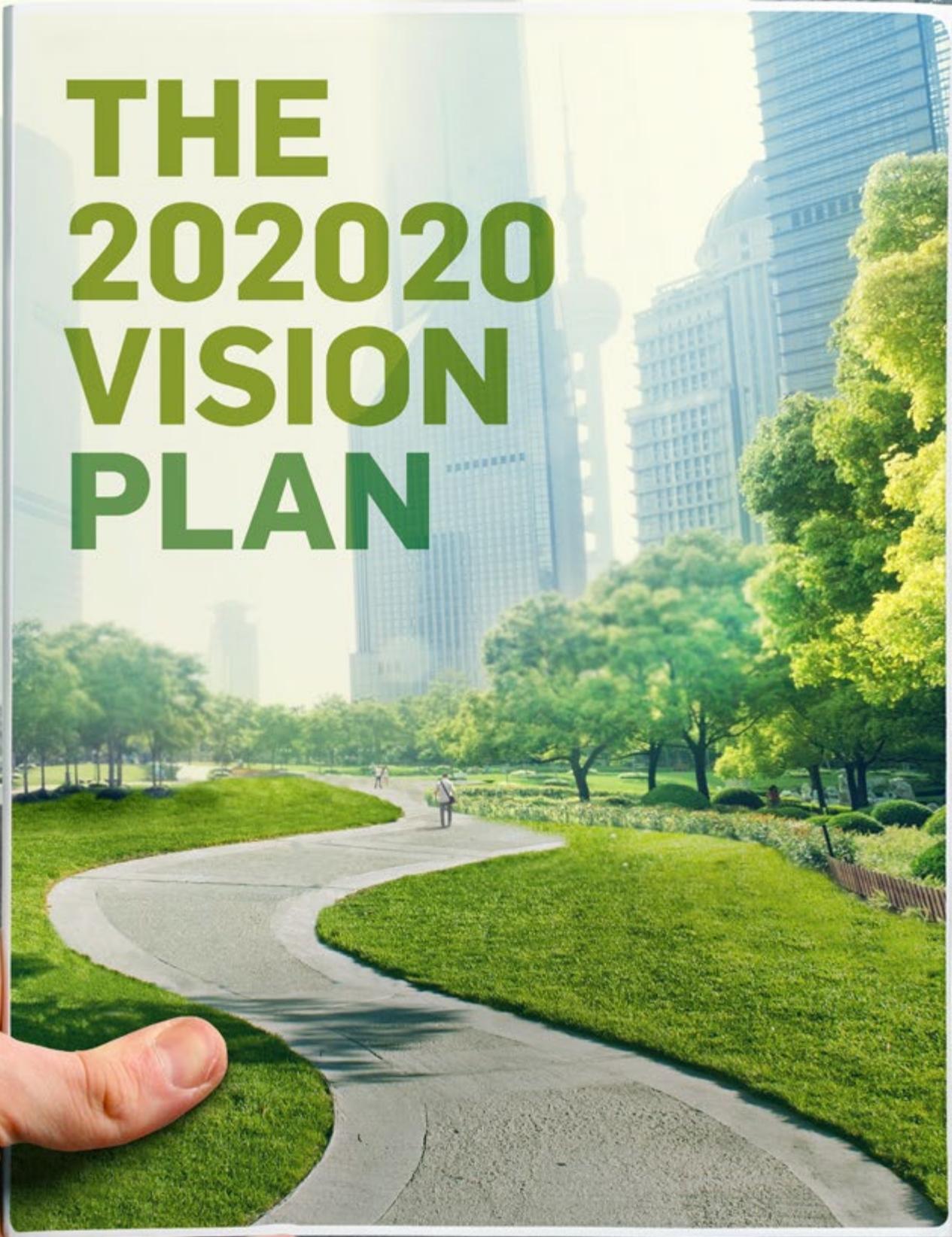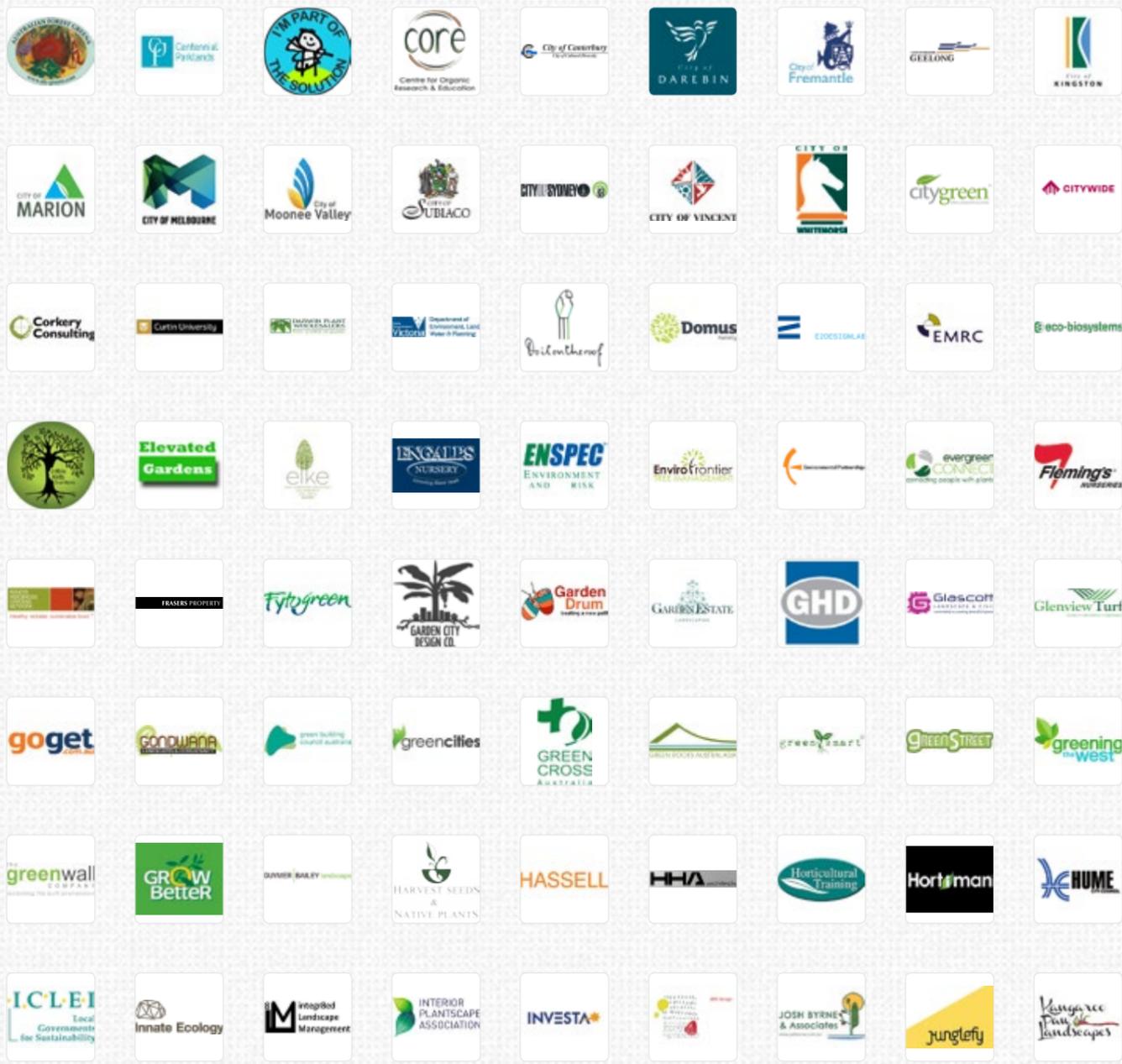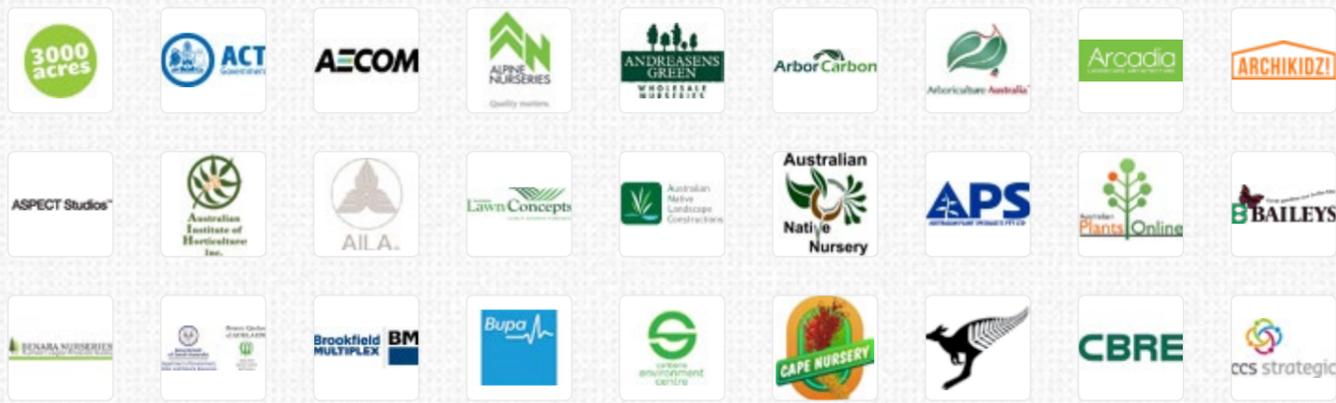# THE 202020 VISION PLAN

How business, government, education and community can work together to create 20% more green space in our urban areas by 2020.

202020™ VISION

A BIG THANKS *to our Living Network*
that help make the 202020 Vision possible.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK?

We're on a mission to create 20% more green space in our urban areas by 2020.

That's a lot of green space. It needs a lot of green space projects to happen. But what kind will make the biggest impact?

We asked, you, the green space experts of Australia, answered.

This book is the guide to what you told us. The green space projects that need to be piloted, scaled and replicated to make our vision a reality.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

We've assembled this compendium of essential projects.

Now we need you to help make them happen.

So please, browse the projects, then see how you and your organisation can get involved.

As they say, many hands make light work.

THE 202020 VISION

is a mass collaboration of organisations working together to create 20% more and better urban green space by 2020.

To achieve this we are bringing industry, business, NGOs, government, academia and individuals together, and providing them with the tools, resources and networks necessary to reach our shared goal.

The 202020 Vision was started in 2013 by Horticulture Innovation Australia Ltd, funded by the Nursery and Garden Industry Australia.

It has since grown into Australia's biggest network of green space experts, creators and supporters. The network has grown to include more than 200 organisational partners, 1,000 individual supporters and 29 strategic experts all working towards one common goal.

Learn more, watch the video at 202020vision.com.au/the-vision

IN NUMBERS

200+
network partners

500+
green space media stories

150+
pioneering green space projects listed

1,000+
individuals

24M+
total media circulation*

29
strategic experts

*All figures current at May 2015, and counting!

HAVE YOU READ:

Australia's first benchmark of canopy cover in Australia's urban and peri-urban LGAs. Download it from 202020vision.com.au

WHY MORE GREEN SPACE?

Simply put, green space is good for business, good for people and good for the environment.

There are benefits for almost every kind of organisation, from every kind of industry.

Big claims. Want proof? Our website has a collection of research papers on these topics and more.

HEALTH & WELLBEING

83% of Australians see green space as a place for relaxation and taking time out. 73% see their garden as a sanctuary for their mental wellbeing.[1] Contact with nature is found to have health and psychological benefits, including:

- reducing stress
- improving attention
- having a positive effect on mental restoration
- increasing longevity

PRODUCTIVITY

Plants and trees enrich work environments. In fact, it has been found that those working in 'green' environments are 17% more productive than those in bare spaces without trees and plants.[2]

COOLER CITIES

Everyone knows it's cooler in the shade. But did you know shade is also valuable? For instance, trees drop temperatures by up to 8°C, reducing air conditioner use and carbon emissions by an estimated 12-15% per annum.[3]

COMMUNITY CONNECTION

89% of respondents in the Global Green Space Report consider having access to green space a human right. In addition to the mental and physical benefits of green space, it is a valuable way for people to connect to each other.[4]

CLEAN AIR

We all know that trees literally act as our planet's lungs. Research into urban forestry has found that large, healthy trees remove approximately 70 times more air pollution than smaller healthy trees.[5]

LOCAL COMMERCE

Research found that customers prefer shopping in well-tended streets with large trees. The study also found they would pay 9-12% more for goods sold in central business districts with high-quality tree canopy. More trees equals more local street commerce.[6]

WATER MANAGEMENT

Trees and plants act as a natural water filtration system. In particular, green roofs can store significant amounts of water and reduce the run-off entering sewer systems and waterways. This means more water staying where it falls.

BIOPHILIA

People like to be in and around nature. In particular, giving children access to nature promotes their mental and emotional wellbeing and has been proven to have a positive effect on children's behaviour.

1. Newspoll commissioned by NGIA & Smart Approved WaterMark in November 2011 among 702 people aged over 18 years living in the cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth – report supplied on request.

2. Knight, C. & Alexander, H. (2010). The relative merits of lean, enriched and empowered offices: An experimental examination of the impact of workplace management strategies on wellbeing and productivity. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied, 16(2), 158-172.

3. www.aila.org.au/LApapers/papers/trees/Moore_UrbanTreesWorthMore ThantheyCost.pdf.

4. Husqvarna, Global Green Space Report (2013).

5. The Effetcs of Urban Trees on Air Quality (Nowak, USDA Forest Service, 2002, nrs.fs.fed.us/units/urban/local-resources/downloads/Tree_Air_Qual.pdf).

6. Akbari, H. (2009). Cooling our Communities. A Guidebook on Tree Planting and Light-Colored Surfacing. Berkeley, CA: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

Our mission is to create 20% more and better urban green space by 2020.

It's a big goal. It needs big thinking to make it happen.

By seeking out proven solutions, scaling, replicating and socialising them, we will improve the skills and knowledge of those who, like us, are looking to create more green space. Thus making it an easier, more efficient process that more people and organisations can be a part of.
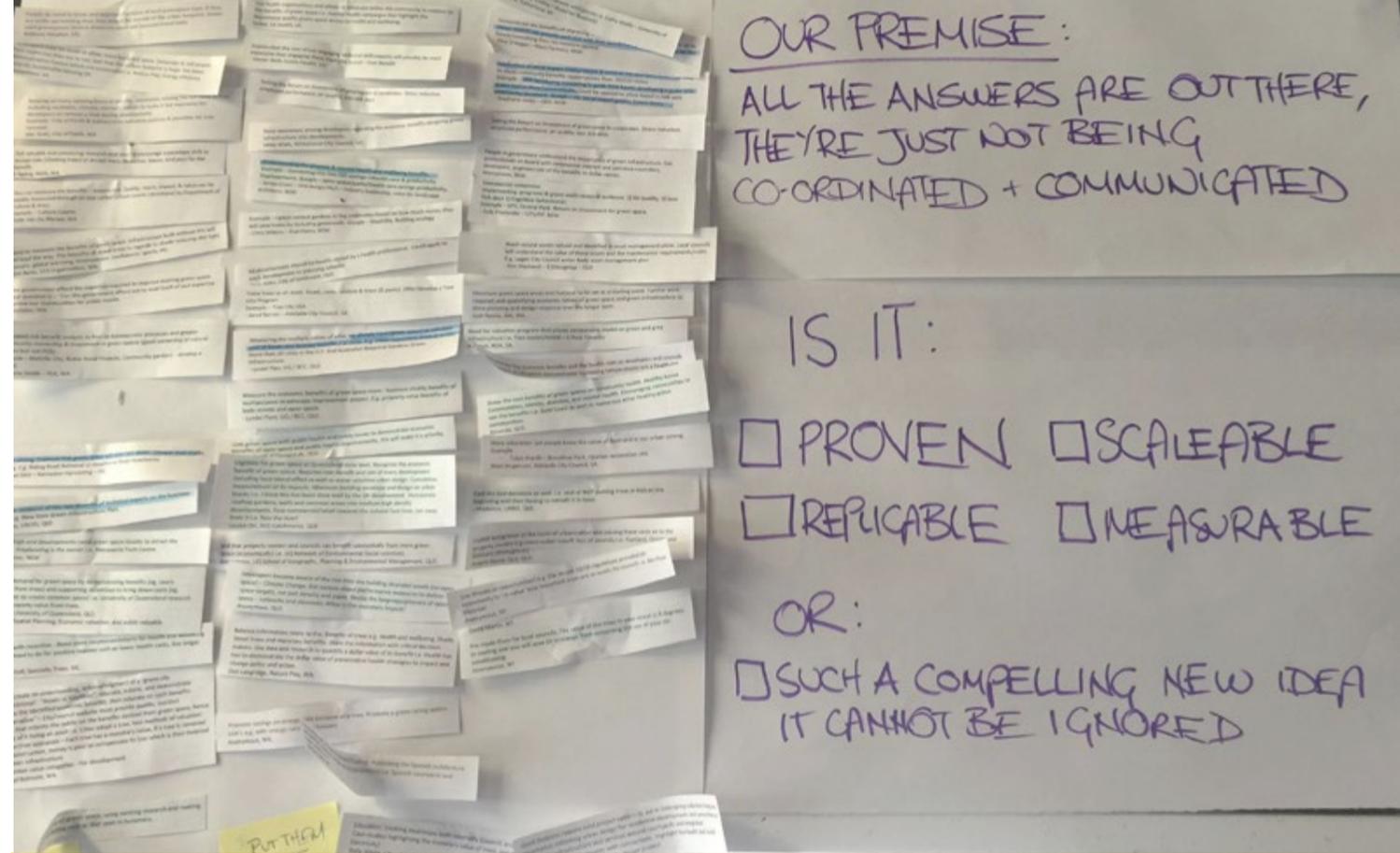
Success depends on creating a network, then working with these partner organisations to make it faster and more efficient for business, and government to invest in green space projects. Then ensuring that these projects have better outcomes. No simple task.

The good news is the more work we do with the 202020 Vision, the more it becomes clear that the barriers organisations face are universal, and that innovative, proven solutions to these barriers exist.

Without knowing, organisations tackle the same problems and trial the same ideas.

The problem is, more often than not, these solutions are not co-ordinated.

As Australia's biggest network of green space experts, creators and supporters, we are uniquely placed to pioneer a more efficient approach.

OUR PREMISE:
ALL THE ANSWERS ARE OUT THERE, THEY'RE JUST NOT BEING CO-ORDINATED + COMMUNICATED

IS IT:
☐ PROVEN ☐ SCALEABLE
☐ REPLICABLE ☐ MEASURABLE
OR:
☐ SUCH A COMPELLING NEW IDEA IT CANNOT BE IGNORED

OUR APPROACH IS:

1 IDENTIFY THE BARRIERS

2 IDENTIFY PROVEN, EXISTING SOLUTIONS

3 SCALE, REPLICATE AND CO-ORDINATE THESE SOLUTIONS

4 MEASURE AND REPEAT

THE BARRIERS

In 2014 we worked with our partners to identify the barriers to more green space.

This consultation process saw us bring together with Local Government, State Government, developers, health experts, researchers and landscapers in order to understand what was preventing them from creating more and better green space.

We also drew on existing work and research.

The result was 20 top barriers, grouped into five themes.

Each barrier is outlined in more detail in its section chapter.

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT	FUNDING & INVESTMENT	KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS	POLICY & PLANNING	CULTURE & COMMUNITY
GROWING CONDITIONS	DECISION-MAKING	DESIGN	COLLABORATION	COMMUNITY ATTITUDES
EXTREME WEATHER	BUSINESS CASE	MEASUREMENT	CONSISTENCY	HOUSING TRENDS
IRRIGATION	PRIVATE INVESTMENT	TECHNICAL DETAIL	PLANNING PRIORITIES	OWNERSHIP
RISK	MAINTENANCE FUNDING	SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE	LANGUAGE & PERCEPTION	USE OF SPACE
PAGE 26	PAGE 42	PAGE 58	PAGE 72	PAGE 86

THE TOUR

The Growing the Seeds Tour ran from October to December 2014.

The goal of the Tour was to identify proven, scalable and replicable solutions to our stated top 20 barriers to more green space.

The top barriers were presented to more than 500 green space experts, in 25 hosted sessions, across five states. Each Tour event was co-hosted by a 202020 Vision partner organisation.

WE KNOW
THE ISSUES,
TODAY WE NEED
THE ANSWERS

SCALEABLE
MEASURABLE
REPLICABLE

WHO ATTENDED THE TOUR?

OVER 500 PARTICIPANTS...

... from over 300 organisations

OVER 30 GROWERS

ONE MAYOR

Representatives from over **25%** of Australia's Local Government areas

TWO City councillors

12 State Government departments

FOUR BANKS

THE UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL CITIES PROGRAM

THE WA PLANNING COMMISSION

THREE top tier developers

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

SIX Professors from the arts, economics, sciences and humanities

CSIRO

THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

WHO SUPPORTED THE TOUR?

QLD TOUR LEG

SUPPORTED BY: THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA

SPEAKERS:

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT:	DR MARK GIBBS, AECOM
FUNDING & INVESTMENT:	LYNDAL PLANT, CITY OF BRISBANE
POLICY & PLANNING:	DR TIFFANY MORRISON, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND
KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS:	MADONNA LOCKE, URBIS
CULTURE & COMMUNITY:	MARA BUN, GREENCROSS AUSTRALIA

DATE: 24TH NOVEMBER 2014

LOCATION: BRISBANE, ST LUCIA CAMPUS, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

WA TOUR LEG

SUPPORTED BY: AECOM   PARKS & LEISURE AUSTRALIA

SPEAKERS:

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT:	JOSH BYRNE, JOSH BYRNE & ASSOCIATES
FUNDING & INVESTMENT:	RYAN HUNTER, PEET
POLICY & PLANNING:	ERIC LUMSDEN, DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING WA
KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS:	JOANNE SMITH, PARKS & LEISURE WA
CULTURE & COMMUNITY:	GEORDIE THOMPSON, DEPARTMENT OF SPORT & RECREATION

DATE: 18TH NOVEMBER 2014

LOCATION: PERTH, GPO BUILDING, AECOM

NSW/ACT TOUR LEG

SUPPORTED BY: THE GROUNDS OF ALEXANDRIA

SPEAKERS:

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT:	JEN GUICE, PENRITH CITY COUNCIL
FUNDING & INVESTMENT:	BRUCE JEFFREYS, GOGET
POLICY & PLANNING:	CROSBIE LORIMER, CLOUSTON & ASSOCIATES
KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS:	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR ROD SIMPSON, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY
CULTURE & COMMUNITY:	BARRIE BARTON, RIGHT ANGLE STUDIO

DATE: 13TH NOVEMBER 2014

LOCATION: SYDNEY, THE GROUNDS OF ALEXANDRIA

SA/NT TOUR LEG

SUPPORTED BY: Government of South Australia, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources   Botanic Gardens of ADELAIDE

SPEAKERS:

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT:	DR JENNI GARDEN, SEED CONSULTING
FUNDING & INVESTMENT:	STUART POPE, ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
POLICY & PLANNING:	SKY ALLEN, OFFICE OF DESIGN & ARCHITECTURE SA
KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS:	DR SHERYN PITMAN, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, WATER & NATURAL RESOURCES SA
CULTURE & COMMUNITY:	DR SIMON DIVECHA, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

DATE: 14TH OCTOBER 2014

LOCATION: ADELAIDE, BOTANIC GARDENS OF SA

VIC/TAS TOUR LEG

SUPPORTED BY: CITY OF MELBOURNE

SPEAKERS:

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT:	PROFESSOR TIM ENTWISLE, BOTANIC GARDENS VIC
FUNDING & INVESTMENT:	PROFESSOR ROGER JONES, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY
POLICY & PLANNING:	YVONNE LYNCH, CITY OF MELBOURNE
KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS:	DR STEVEN LIVESLEY, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE
CULTURE & COMMUNITY:	HANNAH SCHWARTZ, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, 3000 ACRES

DATE: 3RD DECEMBER 2014

**LOCATION:** MELBOURNE, MULTICULTURAL HUB

COLLECTION & COLLATION

To ensure we identified regional similarities and differences in how to approach a barrier, the same themes and issues were presented in Tour sessions across all five cities.

For each theme, attendees were invited to write down practical ways to overcome the barriers within the theme. We asked for a focus on proven, piloted solutions rather than 'blue-sky' thinking.

Our methodology produced over 3,000 documented possible solutions.

We then collected, collated and grouped participants' outputs, gathering similar and complementary solutions into single or hybrid solutions that encapsulated the idea and variations on it. This resulted in a deck of 28 draft solutions, grouped by theme.
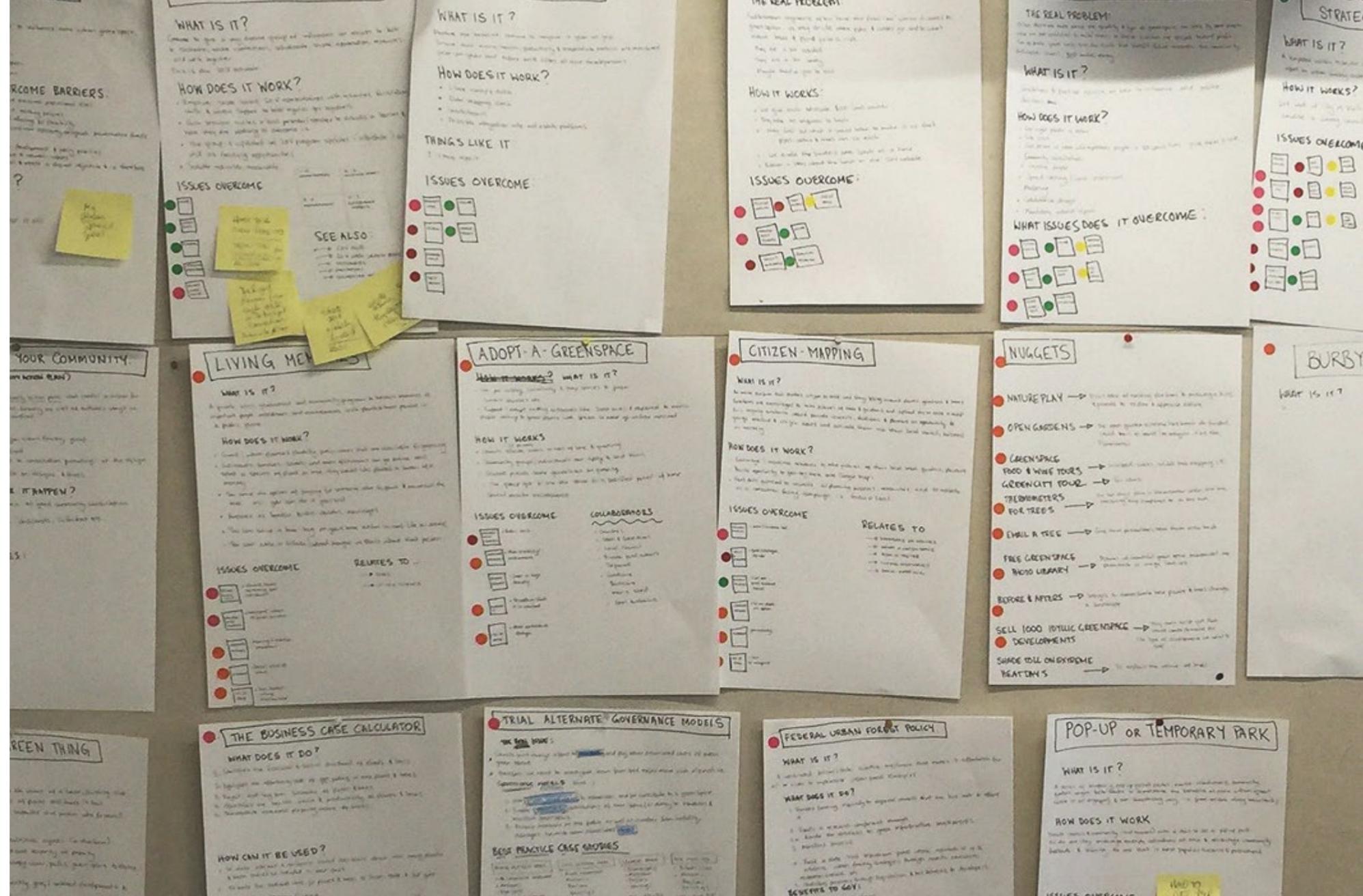
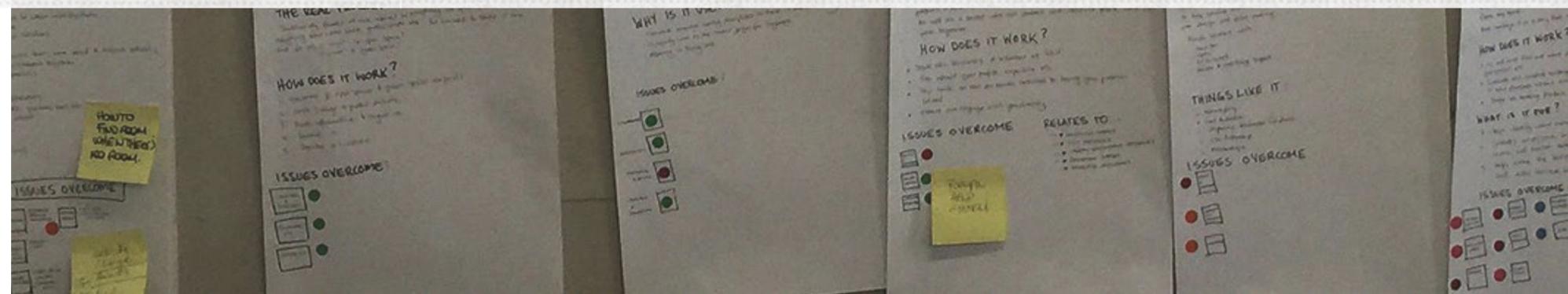## IN COLLATING THESE SOLUTIONS WE ASKED OURSELVES:

1 IS IT PROVEN?

2 IS IT SCALABLE?

3 IS IT REPLICABLE?

And, if not, is it too important to ignore?

CONSULTATION

The Draft Solutions Pack was distributed to Tour participants and other 202020 Vision network members throughout March 2015 to seek support and critique of our draft solutions.

Feedback was then incorporated into the document to refine the solutions published here.

As such, this document outlines the solutions as presented by our participants, summarised by the 202020 Vision team, then adapted and improved upon by our 202020 Vision network partners.

CHALLENGES

Apart from the sheer volume of solutions and the need for many square metres of wall space to display them for analysis, we encountered a number of challenges in our approach:

1 **Solutions covering multiple issues.** While participants were asked to generate solutions to 20 specific issues, the interconnectedness of these issues soon emerged and have been reflected in this document.

2 **Solutions crossing multiple themes.** In some instances, a solution solved two seemingly un-connected issues. In these cases we have placed the solution in the theme where it best fits.

3 **Solutions mismatching their issue.** Some solutions came out of one theme (or even one issue), but provided a better solution to a completely unrelated issue. In these cases, we have retained the solution and moved it to where it better fits.

4 **Unproven solutions.** The stated goal of the Tour was to unearth proven, existing solutions to overcome the 20 barriers to more green space. Nonetheless, participants also presented new ideas that have not yet been piloted. Where the idea has significant support or appears too important to ignore, we have included it and will consider it in need of a pilot project to bring it to market.

5 **Relative importance.** Though all solutions are significant, some have a greater impact in achieving our mission. In this document we have identified one key project for each theme, with all other projects weighted equally thereafter. It is worth noting, however, that the number of people who contributed to a solution can be seen as some sort of proxy to how important our participants consider a solution.

THE
SOLUTIONS

UNIVERSAL SOLUTIONS

Solutions that sit outside the themes.

A number of solutions came up time and time again which cannot be readily placed in any theme, yet are impossible to ignore.

We consider these to sit with the 202020 Vision program itself and, as such, will continue to form a key part of the program infrastructure going forward.

ONGOING BASELINE MANAGEMENT

The 202020 Vision has already made inroads into this space with our research and resulting report, *Where Are All The Trees?*

SIMPLE, LOW COST MEASUREMENT TOOLS

The 202020 Vision has already made inroads into this space with the testing and support of iTree as a low-cost, easy to adopt measurement tool.

GREEN SPACE PEOPLE TO COMMUNICATE MORE AND BETTER

The 202020 Vision has already made inroads into this space through creation of the network and tools that bring it together. Online tools include the LinkedIn group, while offline the Growing the Seeds Tour and capability building workshops run in conjunction with State Government departments provide a blueprint for further events going forward.

CONTINUE TO CREATE THE CONVERSATION IN THE MEDIA, THUS EDUCATING ON THE BENEFITS

The 202020 Vision has already firmly established urban green space benefits and barriers conversations in our nation's media. A combination of numerous media campaigns and the support of media partnerships has been successful to date and will continue to be part of the program going forward.

IDENTIFY AND CO-ORDINATE FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

This document lays out the pathway for projects that will create 20% more green space by 2020. By identifying possible funding sources and matching partners to projects to funding, we can help co-ordinate faster and more efficient ways to bring them to market.
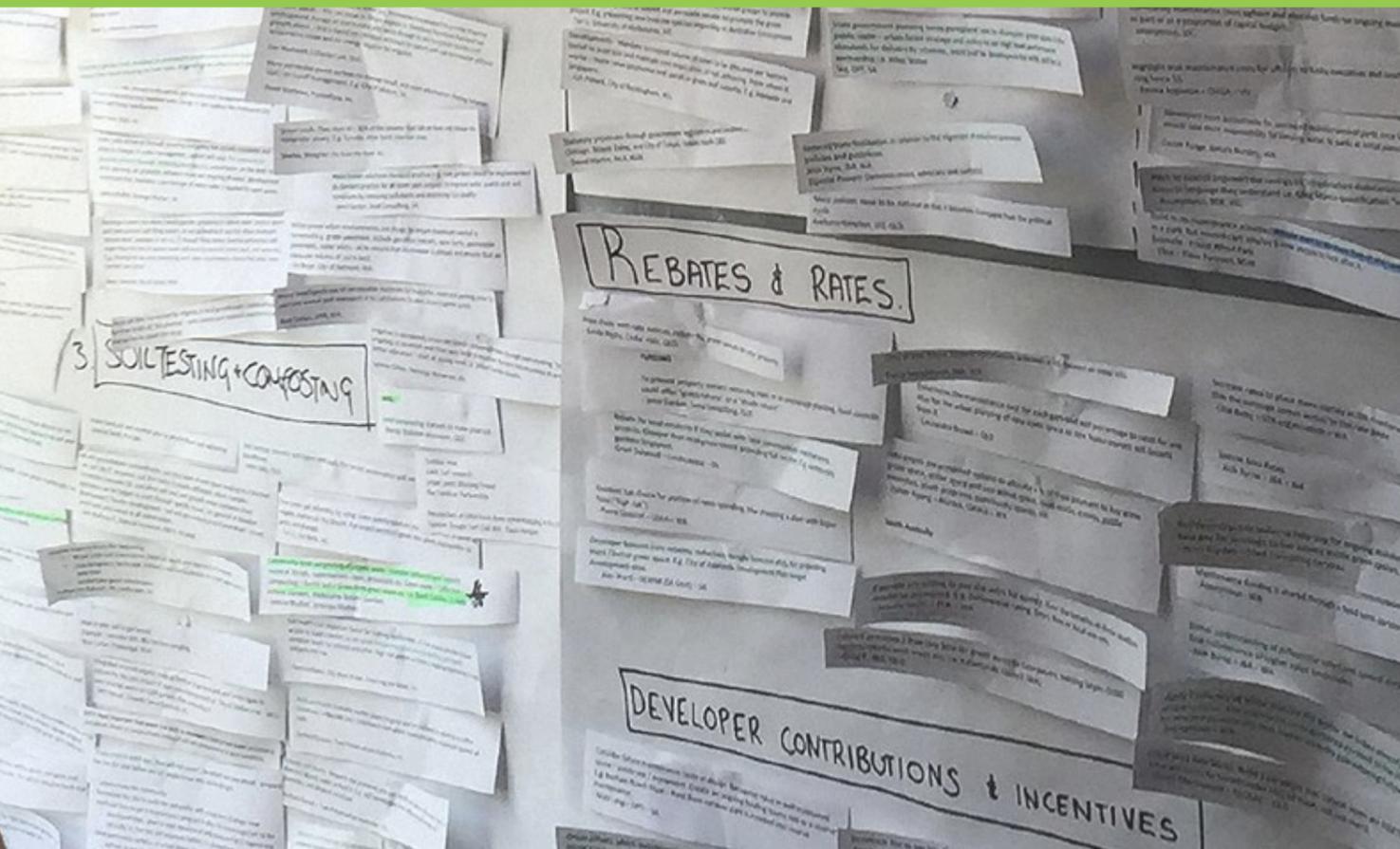
SOLUTIONS BY THEME

Solutions have been placed in the theme they fit best. Each theme has one key project as well as a number of supporting projects.

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT

Natural challenges in the urban environment.

The Australian climate and geography can pose many challenges for planting and maintaining urban vegetation. Issues include rainfall variability and reliability, maintaining soil quality, contaminated land, and pest plants or animals. Failing to understand these issues or incorporating them into design and planning can result in failed projects and costly maintenance.

ISSUES COVERED:

GROWING CONDITIONS
Unreliable rain, infertile soil, pests and disease.

IRRIGATION
Water can be expensive and hard to come by in a hot and dry country like Australia.

RISK
Roots, fire, tripping, slipping and falling branches. For every asset there is liability.

EXTREME WEATHER
Urban heat and extreme weather events put pressure on green space.

FOREWORD
Dr Sheryn Pitman, Green Infrastructure & Sustainable Landscapes Project, Botanic Gardens of South Australia.

Our 'blue dot' in the Universe has always been a bountiful and beautiful home. Yet nature has never been as well behaved as we would like, and hazards such as fire, flood, drought and storm have always plagued our well-intentioned endeavours.

Each year, more of us live closer together in large towns and cities. It can be argued, however, that in our ingenuity we have modified nature with too little thought and paved with excessive enthusiasm, unintentionally exacerbating the risks! We now face climatic and environmental pressures with growing alarm. Whatever the dreams and intentions of the past that led us to plan, design and build such plant-forsaken spaces, we finally understand that it's time to re-imagine our urban habitats.

Bringing extremely modified landscapes back to life is a science in itself – synchronising vital ingredients to create living, breathing and thriving green space. Across the vastness and diversity of Australia, each place differs; soils, weather, water, wildlife and pollinators vary enormously. Fortunately we now know much about soils, plants and animals, and bringing together this knowledge is an exciting prospect. It's one that has already begun and, in South Australia, we have developed a valuable prototype, Plant Selector +, that can serve as a guide. The beauty of the proposed national database is in its potential to combine our collective creativity, knowledge and experience to identify what will grow where, now and into the future. **There is no reason why we cannot have beautiful, green, biodiverse and vibrant living spaces throughout our urban areas**.

> *We now face climatic and environmental pressures with growing alarm.*

Water is the fountain of life, vital in every sense. Harvesting, recycling and efficiently utilising the water that falls and flows through our urban landscapes are wonderful ways to achieve green and vibrant places. The technologies are available and abundant examples exist. Delivery of an online directory where our collective knowledge, experience and learnings can be shared is not far away.

Soil, the living ecosystem that supports humanity, has for too long been treated with disrespect. Often soils are modified or contaminated, yet we wonder why our plants don't thrive. To create the green space we envision, soil must be better cared for. A national system, based on sound science and with local application, is undoubtedly an opportune way to grow our understanding and appreciation!

Who would think that our life-giving trees (oxygen, food, fuel, fibre, medicine, shelter and more) could be regarded as risks! Just imagine the risk to life if there were no trees! For governance bodies to embrace trees and all their benefits, however, it is essential that perceived risks be mitigated. The achievement of more and better green space involves convincing authorities that trees and plants are extraordinarily valuable assets. An effective strategy for addressing risk, reducing premiums and covering for damage is imperative and needs to be wholeheartedly embraced in our suite of solutions.

In the words of Rachael Kaplan, "Nature matters to people. Big trees and small trees, glistening water, chirping birds, budding bushes, colourful flowers – these are important ingredients in a good life." **With most of us now living in towns and cities, let there be no doubt – we need nature and green space more than ever!**

THE WHICH-PLANT-WHERE DATABASE

What to plant, where and when.

WHAT IS IT?

A piece of technology that provides better access to information about which species of turf, plants and trees will grow under what soil, water, aspect and climate conditions in specific geographical areas.

The Which-Plant-Where Database also provides information about other species-specific outcomes, such as whether a plant attracts birds, creates mulch or contributes to soil quality.

A developed version of this tool might also integrate the Risk-o-Meter and provide ratings for the riskiness of each species in terms of dropping limbs, tripping over roots and its ability to adapt to future climatic conditions.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

It aggregates data related to species and overlays this with Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, weather data from the Bureau of Meteorology, and gives users an opportunity to geo-tag and upload images of plants and trees growing at street level. **It could provide predictive analytics to determine what species will be best to plant not only in the short, -but also medium- to long-term future.**

This data is presented in a clear, sensible way that is as accessible to horticulturalists and council maintenance staff as it is to businesses, town planners, developers and residents.

IN ORDER TO MAKE THIS HAPPEN, KEY STEPS WILL INCLUDE:

1

STEP 1
Work out what data exists and what types of additional data we need.

2

STEP 2
Fund the development of the platform based on existing technology, i.e. Adelaide Botanic Garden's Plant Selector Plus.

3

STEP 3
Identify functionality requirements and project phases (i.e. Phase One we provide base information, Phase Two biodiversity, Phase Three risk analysis, Phase Four community feedback, e.t.c.).

4

STEP 4
Provide demonstration and training via state-based sessions.

5

STEP 5
Encourage usage and adoption.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- To educate council, planners, residents, landscapers and horticulturalists about what to plant, where and when.
- To form part of a climate adaptation program at a council level.
- To manage and mitigate risks associated with falling limbs, poor root systems and plants dying.
- To develop street-tree specific guidelines for councils.
- To share knowledge between professionals and encourage citizen horticulture reporting.
- To inform better local labelling of plants and trees at a consumer level.
- To educate horticulture students.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

GROWING CONDITIONS

TECHNICAL DETAIL

SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

COLLABORATION

REFERENCE PROJECTS

Microblitz, Plant Selector Plus, Save Water Plant Selector

RELATES TO:

- *Citizen Mapping*
- *Green to Gold Calculator*

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Lyndal Plant, UQ, QLD. Nano Langenheim, University of Melbourne, VIC. Alison Kelly, Do it on the Roof. Julie-Anne McWhinnie, SA Health, SA. Cassandra Brown, City of Goldcoast, QLD. Lotte Hoekstra, AECOM, WA. Glynn Ricketts, City of Marion, SA. Paul Lanternier, City of Armadale, WA. Merilyn Kuchel, GI Project (BGSA), SA. Cr Jon Strachan, City of Fremantle, WA. Steve MacDonald, RLOSAC/FOSEQ, QLD. Nigel Letty, ANLC, VIC. Emma Jones, E2Design Labs, VIC. Pip Hildebrand, Do it on the Roof, VIC. Michael Smit, Community Rainwater Harvesting Association, SA. Carole Fudge, Benara Nurseries, WA. Jean-Paul van der Hulst, City of Hume, VIC. Dean Nicolle, SA. Kate Nairn, OEH, NSW. Greg Priest, JBA, WA. Jennifer Garden, Griffith University, QLD. Steven Wells, Austin Health, VIC. Megan Flower, Landscaping Victoria, VIC. Joanne Smith, PLAWA, WA. Anthony Kimpton, UQ, QLD. Cr Rachel Pemberton, City of Fremantle, WA. Marina Grassecker, Harvest Seeds and Native Plants, NSW. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Shaun Kennedy, SA WATER, SA. Guy Barnett, CSIRO, NSW. Paul Barber, Arbor Carbon, WA. Jen Guice, Penrith Council, NSW. Amalie Wright, Landscapology, QLD. Paula Hooper, UWA, WA. Leanne Gillies, Fleming's Nurseries, VIC. Shelley Meagher, Do it on the Roof, VIC. Darren Coughlan, City West Water/Greening the West, VIC. Hamish Mitchell, Specialty Trees, VIC. David Martin, SOPA/AILA, NSW. Sam Phillips, Natural Resources AMLR, DEWNR, SA.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"It is not good enough just to plant natives, you need to plant natives that are appropriate for the conditions and the local fauna. In our local area, with sometimes harsh coastal conditions in poor soils, it is the locally indigenous plants that are able to thrive and outcompete weeds. Building the local knowledge on specific plant choice is an ideal way of effectively increasing green space."

Sam McGuinness, Waverley Council, NSW.

"The plan needs to take a long-term perspective. While 2020 is only five years away, it is conceivable that long-lived green infrastructure, such as certain tree species, will still be around at the end of this century. Without significant action on climate change, it is possible that we will see 4°C of global warming by that time. In this context, **the 'Which-Plant-Where-Database' becomes crucial, with the enduring legacy of the 202020 Vision not about what is achieved in the next five years, but what is still alive and thriving 30-50 years onwards**."

Guy Barnett, CSIRO, ACT.

THE WSUD HUB

A Water Sensitive Urban Design Online Learning Centre.

WHAT IS IT?

In every state we were told by a diverse cross-section of people that if you want healthier green space that requires less maintenance funding, cools streets and improves overall plant health, then you need to ensure that plants and trees are adequately irrigated.

The consensus among Tour participants was that the widespread adoption of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles and techniques would vastly improve green space and overcome a range of barriers including perceived risk, the urban heat island effect, maintenance expenses and poor soil quality.

Many councils, developers and landscapers are already doing it – but there are many parts to learn about and few are introducing all of the principals. The real problem is that best-practice techniques, case studies, examples and experts are not always easy to access.

So, we need to create an online catalogue of best-practice WSUD principles and techniques to share the knowledge.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

We ask the 202020 Vision community to upload examples of how WSUD principles and techniques have been applied at regional, council, project and street levels, and describe the outcomes of these applications.

We analyse the most popular examples and transform these into workshops that we can take to councils and regions that may otherwise not have access to this type of information. We will need to coordinate the projects to ensure consistency and Australia-wide relevance and coverage.

Many existing 202020 Vision Projects already incorporate WSUD principles, so part of this solution would be to represent this information in a way that makes it more interactive and facilitates knowledge-sharing.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Provides council staff, designers and practioners with 'proof of concept' for new designs.
- Shares knowledge and expertise to help save time and money.
- Promotes new thought and design practice.
- Highlights, rewards and encourages innovative practices.

REFERENCE PROJECTS

Permeable pavements to keep water where it falls, Tree pits providing deep roots and secure trees, Rain gardens purifying stormwater and reducing run-off, Passive irrigation – Tanderrum Way, Broadmeadows, Roll-over kerbs.

RELATES TO:

- *Directory of Good Design*

ISSUES SUPPORTED

IRRIGATION   **DESIGN**   **TECHNICAL DETAIL**   **SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE**

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Cr Rachel Pemberton, City of Fremantle, WA. D'arcy Hodgkinson, JBA, WA. Ellen Reges, Play Australia, VIC. Natarsha Lamb, CoDesign, PTA, VIC. Lisa Kuiri, UQ, QLD. Jenni Garden, Seed Consulting, SA. Dean Nicolle, SA. Jason Summers, Hume City Council, VIC. Nano Langenheim, University of Melbourne, VIC. Rod Goodburn, EHP, QLD. Tania MacLeod, City of Melbourne, VIC. Sam Phillips, Natural Resources, DEWNR, SA. Julie Francis, City of Melbourne, VIC. Pip Hildebrand, Do it on the Roof, VIC. Helen Papathanasiou, Parramatta City Council, NSW. Jana Suderlund, CUSP, WA. Denise Anderson, Local Gov Ass, NSW. Odile Pouliquen-Young, Curtin Uni, WA. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Amalie Wright, Landscapology, WA. David Taylor, DEPI, VIC. Anna Foley, National Trust, VIC. Cecile Storrie, Garden Network, SA. Brigid Adams, DEPI, VIC. Vic Bijl, City of Belmont, WA. Peter Skinner, UQ School of Architecture, QLD. Cassandra Brown, Gold Coast City Council, QLD. James Worth, Green Star Design, SA. Cr Jon Strachan, City of Fremantle, WA. Julie-Anne McWhinnie, SA Health, SA. Kim Markwell, E2Design Lab, WA. Katherine Rekaris, Katherine Rekaris Landscape Design, VIC. Junya Yu, University of Melbourne, VIC. Robert Prince, NGIA, NSW. Leanne Muffet, Strategic Matters, SA. Karen Sweeney, City of Sydney, NSW. Lotte Hoekstra, AECOM, WA. Lyndal Plant, UQ, QLD. Russell James, TC Advantage, NSW. Steven Wells, Austin Health, VIC. Emily Rigby, Cedar Hill Flowers & Foliage, QLD. Stephen Packer, EPA, SA. Chris Ferreira, Forever Project, WA. Rachel Hornsby, City of Kingston, VIC. Mara Bun, Green Cross, QLD. Jen Guice, Penrith City Council, NSW. Maggie Hine, City of Onkaparinga, QLD. Michael Smit, QLD. Ella Gauci-Seddon, Outlines Landscape Architecture, VIC. Kim Markwell, E2Design Lab, QLD. David Matthews, Proteaflora, VIC. Shelley Meagher, Do it on the Roof, VIC. Rob Didcoe, DSR, WA.

"Water is a fundamental prerequisite for healthy urban green space. As temperatures and evaporation rates increase with climate change, more water will be required in the future to sustain urban green space. **WSUD can reduce reliance on potable water for irrigation purposes and is thus a key strategy in climate adaptation**."

"The idea of the 'WSUD Online Learning Centre' is an excellent one. While there are a number of research bodies, innovative councils, consultants, and private developers promoting WSUD, the uptake remains rather limited and patchy throughout Australia. Through this initiative, the sharing of diverse case studies and experiences will not only help promote greater awareness and understanding of WSUD, but could also help to fill important knowledge gaps regarding ongoing performance, operation and management."

Guy Barnett, CSIRO, ACT.

"Now that Water Sensitive Urban Design is being put into practice in so many projects and programs across Australia, it's time to "flush out" the great examples, refresh the best practices and share the outcomes.

"WSUD is a broad concept with so many applications. Design guidelines have become daunting. I see a focus of the national "WSUD Hub" on engaging, interactive resources to help project managers transform streets, roads and car parks from single purpose impervious transport routes into cooler, greener and cleaner multipurpose urban corridors for liveable Australian cities."

Lyndal Plant, University of Queensland, QLD.

"To enhance 202020 Vision outcomes I would strongly recommend that there were Registered Horticulturists on the 202020 review team [for the WSUD Hub]. Most issues relate to plant selection and soil science – areas where landscape architects have limited expertise."

Arno King, Horticulturalist / Landscape Architect, QLD.

"Pooling WSUD technical design and how-to examples into a best practice and innovation hub with Australian scenarios would be a useful program. In particular a resource specific to NSW is necessary as WSUD uptake is still relatively limited in this state.

"There remains the gap of actual training and experience for those who implement the works on the ground. In some Local Councils' in particular, the engineers and outdoor staff who would build, plant and maintain WSUD projects have limited experience in these types of projects and they can fail as a result of incorrect delivery or lack of ongoing or effective maintenance.

"A subsidised training program/certification for on-the-ground staff would further support the theory provided by a WSUD hub, and help to embed WSUD as the norm."

Jen Guice, Penrith City Council, NSW.

"[The] City of Melbourne and State Government of Victoria are in the process of developing an Urban Water website, due for release June 2015, which will be a similar project, but at this stage is just focused within the City of Melbourne."

Julie Francis, City of Melbourne, VIC.

"The City of Melbourne is currently already putting together a Victorian-based platform that identifies and shares best practice water sensitive urban design, so there is potential to collaborate and make this a national resource, to make it useful to South Australians – who should we talk to about collating examples?"

Stephen Packer, Environment Protection Officer, EPA, SA.

"The City of Melbourne has been active in many of the topics that 202020 have canvassed in the national workshops. We are pleased that there is an interest in seeing strategies akin to Melbourne's Urban Forest Strategy expanded to other locations. We are already active in sharing advice with a number of other municipalities.

We plan to launch an Urban Water website in the coming months, which will start to address the issue identified in 202020 workshops about a lack of information about water sensitive urban design projects. This website will provide information for a general and technical audience on a range of projects from stormwater harvesting to wetlands to tree pits."

Ian Shears, Manager Urban Landscapes Branch, City of Melbourne, VIC.

HOW-TO REDUCE YOUR TREE INSURANCE PREMIUMS

A Guide for Councils.

WHAT IS IT?

A simple 'how-to' for councils, town planners and developers that informs and simply outlines how to reduce insurance premiums so that the financial risk of more plants and trees is reduced.

The guide will list existing ideas that councils are already implementing to reduce their insurance premiums.

The program could have a group buy component where councils that are reducing their risk are connected in order to tender for a group deal on tree risk insurance.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

By working in consultation with insurance experts, we will look to incorporate best-practice examples into a How-To Guide. In order to develop this solution we must first work with regional and state-based local council associations to understand what their current insurance situation is. We could even put every council's insurance premiums out to tender via their regional associations – **using the collective impact model to negotiate a better rate for everyone**.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

BUSINESS CASE

PRIVATE INVESTMENT

DECISION-MAKING

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Saves money.
- Reduces risk.

RELATES TO:

- *How to create an Urban Forest*

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"Insurance for council trees means that they are covered specifically for damage from falling limbs e.g. third party property equivalent car insurance but have a fund ready to access for this purpose. **We don't sue car makers, road makers or drivers in the case of motor accidents – we claim out insurance and we should apply the same principle to trees**."
Stephen Packer, EPA, SA.

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Michael Smit, Rainwater Harvesting, QLD. Steve MacDonald, FOSEQ, QLD. Karen Sweeney, City of Sydney, NSW. Rachel Hornsby, City of Kingston, VIC. Joanne Smith, PLAWA, WA. Stephen Packer, EPA, SA. Rob Didcoe, DSR, WA. D'arcy Hodgkinson, JBA, WA. Paul Lucas, UQ, QLD. Helen Papathanasiou, Parramatta City Council, NSW.

THE SIMPLE SOIL TESTING KIT

"If you plant it and it dies they will not come"
Tori Li, University of Melbourne, 202020 Vision Tour.

WHAT IS IT?

If we understood more about soil – and how to improve soil health – trees and plants would grow better, erosion would be reduced, water would stay where it falls, storm water would be purified, and maintenance money would be saved on fertilisers and plant replacement.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

A simple soil-testing kit that helps green space creators better understand their unique soil requirements.

Research is conducted to marry tree and plant suppliers so that soil types are grouped into categories and species that will grow in these conditions are matched.

Results are uploaded to a website and you are told which species to plant (see Solution #1 previously in this chapter), based on the unique soil conditions and/or how to improve soil quality.

If your soil requires more nutrients, you are told where to access compost resources from council or what supplements – such as sand, clay, sawdust, or lime – to ask for at your local nursery.

FIRST STEPS TO MAKE THIS HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Engage Regional and/or Local Government associations to see whether their members are interested.
2. Cost out a 'group-buy' of soil tester kits.
3. Seek out major garden centre retailer partners as an added distribution mechanism.
4. Scope existing soil databases.
5. Identify funding opportunities and grants to develop research that can inform the platform.
6. Scope the building of the platform, distribution channels and collation of samples.
7. Build.
8. Socialise among councils, landscapers and residents.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Focuses efforts on understanding soil before attempts are made to improve it.
- Saves time and money on fertiliser.
- Increases and encourages soil education.

REFERENCE PROJECTS

NPL (Nutrient, physical structure, key biology) approach to soil adopted by the United States Environment Protection Authority, Bayside City Council's soil remediation work at Elsternwick Park

RELATES TO:

- *Collaborative Composting*

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Leanne Gillies, Flemming's Nurseries, VIC. Marcia Webster-Mannison, QLD. John Daly, QLD. Tori Li, University of Melbourne, VIC. Leanne Muffett, Strategic Matters, VIC. Claire Lombardi, City West Water, VIC. Gerhard Grasser, Tree Preservation Society, VIC. Matthew Daniel, Tree Preservation Society, VIC. Meaghan Flower, Landscaping Victoria, Vic. Darrell James, TC Advantage, NSW. VIC Bijl, City of Belmont, WA. Rachel Hornsby, City of Kingston, VIC. Anthony Kimpton, University of Queensland, QLD. David Low, The Weeds Network, VIC. Chris Ferreira, The Forever Project, WA. Paul Lucas, UQ. QLD. Rob Didcoe, DSR, WA. Grant Dalwood, NGIA, SA. Sharolyn Anderson, University of SA, SA. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Amalie Wright, Landscapology, QLD. Denise Anderson, Local Government, NSW.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

GROWING CONDITIONS

SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

COLLABORATION

OWNERSHIP

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"Currently the Australian Institute of Horticulture and the Horticulture Media Association provide pH tests at most garden shows and all reputable garden centres provide these tests, more could be done to promote these services.

"Simple soil tests can be done by sedimentation in a beaker of water – layering out into sand, silt, clay and organic matter, or rolling moistened soils into balls and worms – techniques that can readily be taught.

"Regarding further tests, the kits can be quite expensive. Kits can cost from $300 (for partial tests) to over $1,000 for various, major and minor elements and the indicators often have a short life. I teach using many of these products and would certainly like to see the public have access to this kind of material. I suggest these tests be at major venues such as state-based garden shows. Perhaps there can be central funding so that testing can occur in state capitals?"

Arno John King, Horticulturalist/Landscape Architect, Queensland.

COLLABORATIVE COMPOSTING

WHAT IS IT?

Composting improves soil ecology, saves organic waste going to landfill, and reduces the associated costs paid by councils and businesses.

What's needed is a simple plug and play program that can bring together councils, businesses and residents to create an easy, low-cost composting system for green space projects.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Councils could work with businesses such as supermarkets, food markets, florists, and commercial food courts to introduce large-scale composting of organic food waste.

Closed Loop, or similar, systems are located near food hubs, grocers, and supermarkets e.t.c., so there is a predictable supply of waste to compost.

The organic compost produced is used by council groundskeepers to maintain soil and plant quality, and may also be sold or given to landscapers and residents.

The costs associated with the logistics of the composting is offset by the savings made on fertiliser, as well as fees paid for waste removal, which are generally charged by volume. Compost put back into the ground may also be eligible for soil carbon sequestration offsets.

> *...costs associated with the logistics of the composting is offset by the savings made on fertiliser, as well as fees paid for waste removal...*

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Waste collection costs business and council lots of money, redirecting and converting organic waste into compost will save costs associated with it going to landfill.
- Creating organic compost will save money used to purchase synthetic fertilisers.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

GROWING CONDITIONS **SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE** **COLLABORATION** **OWNERSHIP**

REFERENCE PROJECTS

Turf Research Program out of the University of Western Australia, Urban Users Working Group, The Fertiliser Partnership, Department of Agriculture and Food, The Bondi Gobbler Composting Trial, Brothl by Joost, Closed Loop, City of Chicago Commercial Composting, Bankstown Council Wheelie Good Compost

RELATES TO:

- *The Simple Soil Testing Kit*

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Leanne Gillies, Flemming's Nurseries, VIC. Marcia Webster-Mannison, QLD. John Daly, QLD. Tori Li, University of Melbourne, VIC. Leanne Muffett, Strategic Matters, VIC. Claire Lombardi, City West Water, VIC. Gerhard Grasser, Tree Preservation Society, VIC. Matthew Daniel, Tree Preservation Society, VIC. Meaghan Flower, Landscaping Victoria, VIC. Darrell James, TC Advantage, NSW. VIC Bijl, City of Belmont, WA. Rachel Hornsby, City of Kingston, VIC. Anthony Kimpton, University of Queensland, QLD. David Low, The Weeds Network, VIC. Chris Ferreira, The Forever Project, WA. Paul Lucas, UQ, QLD. Rob Didcoe, DSR, WA. Grant Dalwood, NGIA, SA. Sharolyn Anderson, University of SA, SA. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Amalie Wright, Landscapology, QLD. Denise Anderson, Local Government, NSW.

THE RISK-O-METER

WHAT IS IT?

The perception that trees and plants pose unacceptable levels of risk is not true.

202020 Vision contributors agree that to overcome the perception of risk we need to understand the real nature of the risk and then communicate this well so that decisions are made based upon evidence and not on preconceptions.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Research is conducted (or sourced from the National Plant Database) to assess what level of risk a plant or tree poses – where a rating of one equals no risk, and a rating of five equals high risk.

Based on this rating, both residents and council workers are given options to help mitigate this risk. For example, if a resident is concerned about a large gum tree dropping limbs, they can take a picture and upload it to the database. This will prompt councils to make a visual assessment, or a site visit to assess the actual risk and decide on the best course of action.

The two-way dialogue between residents and councils helps streamline council maintenance efforts and reassures residents of real versus perceived risks.

In addition, information about the health, shade and aesthetic benefits – compared to the costs of removing a tree – may also be presented to better inform residents of the true value of trees and plants.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

RISK   **TECHNICAL DETAIL**   **SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE**

WHY IT'S USEFUL

The Risk-o-Meter is a two-way platform that enables councils, residents, researchers and practitioners to better assess risk based on evidence.

REFERENCE PROJECTS

Project for Public spaces in Dubai, The Getty Center, Los Angeles, Tree Risk Assessment section of the City of Melbourne's Urban Forest Strategy

RELATES TO:

- *Citizen Mapping*

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Cassandra Brown, Gold Coast City Council, QLD. Julian Gray, Smart Approved Watermark, NSW. Merilyn Kuchel, GI Project, (BGSA). Robert Prince, NGIA, NSW. Steve MacDonald, RLOSAC. Amalie Wright, Landscapology, VIC. Kate Nairn, OEH, NSW. Pierre Quesnel, UDLA, WA. Russell James, TC Advantage. Stephanie, NSW. Paul Barber, Arbor Carbon, WA. Jen Guice, Penrith Council, NSW. Odile Pouliquen-Young, Curtin Uni, WA. Leanne Muffet, Strategic Matters, SA. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Stephen Packer, EPA, SA. Gwilym Griffiths, Marrickville Council, NSW. Sharolyn Anderson, Uni SA, SA. Steven Wells, Austin Health, VIC.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"The 'Risk-o-Meter' [is the solution that] excites me the most, but not in its current form. I like the focus on building the evidence base and this needs to include quantifying the positive, not just the negative, aspects of urban green space. It thus becomes more about objective assessment, which can inform conversations about risk, but enables an evaluation of the trade-offs that might be associated with particular decisions. Such a resource needs to be highly accessible, so people can zoom into their neighbourhood and learn about their urban green space."

Guy Barnett, CSIRO, ACT.

"Well done on the proposed tree Risk-o-Meter – especially with special care not to support common myths that certain tree species are high risk. Partnering with Arboriculture Australia should help steer this sort of thing on the right track – including the possibility of sourcing good quality tree failure data by setting up a national Tree Failure Database for arborists to provide input to."

Lyndal Plant, University of Queensland, QLD.

"For councils and State Governments the advantage of the tree insurance is that it isolates trees from other insurance needs and allows us to be more targeted in our risk assessment rather than including trees with every other risk faced by Governments, Local and State. **This would reduce overall premiums of public liability**."

Stephen Packer, Senior Environment Protection Officer, Environment Protection Authority, SA.

FUNDING & INVESTMENT

Money doesn't grow on trees. Or does it?

Despite the widespread benefits of urban green space (both indoor and outdoor), these are not often convincingly measured or are easily overlooked or de-prioritised by both government and business when it comes to making important funding decisions.

This section looks at **why green space benefits are not traditionally incorporated into planning decisions**; from the way they are understood by the construction industry to how they are articulated to policy makers. It also explores ways to overcome some of the upfront costs and ongoing maintenance requirements.

ISSUES COVERED:

DECISION-MAKING
When development decisions are made, plants and trees are rarely top of mind.

BUSINESS CASE
The business case for green space is well documented but not always well known.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT
Limited funding mechanisms often mean limited funding.

MAINTENANCE FUNDING
Keeping green spaces green costs money. So who foots the bill?

FOREWORD
Professor Roger Jones, Professorial Research Fellow, Victoria Institute of Strategic Economic Studies, Victoria University.

When we talk about growth we can readily identify two kinds. One is economic growth, measured in GDP. The other is biological growth, where from a tiny seed, big things grow. One is sustainable, the other isn't.

GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product and its inventor, Kuznets, said "The welfare of a nation can scarcely be inferred from a measurement of national income." Yet today, national welfare is considered as the Siamese twin of GDP. If GDP doesn't grow fast enough, the other twin dies. But GDP growth is also creating debt. Every tonne of greenhouse gas, every loss of biodiversity, every conversion of ecological production into concrete is creating debt for future generations.

The other kind of growth, biological growth, we can turn into human welfare. A bench beneath a tree to rest after a hard day's work. A path along a creek to run, ride or walk. The carolling of magpies to brighten a morning. A pond with tadpoles, a lesson in biology. That's more than GDP can do.

> *The key is in correctly identifying all the values that green space provides.*

Investing in green infrastructure and green space, carefully done, does not create future debt. It grows the monetary economy through the commercial activity it attracts and increases property values, it grows the welfare economy through increased benefits for people and it grows the environmental economy because of the habitat it creates. This is real economics and real economic growth.

The key is in correctly identifying all the values that green space provides. But it's not really green space, is it? It's green structure and function. And all of these functions add value to something.

It's important to capture the language of economics and to be businesslike. But it's equally important to emphasise the limitations of current economic practice. **Growing with nature is real economic growth.**

THE GREEN TO GOLD CALCULATOR

The business case for green space.

Overwhelmingly, Tour participants told us that making the business case for green space is incredibly important.

Solutions put forward by participants range from the general to the very specific, yet all had a common thread — we know that there are vast financial, health, productivity and environmental benefits of green space, but we need to put a dollar figure on it.

WHAT IS IT?

A platform that enables developers, governments, landscape designers and residents to influence decisions made about how much green space will be included in an area based on the social, health and financial dividends it will pay over time.

It does this by not only highlighting the benefits, but also outlining the opportunity cost of not putting in plants and trees.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

The platform **aggregates a range of data sets and uses predictive analytics** to give the user an indication of what the financial, social and health dividends of trees and plants are over time based on the quantity, type, and location of the trees planted.

STEPS TO MAKE THIS HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1

STEP 1
Based on Tour participant feedback we will identify 202020 Vision network members with interest and expertise to discuss how this might look as a policy mechanism.

2

STEP 2
We test the theory that this would work to encourage more and better urban green space through further modelling or a trial.

3

STEP 3
Once fleshed out, one of our partners presents it to government as a potential solution.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Helps make informed and evidence-based decisions about how many plants and trees should be included in new developments.
- Makes the business case to Local and State Governments on how much money they can save.
- Helps identify the pay-back-period for plants and trees.
- Helps to determine how much maintenance funding is required.
- Educates decision-makers on the true value of plants and trees.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

BUSINESS CASE

PRIVATE INVESTMENT

DECISION-MAKING

MAINTENANCE FUNDING

PLANNING PRIORITIES

LANGUAGE & PERCEPTION

RISK

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES

HOUSING TRENDS

USE OF SPACE

REFERENCE PROJECTS

CCAP Precinct (Precinx) Kinesis, Greening the West

RELATES TO:

- *Federal Urban Forest Fund*
- *The Which-Plant-Where Database*
- *Property Price Predictor*

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"The Green to Gold calculator represents a very achievable opportunity to quantify the benefits of green space in a format that could integrate with existing planning and development tools, such as CCAP Precinct, which are already being utilised by public and private developers across Australia.
"Similar to the way these decision-makers assess how their developments impact the mobility, affordability and resource use of residents, **this calculator will allow green space to become another key metric in objectively assessing how a development makes the city a better place**."

Bruce Taper, Director, Kinesis.

"If long-term social, environmental and economic benefits are to be realised, tools like the Property Price Predictor and the Green to Gold Calculator need to raise community awareness of the potential rewards of urban greenery, encouraging developers to invest in retaining and planting trees and green spaces to meet elevated market expectations and demand."

Dr May Carter, MayC Consulting, WA

FEDERAL URBAN FOREST FUND

A good strategy needs funding to match.

Throughout the Tour, we found that there was a lot of work already being done on Urban Forest Strategies at a council level. Some of this work had been inspired by and modelled on the work carried out by City of Melbourne's Urban Forest Team. However, what options exist if you don't have access to similar resources as the City of Melbourne to develop and implement your own strategy?

Participants on the Tour suggested a Federal Funding approach as a potential solution.

WHAT IS IT?

It is suggested that the Federal Government develop **long-term funding mechanisms** that trickle down to Local Governments to help them **implement their Urban Forest Strategies**.

These funds may be derived through tax breaks, increasing developer contributions or bonds, but used to assist poorer councils, generally located in suburban or poor-urban areas to help realise their urban forestry targets and visions as outlined in their own local Urban Forest Strategy.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Councils can apply for federal funding to implement their urban forest strategies.

Private investment in green space is encouraged via tax incentives to green infrastructure investments or social bond options.

STEPS TO MAKE THIS HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Based on Tour participant feedback we will identify 202020 Vision.
2. Network members with interest and expertise to discuss how this might look as a policy mechanism.
3. We test the theory that this would work to encourage more and better urban green space through further modelling or a trial.
4. Once fleshed out, one of our partners presents it to government as a potential solution.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Helps provide funding to councils that can least afford (and potentially most need) an urban forestry strategy.
- Assists in creating a regional urban forestry approach.
- Encourages efficiency and scale of resources.
- Provides government with a leadership position that they can talk about in the media.
- Ensures that resources are used efficiently.
- Cools suburbs.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

DECISION-MAKING

PRIVATE INVESTMENT

MAINTENANCE FUNDING

COLLABORATION

PLANNING PRIORITIES

CONSISTENCY

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"[The] proposed Federal Urban Forest Fund may provide viable incentives for developers and local councils to work collaboratively to share costs and offset initial investment. **Investing in growing places where people can live happy, healthy lives, and engaging communities in maintaining that investment, will benefit us all**."

Dr May Carter, MayC Consulting, WA

RELATES TO:

- *Property Price Predictor*
- *How to Share the Cost*

SUPPORTED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Matthew Daniel, Tree Preservation Australia, VIC. Clare Mouat, UWA, WA. Brigid Adams, DEPI, VIC. Clare Lombardi, City West Water, VIC. Domenic Pangallo, Adelaide City Council, SA. Tania MacLeod, City of Melbourne, VIC. Jana Soderlund, CUSP, WA. Rob Didcoe, DSR, WA. Sam McGuiness, Waverley Council, NSW. Byron, VIC. Sheryn Pitman, GI Project, Botanical Gardens, SA. Carole Fudge, Benara Nurseries, WA. Tori Li, University of Melbourne, VIC. Ashley Pittard, City of Rockingham, WA. David Martin, AILA, NSW. Gerhard Grasser, Tree Preservation Australia, VIC. Josh Byrne, JBA, WA. Angela Orchard, Adelaide City Council, SA. Cr Rachel Pemberton, City of Fremantle, WA. Joanne Smith, PLA, WA. Robert Prince, NGIA, SA. Michael Smit, Rainwater Harvesting, VIC. Bob Moseley, The Nature Conservancy, VIC. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Anna Foley, National Trust, VIC. Greg Priest, JBA, SA. Brett Skyring, Panther Consultant Planners, QLD. David Mathews, Proteaflora, VIC. Sky Allen, DPTI, QLD. Josh Byne, JBA, WA. Anthony Kimpton, UQ, QLD. Julie Francis, City of Melbourne, VIC. Emma Appleton, OVGA, VIC. James Worth, Green Star Design, SA. Russ James, TC Advantage, NSW. Pip Hildebrand, Do it on the Roof, VIC. Merilyn Kuchel, GI Project, Botanic Gardens SA, SA. Alex Ward, DEWNR, SA. Hamish Mitchell, Speciality Trees, VIC. Suzie Turner, Pracsys, WA. Katherine Rekaris, Katherine Rekaris Landscape, VIC. Marina Grassecker Harvest Seeds and Nature Plants, NSW. Odile Pouliquen-Young, Curtin University, WA. Emma Appleton, OVGA, VIC.

THE PROPERTY PRICE PREDICTOR

A tool to quantify the long-term property value proposition of a 'green leafy street', even when the trees are still saplings.

Tour participants confirmed what we long-suspected was true — Australians are obsessed with real estate and property prices, and we all love the idea of living on a leafy green street.

WHAT IS IT?

Investigate the feasibility of a tool that can be used to predict the positive influence on the value of a property (house, building, shop, lease e.t.c.) based on the density (and quality of maintenance) of the plants, trees and green infrastructure that surround it.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

We work collaboratively with key stakeholders in the property marketing industry to bring together data such as real estate sales, prices and trends, and then draw correlations between this data and the existing data on streetscape urban tree canopy coverage.

This information is presented in a way that assists councils, developers and sales agents to connect with the broader consumer trends that indicate that rather than a liability, streetscapes with well-maintained plants and trees can be seen as assets and one of the drivers of property value. Thereby changing council and developers' perceptions, investment and marketing decisions.

STEPS TO MAKE IT HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Work with the Housing Industry Association, Centre for Liveability Real Estate, LJ Hooker, and other real estate brands and/or portals like Domain or Realestate.com.
2. Collate data about sale and tenancy prices of various properties and precincts, as well as their wider council area.
3. Overlay the quantity of canopy cover of streetscape, parks and green space to the location and valuation of the property to derive a correlation and forum.
4. Apply this formula to current grey developments to predict their potential future value.

REFERENCE PROJECTS

The LJ Hooker Liveability Real Estate, Liveability Real Estate Framework– the 17Things™, Secret Agent Report into Parklands & Property Value, Green Building Council Star Rating

ISSUES SUPPORTED

BUSINESS CASE

PRIVATE INVESTMENT

DESIGN

DECISION-MAKING

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES

HOUSING TRENDS

OWNERSHIP

USE OF SPACE

MAINTENANCE FUNDING

PLANNING PRIORITIES

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Provides real business-case incentive for developers and councils to invest in plants, trees and green infrastructure surrounding commercial and residential spaces in the urban context in order to influence an increase in property value for their residents.
- Gives people entering the real estate market an indication of where they could invest based on the value of a 'green leafy street' and surrounds: existing or planned by councils and developers.
- Invites and encourages individual property owners and investors to **join** the council and developer's greenscape commitments by investing in greening **their own residential property**. With information on what their 'potential' payback might be. Thereby **further adding** to the value of the streetscape and the property.

RELATES TO:

- *Green to Gold Calculator*

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Emily Rigby, Cedar Hills, QLD. Jenni Garden, Seed Consulting, QLD. Grant Dalwood, Landscapes SA, SA. Pierre Quesnel, UDLA, WA. Alex Ward, DEWNR, SA. Brigid Adams, DEPI, VIC. Darcy Hodgkinson, JBA, WA. Cassandra Brown, City of Gold Coast, QLD. Esther Ngang, NGIWA/LIWA. WA. Joanne Smith, PLA, WA. Greg Priest, JBA, QLD. Clint Betts, STA Organisation, WA. Josh Byrne, JBA, WA. Steve MacDonald, RLOSAC, QLD. Matt Lang, DPTI, SA. Nano Langenheim, University of Melbourne, VIC. Clive Warren, UQ, QLD. Valerie Bares, UBIA, QLD. Natasha Davis, Sustainable Focus Strategy and Facilitation, SA. Leanne Gillies, Flemings Nurseries, VIC. Susan Lengyel, City of Melbourne, VIC. Merlyn Kuchel, GI Project, Botanic Gardens SA, SA. Jon Strachan, City of Fremantle, WA. Michael Smit, Rainwater Harvesting, QLD. David Weisz, HIA, WA. Esther Ngang, NGIA, WA. Jen Guice, Penrith Council, NSW. Mike Philippou, Adelaide City Council, SA. Rachel Pemberton, City of Fremantle, WA. Domenic Pangallo, Adelaide City Council, SA. Kim Markwell, E2Design, QLD. Marina Grassecker, Harvest Seeds and Native Plants, NSW. May Carter, Playscape, NSW. Sally Hamilton, Willoughby City Council, NSW. Katherine Rekaris, Katherine Rekaris Landscape, VIC. Suzie Turner, Pracsys, WA. Odile Pouliquen-Young, Curtin University, WA. Louise Orr, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Clint Betts, STA Organisation, QLD. Sharon Kennedy, SA Water, SA. Andy Chambers, Seed Consulting, SA. Jana Sunderland, CUSP, WA.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"The assumptions which underpin this project correlate with trends in residential liveability. Furthermore, these are reflected in our award-winning Liveability real estate framework, which formally acknowledges an additional 17 Liveability Property Features at point of sale or rent. The specific feature within the framework that aligns with this project is "living locally" which acknowledges when a property is 'close to a vibrant community experience' and recognises this as a formal property feature. The inclusion of this feature in the 17Things™ recognises the work councils and developers are doing in enriching their communities through the creation of well-maintained green spaces and streetscapes, bikeways and walkways, community gardens and local produce markets and the trend for people to seek these community experiences out when buying or renting.

The formation of the Centre for Liveability Real Estate will open the Liveability Framework to all residential real estate agent brands, including the specialist agent training.

It may be beneficial to connect the green space indicator project to this understanding of how residential real estate is already moving to support and promote such investment by councils and developers to greenspace, and how this is impacting the perceived value of a property by buyers and renters".

Cecille Weldon, Head of Liveability Real Estate LJ Hooker.

"The biggest issue I see is therefore the inequity of green space distribution, access and quality. We need to influence behaviour at the lower end of the market, not the high end. The price mechanism is clearly not working very well for this, probably as the overall cost of cheap property is lower, the potential value uplift from green space nearby is going to be less than in a more expensive property. When I used to work in greenfields housing developments I saw this first-hand – the developments which could be sold for large amounts of money had mature trees transplanted, lots of street trees, e.t.c. The developments in first homebuyer areas often didn't even have street trees, let alone any mature trees in the mandatory 10% POS."

Suzie Turner, PRACSYS.

"I think the idea of using a platform like Domain or Realestate .com is great and the other key group would be RP Data that could provide all the other relevant info that would go into building such a tool. I would caution against a simplistic, but inaccurate, direct forecast from leafiness of streets to sales prices. Other property, house and neighbourhood factors play a very important part in forecasting house price. These factors are essential to include alongside leafiness to give relativity to the predictor, but it is all possible and I'm happy to help given property value benefits of leafy streets is the topic of my PhD.

"To be meaningful to consumers and supportive of Local Government investment in street tree planting and maintenance, it would be great to offer Local Governments the opportunity to promote their upcoming street tree plantings, maintenance schedule or even street tree planting request/application services by suburb or district."

Lyndal Plant, PhD Candidate, University of Queensland.

"There is plenty out there to improve sustainability outcomes in the commercial real estate sector, but not enough to prove the health and value of green space in the residential market – this is an enormous opportunity."

Danielle King, Sustainability Consultant, Green Moves, VIC.

"Investing in growing places where people can live happy, healthy lives, and engaging communities in maintaining that investment, will benefit us all."

DR MAY CARTER
MayC Consulting, WA

HOW TO SHARE THE COST

An exploration of ways in which you create and pay for useful and beloved green spaces.

Councils can't always afford to maintain and pay for the associated costs of public green space – but this needn't prevent them from making it happen.

In fact, there are a range of proven ways to create, fund, manage and activate incredible green spaces that aren't solely reliant on council funds.

WHAT IS IT?

An **easy-to-access explanation and comparison** of various funding and governance models that enables you to think more laterally about how you might be able to fund the development and ongoing maintenance of your green space.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

A specific model of governance generally determines the ownership, responsibility, funding, maintenance obligations and authority associated with green space. Traditionally, most green space has been the sole responsibility of local council, but this needn't be so.

This 'how-to' investigates a range of **alternative governance models** to learn from and experiment with, including those that:

1. Use private investment to establish or to contribute to a green space.
2. Enable community contributions of time/space/money to establish and maintain a public green space.
3. Protect members of the public as well as investors from liability, damages, and other associated risks.

STEPS TO MAKE IT HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Look at a range of best practice case studies from Australia and abroad and:
   a. Explain what type of governance they use i.e. private investment, Business Improvement District, delegated authority, plurality e.t.c.
   b. Explore the opportunity of developing Social Bond option via LGAs or State Government
   c. Describe the mechanic for decision-making and funding within this model.
   d. Weigh-up the pros and cons of the model and how these relate to the space.
   e. Identify what can be learnt from each example.
2. We publish these case studies in a publicly available booklet and/or online.
3. We call for submissions from partners to pilot one of these models in their LGA.
4. We assist in identifying funding sources for a pilot program.
5. We share lessons among the network.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

PRIVATE INVESTMENT   **MAINTENANCE FUNDING**   **CONSISTENCY**   **COLLABORATION**   **RISK**

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES   **HOUSING TRENDS**   **OWNERSHIP**   **USE OF SPACE**

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Provides those who are keen to try with an alternate mode of governance and precedent.
- Inspires best practice and innovation.

RELATES TO:
- *How to Create an Urban Forest*
- *Citizen Mapping*

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Heather Lindsay, LLC, QLD. Brett Skyring, Panther Consultant Planners, QLD. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Anthony Kimpton, UQ, QLD. Rob Goodbun, EHP, QLD. Carole Fudge, Benara Nurseries, WA. Scott Glassborrow, City of Belmont, WA. Pierre Quesnel, UDLA, WA. Emily Rigby, Cedar Hill Australian Plants Online/Australian Plants Specialist, QLD. Bruce Jeffreys, GoGet/Dresdens/ NSW. Paul Barber, Arbor Carbon, WA. Emma James, E2DesignLab, NSW. Greg Priest, JBA, QLD. Matt Lang, DPTI, SA. Mara Bun, Green Cross Australia, QLD. David Martin, AILA, NSW. Lyndal Plant, UQ/BCC, QLD. Ellen Regos, Play Australia, VIC. Ashley Pittard, City of Rockingham, WA. Natasha Davis, Sustainable Focus, SA. Ryan Jones, University of Newcastle, NSW. Michael Smit, Rainwater Harvesting, QLD. Maggie Hine, Onkaparinga, SA. Gwilym Griffiths, Marrickville Council, NSW. Cassandra Brown, City of Gold Coast, QLD. Bernadette May, Moreton Bay Council, QLD. Joanne Smith, City of Fremantle, WA. Jean-Paul van der Hulst, Hume City Council, VIC. Sally Hamilton, Willoughby City Council, NSW. Ella Gauci- Seddon, Outline SA. Lisa Kuiri, UQ, QLD. Chris Wilkins, Pod Plants, NSW. Grant Dalwood, NGISA, SA. Colin Scott, North Perth Community Centre, WA. Hamish Mitchell, Speciality Trees, VIC. Pip Hildebrand, Do it on the Roof, VIC. Jon Strachan, City of Fremantle, WA. Gerhard Grasser, Tree Preservation Australia, VIC. Michael Oke, Yarra City Council, VIC.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"**The benefit of a tactical approach is that it allows the rapid transformation of streets and public spaces, without the cost or the risk**".

Lucinda Hartley, Co-Founder & CEO, CoDesign Studio, VIC.

"Tactical urbanism opens up a whole new conversation about open space. It enables everyday citizens to be city-makers, and in doing so, to take shared responsibility for making more and better green space."

"Tactical urbanism allows you to quickly and cheaply create a green space almost anywhere."

All the tactical urbanism guides are available at tacticalurbanismguide.com

HOW TO GET YOUR PARK APPROVED

Making the 'temporary' permanent.

Throughout the Tour a recurring theme was 'temporality' as a way to make real what exists only on paper and is therefore difficult to conceive.

Also mentioned as part of this concept were more community-originated 'pop-up' concepts, such as Parking Day and Better Block. However, to address the issue of funding, this how-to aims to get funding allocated at a council level.

WHAT IS IT?

The "How To Get Your Park Approved" kit is a useful guide on how to overcome council barriers and processes to make a 'temporary', or 'pop-up' park become a regular fixture.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

202020 Vision will interview people within council who have successfully had new parks approved using the 'temporary' or 'pilot' methodology. **Gleaning insights from both successful and unsuccessful cases, we present the best methodology** as a 'How-To Guide' and disseminate it among member councils, encouraging them to test it to get their new parks approved.

STEPS TO MAKE IT HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Understand how successful examples have come about in the past, i.e. interview Jen Guice from Penrith City Council & City of Moreland and Darebin & Lucinda Hartley to understand the reluctance, steps she took, people she spoke to and lessons learned.
2. Work out which aspects of the process are common to most councils at a national level, identify who plays what role(s), what to look out for, expected timelines, how to mobilise community support e.t.c.
3. Turn this into a short document so that **anyone can understand and replicate the process**. Should they choose to implement it we can put them in touch with individuals from other councils who have successfully done the same thing.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Council staff can learn from others' successes and mistakes.
- Establishes precedence.
- Defines a replicable methodology that can be applied to a variety of spaces.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

| BUSINESS CASE | DECISION-MAKING | MAINTENANCE FUNDING | PLANNING PRIORITIES | OWNERSHIP | USE OF SPACE |

REFERENCE PROJECTS

Depaved

RELATES TO:

- *Create a Community Action Plan*
- *How to Get People There*

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Paula Hooper, UWA, WA. Suzie Turner, Pracsys, WA. Karen Sweeney, COS, NSW. Jen Guice, Penrith Council, NSW. Joel Johnson, City of Sydney, NSW. Shaun Kennedy, SA Water, SA. Elise O'Ryan, Place Partners, NSW. Lyndal Plant, UQ/BCC, QLD. Rachel Pemberton, City of Fremantle, WA. Celeste Young, Victoria University, VIC. David Mathews, VIC. Cecile Storie, SA Community Garden, SA. Sky Allen, DPTI, SA. Barrie Barton, NSW. May Carter, PlaceScape, NSW. Heather Lindsay, LICC, QLD. Sam McGuiness, Waverley Council, NSW. Marci Webster-Mannison, QLD. Clive Warren, UQ/GBCA, QLD.

KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS

A little know-how can go a long way.

In recent years, green space has become an attractive topic. However, a disconnect remains between people who want green space and those with the experience and expertise to deliver it.

This section looks at specific gaps in knowledge, processes and technical skills that, if narrowed, would not only allow for more green space, but even better green space.

ISSUES COVERED:

DESIGN
Well-designed green space gets used more, which leads to more demand for green space.

MEASUREMENT
If you can't measure the benefits, you can't promote them.

TECHNICAL DETAIL
Technical, cultural and design knowledge are key to a successful green space.

SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE
The more people who understand open space planning and "place-making" principles, the better.

Attendees were asked to write down practical ways to overcome these barriers.

FOREWORD
Rachel Thorpe, Parks & Leisure Australia, Western Australia & AECOM, WA.

The urban environment consists of a variety of green space ranging from parks and gardens, sporting grounds and recreation spaces to bush and urban forests; conservation areas, playgrounds, riverbanks, linear walks and streetscapes.

Biodiversity, as the "variety of life" on earth, is the countless species of plants and animals and the range of habitats in which they live. This is not dissimilar to the "spice of life" – how we design, manage and activate green open spaces and acknowledge the value and contribution green open spaces make to our communities.

Some of the greatest scope for innovation lies in addressing the fragmented approach to integrated planning and design of urban green spaces and nature areas, starting with Local Government. Planners, designers, engineers and managers will need to be open to both identifying and adapting to new ways of working across traditional service and administrative boundaries, working in different delivery approaches within sector and partners.

> **Biodiversity is the "variety of life" on earth: the countless species of plants and animals and the range of habitats where they live.**

The Growing the Seeds Tour demonstrated Western Australia, through numerous projects, is forging ahead to overcome the barriers to achieving more, better quality and resilient green open space. Projects including the WA State Parkland Strategy, Parks and Leisure Australia Community Facilities Guidelines, and numerous cross-sector networks have been established specifically to share skills and knowledge, and to co-ordinate a single voice on the issues.

The Tour presented a 'call to arms' for the brains trust to overcome barriers through the identification and adoption of solutions-based, innovative ideas.

Australia needs a big data map of useful information, one that is easy to make sense of, and which can be used to mount the case for adoption of the direct and indirect benefits that green open spaces give to our society and communities. This could take the form of 'Directory of Good Design', a place where reinventing the wheel doesn't occur and where copying is the biggest form of flattery. Akin to 'The Black Book of Green People', it could be an impressive database of green space people with global experience. When combined, such a database could deliver a hub of expertise with a critical local presence in the environment in which we operate.

Most importantly, this thesaurus entitled "same – same but different", could provide a common platform of understanding and respect to achieving more quality, located, maintained and activated green open space.

THE BIG DATA MAP

Lots of useful information that is easy to make sense of.

A key and clarifying insight gleaned from the Tour is that we don't lack information, we only lack a means by which to make sense of it all.

While the term 'Big Data' tends to invoke a sense of high-tech mystery, the reality is that gathering, aggregating and visualising data is technically quite easy to do, but to do it well requires a co-ordinated, collective, collaborative and cross-sector approach.

WHAT IS IT?

A map-based planning platform or tool that draws correlation between green space and other related map data, such a<s health indicators, heat island data, commerce, community cohesiveness, walking paths, biodiversity and so on.

The tool overlays all the information in a way that creates a visually appealing planning and proof tool in regard to the benefits of green space.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

We leverage our networks to identify and evaluate existing tools in order to determine what data is already available. This will also give an indication of the viability of developing a new platform versus upgrading an existing tool. We will collaborate with our partners to define the brief for the requirements and functionality of this platform, as well as to locate funding to help make it happen.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

1 *Helps identify where more green space is most needed.*

2 *Correlates canopy cover and plants with environmental, social, crime and health rates.*

3 *Helps make the business case for green space and open space planning and aids decision-making.*

RELATES TO:

- *Which-Plant-Where Database*
- *Risk-o-meter*
- *Property Price Predictor*
- *How to Create an Urban Forest*

DESIGN

SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

BUSINESS CASE

DECISION-MAKING

MAINTENANCE FUNDING

RISK

EXTREME WEATHER

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Glenn Williams, Treenet Inc, SA. Paul Osmond, University of New South Wales, NSW. Hamish Mitchell, Speciality Trees, VIC. Nano Langheim, University of Melbourne, VIC. Helen Papathanasiou, Parra City Council, NSW. John Rayner, University of Melbourne, VIC. Anna Foley, National Trust, VIC. Sheryn Pitaman, GI Project, Botanic Gardens, SA. Merlyn Kuchel, GI Project, Botanic Gardens, SA. Jean-Paul Van De Hulst, Hume City Council, VIC. Ella Gauci-Seddon, Outlines LA, Landscape Architecture, VIC. Greg Priest, JBA, QLD. Steve MacDonald, RLOSAC, QLD. Emily Rigby, Cedarhill, QLD. Sharolyn Anderson, University of South Australia, SA. Brigid Adams, DEPI, VIC. Pierre Quesnel, UDLA, WA. Robert Prince, NGIA, QLD. Grant Dalwood, NGISA, SA. Lisa Kuiri, University of Queensland, QLD. Millie Wells, Whitehorse City Council, VIC. Jason Summers, Hume City Council, VIC. Apanie, Wood, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Simon, El-Integral Transformation, SA. Mathew Daniel, Tree Preservation Australia, VIC. Jen Guice, Penrith Council, NSW. Deb Langridge, Nature Play Western Australia, WA. Kim Markwell, E2DesignLab, QLD. Clint Betts, STA Organisations, WA. Mara Bun, Green Cross Australia, QLD. Paul Barber, Arbor Carbon, WA. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Rob Didcoe, DSR, WA. Paula Hooper, University of Western Australia, WA. Esther Ngang, NGIWA, WA. Anthony Kimpton, University Queensland, QLD Brett Skyring, Panther Consultant Planners, QLD. Vic Bijl, City of Belmont, WA. Alex Ward, DEWNR, SA. Daniel Crowle, University of Queensland, QLD. Natasha Davies, Sustainable Focus, SA. Louise Orr, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Kylie Legge, Place Partners, NSW. Marina Grassecker – Harvest Seeds & Native Plants, NSW. Billy Royal, Ku-ring-gai Council, NSW. Robert Prince, NGIA, NSW. Glenn Williams, Treenet, SA. Jean-Paul van der Hulst, Hume, VIC. Joanne Smith, PLA, WA. Jasmine Smitt, PLA WA, WA. Jeanne Smith, PLA WA, WA. Anthony Kimpton, University of Queensland, QLD. Suze Dunford, OEH, NSW. Benjamin Gresham, Mosman Council, NSW.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"The Big Data Map has the capacity to transform the way citizens engage and interpret the impact of green space in relation to city performance.

"By integrating and cross-referencing various data sets, such as health statistics with the proximity of green space, or live local climate feeds with urban canopy cover, we will be able to transform the city from a static built form into a living and breathing entity with which we actively interact. Elements of this already exist through tools such as Kinesis's CCAP City,t which utilises a range of data sets including resources, transport and affordability data to measure and report on city performance.

"All that is required now is the additional funding and the political will from our local city authorities to take this tool to the next stage of development that will bring this information to life. In doing so we have the opportunity to transform the role of the citizens from bystanders to active participants in the performance and ongoing monitoring of their city."

Bruce Taper, Director, Kinesis, NSW.

"I think the value of the Big Data proposal would be enhanced if it could provide cost benefit analysis over changing climate conditions, which could enable better species selection and maintenance planning. This inclusion of local scale climate projections data, such as that available from the AdaptNSW website, would help to achieve this."

Suzanne Dunford, Office of Environment & Heritage, NSW.

"In response to the Big Data Map I would love to see web-based software like this one used by San Francisco. [urbanforestmap.org/map/ Link to the open tree map web-based software can be seen here www.opentreemap.org/]. It would be so useful for us. We are considering joining this one but are unsure how tailored this would be to Australia. It is mostly used in the US."

Millie Wells, City of Whitehorse, VIC.

DIRECTORY OF GOOD DESIGN

Involve me and I'll understand.

An online resource that showcases best practice design solutions that improve existing or produce more urban green space.

There is no doubt whatsoever that design innovation is happening all over Australia. But sometimes the most brilliant, low-tech, low-cost and game-changing ideas can't be found on the front cover of a glossy magazine, but in a pocket of a park or on top of a suburban roof.

But imagine if there was a place where you could not only become **inspired by the possibilities**, but also had the opportunity to dig a little deeper and find out how that solution came to pass. Many of our Tour participants are experts in these innovations and told us that they can only dream of such a thing.

WHAT IS IT?

An online resource that showcases best practice design solutions that improve existing, or produce more, urban green space. You simply upload them to the Directory and we will help you tell the world about it.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

We improve functionality of our existing site so that current projects can be explored in more detail. In addition, we ask all contributors to the design section of the Tour to upload a picture or drawing of their favourite innovations.

STEPS TO MAKE THIS HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Reformat our existing database of projects.
2. Locate and upload more examples of excellent design.
3. Explore design collaborators – i.e. AILA or PLA to look for opportunities to collaborate.
4. Scope potential to integrate a 202020 Vision awards stream into existing design competitions to reward and promote innovation in green space design.
5. Build.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Demonstrates trans-disciplinary approaches to urban infrastructure.
- Shows people how things can look.
- Matches design problems with solutions.
- Helps educate clients seeking design skills on what to ask for and look out for.
- Provides technical and academic information.
- Potential for webinars or short how-to's from some of our favourite experts.

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Natasha Davis, Sustainable Focus, SA. Steven Wells, Austin Health, VIC. Briony Anker, University of South Australia, SA. Aleck Whitham, Greenhill, SA. Jarred Barnes, Adelaide City Council, SA. Alex Ward, DEWNR, SA. Rhea Barnett, Greenhill Landscape Architects, SA. Sheryn Pitman, GI Project, SA. Deb Langridge, Nature Play, WA. Jean-Paul Van Der Hulst, Hume City Council, VIC. Chris Wilkins, Pod Plants, NSW. Robert Prince, NGIA, VIC. Brigid Adams, DEPI, VIC. Jason Summers, Hume City Council, VIC. Ella Gauci-Seddon, Outlines Landscape Architecture, VIC. Hamish L Mitchell, Speciality Trees, VIC. Marina Grassecker, Harvest Seeds & Native Plants, NSW. Allyson Mullane, Curtin University, WA. Brett Skyring, Panther Consultant Planners, QLD. Steve MacDonald, RLOSAC/FOSEQ, QLD. Anthony Kimpton, University of Queensland, QLD. Daniel Crowle, University of Queensland, QLD. Emily Rigby, Cedarhill, QLD. Julie Rutherford, DSR, WA. Vic Bijl, City of Belmont, WA. Joanne Smith, PLA WA, WA. Josh Byrne, JBA, WA. Esther Ngang, NGIA, WA. Rob Didcoe, DSR, WA. Hamish Mitchell, Speciality Trees, VIC. Joanne Smith, PLA WA. Katherine Rekaris, Katherine Rekaris, Landscape, VIC. Joel Johnston, City of Sydney, NSW. Alex Ward, DWNR, South Australia. Jon Strachan, City of Freemantle, WA. Paul Osmond, University of New South Wales, NSW. Mathew Easton, TRACT consultants, NSW.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"**The Directory of Good Design will allow for professionals, politicians and community members to reimagine the ordinary spaces that we experience every day**. Ordinary spaces are often overlooked and under-valued as they are a means to an end – we're generally moving through them to get our destination.

"What I like about the idea of The Directory of Good Design is that ordinary spaces have the potential to become interesting spaces. These interesting spaces could in turn evoke an emotional response from the local community. Recognising the potential of ordinary spaces could generate some excitement, and this excitement stimulates peoples interest in the ordinary."

Daniel Crowle, University of Queensland, QLD.

"The Directory of Good Design would be so useful to us. We are currently developing a forum for developers and are struggling to find good examples of good design. We have our own awards and could possibly collaborate to have a 202020 Vision award as part of our built environment awards."

Millie Wells, Whitehorse City Council, VIC

ISSUES SUPPORTED

DESIGN

TECHNICAL DETAIL

HOUSING TRENDS

COLLABORATION

RELATES TO:

- *WSUD Hub*

THE BLACK BOOK OF GREEN PEOPLE

Who you gonna call?

Green Infrastructure and urban greening truly is a radically trans-disciplinary field. From horticulture, policy, landscape design, urban design, community gardens, teaching and even subterranean engineering – there are so many people with great skill sets, but there is not always a good understanding of what it is they do and the type of expertise they offer.

Reflecting the incredible diversity of participants on Tour, a key suggestion was to enable more cross-sector collaboration and opportunity to understand how to leverage each others' expertise in more productive ways.

WHAT IS IT?

The Black Book of Green People is an online directory and offline service that catalogues people into areas of expertise, project experience, contact details, research interests, problems in need of a solution, solutions in need of a problem, e.t.c.

This may also warrant a personal connect service, where 202020 Vision can put time into understanding what you need and put you in touch with the right person.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

By **leveraging our existing database and knowledge** of our network, we put more effort into deepening and facilitating connections between 202020 Vision Partners and complement this with an online platform.

STEPS TO MAKE THIS HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Your organisation becomes a member of the 202020 Vision.
2. You upload your profile, expertise and what you are working on.
3. You are given an hour per month to have your problem solved.
4. Enables other 202020 Vision members to engage with you directly.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Helps operational staff from council looking for service providers, suppliers, consultants, etc.
- Helps council change-makers seeking to connect with like-minded individuals who have successfully overcome the same challenges.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

LANGUAGE & PERCEPTION

COLLABORATION

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Susan Lengyel, City of Melbourne, VIC. Lisa Kuiri, University of Queensland, QLD. Greg Priest, JBA, QLD. Paul Barber, Arbor Carbon, WA.

RELATES TO:

- *How to Share the Cost*
- *The Green Talk Translation Tool*
- *How-to Green your Schools Guide*

HOW-TO GREEN YOUR SCHOOL GUIDE

An Urban Forest Plan for your School.

Tour participants confirmed our suspicion that when plants and trees are incorporated into an institutional 'plan' from the get-go, the likelihood of getting roots into the soil is greatly increased. Time and again, the significance of education, primary through to tertiary, was underlined.

WHAT IS IT?

The Urban Forest Plan for your School is a collaborative effort between 202020 Vision and a school partner – like for example Nature Play or Cool Australia – to create a replicable plan for green space in schools that engages kids, teachers and more importantly, parents.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- May provide council with a means by which to better educate their communities, beginning with primary and high school aged children.
- Has the potential to share some of the maintenance burden.
- Creates more liveable and productive schools for students and staff.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE	PRIVATE INVESTMENT	COMMUNITY ATTITUDES	OWNERSHIP	USE OF SPACE

REFERENCE PROJECTS

Cool Australia, Natureplay

RELATES TO:

- *How to Create an Urban Forest*

HOW DOES IT WORK?

This solution builds on the success of Urban Forest Strategies operating at a council level, replicating key aspects on a smaller scale but within a similar institutional context.

STEPS TO MAKE IT HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Work with curriculum, teaching and education experts. We could adapt the Urban Forest Strategy template for councils to make it relevant for a primary, secondary and tertiary context.
2. Education institutions are encouraged to adopt the Plan and work with their local council and state education department to integrate it into a broader council Urban Forest Strategy.
3. We investigate collaborations between other organisations to assist with the educational component of the Plan, to provide excursions, walks, work experience, internships, mentorships and other training opportunities that encourage young people, parents and the teaching community to value urban green space.

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Sheryn Pitman, GI Project, Botanical Gardens of South Australia, SA. Merilyn Kuchel, GI Project, Botanic Gardens SA. Tori Li, University of Melbourne, VIC. Sheryn Pitman, GI Project, SA. David Weisz, HIA, SA. Ella Gauci-Seddon, Outlines SA, VIC. Rachel Hornsby, City of Kingston, VIC. Jana Soderlund, CUSP, WA. Fran Thevessen, CultivArt, WA. Marina Grassecker, Harvest Seeds & Native Plants, NSW. Matt Jorgensen, Adelaide City Council, SA. Brigid Adams, DEPI, VIC. Chris Williams, PodPlants, NSW. Vanessa Trowel, AILA, NSW. Ella Gauci-Sedon, Landscape Architects, VIC. Leanne Gillies, Flemings Nurseries, VIC. Matthew Daniel, Tree Preservation Australia, VIC. Jennifer Witheridge, Swinburne University, VIC. Anna Von Puttkammer, Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale, WA. Esther Ngang, NGIWA, WA. Robert Prince, NGIA, NSW. Greg Priest, JBA, QLD. Esther Ngang, NGIWA, WA. Rob Didcoe, DSR, WA. Nano Langenheim, University of Melbourne, VIC. Emily Rigby, Cedar Hill, QLD. Clint Betts, STA Organisation, WA. Megan Flower, Landscaping Victoria, VIC. Jon Strachan, Freemantle, WA. Glenn Williams, TREENET, SA. Maggie Hine, Onkapringa, SA. Hamish Mitchell, Speciality Trees, VIC.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"Given Cool Australia's regular engagement with more than 4,500 schools over the past six years, we welcome the opportunity to encourage council and schools to work together more effectively on creating excellent green space for schools. Both in the school grounds and in neighbouring areas. Kids really do better outside."

Jason Kimberley, Founder of Cool Australia, VIC

THE GREEN TALK TRANSLATION TOOL

For when we speak the same, but hear different things.

People working toward creating more and better green space come from a range of backgrounds and disciplines each with their own terminology, quirks, idiosyncrasies and meanings. We don't need everyone to be speaking exactly the same language, but more could be done to make sure that we understand each other.

WHAT IS IT?

A **cumulative and evolving** wiki-style **translation service** that allows you to input a term and then find a comparative meaning across other disciplines so that we all have a better chance of understanding each other, agreeing and collaborating.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

1. We already know what the contentious definitions and words are, like for example 'Open Space' versus 'Green Space'.
2. We ask different professionals to tell us what they think it means and upload that to the wiki-style translation service.
3. We remind people to update and check the wiki-style translation service as part of the regular 202020 Vision newsletters and incentivise inputs through rewards, e.t.c.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

TECHNICAL DETAIL

SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

DECISION-MAKING

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES

LANGUAGE & PERCEPTION

COLLABORATION

CONSISTENCY

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Provides an opportunity to create better understanding.
- Facilitates a cross-disciplinary debate.
- Helps to encourage people to get out of their silos.

RELATES TO:

- *How to speak Engineer*

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Merlyn Kuchel, GI Project, Botanic Gardens, SA. Esther Ngang, NGIA, WA. David Martin, AILA, NSW. Louise Orr, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Sining Cuevas, University of Queensland, QLD. Elizabeth Alcorn, City of Melbourne, VIC. Susan Lengyel, City of Melbourne, VIC. Ella Gauci-Seddon, Outlines Landscape Architecture, SA. David Cooney, District Council of Mount Barker, SA.

We ask different professionals to tell us what they think it means and upload that to the wiki-style translation service.

POLICY & PLANNING

Policy, governance and power. Who and what are 'The Powers That Be" and what does it take to be on the right side of them?

While there are many excellent examples of green space projects, infrastructure and policies, these often live in isolation within local councils or organisations.

This section looks at ways to **encourage and enable easier approvals and greater regional collaboration, with an aim to make green space initiatives more cost effective, coordinated and cohesive**.

ISSUES COVERED:

COLLABORATION
How can we create better dialogue across the country and across sectors?

CONSISTENCY
Contradictory language and policies can hinder progress.

1,2...
PLANNING PRIORITIES
When planners put development first at all costs, everyone loses.

LANGUAGE AND PERCEPTION
We need better ways to give green space a good name.

FOREWORD
Crosbie Lorimer, *Director, Clouston & Associates, NSW.*

Urban Forestry is a concept that has been around, but both professional and community perceptions of what that actually is and how/where it's delivered has been ambiguous at best, as I see it.

Early advocates were all for simply planting up every available unclaimed site to trees, but self-evidently it needs a more coherent game plan if its multiple values are to be realised.

It strikes me that climate change has given the concept a new lease of life and, to that degree, as a professional it has gained more focus for me in the past year or so, especially in the planning of public open space and as much for social reasons as environmental.

The term 'forest' inevitably generates different images from bushland – more clearly envisioned by most in the community and, putting on my lay person's hat, I find myself thinking of larger tracts of land heavily planted with trees, as opposed to a bushland style multi-layered planting. Misconceived, but important to understand.

> *...promoting Urban Forests cannot be successful when pushing ecological values only. It must be presented in all its values to us and in helping us to see what those are.*

I think many of the longer-term Urban Forestry goals could be achieved in smaller, less ambitious increments. For me, the prime example exists in the management and maintenance of our parks and waterways.

Over the past 20 years or more our company has been involved in numerous open space and recreation plans for Local Governments across Australia. In our very first such plan we identified to council that across their LGA they were mowing square miles of grass 'corners' that were of no recreational value. We proposed that they shift their thinking towards replanting all of these corners, margins and corridors to native plantings, with the obvious benefits of:

- enhanced environmental values
- increased shade
- improved visual amenity
- more clearly defined recreation spaces
- climate amelioration
- reduced maintenance costs
- higher land values for adjoining properties
- stronger community engagement

In this council this would have amounted to literally hundreds of hectares of new 'urban forest' across the LGA and greatly reduced the habitat fragmentation that had been slowly evolving. In the intervening years we have gone on to say the same thing for every other council we have undertaken such work for, yet the shift across all such councils has been minimal at best and in many cases non-existent. The old paradigm of men and women on mowers is a tough one to shift!

So, for my money, going out in search of new opportunities should focus as much on better designing and planning our existing public realm (including streets) with this more in mind – and defining how it adds value to place, economy, environment and experience – as it should when seeking some new paradigm. As you implied in your summary, **'what's old is new again'.**

As I see it, promoting Urban Forests cannot be successful when pushing ecological values only. It must be presented in all its values to us and in helping us to see what those are.

HOW TO CREATE AN URBAN FOREST

The ultimate game changer.

Throughout the Tour, one of the most often cited pieces of work was the City of Melbourne's Urban Forest Strategy.

It is broadly seen as the most useful and imitable pieces of work on urban greening in Australia.

Based on the feedback on this Strategy from the Tour, we have come to regard this solution as somewhat of a lynchpin idea.

WHAT IS IT?

A template resource and course to help councils that can't afford an Urban Forest Strategy afford one.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

202020 Vision works with City of Melbourne and Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) to develop a pre-existing resource into one that can be replicated and socialised among councils nationally.

STEPS TO MAKE THIS HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE

1

STEP 1
Bringing together key stakeholders from City of Melbourne and the Victorian State Government.

2

STEP 2
Developing a how-to resource in conjunction with experts.

3

STEP 3
Facilitating workshops to take interested councils on the journey.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- It is a step-by-step description of how to create urban forests and covers – everything from decision-making processes, species selection, the briefing process, measurement, funding and maintenance.
- It is a decentralised, efficient, scalable and measurable solution to a range of problems.

RELATES TO:

- *Federal Urban Forest Fund*
- *How to Share the Cost*
- *How-to Green your School Guide*

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"The City of Melbourne's Urban Forest Strategy was a seminal piece of work that many councils have found not only beneficial but inspiring. **I can imagine then that the Urban Forest template would become an essential, how-to resource for councils to customise as the building blocks for their own strategies**. It's a really exciting step and seems to me a way to ensure all councils are truly valuing green infrastructure and giving it the considered approach it deserves."

Claire Lombardi, The Greening of the West, VIC.

"The key criterion for cities to have their own comprehensive urban forest plans / strategies, which form the basis for policy and, by corollary, a strong planning mechanism that sets integrating trees in the forefront."

Vic Bijl, Arborist, City of Belmont, WA.

"Let's face it, good results come from good planning and strategic delivery. Creating a thriving and long lasting urban forest that will deliver a multitude of benefits over many generations is no different, but where to begin? The White label Urban Forest Strategy will be an immensely valuable tool to assist councils in better management of their urban vegetation and plans for the future. It's openly sourced and inspired by one of the benchmark Urban Forest Plans, produced by the City of Melbourne. What a great place to start."

"This initiative should be seen as a game changer. Not only because of its value as a planning tool, but as an **example of how a shared approach to tackling seemingly big issues can make them so much more achievable**."

Josh Byrne, Director – Josh Byrne & Associates, NSW.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

COLLABORATION	CONSISTENCY	PLANNING PRIORITIES	SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE	TECHNICAL DETAIL
DESIGN	MEASUREMENT	BUSINESS CASE	PRIVATE INVESTMENT	DECISION-MAKING
MAINTENANCE FUNDING	COMMUNITY ATTITUDES	HOUSING TRENDS	OWNERSHIP	USE OF SPACE

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Yvonne Lynch, City of Melbourne, VIC. Brigid Adams, DEPI, VIC. Amy Sawford, SA Health, SA. Joanne Smith, PLA, WA. Jennifer Witheridge, Swinburne Uni, VIC. Nano Langenheim, University of Melbourne, VIC. Kim Merkwell, E2Design Lab, QLD. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Lyndal Plant, UQ, Brisbane City Council. Pierre Quesnel, UDLA, WA. Josie Alvaro, ACC, SA. David Martin, AILA, NSW. Ku-ring-gai Council, NSW. Maggie Hine, Onkapringa, SA. Anthony Kimpton, University of Queensland, QLD. Joanne Smith, PLA WA, WA. Jana Soderland, CUSP, WA. Rod Goodbun, City Green, VIC. Bernadette May, Moreton Bay Regional Council, QLD. Angela Reeve, QUT, QLD. Robert Prince, NGIA, NSW. Brett Skyring, Panther Consultant Planners, QLD. Clare Lombardi, City West Water, VIC. Louise Orr, SEQ Catchments. Sheryn Pitman, GI Project, Botanic Gardens, SA. David Martin, AILA, NSW. Michelle Kirby-Brown, QLD. Rob Didcoe, DSR, WA. Michael Smit, Rainwater Harvesting, QLD. Angela Reeve, QUT, QLD. Daniel Croule, QLD. Sky Allen, DPTI, SA. Alvin Kirby, City of Gold Coast, QLD. Jon Strachan, City of Fremantle, WA. Rachel Hornsby, City of Kingston, VIC. Millie Wells, Whitehorse City Council, VIC. Rosie Smith, WA. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Angela Reeve, QUT, QLD. Steven Wells, Austin Health, VIC. Odile Pouliquen-Young, Curtin University, WA. Gerhard Grasser, Tree Preservation Australia, VIC. D'arcy Hodgkinson, JBA, WA. Anna Foley, National Trust, VIC. Paula Hooper, UWA, WA. Cassandra Brown, City of Gold Coast, QLD. Jon Strachan, City of Fremantle, WA. Katherine Rekanis, Katherine Rekanis Landscapes, VIC. Stephen Elford, Enviro Span, VIC. Suzie Turner, Pracsys, WA. Steve MacDonald, RLOSAE, QLD. Josh Byrne, JBA, WA. Hannah Schwartz, 3000 Acres, VIC. Cecille Weldon, LJ Hooker, SA. Carolyn Anderson, Uni SA, SA. Pierre Quesnel, UDLA, WA. Kim Merkwell, E2DesignLab, QLD. Rachel Pemberton, City of Fremantle, WA. Lyndal Plant, UQ, Brisbane City Council, QLD. Skye Allen, DPTI, SA. Clare Mouat, University of Western Australia, WA. Glenn Williams, Treenet, SA.

REGULATORY REVIEW

Which legislation is helping, which is not?

Throughout the course of the Tour and in each state, participants identified the need to adopt both a more regional approach to planning, as well as pin-pointed very specific pieces of legislation and process that, in their opinion, requires amendment to make more and better green space possible.

WHAT IS IT?

A review of the regulatory/policy environment at the national, state/territory and local levels and identify where changes may be made to drive greater use of green life in cities and communities in Australia.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Work with a well placed consultant to identify and review legislation that realtes to urban green sapace, then analyse gaps opportunities for improvement.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Provides those working at a policy level, as well as the much broader industry with an insight into how the planning process works, May indirectly influence or inspire decision-makers to try an alternative approach.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

COLLABORATION   **CONSISTENCY**   **PLANNING PRIORITIES**   **SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE**   **DECISION-MAKING**

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Amy Sawford, SA Health, SA. Joanne Smith, PLA, WA. Jennifer Witheridge, Swinburne Uni, VIC. Nano Langenheim, University of Melbourne, VIC. Kim Merkwell, E2Design Lab, QLD. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Lyndal Plant, UQ, Brisbane City Council. Pierre Quesnel, UDLA, WA. Josie Alvaro, ACC, SA. David Martin, AILA, NSW.

RELATES TO:

- *Federal Urban Forest Fund*
- *How to Understand the Planning Process*
- *The Regulation & Legislation Whishlist*

LEGISLATION & REGULATION WISH LIST

If you had a policy wand, what would you do?

Similar to planning laws, general legislation as it relates to green space is both varied, complex and operational at a local, state and federal level.

Rather than interrogating each solution in its minutiae, the Tour suggests that we **capture this information so that it is accessible to all** (including policy makers!) and let our collective network knowledge determine which legislative tweaks would bring about the most urban green space.

WHAT IS IT?

An aggregation of policy tweaks at a local, state, and federal level that members of the 202020 Vision community would love to be adapted and changed, or done better.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

We work with relevant parties to create a simple guide for legislators, which shows popular support for key legislation changes.

STEPS TO MAKE IT HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Consult with leaders in each state to develop a wish list of new legislation and legislation changes.
2. Use this consultation to put together a **Wish List of legislation our community would like to see amended or changed**.
3. Publish the wish list and give people an opportunity to vote-up/down ones they like/dislike.
4. This wish list will be available to legislators at all times should they like to get in touch with any of our members.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Provides the 202020 Vision network with an insight into what other network members are thinking and paying attention to that at a policy level.
- Helps prioritise changes.
- Provides an ongoing record that policy makers can access at any time to become inspired or gauge general attitudes and perceptions of our network.

RELATES TO:

- *Federal Urban Forest Fund*
- *Regulatory Review*
- *How to Create an Urban Forest*

ISSUES SUPPORTED

COLLABORATION

CONSISTENCY

1,2... PLANNING PRIORITIES

LANGUAGE & PERCEPTION

SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

DECISION-MAKING

USE OF SPACE

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Maggie Hine, Onkapringa, SA. Anthony Kimpton, University of Queensland, QLD. Elizabeth Alcorn, City of Melbourne, VIC. Joanne Smith, PLA WA, WA. Jana Soderland, CUSP, WA. Rod Goodbun, City Green, VIC. Bernadette May, Moreton Bay Regional Council, QLD. Angela Reeve, QUT, QLD. Robert Prince, NGIA, NSW. Brett Skyring, Panther Consultant Planners, QLD. Clare Lombardi, City West Water, VIC. Louise Orr, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Sheryn Pitman, GI Project, SA. David Martin, Sydney Olympic Park Authority, NSW. Rob Didcoe, DSR, WA. Michael Smit, Rainwater Harvesting, QLD. Angela Reeve, QUT, QLD. Daniel Croule, QLD. Sky Allen, DPTI, SA. Alvin Kirby, City of Gold Coast, QLD. Jon Strachan, City of Fremantle, WA. Rachel Hornsby, City of Kingston, VIC. Millie Wells, Whitehorse City Council, VIC. Rosie Smith, WA. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Angela Reeve, QUT, QLD. Steven Wells, Austin Health, VIC. Odile Pouliquen-Young, Curtin University, WA. Gerhard Grasser, Tree Preservation Australia, VIC. D'arcy Hodgkinson, JBA, WA. Anna Foley, National Trust, VIC. Paula Hooper, UWA, WA. Cassandra Brown, City of Gold Coast, QLD. Jon Strachan, City of Fremantle, WA. Katherine Rekanis, Katherine Rekanis Landscapes, VIC. Stephen Elford, Enviro Span, VIC. Suzie Turner, Pracsys, WA. Josh Byrne, JBA, WA. Hannah Schwartz, 3000 Acres, VIC. Cecille Weldon, LJ Hooker, SA. Carolyn Anderson, Uni SA, SA. Pierre Quesnel, UDLA, WA. Kim Merkwell, E2DesignLab, QLD. Rachel Pemberton, City of Fremantle, WA. Lyndal Plant, UQ, Brisbane City Council, QLD. Skye Allen, DPTI, SA. Clare Mouat, University of Western Australia, WA. Glenn Williams, Treenet, SA.

HOW TO UNDERSTAND REGULATIONS & THE PLANNING PROCESS

A guidebook for the winding road.

Not only are there discrepancies and nuances surrounding planning guidelines, but sometimes the process itself can seem impenetrable to those attempting to create more and better green space. This solution draws upon the many experts who attended the Tour and seeks to share their wisdom more broadly.

WHAT IS IT?

A series of explanatory materials that elucidate how the planning process works.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Promotes a more cross-disciplinary approach.
- De-mystifies aspects of the planning process so that other sectors are better equipped to engage and participate with it.
- Provides an opportunity to engage with leading thinkers and experts in planning.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

COLLABORATION   **CONSISTENCY**   **PLANNING PRIORITIES**   **SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE**   **USE OF SPACE**

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Bob Moseley, The Nature Conservancy, Chicago. Ellen Regos, Play Australia,VIC. Anna Von Putkammer, Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale, WA. Brigid Adams, DEPI, VIC. Sam Phillips, Natrual Resources, AMLR, SA. Dominic Pangallo, Adelaide City Council, SA. Erin Harrison, EMRC, WA. Guy Barnett, CSIRO, NSW. Rachel Hornsby, City of Kingston, VIC.

RELATES TO:

- *How to Create an Urban Forest*
- *How to Speak Engineer*
- *Legislation & Regulation Wishlist*

HOW DOES IT WORK?

We take down the barriers of the planning process by asking those who know it very well what it all means, and how to best influence it.

STEPS TO MAKE IT HAPPEN:

1. Interview/identify the Top 10 Most Influential Planners.
2. Ask them the same five questions.
3. Translate the responses into an easy-to-access piece of communication.

HOW TO SPEAK *ENGINEER*

Because you're bound to meet one along the way.

When a presentation is made, often the most important person is not in the room. In fact, they're probably down the end of the corridor in a small, dark office, or perhaps down a tunnel trying to make sure that the electricity is cabled and the water is piped.

These people are called sub-surface engineers and they look after what is underground. Not surprisingly, they're one of the decision-makers most likely to say 'no!' to trees and plants.

WHAT IS IT?

A short guide on how to talk to and **overcome some of the common obstacles posed by engineers and roads departments** when it comes to creating more green space, especially when it comes to high- density areas and street trees.

STEPS TO MAKE THIS HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Speaking to various engineers to identify the top five things that concern them.
2. Sharing this information.
3. Giving advocates incentives to talk with engineers.
4. Asking each advocate to post a short news entry to our website sharing what they've learnt.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

COLLABORATION   PLANNING PRIORITIES   TECHNICAL DETAIL   SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE   DECISION-MAKING   USE OF SPACE

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

David Mathews, Proteaflora, VIC. Marci Webster-Mannison, QLD. Clare Lombardi, City West Water, VIC. Lyndal Plant, UQ/Brisbane City Council, QLD. Celeste Young, Victoria University, VIC. Michael Smit, Rainwater Harvesting, VIC. Crosbie Lorimer , Clouston Associates, NSW.

RELATES TO:
- *How to Understand the Planning Process*
- *The Green Talk Translation Tool*

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"We have such an engineered mentality to stormwater that considering anything else appears to be outside current city planning thought processes."

Stephen Packer, Environment Protection Authority, SA.

HOW TO CREATE A COMMONS

Sometimes the original ideas are the best.

Loss of cheap land means that dwellings are being squeezed tighter and tighter onto blocks, creating less space for plants and trees.

Some projects have overcome this by revisiting the principle of a common.

WHAT IS IT?

Pilot 'commons' developments already exist in Brunswick and elsewhere. We look to understand the process taken to create it and study the usage and benefits of it, then translate our learnings into a How-To guide.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Existing commons projects will be reviewed and simplified to identify a standardised methodology. This will be communicated as a How-To guide showcasing a best practice approach.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

PLANNING PRIORITIES   MAINTENANCE FUNDING   COMMUNITY ATTITUDES   HOUSING TRENDS   OWNERSHIP   USE OF SPACE

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Shifts cultural attitudes toward prevalent housing trends.
- Helps make the business case for alternative development structures.
- Provides inspiration and talkability.

RELATES TO:
- *How to Create an Urban Forest*
- *Directory of Good Design*

REFERENCE PROJECTS

The Commons in Brunswick, One Central Park

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Ella Gauci-Seddon, Outlines Landscapes Architecture , VIC. Shea Hatch, Nature Play, WA. Deb Langridge, Nature Play, WA.

COMMUNITY & CULTURE

People, residents, voters, possibilities and possible problems.

Some Local Governments are beginning to design and implement urban forestry strategies, particularly to increase the number of street trees across their cities. And while the benefits are numerous, councils are often faced with opposition from local residents whose complaints range from shade and view obstruction to property damage or the mess of falling leaves.

Interestingly, more established suburbs tend to show support for trees more than developing areas or new housing estates. This section looks at ways of dealing with these challenges.

ISSUES COVERED:

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES

People like trees and plants until they have to sweep up the leaves.

HOUSING TRENDS

With a move to greater urban density, where do the plants and trees go?

OWNERSHIP

When a community owns a green space, who is responsible for it?

USE OF SPACE

How do we encourage people to value a piece of bushland as much as they do a sports field?

FOREWORD
Mara Bun, CEO Green Cross, Queensland.

Europe was entering the Little Ice Age as Shakespeare immortalised Orlando's love for Rosalind in the bark of Aden Forest trees. As we prepare for a hotter 21st century of big weather extremes, again we are drawn to forests for inspiration.

Urban forests are the frontline of 21st century community resilience and prosperity.

Australia's worst recorded heatwave in 1939 killed 438 people across South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. **Heatwaves have accounted for more deaths in Australia than any other climatic event**.

> *"O Rosalind! These trees shall be my books,*
> *And in their barks my thoughts I'll character,*
> *That every eue, which in this forest looks.*
> *Shall see thy virtue witness'd everywhere."*
>
> **As you like it— Act III, Scene II, "The Forest of Arden"**
> **William Shakespeare (1564-1616)**

CSIRO projects double the number of days over 35 °C and a tripling of 40 °C+ days by the late 21st century. **Urban heat island impacts mean our cities could be 4 °C hotter — unless communities band together to grow and sustain a vast urban green estate that can cool us down and also absorb floodwaters during extreme wet periods.**

To overcome these issues, some exciting ideas found traction as the Tour progressed.

Some ideas shifted community attitudes by personalising trees and bringing them into our living memories, using tools that leverage existing programs and make it possible for communities around Australia to self-organise solutions. Other ideas bring local councils, community groups and green businesses together to co-invest in approaches that benefit all based on joined-up planning and tactical urbanism.

The idea of catalysing an urban Landcare movement is exciting. Just as Landcare brought farmers and environmentalists together, a new urban green army can bring neighbours, schools, small businesses and local councils together with the shared purpose of growing and maintaining our green spaces.

Online photo-sharing and spatial tree maps can leverage Citizen Science to offer councils, arborists, horticulturalists, maintenance staff and planners insights into how trees are growing. This approach can connect local residents to local trees, can reduce perceived risks and educate the community about the value of green infrastructure, and can reduce maintenance costs while making the benefits of growing our canopy cover more accessible and transparent for the public.

The ideas shared on the following pages are not just about improving the liveability of our cities and their capacity to keep us safe through weather extremes. They also **strengthen the community networks** that promote health and prosperity during ordinary times.

We hope you are inspired to join us in making these ideas become a reality!

CITIZEN-MAPPING

Put it on the map.

In each state, but for varying reasons, participants suggested using phones to record and pin drop data relating to plants and trees, suggesting that it would create benefits related specifically to capturing data but also inform a more positive narrative about trees.

WHAT IS IT?

A platform or application that enables everyday people to map and share their local green space stories and experiences.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Develop a platform that connects images and texts to geo-tagging, like for example Google Maps. People can then take a picture with their phone, add words, sounds or video and upload this to a pin drop on a map that can be shared with others or browsed online. Online databases can further link people in communities who are interested in green space with their local council, **enabling communities and councils to work together on public and private greening projects.**

WHAT COULD THIS LOOK LIKE?

*Programs such as **Grow It Local**, **Adopt-a-Park** and **3000acres** were mentioned as examples that involve citizens recording data about private and public green space using technology. In these examples, keen interest was shown by those working within council regarding how that data could be applied as not only a measurement tool, but also a way of telling stories about people's connection to green space and thereby overcoming negative community perceptions.*

WHY IT'S USEFUL?

- Has the potential to connect growers together to work with each other and their local councils to create more and better green space, whether in their own backyards or in the public realm.
- Has the potential to inform council decisions about where green space is desired and who their most ardent supporters are.
- Provides a range of examples and content to draw from as to how things can be done.
- An example of 'Citizen Science' that may offer council arborists, horticulturalists, maintenance staff, or planners some key insights into trees people like and how they are growing.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES

HOUSING TRENDS

OWNERSHIP

USE OF SPACE

SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

RELATES TO:

- *Living Memories*
- *Which-Plant-Where Database*
- *How to Create a Community Action Plan*
- *How to Create an Urban Forest*
- *Permablitz*

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"I have seen websites that show trees in locations with information about the tree, such as at the Salmon Ponds in Tasmania. This approach could be taken to the community. When we plant a tree or photograph it we have a connection to that tree. We all have memories of our favourite trees and moments captured in our mind of the protection from buttress roots, or the light filtering through branches to the leaves on the ground. Citizen mapping will provide us with a record of our trees and the technology to share the richness of these memories and images with others."

Julie Nimmo, Sutherland Shire Council, NSW.

"My feedback about the 202020 Vision solutions is that I think the citizen mapping concept is my favourite. However, I think it is wishful and negative thinking to propose the idea that public source funding for parks and open space can be cut by getting volunteers to do more of the maintenance work, as per Landcare projects, e.t.c."

Anne Whittingham, Landscape Architect, NSW.
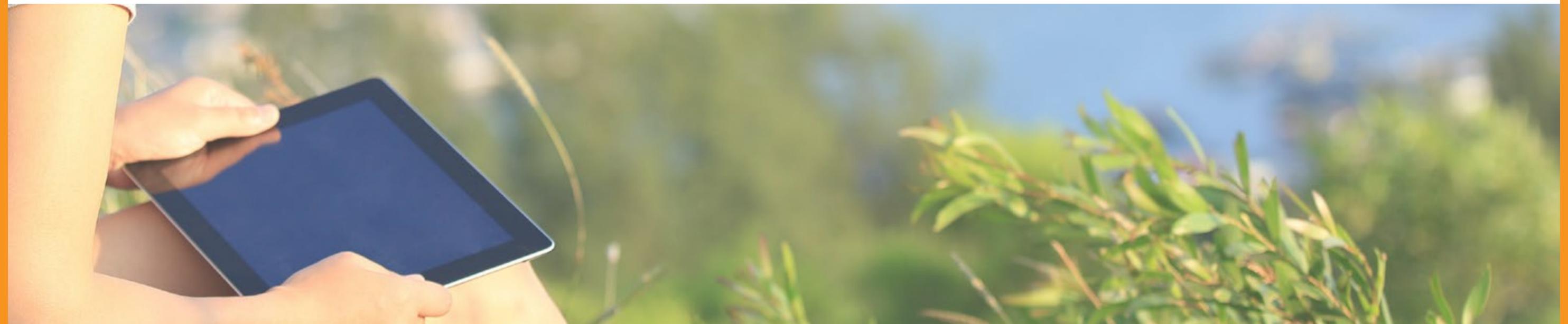
PERMABLITZ

Changing the world – one garden at a time.

Among Tour participants, and particularly those involved with community gardening, permaculture was consistently mentioned as a proven, useful and increasingly popular approach to design and way to engage, educate and instil people with the confidence to grow their own food.

WHAT IS IT?

In Victoria, 'Permablitz' – the combination of permaculture design principles and backyard blitz – attracted many 'sticker stamps' of approval, particularly as a solution to issue #17 – community attitudes and #20 – use of space.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

We work with an existing national network of designers and practitioners to standardise the common methods used in a typical Permablitz so that they can be easily replicated by anyone, in any space, nationally.

...standardise the common methods used in a typical Permablitz so that they can be easily replicated by anyone...

STEPS TO MAKE IT HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Connect with the Permaculture network to find out what the most helpful self-organising tools for a Permablitz are.
2. Create these tools – i.e. plant selection guide, what to do on the day, to-do list, etc. – and make them available for people to download from a website.
3. Provide plants and hardware lists.
4. Connect with a designer and everything you need on the day.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES	HOUSING TRENDS	OWNERSHIP	USE OF SPACE	DESIGN	TECHNICAL DETAIL
SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE	PRIVATE INVESTMENT	MAINTENANCE FUNDING	GROWING CONDITIONS	IRRIGATION	RISK

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Promotes knowledge sharing.
- Enables and motivates individuals.
- Transformative approach to consumer behaviours and attitudes.

RELATES TO:

- *How to Create an Urban Forest*
- *Citizen Mapping*

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Greg Priest, JBA, SA. Hamish Mitchell, Speciality Trees, VIC. Steven Wells, Austin Health, VIC. Kim Merkwell, E2Design Lab, QLD. Alvin Kirby, City of Gold Coast, QLD. Apanie Wood, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Amanda Soderlund, Playscape Creations, QLD. Greg Priest, JBA, WA. Brett Skyring, Panther Consultant Planners, QLD. Louise Orr, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Isobel, Health SA, SA. Hamish Mitchell, Speciality Trees, VIC. Vanessa Adams, UQ, QLD. Susan Lengyel, City of Melbourne, VIC. Steven Wells, Austin Health, VIC. Ella Gauci-Seddon, Outlines Landscape Architecture VIC. Amy Sawford, SA Health, SA.

LIVING MEMORIES

There's something magical about trees.

Among Tour participants, there was a strong sense that trees and plants have an enormous capacity to evoke emotions and connect people to a place or person in time. The idea of Living Memories incorporates Tour solutions like Avenues of Honour, and Forests commemorating births, deaths and marriages.

WHAT IS IT?

Living Memories would be private, civic, government and community programs to honour memories of everyday people, milestones, and achievements with plants and trees planted in a public space.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Living Memories is a collaborative effort between council and the community. If successful, this concept would help share some of the maintenance costs associated with preserving green space, as well as add a level of sentimentality.

> *...would help share some of the some of the maintenance costs...*

STEPS TO MAKE IT HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Council/urban planners identify public areas available for greening.
2. Individuals, families, schools and even sports teams can go online and select a species of plant or tree that they would like planted in honour of a memory.
3. You have the option of paying for someone else to plant and maintain the tree or you can do it yourself.
4. Available street scapes can transform into Avenues of Honour, births, deaths, marriages.
5. You can leave a tree-tag on your tree either in real-life or online.
6. You can write a tribute/upload images or stories about that person.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

OWNERSHIP **USE OF SPACE** **COMMUNITY ATTITUDES** **PRIVATE INVESTMENT** **MAINTENANCE FUNDING**

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Helps councils overcome some of the maintenance funding issues associated with public green space.
- Helps shift community attitudes toward trees as a 'nuisance' by personalising them.
- Creates a greater sense of ownership of streets and parks among residents.

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Celeste Young, Victoria University, VIC. Joanne Smith, PLA WA, WA. Lyndal Plant, UQ, QLD. Karen Sweeney, COS, NSW. Michael Smit, Rainwater Harvesting, QLD. Alvin Kirby, City of Gold Coast, QLD. Natasha Davis, Sustainable Focus, SA. Michael Fisher, Adelaide City Council, SA. Sharolyn Anderson, Uni SA, SA. Matthew Daniel, Tree Preservation Australia, VIC. Chris Ferreira, The Forever Project, WA. Louise Orr, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Brett Skyring, Panther Consultant Planners, QLD. Suze Dunford, OEH, NSW

RELATES TO:

- *How to Create a Community Action Plan*
- *How to Do Green City Tours*

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"I think the Living Memories idea presents a great opportunity to engage with churches, which are increasingly engaging and making public statements about environmental and climate change issues. This could open the door to their associated communities/parishes, school systems and not to mention their extensive property holdings."

Suzanne Dunford, Office of Environment & Heritage, NSW.

"We live in a world plagued by consumerism; with many of us striving to find meaningful gifts for loved ones. What could be a better way to remember a special event or a loved one than by planting a tree? Living Memories connects our desire to honour the big moments in life with the need to green our cities – by creating a memory that really IS living."

"Trees For Life, a South Australian organisation, offer gifts of trees in South Australia and there would be similar organisations in other states which could collaborate to deliver Living Memories. Councils will also be key players to get on board."

Natasha Davis, Sustainable Focus, SA.

HOW TO CREATE A COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

Councils and communities working together.

With so many councils represented throughout the course of the Tour, we came to realise that each is faced with its own unique set of challenges, but learned that formalising ways to involve the community through a plan is a good idea.

A Community Action Plan is commonly used by councils to engage with the community by providing them with opportunities to contribute to the design and implementation of council plans.

Often Community Action Plans are presented as part of a council's broader Urban Forest Strategy.

WHAT IS IT?

A collaborative effort to develop a template plan that formalises how community members and groups can become involved with urban greening.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

We **leverage existing collaborations** with councils such as the Gold Coast City Council to understand how their Community Action Plans work, and standardise these so that can be adopted more broadly.

STEPS TO MAKE IT HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Work within the Urban Forest Strategy to identify where the Community Action Plan might complement some of the key milestones and aspects outlined
2. Consult with councils who already have one i.e. Gold Coast City council, City of Sydney, City of Melbourne and City of Belmont to find out which elements are universal
3. Replicate and standardise aspects that can become replicated and scaled
4. Socialise via 202020 Vision Workshops

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Provides councils with very clear ways in which community groups and members can become involved with urban greening.
- Inspires and enables community members to take action i.e. adopt-a-green space, set up a community garden, create a rooftop garden, plant their vegetables e.t.c.
- Empowers residents to take on some of the maintenance of plants and trees in their local area.
- Streamlines the provision of resources such as community tool libraries, grants etc.

RELATES TO:

- *How to Create an Urban Forest*
- *How to Get People There*

ISSUES SUPPORTED

OWNERSHIP   USE OF SPACE   COMMUNITY ATTITUDES   MAINTENANCE FUNDING   COLLABORATION

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Amy Sawford, SA Health, SA. Alvin Kirby, City of Gold Coast, QLD. Ryan Jones, University of Newcastle, QLD. Paul Osmond, UNSW, NSW. Anna Foley, National Trust, VIC. Kelly White, City of Wanneroo, WA. Deb Landridge, Nature Play, WA. Robert Prince, NGIA, QLD. Pierre Quesnel, UDLA, WA. Mara Bun, Green Cross Australia, QLD. Stephanie Wood, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Dr Julie Nimmo, Sutherland Shire Council, NSW. Matt Jorgensen, Adelaide City Council, SA. Robert Prince, NGIA, SA. Jon Strachan, City of Fremantle, WA. Matthew Easton, Tract, NSW. Jude van der Merwe, WA. Lisa Kuiri, UQ, QLD. Helen Favelle, QLD. Hannah Schwartz, 3000 Acres, VIC. Sam McGuiness, Waverly Council, NSW. Jude van der Merwe, WA. Merilyn Kuchel, GI Project, Botanic Gardens, SA. Natasha Davis, SA. Amalie Wright, Landscapology, QLD. Shea Hatch, NaturePlay WA, WA. Rachel Hornsby, City of Kingston, VIC. Lisa Kuiri, UQ, QLD. Cecille, SA. Greg Priest, JBA, WA. Lyndal Plant, UQ, QLD. Yvonne Lynch, City of Melbourne, VIC.

HOW TO DO A GREEN CITY TOUR

Because seeing is believing.

Throughout the Tour, the idea of learning through experience and 'seeing' what the possibilities are was a recurring idea. Participants listed many examples of green space innovation, many of which were part of private rooftops or carefully hidden in other spaces that aren't generally well known.

The City of Sydney's Green Wall program was also mentioned, showing that even if a green innovation is not easy to access day-to-day, it is still possible to fund ways to engage the community with it.

So this idea is about how to find out about these little green gems in your area, and make it easy for people to go and visit them.

WHAT IS IT?

A how-to for councils to engage community in local green space innovations.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

We work with our partners to identiy and coordinate tours of inspiring urban green spaces.

STEPS TO MAKE IT HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. In each state we ask our network to nominate their Top 10 Favourite Urban Green spaces, these may be private, public or even in some cases residential.
2. We approach each nominee and find out when would be appropriate times to access these spaces as part of the co-ordinated tours.
3. We publish suggested Green City Tour routes and work with our partners to lead these.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Educates Landscape Architects, Designers and Architects as to what is possible.
- Inspires decision-makers.
- Rewards and improves the reputation of innovators.
- Inspires more green space.

RELATES TO:

- *Directory of Good Design*

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Crosbie Lorimer, Clouston Associates, NSW. Scott Glassborow, City Belmont, WA. Josh Byrne, JBA, WA. Mara Bun, Green Cross Australia, QLD. Shelley Meagher, Do it on the Roof, VIC. Steve MacDonald, FOSEQ, QLD. Vanessa Trowell, AILA, NSW. Russ James, TC Advantage, NSW. Greg Priest, JBA, SA. Paul Osmond, UNSW, NSW. Julie Rutherford, DSR, WA. Grant Dalwood, Landscape SA, SA. Alison Kelly, Do it on the Roof, VIC. Lyndal Plant, UQ/BCC, QLD. Angela Reeve, QUT, QLD. Jean Paul van der Hulst, Hume City Council, VIC. James Worth, Green Star Design Studio, SA. Alvin Kirby, City of Gold Coast, QLD. Steven Wells, Austin Health, VIC. Robert Prince, NGIA, SA. Sky Allen, DPTI, SA. Apanie Wood, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Louise Orr, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Ella Gauci-Seddon, Outlines Landscape Architecture, VIC. Tiffany Morrison, UQ School of Geography, Planning & Environmental Management, QLD. Rob, DSR, WA. Bernadette May, Moreton Bay Regional Council, QLD.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"Tours are a wonderful way of mobilising enthusiasm for innovative green infrastructure and beautiful landscapes. Giving people the chance to see and touch urban landscapes in the flesh is powerful. Once someone has seen what is possible, the conversation changes.

"Do it on the Roof runs Urban Landscape Tours in Melbourne. We'd be happy to contribute to the Vision by delivering tours."

Shelley Meagher, Do it on the Roof, VIC.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES

LANGUAGE & PERCEPTION

HOW TO GET PEOPLE THERE

Because people only love it if they use it.

Among Tour participants, it was a widely held belief that you're better off having no green space than one that is bedraggled, dangerous, unused and unloved. So how do we ensure that new green space developments are actively used and valued by the community?

WHAT IS IT?

A resource to help inspire good design and place-making through ideas, examples and ways of incorporating tactical urbanism in interesting ways, i.e. incorporating exercise, Wi-Fi, seating or cooking into existing green space.

> A resource to help inspire good desing and place-making ideas

HOW DOES IT WORK?

We incorporate existing ideas gleaned throughout the Tour as the basis of a simple green space and tactical urbanism guide that councils and others can access to help make their green spaces loved.

STEPS TO MAKE IT HAPPEN MAY INCLUDE:

1. Draw upon existing examples gleaned throughout the Tour.
2. Call for great submissions and desk research international examples.
3. Turn them into a beautiful collection of images and descriptions of how people feel about spaces.

WHY IT'S USEFUL

- Encourages new ways of imagining green space.
- Activation means increased safety.
- Encourages businesses and potentially more diverse funding schemes like Business Improvement Districts.
- Public-led design, therefore more awareness, appreciation of and engagement with green space.
- Health impacts for communities who feel more welcome to be outside.

ISSUES SUPPORTED

| OWNERSHIP | USE OF SPACE | COMMUNITY ATTITUDES | TECHNICAL DETAIL | SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE | DESIGN |

EXISTING EXAMPLES TO LEARN FROM INCLUDE:

Food growing areas, water play, Wi-Fi, free BBQs, pizza ovens, toy libraries, skate boarding, art, shade and veggie patches on sports field perimeters

RELATES TO:

- *How to Create a Community Action Plan*
- *Directory of Good Design*
- *How to Share the Cost*

BACKED BY TOUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Matthew Easton, Tract Consultants, NSW. Helen Papathanasiou, Parramatta City, NSW. Kylie Legge, Place Partners, NSW. Vanessa Trowell, AILA. NSW. Josh Byrne, JBA, WA. Pierre Quesnel, UDLA, WA. Leanne Gillies, Fleming's Nurseries, VIC. Jana Soderlund, CUSP, WA. Pip Hildebrand, Do it on the Roof, VIC. Shelley Meagher, Do it on the Roof, VIC. Ella Gauci-Seddon, Outlines SA, VIC. Kelly White, City of Wanneroo, WA. Sheryn Pitman, GI Project, Botanic Gardens, SA. Greg Ryan, Landcorp, WA. Esther Ngang, NGIWA, WA. Gerhard Grasser, Tree Preservation Australia, VIC. Jen Guice, Penrith Council, NSW. David Weisz, HAL, NSW. Louise Orr, SEQ Catchments, QLD. Lisa Kuiri, UQ, QLD. Lyndal Plant, UQ/BCC, QLD. Bob Barton, Golden Age Cinema, NSW. Gwilym Griffiths, Marrickville Council, NSW. Rachel Pemberton, City of Fremantle WA. Julie Nimmo, Sutherland Shire, NSW. Jon Strachan, City of Fremantle, WA. Crosbie Lorimer, Clouston Associates, NSW. Joel Johnson, City of Sydney, NSW. Ryan Jones, University of Newcastle, QLD. Bridget Armstrong, Westpac, NSW. Karen Sweeney, CoS, NSW. Rachel Hornsby, City of Kingston, VIC. Briony Anker, University of SA, SA. Rod Simpson, UNSW, NSW. James Grant, JMD Designs/AILA, NSW. Shea Hatch, Nature Play, WA. Lyndal Plant, QLD.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID:

"'How to Get People There" is the solution that excites me the most because I think it's true that people only love [a green space] if they use it, so the reactivation of existing green spaces is key. Simply put, currently much green space lacks utility and this solution would help overcome that issue."

Anthony Kimpton, University of Queensland, QLD.

"As a community sociologist and human geographer, the "How to Get People There", "More Natureplay", "Adopt-a-Park, and "Citizen-Mapping" projects, or my proposed "gamification" solutions interest me the most. I am mostly excited about using existing spatial data to improve community outcomes."

Anthony Kimpton, University of Queensland, QLD.

"Having an effective and engaging green space is the key [to creating the biggest inroads to achieving 20% more and better green space by 2020]. Too much funding is wasted on unpopular, feature-poor parks that are only allocated to meet local council minimum park standards. These parks are often crime attractors and do little more than stretch the urban waistline and increase daily commutes."

Anthony Kimpton, University of Queensland, QLD.

"I think that some professionals in the development industry are starting to get it with liveability becoming more widely accepted as a design principle, but community awareness is quite low, they need to be more engaged and informed about what the opportunities and benefits are of good quality green space."

Greg Ryan, Landcorp, WA.

"Do it on the Roof believes that the best way to get people there is to involve them in the maintenance of the site. This means showing that conducting maintenance is a joyous, fulfilling activity and not a chore. To succeed in this mission, in our view, the landscape does not necessarily need many facilities. Instead, what is vital is that the landscape inspires a sense of wonder or pleasure, whether on a small scale or a sublime scale. Do it on the Roof believes the solution to getting people there is to spend more time listening to the people who you want to come, and helping find ways they can participate."

Shelley Meagher, Do it on the Roof, VIC.

"Good urban design and place-making can mean the difference between a well-utilised space and an empty space. Creating a comprehensive resource of great ideas to actively encourage community to value and utilise an area could be of great value. This needs to include successful examples and stories that inspire. City of Fremantle council have a Green Plan which includes strategies for –

- Existing vegetation in parks, reserves and on private land,
- Degraded areas and road reserves,
- New green spaces and,
- Linkages between green spaces.

This has enabled funds for improving and increasing green space in Fremantle. The City of Fremantle has researched place-making ideas, yet **a 'go to' resource could assist the process and potentially improve the outcomes**.

An important principle is to start with the low-hanging fruit, that is, identify the initiatives that are easiest to achieve while giving a good value return. Creating a sense of ownership and connection for the community can help with both utilisation and maintenance. Community consultation and workshops are essential in the process to ensure that initiatives are suited to community needs and preferences. An 'Adopt a tree' or a 'Green space' program can also encourage a sense of connection.

Aesthetics and beauty are important. **Research has shown that people respond well to more natural areas**, perceiving large grassed areas as sterile. While safety is important, small areas incorporating logs and native trees and bushes can encourage nature play. Bringing often hidden streams to the surface can provide another attractive feature.

Providing food growing and cooking areas will always bring people together and can be implemented alongside recreation opportunities such as skate parks. Mobile fridge libraries have proven successful community enterprises. In the Australian sun, shade is paramount and needs to be provided if shade trees are not present.

To create a catalogue of ideas it would be ideal to consult with the appropriate government representative, not only to ascertain if they had any fresh ideas, but also to include them in the process, which could help raise the awareness and implementation of ideas within their sector. I have noticed that where initiatives have been successful, there is a hero, a local champion, who makes it their cause and is prepared to jump the hurdles and make it happen."

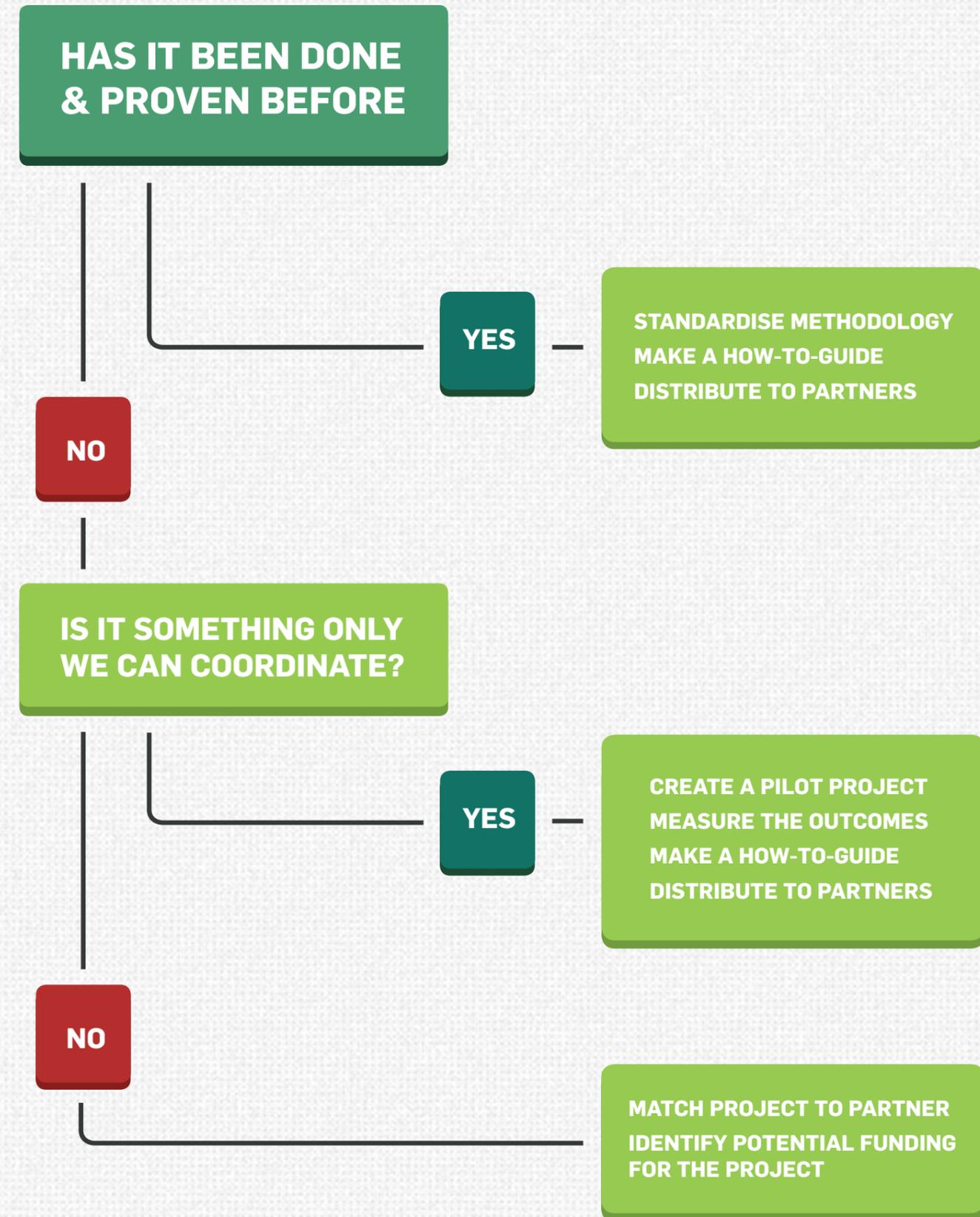**Dr Jana Soderlund,** Curtin University, WA

HOW DO WE MAKE ALL THIS HAPPEN?

This plan outlines the pathway to 20% more urban green space, as identified by our Living Network.

Making these projects happen is the next step to making our mission a reality.

WE HAVE IDENTIFIED THREE METHODS BY WHICH A PROJECT CAN BE BROUGHT TO LIFE:

1 **WE DO**
'We Do' projects are those that the 202020 Vision is well placed to achieve. These projects are the primary infrastructure of the project, provided by the 202020 Vision and outlined on page 23 of this document.

2 **HOW TO**
'How To' projects are those that have been piloted and proven, but now need to be replicated and scaled. The 202020 Vision intends to play a central role in creating the guides and workshops required to make these happen.

3 **NEEDS YOU**
'Needs You' projects are those that require dedicated commitment or close co-operation from our partners. Typically, the pathway to bringing these projects to life is not as clear as for How To's, and funding is a key issue. The 202020 Vision intends to play an organising role in helping bring together partners, as well as identifying funding, co-investment and research opportunities to help make these projects happen.

HAS IT BEEN DONE & PROVEN BEFORE

NO

YES → STANDARDISE METHODOLOGY
MAKE A HOW-TO-GUIDE
DISTRIBUTE TO PARTNERS

IS IT SOMETHING ONLY WE CAN COORDINATE?

YES → CREATE A PILOT PROJECT
MEASURE THE OUTCOMES
MAKE A HOW-TO-GUIDE
DISTRIBUTE TO PARTNERS

NO → MATCH PROJECT TO PARTNER
IDENTIFY POTENTIAL FUNDING FOR THE PROJECT
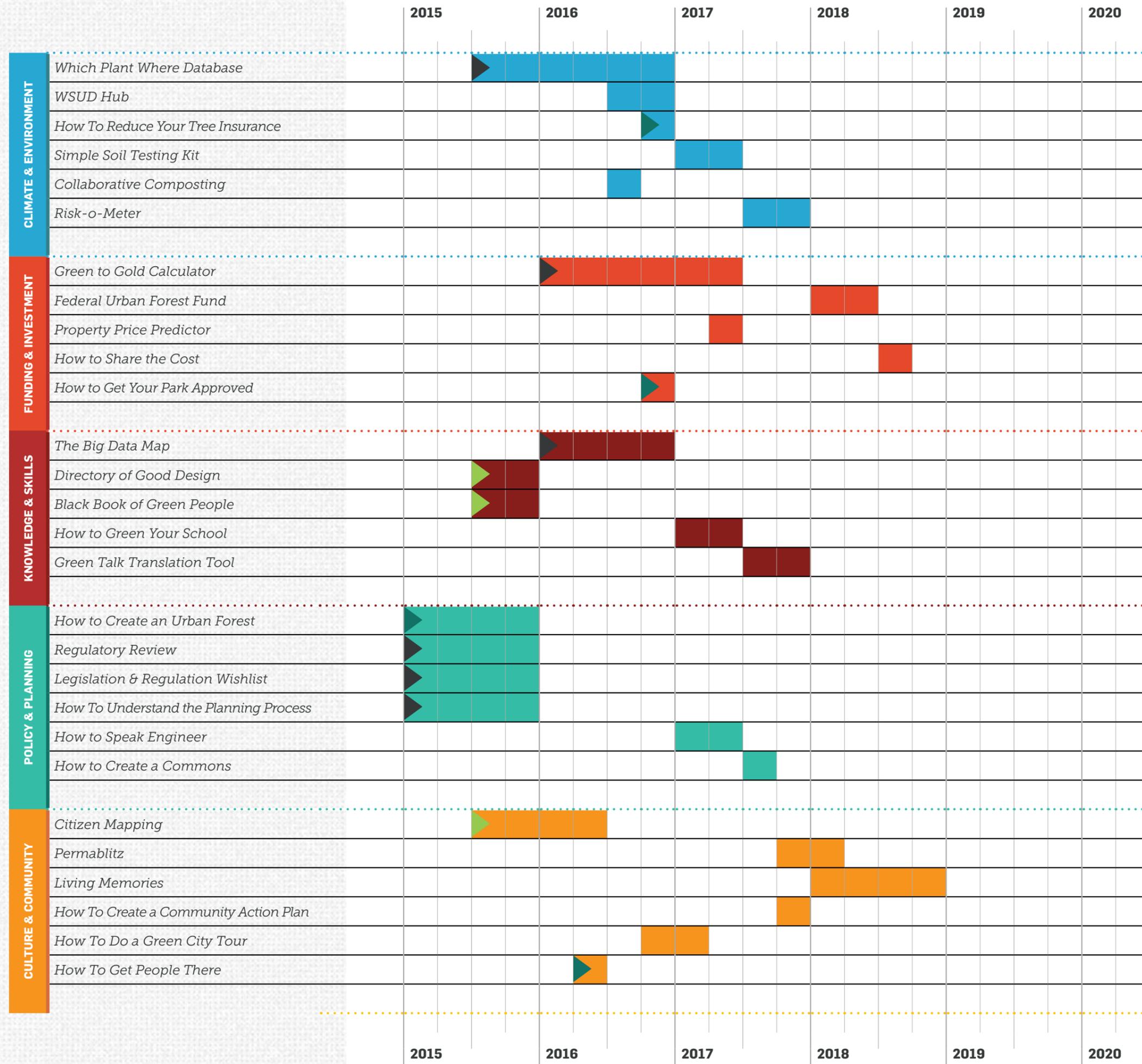
THE COMPLETE TIMELINE

BETA VERSION 1.0

This timeline is our best estimation at time of publication. It's ambitious, yes. But it's not set in stone.

Some projects are within our power to bring to be, others will depend on funding and co-ordination of partners.

As such, timelines should be expected to move over time and projects should be expected to be adapted over time, with some dropping off and new ones coming on board as new information and opportunities come to light.

Still, the timeline provides a solid starting point to begin. After all, as they say, winning starts with beginning!

▶ **NEEDS YOU**

▶ **HOW TO**

▶ **WE DO**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT						
Which Plant Where Database	▶ ███	███				
WSUD Hub		███				
How To Reduce Your Tree Insurance		▶				
Simple Soil Testing Kit			███			
Collaborative Composting		█				
Risk-o-Meter			███			
FUNDING & INVESTMENT						
Green to Gold Calculator		▶ ████				
Federal Urban Forest Fund				███		
Property Price Predictor			██			
How to Share the Cost				█		
How to Get Your Park Approved		▶█				
KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS						
The Big Data Map		▶ ███				
Directory of Good Design	▶█					
Black Book of Green People	▶█					
How to Green Your School			██			
Green Talk Translation Tool			███			
POLICY & PLANNING						
How to Create an Urban Forest	▶████					
Regulatory Review	▶████					
Legislation & Regulation Wishlist	▶████					
How To Understand the Planning Process	▶████					
How to Speak Engineer			██			
How to Create a Commons			██			
CULTURE & COMMUNITY						
Citizen Mapping	▶ ███					
Permablitz				██		
Living Memories				████		
How To Create a Community Action Plan				█		
How To Do a Green City Tour			██			
How To Get People There		▶█				

A BIG THANKS *to all the clever, enthusiastic people who contributed to this document.*

THE 202020 VISION IS A LIVING, GROWING PROJECT.

Keep up to date with the latest:

On the website: 202020vision.com.au

By email: subscribe to our newsletter. subscribe@202020vision.com.au

On LinkedIn: linkedin.com/groups/202020-Vision-5155492

In person: look out for upcoming 202020 Vision events in your area

202020™
VISION

20% MORE GREEN SPACES IN URBAN AREAS BY 2020