

6.1 Activating connected pleasant urban green and blue space – To ensure the presence of many, distributed and well-connected green spaces and water assets.

Rating Scale	Guiding questions	Suggested data collection sources
<p>1. Very low number of green spaces or waterways with active recreation infrastructures such as bike paths and walking grounds. Many people find the urban landscape oppressive. Green and blue assets are mostly absent, polluted, or otherwise unattractive and unappreciated.</p> <p>2. Low number of green spaces or waterways with active recreation infrastructures such as bike paths and walking grounds. These places are generally not well-connected.</p> <p>3. Fair number of distributed green spaces or waterways with active recreational infrastructures such as bike paths and walking grounds. Most people appreciate the green and blue assets. These places are reasonably well-connected.</p> <p>4. High number of distributed, well-connected green spaces or waterways with active recreational infrastructures such as bike paths and walking grounds. Green and blue assets are highly appreciated. The urban landscape is considered very pleasant to work and live in, and the area is attractive to visitors.</p> <p>5. Very high number of distributed, well-connected green spaces or waterways with active recreational infrastructures such as bike paths and walking grounds. The urban landscape is an important factor in the happiness of the people living and working in the area. The area is frequently visited because of its attractive urban landscape. People attribute the attractiveness to a considerable degree to the presence and accessibility of green and blue assets which are supported by alternative water supplies, and contribute noticeably to the character of the area.</p>	<p>How green spaces and water assets are linked (waterway corridors, walking paths, bike paths, etc.)?</p> <p>What is the condition and quality of the blue-green areas?</p>	<p>GIS mapping of green spaces and water assets, bike paths and walking paths</p> <p>Open space strategy and policy</p>

6.2 Urban elements functioning as part of the urban water system – To ensure adequate urban space and built form functions as an integral part of the water system

Rating Scale	Guiding questions	Suggested data collection sources
<p>1. Very low proportion of the urban space and built form functions as an integral part of the water system, for example by means of raingardens, rainwater and stormwater harvesting, flood storage and conveyance, and water sensitive landscaping (pervious surfaces, heat mitigation). Climate impacts are not mitigated at all. The urban environment is not being designed with water outcomes in mind, leading to negative water outcomes.</p> <p>2. Some of the urban space and built form functions as an integral part of the water system, for example by means of raingardens, rainwater and stormwater harvesting, flood storage and conveyance, and water sensitive landscaping (pervious surfaces, heat mitigation). Few urban heat impacts are mitigated locally and mostly with indoor solutions having a high energy footprint such as air conditioning.</p> <p>3. Fair proportion of the urban space and built form functions as an integral part of the water system, for example by means of raingardens, rainwater and stormwater harvesting, flood storage and conveyance, and water sensitive landscaping (pervious surfaces, heat mitigation). Some urban heat impacts are mitigated in various ways including green infrastructure solutions (e.g. irrigated trees).</p> <p>4. Fairly high proportion of the urban space and built form functions as an integral part of the water system, for example by means of green walls and green roof areas, raingardens, rainwater and stormwater harvesting, flood storage and conveyance, and water sensitive landscaping (pervious surfaces, heat mitigation). Urban heat impacts are mitigated by means of passive watering practices and green infrastructure solutions (e.g. irrigated trees) as part of common practice.</p> <p>5. High proportion of the urban space and built form functions as an integral part of the water system, for example by means of green walls, roofs, raingardens, rainwater and stormwater harvesting, flood storage and conveyance, and water sensitive landscaping (pervious surfaces, heat mitigation). Heat impacts are mitigated structurally and as part of the urban design. E.g. blue-green corridors are strategically placed through the urban fabric and hotspots are equipped with additional measures.</p>	<p>What number of assets in the urban space and built form function as an integral part of the water system?</p> <p>What proportion of these spaces are irrigated using recycled water or harvested stormwater?</p> <p>Additional notes: The built form actively responds to and reflects changes in seasons, weather and water abundance scarcity.</p>	<p>Refer to urban planning and design reports/documents or maps to determine the number of assets in the urban space and built form function as an integral part of the water system e.g. green roofs, green walls, living walls, raingardens, wetlands, biofilters etc.</p> <p>Asset register and database, asset audits and maintenance records, etc. Planning and design policies and guidelines for the city may require or encourage incorporation of WSUD into the built form.</p>

6.3 Vegetation coverage – To ensure adequate vegetation coverage (e.g. tree canopies)

Rating Scale	Guiding questions	Suggested data collection sources
<p>1. Very low (> 10%) degree of vegetation canopy coverage, e.g. through tree canopies. Coverage defined as the proportion of human accessible area being covered or shaded. Very low meaning hardly any trees around at all. There is no urban tree/shade policy in place.</p> <p>2. Low degree (10-20%) of vegetation canopy coverage, e.g. through tree canopies. Coverage defined as the proportion of human accessible area being covered or shaded. Low meaning some streets have trees but many do not. There is an urban/tree shade policy in place, however there has been little implementation.</p> <p>3. Fair degree (20-30%) of vegetation canopy coverage, e.g. through tree canopies. Coverage defined as the proportion of human accessible area being covered or shaded. Fair meaning for example that a fair proportion of streets have trees. There is an urban/tree shade policy being actively implemented but progress is slow.</p> <p>4. Fairly high degree (30-40%) of vegetation canopy coverage, e.g. through tree canopies. Coverage defined as the proportion of human accessible area being covered or shaded. Fairly high meaning for example that a high proportion of streets have trees. There is a long-standing urban/tree shade policy being actively implemented and significant progress is being made.</p> <p>5. High degree (>40%) of vegetation canopy coverage, e.g. through tree canopies. Coverage defined as the proportion of human accessible area being covered or shaded. High meaning for example that most or all streets have trees. A long-standing urban/tree shade policy has been successfully implemented and established.</p>	<p>What is the percentage of vegetation coverage?</p> <p>What proportion of coverage is represented by tree canopy?</p>	<p>Calculate the percentage of vegetated area to impervious surfaces from GIS zoning or relevant maps</p> <p>Use Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) to assess the extent of vegetation using satellite remote sensing data. Access to website which maps NDVI 'on demand': http://ivfl-info.boku.ac.at/index.php/eo-data-processing/dataprocess-global</p> <p>Review policy, planning reports and strategic plans</p>