UNLEASHING THE POTENTIAL OF NATURE IN MELBOURNE

COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

A priority identified in the Council Plan 2013-2017 is to 'develop a Biodiversity Strategy '. The strategy will help City of Melbourne address issues facing our city such as a changing climate and a growing population.

Strategy development is being conducted in a highly collaborative and transparent way, seeking contribution from researchers, land managers, government stakeholders and the general public to understand issues and research that will inform the directions of the strategic actions.

As part of the collaborative development, the City of Melbourne released a discussion paper to start a conversation with the community about Urban Ecology. Participation in development of the strategy has also been driven strongly through the City of Melbourne's Participate Melbourne webpage: http://participate.melbourne.vic.gov.au/nature.

Opportunity to provide feedback was open until the end of April 2015. A draft Urban Nature Strategy 2016-2026 is planned to be released for further engagement later in 2015.

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CONTEXT

As part of the City of Melbourne's development of an Urban Ecology Strategy, community engagement has been undertaken in many ways including online and face to face surveys, online forums, and meetings with a range of stakeholder groups. Another major contribution to feedback has been through two identical workshops held on Thursday 26 March at the Hellenic Museum in Melbourne CBD. The first workshop ran from 2 pm to 5 pm and the second from 6.30 pm to 9.30 pm.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The following objectives were set for the workshops:

- For the City of Melbourne to obtain information from interested and informed stakeholders and community members about their views on nature in Melbourne; information that will help the City of Melbourne to develop an urban ecology strategy, including a vision statement.
- For participants to feel that they have contributed to a discussion about nature in the City of Melbourne that will have some influence on the strategy being developed.
- For participants to experience an interactive and engaging workshop.

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WORKSHOP OUTPUTS

The City of Melbourne was seeking data from the workshop about the values held by individuals about nature, a combined vision for nature in the city and the opportunities and challenges relating to a number of specific topics.

WORKSHOP PURPOSE

The workshop objectives were summarised into the following purpose statement that was on display at the workshops:

> "For people to provide information and ideas about nature in Melbourne to be used by the Council in developing an Urban Ecology Strategy including a vision for nature in Melbourne"

PARTICIPANTS

The Urban Landscapes Branch undertook the recruitment of participants for these public (openly advertised) workshops and invited the following groups of people:

- Community members
- Community group representatives
- Academics, students and content specialists
- Council staff, many of whom are content specialists.

In total, 120 people attended the afternoon session and 80 the evening session. The evening session was considered well attended given that the particularly stormy weather at this time.

FACILITATORS

Two interdependent facilitators and an illustrator were hired. Kimbra White facilitated introductions, explained the format and guided the activities. Dave Kendal from the Australian Research Centre for Urban Ecology (ARCUE) provided and assessed the mapping activities and participant surveys. The City of Melbourne's Urban Landscapes branch provided all other support for the event.

INFORMATION PROVIDED

Participants had access to the Unleashing the Potential of Nature: Discussion Paper on City Ecology, Ecosystems and Biodiversity prior to the event. At the event, time was dedicated to discussion the key concepts in the discussion paper. Information was also provided during the workshops by way of a short presentation made by the Manger and Team Leader of the Urban Landscapes Branch of the City of Melbourne.

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WORKSHOP FORMAT

Participants worked through a series of questions and activities in pairs and a variety of small groups. There was also some individual work. It included the following steps:

1. People were invited to write on a post-it note and place it on the map in the room with the instructions "One thing you noticed about nature on your journey here today". The output from the maps and analyses are discussed below.

2. Participants individually filled out a survey form about their values in relation to nature. The output from the surveys and analyses are discussed below.

3. Welcome by a City of Melbourne Councillor - Cr Wood in the afternoon workshop and Cr Oke in the evening.

4. Presentation by Yvonne Lynch and Ian Shears from the City of Melbourne Urban Landscapes Branch.

5. Introductions in pairs covering the following questions:
   - In thinking about coming to this workshop the thing that is on top of my mind is…
   - In Melbourne in relation to nature, we have been good at ….
   - In Melbourne in relation to nature, our biggest challenge is…
   - My dream for nature in Melbourne is …

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The data from this activity was not recorded:

6. Small groups discussion of the aforementioned discussion paper to ensure people had some understanding of the material contained in the paper.

7. Vision setting - an activity was undertaken individually and in small groups to set a vision for nature in Melbourne. This created multiple vision statements (reported below). There was insufficient time in the workshop to synthesis this material and combine it into one statement; this work will be undertaken by the City of Melbourne in the preparation of the draft strategy.

8. Topic discussion - the City of Melbourne had 10 topics on which it was seeking feedback. Participants were also able to add additional topics. The output from these discussions is recorded below.

9. Reflection - An illustrator was working during the workshop. At the end of each session he displayed a number of illustrations that were considered by participants. Group members made a number of interesting reflections at this time, mostly relating to the need to give nature a voice.

WORKSHOP DATA

Mapping exercise from the Afternoon and Evening Workshops

Observations from the mapping exercise:
- Participants placed notes all across the municipality – there is nature everywhere in the city.
- A wide range of living things were important to people, from gum trees, grasslands and falling leaves to frogs, fungi, birds and insects.
- Both native (23 per cent of respondents) and exotic (21 per cent) organisms were commonly mentioned.
- Natural processes were also important to people, things like wind and soil (27 per cent).
- There was also mention of more human-centred nature like autumn colour, deciduous trees, weeds, plane trees, food plants. All these things link to people. There was mention of people 'sitting and reading' and friendly people.
- While 58 per cent of people talked about something in nature alone, 28 per cent of participants talked about their experience of nature (e.g. beauty, windy). A few respondents talked about life sustaining values (e.g. shade), ecosystem processes, built form or social values.
- 15 per cent of participants talked about seasonal change.
- 6 per cent of participants talked about ecosystems rather than individual organisms alone.

See Appendix 2 for a complete list of notes placed by participants.

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Table 1 – Organisms

Organism	% of participants
Tree	38%
Environment (soil, wind, etc.)	27%
Other plant	18%
Bird	12%
Insect	3%
Mammal	2%
Herpetofauna	2%

Table 2 – Values underpinning notes

Value	%participants
Nature alone	58%
Experience	28%
Life Sustaining	4%
Opportunity	4%
Ecosystem Process	3%
Built	2%
Social	1%

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Urban Ecology Questionnaire from the Afternoon and Evening Workshops

Overview

There were a total of 105 responses (from 220 possible participants).

Interest in urban ecology

Participants were asked about their interests in nature in the City of Melbourne from a list of possible responses e.g. casual visitor, land management professional, scientist, neighbour (living next to, or close to a natural area). There were a wide variety of interests represented in the participants of the workshop.

Table 3 – Participant interests

Interest	Percentage of participants
Casual	67
Neighbour	51
Nature Study	45
Scientist	43
Environmental	42
Land Management Professional	38
Specialist	28
Heritage	20
Indigenous	6
Emergency	3

Vision Statements from the Afternoon Workshop

Melbourne in 2040 is a dynamic network of sensibly designed green public spaces that offer both tranquillity and a shared sense of ownership.

Melbourne in 2040 is

- integrated, connected, diverse and bio-diverse landscape. Can walk from one end to the other along green corridors
- increasing the permeability between public and private space through the use of nature.

We envision a city where the built form has been controlled with increased quality and diverse open space to enable enhanced biodiversity and habitat and ecological relationship systems, as well as environmental sustainability.

Melbourne in 2040 is a resident city that provides a multitude of sustainable, connecting green spaces for people who live, work and visit to enjoy and feel a greater sense of connectivity to nature, whilst ensuring our natural areas and resources are protected and enhanced.

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Melbourne in 2040 is:

(1) Pedestrianized, welcoming and engaging.

(2) Peaceful yet activated with sensory diversity.

(3) Connections between indoors and outdoors with ease of movement.

(4) Diversity of ecosystems, richness of life forms.

Melbourne in 2040 is a well-connected, friendly and diverse, public green spaces, supported by strong pragmatic leadership.

Melbourne in 2040 is a locally-expressed, social ecological system that is identified as healthy, functional and nurturing for nature and people. Sense of place is derived from its natural context.

Melbourne in 2040 is:

- A city enriched with parks and gardens, green open space and canopies, all linked together to provide wildlife corridors, human access to nature and recreation.
- This is well managed and maintained for a sustainable future for all flora, fauna and human desire and requirements. The environmental footprint of the city is reduced through a range of strategies including water management, carbon balancing, protections and conservation, nature education and individual responsibility.
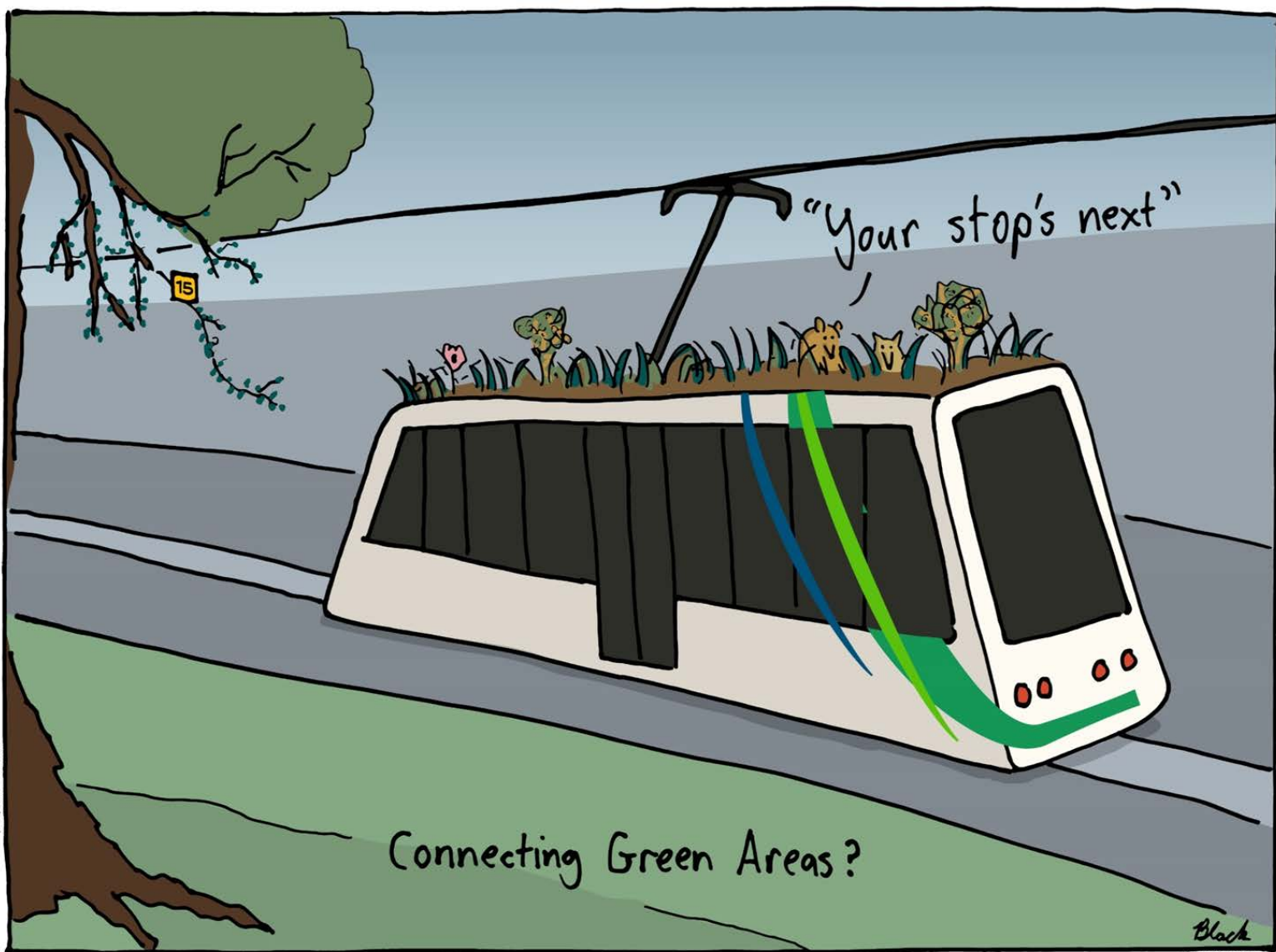
Melbourne in 2040 is a city more in tune and connected with nature, where green dominates the diverse landscape and provides a habitat for all.

Melbourne in 2040

- To harnesses storm-water catchment and provides bio-filtration systems e.g. wetlands to provide filtered water to go into the rivers plus adequate water storage systems rather than water going into the bay in high rainfall times.
- To use the storm-water as the main basis to restore and provide for the future trees, shrubs and grasses and recycle into parks and streets and rivers/waterways.
- Redevelop 'concrete drains' into biodiversity habitats, slow river flow, reduce storm-water to the bay.
- Focus on trees in the CBD with permeable pavers, concrete and interconnected with restored underground water system.
- With partnership between City of Melbourne and community.

Melbourne in 2040 is:

- more diverse species of plants and animal and insect (ethic, beneficial, preservation)
- more enjoyable than now
- more expertise in greening landscape, urban planning (more research)
- more green infrastructure seen by people (green roofs, walls …)
- spread population more evenly into the suburbs - individuals could equally enjoy green-spaces
- more green jobs
- city (food) farms integrated with the city
- more pop-up stores street-side.

Melbourne in 2040 has:

- a 250% increase in vegetation cover encompassing biodiversity
- 10 new open waterways/wetlands in the CBD
- developers approvals for more sustainable buildings with vegetation.

Melbourne in 2040 is:

- increased public awareness of the importance of urban ecology, green space and green infrastructure - more education
- more open green space in the city
- more indigenous plants, more habitat (grasslands etc.)
- fewer cars, more walkways and bikes and accessibility - using trams as delivery vehicles (like Amsterdam)
- few impermeable surfaces
- gradually replacing European street trees with natives
- all vacant and unused spaces to be green - see New York restoration project nyrp.org.

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Melbourne in 2040 is an interconnected network of unique habitats suiting people and soil, a diversity of plants and animals including special place (and value) for locally native species. 'A city in a forest'.

Melbourne in 2040 is spacious and green where nature is valued and accessible to all. Melbourne's history is captured and integrated into a sustainable and resilient city.

Melbourne in 2040 is:
- living soils and water are key elements of healthy environments
- understand the micro scale and microbial connections (natural solutions = bio mimicry) - should be key drivers of management
- creating diverse multi-layered and scaled systems with many connections
- bring nature into policy.

Melbourne in 2040 is:
- nature's city
- standardised urban design
- change is now - this is the only way to change the future
- have nature change temperature not mam i.e. air conditioners.

Melbourne in 2040 is known for its unique ecological landscapes as much as its coffee, MCG, and beach boxes. It is a city where the lines between people and nature are blurred, and where the space in between the built form protects and enhances biodiversity inside and outside the city. A sense of place? Home?

Melbourne in 2040 is a city with a diversity of integrated landscapes which celebrate and embrace healthy habitats and ecosystems that recognises and maximizes its connections within and beyond its boundaries.

Melbourne in 2040 is:
- When viewed from above, you cannot see where the city ends and the countryside begins.
- No cars - only public transport.
- Effective storm-water capture/usage: management.
- Melbourne is off the grid: 100% renewable energy.
- Green corridors allow biodiversity to flourish, so the city is a biodiversity hotspot.
- Indigenous culture is embedded in our appreciation of the natural world and our city.
- We are proud of our first Australians heritage.

Melbourne in 2040 is:
- A city that priorities green spaces, parklands and natural waterways.
- It is a city that prioritises pedestrians and the people who enjoy the city.
- It becomes a producer of food from the local gardens.
- People come to the city for its wonderful nature.

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Melbourne in 2040:
- Everyone is an advocate for shared space.
- People have a greater understanding of their relationship to the ecosystem and a greater respect for the natural elements that sustain us.
- The community is encouraged to employ creative ways of reimagining our urban ecosystem.

Melbourne in 2040 is with a swimmable waterway and the community, visitors and commuters have immediate access to nature. Architecture and design has created a peaceful vibe. A pocket nature park within 5 minutes' walk of everyone.

Melbourne in 2040 is a city that feels green, where people feel safe and interact with each other and nature.

Melbourne in 2040 is a global people scale city accommodating people over cars with localized, consolidated services, pockets of many parks for solitude, connection and appreciation, ecosystem services (such as water treatment/storage) - integrate transport. More resident trees than residents! A city that values and encourages innovation and technology and INVESTS in nature because it recognises happy people make the world go round.

Melbourne in 2040 is:
- Nature as a citizen of Melbourne. Respected, valued, rich, diverse, connected to country (observing? understanding to be better connected). Equal. Connection of community and place.

- Nature is valued by the community.
- Giving children quality experiences in nature so they will grow up caring for country.
- Integrating nature into infrastructure.
- Design influenced by nature.

Melbourne in 2040 is a resilient city with a multitude of opportunities to interact with nature.

Melbourne in 2040 is

- We want Melbournians to be able to breathe clean air, drink clean water and have a relationship to their environment.
- We want the city to work for all people, regardless of age, sex, race.
- We want the residents and visitors to be advocates for the environment.
- Melbourne is in a position to be a world leader for providing biodiversity in an urban environment.
- We want people to recognise their responsibility and realize they are part of an ecosystem.

Melbourne in 2040 is active people in natural, connected green spaces.
(activity, green, playful, healthy, connecting, linking, interaction)

Vision Statements from the Evening Workshop

Melbourne in 2040 is:

- serene
- pockets of nature and serenity increased
- walking distance to natural landscape
- integrate nature into building and streetscape
- (Words on sheet of paper - keep an aesthetic, living neighbourhood, regenerated environment, resilient, low maintenance and well maintained, passive, lush and vibrant, healthy, liveable, clean, stronger neighbourhood identity and character, family friendly).

Melbourne in 2040 isgreen space (and water systems) connected around the city as an integrated urban ecosystem - linking the city.

In 2015 we decided to INVEST BOLDY so that by 2040 Melbourne has: A community that is engaged and involve in nature through interactive landscapes including:

- a swimmable Yarra River
- pedestrian and cycle city
- green 'Japanese garden style' oasis
- high quality green public spaces
- historic old trees.

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Melbourne in 2040 isconnecting back to a human truth, that we are part of nature so that we can live in a bio-diverse world.

Melbourne in 2040 is:
- to have green oasis with a slower, tranquil pace and local food production
- calm and quiet
- a place where I belong
- healthy
- that is a CLEANER, GREENER, BREATHING CITY.

Melbourne in 2040 is greener, quieter and cooler
- Self-sufficient closed loop system.
- A role model to international cities in areas such as
  - connected communities through PT you actually want to use
  - less cars
  - design city around bike use
  - next generation nature strips - laneways into parkways
  - environmental education for all!!

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Melbourne in 2040 is:

- more resilient to changes in the climate and physical environment
- has a richer and more complex fabric of living organisms
- more interesting and accessible for pedestrians
- has the highest happiness index in the world
- a friendlier place for children to play, learn and interact with nature
- less about cars and businesses, and more about people and nature.

Melbourne in 2040 is:

- Closing the streets in the inner city to cars.
- Plant out a diverse woodland canopy with water moving through.
- In our vision we can hear water, cockatoos, bustling people, rustling leaves, insects and laughter of young and old.
- A balance of nature, socializing, working, playing, drinking and sitting in casual attire…

Melbourne in 2040 is a city that is innovative, integrative and defies boundaries when it comes to nature. It merges urban with nature e.g. green corridors, green roofs, green inter-generational spaces - kids, adults, elderly all engage in nature. More accessible green nooks within 3 - 5 minutes of walking out the door. Less cars - or none - and more pedestrian only zones, cycling infrastructure, public transport. Would like to hear trickling water, less noise pollution. More forests/woodlands/habitat zones in a city or outside boundaries - more than just green open spaces.

Melbourne in 2040 is:

- a thriving urban jungle with renewable resources
- a participative community
- a health and well-being refuge
- attracts and engages outdoor visitors
- ecologically interesting
- a bio-diverse environment shared by all walks of life.

Melbourne in 2040 is a place in which we can stroll, connected with all organisms in the ecosystem, picking edible greens, with many natural features. It's a relaxed community with fresh air, birds in trees, human powered transport, in other words at ease in a habitat with numerous life-forms.

Melbourne in 2040 is gardens and streets as integrated spaces encompassing diversity of flora, fauna, shapes and colours. Appreciation of living soils and permeable street surfaces.
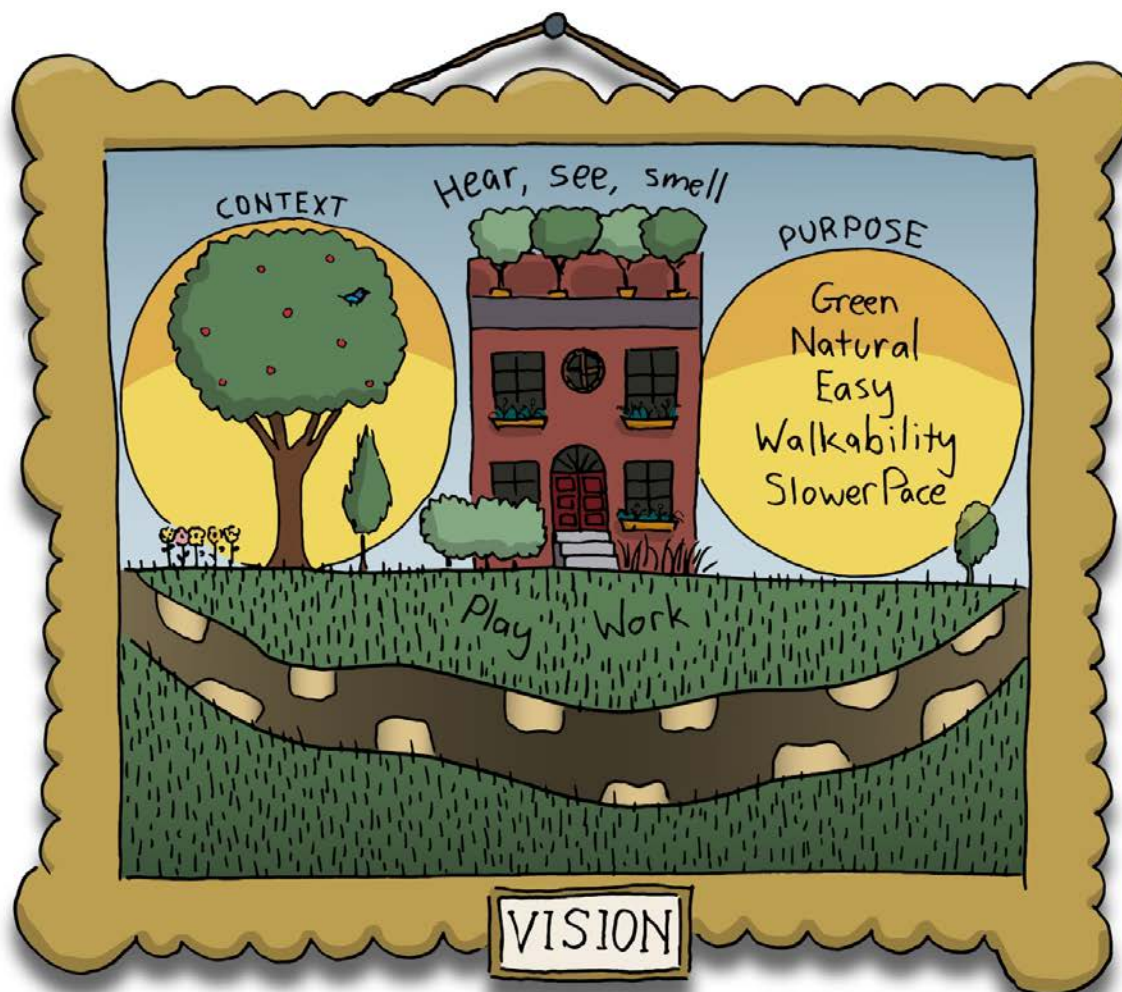
Melbourne in 2040 is:

- colour of seasonal flowers
- small green grass areas to sit with friends and have lunch
- rooftop gardens and vertical gardens on the walls of high rises
- silent cars and increasing bike riding.

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Melbourne in 2040 is:
- a resilient city
- sustainable
- top environmentally friendly
- pollution free transport
- mindful of city space e.g. cars full of people, rooftops with vegetation.

Melbourne in 2040 is:
- the most diverse city on earth, diverse cultures, diverse plants, diverse animals integrated into a healthy and productive ecosystem.
- blending urban and natural areas, integrating wild-life corridors into the urban matrix and resolving the distance between urban and rural.

Melbourne in 2040 is a car free space, where people know and understand their connection to nature. There is a sense of slower pace, the sound of birds abounds, people are enjoying the outdoor, open space in the city.

Melbourne in 2040 is a 'city in a forest'. We need to increase the ecological value of our living space. Increase the greenery of the city, decrease the noise and pollution.

Melbourne in 2040 is the world's most livable city closely connected with nature. Lush, green with secret spaces for city workers to be in their natural forest.

Melbourne in 2040 is a tranquil green sustainable environment allowing pedestrians to move comfortably on wide footpaths under shady full canopy trees interspersed with micro native forests, community and food gardens, bird song and no cares; and unable to see any power lines so they are all happy and stress free.

Melbourne in 2040 is:
- green
- waste conscious
- pleasant smelling
- educated
- water self- sufficient
- energy efficient
- made of recycled post-industrial salvage
- edible
- quiet
- tactile.

Melbourne in 2040 is:
- a comfortable, relaxing place that feels more like the country
- the power of nature given the chance to be feral has inspired and enhanced the people of Melbourne.

Melbourne in 2040 is a happy, populous, sustainable city living sympathetically with nature.

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Topic Discussion Notes from the Afternoon Workshop

1. Nature sensitive urban development and planning

Challenges:

- Obtaining a common consensus viewpoints and standards
- Political change = changing visions
- Planning control challenges - lack of planning regulations, better/improved mandatory controls = height/size but <u>also</u> 'green' elements, open space
- Mandatory controls, specifications or guidelines to guide development to enable better/more open space, natural
- Lack of existing areas to make into green areas
- Urban and artificial forms
- Maintenance of green roofs and walls on new developments in an increasing Mediterranean climate - is that architectural render accurate in reality?
- "Sunlight rights" fundamental to plans and people's health

Opportunities:

- Incentives for developer contributions
- Better enforcement once planning controls are created
- Convert existing landscapes (streets, building facades) to green spaces etc.
- Developments to integrate innovative spaces where nature meets urban
- Open up areas for green spaces - e.g. take cars out of the setting
- Find unused areas and convert to green
- Other opportunities such as aquatic spaces - move away from mown lawn landscape
- Promotion of these areas to show community that these spaces look good and are meaningful for nature values
- Learn from other cities already doing this well - don't have to reinvent the wheel
- User pays scheme to give people incentives to save money and do the right thing (e.g. waste, water use, water harvest).
- Rate reduction for large tree retention on private land (>30cm DBH?)
- WSUD! [Water sensitive urban design] e.g. permeable surfaces
- Roof space - leading to - big opportunity at low cost?
- Multi-functional spaces - spaces need to fill more than one purpose for more than one species - with these benefits
  - Ecological/biodiversity
  - Community
  - Water management
  - Commercial?

2. Native, rare and threatened species

Challenges:
- Less than 1% left of native grasses in Victoria
- Canopy - no mid and under
- Educating people to understand
- People focused on economic value
- Community perception
- Non-native species management
- Waste management
- More research
- Monitoring to see if corridors are working - leading to - are threatened species returning?
- Science to support design of green spaces
- Re-introducing species - plants are okay, animals more difficult
- Education and awareness
- Friends groups - older generation, limited younger involvement

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Opportunities:

- Living corridors
- Grass lands
- Re-vegetation of European
- Providing nesting boxes for micro bats, raptors
- Leave tree hollows
- Better signage
- Education people to come on the journey
- Protection of remnant vegetation
- Research
- Resident incentives
- See harvesting areas
- Citizens to help monitor
- Create interesting nature areas that bring people and promote ownership
- Improved planting, mixture of nature and exotic - bring in a mid and under story!!!

3. Valuing nature and ecosystem services

Challenges:
- The definition of ecosystem services and all it entails from pollination of crops to flood abatement and cultural things
- How do we actually value nature? Financial or intrinsic
- When to lead and when to follow / who to follow
- Educating the general public in the finer meaning of these concepts; why is it important to leave branches on the ground
- Balancing the commodification of services/nature vs. the intrinsic values
- Monitoring broadly enough to truly know our baseline to understand how changes are being effective

Opportunities:
- To better, more clearly define what we mean by 'valuing nature' and 'ecosystem services'
- Encouraging more people to engage with nature in a different way similar to the send your tree an email
- Understand the actual ecological function vs. the ecological value or values to people/cultural value
- More interactive education
- Explore other ways to value green space -what is the value of a new skyscraper vs. the park you build it on
- Make clear the intangible values

4. Urban Agriculture

Challenges:
- Maintain jobs and management - making it economically viable
- Need more expertise
- Space
- Food supply - (food miles) leading to being independent
- Education
- Setting up infrastructure to fare
- Providing meat - what can be grown in cities?
- Pollution?
- Vandalism/food security
- Resources
- Water discharge collection
- Engineering difficulties/ infrastructures able to support farming
- Policies
- Green infrastructure, bird friendly, pollinator friendly

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"Look into my eyes...
Moar Treees.
Moarrr Treeees..."

Opportunities:

- Creating jobs
- unused urban space
- Lowering emissions/transport
- Education - increase participation, increase demand
- City farms
- Organic sustainable farming, diverse, green house and open air
- Will enhance biodiversity, soil quality, reduce pollution, cleaner run off/ tp°C [temperature]
- Setting a farm using Ceres model with people that need rehabilitation, involving and creating community
- Equal rights to food if its free for the poor and homeless
- Compost (food scrap collection) - leading to - waste reduction

5. Private realm

Challenges:

- There is so much space currently wasted
- People who do the wrong thing (clearing land etc.)

Opportunities:

- There is so much space available
- Can people be encouraged to grow food? Indigenous food?

6. Emblematic Species

Challenges:

- Easily recognizable/rare/unique
- Occurs within the city
- Level of uniqueness to Melbourne
- People can relate to it - not too obscure, possibly able to be observed by the public
- Not already championed by another organisation
- Species that benefits from improving biodiversity in the city
- Plant/animal/other

Opportunities:

- Platypus:
- Known from greater Melbourne, but City of Melbourne?
- Know to need moderate to good water quality - leading to - incentive to improve water quality
- Partner with Melbourne Water who have already championed this species
- Other - fruit bats, peregrine falcon, honeyeaters, interesting bugs, rare moths?

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- Plants? Indigenous to Melbourne?
- Species that is re-introduced to the city? Or returns through improved habitat

7. Indigenous culture and nature

Challenges:
- Keeping the traditions alive with young people
- To introduce awareness of what was and what is here. Not just acknowledge traditional owners, but 'mainstream' understanding. Integrated.
- Urban landscape - takes away connection to country. Bring it back
- 'A place for Melbourne' book - swampy land was like a shopping centre - food, basket materials. Controlled by white man. Contradictions in way it is seen.
- Docklands - interpretive, not really space now, convert areas into parks for bush foods
- More diversity than green grass and trees
- Can native be created in landscape in Docklands
- Nature has more complexity than in our manufactured environments including parks

Opportunities:
- Connectedness of landscape, walk through landscape though the city - green heritage walk
- Working with traditional owners and learning about caring for country
- Elders assisting the learning of early childhood

- Protection and education of Aboriginal sites and artifacts
- Relationship with natural works as sacred and not to control
- Bush foods and medicinal plans
- Replacing names with traditional words and names
- Convert areas in parks for bush food - Flagstaff - so visible, Royal Park - so sustainable (size)
- Nature play - recreate in Docklands
- Nature play working with Wurundjeri great
- Moonee Ponds Creek - recreate wilderness and connect with traditional indigenous history - link to the Docklands

8. Climate Change

Challenges:
- Recognise effects
- Plan for those - permits
- Uncertainty - how long? How severe?
- Combatting denial
- Loss of amenity
- Loss of biodiversity
- Increase in pest problems
- Public health problems - ageing population
- Flooding
- Extreme weather events
- Changing public perceptions
- Pressure on green space
- Water shortage
- Urban heat island effect
- Water (floods/dry)
- Heat waves - plant death
- Wasps and other pest species
- Extreme weather and technology means less please spending time in nature

Opportunities:
- Innovation
- Energy efficient design
- Increase green space
  - Vertical gardens
  - Roof gardens
  - Public health benefits
- Improve water harvesting
- Change to planning laws - mandating energy and water efficiency
- Increase permeability

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- Native planting from areas e.g. Mildura with future climate resilience e.g. kangaroo grass
- Structure/layers in vegetation
- Links with climate change mitigation action
- Bio-diverse green roofs/walls
- Water capture, storage and reuse
- Canopy cover/deciduous trees
- Proactive management of trees to minimize property damage during high winds
- Solar PV[1] on every building
- Council has electric vehicles
- Less cars in the city - greater public transport

9. Heritage

Challenges:
- Usage of space
- Compatibility with growth
- Recognition and protection of heritage
- Retro fitting heritage places with sustainable technology
- Red tape

Opportunities:
- Identifying natural spaces as having cultural heritage significance
- Reconnecting Victorian built form to nature e.g. State Library grass land, Flinders Street station
- Historic urban landscape
- Community engagement
- Natural cultural heritage recognition at the local level
- Recognition of 20th century natural heritage spaced et Ellis Stones Memorial garden at Melbourne Uni

10. Melbourne's Urban Ecology Leadership

Challenges:
- How to incorporate urban ecology in our policies and legal frameworks (planning etc.)
- How to cope with increasing development and densification pressure
- Water for urban green spaces
- Strategic connections with other councils…including corridors e.g. Yarra
- Engaging with the changing demographic of the city
- How to convince people that urban ecology is valuable

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[1] photo voltaic solar panels

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Opportunities:

- Providing practical options for residents (planting guides etc.)
- Nature based events - environmental education
- Green shopping centres
- Greening walking zones
- Arts/culture for engaging people (e.g. recent 'grasslands' exhibit)
- Use Water Sensitive Urban Design to support more urban vegetation
- Multiple land uses….rain gardens
- Wildlife overpasses and underpasses and fox and cat control
- Funding and support for innovation

11. Policy and Political Framework

Challenges:

- Political will - short term view
- Education
- Population growth is not sustainable
- Urban growth
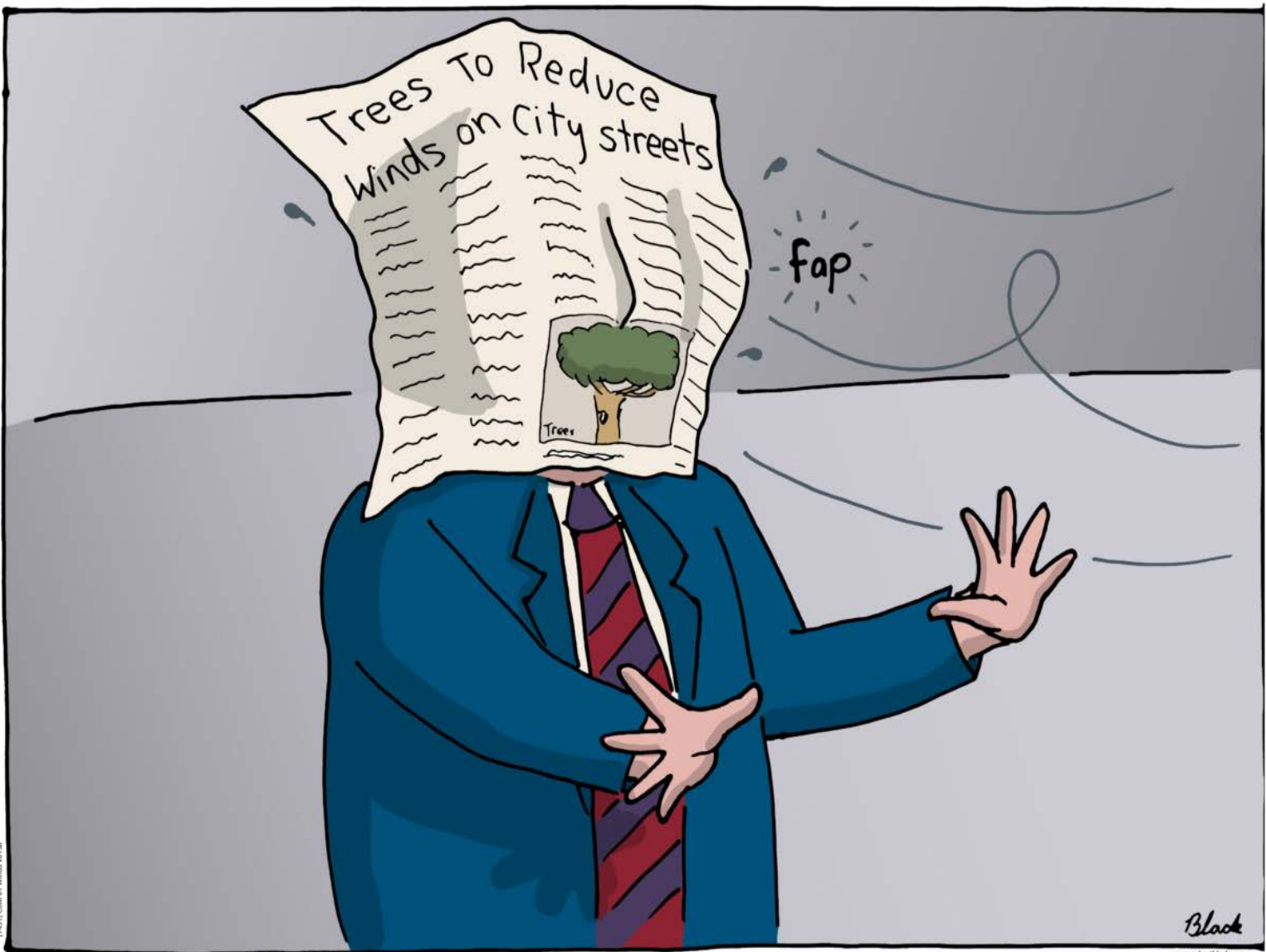
- Economy based on capital system - based on continual growth which is not sustainable
- Can't rely on developer goodwill to achieve dramatic change
- Lack of vision
- Political donations - end

Opportunities:
- Policy drives innovation
- Policy supports economy
- Bring education of school children and adults
- Policy directed at sustainability
- Multi-layered policy - federal, state, local - how these can influence each other i.e. capital city influence on others
- Publicly fund political parties

12. Monitoring Change

Challenges:
- Data now - is it compiled, base line, historical.
- Transparency - data should be shared
- Address/consider gaps and bias - leading to building framework and on-going funding
- What to monitor - that leads to analysis with opportunity to change with needs
- Good monitoring is resilient and long term and consider trajectory
- Council is considered

Opportunities:
- Monitoring is not sexy but is important
- Tool and technology now facilitation connections - include in project management
- Melbourne's community is engaged and educated and receptive council that an make use of their community e.g. Citizen Science
- Build respect and trust by sharing data
- Monitor a little bit of all themes/areas e.g. ecology, social, health, use of areas etc.
- Response to problems realized
- Teach next generation how to understand their patch

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13. Urban Design Standards

Challenges:
- Shortage of space at grade
- Planning approvals already in place to create large high rise corridors - wind tunnels
- State vs. local standards
- Politics

Opportunities:
- Services relocated to underground (utilities) - cars, deliveries, trams
- Change policies now to ensure better outcomes
- Biodiversity must be built into building permits
- Reduced rates for buildings/apartments with sustainable practices/developments
- Urban design standards to become law (built into policy)
- Developing new standards
- Creating space
- Universal design - nature not just people

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14. Regional Focus - Footprint - beyond the boundaries of the city and supply chain

Challenges:

- Catchments - ecosystems services
- Natural boundaries for natural resources
- Waste water systems - closed systems/tertiary treatment
- Water recycling loops
- Footprint benchmarks for its citizens
- Inter-connected waterway feeding the city
    - Caring for waterways
    - Ecological restoration of waterways
- Food - food miles, agricultural requirements of the ...(not finished)
- Run-off to Port Phillip Bay - impacts on marine ecosystems, siltation - drainage, storm water
- Private realm
    - Water harvesting
    - Black water treatment in buildings
    - Power generation
- Resource scarcity - water, desalination plant
- Gunnamatta sewage outflow
- Consumerism - social rights, Melbourne's retail identity
- Transport - City Access - Trade/Supply

Opportunities:

- Improved water quality
- Water recycling
- Water harvesting
- Living buildings (CH2)
- Urban farms
- Wetlands
- Reduced footprint
- Dialogue with catchment stakeholders
- Sustainable supply chains
- Ecological restoration of waterways
- Innovation in storm water treatment
- Sustainable retail awareness
- Ethical procurement
- Pedestrianised
- Localised sustainable energy generation
- Pollution reduction
    Local manufacturing.

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15. Sense of Place

Meaning:
- Familiarity? Belonging?

Challenges:
- Needs to come naturally not imposed
- Can't go back to pre-European or pre-Indigenous state
- Parklands - historical and can't be changed too much
- Barriers between 'natural' and urban space
- Lack of consistency in urban form - not in a good way - architecture - overshadowing - height
- Fed Square - sense of place but is it appropriate to our location

Opportunities:
- Water - physical connection
- Yarra River
    - o Wildlife
    - o Ownership
    - o Seasonal changes
- Re-vegetation
- Create ownership for users
- "Daylighting" rivers
- engaged with natural processes - put people in cycles
- Rain gardens
- Food -
    - o Locavore[2]
    - o Coffee

16. Community Participation

Challenges:
- Involvement of community - someone to support it
- Lack of ownership if community not involved
- Who's going to look after new green spaces/biodiversity interventions?
- Involvement of diverse people - how to involve a broad cross section of the community
- How do we sell it to the community?
- Policy around involving volunteers who are supported and educations (not currently working well)

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[2] http://www.thelocavore.com.au/ '100 mile diet'

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Opportunities:

- People care about and are invested in the environment and have empathy for?
- Make use of volunteerism/interest
- More hands make light work!
- If community are willing to take over some maintenance, more will be achieved

17. Development Incentives

Challenges:

- Political support
- Bringing all levels of management along and community
- Explain benefits to private sector - what's in it for them
- One size does not fit all
- Planning scheme need revision to create opportunities for real bio-diversity contributions e.g. large (20-25m) canopy tress

Opportunities:

- Create level playing field for all
    - o Public and private
    - o Large and small development
- Creating certainty
- Visionary leaders
- Financial incentives

- Innovative development approval process (for fast tracking if minimum requirements are met)
- Industry recognition
- Incentive/benefits for research based planning and design

18. People's connection

Challenges:
- Inappropriate building and development standards
- Unlivable housing stock being built
- People with wrong priorities - TV before gardening
- Depression and anxiety
- Climate change
- Increase in population in Melbourne City
- Heavy traffic
- Car travel is far from nature

Opportunities:
- People will need parks and open space ore for fresh air, light and nature
- Raise awareness of the value of nature
- Raise profile of importance of nature
- Need for substantial changes
- Vertical gardens
- Cyclists close to trees and nature
- Walking, cycling, public transport - landscaping along train lines

Note: there was no topic no. 19

20. Public Awareness and 23. Marketing

Challenges:
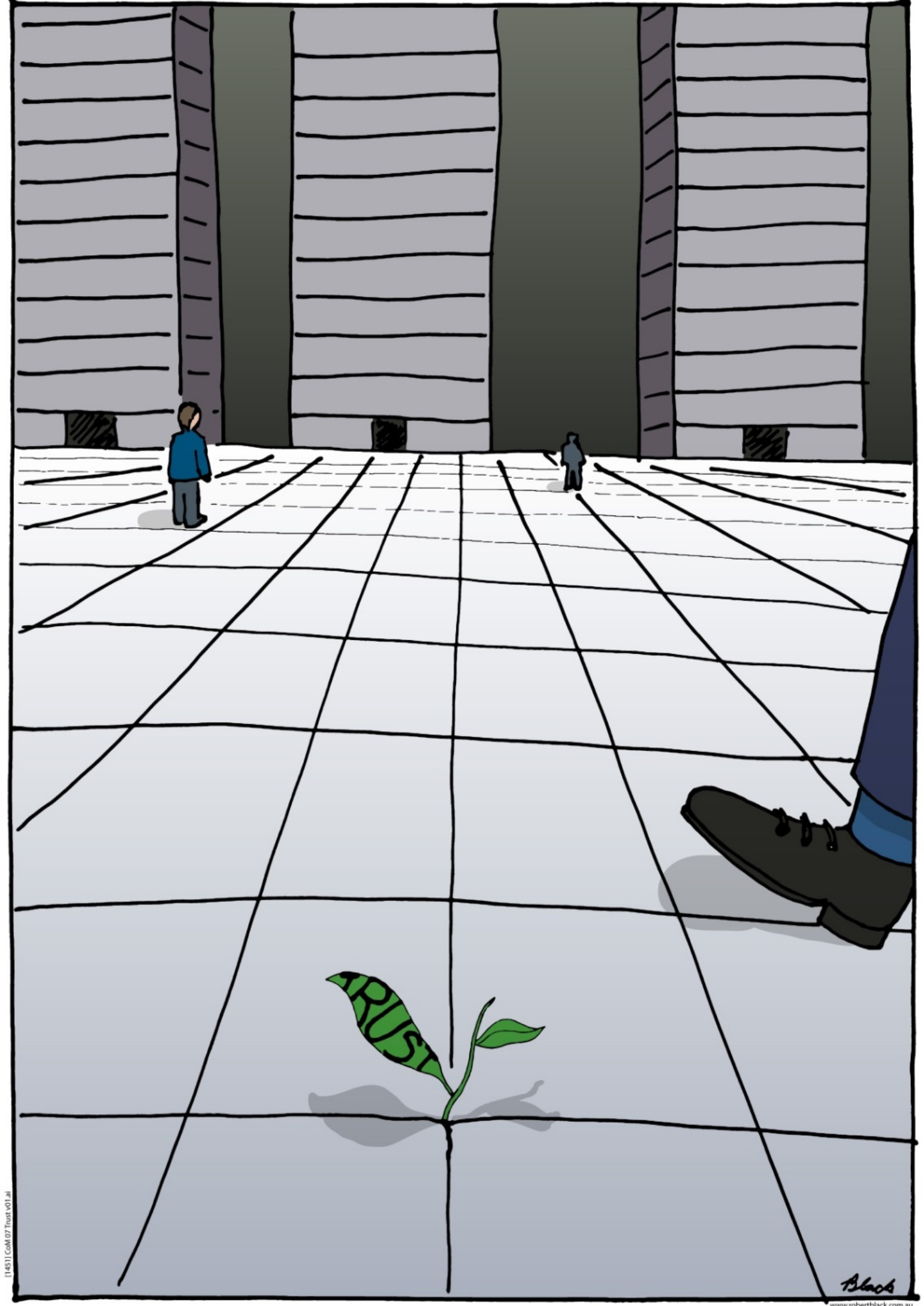- Understanding the 'why'
- Selling the vision - comfort, well-being
- Not for just the 'greenies'

Opportunities:
- Framing - for the right audience - vary e.g. $ for economists - itree[3] and wellbeing for others
- Education of youth - linkages with museum
- Public awareness as a driver for change
- Food - as a way of connecting people with nature

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[3] http://www.itree.com.au/

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Challenges:

- General public - getting people interested - changing people's perspectives
- Competing priorities - so much going on about environmental challenges that bio-diversity gets lost
- Making it interesting/engaging
- Changing people's perspective
- People's disconnection to nature

Opportunities:

- Increase people's awareness of nature
- Improve access to open space to improve awareness, particularly young people
- Learning through being in spaces getting out of the class room
- Like project 'wild thing' - getting kids outside with marketing campaign for nature
- Have it in school curriculums, focus on ecology and biodiversity
- Citizen science
- Making information accessible to others, sharing via social media
- Tertiary institutions sharing research/projects/knowledge with others
- Marketing info-graphics on public transport/public spaces to engage with biodiversity ecology

22. Innovation

Challenges:

- New/arising problems
- Challenging traditional ways of thinking
- Resistance to change
- Budget
- Research
- People!!!!
- Increasing resilience of the city
- Unknowns
- Getting it wrong/mistakes
- Education
- Adaptions to arising issues
- Scrutiny/accountability of council/private and public

Opportunities:

- Leadership
- Greater efficiency of the city
- Competition
- Partnerships
- New approaches to planning and development
- New markets
- Multi-use facilities
- Jobs and training
- Learning from mistakes

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Topic Discussion Notes from the Evening Workshop

1. Nature sensitive urban development and planning

Challenges:

- Pressure from development & money/economic
- How council allocates resources
- Business influence
- Scale of development needs to allow nature
- Outsourcing of council duties for planning
- Inertia of existing urban planning style/landscaping
- VCAT overrides council
- Lack of enforcement of natural aspects of development/on-going maintenance
- Bigger house/smaller block trend
- Building on arable land
- Don't recognise opportunities that are there
- Built more quickly and it is hard to remedy to allow for nature
- Government who try to minimize vegetation
- Lack of structures/laws/liability re nature strips
- Psychological issues to people's approach to 'tidy gardens'

Opportunities:

- To provide education on value of natural capital
- Develop values of nature
- To become consultative and develop process from consultation/democratization
- Consult about planning
- More rigorous contracts
- Develop consumers education to drive planning
- Greater ability to influence new groups who will value nature
- Develop incentives to develop with nature
- Success of high line
- Lots of research that needs to be discussed more widely
- Long term planning
- Different people getting into politics who are no just lawyers and bureaucrats
- Social networking opportunity/getting lots of people involved and collaborate the same ideas
- Develop critical mass
- Ability of Melbourne city to change (like development of cafes)
- Reclaiming nature strips for nature not just grass

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2. Native, rare and threatened species

Challenges:

- To keep them integrated
- Connectivity - corridors
- Spreading diseases and pests
- Genetic diversity
- Getting data/survey methods to quantify populations
- Having a healthy ecosystem
- Pets hunting/dogs impacts on wildlife
- Rats and invasive species
- Territorial native species i.e. possums, noisy miners, need to keep them in check
- Creating habitat - not just parks with lawn and trees

Opportunities:

- Create new spaces
- Road crossing structures
- Re-introduce species
- Create programs to encourage people to be involved
- Educate people about the species that exist - not just the iconic species
- Controlling domestic pets

- Using more natives in plantings to encourage native animals
- Backyards (private gardens) encourage to plan their gardens native
- Enhance what is existing and connecting to remnant vegetation areas
- Expand remnant vegetation areas
- Creating habitat zones to education people - multi-story plantings
- Planting activities with the local community
- Bee habitat - incorporating into existing parks
- Create food for native animals
- Seed bank program with native plants

3. Valuing nature and ecosystem services

Challenges:
- Investments/funding
- How to capitalize on the benefits from ecosystem services
- Not notice them until it's there
- Management of roof gardens
- Empowering residents
- How to value nature - human centred value or ecosystem value itself?
- Education - value of nature
- Understanding the complete ecosystem (how it is interrelated)
- Too much emphasis on material value/economics. Need to incorporate the intrinsic value of nature
- Pre-conceived notions

Opportunities:
- Benefits from eco-services
- Local ownership and management
- Value of nature and eco-services (taxes, covering property values)
- More demonstration
- Shade spaces
- Accounting frame network of ecosystem (water, cooling effects, air quality)/ productivity
- More community consultation (what communities want)
- Education

4. Urban agriculture

Challenges:
- Space
- Light
- Soil
- Water/irrigation

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- Pollination
- Waste
- Animal?
- Climate

Opportunities:
- Rooftop, current vegetation, agri-forestry, balcony vegie gardens
- Fibre-optics (underground/indoors)
- Waste soils (concrete) compost, worm farm
- Storm water, hydroponics
- Habitat for natives
- Human recycled grey water
- Local reliance (social change)

5. Private Realm

Challenges:
- Cost management household
- Preferences and attitudes
- Beliefs and values
- "Residential churn" between 2006 and 2011, 40% of Australian population changed residential address
- Information, mentoring, teaching

Opportunities:
- Using real estate and property managers to set standards and rules to improve greening in communal spaces

**6. Emblematic species**

Challenges:
- How to define emblematic - native? Urban?
- To agree
- Find something native to the area
- Has to be positive (community/species conflict e.g. possums)
- Traditional aesthetics limits landscape changes (European heritage/vegetation)
- Limited exposure of exiting city residents/workers to native species - what do we pick if we don't know what's out there
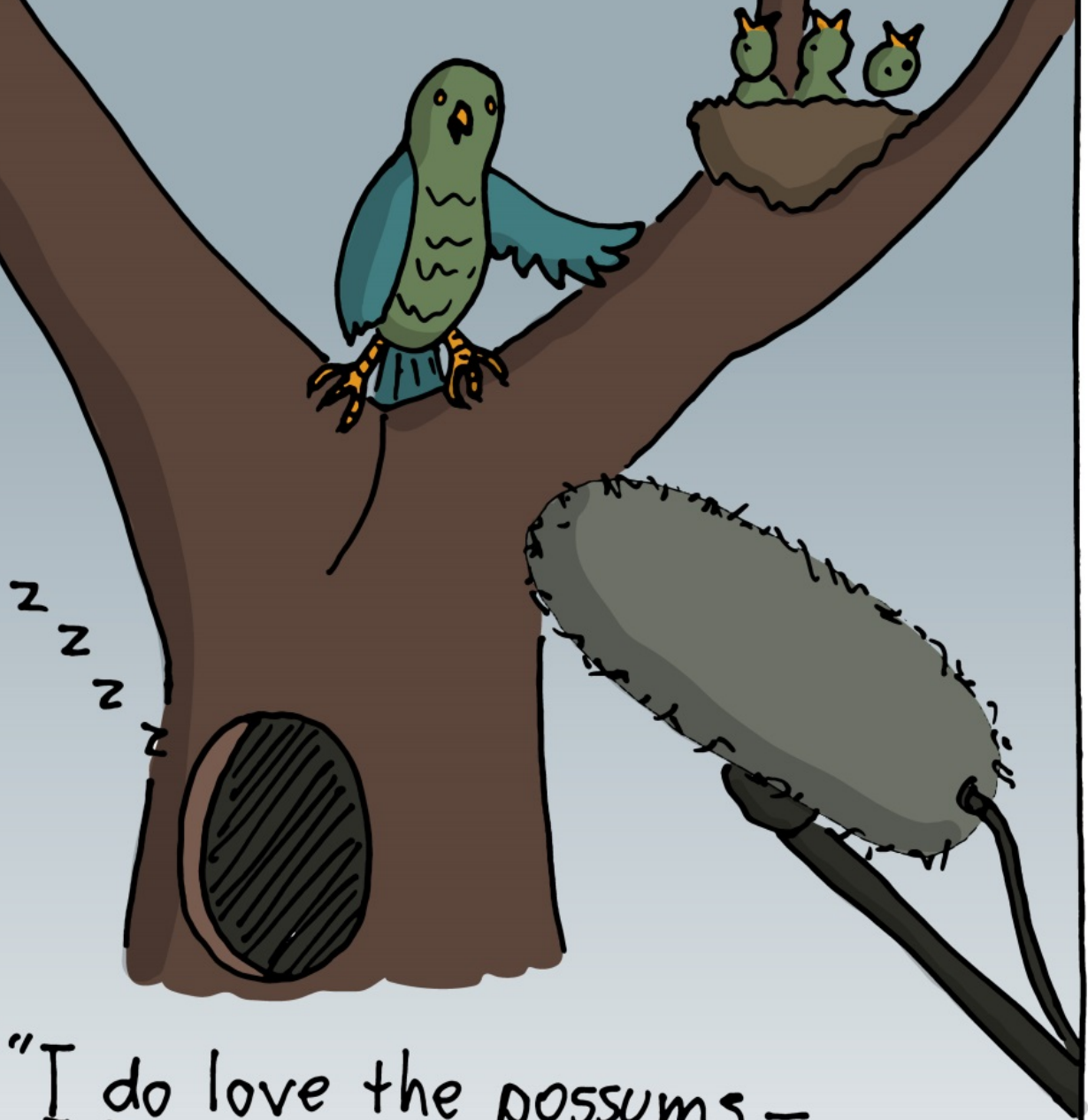
- Balancing species visibility/population with conservation (i.e. without putting species in danger of human interactions)
- Figure out how can we co-exist with natural species in the city
- Should we or not put them in the spotlight?
- Have them in specific places of [the city]
- let them roam fee around the city
- Create ecosystems for problematic species

Opportunities:
- Choose something native to the area
- Possums are native and have adapted to urban life
- Tea tree - aboriginal background - growing from the ground up
- Integrate in stories
- Promotion for wider conservation - educate people - leveraging Melbourne Zoo
- Finding species to reflect more complex ecosystem processes, that is not just a stand-alone cute face!
- Making species part of the identity of the city
- Flying foxes - visible to residents and tourists, healthy population/home (Yarra Bend) climate change representatives (heat waves) pollination role, fly from near city and to all suburbs

7. Indigenous culture and nature

Challenges:
- Invisible
- Acknowledgement is poor
- Damage to land heritage

Opportunities:
- Species used can be food
- Celebration of harvesting
- Usage of traditional tools/skills
- Teach how to use in traditional way
- Memorial/Museum
- Replacing indigenous species/plants

8. Climate Change

Challenges:
- Pollution (land)
- Urban heat island
- Flooding and storm
- Sea level rise
- Biodiversity loss

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- Waterway pollution
- Chemical cycles
- Bush fire risk
- Air pollution
- Drought

Opportunities:
- Water recycling and reuse
- Increase green space/infrastructure
- Restore nature floodplains (wetlands) (Elizabeth Street)
- Bring new species to Melbourne
- More outdoor living/cafes/events
- House boats on the water
- Community networks to support each other
- Renewable energy and reuse
- Storm water collection

9. Heritage

Challenges:
- Older buildings are costly to maintain

- Taking up space that could be heritage
- Heritage gardens may not be considered bio-dynamic
- People like more contemporary things
- So few remnant vegetation sites

Opportunities:
- Amazing heritage resources in the RBGM and other inner city gardens
- Could be a way to maintain open spaces (in response to 2nd point above)
- Heritage gives us connection tot eh past and maintain a sense of identity
- Creating a heritage - adding 'value' to the environmental 'value'
- Re remnant vegetation - change to preserve genetic stock and aboriginal landscapes

10. Melbourne's Urban Ecology Leadership

Challenges or Impediments to the Opportunity below:
- Other plans
- Infrastructure
- Services/utilities
- Conflicting interests
- Community perceptions
- Costs
- Maintenance
- How do you regulate this?
- Slow process - takes a while to see progress
- Who will monitor and assess
- Trust issues - communities need to trust government/corporates will keep promises
- Election cycle
- 24 hours news cycle needs to be fresh to stay in the media

Opportunities:
- Start with - Community drive to create political will to leverage money and change the regulatory framework (policy, plans)
- Be the best one in the world meaning - be an example and a driver of change
- Participation/ mentoring
- Education and community engagement
- Stewardship
- Shaping the consciousness of Melbourne's identity and forging it with nature association
- Melbourne is the most diverse city in the world
- Government system to encourage good initiatives and ensure long term maintenance
- Banks/large corporations can influence
- Early adopted start these practices and once outcomes are realized others will follow
- Long term planning - Infrastructure Australia - independent to election cycles

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11. Resilience

Challenges:
- Hot days and drought
- Increasing drought and less rainfall
- Extreme weather
- Sea level rise
- Fire
- Energy and food - resources
- Transparency - foundation of trust
- Leadership
- Reactionary vs. Precautionary

Opportunities:
- Adaption strategies
- Green space
- Collective mindset - education and communication
- WSUD - water storage
- Green infrastructure
  - Adaptation Strategies
  - Mitigation
- Providing multi-functional Green Infrastructure - passive, proactive, reactionary, responsive - human condition
- Activate populations - leadership and transparency
- Physical - more emotional attachment - intrinsic connection to nature
- In response to the need for responsible consumption - how to be more self sufficient

12. Post Growth Economy

Challenges:
- Nature needs more time - need to work less and slow down
- How to translate into credible ideas
- Work - fragmentation - money vs. time
- 'Nature' is a loaded word
- Nature is not 'safe' bio phobia

Opportunities:
- Create spaces for people to slow down - nature themed laneways
- Role models for nature connectedness
- Tiny houses
- Enable child play in streets through no-car streets and PR [public roads]
- Community life and community retail

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13. Education

Challenges:
- Challenge preconceived ideas of urban living
- Exposure to nature
- Exposure to natural play
- Age demographics - encourage young interest
- Knowledge gap - Professor to Public, language
- Lack of government leader support
- $$$

Opportunities:
- Compulsory urban education in secondary schools
- Government policy
- Community involvement - kitchen garden program
- Timing - the time is now!
- Bridge the knowledge gap - signage
- People power
- Free - cheaper education opportunities
- Identification of flora
- Indigenous roots - seasons Wurundjeri
- Regular forums open to the public
- Planting guides
- Demonstration gardens
- City to soil initiative - look it up (smiley face)
- Return to natural settings after demolition
- Native fauna identification

14. Waterways

Challenges:
- Cost of improving over flow and sewerage into Yarra and other waterways
- Lack of knowledge of existing condition
- Lack of governance?
- Lack of permeability
- Finding funding
- Lack of protection in planning overlays
- Climate change - flooding
- No financial drivers to improve quality
- Dykes fall improve?

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Opportunities:

- Fund innovative ideas
- Grey water absorption/pavement designs
- Review New York Green Infrastructure Plan
- hot line – (snap and solve[4])
- Create habitats as tourist attractions/eco-tourism
- Water watch of similar
- Review planning scheme to expand/improve controls
- Develop recreation activities
- Save drinking water through harvesting
- Create metrics for improved water quality
- Re-create old waterways - Elizabeth Street and Moonee Ponds Creek tributaries

15. Transport

Challenges:

- Emergency access
- Maintenance
- Businesses - access for delivery and customers - mindset
- Funding $
- Providing alternative transport to cars
- Better public transport
- Safer bike paths
- Increased population/capacity
- Political will (short political cycle)
- Residential amenity maintained
- Increased population density
- People friendly transport
- Resistance of shop owners to reduce car access to CBD
- 24 hour public transport
- Noise/pollution
- Car reliance
- Get more people cycling

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[4] www.**snaps**end**solve**.com/

Opportunities (if provide alternative transport to cars):

- Less accidents - less car conflict
- Opens up streets for alternative uses - trees, bikes, open space, grassed areas
- Increased underground trains and outer metro loop
- Better connectivity
- River commuting?
- Cleaner air
- Tourism increased, Health increased
- Events easier

Other opportunities:

- Congestion tax
- Close some roads to cars
- Goods distribution system similar to large shopping centres
- Driverless trains/trams
- Electric buses
- Change people's mindset on car ownership
- Reduce car numbers

16. Living Communities

Challenges:

- Limited space
- Traffic
- Tall buildings
- Government/planning
- Organisms changing due to urban structure
- Native vegetation within urban spaces
- Concrete jungle
- Over population and tall buildings

Opportunities:

- Interactive public space
- Workshops
- Community garden projects
- Places the community can shape into spaces
- Partnerships for funding
- Green corridors for animals to roam in
- Designing different levels for green corridors for communities under world
- Identifying unique communities in precincts (urban) = that's in living communities

17. Happiness

Challenges:

- Different versions of happiness - what are they?
- Too work focused
- Its subconscious
- Society has devalued happiness
- We need to measure happiness
- So personal and context dependent
- Shifting our values to have more flexibility to suit what we like about nature

Opportunities:

- Tree happiness
- Change structures to connect people with nature -will reduce nature deficit disorder
- Be happy all day not just at home or work
- Animal happiness is underestimated
- Bring a dog to work
- Work with nature right in front of us
- Connect young people with nature
- Be brave enough to allow serendipity - "wow factor"

Black

NEXT STEPS

- April 30th 2015: Closing date for comments on discussion paper

- June 2015: Draft strategy released for public comment

- August 2015: Closing date for public comment of draft strategy

- October 2015: Final strategy presented to Council

To continue to participate and comment online go to:

http://participate.melbourne.vic.gov.au/nature

APPENDIX 1: WORKSHOP AGENDA

Time	Agenda Item
2.00	Getting Started Kimbra White, Facilitator
2.05	Welcome & Intros: Cr Arron Wood, Chair Environment Portfolio Cr Cathy Oke, Chair Transport Portfolio Yvonne Lynch, Team Leader Urban Forest & Ecology Ian Shears Manager, Urban Landscapes
2.15	Discussing the Discussion Paper
3.00	Setting our Vision
3.30	Taking a break
3.45	Discussing many topics
4.50	Reflecting & knowing the next steps
5.00	Close

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APPENDIX 2: 'WHEN YOU ARRIVE' MAPPING EXERCISE DATA

Table A1 – A complete list of notes describing the elements of nature participants had observed on the way to the workshop.

Map number	Approximate area	Comment
Session 1 (municipality)	Flemington	Beaded Glasswort, mudflat marsh
Session 1 (municipality)	Kensington	Rainbow Lorikeets eating fruit off trees
Session 1 (municipality)	Kensington	Plane trees lining streets, thick and cool shade :)
Session 1 (municipality)	Parkville	Great bird diversity
Session 1 (municipality)	Parkville	White's Skink!
Session 1 (municipality)	Parkville	Remnant bush land
Session 1 (municipality)	Parkville	Eucalyptus and grassland views from train
Session 1 (municipality)	Parkville	Common Eastern Froglets
Session 1 (municipality)	Parkville	Weeds on the railway line
Session 1 (municipality)	Parkville	Native grasses in circle?
Session 1 (municipality)	Carlton North	Autumn colour
Session 1 (municipality)	Carlton	Few trees on the streets
Session 1 (municipality)	Carlton	Butcher bird
Session 1 (municipality)	Carlton	Was thinking if there is a patch of vegetation/ herbs farm here?
Session 1 (municipality)	North Melbourne	Gum trees near my house
Session 1 (municipality)	Docklands	Wind
Session 1 (municipality)	Melbourne	Sitting and reading on lawns
Session 1 (municipality)	East Melbourne	Pacific Black and Wood ducks
Session 1 (municipality)	Southbank	Lots of semi naked trees, windy and sunny day- autumn is here
Session 1 (municipality)	Southbank	The trees on riverside quay
Session 1 (municipality)	Jolimont	Ample weeds in railway reserve
Session 1 (municipality)	South Yarra	Coprinus (fungi) fruiting
Session 1 (municipality)	South Yarra	Gum flowering
Session 1 (city detail)	Vic Markets	20 acres of opportunity to change
Session 1 (city detail)	Vic Markets	Swirling leaves in the wind
Session 1 (city detail)	William Street (Flagstaff gardens)	Bloody windy
Session 1 (city detail)	Flagstaff Gardens	Flagstaff gardens look great
Session 1 (city detail)	Flagstaff Gardens	Flagstaff gardens trees
Session 1 (city detail)	Flagstaff Gardens	Elm lead beetle!
Session 1 (city detail)	Flagstaff Gardens	Open space, birds, green, trees, etc.
Session 1 (city detail)	Flagstaff Gardens	Magpie x2
Session 1 (city detail)	William and La Trobe Street	Native grasses growing in gutters of derelict buildings
Session 1 (city detail)	William and La Trobe Street	How it softens the urban environment
Session 1 (city detail)	William and La Trobe Street	Wind blowing leaves on the pavement

Map number	Approximate area	Comment
Session 1 (city detail)	William and La Trobe Street	Herbs growing out of museum wall
Session 1 (city detail)	William and La Trobe Street	Autumn leaves
Session 1 (city detail)	King and Little Lonsdale	Trees :)
Session 1 (city detail)	La Trobe and King Street	Trees
Session 1 (city detail)	Spencer and Lonsdale Street	Freezing wind in CBD
Session 1 (city detail)	Elizabeth and Little Bourke	You have to include the whole city: zoo, uni, Westgate park
Session 1 (city detail)	Elizabeth and Little Bourke	Plane trees going brown
Session 1 (city detail)	State Library	Site of temporary native grassland
Session 1 (city detail)	City Square	Gum trees in City Square
Session 1 (city detail)	Carlton Gardens	Trees
Session 1 (city detail)	Carlton Gardens	Soil
Session 1 (city detail)	Carlton Gardens	Insects
Session 1 (city detail)	Carlton Gardens	Native pines, Araucaria sp.
Session 1 (city detail)	Carlton Gardens	Falling leaves
Session 1 (city detail)	Exhibition and Flinders Lane	Friendly people, lots of leaves on the floor
Session 1 (city detail)	Exhibition and Little Collins	Fallen leaves
Session 1 (city detail)	Spring and Collins Street	Magpie Lark
Session 1 (city detail)	Queen Victoria Gardens	Food
Session 1 (city detail)	Queen Victoria Gardens	Trees
Session 1 (city detail)	King Street and Lonsdale Street	Canopy connectivity
Session 2 (municipality)	North Melbourne	Windy
Session 2 (municipality)	North Melbourne	Water pumps for creek
Session 2 (municipality)	North Melbourne	Season is expressed by deciduous trees
Session 2 (municipality)	North Melbourne	No Birds in the city today
Session 2 (municipality)	Parkville	Rain
Session 2 (municipality)	Parkville	Rainbow Lorikeets
Session 2 (municipality)	North Carlton	Construction crane moving in front of grey clouds and rain
Session 2 (municipality)	Parkville	Lots of Elm trees
Session 2 (municipality)	Carlton	Possum!
Session 2 (municipality)	Carlton	Autumn leaves
Session 2 (municipality)	Carlton	Cold, grey, rainy and windy, but beautiful
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	Praying mantis on train
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	Rain
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	Unbroken windy spaces
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	Windy
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	Wind
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	A creeper growing on a south facing wall
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	Abundance of trees

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Map number	Approximate area	Comment
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	Falling leaves
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	Street trees
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	Mostly silver gulls along La Trobe Street
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	Trees
Session 2 (municipality)	Melbourne	Clear views to sky on William Street
Session 2 (municipality)	Docklands	Autumn leaves in wind
Session 2 (municipality)	Docklands	Bamboo
Session 2 (municipality)	Docklands	Acorn trees
Session 2 (municipality)	Docklands	Wind
Session 2 (municipality)	Docklands	Unexpectedly cold and wind. Where was summer?
Session 2 (municipality)	South Warf	The weather is getting cold in one second on my way here
Session 2 (municipality)	South Warf	Wind blowing leaves down the city streets
Session 2 (municipality)	Southbank	Trees along the side of the road are reducing in number
Session 2 (municipality)	Southbank	Dogs
Session 2 (municipality)	Port Melbourne	Windy, rain
Session 2 (municipality)	Port Melbourne	Leaves are falling
Session 2 (municipality)	Port Melbourne	Fall/ summer an introduced season
Session 2 (municipality)	Port Melbourne	Mudlark seeking shelter from wind and rain
Session 2 (municipality)	East Melbourne	Leafy shade
Session 2 (municipality)	Jolimont	Moreton Bay fig :)
Session 2 (municipality)	Jolimont	The smell of rain on earth 'petricore'
Session 2 (municipality)	South Yarra	It's cold in Melbourne
Session 2 (municipality)	Fishermans Bend	Additional street trees and [illegible] to protect and support

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