GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT NEW SOUTH WALES

NSW GOVERNMENT

BIODIVERSITY IN PLACE

Webinar 1

Design with Nature

12 September 2024

Barbara Schaffer
Principal Landscape Architect, GANSW

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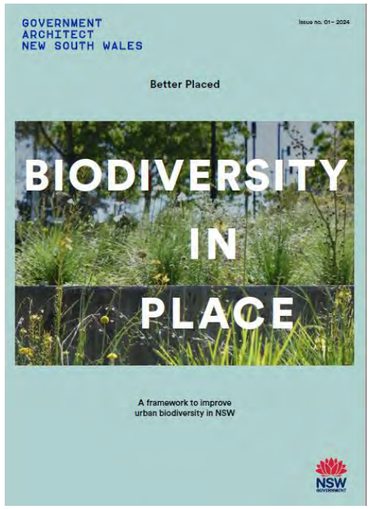
Design with Nature



State

Local Govt

Private Practice

Community

HOUSEKEEPING

Image: Graham Jepson


IF WE CARE
FOR COUNTRY
IT WILL CARE
FOR US

NSW government moves to tackle ‘unfair’ lack of homes near jobs and schools with more density

NSW premier Chris Minns says young people are paying the price for a lack of housing growth and density in Sydney. Photograph: Brendon Thorne/Getty Images

‘The quality of open space matters as much as the quantity’

Productivity Commission 2024 Report

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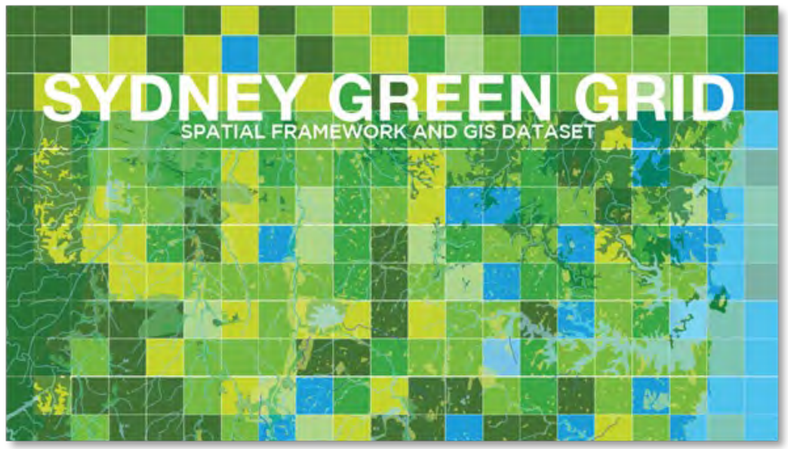
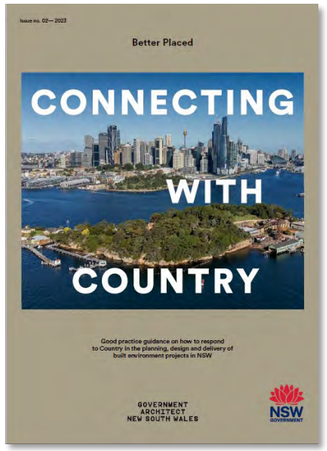
Greener Places and the Green Grid

NSW has articulated a government position on the importance of green and connected places within our urban environments

Value, Quality + Quantity



Connectivity



Country Centred

Metrics

Cost Benefit

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‘Australia is in the midst of an extinction crisis’

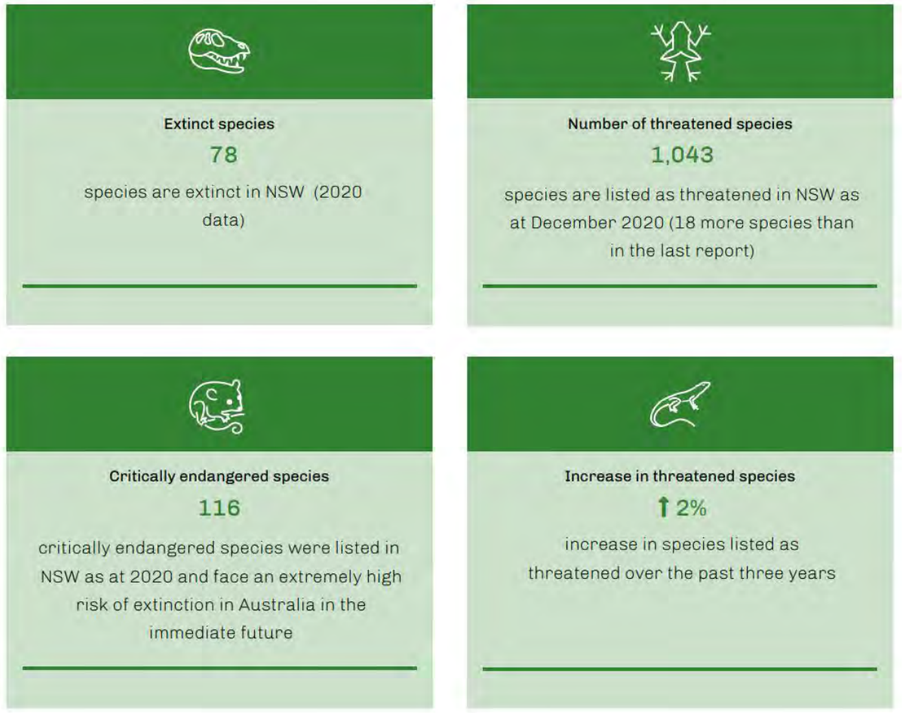
Australian Conservation Foundation

Australia SOE REPORT 2021

Population growth continues to put pressure on biodiversity in Australia's urban areas and in the peri-urban spaces between suburbs and rural areas.

NSW SOE REPORT 2021

The changes that have occurred to our natural environment affect the richness and diversity of species and ecosystems found in NSW and their ability to survive into the future.



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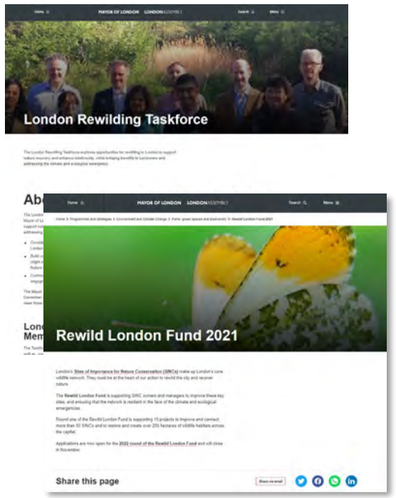
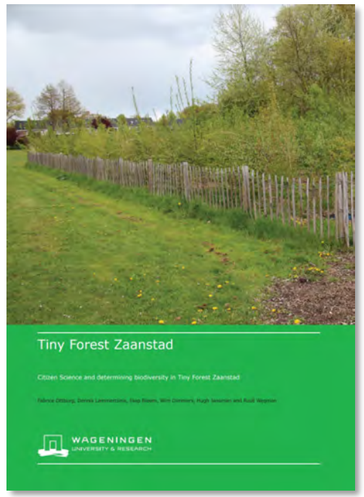
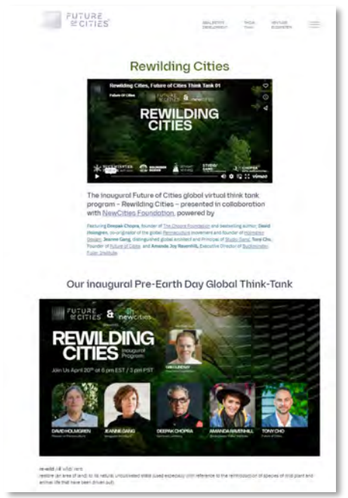
Global action

Action, advocacy and policy is occurring in cities across the world







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Caring for Country

First Nations people have been managing the Australian landscape for thousands of years

Image: Catherine Leo

‘While our national parks and wilderness areas are essential for protecting biodiversity, our cities and towns also provide critical habitat for threatened species.’

Australian Conservation Foundation

Image: Jessica Maurer, Dirt Witches

‘25% of Australia’s nationally listed threatened plants and 46% of threatened animals can be found in our urban areas…

…for 39 threatened species…urban areas are the last remaining places in which they exist.’

Australian Conservation Foundation

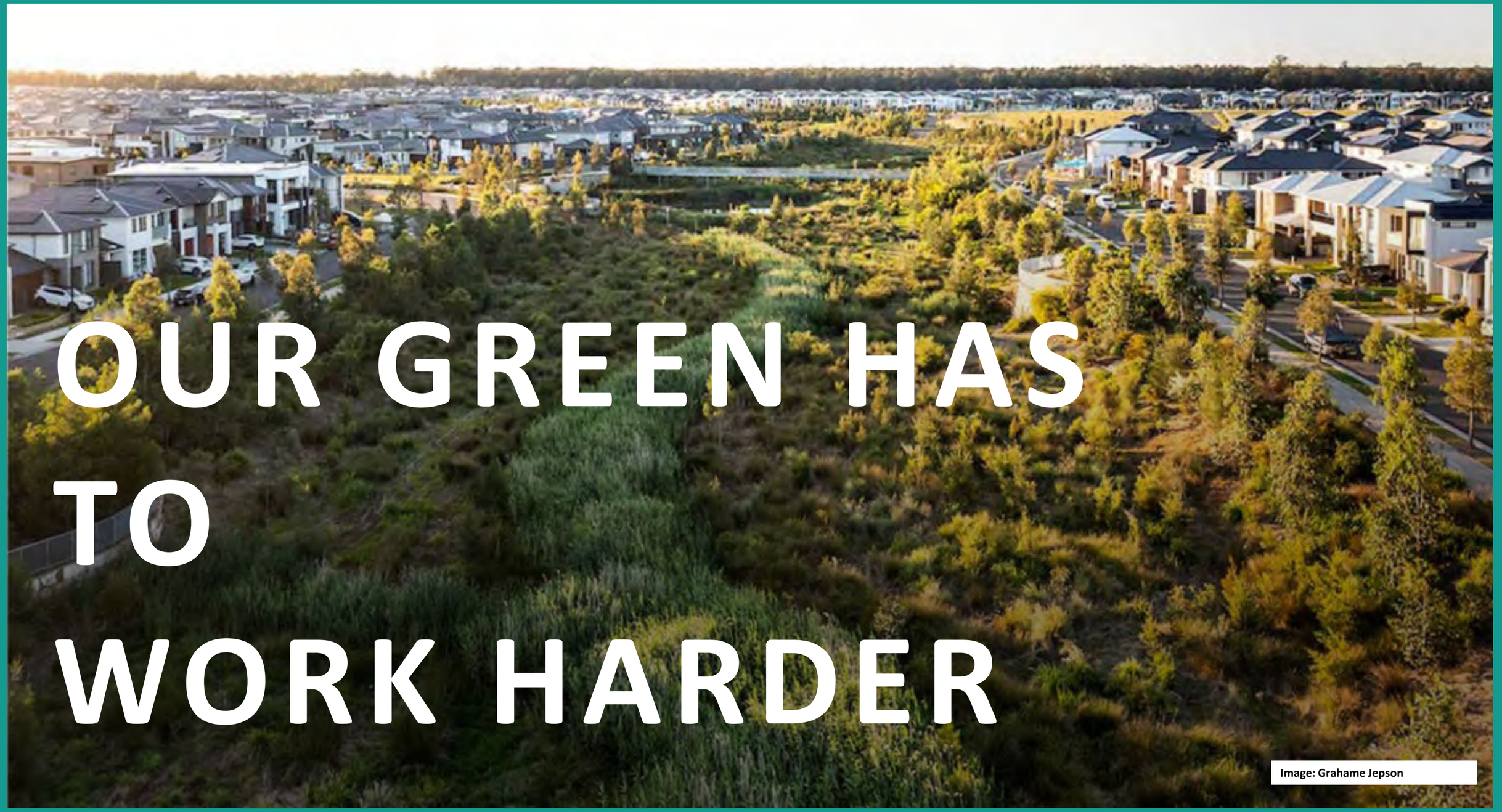
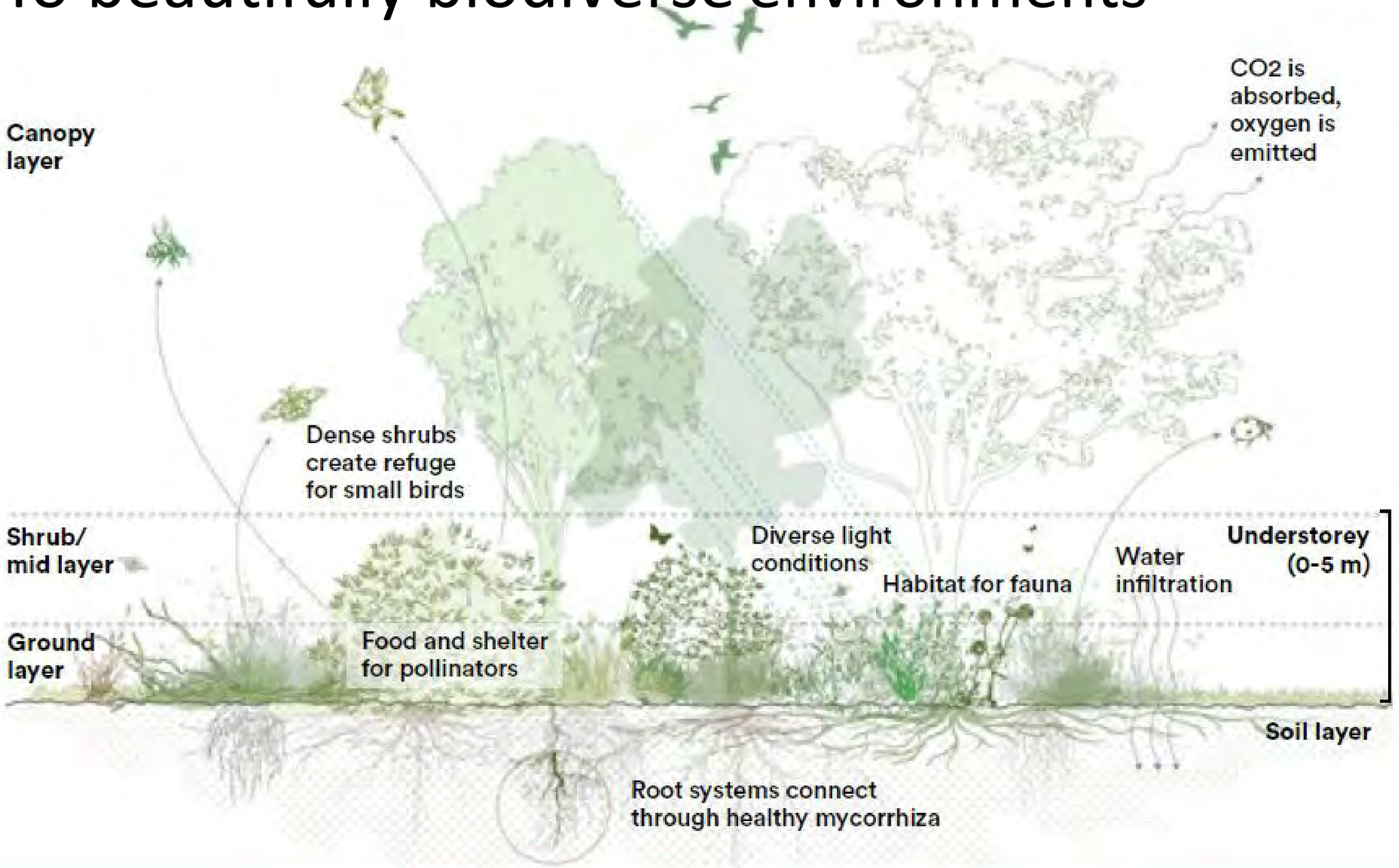


Image: Grahame Jepson


NOT ALL
GREEN IS
EQUAL

Relative monoculture

To beautifully biodiverse environments



from parks

to plazas

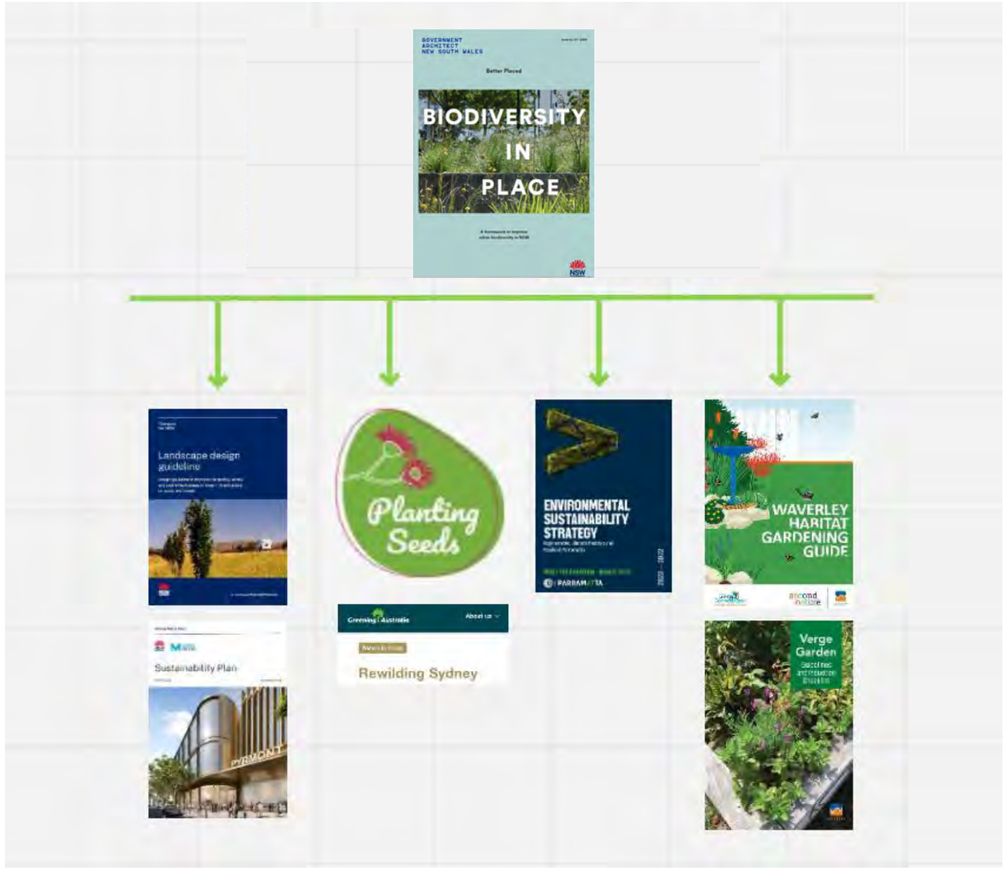
Image: Jon Hazelwood

to verges

Image: Jon Hazelwood

to backyards

Umbrella document that offers a whole of government approach



Biodiversity in Place is a position and guidance framework offering a helping hand to communities and agencies to address the issue of biodiversity loss

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Reintroducing diverse layered plantings

Identify places

Streets and laneways

Backyards and balconies

Schools

Green walls

Plazas and squares

Reserves

Community gardens

Golf Courses

Cemeteries

Disused lots

Private gardens

Riparian corridors

Urban parks

Regional parks

Railway corridors

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Tools

Floral planting across all seasons

Support understorey establishment with high density planting

Allow spontaneous plants to grow

Retain leaf litter for soil health

Pollinator corridors

Micro forests

Insect Hotels

Bee hives

Build multi-layered planting mixes

Establish urban meadows and grasslands

Wildlife Boxes

Rock and log features

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Key principles

Nature as client

For humans and non-humans

Guided by the landscape

Highly diverse planting

Sensitive management

Connected across scales

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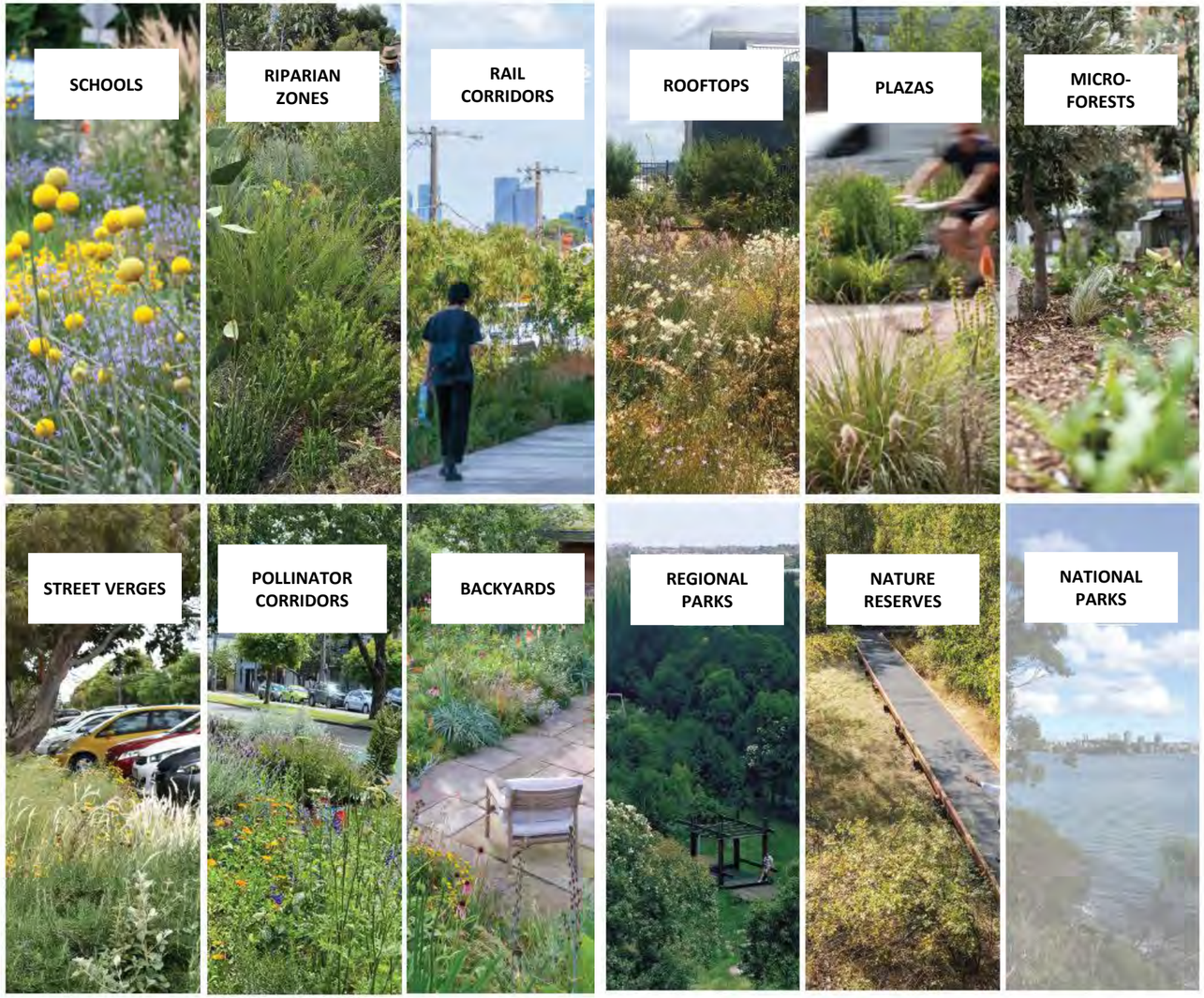
Biodiversity in Place

explains how communities, policy makers and industry can create nature positive cities by identifying the places and tools at a range of scales



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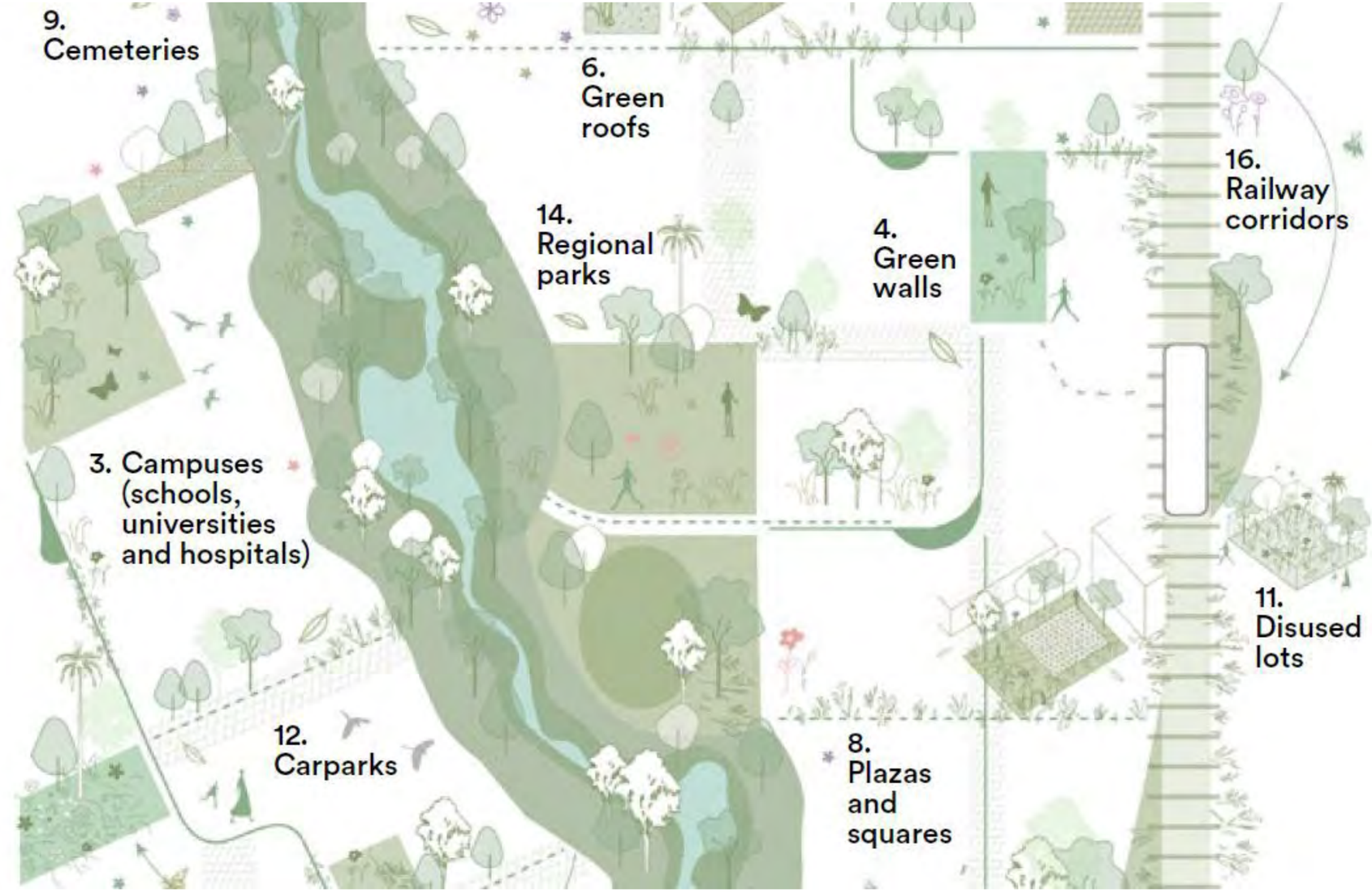
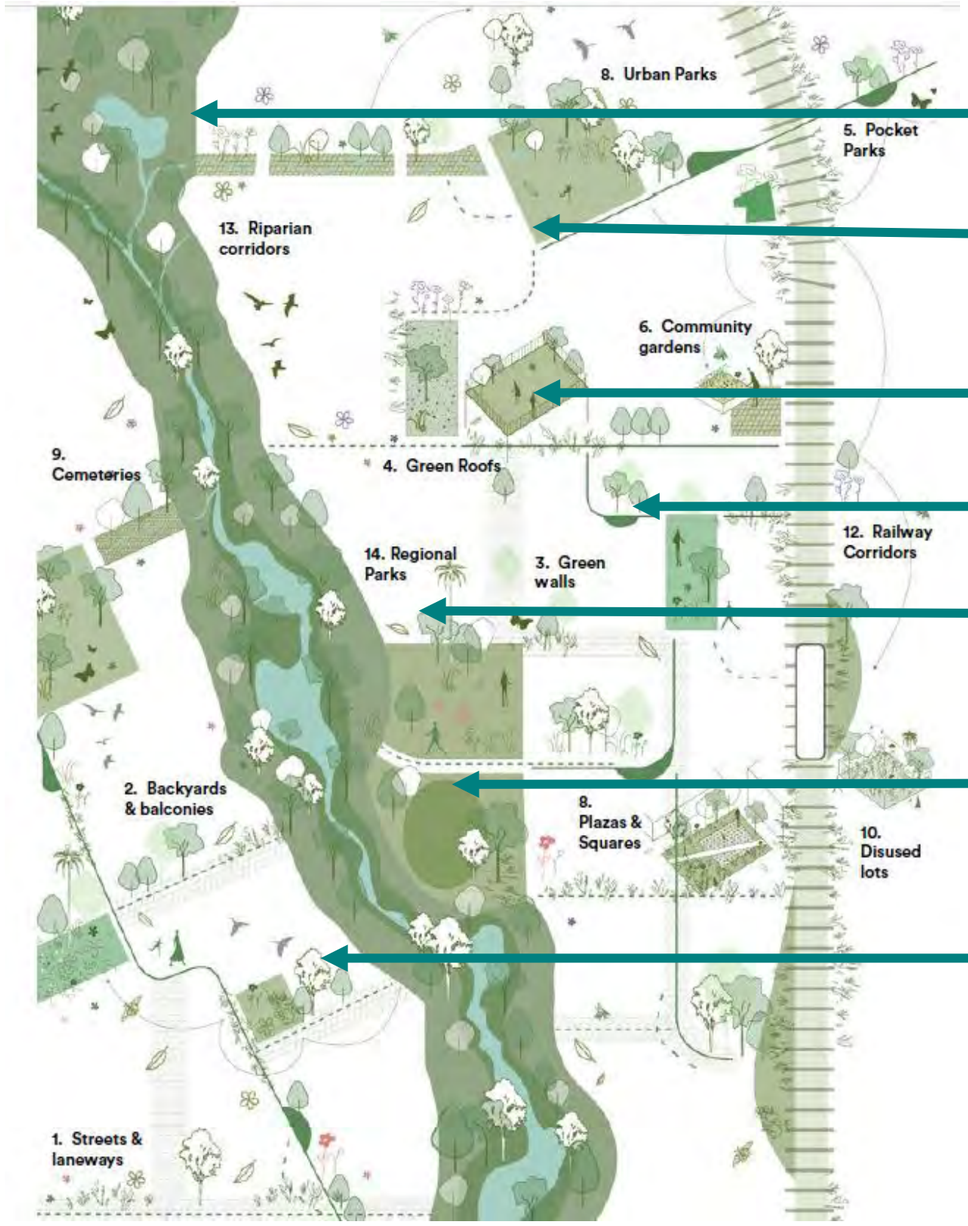
Every place counts



Everyone can contribute



Not for Profits

Local communities

Business community

Schools

Local councils

State Government Agencies
(TfNSW, Metro, HINSW, SINSW, Ausgrid
Sydney Water)

Individuals

Parks

A parklands study found that when parks increase the volume of understorey vegetation from 10 to 30%, the occurrence of birds, bats and insects increased by up to 120%

Threlfall et al 2017

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Creek corridors

Images: Graham Jepson

Creeks and streams are important places for urban biodiversity. They function as wildlife corridors increasing habitat connectivity and facilitate the movement of birds, mammals and amphibians through the urban landscape.

(Litteral & Shochat et al. 2017; Bradsworth et al.2021)

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Rooftop

A rooftop study in urban Sydney found that green roofs planted with native flowering plants supported 9x the number of insect species and 4x the number of bird species compared to the adjacent control site.

(Wooster et al. 2022)

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Backyards

Domestic gardens make up at least half of the green space in cities. Participants in a wildlife gardening program in Melbourne reported not only wellbeing benefits but most importantly substantial increases in local biodiversity including 36 native insect species.

(Mumaw et al, 2017)

Image: Clinton Weaver

Verges

Verges account for up to 36% of all public green space in Australian cities and are often covered in exotic lawn with scattered trees. Studies in Perth demonstrate that when planted with native plants, road verges supported over 25 genera of native wildlife species.

(Pauli et al. 2020)

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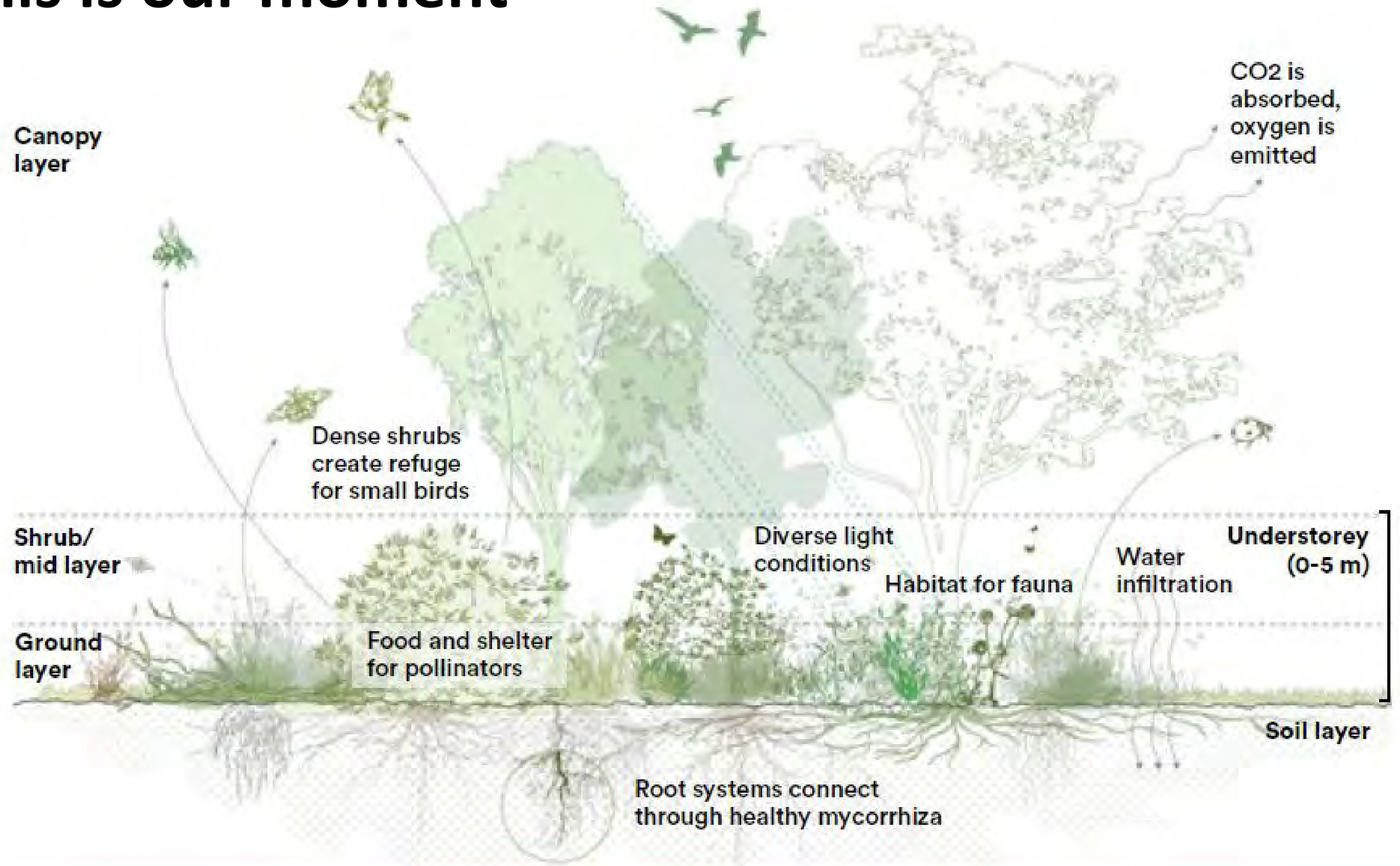
Image: Barbara Schaffer

This is our moment



Speakers

Jon Hazelwood

Hassell

Emma Cutting

Heartscapes

Speakers

Kerri-Ann Barry
Camden Council

Carmel Hamilton
Camden Council

Tim Vyse
Camden Council

Marco Geretto
GANSW

Hills Showground Metro Planting Trials
Image: Jon Hazelwood

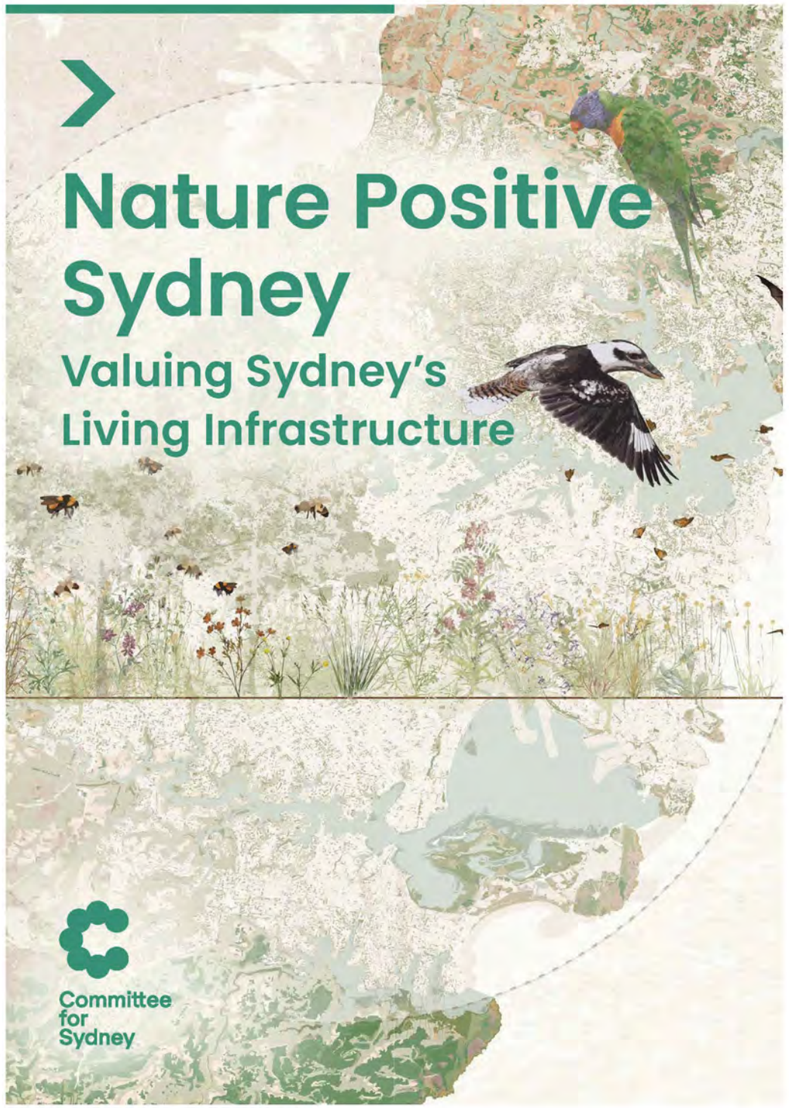
Image: Hassell

We found 30–120% higher occupancy for bats, native birds, beetles and bugs with an increase in understorey volume from 10% to 30%, and 10–140% higher occupancy across all native taxa with an increase in the proportion of native vegetation from 10% to 30%. However, increasing the density of large native trees had a mostly neutral effect [1]

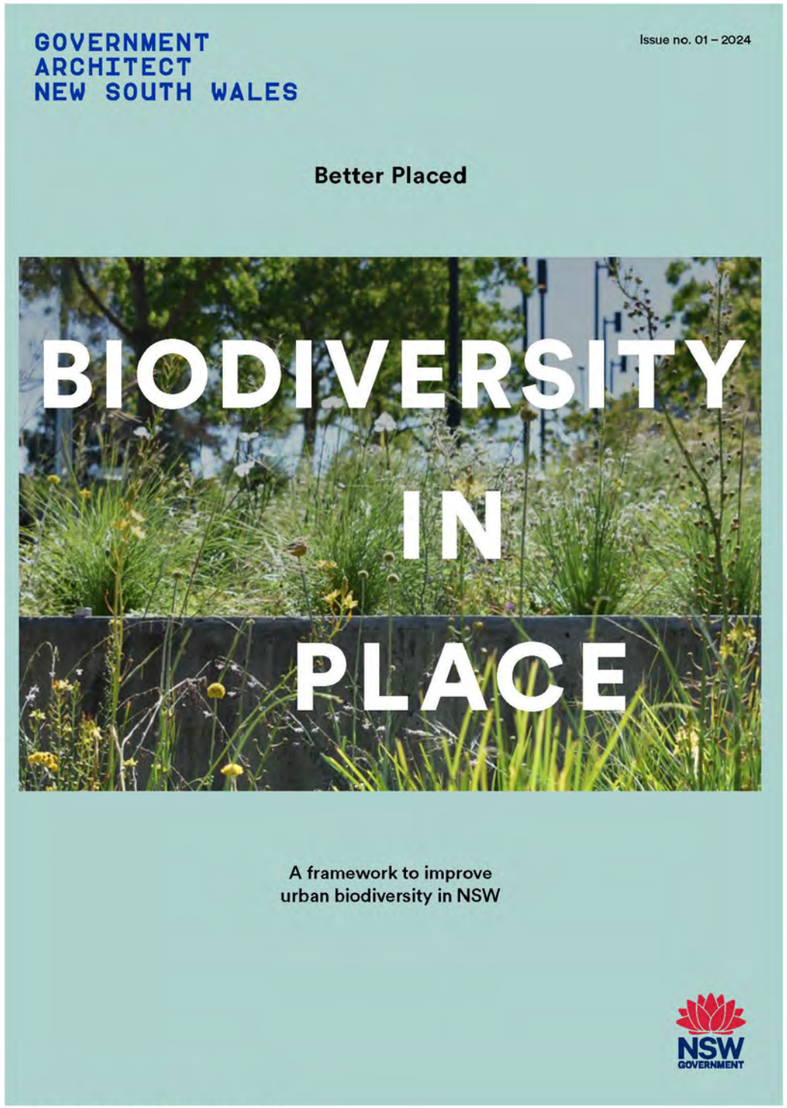
Melbourne Pollinator Corridor - Emma Cutting
Image: Jon Hazelwood

[1] Threlfall, Caragh & Mata, Luis & Mackie, Jessica & Hahs, Amy & Stork, Nigel & Williams, Nicholas & Livesley, Stephen. (2017).

ADVOCACY



NATURE POSITIVE SYDNEY



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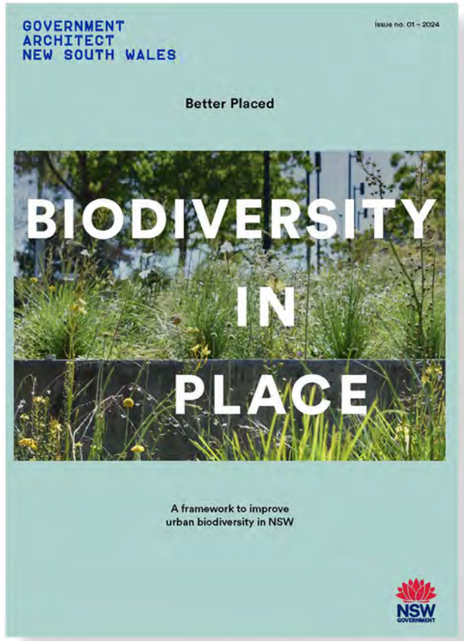

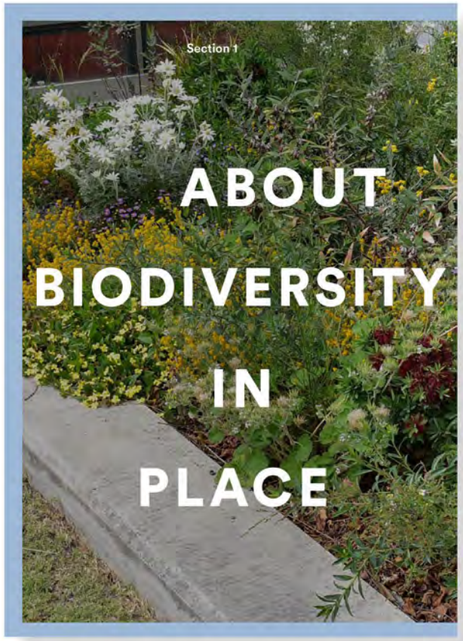

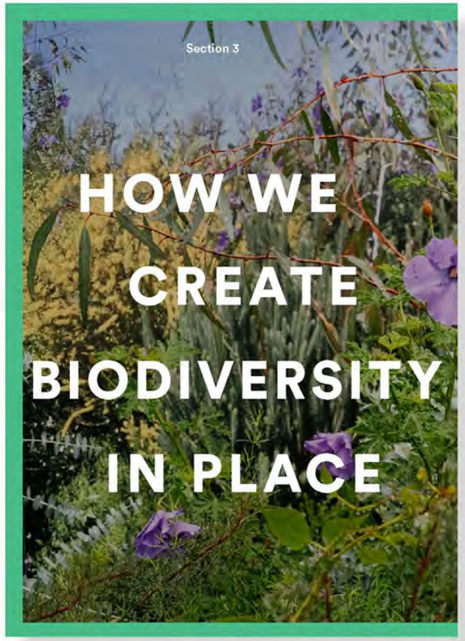

PRINCIPLES

Image: Jon Hazelwood

1. NATURE AS PARTNER

BEING GUIDED BY NATURE THROUGH AN UNDERSTANDING OF NATURAL PROCESSES, AND ALLOWING THESE PROCESSES TO PLAY OUT OVER TIME. THIS REQUIRES A STEP CHANGE IN HOW OUR COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS VALUE AND PERCEIVE THE ROLE OF NATURE IN OUR PUBLIC SPACES.

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2. FOR HUMANS AND NON-HUMANS

CREATE RESILIENT SPACES FOR BOTH HUMANS AND ANIMALS TO THRIVE THROUGH CREATING NICHES AND HABITAT OPPORTUNITIES AS WELL AS OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMANS TO ENCOUNTER AND BE IMMERSED IN NATURE.

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3. GUIDED BY THE LANDSCAPE

CREATE AND COMPLEXITY OF NATURE, WITHOUT NECESSARILY ATTEMPTING TO RECREATE IT. RESPECTING SOILS, ASPECT AND RAINFALL AND USING AND BEING INSPIRED BY INDIGENOUS SPECIES WHERE APPROPRIATE TO SUPPORT WILDLIFE.

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4. HIGHLY DIVERSE PLANTING

DIVERSE UNDERSTOREY PLANTING OF SHRUBS, GRASSES AND FLOWERING PLANTS THAT PROVIDE FRUIT, POLLEN AND NECTAR RESOURCES, WHILE ALSO CREATING BEAUTIFUL PUBLIC SPACES. DIVERSE VEGETATION WITH AN EMPHASIS ON LOCALLY INDIGENOUS SPECIES AND LOCAL PROVENANCE ENSURES A GREATER CONTINUITY OF SUPPLY RESOURCES FOR LOCAL FAUNA.

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5. SENSITIVE AND SKILLED MANANGEMENT

URBAN LANDSCAPES MUST BE MANAGED WITH CONSIDERATION FOR WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY EG. REDUCING MOWING, USE OF PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES.

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6. CONNECTED ACROSS SCALES

URBAN FROM SMALL TO LARGE, NO SPACE IS TOO SMALL TO BE VALUABLE, TO BUILD CORRIDORS AND CREATE STEPPING STONES. ONE GREEN ROOF HERE, A RAIN GARDEN THERE, OR A BEAUTIFUL POCKET OF NATURALISTIC PLANTING WILL HAVE SOME LOCAL SMALL-SCALE EFFECTS, BUT IT IS IN THE CONNECTING OF THESE ELEMENTS ON A CITY SCALE THAT WILL MAKE THEM TRANSFORMATIONAL.

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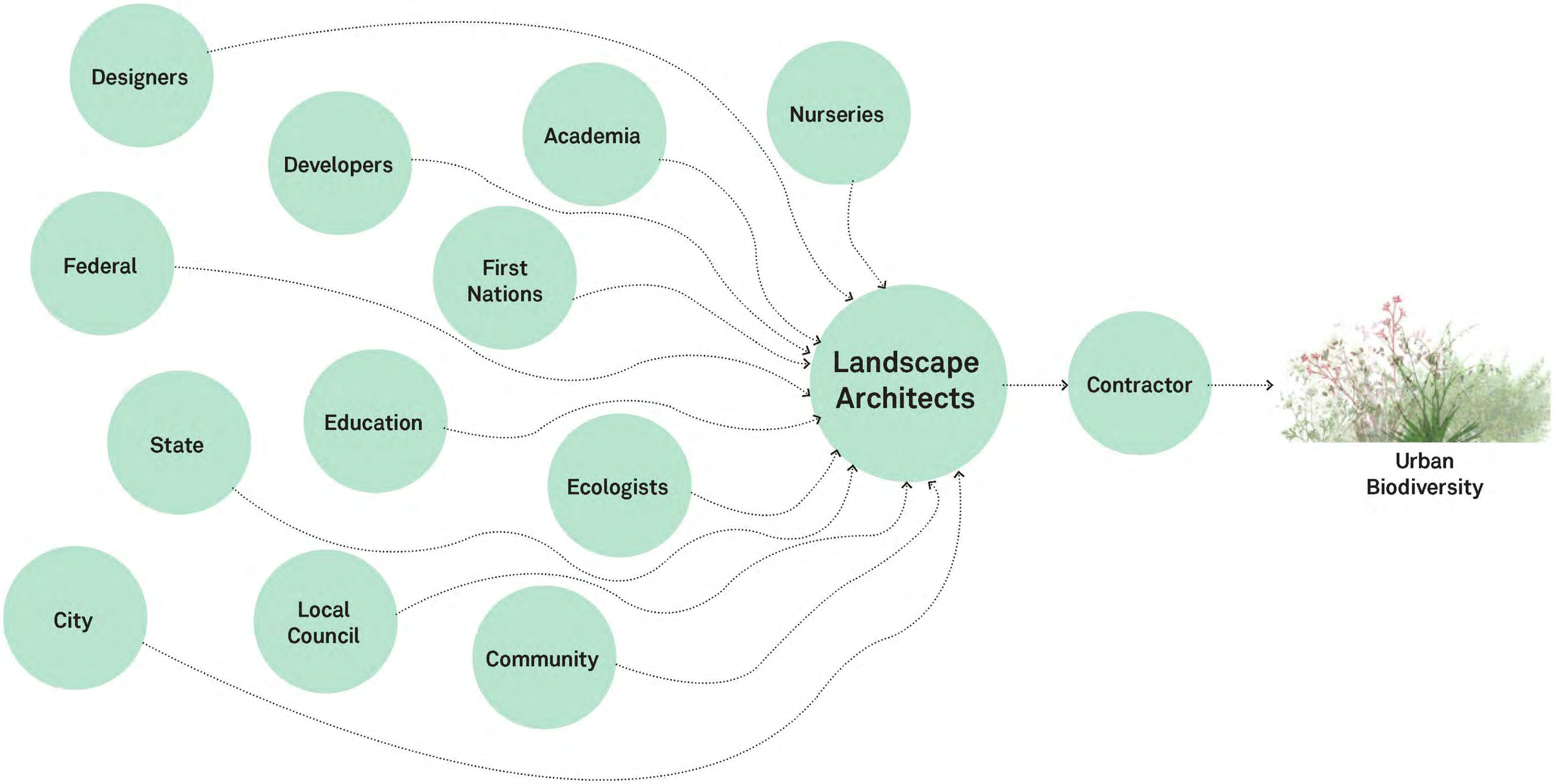

Designers
Developers
Academia
Nurseries
Federal
First Nations
Landscape Architects
Contractor
State
Education
Ecologists
City
Local Council
Community
Urban Biodiversity

Cissus hypoglauca

Crinum pedunculatum

Correa alba ‘Coastal Pink’

Correa reflexa

Dianella caerulea

Dianella revoluta

Doryanthes excelsa

Ficus pumila minima

Grevillea buxifolia

Grevillea juniperina

Grevillea linearifolia

Grevillea sericea

Hardenbergia violacea

Hibbertia scandens

Lambertia formosa

Leptospermum flavescens ‘Cardwell’

Liriope muscari ‘Just Right’

Liriope muscari ‘Evergreen Giant’

Lomandra filiformis

Lomandra longifolia ‘Verday’

Melaleuca hypericifolia

Melaleuca thymifolia

Pennisetum alopecuroides

Philodendron ‘Xanadu’

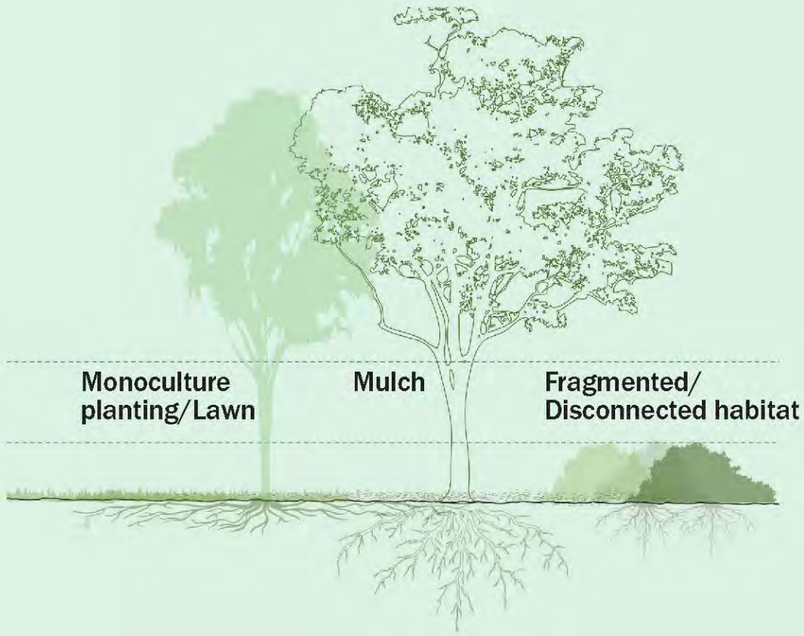
Image: Hassell

Image: Jon Hazelwood

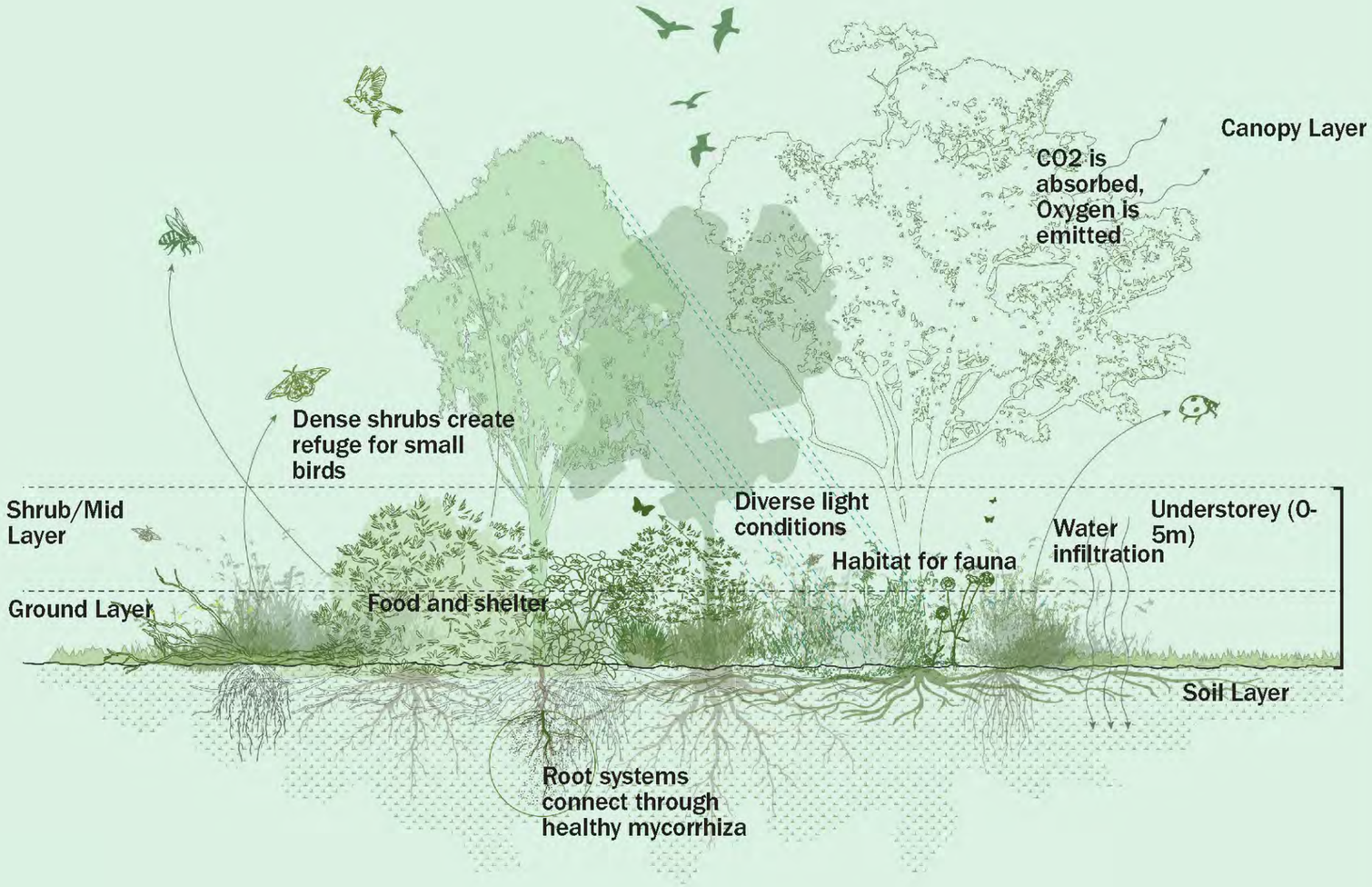
LEARNING FROM KILLING PLANTS

Burnley Living Roof - Hassell
Image: Hassell

DIVERSITY



BUSINESS AS USUAL



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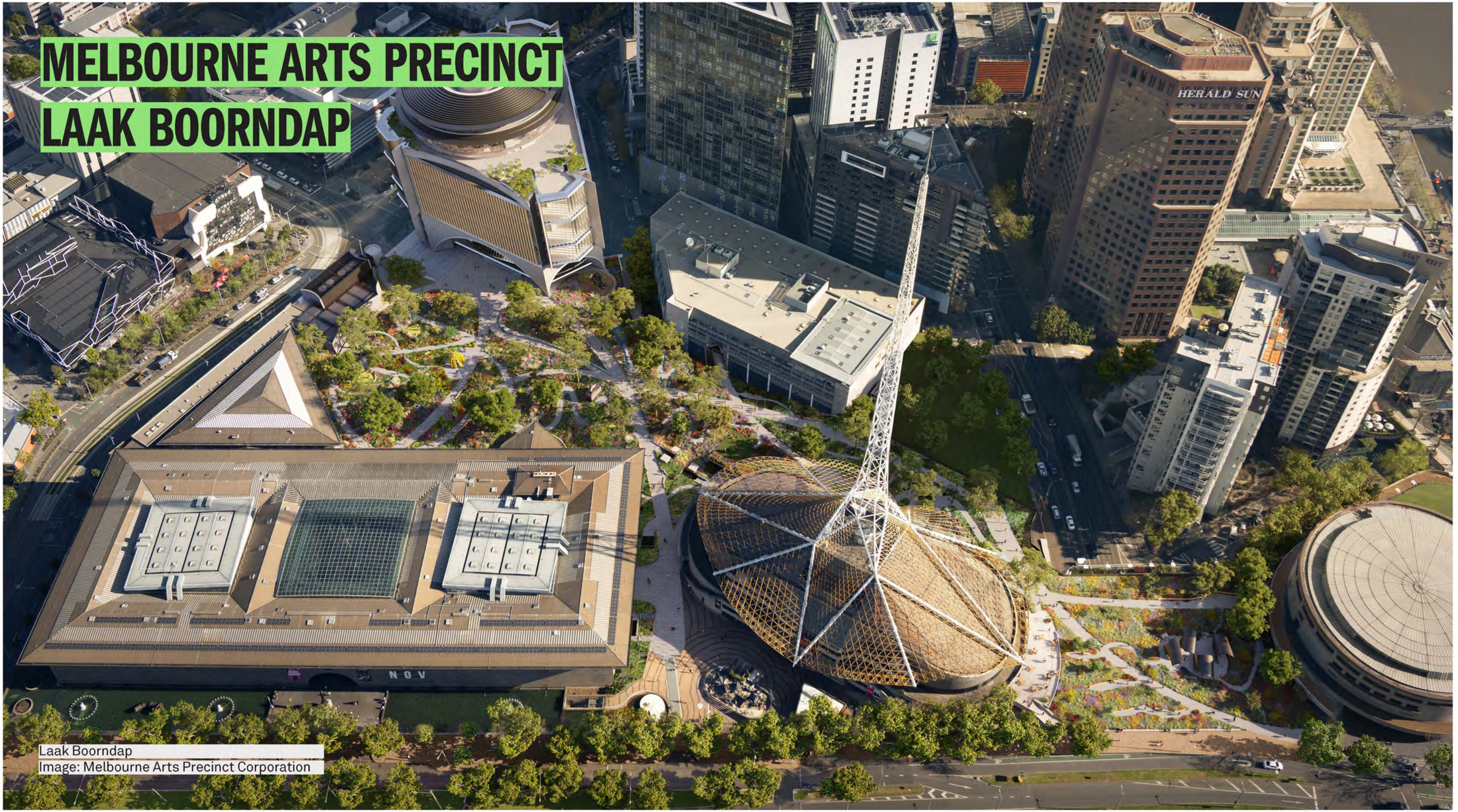
MELBOURNE ARTS PRECINCT
LAAK BOORNDAP



Laak Boorndap
Image: Melbourne Arts Precinct Corporation

MELBOURNE ARTS PRECINCT
LAAK BOORNDAP

Laak Boorndap
Image: Melbourne Arts Precinct Corporation

MELBOURNE ARTS PRECINCT
LAAK BOORNDAP

Laak Boorndap
Image: Melbourne Arts Precinct Corporation

HILLS SHOWGROUND - SYDNEY METRO PLANTING TRIALS

Image: Jon Hazelwood

SYDNEY METRO PLANTING TRIAL

Hassell

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Sydney Metro

sydneymetro.info

FAILED MONOCULTURE - 2019

INCREASED DIVERSITY AND DENSITY - 2022

SYDNEY METRO PLANTING TRIAL

Image: Hassell / Michael White

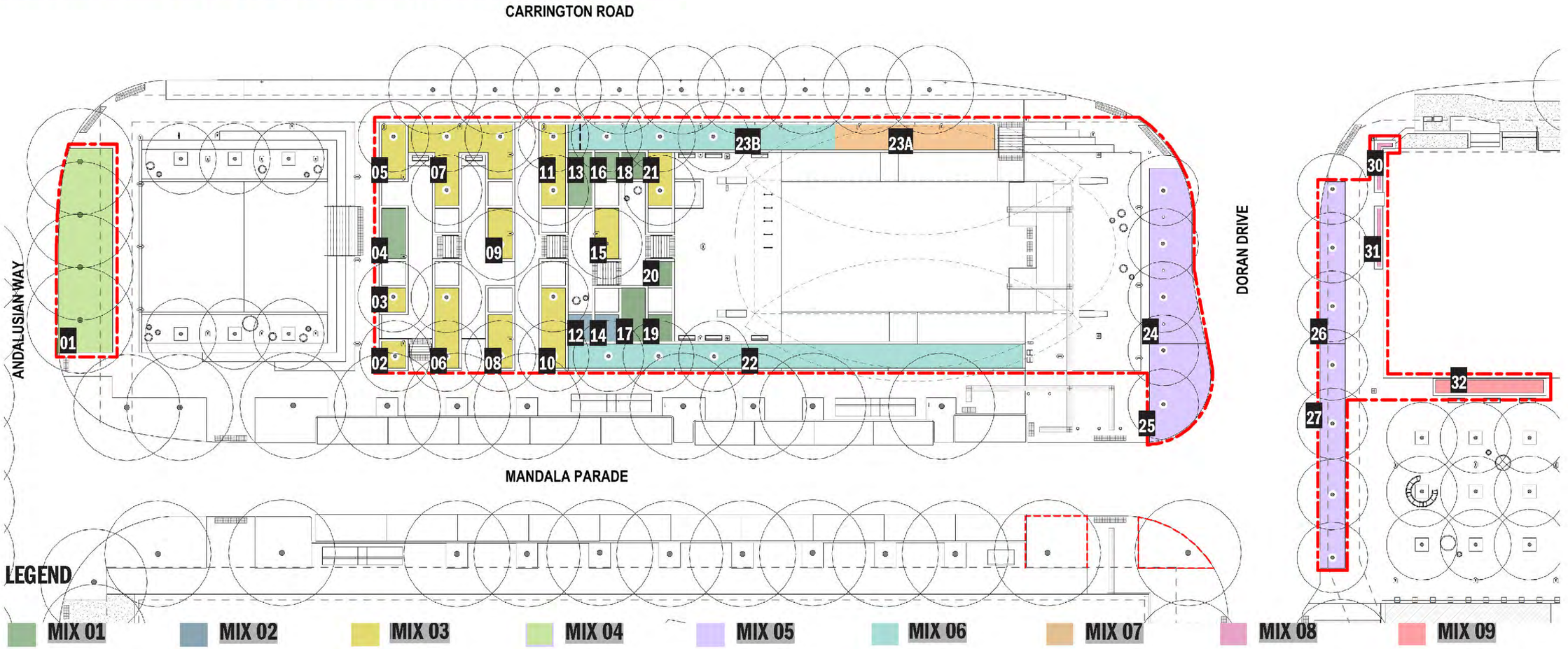
SYDNEY METRO PLANTING TRIAL

Acacia ligulata (sub A redolens)
Actinotus helianthii
Actinotus minor
Ajuga reptans 'Caitlins Giant' (sub Ajuga australis)
Alpinia caerulea
Alyogyne cv.
Alyogyne huegelii (Dwarf form)
Alyogyne huegelii X hakeifolia 'Natalie Anne'
Anigozanthus 'Bush Ranger'
Arthropodium milleflorum
Arthropodium stricta
Astartea fasicularis (extra stock)
Austromyrtus 'Copper Tops'
Austromyrtus dulcis
Austrostipa flavescens (sub A.elegantissima)
Austrostipa pubinodis (sub A. scabra)
Austrostipa scabra (sub A bigeniculata)
Austrostipa stipoides
Baeckea imbricata
Bauera rubiodies
Blechnum gibbum 'Silver Lady' (sub B. nudum)
Boronia 'Carousel' (was B. serrulata)
Brachyscome multifida 'Break o Day' (sub B. multifida + others)
Bulbine bulbosa (+ sub B. semibarbata)
Callistemon citrinus 'Endeavour' (sub Splendens)
Callistemon viminalis 'Little John'
Calocephalus citreus
Calocephalus lacteus (sub for Actinotus helianthi + Hel. Rutidolepis)
Calotis lappulacea
Calytrix tetragona
Carpobrotus sp
Chrysocephalum apiculatum
Chrysocephalum semipapposum
Conostylis 'Silver Sunrise'
Cordyline rubra
Correa 'Dusky Bells'
Correa alba
Correa decumbens
Correa reflexa (+ sub C. baeurerlenii)
Crowea exalata
Crowea 'Poorinda Ecstasy' (sub C. saligna)
Dampiera diversifolia (sub D stricta, D. rosmarinifolia)
Darwinia citriodora
Dichelachne micrantha
Dichondra repens
Dillwynia sericea (sub Platylobium obtusangulum)
Eryngium ovinum
Eryngium x zabellii 'Violetta (sub E. bourgatii)
Eutaxia obovata (sub Platylobium formosum)
Gastrolobium celsianum
Geranium homeanum (+ extra stock)
Goodenia ovata (Prostrate form)
Grevillea 'Compact Form' (sub G. endlicheriana)
Grevillea endlicheriana
Grevillea 'John Evans' (sub G. baueri)
Grevillea lanigera (extra stock)
Grevillea lanigera (sub for 'Mini Prostrate')
Grevillea 'Molonglo'
Grevillea preissii 'Grey leaf'
Grevillea sericea
Hibbertia aspera (extra stock)
Hibbertia scandens
Hibiscus 'Aussie delight'
Hymenospermum flavum 'Lushious' or 'Gold Nugget'
Indigofera australis
Kniphofia cv. (smaller hybrid cv)
Kunzea ambigua prostrate
Kunzea 'Badgers Carpet' (extra stock)
Leptospermum myrsinoides (+ sub L. Cardwell)
Leptospermum polygalifolium
Libertia paniculata
Lomandra 'Lime Tuff' (+ sub L. filiformis)
Lomandra 'Tanika' (+ sub L. multiflora)
Melaleuca decussata (+ sub M. nesophila 'Little Nessie')
Melaleuca hypericifolia 'Ulladulla Beacon'
Melaleuca incana
Melaleuca thymifolia (+ sub M. decussata)
Molineria capitulata
Myoporum ellipticum (extra stock)
Orthrosanthus polystachyus
Ozothamnus diosmifolius 'Petite'
Panicum simile
Patersonia occidentalis (+ sub P.glabrata)
Pelargonium australe (+ sub Geranium potentoides)
Phebalium squamulosum (sub Leionema lamprophyllum)
Philotheca myoporoides 'Profusion'
Pimelea spicata (sub P. ferruginea)
Pimelea spicata (sub P. ferruginea)
Pimelea spicata (was Trachymene incisa)
Plectranthus parviflorus (sub P. p 'Blue Spires')
Poa labillardieri
Poa sieberiana
Pratia pedunculata (+ sub for Tripladenia cunninghamii)
Pratia purpurascens
Prostanthera sieberi 'Minty'
Pycnosorus globosus
Rulingia hermannifolia (extra stock)
Rulingia hermannifolia (sub Baeckea linifolia)
Scaevola calendulacea
Scaevola 'Mauve Clusters'
Tetragonia tetragonioides (extra stock)
Thryptomene saxicola
Veronica perfoliata alba (sub Veronica arenaria)
Viola hederacea
Wahlenbergia stricta (+ sub Thysanotus multiflorus)
Westringia 'Smokie' (extra stock)
Zieria smithii

100+ SPECIES

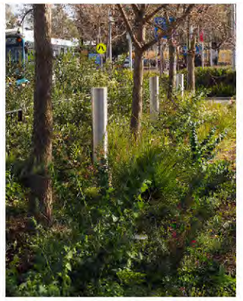
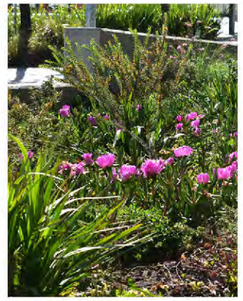
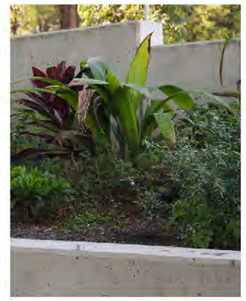
8,000 PLANTS

SYDNEY METRO PLANTING TRIAL



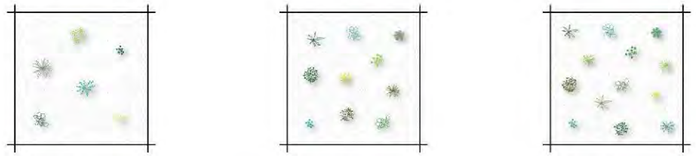




SYDNEY METRO PLANTING TRIAL

Densities Implementing a variety of densities intended to test the success of species growing in close proximity together, and the impact of planting density on time to achieve a full ground cover.



6 plants per m² | 10 plants per m² | 13 plants per m²

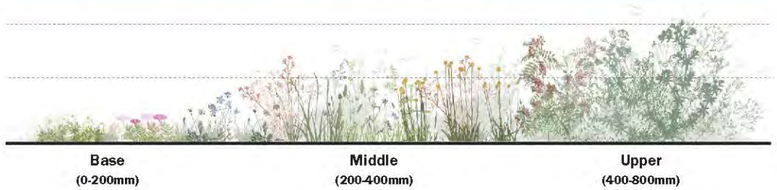
Pot sizes Pot sizes were varied due to available market supply, ranging from 50mm tubes to 200mm pots. This created an opportunity to measure the longer term success and growth of each.

200mm | 150mm | 140mm | 75mm | 50mm

Set-out Set-out included separating each species into their respective layers and using a 'randomised' arrangement. This was done manually on site by Sydney Metro, Hassell & UOM team.

Randomly set-out base layer species | Randomly set-out middle layer species | Randomly set-out upper layer species

Layers Adapted from methods of the Woody Meadow Project, the planting mimics the structure of natural shrub ecosystems with three layers; base, middle and upper.



SYDNEY METRO PLANTING TRIAL

Image: Jon Hazelwood

6 MONTHS


Bed 1


Bed 2


Bed 3


Bed 4


Bed 5


Bed 6


Bed 7


Bed 8


Bed 9


Bed 10


Bed 11


Bed 12


Bed 13


Bed 14


Bed 15


Bed 16


Bed 17


Bed 18


Bed 19


Bed 20


Bed 21


Bed 22


Bed 23A


Bed 23B


Bed 24+25


Bed 26+27


Bed 30+31


Bed 32

14 MONTHS


Bed 1


Bed 2


Bed 3


Bed 4


Bed 5


Bed 6


Bed 7


Bed 8


Bed 9


Bed 10


Bed 11


Bed 12


Bed 13


Bed 14


Bed 15


Bed 16


Bed 17


Bed 18


Bed 19


Bed 20


Bed 21


Bed 22


Bed 23A


Bed 23B


Bed 24+25


Bed 26+27


Bed 30+31

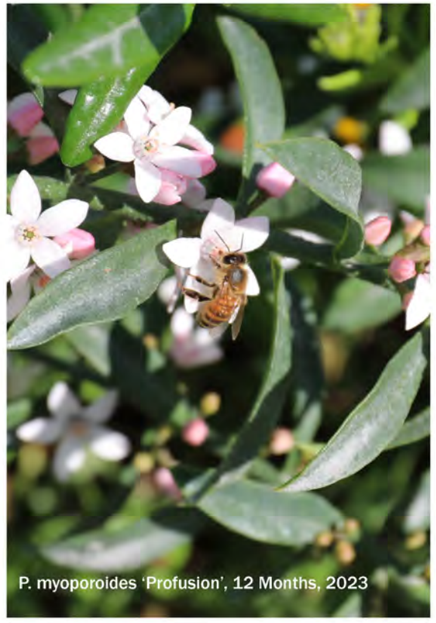

Bed 32


Austrostipa elegantissima, 12 Months, 2023


Bulbine Bulbosa, 12 Months, 2023


Brachyscome multifida, 12 Months, 2023


Bed 9 September, 2023


P. myoporoides ‘Profusion’, 12 Months, 2023


Actinotus helianthi, 12 Months, 2023


Isopogon cuneatus, 12 Months, 2023


, August, 2022

SYDNEY METRO PLANTING TRIAL

Image: Jon Hazelwood

SYDNEY METRO PLANTING TRIAL

Image: Jon Hazelwood

SYDNEY METRO PLANTING TRIAL

Image: Jon Hazelwood

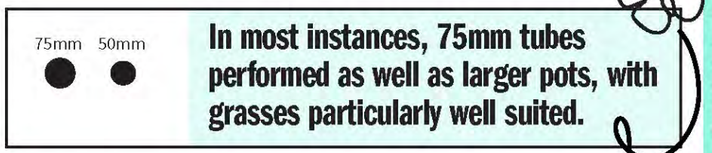
SYDNEY METRO PLANTING TRIAL

10

Minimum 10 plants per square metre

Substituting non-natives can aid in filling in the gaps of the year when natives are not flowering. This will ensure nectar and pollen resources are available for insects and birds all year round.

Tussock grasses should only be planted at 1 plant per square metre.



In most instances, 75mm tubes performed as well as larger pots, with grasses particularly well suited.

Species such as *Viola, Chrysocephalum, Brachyscome, Actinotus, Coronidium* may establish well through direct seeding.

Installation & establishment:

Good specifications for plant establishment are essential, particularly planting methods and establishment irrigation. Larger containerised stock have greater irrigation needs post planting, a factor that may influence plant survival and growth.

Plant Procurement

1. A pre-grow contract would be the ideal method of ensuring plant species are available.
2. Build relationships with local suppliers.
3. Use online resources where available to find rare species.

On-going care:

1 Plant removals and pruning of herbaceous plants:

Selected removal or pruning of aggressive and overly dominant plants (grasses, perennials). This includes selective plant removal and clearing of dead biomass from beds to reduce densities (e.g. *Poa labillardieri, Geranium homeanum*). Some vigorous pruning is also needed to reduce the canopy of some plants where their lateral spread is excessive (e.g. *Scaevola 'Mauve Clusters'*).

Estimated frequency: Biannually

Care is needed in designing plant mixes that balance plant types and growth rates.

Avoiding or reducing the number of overly vigorous plants in mixes, such as some of the grasses, sedges and perennial herbs, needs to be balanced against longer-lived and often slower growing plants in mixes, such as the woody plants. This is of particular importance in smaller beds with limited soil volumes. Plus consideration of soil properties, in particular fertility and drainage, as well as sufficient plant coverage to achieve weed suppression.

The mixed aesthetic and functional outcomes in this project suggests that greater analysis of plant phenology is needed in developing future mixes. This includes growth traits that provide flowering and foliage interest, as well as developing vertical layers to provide structure, and ground coverage to assist in weed reduction.

Considerations of the microclimate and site conditions during the design is essential for planting success.

Installation of both planting and seeding should aim to occur in September or May to allow plants the best chance to establish in optimal growing conditions.

Future Planting Trials:

Establish and plan a clear process for monitoring and documenting changes in plant growth. Conducting invertebrate and fauna surveys prior to planting can also assist in measuring biodiversity outcomes.

2 Weeding and mulching

Undertake weeding being careful to retain some recruited seedlings (after correct identification). At planting the addition of 5 cm layer of mineral mulch (ideally using a ~5 mm aggregate) is likely to reduce weeds.

Est. frequency: Quarterly

3 Coppicing

All shrubs should be pruned to a height of 12cm above the ground in early spring and all plant material moved from the site.

Est. frequency: Annually

4 Replantings

Some beds or areas will require supplementary, infill or replacement planting following observations over the growing season.

5 Fertiliser

Top up fertiliser may be required in areas as necessary.

Est. frequency: As necessary


THANK YOU
Image: Jon Hazelwood

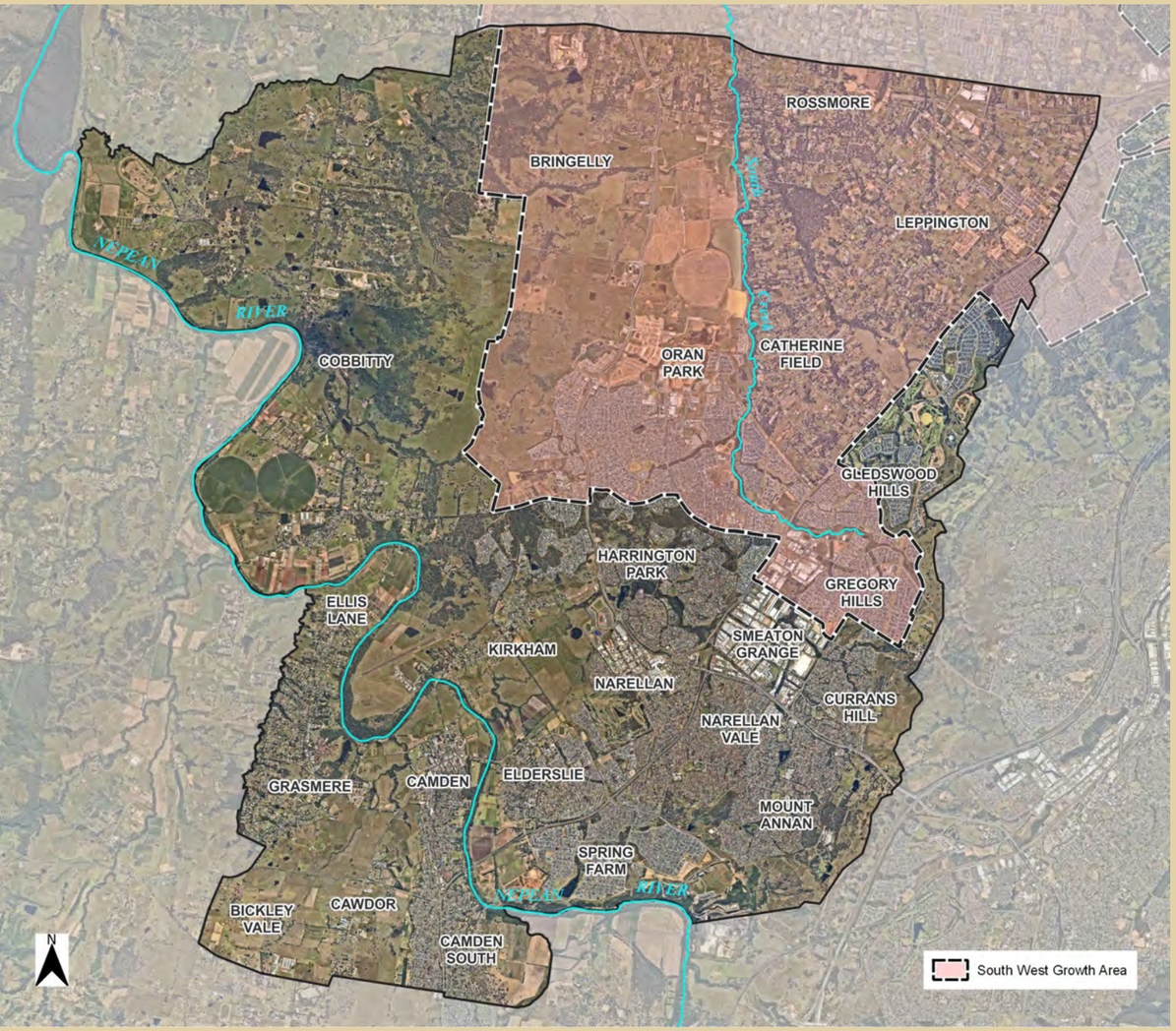
CAMDEN’S GREEN AND BLUE GRID VISION

Cut Hill Reserve, Cobbitty
Photo credit: Murray Wilson

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Artwork Title: "Bulawiri Nura – Three Country's"
Artist: Melissa Barton

ABOUT CAMDEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA



205 square kilometres

Total land area

One of the fastest growing LGAs in Australia

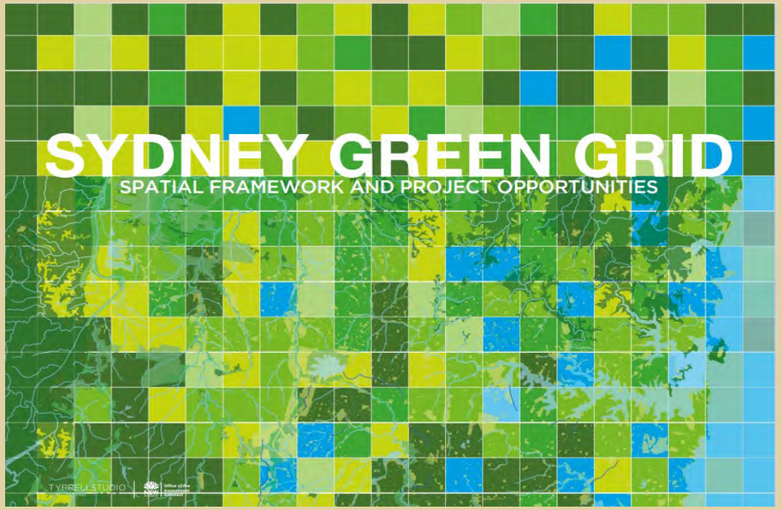
135,000 population

240,000 by 2041

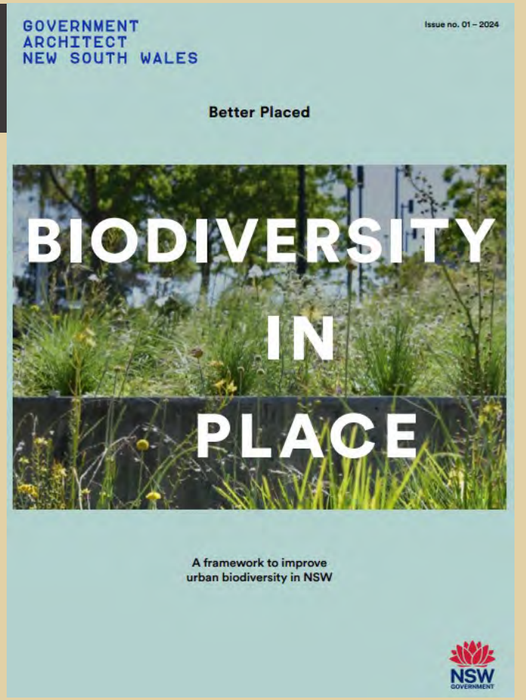
2 key waterways

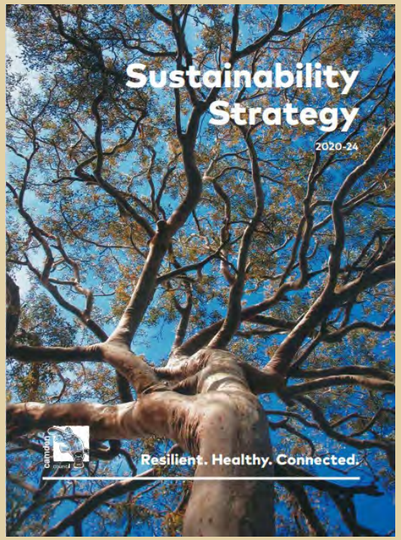
Nepean River and Wianamatta South Creek

THE POLICY CONTEXT



State

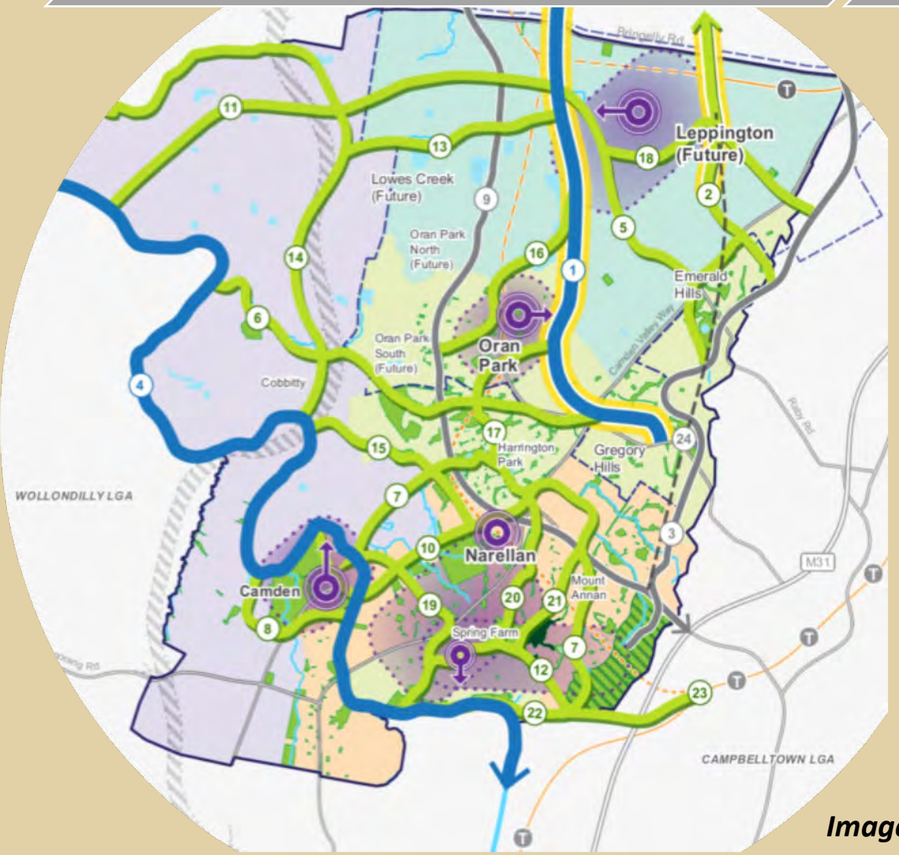




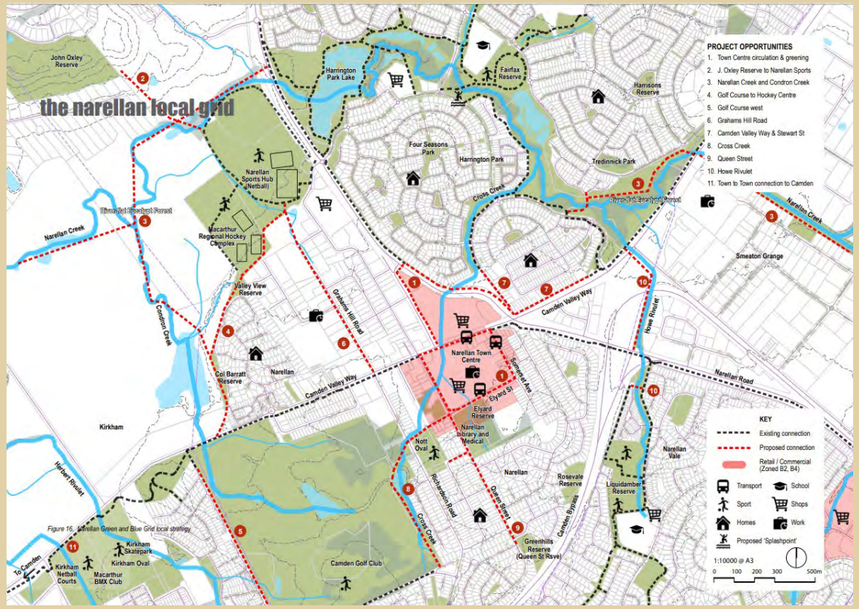
Local

MULTISCALE APPROACH

LGA-scale



Suburb-scale



Project-scale

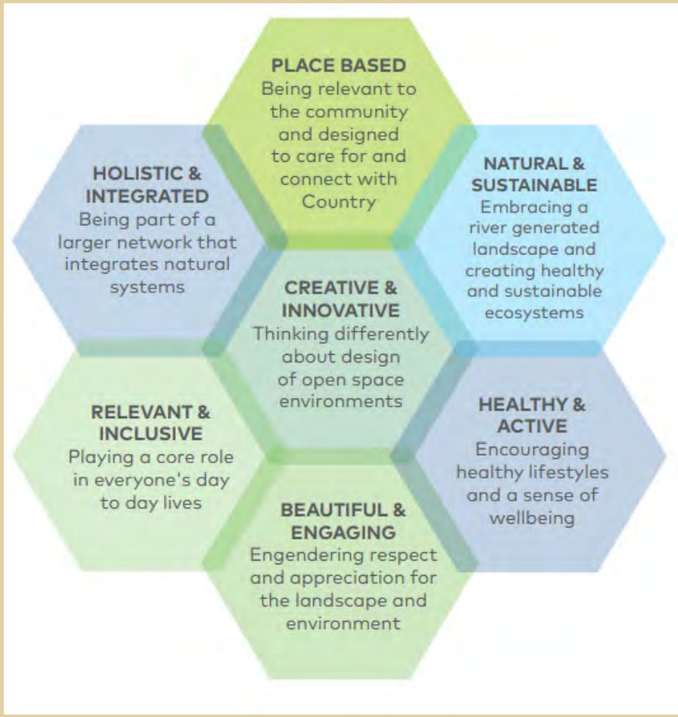


Image sources: Camden Green and Blue Grid Analysis (Clouston Associates), Camden Green and Blue Grid Vision (Camden Council)

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Collaborate internally across teams

Align local strategies and plans

Secure external funding

Establish State agency and community partnerships

Focus on quick wins to build momentum

BIODIVERSITY AND PLACE OUTCOMES ACHIEVED SO FAR

300m

Nepean riverbank restored*

**includes reintroduction of river snags through 9 hardwood fish habitat, and erosion control structures*

240,000m^2

woody weeds removed

56,000

endemic plants added

135

Critically endangered Camden White Gums planted & monitored

5.4km

of new paths to Nepean River

Viewing platforms to Nepean River and over Kirkham floodplain

From Policy to Practice

FERGUSONS LAND NEPEAN RIVERBANK RESTORATION – RIPARIAN LAND

- Sydney Water partnership as part of a nutrient offset trial
- Restoration of 200m of degraded riverbank
- Reuse of waste materials in 8 engineered logjams
- 10,000m2 of woody weed removal and revegetation with 27,500 River-flat Eucalypt Forest plants

Photo: Nepean River riverbank at Fergusons Land, Camden
Photo credit: Camden Council

JOHN OXLEY RESERVE TRAIL – RESERVES

- Successful Greening Australia partnership for restoration with 23,000 native species planted
- Identified as a priority green connection in the Green and Blue Grid Vision
- Places to Roam grant for pathways, signage, lookouts and public art to activate the site

Photos: John Oxley Reserve, Kirkham
Photo credit: Camden Council

MICRO PROJECTS – ROADS, STREETS AND LANEWAYS, RESERVES & POCKET PARKS

- Trialled the use of direct seeding of native meadow species
- Suitable for roundabouts, verges and other small and overlooked spaces
- Biodiversity outcomes with maintenance benefits

Photo: Wildflowers at Cowper Reserve, Camden South

Photo credit: Camden Council

NEPEAN RIVER RECREATIONAL TRAIL – RIPARIAN CORRIDOR & REGIONAL PARK

- Public Spaces Legacy Program grant
- Planted new trees, accessible pathways 23,000 new plants, viewing platforms, artwork and riverbank restoration works
- Rewilding Sydney - Partnership with Greening Australia

Photos: Nepean River Recreational Trail, Camden

Photo credit: Top and bottom left: Brett Atkins, Right: Camden Council

PROJECTS IN THE PIPELINE

Image: Nepean River, Camden
Photo credit: Brett Atkins

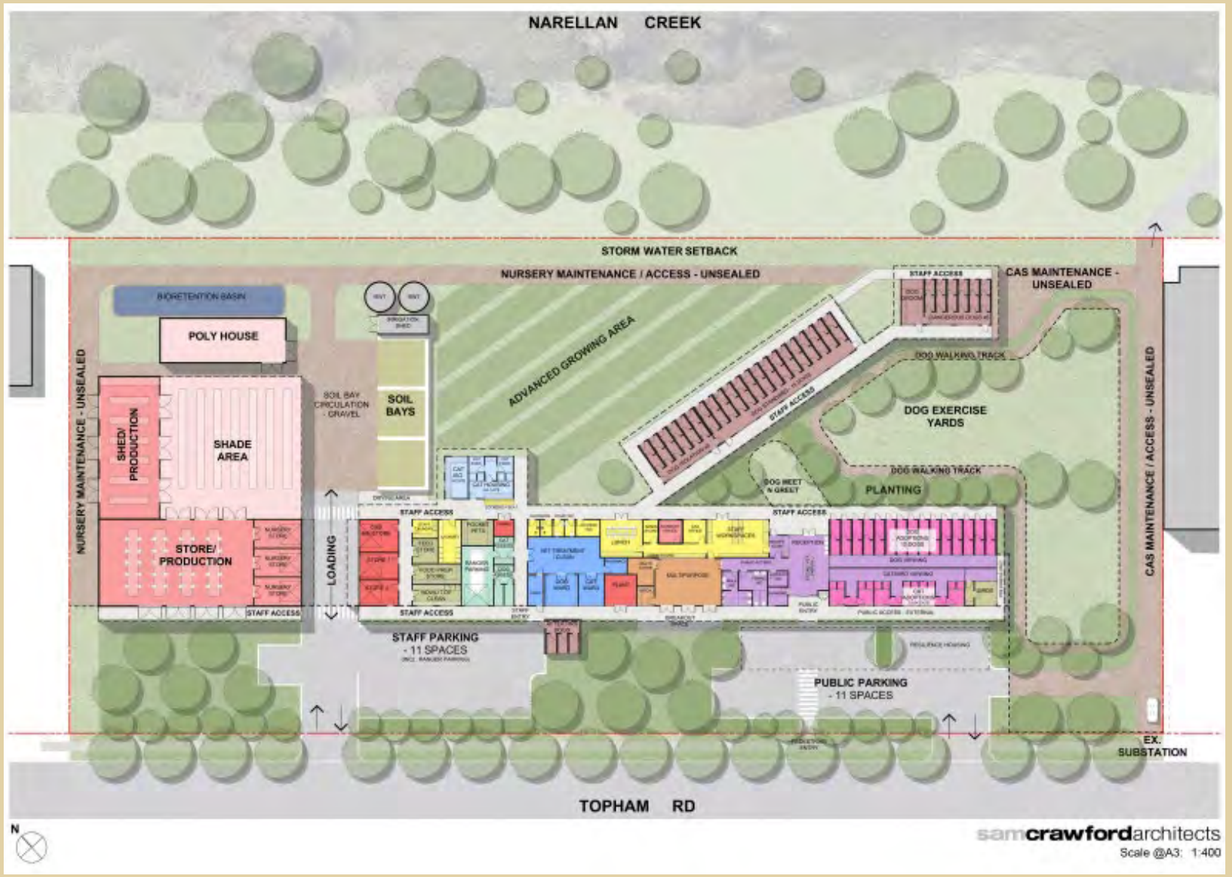


Image: Camden Nursery Concept Design
Source: Camden Council
Credit: Sam Crawford Architects

CONTACT US – E: sustainability@camden.nsw.gov.au

Photo: William Howe Regional Park, Mount Annan. Photo credit: Camden Council


COBDEN ST
113 - 153
ONE WAY
The BEE Gardens


The BEE Gardens

Bank St nature strip before…

Moonscape
Nothing
Barren
Degraded
Invisible

Bank St nature strip After!

Heartscape
Something
Movement
Regenerating
Engaging


The BEE Gardens


Moray St


St Martins

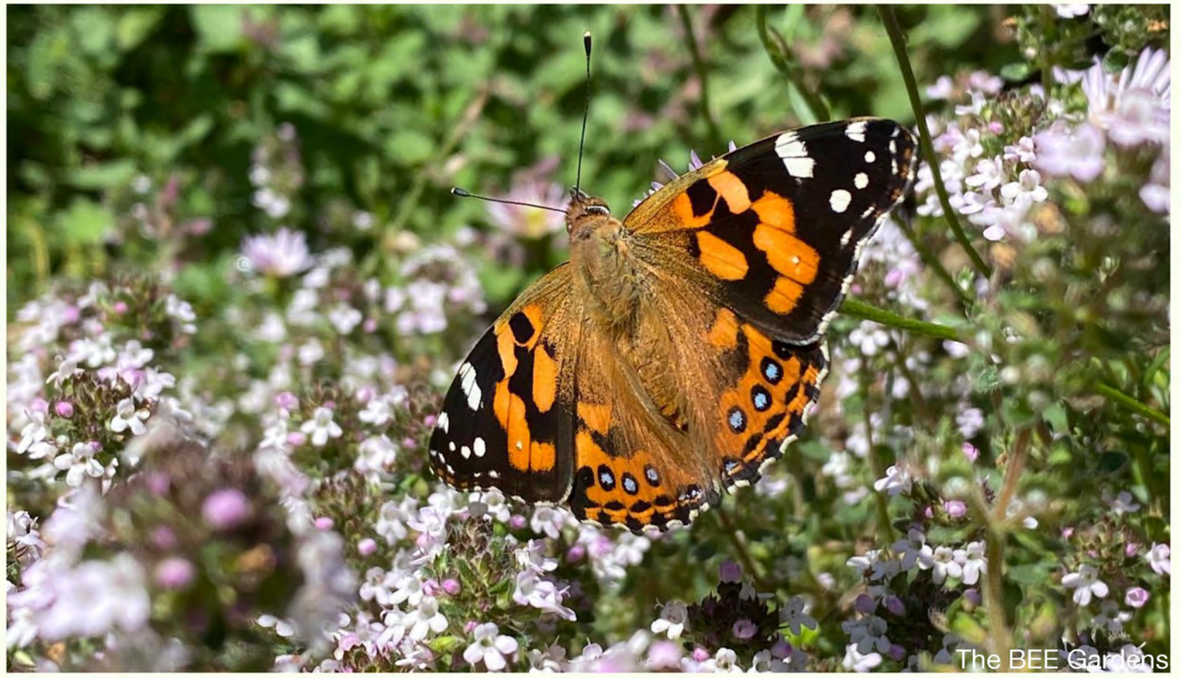

Bank St


Bank St


St Martins

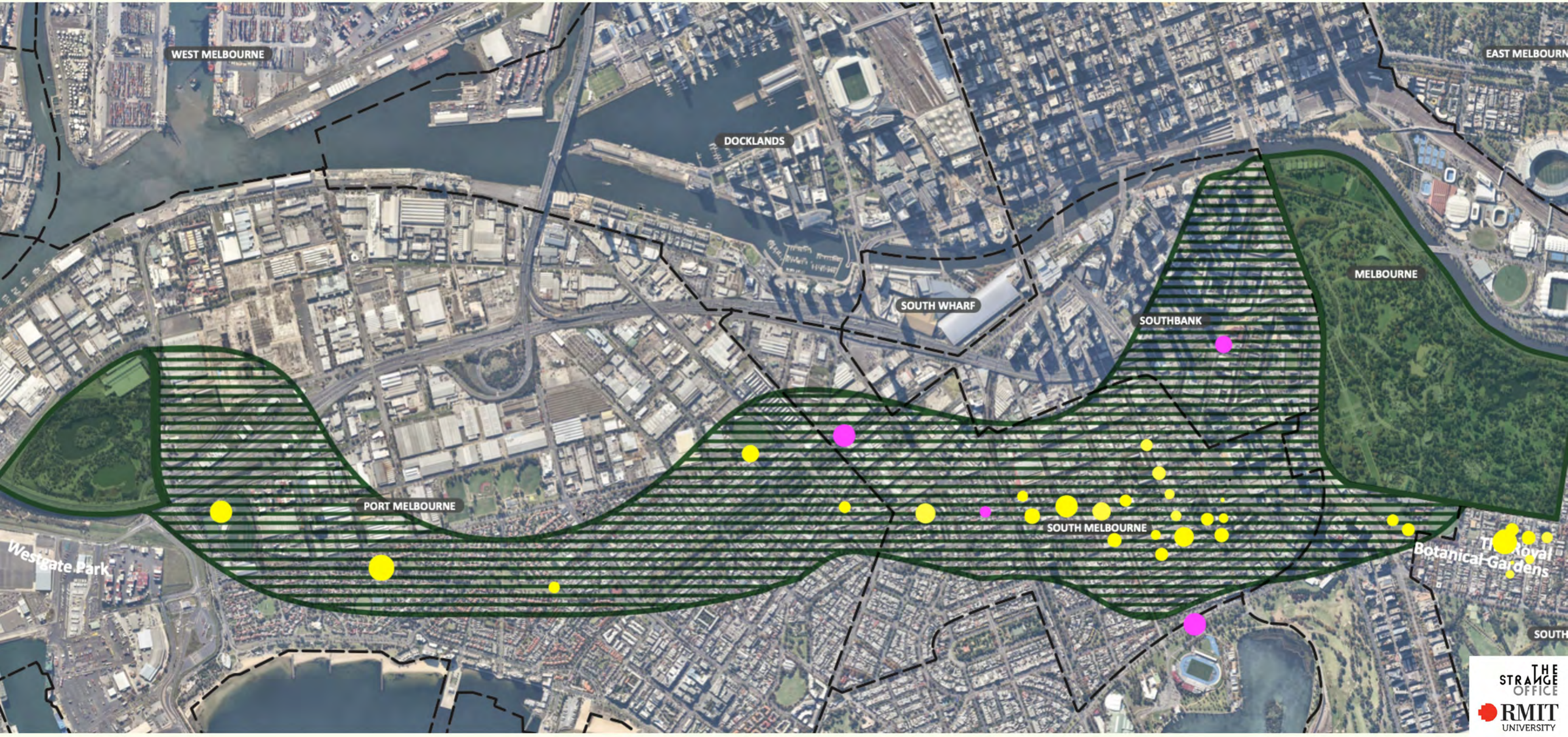
Heartscapes


101 Cobden


The BEE Gardens


101 Cobden


101 Cobden


WEST MELBOURNE
DOCKLANDS
EAST MELBOURN
SOUTH WHARF
SOUTHBANK
MELBOURNE
PORT MELBOURNE
SOUTH MELBOURNE
Westgate Park
Botanical Gardens
SOUTH


101 Cobden


The BEE Gardens

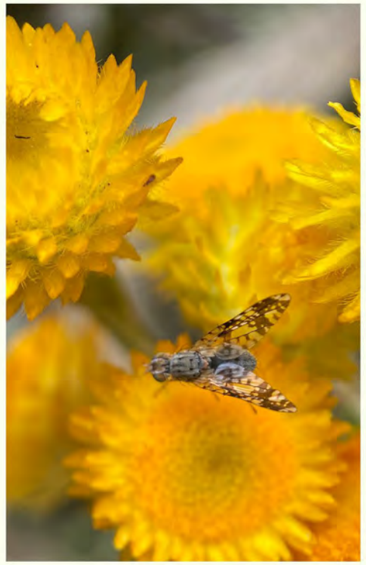
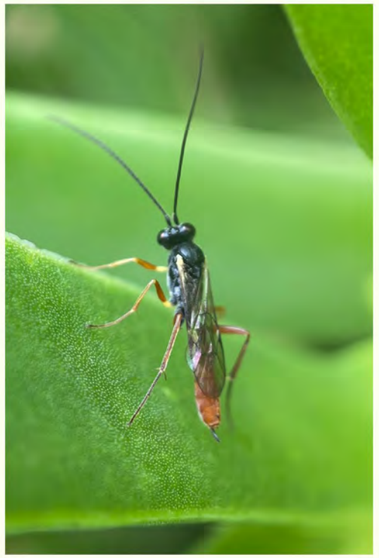
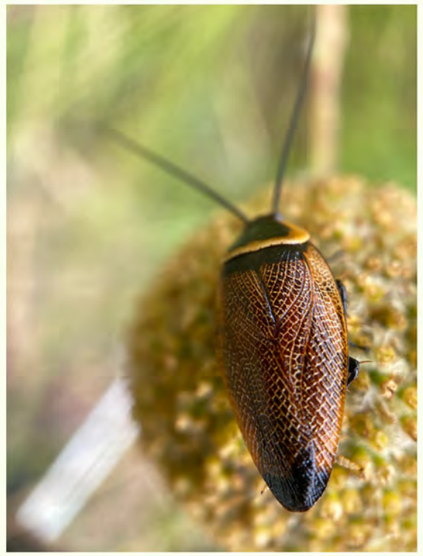
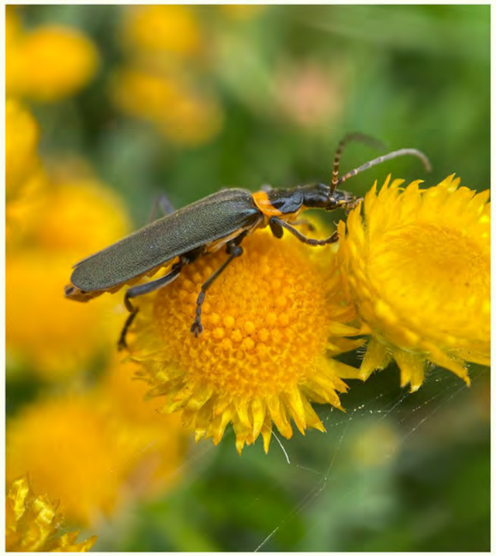

St Martins

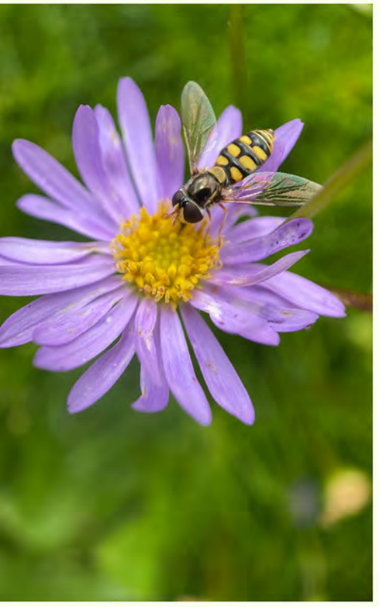
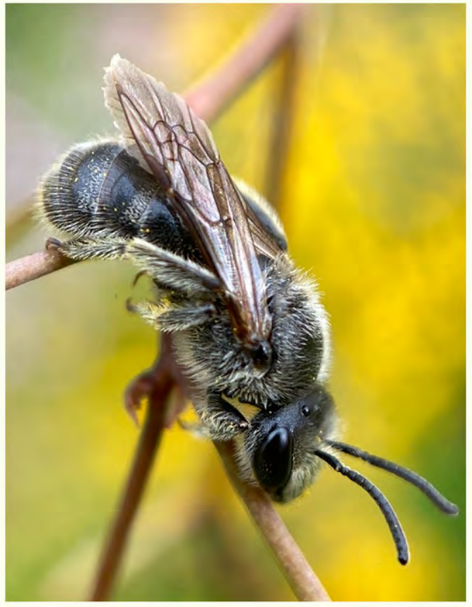

St Martins

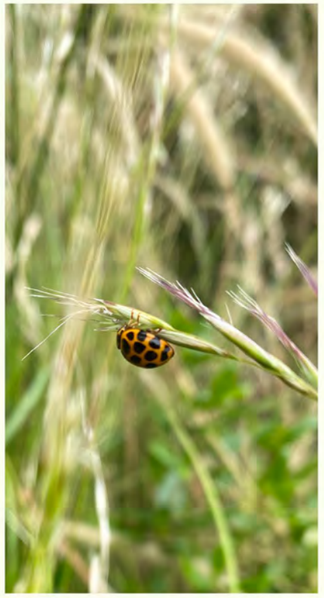
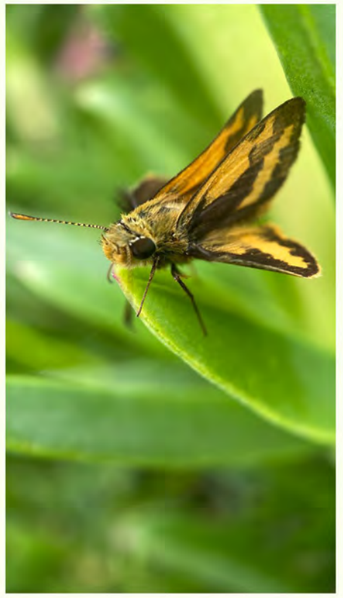
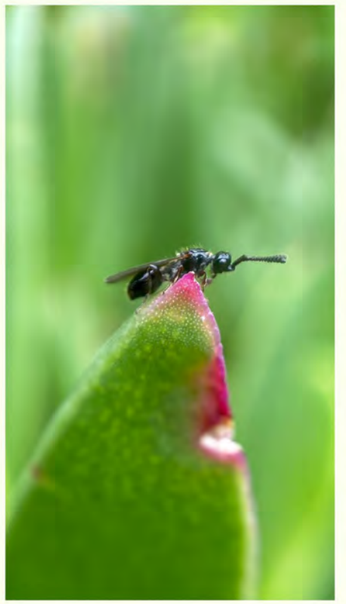

Park Towers


Park Towers


Park Towers

Park Towers

“Thank you so much for your **care**.”

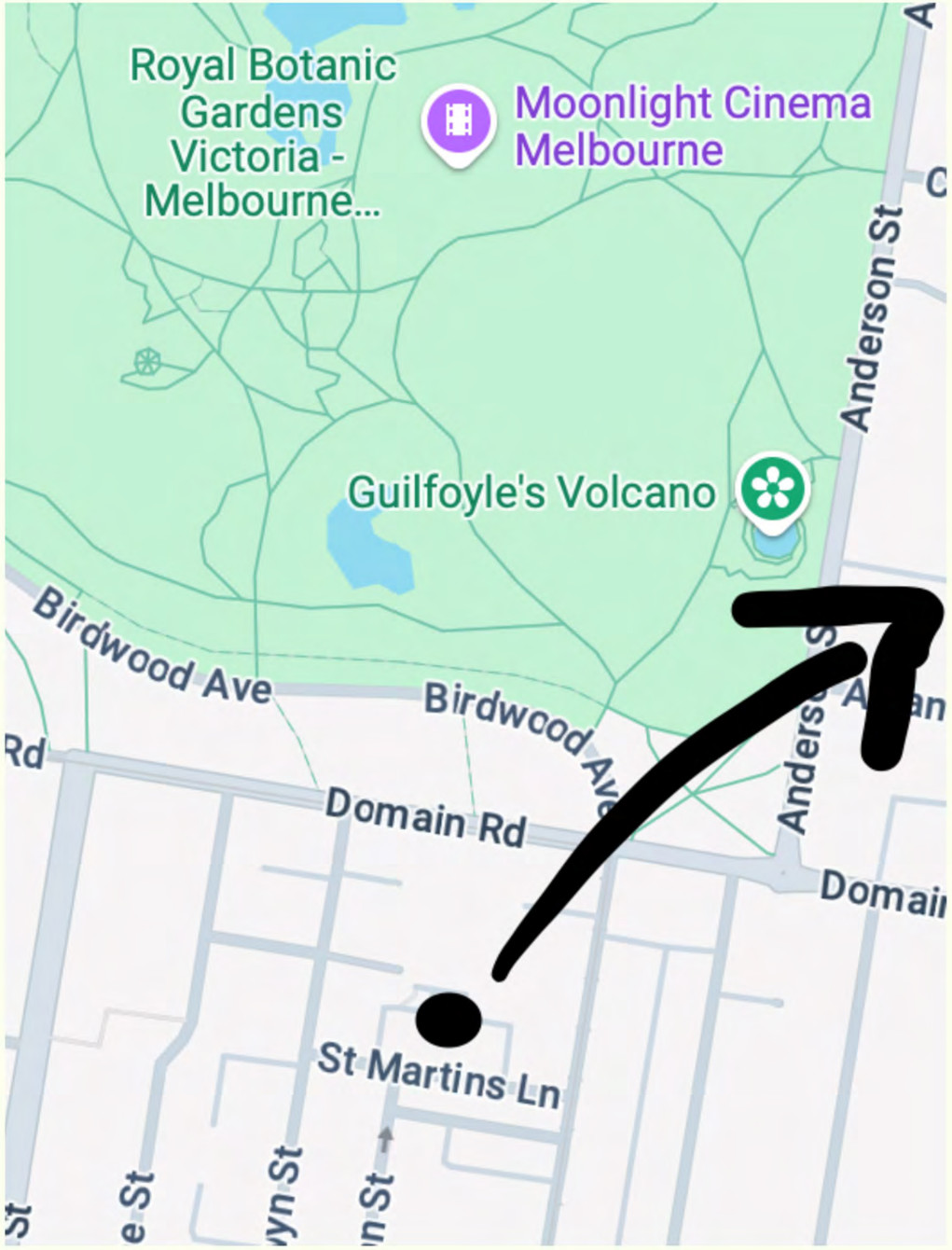
“The gardens are quite overgrown- there are lots of butterflies in there.”

“What are you doing?” - child

“I’ve been cleaning up the rubbish in there…would you like some parsley?”

“Are you ok?” (a volunteer was kneeling in the garden)

“This is the most **exciting** thing to happen in this space.”


Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria - Melbourne...
Moonlight Cinema Melbourne
Guilfoyle's Volcano
Anderson St
Birdwood Ave
Birdwood Ave
Domain Rd
Domain
St Martins Ln


20-36
St Martins Pl
St Martins Pl
St Martins Y
Arts Centre
36
34
Irene Mitchell Studio
Arena Theatre Company
Temporarily closed


St Martins


St Martins


St Martins


The BEE Gardens


Park Towers


Thank you!
www.heartscapes.org.au
101 Cobden

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT NEW SOUTH WALES

NSW GOVERNMENT