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Northern Ireland Green Spaces
22.11.2022

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Revision   000

Workshop 1 Comments / Main Themes

2. The Future of Northern Ireland's Urban Green Space

2.1 What are your organisation's priorities for improving NI's urban green spaces?

Topic	Summary	Comment	Government and Policy	Health Sector	Charity / Community	Business	Other
Climate Mitigation & Adaptation	Biodiversity and climate-resilient tree coverage increase	Climate-friendly planting. Tree & Woodland Strategy incl. community growing and new trees to be planted. Tree coverage increase.	X		X		
	Multi-use greenspaces to always include water management	Use of green spaces for flood attenuation/surface water. Multi-benefit use of SuDS. Reduce coastal and surface water flooding e.g. Living with Water Programme.	X				
	Natural recovery and awareness raised across different social groups and sectors.	Relevant Documents & Policy: BCC Green and Blue Infrastructure Plan 2020, Tree Strategy. Local Development Plan (LDP). Belfast Open Spaces Strategy 2020 (BOSS). Climate change legislation. Green-blue regeneration and link to education. The Bolder Vision Strategy for Belfast. Belfast's Resilience Strategy 2020.	X		X		
		Improved feeding grounds for biodiversity. Corridors for wildlife. Buffer zones/linear corridors along riparian zones. Stepping stones for habitats such as butterflies, moths, and other insects.	X		X		
		Using greenways to create nature recovery network to link up sites by planting hedgerows along them as nature corridors	X				
		Increase the no. of Green Flag Community sites.			X		
		Better access and experience of green space lead to positive nature action. More local communities involved in nature recovery. Use of green and blue spaces to raise awareness about nature recovery and climate change in urban working class areas.			X		
		Active travel (transport sector) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions ensuring a modal shift			X		
		Establish a benchmark standard for provision of community growing space. Support community growing members (membership-based organisation) with advice on land management (design, contamination, accessibility), networking, and funding.			X		
Connectivity & Access	Better green connectivity e.g. greenwaysand improved access to existing green spaces vital (trails, private ownership)	Linked open spaces with improved access for all. BCC looking into creating new open spaces (pocket parks) in the city centre and inner areas and improving access to existing open spaces: better green connectivity and greenways.	X		X		
	Improved access for all and promotion of active traveland public transport, particularly to towns and villages.	Improve pedestrian access to sites (e.g. Divis & the Black Mountain Belfast)		X			
		Active travel that enables people to access employment, education, fresh food, green spaces, and healthcare. Enforce connections at interface between communities of different political persuasions.			X		
		Improvement of cycle and walking routes not only for tourists and leisure but primarily for local people's shorter everyday trips. Belfast is the perfect size to be a 15-minute city. Safer streets for walkers, wheelchair users, and children. Copenhagen example.				X	X
Inclusivity & Communities	Building relations with local communities, building sense of ownership and care	Welcoming shared spaces for all. Greater inclusion across diverse groups. New Masterplan approach to ensure reserves and green spaces are more inclusive and accessible for all (RSPB). Intergenerational engagement and focus on special populations. Social cohesion improvement and provision of facilities for people to use. More playful spaces.	X		X		X
	Food growing and edible gardens as a sustainable means of engaging local communities and promoting social cohesion.	Community development (growing, meet up). Working with local communities to identify new trails and develop greenspace (ORNI). Community engagement with local urban green spaces (LHLH, Adopt a Spot) helping people to understand the multiple uses and benefits of urban green spaces. Build a sense of ownership and care for the environment and the local spaces.	X	X	X		
	Build lifelong passion among the younger generation through education.	Urban Green Space management as a joined up target. Integrated management including local community increasing the amount and connectivity of urban green spaces. Involving local communities in looking after National Trust places.		X	X		
		Young people positive experience to foster lifelong passion for outdoors (benefits for both service providers and individuals). Increase youth voice and leadership.	X		X		
		Tree Equity			X		
		Use food growing and allotment areas for people to come together. Increase edible planting and foraging to build food knowledge and increase food chain awareness.			X		
		Equestrian community					X
Levelling Up/ Urban Regeneration	Joined-up approach to greenspace provision and funding.	Funding from the Levelling Up Parks Fund. Council has received Levelling Up money and Complementary Fund money for greenways network and Whitesports Country Park. DCSDC are in receipt of Levelling Up/Lottery funding to develop an urban farm (space for education, training, innovation, community development, climate mitigation)	X				
	Adequate legislation to be developed to safeguard existing and new high quality green spaces and create green links.	Joined approach to planning re: greenspace provision for homes and schools promoting active travel. Linear active travel route though City Centre connecting two education hubs.	X		X		
		Protection of valuable heritage at risk (NLHF). Connecting people to heritage and its significance to adapt.					X
		Greenways link into new regeneration projects such as Bangor Waterfront. Connswater Community Greenway, an exemplar case study in how new urban green space can lead to regeneration	X		X		
		More urban trees to be included in the regeneration areas. NI the least wooded part of UK/Ireland.			X		
Health / Physical & Mental Well-being	Evaluation and communication of the health benefits of green spaces. Address health inequalities.	Promote walking and cycling as recreation and as a mode of transport. Incl. cycle parking at destinations which meet best practice recommendations			X		X
	Active travel.	Access to high quality green spaces for people to appreciate, learn, and enjoy the benefits of being in nature aiming to improve mental and physical health. Positive experience can impact health outcomes. Evaluation of the impact of urban green and blue spaces on health and well-being. Promote green spaces that address health inequalities.	X	X	X		
	Food growing opportunities.	Social prescribing programme in Rowallane Garden using nature and outdoors		X			
		Greenways and active travel a great investment in public health	X		X		
		Increase the amount of food growing to bring NI at least up to the amount per head of population in other parts of the UK. NI has 30 times less food growing land			X		

2.2 What are the key opportunities to improve NI's urban green spaces?

Topic	Summary	Comment	Government and Policy	Health Sector	Charity / Community	Business	Other
Climate Mitigation & Adaptation/Green Network	A multiplex approach throughout, to include: Response to climate emergency. Sustainable Food. Active Travel, Tree Planting, Flood Water Management. Emerging policies and strategies that support these and ensure that new projects and development sites respond to climate mitigation. Wildlife corridors, greenways, and a continuous green network. Meanwhile opportunities in brownfield sites and areas awaiting development.	Redeveloping brownfield and old industrial sites as parks and green spaces. Open up opportunities for groups/communities to use brownfield sites, areas awaiting planning for green space, food growing. Use of wastelands and development sites as bio areas/meanwhile wildlife spaces. Incentives to developers. Rewilding projects.	X		X		
		Establish environmental baselines of data of existing green spaces. Protect existing green spaces via Fields in Trust. Protect existing mature trees.	X		X		
		Set a minimum standard for biodiversity improvement. Biodiversity Net Gain and planning requirements to be intoduced to the new developments.	X		X		
		Increase recognition of the value of green space for climate adaptation and human health. Increasing numbers of Councils declaring climate emergency. Flood management (in particular surface water).	X				
		Enhance water quality by reducing surface water in combined sewers and reducing overflow spills. Drainage and wastewater systems to allow new connections.					
		Climate Act 2022 implementation. New climate legislation. Thinking long-term around habitat management and biodiversity.	X		X		
		Development/incorporation of new green spaces in the cities. Delivery of new green and blue infrastructure, and wildlife corridors. Species-rich green spaces, less grass wastelands. Continuously improve green spaces. Important to learn from best practice elsewhere.	X		X		
		Integrate environmental awareness, sustainability, and systems thinking into all undergraduate and secondary education.			X		
Connectivity & Access	Legislation change to allow access to nature for all. Build relationships with landowners. Active travel. Emphasis on linking green spaces via greenways. Intergrated plan.	Explore opportunities for access to avoid/reduce private car use. Active travel more attractive.	X		X		
		Better understanding of where the green spaces are and how to access them. Mapping and transport opportunities.			X		
		Change legislation to create access to urban green spaces (recreation, future farming support package). Safe and easy access to nature for all is key.	X		X	X	
		Build relationships with landowners. Encourage landowners to open up areas for outdoor recreation and allow public access.	X		X		
		Climate Bill=10% of transport budget to be spent on active travel.Opportunity to develop active travel infrastructure and greenways across NI cities and towns.			X		
		More emphasis on linking green spaces via greenways. Greenways should be more than just travel. Better planning. Working with other partners and sectors to better link green spaces. Build on the mapping exercise to develop an integrated plan that delivers linked urban green spaces with multiple benefits.	X				
Inclusivity & Communities	Social cohesion and understanding of the different social groups and the way in which they use urban green spaces. Encourage cross-community spaces, shared ownership over local sites. Creation of more animated green spaces. Community engagement to be integrated in all aspects of design and delivery of the projects. Programmatic opportunities and communication are key. School and youth engagement.	**Understand the current use and awareness of urban spaces to identify opportunities and the socio-economic impact. Understand the barriers to BAME groups not accessing green spaces and barriers to unemployed and socially deprived.**	X		X		X
		Strengthen community shared ownership and facilitate cross-community spaces. In general, promote sense of ownership by multiple sectors to create more animated urban green spaces.	X				X
		Social Farms and Gardens working with Council Officers to create a policy for the land standard for community growing per head of population. The relevant report will be shortly brought out.			X		
		Socio-economic insight on who is using the green spaces. Social impact research to be conducted using innovative ways. Ensure that green spaces are high quality spaces that vary as per site and community needs.	X		X		
		Community engagement to be fully integrated in all aspects of design and delivery of their local green urban spaces. Community mobilisation and co-design linking to climate legislation and social cohesion. Communication is key to erradicate myths and stereotypes. Engagement opportunities to animate green spaces (events, training programme, environmental actions, sports and recreation).	X		X		X
		Continue school engagement creating relationships with green spaces from a younger age.			X		
Levelling Up/ Urban Regeneration/ Maintenance	Collaboration between different sectors and government to share vision, ambitions, skills, and knowledge, and help better address challenges. Data to secure urban green spaces' importance, benefits, protection and fund allocation. Investing in urban green spaces as a network and bringing partnerships together across geography and other sectors.	**Joined approach across local and central government. Improved collaboration and coherence between different sectors. Health sector to work beyond its boundaries as well.**	X	X	X		X
		Monitor the impact of investment.	X				
		Measuring the full value and recognition of multiple benefits that green spaces bring to society helps to secure its importance, protections, and resource allocation so that investment can be secured (realistic costings) and projects can be delivered.	X		X		
		Taking a partnership approach with local community to management of green spaces for a good blend of community-managed and public-managed spaces. Community development and skills support is essential.			X		
		Improvement of skills across sectors. Join with other organisations to share skills and challenges.	X		X		
		Local mapping of urban green spaces and recognition of importance within LPDs and other strategic policies and urban regeneration projects.	X				
		Retail is not the only way of repurposing town and city centres. More sustainable ways needed.					X
		Capitalise on existing partnerships between NGOs and Infrastructure e.g. NIHE, RSPB, DFI, Ulster Wildlife, Butterfly Conservation.			X		
		Ongoing maintenance and management of the existing green spaces. Lots of aging spaces that need updating. Opportunity to be redesigned to be more inclusive. Balance should be achieved between wild areas and active spaces to allow people to immerse themselves in nature.			X		
Health / Physical & Mental Well-being	Human well-being as a priority, in particular in a post-Covid era.	Since Covid, more people have taken a greater interest in green open spaces. This interest should be captured and promoted.	X				
		Extensive evidence of being physically active in nature and its powerful impact on mental well-being (green prescriptions etc.).	X		X		X

2.3 What are the key barriers that need to be overcome?

Topic	Summary	Comment	Government and Policy	Health Sector	Charity / Community	Business	Other
	Disconnected strategies and policy documents. Lack of cross-sectoral approach with regard to species-rich	Short-term thinking on how to use open spaces for nature and other priorities. Lack of cross-government understanding of the multiple values of accessible species-rich open spaces.			X		

Topic	Summary	Comment	Government and Policy	Health Sector	Charity / Community	Business	Other
Climate Mitigation & Adaptation	urban green spaces. Incoherent legislation and short-term thinking. Green spaces not evenly distributed, unequal accessibility. Lack of education and knowledge of wildlife benefits to humans.	Lots of existing strategies and documents that are disconnected and need to feed into project implementation. Green Infrastructure needs to be championed by the government.	X		X		
		Flood mitigation needs to be better integrated.	X				
		Investing in urban green spaces as a network bringing partnerships across sectors such as geography and ecology that are currently less involved.			X		
		Competing demand for finite assets. Wider range of interests/users are needed to avoid sports and active recreation continual demand resulting in loss of nature.	X				
		Very traditional way of designing and perceiving urban green spaces. What has been done elsewhere? Legislation is outdated. The current 1983 access order must be revised to empower councils to be able to develop green spaces.	X		X		
		Need to rethink infrastructure/highway projects to suit the Green Bridges Strategies common in other countries, but still not fully developed in UK/NI.	X				
		Lack of education on the importance of biodiversity and green spaces, but also being outdoors. Behavioural change and understanding of what is 'wild' and what it looks like and why it is important for species and humans.			X		
Connectivity & Access	Anti-social behaviour and actual or perceived lack of safety. Transport costs render access to urban green spaces difficult for specific social groups. Cycling and walking access poor in some specific areas. Not all urban green spaces are equally accessible. Lack of data and mapping leading to lack of green connections. Landowners and lack of access.	Difficult to get access from private landowners. Need to work with landowners or do a land-ownership map. Ownership liability - a change in policy is needed.	X				
		Lack of safety in urban parks. Anti-social behaviour not easy to manage and drives users away. In some cases people reluctant to improve access in case it attracts ASB. Getting basic standards right for urban parks helps create a welcoming environment for all. Actual or perceived safety concerns increase community segregation.	X		X		
		Accessibility needs to be improved for all urban parks e.g. accessible parking, toilets/changing facilities, pedestrian routes, inclusive play. Lack of designated trails. Even if people live physically close to green spaces they can't easily get there.	X				
		Cost of transport for specific working class areas. Free public spaces are difficult or costly to get to.			X		
		Unawareness of where the green sites are. Lack of data/information.			X		
Inclusivity & Communities	Social segregation and misperceived feeling of ownership by specific community groups. Lack of collaboration and joined thinking between different sectors and local groups and organisations. Fear of taking ownership and lack of trust by local communities. Community engagement and consultation can be patchy and incapable of being applicable to the actual green spaces design and delivery.	Consultations with local communities can be patchy and not always clear how that gets translated into outcomes.			X		
		Post-Covid specific open spaces are overused. Need for more green spaces. Lack of capacity.	X		X		
		Strong feeling of ownership by some communities. Cross-community aspects and religious divisions and ownership can be a barrier. Perception that certain green spaces belong to certain communities. Race, gender, age, disability, class distinctions are still evident in the access and use of NI urban green spaces.	X		X		
		Lack of coordination and common vision. Lack of a forum to bring everyone together. Lack of cross-sector working and joined-up thinking between different organisations, stakeholders, community groups and even between different councils where key areas of urban green spaces cover multiple council zones, but different groups are functioning in silo leading to missed opportunities.	X		X		X
		Communities afraid of taking responsibilities. Opportunities for long-term community engagement in the process of establishing and managing green spaces. Capacity to ensure long-term community engagement and maximise common ownership and long-term use.	X		X		X
		Business volunteering with the community has insurance costs to pay for the staff.				X	
Levelling Up/ Urban Regeneration/ Maintenance	Lack of long-term funding. Funding and budgets need to include the whole cycle of the project from its initial design stages up to management and maintenance support. One-year timelines are not enough. Short-term funding leading to short-term thinking. Maintenance lacking in funds and budgets. Lack of knowledge and skills, in particular in horticultural management, programme and park animation.	**Lack of funding, in particular short-term timelines. Lack of rapid action to demonstrate a new approach to urban green spaces showing how beneficial these spaces are and can be.**	X		X		
		Ongoing maintenance budgets. Resources for urban open spaces post capital investment. Funding/budgets only cover basic maintenance no longer than 'in year'. One-year budgets e.g. levelling up fund that needs to be spend by next March. Short-term funding result in recruitment and maintaining staff problems. Channeling resources in the most appropriate way in a joined up approach is important. Maintenance costs need to be included into funding bids.	X				X
		Lack of understanding the priorities of the integrated delivery of these spaces among the decision makers. Short-termism. Short-term funding and thinking.			X		
		Loss of expertise as horticultural staff retire. Skill gaps.	X				
		Absence of co-design standards and guidance for all to follow to prevent silo and varying approaches that are not looking at wider benefits.	X		X		
		Cost of land. New parkland not seen as priority. Competing land uses getting more intense. Land for housing and large-scale food growing must be considered alongside wildlife and community needs, so that communities and wildlife don't get sidelined.	X		X		
		Income generation shouldn't be the driver for investment. Investment in infrastructure is often focused on grey rather than green development. Funding/infrastructure projects have been allocated largely for tourists and less for local residents.	X		X		
Health / Physical & Mental Well-being	Behaviour change and understanding of the benefits of urban green spaces and being in nature for mental and physical health. Education and further engagement needed.	**Lack of understanding the public benefits of urban parks and lack of knowledge on how nature can support holistic health and well-being. Behaviour change needed incl. food growing, fewer cars, active travel, responsible use of green spaces (no littering). Education to support. Systemic and cultural changes are needed.**	X	X			X
		Funding should be more readily available and viewed as a way to improve health and well-being.			X		

3. How Can We Get There?

3.1 What support would your organisation need to make a change?

Topic	Summary	Comment	Government and Policy	Health Sector	Charity / Community	Business	Other
	Forums, collaboration and knowledge sharing is crucial. Groups are working in silos, and there is a strong willingess for a more holistic thinking and joined up approach from all sectors	Multi-agency approach using asset-based lens on skills, experience, resources			X		
		A network/forum of organisations who can share, collaborate, and support. Better co-operation from larger government and stat organisations in future development decisions. Also, more partnerships with health trusts to support nature connection programmes. Shared learning and examples of best practice. Consistent action plans and strategies.	X	X	X		
	Funding in longer timelines is needed. Shared knowledge and skills are needed for further training in green space management and maintenance, as well as physical	More government support in strategic and legislation terms to aid projects' delivery. A programme from government and leadership. Legislative change to encourage landowners to provide access.	X		X		
		More funding, not limited to one-year cycle to support projects' longevity. Also, revenue funding to allow developing up projects and draw in funding for green space development. Funding to test interventions and involve different social groups.	X		X		

Summary	Comment	Government and Policy	Health Sector	Charity / Community	Business	Other
...as well as physical activity expertise. Cross-sectoral partnerships will help unlock extra funds as well as avoid duplicating information and data across projects. Common targets and standards should be set across different councils to safeguard green spaces of high quality. Community engagement and programmes that support animated green spaces and ownership. Important to communicate the benefits of the urban green spaces with regard to health and well-being as well as better climatic conditions and biodiversity.	Promotion of the health benefits of accessing nature. Clear evidence of the social, economic, and environmental benefits of urban green spaces. Promote the need for high-quality green spaces.		X	X		
	Outdoor recreation strategy.	X				
	Opportunities to meet with stakeholders for sharing incentives and support. Opportunities to be involved in local initiatives.					X
	Skills development and shared knowledge in particular training and capacity in sustainable management and physical activity. Also, engineers trained on conservation matters.	X		X		X
	Strong central policy to create new open spaces with specific legally-binding targets to be met. Standards for all urban green spaces and green infrastructure. e.g. amount of greenways, % urban trees, distance to urban green space.	X		X		
	More partnerships as they might unlock extra funds. In particular, cross-sectoral partnerships e.g. health trusts, GPs, well-being organisations, universities, education department.			X		X
	Ready projects for specific sites that are ready to go when funding available. Feasibility projects that move from ideas to actual project opportunities.	X				
	Reduce complexity of funding procedures as it might be challenging for smaller charity/community groups.	X				
	District study. Typological study from County to local parks looking at different typologies, understanding the catchment and the local users. Better understanding of the urban green network to focus biodiversity actions on the right places and better understand the biodiversity/flooding requirements.	X		X		
	Meaningful evaluation framework that challenges the achievement of sustainable benefits in projects.			X		
	Community programme to support animation and increase community support.	X				
	Local community growing programme to become a network in more councils coordinated with other community networks, being more permanent and absorbed into council responsibilities. Local networks provide significant support to community growers.			X		
	Land management.			X		

3.2 Who would you like to work with?

Topic	Summary	Comment	Government and Policy	Health Sector	Charity / Community	Business	Other
	Partnerships and collaboration between different councils, sectors, departments, community groups, and NGOs have been favoured by most of the participants. Opportunities for forums and network with shared visions to develop a richer common voice. In particular, departments that are responsible for the delivery and management of urban green spaces such as infrastructure, agriculture, environment, communities, aiming to create aligned targets. Particular interest in working with local communities, voluntary sector, and youth organisations, as well as NGOs that can run programmes to help animate urban green spaces. Working better and more coherently with landowners. Interest in collaborating with organisations and groups that promote food growing. Education and research departments can play a role in distributing the benefits of urban green spaces and create a solid research-based analysis.	**Community, health trusts and organisations working in the Health and Environment sectors (Belfast Healthy Cities and others in health and community sector), Councils (talking to each other), NGOs, academic sector. Different departments and councils prioritise urban green spaces very differently. More coherent approach needed.**	X	X	X		
		Everyone: Councils, Housing Executives, NI Water, NGOs such as National Trust, Woodland Trust.	X				
		Any group/organisation with shared vision and ambition for change, and maybe specific expertise.			X		X
		Other bast practice projects nationally and internationally, or other practitioners doing similar projects elsewhere.			X		
		Joined approach with Future Parks Accelerator and HLF.					
		DAERA-NI, DFI-NI, DFC-NI to lead in the delivery and maintenance of the urban green spaces.	X				
		All government and public bodies, local authorities for legislation reform. Better joined up approach on access (public transport, cycle lanes, footpaths), the location of urban green spaces, their management, public uses, resources needed on site (toilet facilities etc), and long-term maintenance.	X		X		
		Local community groups and voluntary sector.	X		X		X
		Local universities to create solid informative evidence-based responses.	X				
		Researchers, practitioners, funders, universities, economists.	X		X		
		Important that there are opportunities for forums and networks to keep and enhance the existing connectivity between councils, governing bodies, local communities. and sports clubs.	X				
		Urban planners. In particular, local council planning departments to greatly participate in Local Development Plan Consultation process.	X		X		
		Youth organisations, and in general, young people.	X		X		
		Various NGOs to deliver events and programmes that animate the urban green spaces and train local community in skills to help enhance these spaces e.g. TCV, RSPB, UWT.	X				
		Translink.			X		
		Developers building into housing and investment plans. They should be required to work with other sectors/partners to maximise the green open space.	X		X		
		Local/regional businesses.			X		
		Work better with landowners (all types incl. NIHE, National Trust, private sports club, DFC Housing Executive, hospitals, HE, EA, other housing associations). Ownership mapping. Also, Department for Education has lots of land with little access.	X		X		
		Local farmers.			X		
		Horticultural groups and organisations working with local communities.	X				
		Sustainable Food Places.	X				
		Social Farms and Gardens.	X				
		Public transport.			X		
		Those responsible for forests. Councils seem to have taken over responsibility.	X				
		Institution for Civil Engineers (ICE) to better interface with landscape architect professional bodies.					X
		Citizens' Assembly	X				
		Groups that have not yet explored their connection with nature (e.g. BAME groups in specific areas)			X		
		Disability awareness groups.			X		

3.3 What models should we look towards?

Topic	Summary	Comment	Government and Policy	Health Sector	Charity / Community	Business	Other
		Biodiversity Net Gain	X				
		Community wealth building models	X				
		Participatory budgeting: mainstream and scale-up	X				
		Community organising. Examples of community-managed urban green spaces (GROW in Waterworks Community Garden)			X		
		Joined up thinking. Bring networks and forums together. Sharing ideas, feasibility studies, project goals when applying for funding.	X				
		GCV green network, Central Scotland green network, Green Spaces Scotland.			X		
		Place-based approach to break out silos	X				
		Asset-based model e.g. natural and social assets.			X		
		Better neighbourhood planning, meeting most local needs.	X				
		Doughnut economics model would support better valuing and investment in urban green spaces.	X				
		Room for pilot projects to take place and try out ideas, create opportunities, and lessons learnt.	X				
		Natural England's Greenspace Standards			X		

Description					
Connswater Community Greenway (valued as an outdoor community centre).	x				
Copenhagen, Barcelona, Basel (green roofs mandatory), Bristol, Hamburg, Medellin (green corridors), Melbourne (combatting heat island effect), Washington (sustainable food for local residents), Amsterdam, Utrecht. In particular, Bristol Council management plans are exemplar to lift guidance from.	x		x	x	
Cork Council relooking into towns and villages. Clonakilty an example of improving and introducing urban green spaces					x
Urban parks in Germany of re-purposed abandoned brownfield and industrial sites for public use and ownership			x		
Sustainable Food Places model, Sustainable Urban Delta, Eatforum.org, foodtank.com			x		
Urban food forests e.g. LA food forest, Plettenberg Bay, So Africa, Brown Hill Atlanta USA, Cargonomia Budapest, Sherret Forest Portland USA, Swale NYC, Cooperation Ondergrond Rotterdam, Huerto Tlatlolco Mexico City, Kensington Melbourne, Icasso Food Forest Parma Italy, Ashdod Forest Israel			x		
Woodland Trust working with American forests to bring Tree Equity to the UK (tree equity score)			x		
Belfast Healthy Cities, World Health Organisation Healthy Cities for capacity building and stakeholder collaboration models.		x			
Protection of rent prices for small businesses and housing areas with at least 50% social housing. Nantes, France is a relevant example.			x		
Biophilic cities	x				
Restorative cities			x		
https://childfriendlycities.org/					x
More active travel infrastructure and nature connectivity through better linked urban green spaces. Connectivity is a key.	x		x		
15-min city based on accessibility to urban green spaces. Interconnected city.	x			x	
Social prescribing an important model for increasing health and well-being benefits. Collaboration between health sector and nature-based organisations.			x		
Social value and public benefit exemplar projects focusing on shared spaces, social economy, youth, families and community development.					x
Research by Queen's University Belfast on co-creation with young people.			x		
Make Space for Girls			x		
Promoting and linking nature, health, conservation as a package, ensuring it is inclusive for all.			x		x