

# GREENING BRIGHTON STRATEGY 2016 - 2021





# SUMMARY

The Greening Brighton Strategy has been developed to provide a coordinated strategic approach to increasing the number of trees in Brighton's streets, parks and private gardens. It has been identified that many areas of the Brighton Local Government Area (LGA) will benefit from additional planting. The first five years of the strategy has a strong focus on improving the profile of the Bridgewater, Gagebrook and Herdsman's Cove urban area as a great place to live, work and invest. The strategy is not just a tree planting plan, but also aims to engage the community through a range of initiatives. This is a working document that will be subject to continual review with a major review at the end of five years (i.e. 2021).

Trees provide many environmental, economic and community benefits and are an important part of our urban areas. The strategy aligns strongly with Council's vision for our preferred future. There are a range of planting considerations that need to be addressed, such as species selection and planting locations. Sourcing funding, developing partnerships and community engagement will be an important part of implementing the strategy.

The implementation plan prioritises a number of actions to be undertaken over the next five years to increase the number of trees in urban areas.

# BACKGROUND

The lack of trees in the urban areas of the Brighton LGA can largely be contributed to the historical settlement patterns of the area.

The traditional owners of the land are the Mumirimina people who used burning practices to develop a terrain of open woodland forests and grassy plans dotted with small copses of trees. Early European explorers described the beauty of the area, with one explorer describing Herdsman's Cove as '...like a Nobleman's Park in England rather than an uncultivated country'.

However, the Brighton landscape was drastically changed following colonisation. As early as 1809 pastoral grants were allocated and basically all flat land was allocated and cleared by 1820.

As Greater Hobart grew over the decades, there was increasing pressure to convert agricultural land to urban settlements. In the 1970s and 1980s the Housing Department built 1,976 homes in Bridgewater and Gagebrook. The Housing Department were criticised for building homes in such an isolated area and amenity was not a priority in establishing these suburbs.

Herdsman's Cove and other urban areas of Brighton no longer resemble anything near a "Nobleman's Park" and are generally devoid of established trees further reducing the appeal of an area already dealing with negative stigma and socio-economic disadvantage.

<sup>1</sup> Alexander, A. 2006; Brighton and Surrounds. Brighton Council, Tasmania (pg. 4)

<sup>2</sup> Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre 2012; "Mumirimina people of the Lower Jordan River Valley"

Recent street planting within the municipality has received strong praise from the community, particularly planting along the East Derwent Highway in Bridgewater and along Brighton Road, Brighton (see images 1 and 2). Street tree planting in new subdivisions, such as “Wellington Views” in Gagebrook have contributed to a desirable streetscape.



*Figure 1: “Wellington Views” street plantings in Gagebrook*

However, the majority of established urban areas in the Brighton municipality are lacking in street trees resulting in areas that are not as desirable as they could be. Currently, Council provide street trees in a generally ad-hoc manner in conjunction with developments or as a component of other capital works, with no overarching strategy or specific budget allocation.

Streetscapes contribute strongly to the image of an urban area and provide one of the first impressions that visitors and residents form whether they are passing through, visiting or staying. Street trees are a major component of streetscapes so it is important that they are planned for and managed in a strategic and sustainable way. “Gateways”, arterial roads and business areas in the lower socio-economic areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook and Herdsman’s Cove are in the greatest need of urban revitalisation and are the initial focus of the street tree planting element of this strategy.

The Strategy will help to tackle key issues such as adapting to climate change and improving sustainable practices within the area whilst promoting Brighton as a great place to live, work and invest.

Initiatives such as gifting small trees to recently completed developments will help promote and engage the community in greening the Brighton urban area.

Improving our natural assets will not only add to the liveability of for current generations, but it’s the a precursor for healthy communities for decades to come.

Although focused on tree planting this strategy is not a planting plan, but rather a direction for planting more trees across Brighton’s urban areas. Actions are listed and prioritised throughout this document and form an Implementation Plan for the Strategy. The majority of detailed work will be done through the implementation plan, such as street tree selection, improving monitoring and data collection, community engagement and developing guidelines.

# VISION

*“The Vision for Greening Brighton is to significantly increase tree cover in urban areas to create a sustainable and diverse green asset which provides a desirable living environment that supports growth in population, property, and industry and therefore the lifestyles and health of the area’s diverse communities.”*

# OBJECTIVES

- Increase the tree canopy across Brighton’s urban areas through strategic tree planting.
- To provide a consistent and co-ordinated approach to street tree planting.
- To encourage the local community to embrace the greening of Brighton’s urban areas.
- To encourage private developers to improve landscaping practices
- To improve data collection, monitoring, reporting and communication of Brighton’s “urban forest”.

# LINKS TO STRATEGIES & PLANS

## **Brighton Council Strategic Plan 2015-2025**

### *Key Issues*

- Adapting to climate change;
- Improving sustainable practices in the area.

### *Our Preferred Future*

- A sustainable natural and built environment;
- Vibrant, healthy and engaged communities;
- A better image as a place where people want to live;
- Practical and effective land use strategies.

### *Our Key Focus Areas for the next ten years are:*

- Manage and influence population growth with appropriate land use planning;
- Promote sustainable practices throughout council, local businesses and the community;
- Promoting Brighton as a great place to be;
- Maintain and improve our physical infrastructure;

## **Brighton Municipal Area Open Space Strategy 2012 (OSS)**

The OSS provides a strategic direction for Council to manage its open space, including parks, linkages, recreation facilities and conservation reserves. The OSS identifies that Council's open Space Network needs to be rationalised so that maintenance of resources can be focused to provide improved landscaping, shade and shelter opportunities through tree plantings.

## **AP03 – Tree Policy**

The Policy provides a practical and balanced approach to tree management that seeks to maximize the abundance and health of trees on Council land while ensuring public safety and allowing controlled development. It acknowledges that trees sometimes come into conflict with other elements of the streetscape, particularly hard structures and services, but recognizes that all are essential components of a pleasant and functional landscape.

Trees planted on public land will be subject to the above policy.

### **Brighton Structure Plan 2012**

The Brighton Structure Plan guides land use planning in the Brighton Municipality until 2032. One of the actions is to develop urban design outcomes for key roadways and gateways, public open spaces and commercial areas. This strategy will contribute to achieving this recommendation.

### **Brighton Town Centre Local Area Plan 2012 (BLAP)**

The BLAP aims to facilitate sustainable economic, social and environmental growth within a consolidated urban form following the construction of the Brighton Bypass. A key outcome of the BLAP is the Landscape Concept Plan for the Brighton Streetscape. Street Tree Plantings are central to the implementation of the plan and will be promoted by this strategy.

### **Bridgewater Parkland Master Plan 2016-2026**

The Master Plan provides the strategic direction for the development of a significant parkland from the Green Point Shopping Precinct to the foreshore. A tree planting palette and notional tree planting plan has been provided as part of the plan. This strategy will look at ways of securing funding and community partnerships for this to be implemented.

### **Centacare Evolve Bridgewater-Gagebrook Master Plan Report**

This Master Plan was prepared for Centacare Evolve who are tasked with managing the Housing Tasmania property portfolio within the Brighton LGA. The master plan identifies how the land and housing will be developed to deliver an improved physical and social environment for the residents of Bridgewater-Gagebrook. The Master Plan recognises that public realm improvements, particularly through street tree plantings are critical to improving the area.

# BENEFITS OF TREES

The benefits outlined below are sourced from pages 22-24 of the 2020 Vision workbook “How To Grow An Urban Forest”:

## *Economic benefits*

*Urban forest benefits that can be quantified in dollar terms span a range of industries and disciplines including health, engineering, planning, sustainability, geology, and real estate. Bringing these together to form a solid economic business case for urban forests is a powerful tool for decision makers, as most infrastructure and design decisions are based on economic cost benefit analysis. Some of the economic benefits of an urban forest include:*

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### **REDUCING ENERGY COSTS**

Restoring our natural systems is often more cost-effective than technological substitutes or building new infrastructure. Major economic benefits come through shading buildings in summer, reducing the need for air conditioning and, in turn, cutting energy costs.

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### **INCREASING PROPERTY VALUES**

Trees in streets enhance neighbourhood aesthetics and consequently are proven to increase property values. It is estimated that properties in tree-lined streets are valued around 30% higher than those in streets without trees.<sup>1</sup>

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### **AVOIDING COSTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE AND RENEWAL**

Urban forests that provide significant canopy coverage improve the lifespan of certain assets, such as asphalt, by shading them from harmful rays – potentially by 30%.<sup>2</sup>

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### **DECREASING HEALTH COSTS**

Research suggests that a healthy green city helps alleviate the burden on national health systems. While it is difficult to create a direct link and quantify dollar savings, it is likely that urban forests reduce health costs associated with sedentary behaviour, obesity, and mental illness.

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### **MARKETING THE CITY**

Green spaces play a role in defining the culture and image of a city. A better image makes a city more competitive, thus expanding its political and economic influence.

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### **NATURE BOOSTS BUSINESS**

Research has shown that nature can boost the viability of businesses by drawing shoppers into business districts and encouraging them to spend more: US research found that customers prefer shopping in well-tended streets with large trees. The study also found they would pay 9-12% more for goods sold in central business districts with high quality tree canopy, and would travel further to, visit more often, pay more for parking, and stay longer in a shopping district with plenty of trees.<sup>3</sup>

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## Environmental benefits

*If your council has environmental targets around climate, biodiversity, heat, water or pollution, an urban forest can assist in reaching such goals. Key environmental benefits include:*

### PROVIDING SHADE AND COOLING OUR CITIES

Established research and ongoing studies by the City of Melbourne confirm that the addition of trees and vegetation in the built environment is one of the most effective ways for mitigating the Urban Heat Island effect. Through the natural process of transpiration, trees help reduce day and night time temperatures in cities, especially during summer. Trees provide shade for streets and footpaths and their leaves reflect and absorb sunlight, minimising the heat absorbed by the built environment during the day.

### REDUCING STORMWATER FLOWS AND NUTRIENT LOADS

Tree canopies and root systems reduce stormwater flows and nutrient loads that end up in our waterways. Broad tree canopies intercept and mitigate the impact of heavy rainfalls and healthy tree roots help reduce the nitrogen, phosphorus and heavy metal content in stormwater. Green roofs, facades and rain gardens also play an important role in purifying water and slowing rain flow.

### REDUCING AIR POLLUTION AND AIR-BORNE PARTICULATES

The role of urban vegetation is equally vital in ameliorating air pollution and greenhouse gases. Through the process of photosynthesis, trees take up carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and ozone from the atmosphere. They also provide habitat and enhance levels of biodiversity.

Although few cities have preserved large areas of natural habitat, a healthy urban forest contributes to biodiversity and provides habitat for a variety of wildlife. Urban forests around the world have been shown to support a wide range of species, even endangered animals and other biological species of high conservation value. By planting and managing different age strata, biodiversity and a wider range of habitats can be enhanced.

Through achieving these benefits, the capacity of healthy and well-designed urban forests to contribute to mitigation and adaptation to climate change is broad and well-documented – for more references and research please see the appendix.

### STORING AND SEQUESTERING CARBON

During photosynthesis, trees convert carbon dioxide and water into sugar and oxygen and store carbon within their biomass. Urban trees therefore make an impact in absorbing carbon from the atmosphere.

*Research has shown that a 20% increase in a city's urban forest canopy can reduce ambient temperatures by 3-4 degrees Celsius.<sup>1</sup>*

*A study in New York found that its urban forest removed 1,821 metric tonnes of air pollution at an estimated value to society of \$9.3 million annually.<sup>2</sup>*

## Community benefits

*Urban forests have a large range of positive impacts on the community by forming shared points of orientation within the urban environment and allowing daily interaction with nature. Specific benefits are as follows:*

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### **PROVIDING A SENSE OF PLACE AND CREATION OF LOCAL IDENTITY**

A city's landscape helps define its character in much the same way as architecture or urban design because trees and other vegetation physically define a place. Landscapes are the setting for many everyday recreational opportunities such as organised sport, walking the dog or having a picnic and therefore help forge a sense of connection to place.

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### **IMPROVING COMMUNITY COHESION**

Urban forests and green open space provide the place for major events, festivals and celebrations throughout the city. Events and spaces can bring diverse groups of people together through the provision of a public realm that is available for everyone to enjoy. Green spaces especially play an important role in the integration of minority groups and can assist in the adaptation process of immigrants into their host country.<sup>1</sup>

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### **ENCOURAGING OUTDOOR ACTIVITY**

Well-treed parks, gardens and streets encourage the use of open spaces, which have multiple flow-on health benefits such as reduction in obesity and improvement in general physical and mental wellbeing. In an era where lifestyle-related illnesses are prevalent and 61% of Australian adults are overweight or obese, (obesity costs Australia's healthcare industry \$58 billion in 2008) prevention methods are usually more effective than cures.

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### **RECONNECTING CHILDREN WITH NATURE**

Studies have shown that green spaces provide therapy to children, allow creativity of mind, encourage exploration and adventure, promote physical activity, build resilience and enhance experiential learnings.<sup>2</sup>

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### **REDUCING PEOPLE'S EXPOSURE TO SUN**

Skin cancer and other sun exposure illnesses highlight the importance of protection from sunlight's UV rays. Shade alone can reduce overall exposure to UV radiation by up to 75%.<sup>3</sup> Our urban forest provides the best form of natural shade, with broad canopied street and park trees the most effective.

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### **REDUCING HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES**

From a public health perspective, the shade provided by large canopied trees during hot summer days helps reduce localised daytime temperatures by up to two degrees Celsius. In Melbourne, on days over 30 degrees Celsius, the risk of heat-related morbidity and mortality for people over 64 years of age and other vulnerable people (the young, and those with pre-existing illnesses) increases significantly. Evidence suggests that buildings with little or no surrounding vegetation are at higher risk of heat-related morbidity.<sup>4</sup>

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### **IMPROVING MENTAL WELLBEING**

The availability of, access to and even the ability to view green spaces and trees has positive effects on people's wellbeing. Many studies have explored the relationships between the amount of green in the landscape and associated levels of wellbeing or depression. In the Netherlands, disease rates, including mental disease, were shown to be of a lower prevalence in areas with higher percentages of green spaces within a 1km radius than those with lower percentages.<sup>5</sup>

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# WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THIS SPACE?

The benefits of trees and provision of green infrastructure in urban areas is widely recognised across Australia. So much so, that a network of green space experts, local councils, private investors and not for profit organisations has created the *202020 Vision*.

The *202020 Vision* is a mass collaboration of organisations working together to create 20% more and better urban green space by 2020. The network has grown to include more than 200 organisational partners, 1,000 individual supporters and 29 strategic experts.

The *202020 Vision* simply aims to create more green space in urban areas because green space is good for business, good for people and good for the environment.

The *202020 Vision* network provides a target for Council to strive for as well as excellent resources, marketing tools and a network of professionals to share ideas with. Brighton council can becoming a participating member of the network at no cost with no obligation other than we will strive to increase green space in urban areas by 202020.



Networking and Marketing	Council becomes a member of the 202020 Vision Network and provides the Network with Council logos to use for promotional material.	Immediately
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# TREE AUDIT

It is important to have baseline data on tree cover in the Brighton LGA to measure the progress of this Strategy.

At this stage, only the existing tree canopy cover of the urban zones of Bridgewater, Gagebrook and Herdsman's Cove (excluding the General Industrial Zone) has been measured, given this will be the primary focus for the next 5 years.

The existing tree canopy cover was calculated using an online software program called *i-Tree Canopy*. i-Tree is a free, software tool that allows users to rapidly measure the tree canopy in a given area.

The study was based on a 500-point random sample method, which was used to classify landscape features within the urban and open space zones. The landscape features measured were:

- Tree canopy - Anything that looks like a tree from above;
- Buildings - Any built structure. E.g. houses, sheds, warehouses etc.
- Road - All public roads
- Grass - Cleared road sides, industrial estates, lawns, pasture, scrub, sites cleared for development and sporting grounds.
- Impervious (other)- Car parks, footpaths and train lines, not including buildings.
- Water - rivers, creeks, dams and rocky coastlines.

The results of the assessment are summarised in Table 1. The assessment found that Bridgewater has a tree canopy cover of 12.9%. Interestingly, this is comparable with one of the most densely populated LGAs in Australia - the City of Melbourne. The assessment also found that 56.2% of the land is covered by grass which means there is a significant opportunity for easily planting more trees in the area.

COVER	PERCENTAGE (%)
Tree canopy	12.9
Building	10.4
Road	9.64
Grass	56.2
Impervious (other)	8.63
Water	2.21

Table 1: Ground cover in Bridgewater, Gagebrook and Herdsman's Cove

The assessment also estimates the economic value of tree benefits. As can be seen in the table below, these benefits are significant.

Abbr.	Benefit Description	Value	±SE	Amount	±SE
CO	Carbon Monoxide removed annually	\$10.00	±1.17	170.41 lb	±19.88
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually	\$17.22	±2.01	929.18 lb	±108.43
O3	Ozone removed annually	\$896.68	±104.63	4.63 T	±0.54
PM2.5	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually	\$1,853.59	±216.30	449.68 lb	±52.47
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide removed annually	\$3.01	±0.35	585.55 lb	±68.33
PM10*	Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually	\$650.96	±75.96	1.55 T	±0.18
CO2seq	Carbon Dioxide sequestered annually in trees	\$47,196.52	±5,507.45	942.16 T	±109.94
CO2stor	Carbon Dioxide stored in trees (Note: this benefit is not an annual rate)	\$1,190,113.84	±138,876.48	23,754.80 T	±2,771.99

Table 2: Tree benefit estimates

Monitoring	Undertake annual i-tree canopy assessments to measure progress for greening Brighton's urban areas.	Within 1 year and ongoing annually
Monitoring	Investigate whether a more accurate assessment of tree canopy can be undertaken using Light Detecting and Ranging (LiDAR) data.	Within 1 year
Monitoring	Setup a data and GIS tool to track the progress of this strategy.	Within 1 year



# THE STRATEGY

The Strategy is broken down into three key elements:

- A. Planting street trees
- B. Planting trees on private land
- C. Planting trees in public open space

## A. PLANTING STREET TREES

To ensure that street plantings are undertaken in a co-ordinated manner, a street tree planting priority plan has been developed for existing streets (See map on following pages). The guide sets planting priorities with a key focus on “gateways”, arterial roads and business areas in Bridgewater, Gagebrook and Herdsman’s Cove.



### HIGH PRIORITY STREETS



HERDSMAN’S COVE GATEWAY  
WEST



HERDSMAN’S COVE GATEWAY  
EAST



EAST DERWENT HIGHWAY  
HERDSMAN’S COVE SIDE



GAGE ROAD



## MEDIUM PRIORITY STREETS



PAICE STREET GATEWAY



HURST STREET



SCOTT STREET GATEWAY



GREEN POINT ROAD



COVE HILL ROAD GATEWAY



GREEN POINT ROAD GATEWAY





## LOWER PRIORITY STREETS



TOTTENHAM ROAD



LAMPRILL CIRCLE



EAST DERWENT HIGHWAY  
BRIDGEWATER NORTHERN SIDE



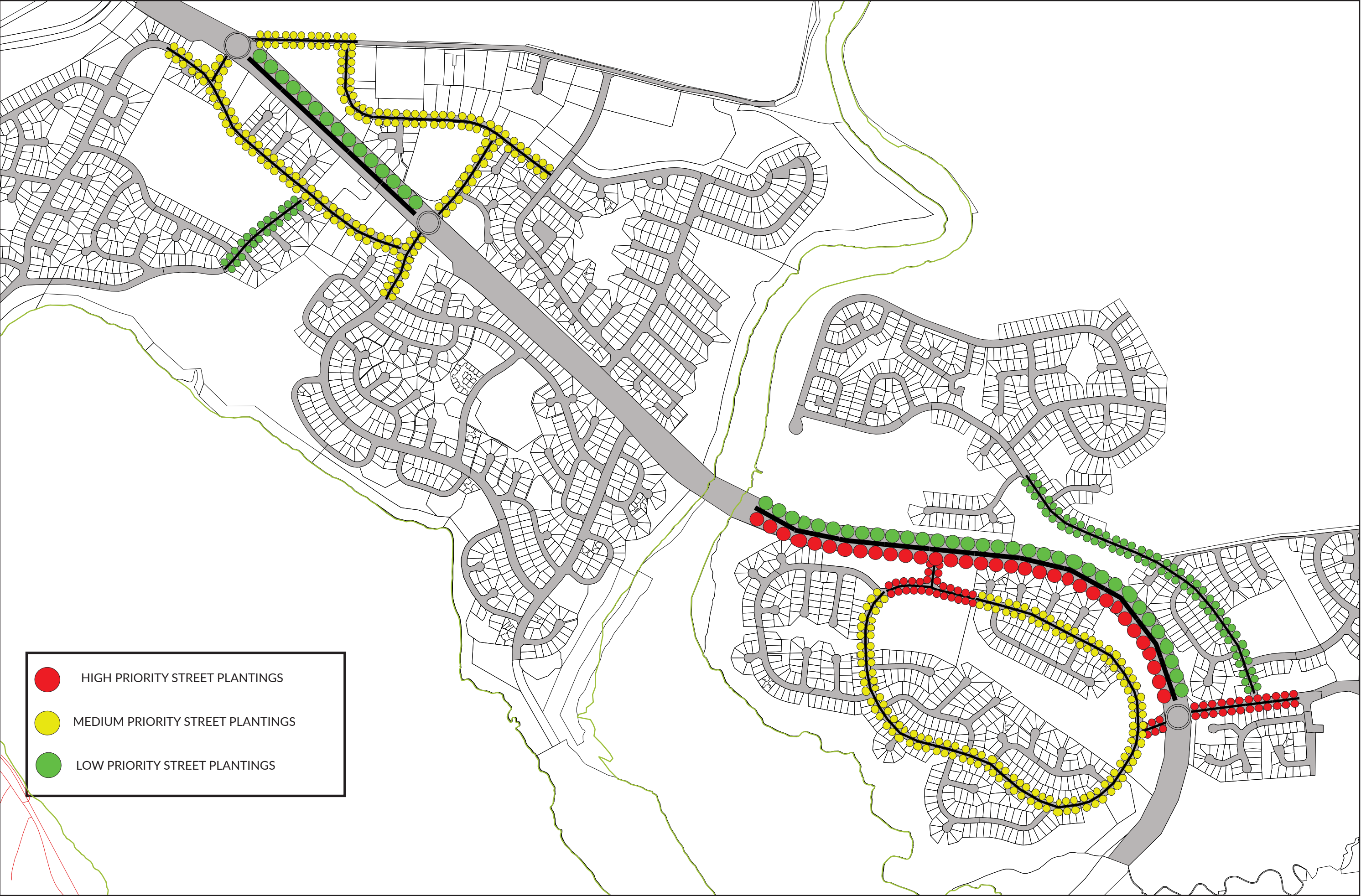
EAST DERWENT HIGHWAY  
GAGEBROOK NORTHERN SIDE



EDDINGTON STREET



# STREET TREE PRIORITY PLANTING PLAN





Providing a diverse species palette for the priority areas is fundamental to the success of the project. Species selection will need to consider climatic and soil conditions, aesthetics, diversity, planting themes and cultural and contextual elements. A consulting arborist, horticulturalist or similarly qualified expert will need to be engaged initially to ensure that the correct species are chosen. The consultant will be shown the priority streets by consultant staff and then provide a list of suitable species for each area.

Strategy A	Engage an expert consultant to determine a suitable species palette for the priority areas.	Within 3 months
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Once the species are selected, a detailed design plan will need to be developed for each priority area. The detailed design plan will accurately determine the location of each tree after considering physical infrastructure, future development opportunities and Council's tree planting policy guidelines. The detailed designs will also be referred to relevant authorities, such as TasWater, TasNetworks, etc., before planting takes place. Once detailed design for each priority area a planting schedule for the next five years can be determined.

Strategy A	Prepare Detailed Design Plans for each Priority Area and a 5 year planting schedule.	Within 6 months
Strategy A	Undertake annual plantings in accordance with detailed design plans and 5 year planting schedule.	Within 6 months

Provision of street trees is also an important part of establishing healthy and attractive communities in new subdivision areas. Landscaping guidelines for new areas should also be further developed to ensure that new street plantings complement the surrounding area.

Strategy A	Prepare Landscaping Guidelines for Subdivisions	Within 12 months
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## B. PLANTING TREES ON PRIVATE LAND

Urban areas with established trees are often the most sort after places to live and work and have some of the highest property prices. Established trees within backyards and on commercial properties are rare throughout the Brighton area.

Two initiatives are proposed to increase the number of trees on private land within the municipality.

### Trees for completed developments

Under this initiative, Council would gift an appropriate tree to people that have just completed a development within the municipality. This would include developments in established areas such as dwelling additions and outbuildings.

This would be relatively low cost, as the trees would be smaller and could be grown in the nursery at Council's works depot. A standard letter would be sent out with each building completion advising the property owner that they are entitled to a free tree (or trees) that can be either picked up or delivered from Council's depot. The letter would include basic planting and maintenance advice and state that the tree(s) must be planted on the recipient's property not on public land such as the nature strip

This initiative will encourage people in new areas to plant canopy trees and to assist in establishing a garden character as well as gradually increase the number of trees in established areas.

Strategy B	Establish guidelines and processes for a Trees for New Developments Program	Within 1 year
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### Landscaping for new commercial and multi-unit developments

Providing landscaping is a planning requirement for the majority of new commercial and multi-unit developments. However, there are no specific guidelines for how a landscaping plan should be prepared and what should be planted.

Canopy trees soften these larger developments within the streetscape as well as providing more attractive areas to live, work and invest.

Landscaping Guidelines should be prepared for commercial and multi-unit developments which encourage the planting of canopy trees. These guidelines should be integrated into the Planning Scheme and/or Council's Tree Policy so that they become a legal requirement.

Council staff have ongoing compliance issues with developers in relation to completing approved landscaping works. The use of landscape bonds should also be considered as a way of ensuring developers complete their landscaping and complete quality developments.

Strategy B	Prepare landscaping guidelines for new commercial and multi-unit developments	Within 1 year
Strategy B	Amend the Planning Scheme to make the landscaping guidelines a regulatory requirement	Within 2 years
Strategy B	Investigate introducing landscaping bonds for developments that need landscaping	Within 18 months

## C. PLANTING TREES IN PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Brighton Council has a significant open space network consisting of parks, linkages, reserves and recreation facilities. Council's development and management of its open space network is partially guided by the Open Space Strategy (OSS). The OSS identifies which parks should receive more resources and which are excess to requirements and need to be rationalised.

Opportunities for tree plantings to provide improved landscaping, shade and shelter need to be identified in parks and along linkages that are identified by the OSS as playing a significant role in the open space network.

Implementation of the tree planting palette and notional tree planting plan from the Bridgewater Parkland Master Plan will play a significant role in increasing tree numbers in public open space areas. The community nursery, local schools and other community groups could play a significant role in planting and nurturing trees in public areas.

Strategy C	Identify planting opportunities in critical open space areas and linkages.	Within 2 years
Strategy C	Engage the local community to participate in planting and maintaining trees in consultation with experts.	Within 2 years

# IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## **Council Budget Allocation**

The Greening Brighton Strategy will be implemented primarily through a \$30,000 per annum budget allocation which gained in-principle support at the April 2016 Ordinary Council Meeting. The majority of this allocation will go towards implementing Strategy A – planting street trees.

Funding for tree plantings in the Bridgewater Parkland may be allocated separately in the coming years as part of implementation of that Master Plan.

## **Partnerships**

Partnerships will be an important part of this strategy and can be developed throughout the implementation stages. These partnerships could include Centacare/Evolve, Department of State Growth, Landcare, UTAS, schools, Bridgewater Community Nursery, Brighton Alive, Workskills, business' or other organisations. Organisations could be encouraged to adopt a street or a tree. Consideration can also be given to forming a street tree friends group.

## **Grants**

External funding sources such as grants and sponsorship should be sought. Grant funding may be sought under different areas such as healthy communities, tourism, recreational trails, environmental works, sustainability and disadvantage.

Sponsorship could be sought from:

- Local businesses that would benefit from street trees being planted close to their businesses.
- Local schools who could care for trees within the vicinity of their school.
- Service clubs who could undertake and be responsible for whole planting element in local streets or parks.
- Memorial plantings.
- Donations or bequests.



## Sequencing, Roles and Responsibilities

The following table sets out the sequencing and roles in order to implement the actions of the Strategy.

Reference	Action	Responsibility	Funding	Timing/Priority
Networking and Marketing	Council becomes a member of the 2020 Vision Network and provides the Network with Council logos to use for promotional material.	Planning	Free	Immediately
Strategy A	Engage an expert consultant to determine a suitable species palette for the priority areas.	Planning	Budget Allocation	Within 3 months
Strategy A	Prepare Detailed Design Plans for each Priority Area and a 5 year planting schedule.	Planning, Engineering & Works	Normal staff function & Budget Allocation	Within 6 months
Strategy A	Undertake annual plantings in accordance with detailed design plans and 5 year planting schedule.	Works	Budget allocation & partnerships	Within 6 months and ongoing
Monitoring	Undertake annual i-tree canopy assessments to measure progress for greening Brighton's urban areas.	Planning & Engineering	Normal staff function	Within 1 year and ongoing annually
Monitoring	Investigate whether a more accurate assessment of tree canopy can be undertaken using Light Detecting and Ranging (LiDAR) data.	Planning & Engineering	Normal staff function	Within 1 year
Monitoring	Setup a data and GIS tool to track the progress of this strategy.	Planning & Engineering	Normal staff function	Within 1 year
Strategy B	Establish guidelines and processes for a "Trees for New Developments Program"	Planning, Building & Works	Normal staff function & Budget Allocation	Within 1 year
Strategy A	Prepare Landscaping Guidelines for Subdivisions	Planning	Normal staff function	Within 1 year
Strategy B	Prepare landscaping guidelines for new commercial and multi-unit developments	Planning	Normal staff function	Within 1 year
Strategy B	Investigate introducing landscaping bonds for developments that need landscaping	Planning & Finance	Normal staff function	Within 18 months
Strategy B	Amend the Planning Scheme to make the landscaping guidelines a regulatory requirement	Planning	Normal staff function	Within 2 years
Strategy C	Identify planting opportunities in critical open space areas and linkages.	Planning, Engineering & Works	Normal staff function, Budget Allocation, Partnerships & Grants	Within 2 years
Strategy C	Engage the local community to participate in planting and maintaining trees in consultation with experts.	Planning & Community Engagement	Normal staff function	Within 2 years