BENEFITS OF GREENING URBAN AREAS

Greening of urban areas greatly improves livability by enhancing the local environment, increasing ecological resilience, improving the health and wellbeing of residents, increasing the value of property and decreasing the cost of living.

HEALTH & SOCIAL WELLBEING

Green spaces are key to improved physical and social wellbeing in urban areas. Increased levels of oxygen and less air pollution lead to improved public health outcomes. Provision of shade reduces sun exposure and its associated risks.



Lower risk of sunburn, cataracts, skin cancer, skin ageing, & immune system suppression



Lower risk of heat stroke, morbidity & mortality



More livable area for customers, staff & residents to stay longer



Happy gardening & outdoor entertaining space

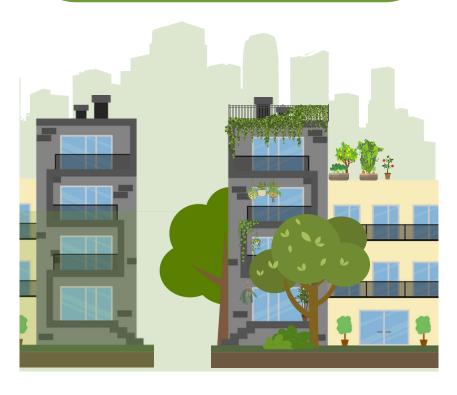


Encourages social projects such as verge gardening

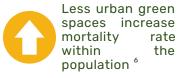


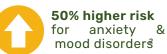
Shady paths encourages active transport

your thinking



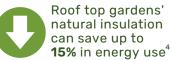
UNGREENED





GREENED





BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Small green spaces, such as yards, on rooftops and on balconies can significantly reduce urban heat island effects. When the heating and cooling needs for buildings are reduced, energy, water and utilities costs (and therefore greenhouse gas emissions) are also reduced. Using treated organic waste in urban gardens reduces landfill and associated greenhouse emissions. Visual design of the built area is improved, as well as property prices.

IMPROVED MICROCLIMATE

Trees, parks and gardens provide shade and a cooling effect to urban environments, which can extend up to 1.25kms beyond their boundaries.⁵



Stormwater swales can support gardens without artificial irrigation



Vegetation traps dust, reduces noise & smog



Soil erosion is reduced as roots hold soil together



Supports soil biota & improves organic content - reducing the need for fertiliser



Improved quality of watershed ⁷



