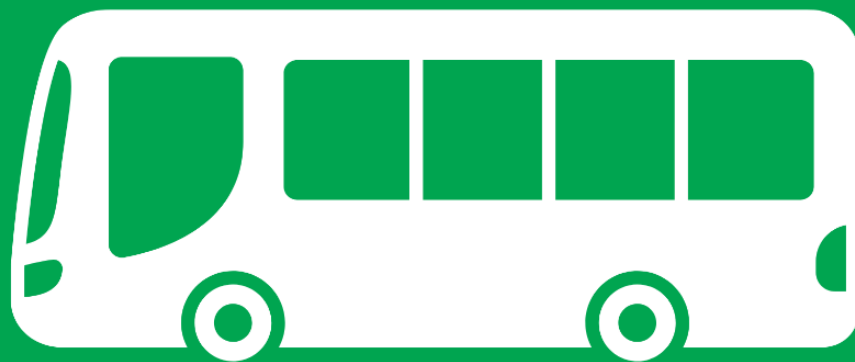




**THE
GREENS**

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 worth within the rights of nature
2. humans are interdependent with animals, and 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
6. factory farming of animals is detrimental to animal welfare

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 laws and 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. legitimate research created by citizen scientists to be included alongside and within peer reviewed research in the evidence-base for managing ecosystems for animal welfare
6. to advocate for a meaningful national definition of 'free range' eggs
7. responsible ownership of, care for, and breeding of livestock and domestic animals
8. reduced roadkill in 'black spot' areas by construction of effective mitigation measures, such as wildlife underpasses and overpasses, barriers and signage, and appropriate speed limits
9. to continue cat containment throughout the whole of the ACT
10. better information for consumers about animal products, including through product labelling standards and education about alternatives

11. abolition of the cruel and inhumane use of animals for sport, recreation and entertainment
12. strong regulations on live animals kept in classrooms, including a ban on classroom hatching programs
13. schools to teach and respect animal welfare and rights
14. to maintain and defend the ban of greyhound racing industry in the ACT
15. to stop ACT government funding of the horse racing industry
16. end all government subsidies to sport, recreation and entertainment activities that harm animals

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

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. we need a truly circular economy to replace the old make-sell-dispose economy;
2. a circular economy considers what we need and how we can meet those needs in a sustainable way;
3. A circular economy replaces products with services, designs out waste before it is created and treats residual waste as a resource;
4. Reuse, repair and recycling are all part of a circular economy;
5. A circular economy is essential to climate action because of the high embedded emissions in product consumption and disposal and because of the emissions from organic waste sent to landfill;
6. Product design and production must consider life cycle impacts, including embedded emissions, product life span, capacity for repair and reuse and end of life recycling
7. manufacturers, distributors and retailers should be required to adopt circular economy principles and product stewardship and should take responsibility for what they make and sell
8. consumers should be legally allowed to repair products and access replacement components without voiding warranties
9. Owners of intellectual property in goods should not have the right to limit repair or arbitrarily limit the life span of products
10. incineration is not part of a circular economy and any waste-to-energy process must be done in a sustainable way that does not create environmental harm
11. A circular economy will bring long-term environmental, social and economic benefits to the ACT
12. materials and components of all products should be able to be easily, sustainably and verifiably recycled in waste management systems
13. the private sector should be encouraged to provide sustainable solutions and create new markets for circular economy products and resources
14. the public sector should procure, and support uptake of, circular economy products and resources
15. regional, interstate and international coordination is important to ensure circular economy, waste and recycling markets are integrated
16. financial viability of investment in circular economy solutions should not depend upon a high level of production

17. it is important to educate and support the whole community about the harms of our consumer economy and the benefits of a circular economy.

GOALS

The ACT Greens want:

1. the ACT to become a leader in creating a circular economy
2. a genuine circular economy strategy based on public data about our waste streams and modern principles about how to build a circular economy
3. to minimise embedded emissions in products and emissions from waste sent to landfill, including through waste avoidance and capturing emissions from landfill
4. to maintain the ban on incineration in the ACT and to consider non-thermal waste to energy treatment options where these are environmentally sustainable.
5. to avoid ACT waste being incinerated in cross-border facilities
6. a quick rollout of sustainable options for food and green waste avoidance and recovery, for households, retail and hospitality sectors, given the urgency of the climate crisis
7. government waste contract management to prioritise environmental sustainability and circular economy principles
8. government policies and programs to support the circular economy and resource recovery sector in the ACT including through land, grants, programs and other means
9. national and regional coordination on waste management programs and policies
10. ACT government strategies and procurement to encourage the uptake of circular economy products and services and products made with recycled materials
11. ACT government strategies to target major and problem waste streams including construction & demolition waste, food and organic waste, textiles, clinical waste, soft plastics and electronic waste
12. mandatory product stewardship and mandatory industry regulation to replace voluntary industry schemes, given that voluntary schemes have largely failed
13. ACT Government agencies to adopt best practice waste avoidance and management systems
14. ensure best practice tertiary wastewater treatment is achieved and end products go to highest value reuse
15. environmental degradation resulting from poor waste management to be addressed through clean-up, restoration and rehabilitation programs
16. government funding to educate and resource the commercial sector and community on the circular economy, waste avoidance, minimisation and recycling.
17. the ACT Government to conduct waste management audits every 2 – 3 years and publish the results

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. 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. the Government must ensure that heritage repositories are available to the public in libraries, museums, digital archives and other collections.
7. heritage has value for both locals and visitors and can encourage tourism

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. a contemporary heritage strategy to provide clear guidance to all government decision-makers, which sets clear policies, priorities and targets for both indigenous and non-indigenous heritage
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
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 and elimination of any backlogs
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. government-owned heritage-listed properties to be adapted to be energy efficient, accessible and to minimise operational emissions so as to support their ongoing use as residences and places of work

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

Everyone deserves a safe, decent and affordable home. But right now, thousands of Canberrans are homeless and even more are in housing stress. For years Governments have been shirking responsibility and walking away from public housing. They have left the problem to the private market, which has failed to deliver the homes that people need. It's time to treat housing like a public good instead of a private investment, and affirm the Government's responsibility to ensure everybody has a home.

PRINCIPLES

The ACT Greens believe:

1. the ACT is situated on stolen First Nations land and this does continuing harm to First Nations peoples including through higher rates of homelessness
2. housing is a fundamental human need and a social good, ensuring decent housing for all is necessary for a just society
3. decent housing includes security of tenure, affordability, accessibility, habitability, location, cultural adequacy, environmental sustainability, privacy, access to community, and availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure
4. housing should not be a driver of poverty, wealth accumulation, and inequality
5. housing has been commodified and turned into a vehicle for financial investments, detracting from its principle purpose to society as a source of shelter. This needs to be unwound, including through the expansion of public and community housing.
6. increasing the diversity of public housing tenants helps normalise, stabilise and destigmatise public housing
7. government should simplify access to housing across all tenures and regulate for the protection of people's data
8. government should prioritise investment in quality public housing, with an acknowledgement that non-profit community housing providers and the private sector also contribute to relieving housing stress.
9. provision of decent housing requires a whole-of-community approach that addresses issues such public spending, taxation, regulations, zoning, and campaigning for change at the federal level
10. housing affordability is defined by the price to buy, pay off, or rent a house and the costs associated with running a household, including energy, services and transport
11. security of tenure is essential for the quality of life of all housing occupants
12. control over how and where you live should not depend on ownership, this includes the ability to control and adapt your home and contribute to decisions affecting their local community
13. there is a fundamental power imbalance between tenants and landlords, requiring strong rights and protections for tenants

14. older people should be supported to access local housing options, including moving into appropriately sized housing or for example retirement villages, that facilitate their needs and ongoing connections to community
15. housing and urban design should promote and facilitate community connections, accessibility, social cohesion and social inclusion.
16. all housing exists on stolen land and housing justice must prioritise First Nations self-determined access to housing.

GOALS

The ACT Greens want:

PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY HOUSING

1. by 2030 at least 10%, and growing total public housing stock, moving towards universal access to public housing with income-based rents
2. a publicly owned housing developer that ensures development is driven by government, community, and good design, not developer profit
3. options for private sellers to sell suitable housing or land to the ACT Government in order to increase the public housing stock
4. public housing to be good quality, well looked-after and convenient
5. management of public housing to facilitate more democratic control and agency by tenants
6. proper resourcing for repairs and maintenance of public housing, including through insourcing or cooperative models
7. social housing options to cater for the diverse needs of tenants and provide adequate support to people with special housing needs
8. the needs of current and future tenants to be the primary consideration when undertaking public housing redevelopment programs
9. adequate funding for Housing ACT and other social housing providers to meet their operational needs and continuously grow the ACT's public and social housing stock
10. sufficient levels of appropriate long-term and secure supported accommodation options for people with disability and/or mental illness
11. delivery of First Nations-led co-designed and community controlled housing models for First Nations communities
12. expansion of the justice housing stock for people who would otherwise be on remand, are exiting the Alexander Maconochie Centre or are on community corrections orders
13. social housing to be well-located, close to public transport and community facilities

ENDING HOUSING INSTABILITY AND STRESS

14. homelessness to be rare, brief and non-recurring
15. incentives to encourage landlords and property investors to provide housing models to people on low incomes or facing homelessness

16. evidence-based, well-resourced services to support people with their immediate accommodation needs, including wrap-around supports that enable people to sustain a stable home and live a good life
17. crisis and stable housing and accommodation for people experiencing adversity, transition or homelessness 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
18. a dedicated and long-term funding stream for specialist crisis accommodation and support services, including for people impacted by domestic and family violence, that recognises the impact of trauma and responds to the complex needs of those experiencing homelessness,
19. improved access to emergency accommodation and elimination of wait times for social housing
20. supports for all those experiencing housing stress, including rental stress and mortgage stress

DECENT HOUSING FOR ALL

21. sufficient housing supply to help deliver affordable and adequate housing options
22. to improve the equity of access to land and housing, such as through more progressive land taxes and vacancy taxes
23. ACT Government to take a leading role in campaigning and lobbying on federal housing policies, including policies which commodify housing and the historic and substantial underinvestment in public housing.
24. 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
25. environmentally sustainable housing construction and operation to contribute to a healthy environment and ease the cost of living
26. government-support for creating a sustainable, safe, unionised and high-quality building and construction industry, for instance through expanded vocational training, mental health support for workers and industry development programs

TENANTS' RIGHTS

27. to empower tenants and safeguard their right to decent housing, including through measures such as rental controls, rights to modify and repair their homes, security of long-term tenure, a rental ombudsman or advocate, support for responsible landlords and penalties for repeated misconduct, and proper resourcing and empowerment of tenants unions
28. greater public management of rental processes, for instance expansion of the bond authority to register tenancy agreements, regulation of the information and payments requestable by rental services, and regulation of landlord blacklists

29. improved dispute resolution processes for tenancy disagreements
30. ongoing funding for tenants' rights and housing justice research, advocacy and policy development
31. clear and accessible education for landlords on their responsibilities

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 at the heart of creating a sustainable, liveable and affordable city
3. improving public and active transport is crucial to addressing congestion, pollution, public health, inequality, liveability, 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 to be centred around public and active transport, and reduce the necessity and burden of private car ownership to live and work in the ACT

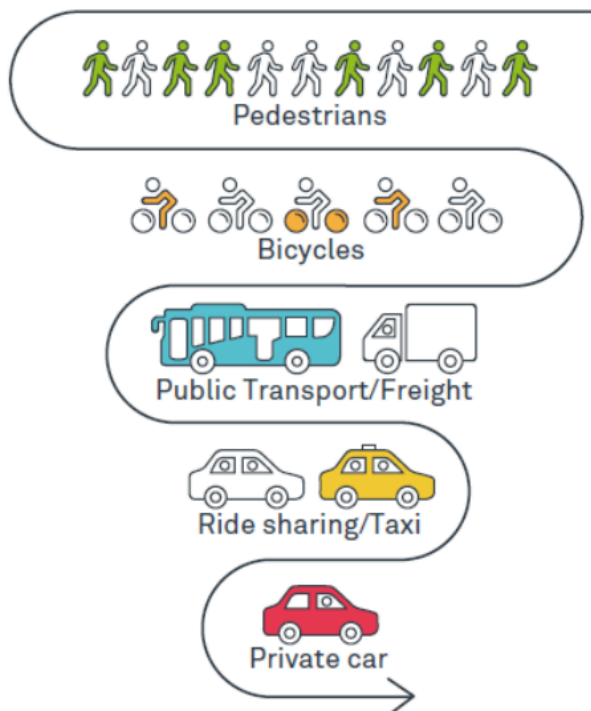
GOALS

The ACT Greens want:

1. a reliable, high-quality, frequent, popular, convenient and zero emissions 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 keep the ACT as 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. the ACT transport network and infrastructure planning, funding and fees to work towards recognising existing inequalities and reducing them
9. new and existing 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
10. 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
11. to provide incentives for public and private sector organisations in the ACT to support their workforce to use sustainable transport
12. zero fatalities or serious injuries in the transport system, in line with the ACT Government's 'Vision Zero' philosophy
13. improved personal safety and perceived personal safety for people travelling in the ACT, including via public and active transport
14. ACT Government to actively advocate for zero-emissions long distance passenger and freight travel, including the creation of a national high-speed rail network that incorporates Canberra, with an immediate focus on medium speed rail to Sydney
15. cross border commuters to have improved transport options to centralised stations within the ACT, including bus, light rail and other rail options
16. 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
17. transport infrastructure funding and parking policies to reflect the ACT's transport modal hierarchy, while accounting for accessibility concerns
18. provision of a broad range of innovative 'last mile' transport options, which better support people to use public and active transport networks
19. the cost of congestion, induced demand, road building and maintenance to be included in transport planning
20. public transport to take priority over private car travel, including right of way where appropriate and dedicated lanes where necessary.
21. expedited development of the ACT's light rail network

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, personal mobility devices, 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, affordable and diverse housing, 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. urban planning is inextricably linked to the issues of housing and homelessness, transport, climate change, the environment and more, and these issues are essential to consider in making decisions about planning
3. urban planning decisions are essential to delivering upon the right to decent housing including criteria around affordability, accessibility, location and cultural adequacy.
4. excellence at all levels of urban design and construction contributes to quality of life, aesthetics and sustainability
5. urban planning should be human and nature centred, not car or profit driven, and promote health, social inclusiveness, equity, diversity and a sense of community, safety and place
6. planning and development must be free from corruption
7. planning and development processes must empower communities to influence change through creating space for informed community consultation and participation at each stage
8. community consultation and participation should include relevant people and communities and be broader than current residents
9. high-quality infill development including in transport corridors and commercial centres brings many benefits and is a positive alternative to suburban sprawl on the city's perimeter
10. in a more compact city, urban open spaces are vital and should be high quality, multipurpose and accessible to all ACT community members, and should be managed in response to changing community needs and environmental demands
11. 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 facilitates our transition to net zero emissions
2. a low-carbon city with high 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 and with adaptive reuse incentivised
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. minimum requirements for bike storage, visitor bike racks, and facilities for charging e-bikes for residential and commercial developments
7. to prioritise tree canopy within our urban footprint, and where this is not possible, mandate or incentivise the integration of rooftop and vertical gardens into Canberra's urban design, especially when large tree canopy cannot be achieved
8. to increase water-absorbing permeable surfaces, such as soil and gravel, consistent with the Living Infrastructure Plan to cool the city
9. to increase the urban tree canopy cover in the ACT to reach at least 30% by 2045—with realistic interim planting targets, and with a focus on improving equity in new suburbs which lack an existing canopy
10. tree species selection to be non-invasive and based on summer shade provision, fire risk analysis and resilience to a changing climate
11. a climate resilient ACT including making homes and third places safe from heat, fire, smoke and flood
12. planning and development must protect and enhance our biodiversity and natural environment (see also the ACT Greens Biodiversity and Conservation Policy)
13. planning and building regulations and incentives to require existing and 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, insulation, using sustainable and appropriate materials, and providing appropriate incentives and subsidies

QUALITY

14. to promote and demonstrate options for high-quality smaller homes in the ACT
15. where possible, incentives for adaptive reuse and renovation of existing structures, rather than demolition and new construction
16. urban planning to consider the ACT's cultural, natural and built heritage (see also the ACT Greens Heritage Policy)
17. infill developments to demonstrate excellence in urban design and construction through providing energy-efficient buildings that are all-electric, zero operating emissions and

- climate resilient, and through providing high-quality public parks and streetscapes with trees and green spaces
18. high-quality building design and construction standards to ensure a long low-maintenance life span for buildings
 19. building construction standards to be effectively enforced
 20. best practice codes and guidelines for apartment designs to ensure solar access, cross ventilation, full electrification including electric vehicle charging, a sense of place and liveability in the long-term changing environment

INTEGRITY AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

21. the planning system to be responsive to community proposals and needs, including the needs of future community members and intergenerational inequality, and to encourage innovation and sustainability
22. urban planning to be driven by community needs and desires, including through participatory democracy
23. well-resourced, meaningful and informed consultative planning processes to resolve planning issues fairly and in a timely manner
24. local communities to be informed, enabled and resourced to respond to planning issues
25. regulation and enforcement of building processes, and building certification processes to be significantly reformed
26. enforcement of lease conditions and planning decisions
27. promotion of options for citizens to ensure compliance with planning law
28. planning processes and decisions to be highly transparent to the community
29. good quality and accurate information in the public realm on the planning process, and how the community can participate in planning processes

SOCIAL INCLUSION

30. all development projects to enable Canberra to be a people-friendly city that is liveable for all ACT community members, including children, older people, people with disability, and those on low-incomes
31. planning decisions to incorporate the right to decent housing and to continue to enshrine housing affordability planning to foster community, including through the creation of third places
32. a diversity of available housing types to enable intergenerational living, ageing in place and voluntary movement
33. promotion of health and social inclusion by providing access to public and active transport and high-quality city services
34. requirements placed on developers and developments to provide options for varied demographics and third places, without reducing the availability of decent housing

35. additional public housing stock to be delivered in all new and existing suburbs to ensure that public housing is provided equitably across the city and not segregated geographically or by housing typology

GROWTH AND CONNECTIVITY

36. thoughtfully densified 15-minute town centres, without need for a car, including access to workplaces, shops, volunteering, transport, greenspaces and gardens and disability services
37. city limits to prevent urban sprawl, with the needs of increased populations addressed through urban densification, including mixed-use facilities, combined with strong public and active transport routes to best accommodate growth (see also Our Vision for Canberra's Future: ACT Greens Planning Policy).¹
38. any future outer growth of the city only to be 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
39. 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 and biodiversity-sensitive urban design
40. encourage equitable densification and capacity utilisation including through taxation and regulating excessively large dwellings
41. prevent developer profiteering such as land hoarding, including through taxes, regulations, compulsory acquisition, and lease cancellation
42. encourage more efficient urban infill through land and block consolidation, for instance through land pooling (see also Our Vision for Canberra's Future: ACT Greens Planning Policy).²
43. a change in the territory plan to reduce the requirement for car park spaces in multi-unit developments, particularly for development on public and active transport routes
44. local neighbourhood shopping districts to be further developed as important places for commercial and community activity, and to be built contemporaneously to new suburbs

URBAN OPEN SPACE

45. sufficient high-quality, urban open space to contribute to urban cooling, water conservation, air quality, biodiversity and food production
46. high-quality, public open space and facilities for all residential areas, including playgrounds, sports fields and passive recreation spaces
47. public open space to be accessible for all persons to use comfortably and safely

¹ ACT Greens (2023, August). Our Vision for Canberra's future: ACT Greens Planning Policy <https://greens.org.au/act/news/media-release/our-vision-canberras-future-act-greens-planning-policy>

² ACT Greens (2023, August). Our Vision for Canberra's future: ACT Greens Planning Policy <https://greens.org.au/act/news/media-release/our-vision-canberras-future-act-greens-planning-policy>

48. 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 and connectivity
49. the ACT community to play a stronger role in urban and open space planning through joint management of public land
50. increased support for the development of the ACT's community gardens, urban farming and food forests
51. data collection, monitoring and evaluation of urban greenery indicators to be reported and made publicly available
52. continued restrictions on outdoor advertising and increased enforcement of existing regulations
53. ACT planning and land maps to clearly display biodiversity and tree coverage data, including up-to-date information on biodiversity quality

INTEGRATION

54. 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
55. a cooperative regional 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

GLOSSARY

15-minute town centre – All Canberra districts to create neighbourhoods where residents are able to access basic needs – such as shops, healthcare and education, within 15-minutes of public and active transport.

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 Ngannawal 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).

Third places: Third places are social environments other than the home and the workplace, they include places such as parks, religious sites, public libraries and recreational facilities.

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).

Wrap-around: Wrap-around means that services are intended to 'wrap around' the participation and holistically and intensively manage the participant's individualised needs.

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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