being a community hub since the 1970's, run by locals' traders for the community.

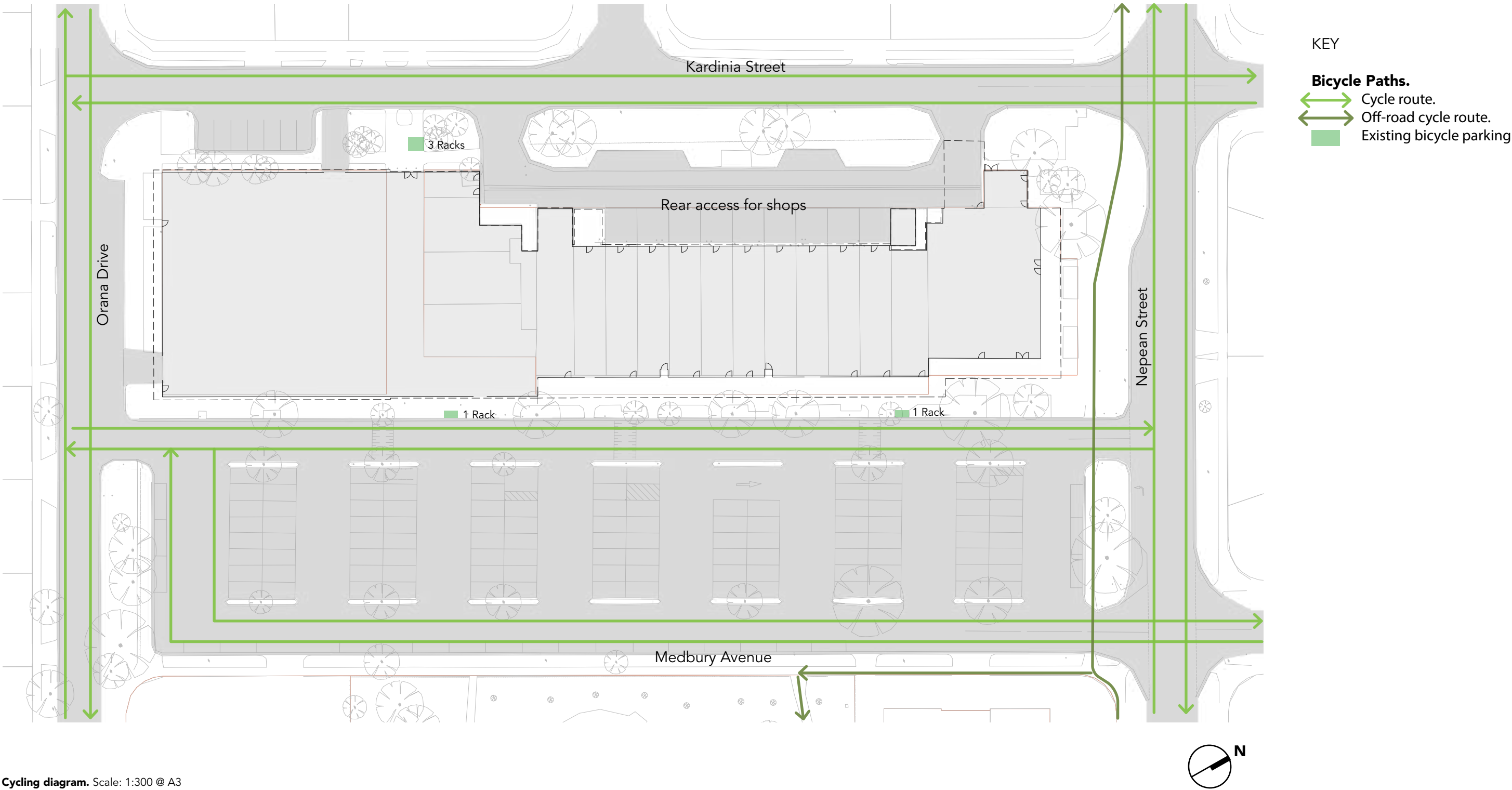
Existing pedestrian circulation.



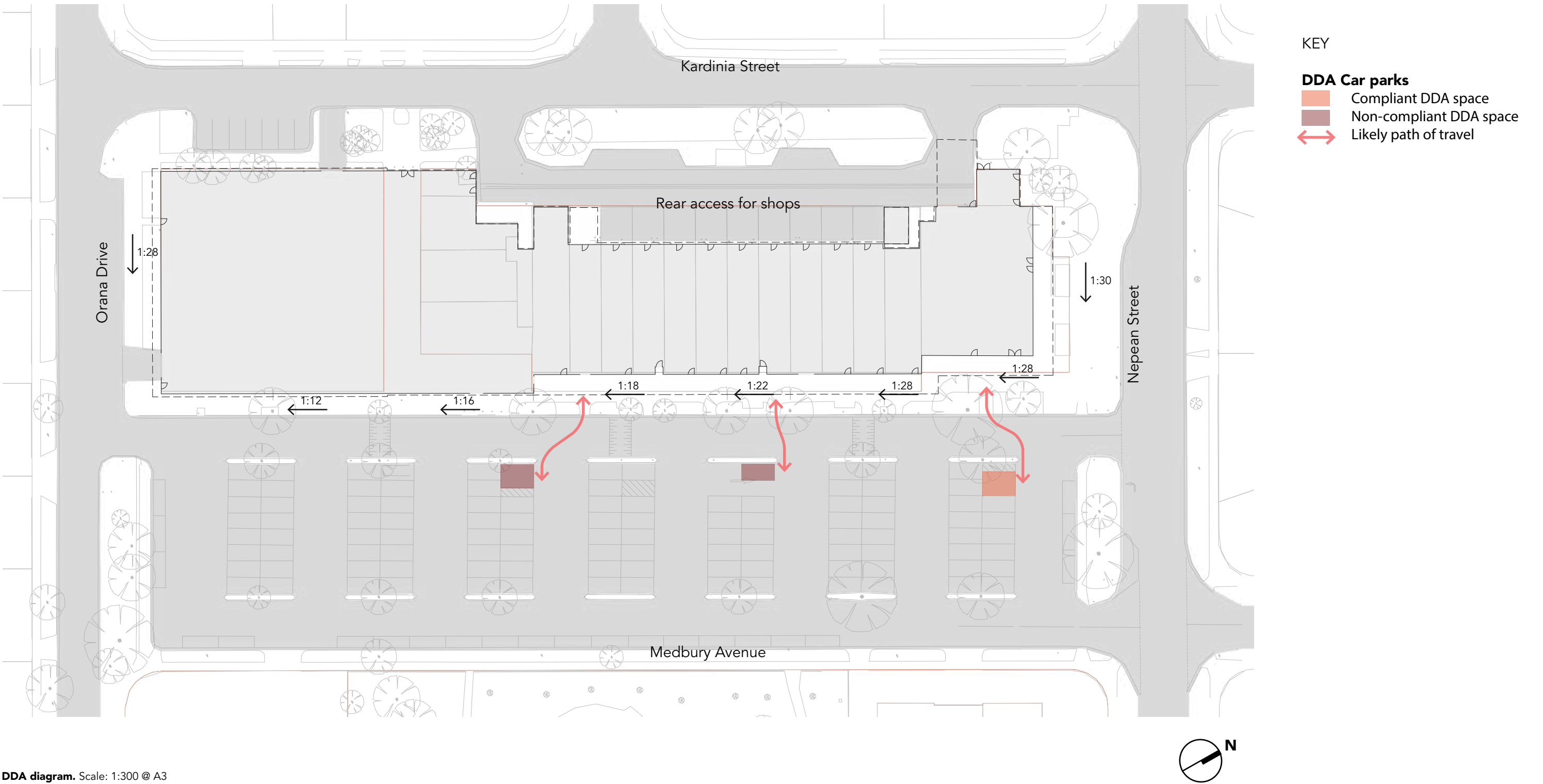
Existing vehicular circulation.



Existing cyclist circulation.

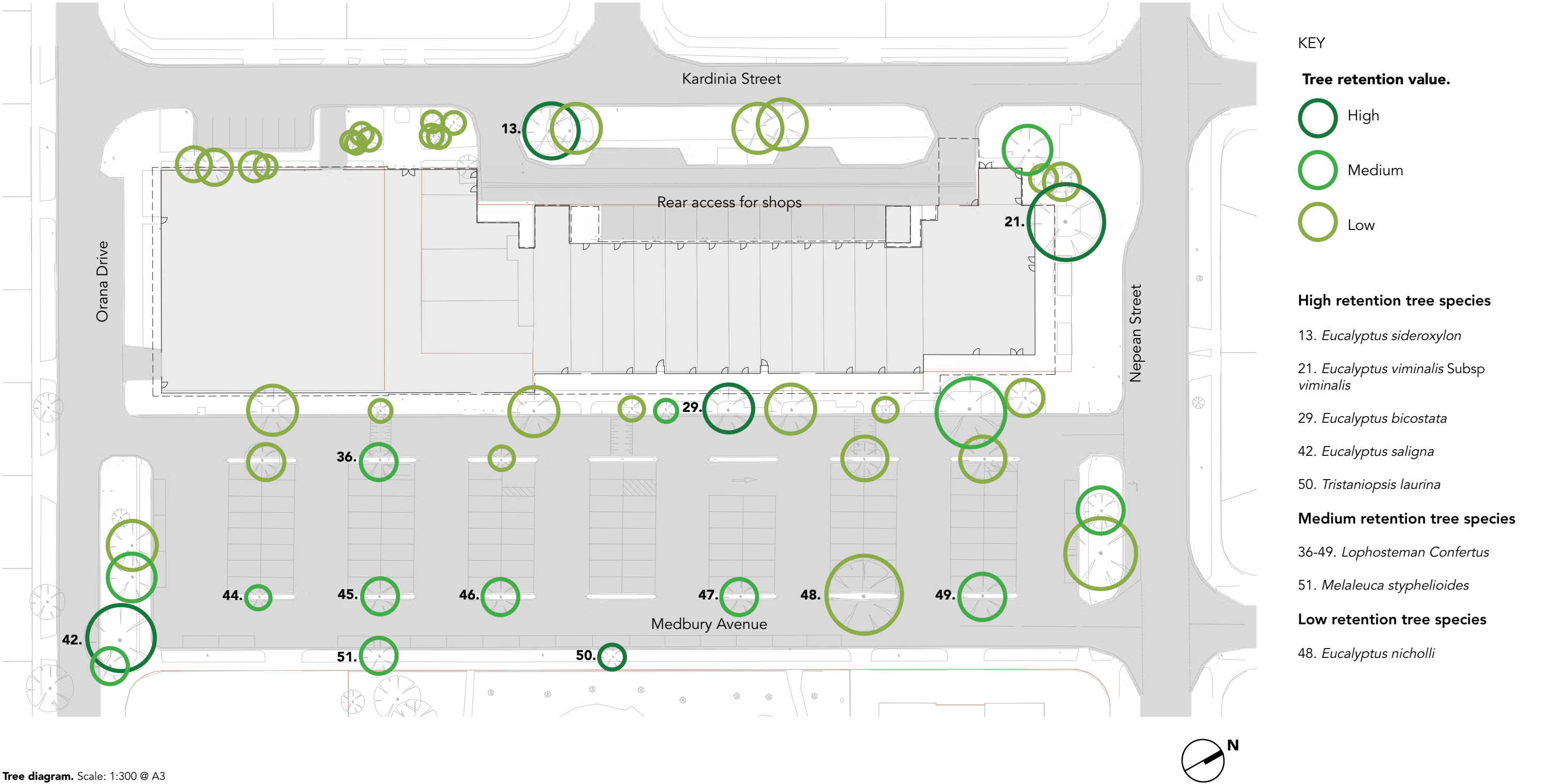


Existing DDA.

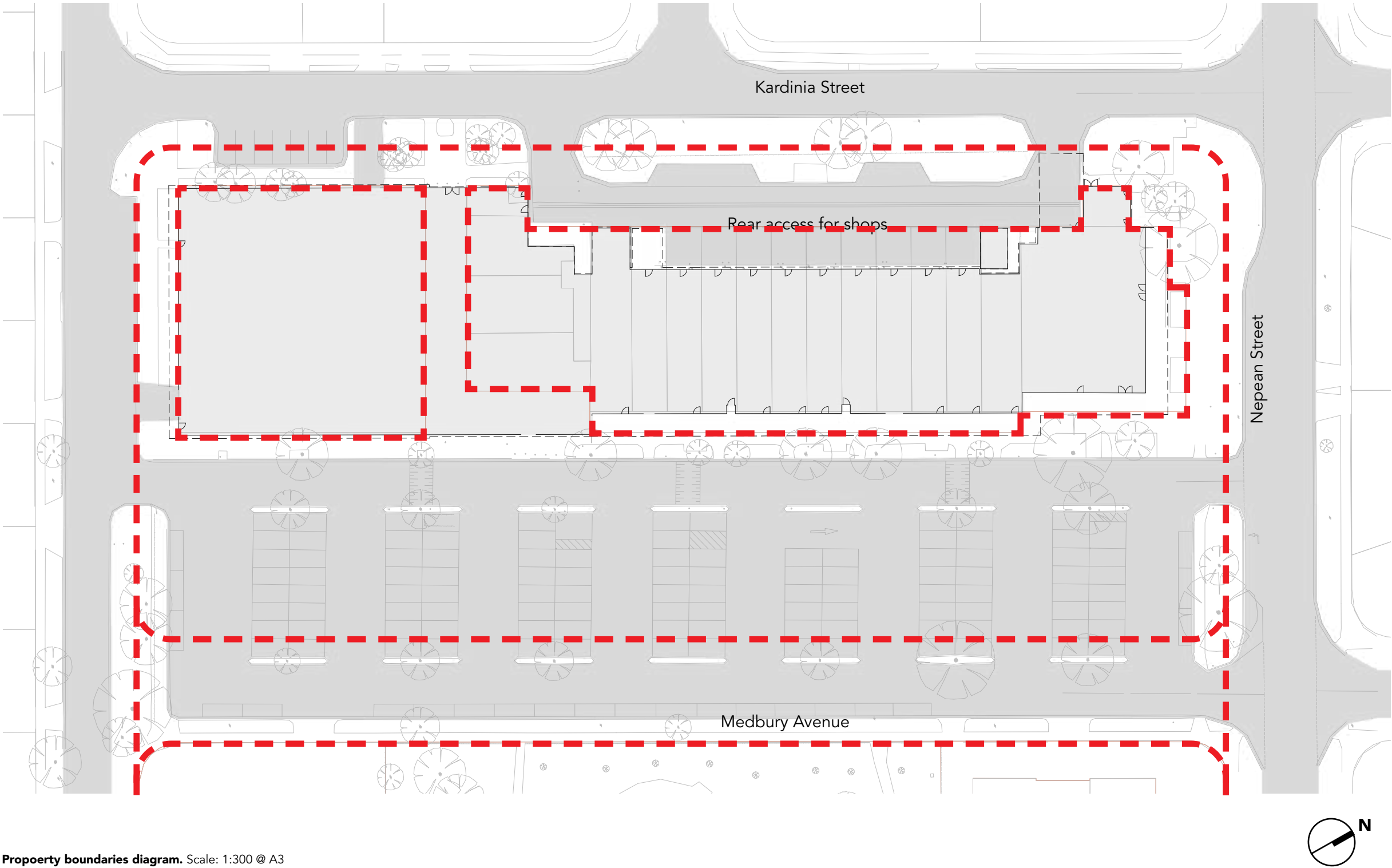


DDA diagram. Scale: 1:300 @ A3

Existing trees.

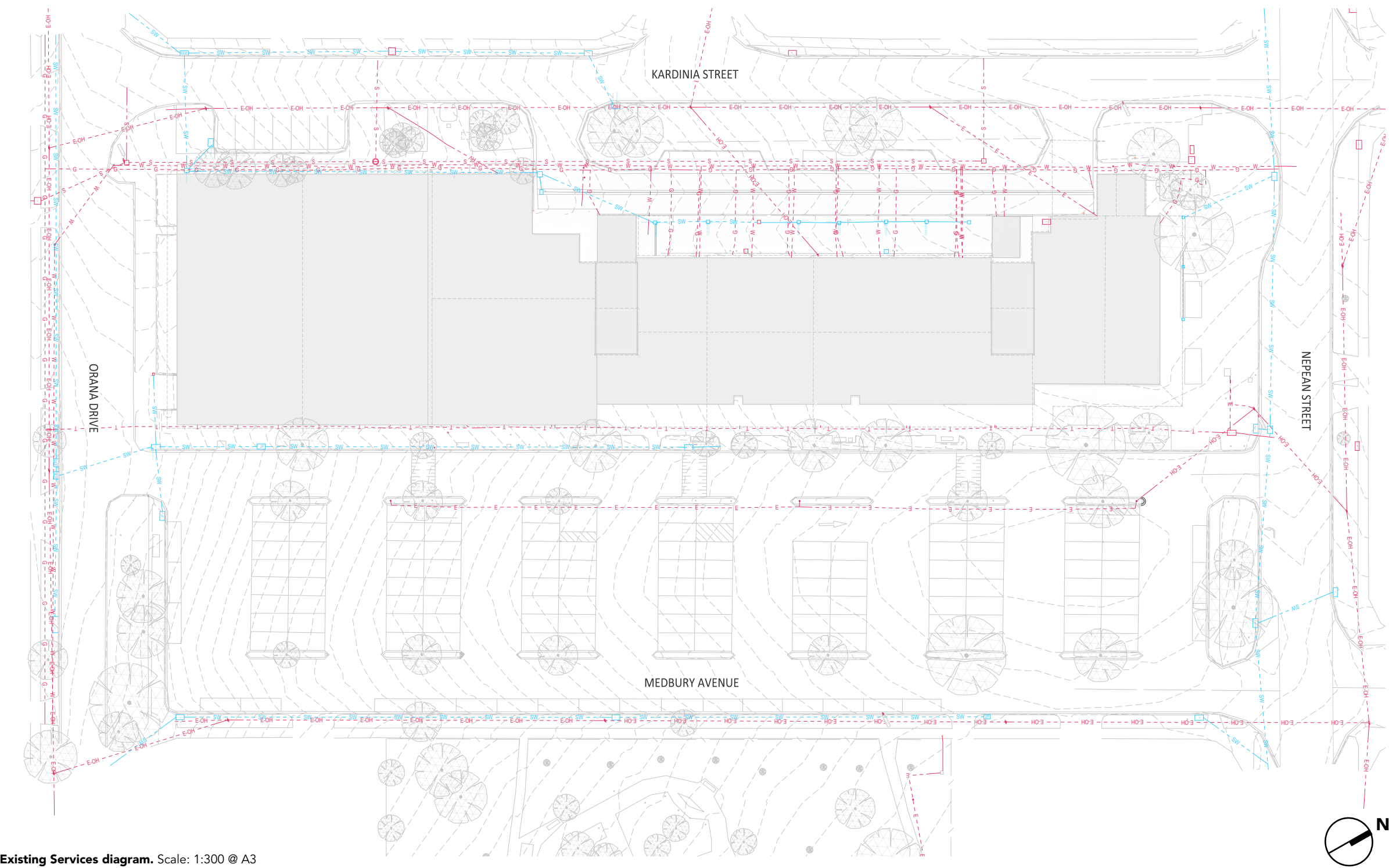


Property boundaries.



Propoerty boundaries diagram. Scale: 1:300 @ A3

Existing services and contours.



Existing Services diagram. Scale: 1:300 @ A3

Proposed concept design.

Design principles.



Connection

- Connecting to Country
- Connecting the shops to the park
- Connecting community members through play, daily activities, shared meals, gardening
- Giving time and resources to place, feeling represented through connection



Ecology

- Create meaningful and significant connected ecologies
- Endangered species like the Eltham Copper Butterfly
- Experimental processes to contribute to better outcomes



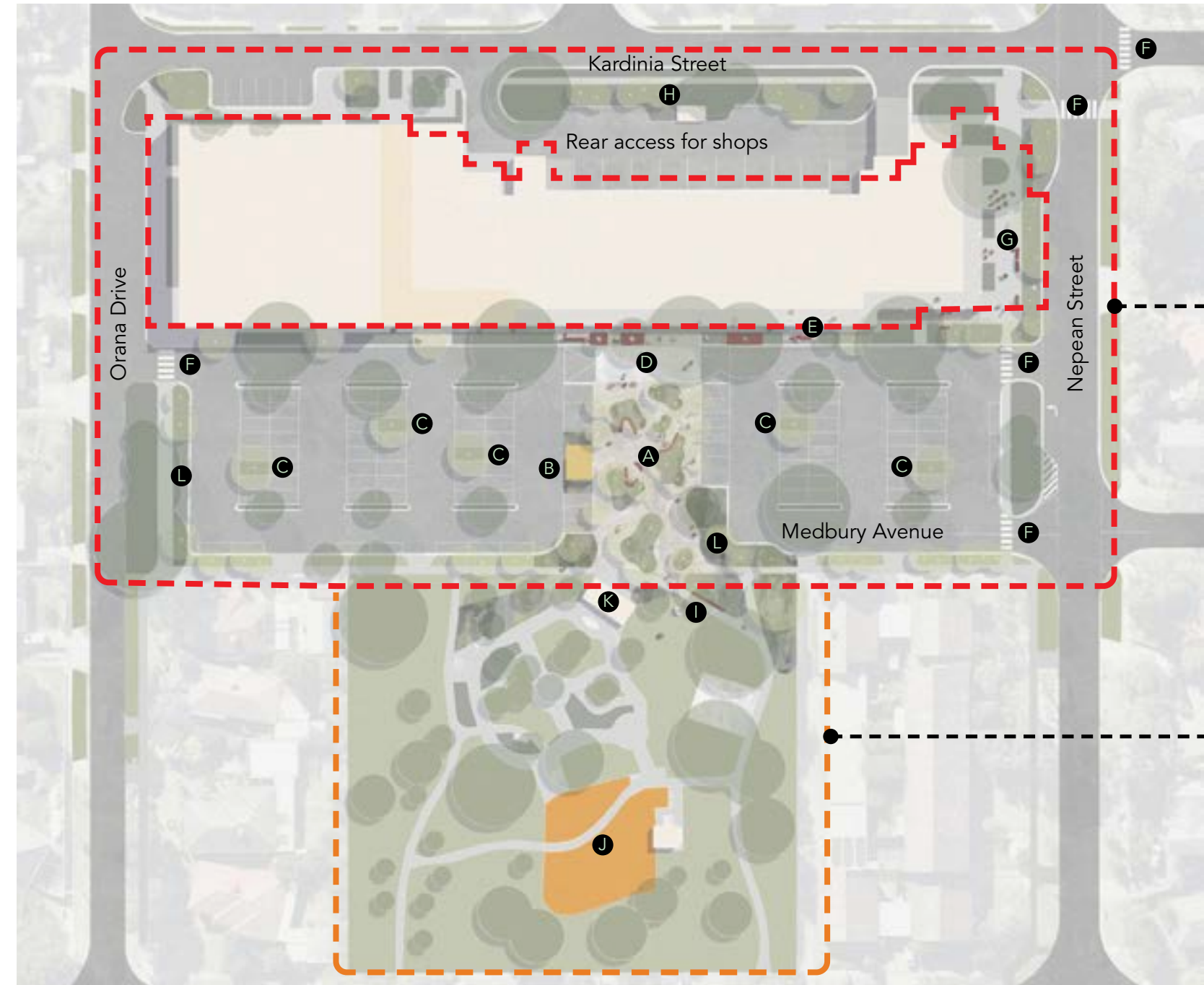
Equity

- Embedding community values
- Consider inclusion in each design decision

Overall landscape plan and key moves.

Key

- A** New pedestrian access and amenity 'Hub Heart' link between park and shops.
- B** Provision of a public toilet in central location to park and shops.
- C** Removal of asphalt carparking for garden bed and tree planting.
- D** Inclusion of a pedestrian priority crossing connecting north and south carpark.
- E** Paving renewal to pedestrian walkways, seating and decking to allow better pedestrian access and outdoor dining adjacent shops.
- F** Inclusion of pedestrian crossing to improve safe pedestrian connectivity.
- G** Repair of existing concrete paving where required. Removal of concrete paving to increase areas of planting.
- H** Upgrade western interface by providing a new pedestrian path and planting and removed fence.
- I** Integration of Hub Heart into Delta Park through upgraded planting, pedestrian paths and seating.
- J** Upgraded play space for children.
- K** New community amenity including shelter, BBQs, picnic settings and rubbish bins.
- L** Addition of WSUD (Water Sensitive Urban Design) area for water capture and increased planting area.



Overall Landscape Plan Scale: 1:1000 @ A3

refer Landscape plan - Diamond Village Public Realm.

refer Landscape plan - Delta Park.

Perspective view in front of shops.



Perspective view through park link



Landscape plan - Diamond Village Public Realm.



- Key
- A Diamond Village 'Hub Heart' link between park and shops.
 - B Public toilet.
 - C Garden bed and tree planting in removed asphalt carpark.
 - D Pedestrian priority shared way connecting north and south carpark.
 - E Paving renewal to pedestrian walkways, gravel, seating and decking to allow better pedestrian access and outdoor dining adjacent shops.
 - F Pedestrian crossing subject to Authority Approval.
 - G Repaired existing concrete paving, with some removed for planting.
 - H New pedestrian path and planting.
 - I New planting, pedestrian path and seating.
 - J WSUD planting area.

Landscape plan. Scale: 1:300 @ A3



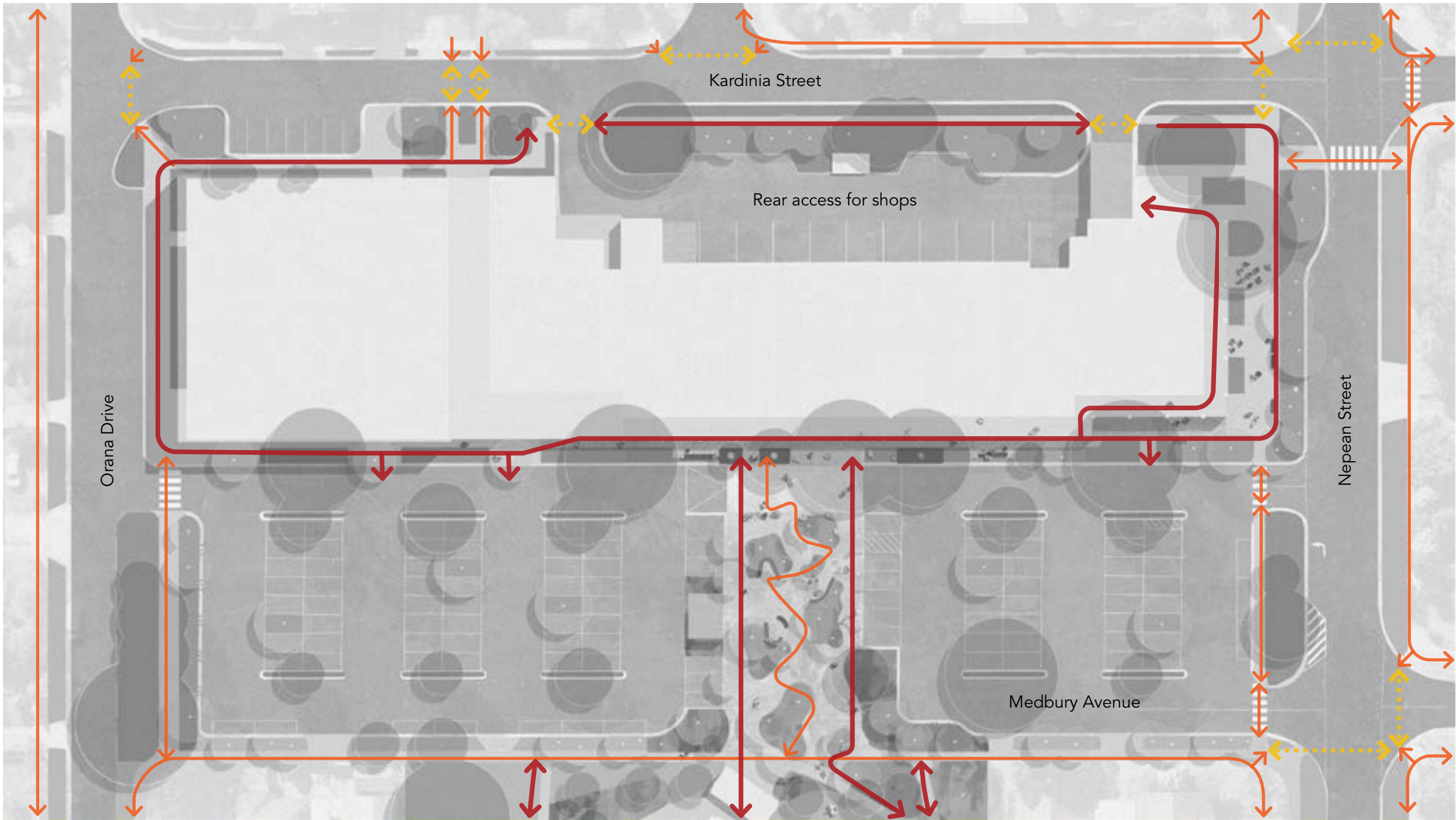
Landscape plan - Delta Park.



- Key
- A New planting area with understory to existing tree planting.
 - B New pedestesain path connections.
 - C New bench seating.
 - D New shelter, BBQ, picnic settings and rubbish bins.
 - E Upgrade to existing play space.
 - F Existing Learn to Ride bicycle track.
 - G Existing half court.

Landscape plan. Scale: 1:300 @ A3

Proposed pedestrian circulation.



The linear paths creates a clear connection between park and village. Combining direct and meandering paths improve pedestrian connection and use of the space as a hub for community.

Pedestrian crossings improvements across roads and village space create more safety and access for all users. Prioritizing community access to this space to stay for longer periods.

Proposed pedestrian crossings are subject to authority approval.

- KEY
- Primary pedestrian circulation.

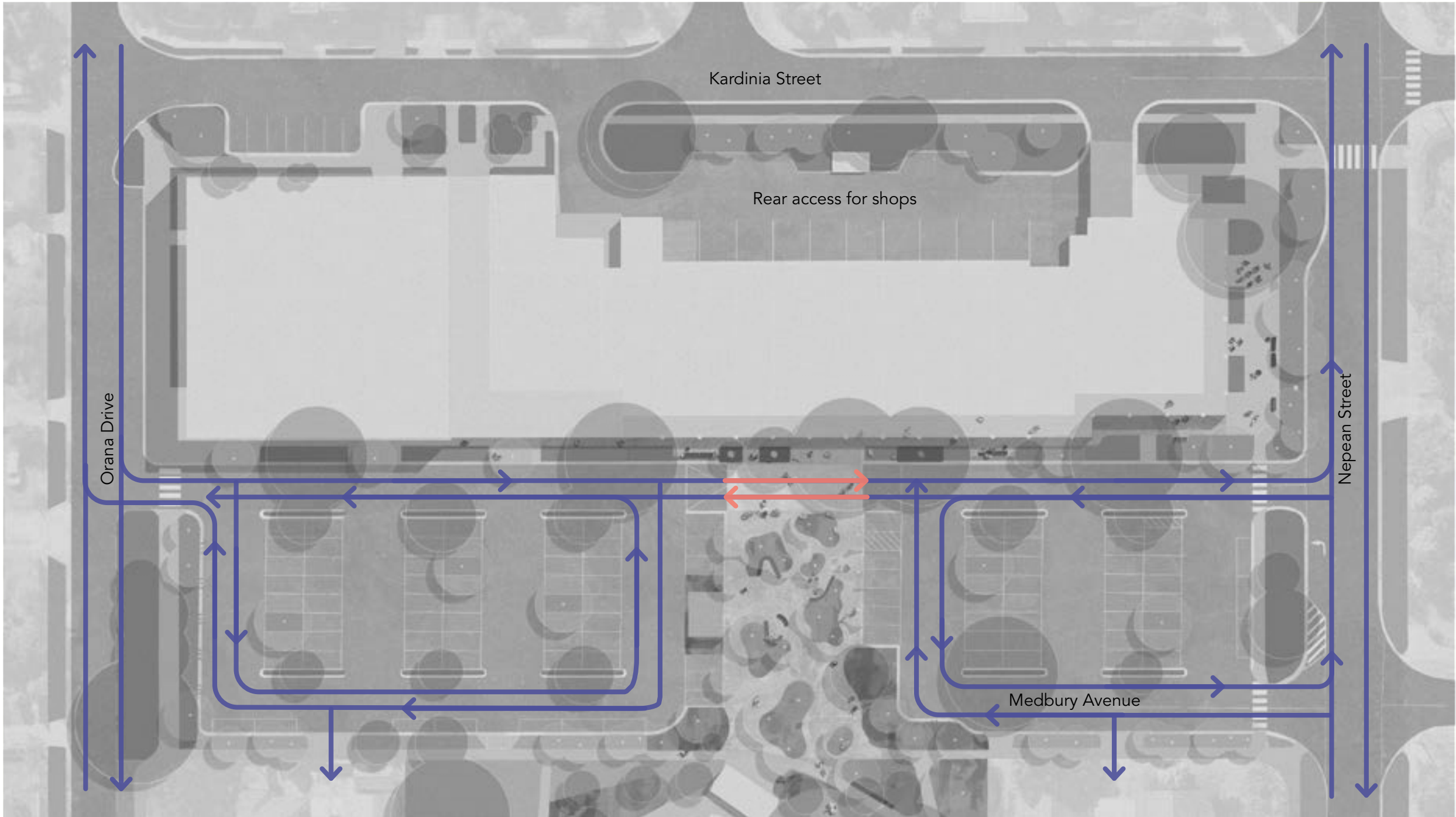
Connected.
- Secondary pedestrian circulation.

Connected.
- Road Crossing

Assumed desire lines.

Pedestrian Circulation diagram. Scale: 1:300 @ A3

Proposed vehicle movements.



The proposed linear connecting space will create two distinct car park areas, divided into a northern and southern section, with a single pedestrian crossing point in the west adjacent to the shopping strip. This will reduce the perceived scale of the car parking areas and soften the current visual dominance of vehicles.

Primary movement will be reorganised so that the two car parks are connected via a pedestrian-priority crossing, improving safety and walkability between them.

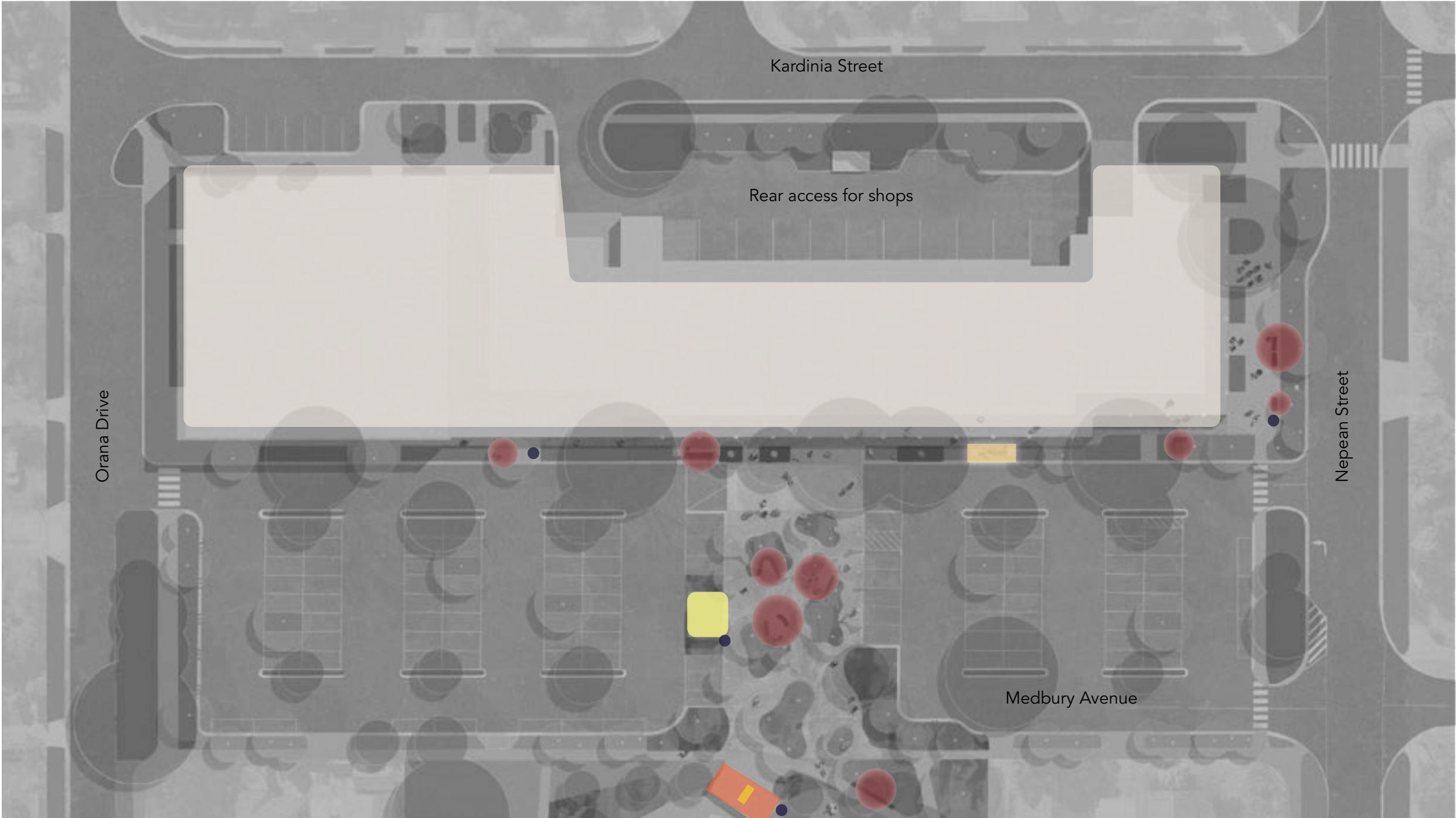
Key.

← Vehicle movement.

← Shared zone / Raised crossing treatment.

Functional Diagram- traffic. Scale: 1:300 @ A3

Proposed amenity



Amenities respond to community feedback, allowing for more activation in the public space. Public bathrooms and seatings create a more comfortable experience for users to come into the outdoor areas, particularly the elder community members.

Upgrades to shopfront through more outdoor dining space give more retail opportunities to local businesses operating within the village.

Key.

- Public Seating.
- Outdoor dining.
- Toilet.
- Shelter.
- Rubbish Bin.
- Electric BBQ.

Amenity diagram. Scale: 1:300 @ A3

Planting & Ecology



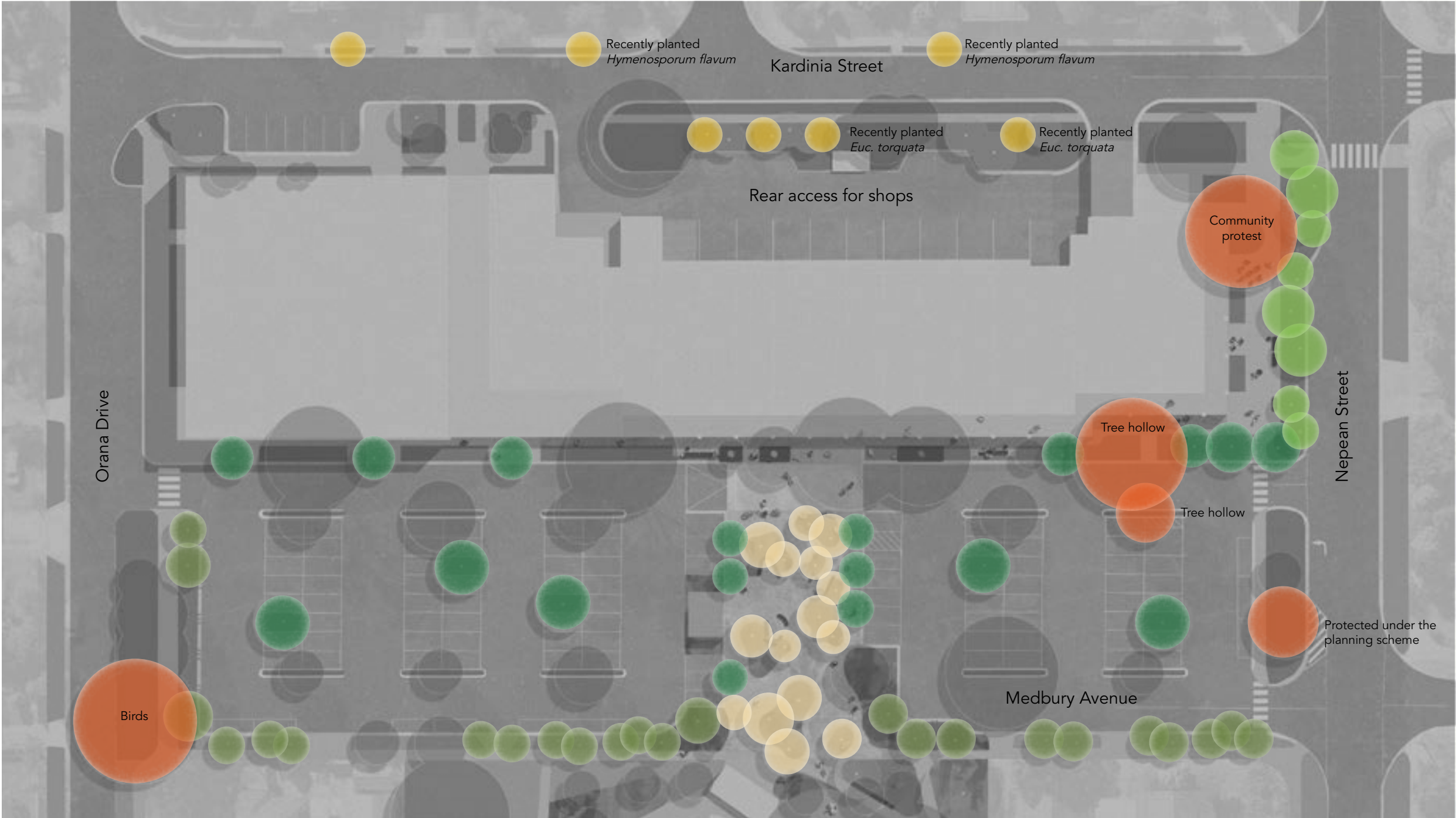
Planting variance across the site embraces the rich diversity of native species in the surrounding area. Grounded in emerging research and curiosity, planting engages the public with pre-colonial species and climate resilient plants.

Key.

- Acacia woodland
- Rain garden
- Eucalypt woodland
- Understory
- Grassy woodland
- Small flowering trees

Planting diagram. Scale: 1:300 @ A3

Trees



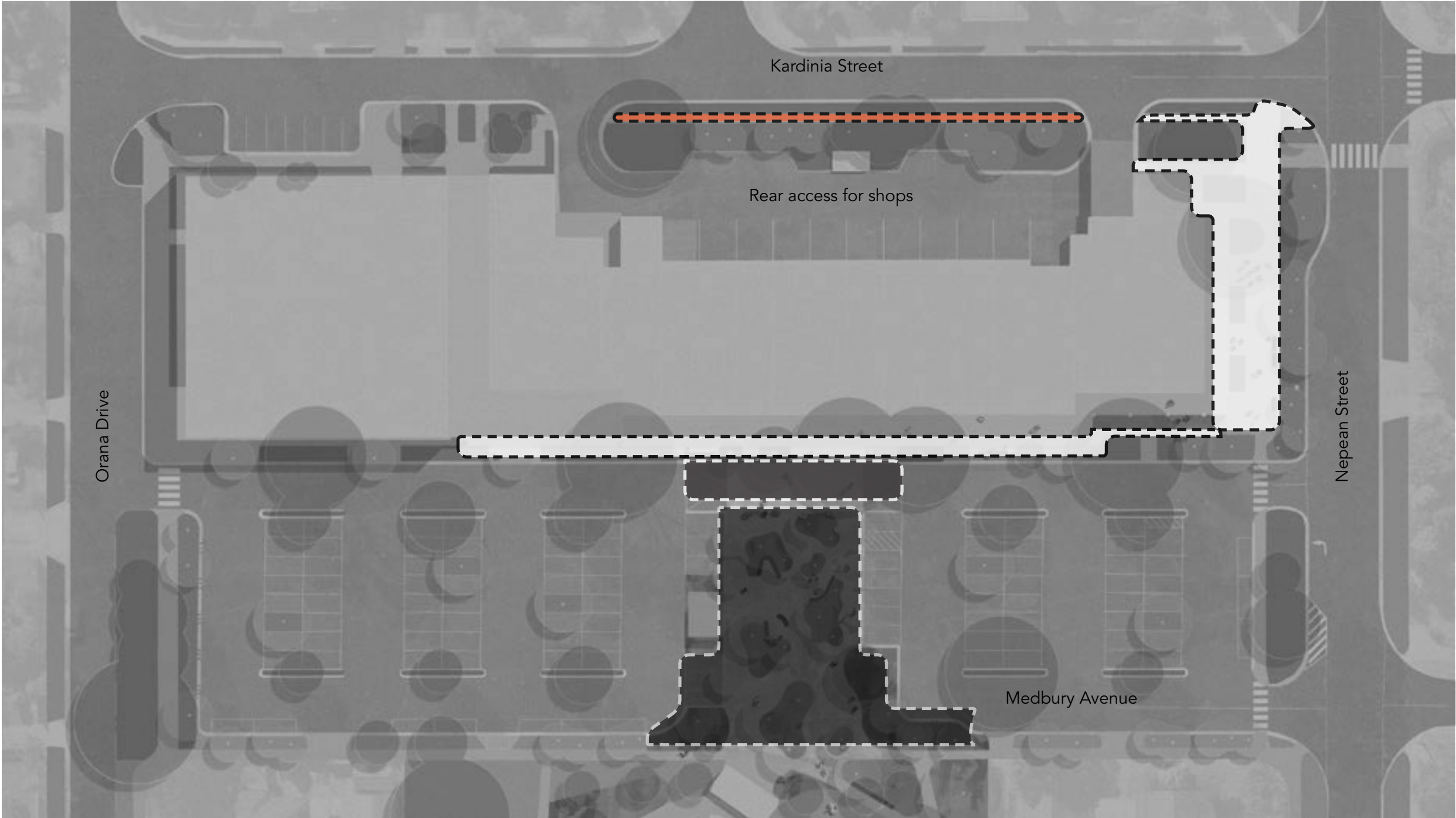
Tree diagram. Scale: 1:300 @ A3

Referring to Banyule’s Urban Forest Strategy, Watsonia has one of the lower percentages of canopy cover in the municipality and has lost significant areas of vegetation due to the construction of the North East Link project. This project emphasises an increase of urban forest and canopy cover. Referring to strategic area 4 of the Urban Forest Strategy Implementation Plan, considering a long term, asset management approach, allowing adequate soil volumes, formative pruning and management will be important for the success of the trees.

Key.

- Large Eucalypts
- Hakeas and smaller flowering
- Eucalypts
- Acacias
- Recently planted street trees
- Existing trees with significance or habitat

Surface Materiality



Surface material upgrade functions to improve community experience while supporting our low carbon emission promise. Upgrades on existing surfaces with repurposed aggregate reduce both waste and impermeable surfaces.

Inclusion of vehicle grade concrete path at store front exit creates a safer user experience signaling that path is shared, alerting pedestrians and cars to take caution.

- Key.**
- Exposed aggregate to direct paths of travel and areas of gravel between planting
 - Vehicular grade concrete.
 - Existing concrete, repaired.
 - New plain grey concrete

Surfaces diagram. Scale: 1:300 @ A3

Park link detail plan.



Park link plan. Scale: 1:500 @ A3

- Key
- Ⓐ Mounded planting with Acacia canopy.
 - Ⓑ Raingardens.
 - Ⓒ Seating in multiple social arrangements.
 - Ⓓ Raised deck to protect TPZ/ SRZ of existing trees and provide seating area.
 - Ⓔ Public toilet.
 - Ⓕ Exposed aggregate concrete paving.
 - Ⓖ Pedestrian priority raised crossing (vehicular grade).
 - Ⓗ Rubbish Bin.
 - Ⓘ Boulders acting as vehicle attenuation.
 - Ⓙ Retained existing tree integrated into link.
 - Ⓚ 1.5m clear access way for pedestrians linking shops to park.

Park link section.



Park link section. Scale: 1:250 @ A3

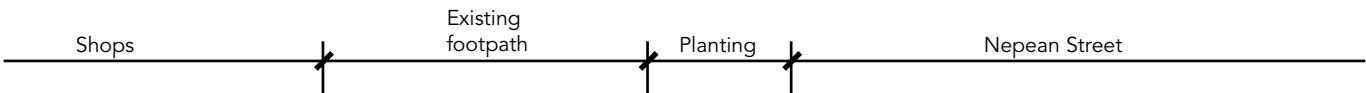
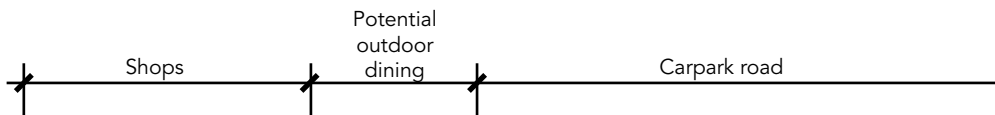
Ecological border detail plan



- Key
- (A) Planting
 - (B) Existing concrete paving, repaired
 - (C) Potential expanded area for outdoor dining
 - (D) Seating
 - (E) Raised deck
 - (F) Pedestrian crossing
 - (G) Reclaimed unit paver detail
 - (H) Bin

Park link plan. Scale: 1:500 @ A3

Shops and ecological border sections.

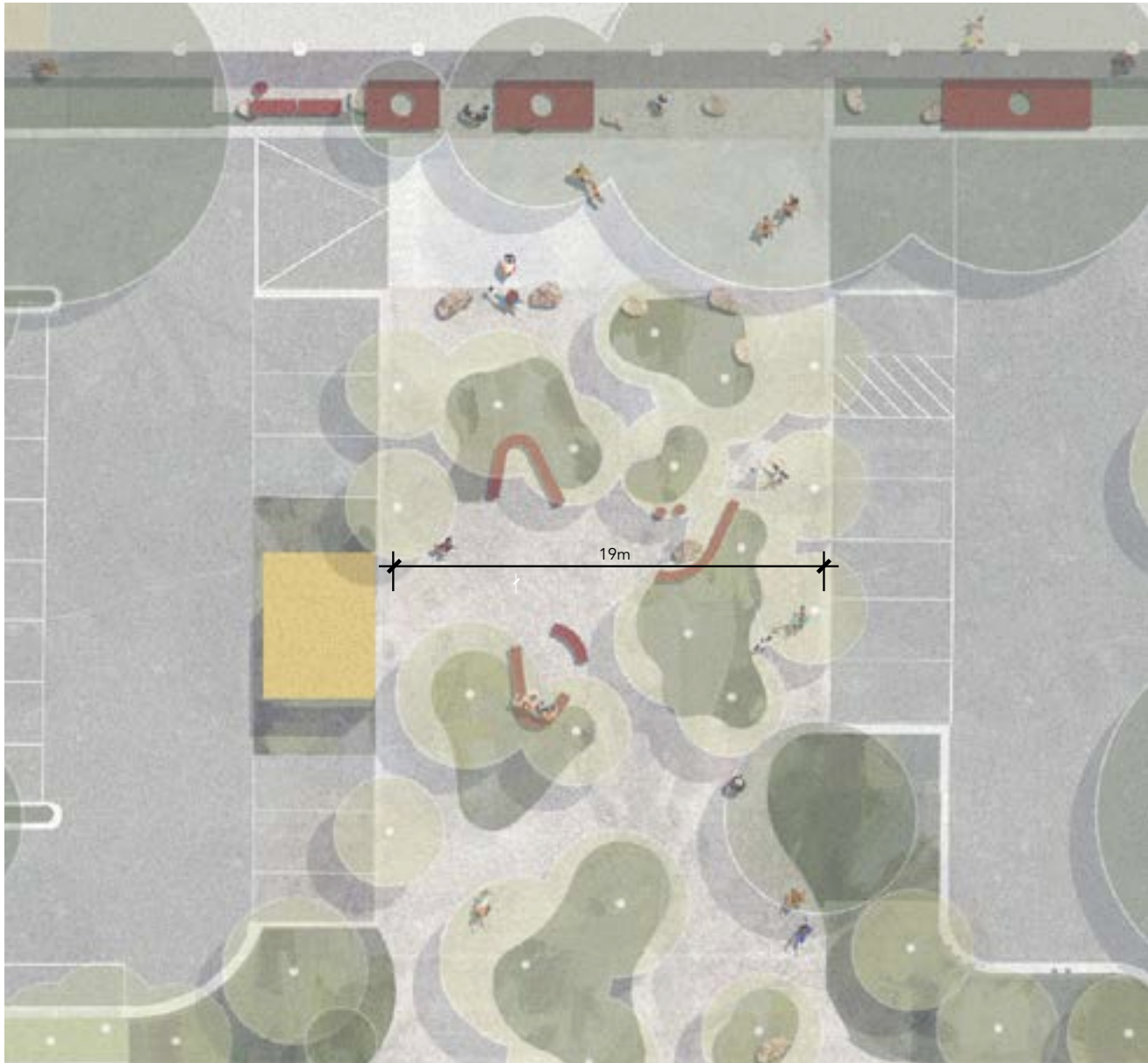


Precedents.



A - Public toilet. **B** - Garden beds and temporary fencing. **C** - Native planting with grasses and wildflowers. **D** - Curved seating. **E** - Retail edge.

Scale comparison.



Otter Street, Collingwood



Tunstall Square, Doncaster



Materials and planting palette.

Material character and palette.

Reusing structures in place where possible is important as this has the least impact. Repair, renewal and reimagination may be required such as the application of a surface treatment to existing asphalt.

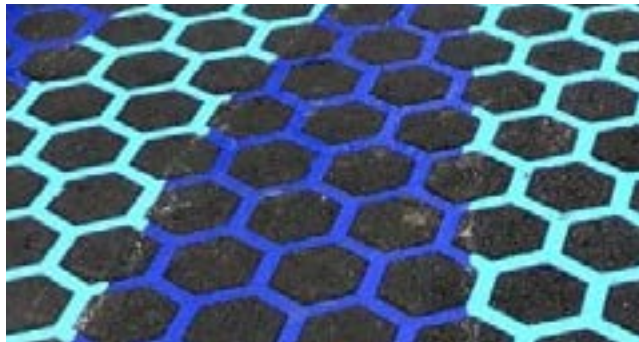
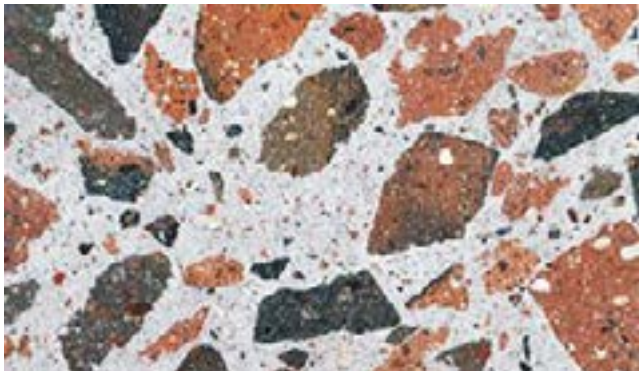
The reuse of removed materials such as concrete and asphalt can be used in the base course of pavement, as an aggregate for concrete and as material for gabion wall seating.

A community brick and pavers, tiles and roof tiles amnesty, where a pickup of pavers and bricks that people have lying around could connect local people to the project.

Reclaimed pavers may be used at edges, along paving transition points and at interest locations where seating and furniture is located.

Recycled site-won timber has the potential for use in temporary fencing to protect planting.

Surface treatments may be considered for existing paving.



Existing material inventory.

Material	Image	Quantity	Reason for Removal/Retain	Processing	Opportunities	Ecological benefit
Asphalt		Approximately 800m2	Removal: Installation of Park Link	Cut Crushed	Process for reuse elsewhere	Removal of asphalt increases permeable surfaces
Concrete		Approximately 120m2	Removal: Install garden beds	Careful saw cut and sealed Storage Crushed	Saw cut to be used for benches, gabion walls and habitat Crushed for substrate, sub base for paving and pathways	Removal of concrete increases permeable surfaces and opportunities for planting. Larger pieces can be positioned in shady vegetated areas to create habitat for lizards and bugs Crushed material can support growth of drought tolerant flowers and grasses
Timber Fence		Approximately 75 lin. m	Removal: Poor condition for current use of fencing off back entrances of shops.	Careful deconstruction Sorting for quality Removal of nails Cut to size Storage Reinstallation	Repurposed for temporary fencing to garden beds during establishment	When used in conjunction with drifts of native flowers, vertical wind breaks help create a micro climate for butterfly's.
Bin		3	Retain: 1 Remove and relocate: 2	Excavation from current footing and reinstalled into new location	Bins are in good condition and feature children's artworks	By retaining bins it reduces overall cost and carbon emissions associated new replacements.
Benches		5	Remove and relocate: All	Excavation from current footing and reinstalled into new location	In order to fit with proposed design benches may need to be removed however can simply be relocated to increase overall quantity of seating on site while retaining existing furniture.	Reduction in carbon emissions and waste by avoiding transport and storage into another site.
Boulders		25	Remove and relocate: All	Stored during construction and then placed into new gardens	Boulders to be relocated to garden beds to create additional habitat.	Create micro habitats for small mammals, providing; shelter, refuge, nesting sites and wintering areas.

Planting and ecological design.

Planting introduced in both new and existing spaces will focus on engaging native pollinators and fauna species. Some species are chosen for resiliant drought tolerant qualities and , allowing use of crushed concrete for substrate. Prioritizing an ecological approach will subsequently create a more joyful and lively space. A hub for bio-diversity and community.

Planting loosely references Ecological Vegetation Classes of Valley Grassy Forest and Plains Grassy Woodlands.

Acacias provide fast growing habitat and food sources for insects and caterpillars, visual colour and flowering impact and nitrogen fixing to enrich soils.

Wildflowers provide understory resources for bees, birds and butterflies and draw attention to the wonder of indigenous plants.

Grasses provided movement and representation of the colours once familiar to this place.

Maintenance takes into account woody species requiring period cut-back, trees requiring formative and ongoing pruning, groundcovers requiring future revitalisation.

Rocks and piles of pavers in garden bed encourage lizards, existing boulders are relocated to retain moss and lichen and are positioned to take advantage of natural depressions for water availability.

Insect hotels and/or bare patches of soil for native bee nesting and shelter.

Bird and bat boxes. Habitat logs and decaying material.



Acacia woodland plants.

Upper layer.



Mid layer.



Base layer.



The Acacia woodland highlights and celebrates the end of the colder months, with the yellow flowering acacias and xerochrysums starting to bloom in Poorneet season from September.

Habitat logs, varied mulch and bare patches of soil and mulch encourage decay and the emergency of fungi in the cooler, rainier season of Waring, the wombat season.

- Acacia mearnsii*
- Acacia dealbata*
- Eucalyptus* 'Moon Lagoon'
- Craspedia globosa*
- Goodenia blackiana*
- Chrysocephalum semipapposum*
- Leptorhynchos squamatus subsp. squamatus*
- Bulbine bulbosa*
- Xerochrysum palustre*
- Xerochrysum viscosum*

Eucalypt woodland plants.

Upper layer.



Base layer.



The Eucalypt woodland takes a long term view of the project, considering providing habitat for and shade for those who will be here 20-30 years from now. The larger, contiguous garden bed without power lines above creates opportunity for larger trees.

The seeds of the kangaroo grass which are dry and brown by luk season emphasise the changing seasons.

Mass planted chocolate lillies

Eucalyptus viminalis
Eucalyptus melliodora
Eucalyptus polyanthemus

Bursaria spinosa
Dichantheum sericeum
Dichelachne crinita
Rytidosperma pallida
Rytidosperma racemosum
Themeda triandra

Arthropodium strictum

Grassy palette.

Mid layer.



Grasses.



Wildflowers.



Grass species and wildflowers planted amongst existing established trees and newly planted *Eucalyptus torquata* to be retained and protected.

Sweet Bursaria provides potential Eltham Copper Butterfly habitat.

- Bursaria spinosa*
- Dichantheum sericeum*
- Dichelachne crinita*
- Rytidosperma pallida*
- Rytidosperma racemosum*
- Brunonia australis*
- Eringium ovinum*
- Pratia pedunculata*
- Whalenbergia communis*
- Whalenbergia gracilis*
- Whalenbergia stricta*
- Linum marginale*



Street tree palette.

Under power poles.



In carparks.



Where spatial constraints exist under power poles and in narrow garden beds, smaller flowering trees are proposed. Where larger trees can be planted, long term establishment of habitat trees are proposed.

- Hakea decurrans*
- Hakea bucculenta*
- Hakea laurina*
- Eucalyptus viminalis*
- Eucalyptus melliodora*
- Eucalyptus polyanthemus*

Raingarden palette.

Base layer.



Two raingardens are proposed to capture stormwater from the runoff of the northern and southern sections of carpark. These plants like intermittent periods of wet, and take up nutrients to clean the water. The plants and soil filter the water before it enters the stormwater system.

- Carex apressa*
- Ficinia nodosa*
- Juncus flavidus*
- Patersonia occidentalis*
- Veronica perfoliata*
- Xerochrysum palustre*



DOC.

DIAMOND VILLAGE PUBLIC REALM UPGRADE, WATSONIA. CITY OF BANYULE.

Client:

City of Banyule

Phase: Final Concept Design

Issue: For Council Meeting

Date: 17.06.2026

Reference: F00134

Issue: B

Prepared by:

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