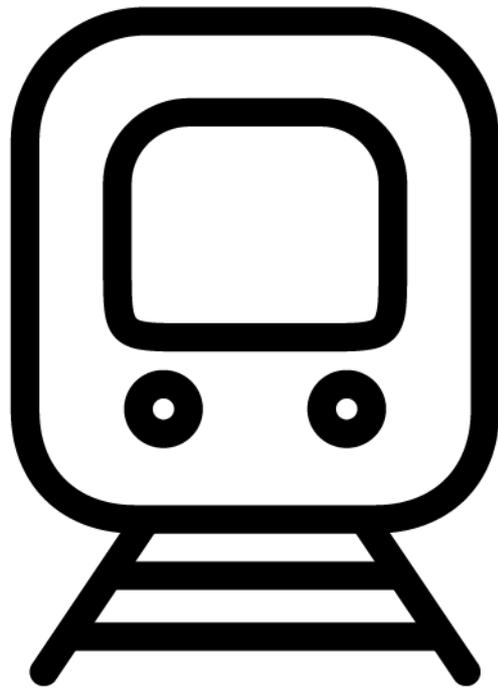


URBAN PLANNING AND CITY SERVICES



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ANIMAL WELFARE

As sentient beings, animals feel pleasure and pain. Some animal species are treated poorly for human consumption or entertainment, while other species are facing the threat of extinction from human-induced climate change, loss of habitat and other destructive processes. Animals deserve our care and respect.

PRINCIPLES

The ACT Greens believe:

1. animals have inherent value
2. where humans manage, interact and come into contact with animals, we should ensure the highest standards of care
3. the public has a right to know about the production methods of animal products
4. non-animal alternatives for research and education purposes should be used wherever possible; where there are no alternatives, there must be adequate safeguards to reduce animal suffering
5. native fauna and invasive species management must use bioregional approaches based on habitat and other ecological criteria.

GOALS

The ACT Greens want:

1. adoption of a broad approach to tackle domestic animal neglect and cruelty through rehabilitation, education and counselling of owners, as well as legislative solutions, including both regulation and criminal justice
2. animal welfare standards to be enforced
3. animal welfare services to be well resourced
4. humane and evidence-based approaches to managing ecosystems, including the control of overpopulated, invasive and pest species
5. to advocate for a meaningful national definition of 'free range' eggs
6. responsible ownership of, care for, and breeding of livestock and domestic animals
7. reduced roadkill in 'black spot' areas by construction of effective mitigation measures, such as wildlife underpasses and overpasses, barriers and signage
8. to reduce the impacts of domestic cats on native wildlife through local consultation, education and enforcement of cat containment areas, as well as gradual implementation of cat containment throughout the whole of the ACT, beginning with suburbs that border on nature reserves
9. better information for consumers about animal products, including through product labelling standards and education about alternatives
10. abolition of the cruel and inhumane use of animals for sport, recreation and entertainment
11. continued banning of greyhound racing industry in the ACT
12. a Royal Commission into cruelty and abuse in horse racing.

HERITAGE

Significant cultural, natural and built heritage sites must be respected and protected for current and future generations. The ACT occupies unceded First Nations land, and Representative Aboriginal Organisations (RAOs) in the ACT include Ngunnawal, Ngambri and Ngarigo representatives.¹ Heritage protection should balance the cultural significance of this land with the contemporary significance of Canberra as the Australian National Capital.

PRINCIPLES

The ACT Greens believe:

1. a careful balance must be met between protecting heritage places and allowing the ACT to meet demands of growth and sustainability
2. heritage protection is not limited to the preservation of buildings and other built places and objects; it also includes preservation of cultural and natural heritage, such as First Nations sacred and culturally significant sites and objects, and the memories and stories of First Nations Elders
3. the best way to sustainably preserve most built heritage is as a living asset, which allows for continuity of use and community connections
4. our shared built heritage should be maintained, restored and refurbished by joint efforts between government, non-government bodies, the private sector and private individuals
5. dwellings with heritage value should be well maintained and allowed to be retrofitted in line with sustainable practices and bushfire protection measures, where possible
6. government must ensure that heritage repositories are available in libraries, museums, digital archives and other collections.

GOALS

The ACT Greens want:

1. recognition of and respect for the conservation skills and heritage knowledge of the Traditional Custodians
2. consideration of heritage in the development of urban planning policy for new developments and in existing suburbs
3. an overall vision and a funded ten-year plan for the protection of natural, cultural and built heritage sites, including First Nations cultural heritage sites and non-Indigenous heritage sites from nineteenth and twentieth centuries
4. increased community conversations about heritage significance, what has and does not have heritage significance, and how heritage significance should be protected and/or utilised
5. retention of representative buildings and landscapes that contribute to the character of the ACT, provide a sense of place, and remind us of the ACT's shared Indigenous and non-Indigenous histories

¹ For current information about ACT RAOs, see https://www.environment.act.gov.au/heritage/development-at-heritage-sites/consultants_and_trades_directory/consultants_directory/representative-aboriginal-organisations.

6. provision of adequate resources for the ACT Heritage Council, RAOs, community groups and relevant non-government peak bodies to fulfil their roles under the *Heritage Act 2004 (ACT)*, including timely consideration of heritage nominations
7. heritage groups and other community groups to have a right to appeal and to provide input into relevant development proposals
8. improved alignment, wherever possible, of ACT and national heritage protection laws to overcome the present jurisdictional complexity, which risks some sites falling between the cracks and not being protected
9. incentives to be created for investment in protecting privately owned heritage places, as appropriate, where open to the public
10. conservation management plans to be prepared and implemented for key heritage housing precincts
11. in certain situations, where previous buildings are not able to be preserved, architecture of new buildings to respect any heritage characteristics of the surrounding area
12. government-owned heritage-listed properties to be adapted to be energy efficient and to minimise operational emissions
13. inclusion of the ACT Central National Area, lake and inner hills on Australia's National Heritage List, in a way that protects the character of the ACT's planned city landscape while allowing community needs, such as housing and transport, to be met.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

Equitable access to safe, secure, liveable, appropriate and affordable housing is a human right and an essential prerequisite to good health and social inclusion. The private housing market is not able to meet all housing needs.

PRINCIPLES

The ACT Greens believe:

1. the role of housing as a community good should be prioritised over the role of housing as a vehicle for wealth generation
2. appropriate, affordable and adequate housing should be delivered by government, the private sector and non-profit community housing providers, including through partnerships where suitable
3. provision of affordable housing requires a whole-of-community approach that addresses issues such as land release, lease conditions, land price, land rent schemes, stamp duty, land tax, land rates, funding models, building standards and planning policy, in addition to addressing federal policies the ACT Government cannot control
4. ACT Government has a duty to ensure there is sufficient public housing, community housing, supported accommodation and crisis accommodation to meet current and projected demand for lower-income households and those whose housing needs are not met by the private market
5. housing affordability is defined by the price to buy or rent a house and the costs associated with running a household, including energy, services and transport
6. security of tenure for both private and public tenants enhances quality of life and is integral to the provision of rental housing
7. tenants should enjoy minimum housing standards, and both tenants and landlords should have strong rights, responsibilities and protections
8. ACT suburbs should contain a mix of housing options that cater for diverse needs
9. older people should be supported to access local housing options that facilitate their ongoing connections to community
10. housing design should promote and facilitate community connections, accessibility, social cohesion and social inclusion.

GOALS

The ACT Greens want:

1. the 2018 ACT Housing Strategy to be fully implemented
2. sufficient housing supply to deliver affordable and adequate housing options
3. to encourage innovative community housing and cooperative housing in the ACT by removing regulatory and financial obstacles to innovative models of home ownership, stable tenure and tenant management
4. environmentally sustainable housing construction and operation to contribute to a healthy environment and ease the cost of living

5. incentives to encourage landlords and property investors to provide housing models to people on low incomes or facing homelessness
6. crisis and stable housing and accommodation for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, including necessary support services, to be delivered in an environment of funding certainty with the option of long-term service provision
7. a dedicated and long-term funding stream for specialist crisis accommodation and support services, including for people impacted by domestic and family violence
8. improved access to emergency accommodation and elimination of wait times for social housing
9. social housing to reach at least 10% of all housing in the ACT
10. social housing options to cater for the diverse needs of tenants and provide adequate support to people with special housing needs
11. the needs of current and future tenants to be the primary consideration when undertaking public housing redevelopment programs
12. adequate funding for Housing ACT and other social housing providers to meet their operational needs, without the need to reduce the overall size of the housing portfolio
13. sufficient levels of appropriate long-term and secure supported accommodation options for people with disability and/or mental illness
14. creation of a justice housing portfolio for people who would otherwise be on remand, are exiting the Alexander Maconochie Centre or are on community corrections orders
15. delivery of First Nations-led co-designed housing models for First Nations communities
16. access to public transport routes and essential services to be a primary consideration during the site selection process for social housing
17. improved dispute resolution processes for tenancy disagreements
18. a continued program of legislative reform to better protect tenants, including security of tenure by ending 'no cause' evictions
19. ongoing funding for tenants' rights and housing justice research, advocacy and policy development
20. clear and accessible education for landlords on their responsibilities
21. ACT Government to take a leading role in Council of Australian Governments (COAG) discussions about federal housing policies, such as capital gains tax, negative gearing and money laundering laws, and the impact of these policies on housing affordability.

TRANSPORT

Transport is an essential social service that is integrally related to environmental impacts, community connectivity and social and economic justice. A fair and sustainable ACT requires a highly connected, affordable, convenient, safe and accessible transport network that serves everyone in the community.

PRINCIPLES

The ACT Greens believe:

1. sustainable transport includes public and active transport, zero-emission vehicles, car share and carpool networks, and the use of technology to reduce travel
2. public and active transport are essential to creating a sustainable, liveable and affordable city
3. improving public and active transport is crucial to addressing congestion, pollution, public health, climate change and energy security
4. innovation and improvements in transport planning and technology should promote equality and social wellbeing and reduce emissions
5. transport in and around the ACT, including freight, should be as environmentally sustainable as possible, and should rapidly transition to zero emission technologies
6. public and active transport should be provided and managed in a way that ensures maximum public benefit and is available to everyone, no matter their circumstances
7. public and active transport infrastructure with good network connections must be provided as a convenient and safe city service
8. transport regulations, planning and infrastructure should improve road safety, prioritise human life, and address the greater vulnerability of certain road users, such as motorcyclists, cyclists, pedestrians, children and older people
9. the ACT should work with New South Wales to move towards an integrated, sustainable and effective cross-border transport network
10. our transport infrastructure and networks should enable private car ownership to be an option, not a requirement, to live and work in the ACT

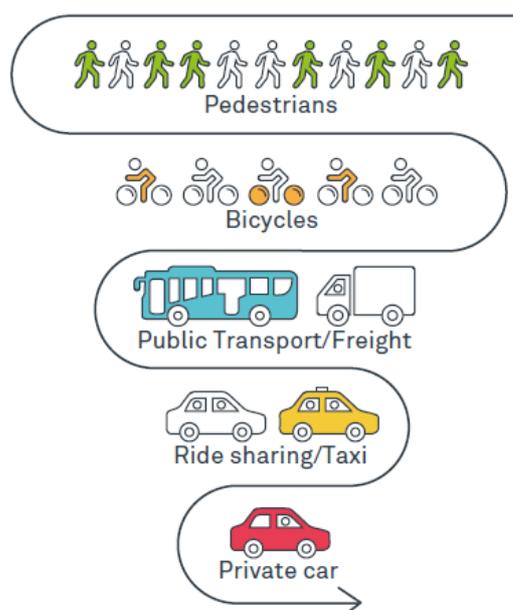
GOALS

The ACT Greens want:

1. a reliable, high-quality, frequent and convenient seven-day ACT-wide public transport network to seamlessly integrate light rail, buses and other transport modes
2. urban planning policies to develop quality sustainable transport corridors in new and established areas
3. transport investment to be prioritised according to the transport modal hierarchy (see Figure 1)
4. policies and infrastructure to make the ACT a leader in adopting zero emission electric vehicle technology
5. ACT Government to operate a zero emission vehicle fleet (taking into account a whole-of-life assessment), including public transport
6. the ACT to significantly increase the proportion of its freight travelling by sustainable means, such as by rail rather than air

7. ACT public transport operations and services to deliver a high-quality customer service experience
8. all major government facilities and new developments to have access to high-quality public and active transport, as well as end-of-trip facilities, such as secure cycle storage, showers, changing facilities, lockers and drying space for clothes
9. high-quality transport services—including regular public transport and tailored services—to accommodate the needs of people with disability, older people and other people with a transport disadvantage
10. to provide incentives for public and private sector organisations in the ACT to support their workforce to use sustainable transport
11. zero fatalities or serious injuries in the transport system, in line with the ACT Government's 'Vision Zero' philosophy
12. improved personal safety and perceived personal safety for people travelling in the ACT, including via public and active transport
13. ACT Government to actively advocate for the creation of a national high-speed rail network that incorporates Canberra, with an immediate focus on medium speed rail to Sydney
14. cross border commuters to have improved transport options to centralised stations within the ACT, including bus, light rail and other rail options
15. planning of public and active transport network and infrastructure to include consideration of the different gendered and life role ways in which transport systems are used
16. parking policies to reflect the ACT's transport modal hierarchy
17. provision of a broad range of innovative 'last mile' transport options, which better support people to use public and active transport networks
18. the cost of congestion to be included in transport planning
19. public transport to take priority over private car travel, including right of way where appropriate and dedicated lanes where necessary.

Figure 1: Transport modal hierarchy



The transport modal hierarchy prioritises and encourages more sustainable modes of transport and discourages less sustainable modes of transport. It also takes safety into consideration. Priority is given to pedestrians, then cycling, public transport and freight, ride sharing and taxis, and lastly to private car travel.

Source: Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate 2018, p. 13.

URBAN PLANNING AND BUILT FORM

High-quality urban planning and design is essential for Canberra to continue to be a liveable city and to maintain Canberra's character as the 'Bush Capital'. High-quality urban planning and design incorporates sustainable buildings, and open and accessible public spaces, as well as vegetation to address the heat island effect. It also enables social connections between and within ACT communities and for visitors.

PRINCIPLES

The ACT Greens believe:

1. urban planning and development in the ACT should be based on ecologically sustainable development principles
2. excellence at all levels of urban design and construction contributes to quality of life, aesthetics and sustainability
3. urban planning should promote health, social inclusiveness, equity, diversity and a sense of community, safety and place
4. planning and development must be free from corruption
5. planning and development processes must create space for informed community participation at each stage
6. high-quality infill development can bring many benefits and is a positive alternative to suburban sprawl on the city's perimeter
7. urban open space should be high quality, multipurpose and accessible to all ACT community members, and should be managed in response to changing community needs
8. urban planning and development in the ACT should take a regional approach that considers neighbouring jurisdictions.

GOALS

The ACT Greens want:

SUSTAINABILITY

1. the ACT to be a world leader in ecologically sustainable and community-oriented urban planning, development and design that facilitate our transition to net zero emissions
2. a low-carbon city with energy efficiency in new and retrofitted buildings, reduced embodied energy and carbon in construction, and the capacity for carbon sequestration
3. consideration of the full lifecycle costs of development to be embedded in planning and development policies
4. transport corridors clearly designated in the Territory Plan to drive transit-oriented development
5. redevelopment of areas to be done in a way that increases social, economic and environmental sustainability
6. to mandate or incentivise the integration of rooftop and vertical gardens into Canberra's urban design, especially when large tree canopy cannot be achieved
7. minimum requirements for bike storage and visitor bike racks for new residential and commercial developments

8. to increase the urban tree canopy cover in the ACT to reach at least 30% by 2045—with realistic interim planting targets—and to increase water-absorbing permeable surfaces, such as soil and gravel, consistent with the Living Infrastructure Plan to cool the city
9. tree species selection to be non-invasive and based on summer shade provision, fire risk analysis and resilience to a changing climate
10. planning and building regulations and incentives to require new commercial, residential and government buildings to minimise lifecycle emissions. This includes increasing minimum energy efficiency and energy use requirements, designing buildings to use renewable energy, ensuring new suburbs maximise solar passive orientation and solar design, and providing appropriate incentives and subsidies

QUALITY

11. to promote and demonstrate options for high-quality smaller homes in the ACT
12. where possible, incentives for adaptive reuse of existing structures, rather than demolition and new construction
13. urban planning to consider the ACT’s cultural, natural and built heritage (see also the ACT Greens Heritage Policy)
14. infill developments to demonstrate excellence in urban design and construction through providing energy-efficient buildings that help us adapt to climate change, and through providing high-quality public parks and streetscapes with trees and green spaces
15. local neighbourhood shopping districts to be further developed as important places for commercial and community activity
16. high-quality building design and construction standards to ensure a long low-maintenance life span for buildings
17. building construction standards to be effectively enforced
18. best practice codes and guidelines for apartment designs to ensure solar access, cross ventilation, a sense of place and liveability in the long-term changing environment

INTEGRITY AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

19. the planning system to be responsive to community proposals and needs, and to encourage innovation and sustainability
20. well-resourced, meaningful and adequate consultative planning processes to resolve planning issues fairly and in a timely manner
21. local communities to be informed, enabled and resourced to respond to planning issues
22. regulation and enforcement of building processes, and building certification processes to be significantly reformed
23. enforcement of lease conditions, to prevent—among other issues—land banking schemes and the abandonment of derelict and/or incomplete buildings
24. planning processes and decisions to be highly transparent to the community

SOCIAL INCLUSION

25. housing projects to enable Canberra to be a people-friendly city that is liveable for all ACT community members, including children, older people and people with disability
26. a diversity of housing choices to improve affordability and enable ACT community members to find homes that suit their different life stages in their local area

27. promotion of health and social inclusion by providing access to public and active transport and high-quality city services
28. public investment in affordable housing types to reduce homelessness and housing stress

GROWTH

29. infill developments to be required to include high-quality open space and streetscapes that promote active living, and to be adaptive to climate change with trees, green spaces and water-sensitive urban design
30. increased urban density, including mixed-use facilities, in areas with strong public and active transport routes to best accommodate growth
31. any future outer growth of the city to be very carefully considered in relation to the best metropolitan planning and ecological principles. It is expected that city limits will not be greater than those in the current Territory Plan and the 2019 National Capital Plan
32. public and active transport solutions to reduce the requirement for car park spaces in multi-unit developments

URBAN OPEN SPACE

33. sufficient high-quality, urban open space to contribute to urban cooling, water conservation, air quality, biodiversity and food production
34. high-quality, public open space and facilities for all residential areas, including playgrounds, sports fields and passive recreation spaces
35. regular review of planning and management of urban open space in response to climate change, water, food security, population growth, bushfire risk and wildlife habitat
36. the ACT community to play a stronger role in urban and open space planning through joint management of public land
37. increased support for the development of the ACT's community gardens, urban farming and food forests
38. data collection, monitoring and evaluation of urban greenery indicators to be reported and made publicly available
39. continued restrictions on outdoor advertising and increased enforcement of existing regulations
40. ACT planning and land maps to clearly display biodiversity and tree coverage data, including up-to-date information on biodiversity quality

INTEGRATION

41. ACT Government metropolitan planning to be undertaken in close cooperation and communication with the Australian Government, including the National Capital Authority and other agencies; the New South Wales (NSW) Government and its agencies; and with NSW councils within the Canberra Region and South-East NSW
42. a metropolitan planning process to recognise and respond to the ACT's location within the Murrumbidgee River Corridor and the Murray-Darling Basin. This planning process should respond to Canberra's role as the National Capital and as a hub for community services, economic activity and transport within the Canberra Region and South-East NSW.

WASTE

There is no waste in nature. Ecologically sensitive design, production and consumption of goods considers life cycle impacts and works towards a zero waste goal in a circular economy.

PRINCIPLES

The ACT Greens believe:

1. waste should be treated as a resource; waste management should be based on a hierarchy of avoiding and reducing consumption, reusing and repairing goods, and recycling residual waste into beneficial products
2. minimising waste requires a circular economy that keeps product components and materials in circulation for as long as possible, at their highest value
3. product design and production must consider life cycle impacts, including the product's life span, capacity for repair and ability to be reused and recycled
4. where kerbside recycling does not exist, manufacturers, distributors and retailers should be required to adopt product stewardship, taking financial and physical responsibility for a product at the end of its life
5. consumers should be legally allowed to repair products, including the ability to access replacement of individual components. Owners of intellectual property in goods should not have the right to limit repair or arbitrarily limit the life span of products
6. management of waste and other resources is important for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and facilitating our transition to net zero emissions
7. waste-to-energy processes, such as incineration, sit at the bottom of the waste hierarchy (see Figure 2) and should be limited to processes that utilise biodegradable waste, such as composting and anaerobic digestion, which do not create their own environmental harms
8. high resource recovery rates will bring long-term environmental, social and economic benefits to the ACT, and these benefits must be considered in decisions about the creation, management and ultimate disposal of waste
9. materials and components of all products should be able to be recycled in Australian resource and waste management systems
10. the private sector should be supported to provide sustainable solutions and create new markets for the various streams of waste
11. regional, interstate and international coordination is important to ensure waste and resource recovery markets are integrated
12. financial viability of investment in waste management solutions should not depend upon a high level of waste production
13. it is important to educate and support the whole community about waste, the impacts of waste and how to reduce waste.

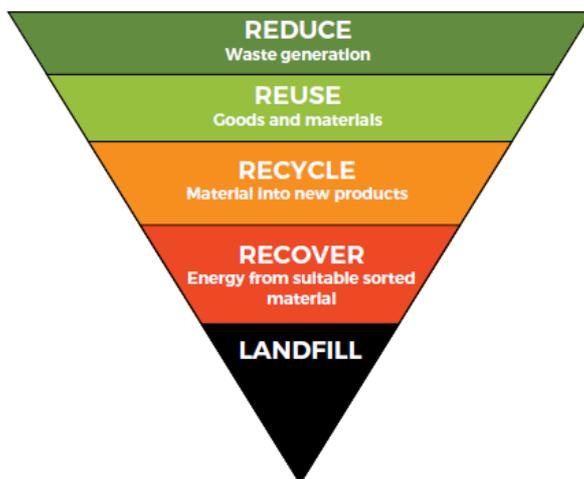
GOALS

The ACT Greens want:

1. the ACT to become a leader in creating a circular economy
2. a holistic waste strategy to include the waste hierarchy of 'avoid, reduce, repair, reuse and recycle'

3. to minimise and/or capture greenhouse gas emissions from landfill, such as methane
4. waste-to-energy processes of incineration, combustion, gasification, pyrolysis and plasma arc technologies to be precluded in the ACT; the ACT Greens support non-thermal treatment options
5. sustainable options for food and green waste recovery, including in retail and hospitality sectors
6. 'wood waste' from native forest operations not to be considered within the renewable energy target
7. government policies and programs to foster the resource recovery industry in the ACT as part of growing a circular economy
8. strategies and technologies to divert waste from landfill
9. national and regional coordination on waste management programs and policies
10. careful consideration of waste being exported from, imported into or staged through the ACT, by prioritising the ability to be recycled
11. a coordinated approach to electronic waste management in the ACT, consistent with federal product stewardship legislation
12. all ACT Government agencies to adopt sustainable waste management systems and procurement policies
13. increased collection and recycling of waste from urban public places
14. a review of existing regional sewerage plants to ensure best practice tertiary treatment is achieved and clean sludge is reused
15. detailed life cycle analysis of waste management investment before waste is created
16. minimisation of hazardous and intractable waste, and historic stockpiles or existing sources of hazardous and intractable wastes to be dealt with using advanced technology
17. environmental degradation resulting from poor waste management to be reversed through clean-up, restoration and rehabilitation programs
18. government funding to educate and resource the commercial sector and community on waste avoidance, minimisation and recycling.

Figure 2: The waste hierarchy



The waste hierarchy aims to minimise the generation of waste, maximise the recovery and re-use of resources, and minimise the amount of waste that goes to landfill (ACT NoWaste 2018, p. 8).

Source: ACT NoWaste 2018, p. 8.

GLOSSARY

Affordable housing: Affordable housing is housing that is appropriate for the needs of a range of very low to moderate income households, and priced (whether mortgage repayments or rent) so these households are able to meet their other essential basic living costs. Housing is often defined as affordable when a household spends less than 30% of their income on housing costs, and that household falls within the lowest 40% of household incomes (ACT Homes and Housing, 2020).

Alexander Maconochie Centre: The Alexander Maconochie Centre is the ACT's prison for people who are sentenced to full-time imprisonment and remand (ACT Justice and Community Safety, 2020).

Circular economy: A circular economy is centred on keeping our products, components and materials circulating in use for as long as possible at their highest intrinsic value (ACT Commissioner for Environment and Sustainability 2019b, p. 12).

Community: A community is a network of people and organisations linked together by a web of personal relationships, cultural connections and identities, networks of support, traditions, shared socioeconomic conditions, and common interests. Usually communities are composed of diverse groups, competing interests and rights; but sometimes they may be reasonably homogenous (Wighton and Smith 2017, p. 30).

Community housing: Community housing is housing for people on low incomes provided and/or managed by a not-for-profit organisation. Community housing providers generally provide a mix of rental rates for different tenants - some rents are set at a proportion of the tenant's income (social), others are set at a proportion of market-based rental rates (affordable) (ACT Homes and Housing, 2020).

Crisis accommodation: Crisis accommodation is one form of supported accommodation where people and households experiencing homelessness are provided with safe emergency accommodation for a short period while receiving support to transition to longer term, stable accommodation (ACT Homes and Housing, 2020).

Cultural responsibility: Cultural responsibility means acting in accordance with rules, structures and processes that are informed by the diverse cultural needs, traditions, values and norms of a particular community. These rules, structures and processes are generated in dialogue with each community and therefore have broad support within that community. What counts as culturally responsible is different for each community and can change over time.

First Nations peoples: The ACT Greens use the term 'First Nations peoples' to refer to all nations and clan groups that occupied the land that would become Australia prior to colonisation. First Nations peoples never ceded their sovereignty and continue their connections with land, water, sky, culture and community. The ACT Greens acknowledge the limitations of any term in accounting for the complexity and diversity of First Nations identities and experiences.

Last mile transport options: Last mile transport options assist public transport users to complete their journey and aim to transform mobility systems in cities. Last mile transport options include transport options like bicycles, scooters and other means of short distance transport (Mehmet, 2020).

Local First Nations community: Local First Nations community refers to all First Nations peoples who live, reside and/or work in the ACT community. The ACT Greens use this phrase in its most inclusive sense to include Ngunnawal Traditional Custodians as well as other Traditional Custodians in the region—the Ngarigo and Ngambri peoples—and all other First Nations peoples and communities.

Mental illness: A mental illness or disorder is classified more severe than mental ill-health. When mental health becomes mental ill-health, then mental illness can follow. Mental illness is a clinically diagnosable illness affecting how a person thinks and feels, behaves and interacts with other people and this can range from anxiety or depression, to eating disorders, bipolar or schizophrenia. These illnesses are a result of biological, developmental and/or social factors and can be managed with cognitive and behavioural psychological therapies, psychosocial support and medically in the same manner as a physical disease would be treated (Samaritans, 2020).

No cause evictions: No cause evictions allow landlords to evict a tenant at the end of a fixed-term lease, or during an on-going lease, without giving any reason, even when the tenant has paid their rent on time, looked after their rental home and the landlord wants to keep renting it out (Greens NSW, 2017).

Public housing: Public housing is housing for people on low incomes provided and/or managed by Housing ACT (ACT Homes and Housing, 2020).

Registered Aboriginal Organisations (RAOs): RAOs fulfill an important role in the identification and management of First Nations cultural heritage places and objects in the ACT. As of June 2020, there is no provision for RAOs to be remunerated for consultation under the ACT Heritage Act (*ACT Heritage Act, 2004*).

Right of entry: Right of entry refers to the part of Commonwealth workplace laws that regulate the rights of organisation employees and their elected officers (such as trade union officials) to enter premises (Fair Work Ombudsman, n.d.).

Right to repair: A right to repair is the consumers' ability to have faulty goods repaired at a competitive price by a manufacturer, a third party, or in some instances, self-repair, using available replacement parts and having access to information.

Social housing: Social housing is an umbrella term describing subsidised housing for people on low to moderate incomes including public, supported and community housing. Social housing is provided and/or managed by the government (public housing) or by a not-for-profit organisation (community housing) (ACT Homes and Housing, 2020).

Supported accommodation: Supported accommodation is short, medium and long-term accommodation for people with complex needs who require higher level care and support.

Supported accommodation often includes support agencies on-site (ACT Homes and Housing, 2020).

Traditional Custodians: The ACT uses the phrase 'Traditional Custodians' instead of 'Traditional Owners' to refer to the First Nations peoples of this region, due to the land title system in the ACT. In the ACT, land title holders do not own the land, but hold up to 99-year leases on the land. The Ngunnawal Peoples are recognised by the ACT Government as the Traditional Custodians of this land.

Transport modal hierarchy: The transport modal hierarchy prioritises and encourages more sustainable modes of transport and discourages less sustainable modes of transport. It also takes safety into consideration. Priority is given to pedestrians, then cycling, public transport and freight, ride sharing and taxis, and lastly to private car travel (see Figure 1 of the ACT Greens Transport Policy).

Transport-oriented development: In urban planning, transport-oriented development is a type of urban development that maximizes the amount of residential, business and leisure space within walking distance of public transport.

Vision Zero philosophy: The Vision Zero philosophy means no deaths on ACT roads and in the public transport system.

Waste hierarchy: The waste hierarchy aims to minimise the generation of waste, maximise the recovery and re-use of resources, and minimise the amount of waste that goes to landfill (see Figure 2 of the ACT Greens Waste Policy) (ACT NoWaste 2018, p. 8).

Zero waste: Zero waste is a set of principles focused on waste prevention that encourages the redesign of resource life cycles so that all products are reused. The goal is for no rubbish to be sent to landfills, incinerators or the ocean (Greens WA, 2020).

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