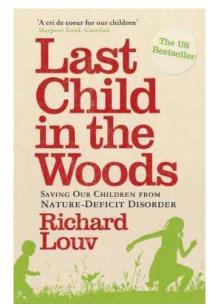
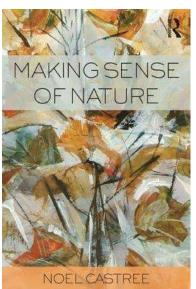


People's connection with green space

- Huge public interest in this area
 - Richard Louv: nature deficit disorder
 - James Miller: extinction of experience of biological life
 - Healthy Parks, Healthy People
- Park/bot garden/natural area managers are the ones delivering on this
- Better understanding of how people think about nature and green space important for better policy, planning and management





Current Approaches

Visitor satisfaction surveys

"Overall, how satisfied are you with your visit to this park?"

"How satisfied were you with the information/accessibility/etc?"

- Good things about VSS
 - Tells us something about people's experience
 - Focussed on things management can control
- Some limitations of VSS
 - Doesn't tell us much about 'why'
 - Or anything about non-visitors
 - Tends to choose 'winners' (the least-worst)

But there is a different way!

- A values based approach can tell us
 - what non-visitors are thinking
 - Different ways that people think about green spaces
 - Avoids picking winners
 - pick a range of things that different people love



Where are values?

 Land managers see values in the environment

> \$\$\$Value Carbon seq. =

<u>Properties</u>

Size Age

Condition



Where are values?

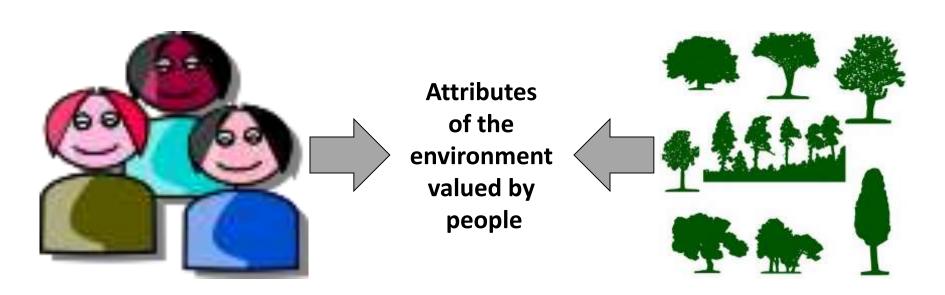
Social sciences see values as in people



- what is important to people
- guiding principles
 - Social Justice
 - Wealth/Power
 - the Environment

Where are values?

 Linking social science and land manager understandings of value:



VALS

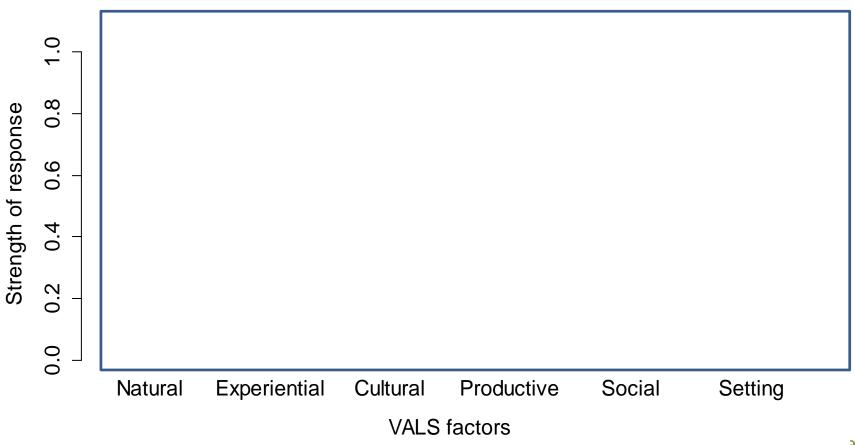
Psychometric questionnaires

	How important are each of the following			Neither important				
	things about natural areas in cities?	Not important at all		nor unimportant			Very	
1.1	Empalancing nature through activities such as close scalar or his	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Experiencing nature through activities such as sight-seeing or bi watchi							
12	Motorised activities such as trail bike riding or four-wheel driving	ng 🗌						
1.3	Gathering food such as mushrooms, herbs and berri	es 🗌						
1.4	Getting away from the stresses of everyday li	fe 🗌						
1.5	Utilising the land for active recreation e.g. sports fields and courts, BN tracks, skate par							
1.6	Producing food through activities such as grazing, horticulture as aquacultu	200						
1.7	Being accessible for peop	le 🗌						
1.8	A place to see historic things such as old railways, rock art dry stone wa							
1.9	Spaces for people to exercise e.g. jogging, walking	ng 🔲						
1.10	Utilising the land for new housing	ng 🗌						
1.11	Activities such as mountain biking or horse ridio	ng 🗌						
1.12	Healthy land and waterways in which natural processes can continu	ie 🗌						
1.13	Spaces for people to interact and sociali	se 🗌						
1.14	A place for human history and stori	es 🗌						
1.15	Learning about cultural tradition	ns 🗌						
1.16	Utilising the land for shops, cafes and car par	ks 🗌						
1.17	Activities such as fishing or collecting firewood	od 🗌						
1.18	A place for a short wa	lk 🗌						
1.19	Large old tre	es 🗌						
1.20	Beautiful sights, sounds and sme	lls 🗌						
1.21	Native plants and anima	ıls 🗌						
1.72	A place that is safe for people to vi	sit 🗌						
	-Please continue next page-							

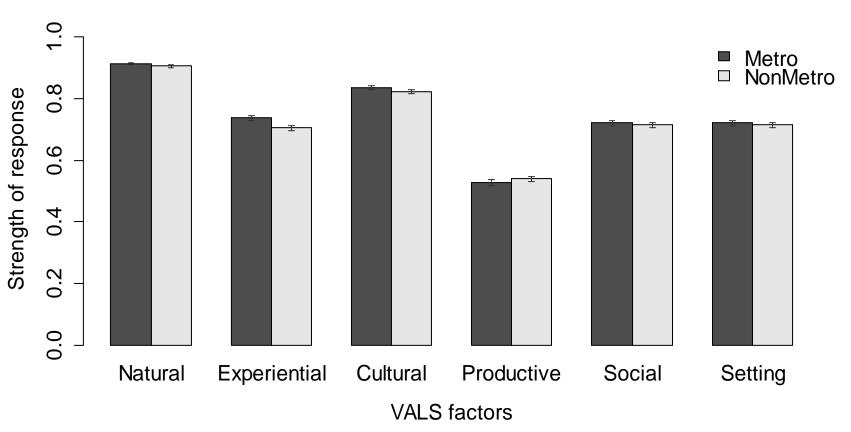
VALS factors

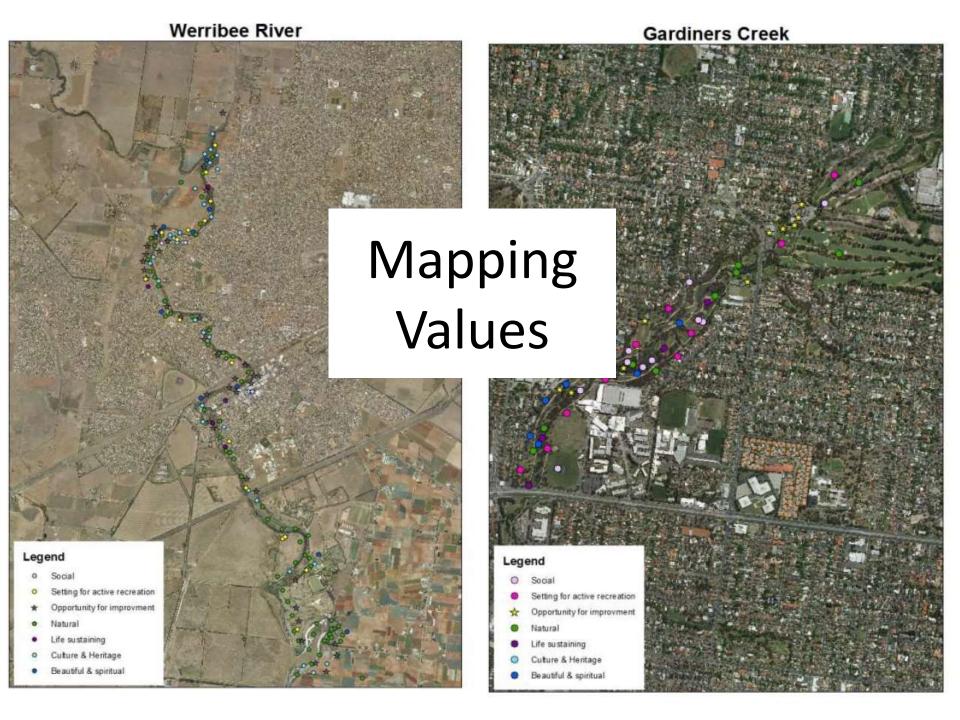
- Statistical analysis identified 6 factors
- Natural
- Social
- Experiential
- Cultural
- Productive/Ecosystem Services
- Recreational setting

Values of Victorians for natural landscape (VALS)

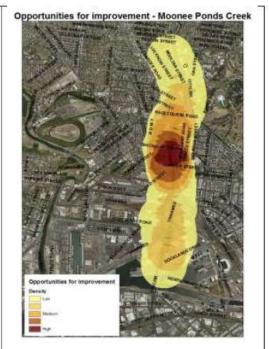


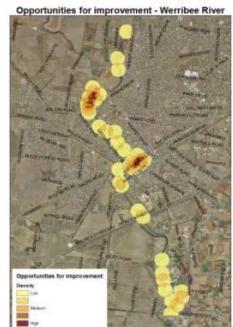
Values of Victorians for natural landscape (VALS)











ion to green space

Values are useful predictors of

- Attitudes
 - e.g. Preference, what people like
- Acceptability of management
 - e.g. what people will accept managers doing
- Behavioural intentions
- Behaviours

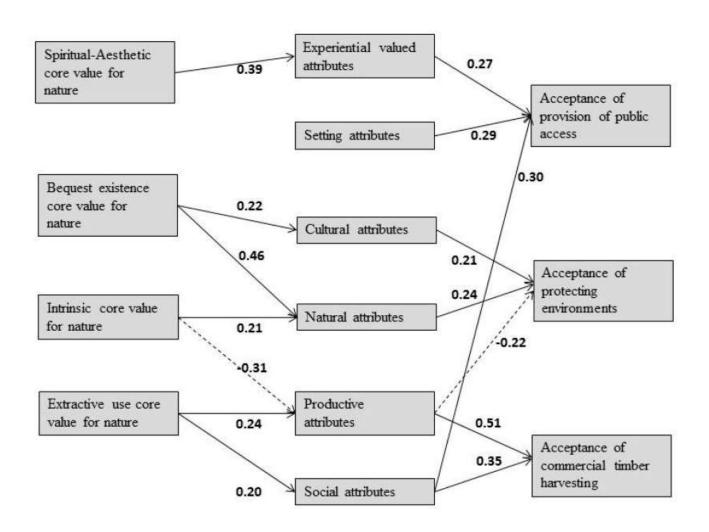
Preference



Preference

	Rain Gardens	Bushland	Turf	Mulch	Drains
EcoServ	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.02
Cultural	0.18	0.12	0.01	0.09	0.12
Natural	0.12	0.37	-0.07	0.15	-0.05
Setting	0.21	0.05	0.35	0.14	0.12
Experiential	0.03	0.16	0.08	0.06	0.04
Social	0.01	-0.01	0.10	0.00	-0.08

Acceptability of management actions





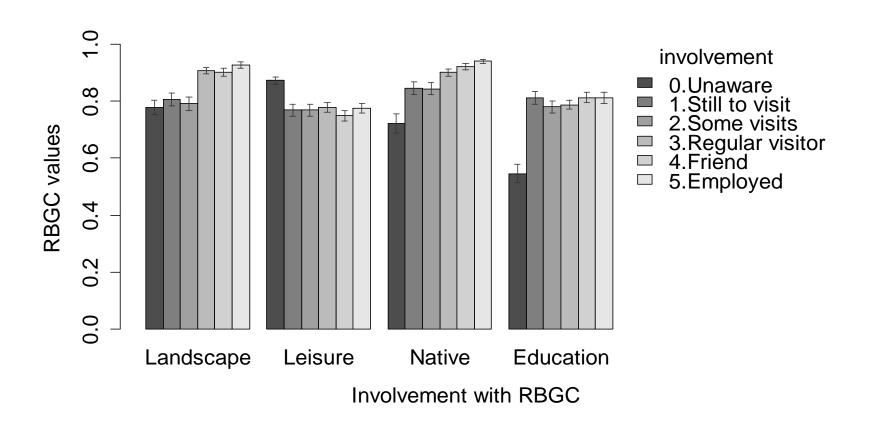








RBGC Values



Why is this important?

- Can start to understand how different people experience landscapes
- Identify potential areas of conflict
- Framing for messages to appeal to different kinds of values

