7 APPENDICES

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GLOSSARY

Regional Development The provision of assistance to regions for economic development. In Australian, there are Regional Development Associations coordinated by the Federal government and run by the State governments.

Structure Plan A long-term guide for change to land use, building and public spaces.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) A set of 17 goals adopted by all UN member states, based on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Agenda is a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet.

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THE FORREST NEWSLETTER

FORREST FUTURES

10 YEARS SINCE STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTED

It has been ten years since the Forrest Futures II strategic plan was launched. There have been big changes in town on the road to becoming a more sustainable community.

On a walk around Forrest, we can see some of the changes. The Terminus Hotel has been overhauled to take into account its history and the environment. The Forrest Common and playground finally got some attention and is now beautifully landscaped. Alongside the river there are boutique shops and multi-use walking space.

People are happy and friendly, and there are many economically viable businesses supporting tourism and the environment. The place is buzzing with solar powered cars, powered by energy generated by the local microgrid. The hub is central to the tourist and community experience of our natural environment and there is a variety of tours available. Art and artisans are everywhere. Read on for more of the changes in town!

International visitors spend 1 week in Forrest

100 guests visited Forrest and were enthralled. They especially noted the general tidiness of the town, the streetscaping, and the edible landscape.

The town is now a leader in sustainable energy, food sharing and care of all citizens – from the very young to the elders.

The new Forrest Brewery finally evicted the alpacas and opened the new site in 2025 – it took ten years, but Sharon and Matt finally got there.

THE FORREST NEWSLETTER

-10 YEARS ON-

CLOSED FOR 2 YRS

GREAT OCEAN ROAD

Long term closure of the Great Ocean Road due to sea level rises and landslides which the State government can no longer afford to resolve. Forrest is now the main access road to Apollo Bay and the 12 Apostles.

SOLAR PV ARRAY OPENED

VAST ARRAY IN FORREST

On Monday 23 Nov, 500 people attended the opening of a vast solar PV array on West Barwon Reservoir which will generate enough electricity to power 1000 homes.

The new microgrid provides solar power connectivity – including electric self-drive, community-owned cars. Elderly can now easily get to Colac for shopping and appointments.

LIGHT RAIL LINK

Plans announced by minister regarding the reopening of a Forrest to Birregurra light rail link. Mayor Andrew Evans cuts ribbon on light rail opening.

STRUCTURE PLAN REVIEW

Structure plan review results in changes to the 100 acre rule – small 10 acre allotments released to support a changing population. Multiple houses on LA2 blocks enable multi-generational living. All new developments require low-income housing and supported accommodation.

2027 FIRES

2027 fires impacted the township and community of Forrest but Forrest Neighbourhood Safer Place and Gateway Centre provided refuge for CFA captain Bob Brooks and team. Community recovery was enabled through resilience of community.

WASTE WATER

Waste water resource brings new vision agribusiness to mountain town.

FORREST HOPS

Forrest Hop co-operative now rivals Yakaruer Valley Hops. Export of hop crops provide another source of employment and destination brand for Forrest.

CLIMATE CHANGE INNOVATION

Forrest to commence innovative New Green Deal project which will see employment opportunities for job seekers to train as park rangers and firefighters.

HCL CENTRE

History and Cultural Learning Centre celebrates 5th birthday. Local elders of early settlers and indigenous traditional owners work together to build comprehensive understanding of the Otways.

FORREST SCHOOL

Bush kinder expands to whole community and everyone adopts "Gumboot Friday".

THE FORREST NEWSLETTER

-10 YEARS ON-

THE HUB

WORKSHOPS THIS MONTH:

1st Saturday: How to microdose safely: Forrest Mushies

2nd Saturday: Vertical Food Walls

3rd Saturday: Microhydro electricity

4th Satuday: How eating beef can help save the planet

Every Sunday: Farmers and produce market selling local produce, wine, gin, cheese, mushies and other medicinals

COMMUNITY SPACE AT THE HUB

- Interactive displays
- Neighbourhood Safer Place
- Meeting rooms
- Cafe
- Tours and experiences

SINCE 2020

FORREST'S ACHIEVEMENTS

We have celebrated the accomplishment of 100% of Forrest's houses having solar panels, water tanks and full sewerage. In addition, the mayor cut the ribbon on our electric vehicle charging station.

The community centre continues to house indigenous land management programs with government agencies and local people working together on Otways land management and conservation.

New public art and sculpture that relates to the natural environment was commissioned and installed.

Forrest won most beautiful town of the Otways award. The Terminus renovation was a great success and the view from the verandah overlooks the new, sustainable houses that have been completed on the properties to the north.

Bumper harvests in the community garden mean the weekly share food market is heaving. The gin distillery has been a major success.

Community gardens encourage elderly residents to remain in Forrest. Bev Frizon's 100th birthday was celebrated at the Neighbourhood garden.

There was a major mountain bike event. 1,000 people came to town. All waste was managed through the town recycling hub.

Forrest joined the Otways Conservation Alliance.

Forrest is recognised as a leader in climate change technologies and environmental integration.

DEAKIN UNIVERSITY

The Ian Potter Foundation

VICTORIA State Government | Environment, Land, Water and Planning

FORREST

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SCENARIOS

As part of the Deakin University SDG research, six possible future scenarios for Forrest were developed outlining possible trajectories for different combinations of sustainability priorities. Shown below are a table describing assumptions of outcomes for localised driving forces (driving forces are derived from the shared socioeconomic pathways, a scenario framework developed for climate science), and following that, the narratives for the six different scenarios.

SCENARIO DRIVING FORCES	1. Sustainability in all aspects *(Environment, growth and inclusivity prioritized)*	2. Inclusive growth at the expense of the environment *(Inclusivity and economic growth prioritized)*	3. Prosperity without growth *(Inclusivity and environment prioritized)*	4. Environmentally friendly growth in a divided community *(Environment and growth prioritized)*	5. No sustainability agenda *(Worst case - sustainability not prioritized)*	6. BAU *Business As Usual*
Population Growth	Population grows through migration and ageing population. Excellent health care increases life expectancy and deaths from traffic accidents decline. Forrest is a safe place to live. Sustainable tourism creates jobs, encouraging in-migration. Housing availability is a limiting factor.	Population grows through migration, new children, and ageing population. Excellent health care increases life expectancy. Deaths from traffic accidents decline. Economic growth encourages in-migration. Disaster resilience is improved. Forrest is a safe place to live. New housing is built in rezoned land to house new residents.	There is no drive to grow the town beyond the current capacity. Excellent health care increases life expectancy and there is a decline in death from traffic accidents. Housing supply increases from declining tourism. Disaster resilience increases	There is growth in the have/have-not divide and disadvantaged people are crowded out of the town due to rising housing costs. Efforts are made to increase the town's disaster resilience, making it an attractive place to live for those who can afford it. Access to health care is expensive and limited. The road toll is high.	Population grows through migration and new children. Children less likely to leave when coming of age. Access to health care is limited. The road toll is high. New housing is built in rezoned farm and forest land to house new residents.	Population grows through migration. Disadvantaged people move from cities to take advantage of cheaper rent. Children less likely to leave when coming of age. Access to health care is limited, but of good quality. Housing availability is a limiting factor, as is the need for a sewerage system
Fertility	The fertility rate is at replacement level. Child and maternal health is excellent. Women can choose to not have, or limit the number of children they have. Forrest is a desirable place to live and have families.	The fertility rate is above replacement level. Child and maternal health is excellent. Women having children have secure financial support. Forrest is safe and parents are comfortable having and raising children in the community.	The fertility rate is below replacement level and there is social pressure to limit children to one per couple. Maternal and reproductive health care is excellent. Forrest is a desirable place to live and have families.	Privileged people moving to the town limit the number of children they have as they see this as having an impact on sustainability. Disadvantaged people limit the number of children they have because it is too expensive to have children. Expensive health care affects child and mother health outcomes. The fertility rate is below replacement	The fertility rate is below replacement. Women are choosing to not have children, or limit the number they have because Forrest is not safe or resilient. Limited health care access impacts child and mother health outcomes.	The fertility rate is below replacement. Women are choosing to not have children, or limit the number they have. Health care is excellent, although some limit to access impacts child and mother health outcomes. Forrest is a desirable place to live and have families
Migration	Migration into the town is the main driver of population growth. Forrest is a desirable place to live for families with young children and retirees, with excellent health care, safe water resources and productive employment. Alternative housing options such as co-housing emerge to sustainability house new residents without rezoning land for new housing	Migration into the town drives some population growth, while migration of young people away for work or university limits it. Health care and safe water supplies encourage in-migration. Forrest is a desirable place to live for families with young children and retirees. New housing is built in rezoned land to house new residents.	In- and out-migration is roughly balanced. Forrest has excellent health care, a new sewer system and protection for ecosystems, and enough jobs. Alternative housing options such as co-housing emerge to house new residents. Policies to limit the use of housing for profit increase available housing supply	There is growth in the have/have-not divide and disadvantaged people are crowded out of the town due to rising housing costs. There is growth in the local job market for skilled workers. Forrest's local environment is a drawcard for migration into the town. New and existing residents make efforts to preserve it for economic and their own benefit	Migration into the town is a driver of population growth, while migration of young people away from the town limits it. Rent is cheap, so disadvantaged people migrate to Forrest to take advantage. Children are less likely to leave town when coming of age as disadvantage becomes entrenched.	Migration into the town is the main driver of population growth. Forrest is safe and affordable, encouraging retirees and families with young children to migrate in. Young people migrate out for university or work, creating a demographic gap in the 18-30 age range
Inequality	Health care is excellent and available to all. Water scarcity is substantially reduced. There is productive employment for all and labour rights are protected. There	Health care is excellent and available to all. Water scarcity is substantially reduced. There is productive employment for all and labour rights are protected. There is safe	Health care is excellent and available to all. Water scarcity is substantially reduced. There is productive employment for all and labour rights are protected.	Access to health care is limited and expensive. Disadvantaged people suffer disproportionately. People die from preventable causes. The road toll is high. Resident people who are disadvantaged	Access to health care is limited and expensive. Disadvantaged people suffer disproportionately from poor health, water scarcity, and insecure and unsafe housing. There aren't	There are pockets of disadvantage in the community but for the most part the community support each other when they are in need. The escalation of house prices and lack

	are options for safe and affordable housing for all, and the community is resilient to disaster.	and affordable housing for all, and the community is resilient to disaster.	There are options for safe and affordable housing for all, and the community is resilient to disaster.	are crowded out of the town due to rising housing costs.	enough jobs, young people drop out of school and labour rights are abolished.	of available rental properties are crowding people out of town
International trade	International tourism, fueled by protected and healthy ecosystems, promotes a moderate level of international trade at the local scale. International tourism has tradeoffs against carbon intensity.	International tourism, fueled by managed, healthy ecosystems, promotes a high level of international trade at the local scale. International tourism has tradeoffs against carbon intensity.	International trade is discouraged as having too high an impact on climate change. This means a decline in tourism	International tourism, fueled by protected and healthy ecosystems, promote a moderate level of international trade at the local scale. International tourism has tradeoffs against carbon intensity.	There is little to no international tourism or trading with international tourists	Niche agriculture and international tourism promote a moderate level of international trade at the local scale. International tourism has tradeoffs against carbon intensity.
Consumption & diet	Prevention measures reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases. Resource efficiency is improved, and sustainable agriculture lessens climate impact.	Consumption, materialism, tourism and meat-rich diets high. Premature mortality is reduced due to prevention for diseases like diabetes and heart disease. Ecosystems are highly managed to enable maximum extraction.	Prevention measures reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases. Resource efficiency is improved, and sustainable agriculture lessens climate impact.	Mortality is high from diseases like diabetes and cardiovascular disease, which are affected by poor diets and disproportionately affect disadvantaged people. Privileged people have better access to sustainable resources; disadvantaged people are more likely to opt for cheaper, resource intensive products	Material intensive consumption. Mortality is high from diseases like diabetes and cardiovascular disease, which are affected by poor diets. There is no protection of ecosystems and natural resource consumption is high.	Prevention measures reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases. Resource efficiency is improved, but economic growth has not been decoupled from environmental degradation. Sustainable agriculture lessens climate impact.
Tourism	Sustainable tourism is booming due to protection of local ecosystems and climate related disaster-resilience. A new sewer system permits greater numbers of tourists. Tourists feel safe visiting Forrest.	Bike and walking trails are redeveloped, local environment is highly managed. A new sewer system permits greater numbers of tourists. Disaster resilience is improved, so tourists feel safe.	Tourism declines as it has too high an impact on climate change. Policies to limit the use of housing for profit reduces the supply of properties for tourism.	Tourism is moderate, focused on high income tourists. It has created some jobs. The caravan park has closed. Accommodation providers purchase available housing and drive up property prices	Little investment means degradation of the local environment. Forrest is not safe and resilient so people avoid visiting in bushfire season.	Mountain biking infrastructure improvements encourage more tourists. Forrest is a desirable place to visit. A new sewerage system is required to cope with tourism in the future
Technology development	Technology development is rapid, and Forrest becomes a development hub for new climate change adaptation and resilience tech. Employment is high and fulfilling. Tech also assists with ecosystem management and disaster resilience	Technology development is rapid, and Forrest becomes a development hub for new tech. Employment is high and fulfilling. Tech also assists with ecosystem management and disaster resilience	Technology development is rapid, and Forrest becomes a development hub for new climate change adaptation and resilience research. Employment is high and fulfilling. Tech also assists with ecosystem management and disaster resilience	Technology development is rapid, but it only benefits people who are already wealthy and privileged. Forrest has become a development hub for new technologies, including for climate adaptation and resilience. The job creation resulting from this is stratified. Disadvantaged people are priced out of the housing market as a result of the technology hub	Technology development is slow, and lack of reliable internet deters people from starting businesses locally.	There is some development of technology, and promotion of Forrest as a technology development hub, but it is hampered by poor internet access
Technology transfer	Technology transfer is rapid, benefitting all. This also encourages the growth of the local economy and enterprises	Technology transfer is rapid, benefitting all. This also encourages the growth of the local economy and enterprises	Technology transfer is rapid, enabling benefits for all.	Technology transfer is rapid, encouraging the growth of the local economy and enterprises. This does not benefit disadvantaged people who do not have jobs or businesses	Technology transfer is slow, and lack of reliable internet deters people from starting businesses locally.	Technologies exists but application gets tied up in regulatory processes and government wrangling
Carbon intensity	International tourism has a negative impact on carbon intensity (through air travel), but locally there are positive impacts and policies, such as a renewable energy microgrid, halting deforestation and protection of terrestrial ecosystems	Use of fossil fuels is high, which has a negative effect on the environment and health outcomes. International tourism and high consumption have a negative impact on carbon intensity and climate change mitigation	Renewable energy microgrid and declining tourism leads to a decrease in carbon intensity. Ecosystem protection and a halt to deforestation sees improvements in CO_2 capture	There has been moderate take-up of renewable energy. Rich people can afford EVs. The cost of solar panels is prohibitive for some people. Ecosystems are protected, mitigating carbon intensity. Travelling to access health care increases carbon intensity	People have to travel further for health care, increasing transport carbon intensity. Fossil fuel extraction degrades the environment. The lack of climate mitigation effort means Forrest is vulnerable to climate-related disasters	International tourism has a negative impact on carbon intensity, but locally there are positive impacts and policies, such as investigation of a renewable energy microgrid. The cost of solar panels is prohibitive for some people.

Energy intensity	Resource efficiency is high, lowering energy intensity.	Resource efficiency is not a priority, so energy intensity is high. During times of water scarcity, desalination and transport of water is energy intensive. High energy intensity has negative impact on climate change mitigation	Resource efficiency is high, lowering energy intensity.	Resource efficiency is uneven across the community.	High – higher energy intensity contributes to resources depletion and can increase climate change impact	Resource efficiency is uneven across the community
Fossil constraints	Processes such as fracking are banned, and use of fossil fuels are constrained. There is local energy microgrid to provide clean energy, and EV chargers in town.	There are no constraints on fossil fuel use, which has negative health and environmental outcomes. All possible methods of fossil fuel extraction are employed.	Processes such as fracking are banned, and use of fossil fuels are constrained. There is local energy microgrid to provide clean energy, and EV chargers in town.	Anticipation of fossil fuel constraints makes fuel prices volatile and increases the cost of travelling to work or for health care. There are not sustainable and accessible public transport solutions. This affects the disadvantaged disproportionately. Only rich people can afford to upgrade their vehicles or pay extra for green energy.	There are no constraints on fossil fuel use, which has negative health and environmental outcomes. All possible methods of fossil fuel extraction are employed.	The policies of the federal Government have an impact on the speed of transition away from fossil-fuels. There is investigation into unconventional sources of fossil fuels, such as fracking
Environment	Improving conditions over time thanks to change in policy and management. This has a positive effect on tourism.	The local environment is highly managed and engineered. This has a positive impact on the economy but a negative impact on climate change mitigation and biodiversity	Local ecosystems are protected/conserved/restored and the decrease in tourism and halt to deforestation improves the environment	Ecosystems are protected; economic growth is being decoupled from environmental degradation, improving tourism; sustainable agriculture is a way to lessen climate impact	Serious degradation due to the abandonment of all policy and management. Accelerating climate change increases the risk of disasters which the community is not resilient against.	Local ecosystems are not protected and are at risk. Economic growth has not been decoupled from environmental degradation. There is a net negative effect on the environment
Land use	Strong regulations to avoid environmental tradeoffs. Deforestation is halted. This has a positive effect on tourism.	Medium regulations lead to slow decline in the rate of deforestation. All native growth logging in the area eventually ceases, replaced by timber plantations	Ecosystems are protected and logging ceases, with a positive effect on tourism. Sustainable agriculture and protects ecosystems increases resilience to climate change related disasters	Ecosystems are protected and logging ceases, with a positive effect on tourism. Sustainable agriculture and protects ecosystems increases resilience to climate change related disasters	No protection of ecosystems, expansion of agriculture and logging affects water resources. Accelerating climate change increases the risk of disasters which the community is not resilient against.	There is a medium level of regulation but ecosystems are not protected and are at risk of degradation from land use change. There is a slow decline in the rate of deforestation, eventually leading to cessation.
Agriculture	The region becomes known for small-scale sustainable farming. Sustainable agriculture encourages tourism. Community Supported Agriculture models are implemented to share the costs and risks of farming with the community.	Highly managed, resource intensive; rapid increase in productivity. The region becomes known for small-scale sustainable farming. Water is trucked in during times of drought.	Increased water security due to ecosystem protection; communal agriculture models are implemented to share the output of farming with the community. Seed sharing becomes widespread. Agriculture becomes sustainable and resilient, and the area becomes known for small-scale sustainable farming	Increased water security due to ecosystem protection; no increase in jobs from increased productivity; sustainable farming brings in tourists and assists with restoration	No protection of ecosystems; intensification of agriculture has a negative effect on the environment and affects water resources. Resource extraction puts groundwater at risk. Increased ag production does not lead to an increase in employment. Accelerating climate change increases the risk of disasters which the community is not resilient against.	No protection of ecosystems; intensification of agriculture has a negative effect on the environment and affects water resources, although sustainable agricultural practices moderate the effect somewhat. Resource extraction puts groundwater at risk. Increased ag production does not lead to an increase in employment.
Resilience against climate change impacts	Susceptible to bushfire and drought but managed burning and sustainable water use mitigate the threat. There is a local renewable energy microgrid. Forrest becomes an incubator for climate change resilience research.	The local environment is highly managed, planned burns are done with regularity. High use of fossil fuels increases the pace of climate change. Water is managed and trucked in when required.	Resource efficiency is improved, increasing resilience against bushfire and drought. Forrest becomes an incubator for climate change resilience research. There is a local energy microgrid	Planned burns reduce bushfire risk, sustainable water use protects against drought; resource efficiency is improved; sustainable agriculture assists with environmental restoration	Outside interests interfere with planned burning and increase susceptibility to fire. Water use and resources are not managed sustainably and there is no guard against drought. There are no climate risk reduction efforts in place	Susceptible to bushfire and drought but managed burning and sustainable water use mitigate the threat. The Forrest community take the initiative on climate resilience projects as they receive little support from Council or the Federal government

Access to health facilities; water; sanitation	Medical services are available within town. Drought resilient water infrastructure and a sewerage system are built, allowing greater numbers of tourists.	Medical services are accessible in the town, and universal access to health care. Drought resilient water infrastructure and a sewerage system are built. Water is trucked in when required. health and water improvements promotes sustainable tourism.	Medical services are accessible in the town, reducing preventable mortality and supporting treatment of substance abuse. There is universal access to sexual and reproductive health care, and universal health care. Drought resilient water infrastructure and a sewerage system are built through community led initiatives. Water-related ecosystems are protected.	Health services are available but not within the town. There is division over the cost of a new sewerage system. Disadvantaged people cannot afford to fund sewerage improvements. Availability of public toilets and showers affects tourism.	Health services are only in the major centres (e.g. Geelong, Melbourne) and difficult to access. Water supplies are vulnerable to drought. The town is unsewered and each property has their own septic tank. Council are unwilling to consider sewerage for the township.	Health services are available but not within the town. Water supplies are vulnerable to drought. The town is unsewered and each property has their own septic tank. Barwon Water are investigating reticulated sewerage but it will come at a cost. Availability of public toilets and showers affects tourism.
Equity	There is universal access to health care, no people suffering water scarcity. There is full employment for all and labour rights are protected. There is access to safe and affordable housing for all, and a reduction in death from disasters.	There is universal access to health care, no people suffering water scarcity. There is full employment for all and labour rights are protected. There is access to safe and affordable housing for all, and a reduction in death from disasters.	There is universal access to health care and a reduction in preventable deaths. Water and food scarcity is eliminated at the local scale. There is full and productive employment for all and labour rights are protected. There are policies to limit the use of housing for profit, and thus access to safe and adequate housing for all	Equity is low at the local scale. Disadvantaged people experience poor outcomes disproportionately (eg health, water and food scarcity). They are also crowded out of the town due to rising housing costs.	Equity is low at the local scale. The community has regressed back to the days of high economic disadvantage. Access to health care is limited. Decreased water and food security affect disadvantaged people disproportionately, and they have greater immediate worries than climate change impacts	Equity is medium at the local scale. Health care is excellent and there is universal health care, but there are issues such as employment, labour rights and housing access that affect disadvantaged people
Social cohesion	Inequality is low, health outcomes are positive, and there is employment for all. Social cohesion is high in a community which feels safe and supports one another.	Inequality is low, health outcomes are positive, and there is employment for all. Social cohesion is high in a community which feels safe and supports one another.	Inequality is low, health outcomes are positive, and there is employment for all. Social cohesion is high in a community which feels safe and supports one another	Health outcomes are undeven across the community and stratified into levels of privilege. The more privileged levels are more cohesive. There is division in the community over water infrastructure and tourism.	Health outcomes are poor and unemployment is high. Social cohesion is low in a community which has high inequality and is divided over tourism and terrestrial ecosystems (eg logging)	Inequality is moderate, but in principle most people are socially cohesive. Some people do not care to be involved in the community
Societal participation	A healthy and engaged community are more likely to participate in maintaining their social bonds and common values.	A healthy and engaged community are more likely to participate in maintaining their social bonds and common values.	A healthy and engaged community are more likely to participate in maintaining their social bonds and common values.	Societal participation is lower in those who suffer disadvantage.	Inequality is high and societal participation is low. Personal resilience and equity are contributing factors to community resilience, and both these are lacking	Participation is generally quite high and the community are engaged. Some people do not care to be involved in the community.
Indigenous rights/ traditional knowledge	There is universal access to health care and productive employment for all. The indigenous community assist in protection, restoration and management as stewards of the land and water and traditional knowledge.	There is universal access to health care and productive employment for all. The indigenous community assist in engineering and management as stewards of the land and water and traditional knowledge.	There is universal access to health care and productive employment for all. The indigenous community assist in protection, restoration and management as stewards of the land and water and traditional knowledge.	There is inequitable access to health care, employment and housing for indigenous people. They provide some assistance with land and water management but do not have the final say over contentious issues	Indigenous rights and recognition are no longer considered at all. They suffer inequality and have no say in the protection of their land.	There is inequitable access to health care, employment and housing for indigenous people. They provide some assistance with land and water management but do not have the final say over contentious issues

1. *Sustainability in all aspects (utopia)*

The town shifts gradually to a more sustainable path. There has been significant take-up of renewable energy, particularly solar panels, and the town generates all its own energy through a local microgrid (SDG 7). The condition of the environment is improving over time thanks to changes in policy and management – for instance, there are strong regulations on land use to avoid environmental trade-offs (SDG 15). Domestic tourism is moderate and well managed to keep the environment pristine, focused on green- and eco-tourism, and niche agriculture such as mushrooms, plus examples of regenerative farming also encourage visitors (SDG 8). The region becomes known for small-scale sustainable farming, and Community Supported Agriculture models (where consumers pay in advance for regular deliveries of produce) are implemented to share the costs and risks of farming with the community (SDG 2). Niche agriculture and international tourism promote a moderate level of international trade at the local scale, although international tourism has trade-offs against carbon intensity, primarily through air travel (SDG 13). The town is susceptible to bushfire and drought but managed burning and sustainable water use mitigate the threat (SDG 6, 13, 15). Additionally, drought-resilient water infrastructure and a sewerage system are built which increases resilience to climate change impacts (SDG 6, 13). Forrest becomes an incubator for climate change resilience and technology research and this encourages the growth of the local economy beyond tourism (SDG 13). At a social level, medical services and excellent health care are available within the township (SDG 3). The population grows slowly through in-migration and an ageing population, and alternative housing options such as co-housing emerge to sustainably house new residents and increase the sense of community (SDG 11). Forrest is a desirable, safe place to live for families with young children and retirees, as poverty and inequality has been reduced/eliminated and equity is high (SDG 1, 10). The community values the Indigenous heritage of the land, recognises traditional owners and adopts traditional land management practices (SDG 10, 15). The community is small, socially engaged, and close-knit, and so have an advantage in being able to pull together to achieve implementation of the SDGs (SDG 17).

2. *Inclusive growth at the expense of the environment*

On this pathway, there has been an economic boom, allowing investment in social institutions and the 'lifting up' of many disadvantaged peoples (SDG 1, 10). This has occurred in concert with the exploitation of fossil fuel reserves and intensive management of the environment, resulting in an increased pace of climate change (SDG 13, 15). Australia has high fossil fuel reserves and has had minimal take-up of renewable energy, impairing achievement of climate action and sustainable consumption SDGs (SDG 7, 11, 13). In Forrest, results of environmental management include earthmoving to create firebreaks for bushfire prevention and fracking for fossil fuels (SDG 13, 15). These management techniques, combined with climate change, have a negative effect on biodiversity even though improvements are seen in other ways (such as increased bushfire resilience) (SDG 13, 15). Land use regulation leads to a slow decline in the rate of native deforestation, replaced with timber plantations (SDG 15). A new sewerage system and drought resilient water infrastructure permits greater numbers of tourists and new residents, while desalinated water is trucked in when required (SDG 6, 8). Agriculture such as dairy and beef farming, and mushroom growing is highly managed and resource intensive; there is a rapid increase in productivity. The region becomes known for small-scale sustainable farming (SDG 2). This, as well as mountain biking, encourages domestic and international tourism to the region. International tourism has trade-offs against carbon intensity, principally from air travel emissions (SDG 8, 13). There are high levels of consumption, materialism, and meat-rich diets (SDG 12). There is rapid technology development and Forrest becomes a development hub for new tech, allowing full and productive employment and growth in the local economy (SDG 8). The community values the indigenous heritage of the land and recognises traditional owners and traditional management practices for the local environment (SDG 10, 15). Poverty and inequality are significantly reduced for all members of the community, so Forrest is a safe and desirable place to live, and the population of the town grows through migration, births, and an ageing population (SDG 1, 2, 10). Medical services are available within the town, and excellent health care improves outcomes post-natally and for

elderly people (SDG 3). New housing is built in rezoned land to house new residents (SDG 11). Social cohesion and engagement is high, meaning the community is able to pull together to achieve implementation of the SDGs (SDG 17). The acceleration of climate change due to forces outside of the local level of control limits the successful outcomes from SDG implementation (SDG 13).

3. Prosperity without growth

The capitalist mantra of growth at all costs has been abandoned in this pathway (SDG 8). There is no drive to grow the town beyond its current capacity. Forrest has excellent health care (SDG 3), a new sewerage system (SDG 6), protection of local ecosystems (SDG 15) and enough jobs, funded by reinvestment of profits into the community (SDG 8). Alternative housing options such as co-housing emerge to house new residents, and policies to limit the use of housing for profit (for rental and tourism) increases available housing supply (SDG 11). Water scarcity is substantially reduced due to water reuse from the new sewerage system and improvements to water collection methods (SDG 6) and the community is resilient to disasters (SDG 13). Forrest is therefore a desirable place to live and raise families, although the fertility rate is below replacement and there is social pressure to limit children to one per couple (SDG 12). Economically, all forms of tourism decline as it has too high an impact on climate change (SDG 8), but in its place, Forrest becomes a development hub for climate change adaptation and resilience research, resulting in fulfilling employment and assisting with ecosystem management and disaster resilience (SDG 8, 13). There are renewable energy microgrids in the greater Otway region and electric vehicle chargers available in the town (SDG 7). There is clean and accessible public transport available to travel to local centres such as Colac and Geelong, but travelling long distances is more difficult, and the community becomes a little isolated (SDG 10, 11). The indigenous community assist in protection, restoration and management as stewards of the land and water, and all indigenous rights are recognised and have been enshrined in the constitution (SDG 6, 10 15). Ecosystem protection and a halt to deforestation sees improvements in CO2 capture (SDG 13, 15). Sustainable agricultural practices and communal agricultural models allow the whole community to share the labour and output of farming (SDG 2). Seed sharing becomes widespread (SDG 2). The community are highly cohesive and engaged, and are focused on achieving the SDGs that do not emphasize economic growth for growth's sake (SDG 17).

4. Environmentally friendly growth in a divided community

The gap between the haves and have-nots has widened (SDG 10). Poverty and inequality are high and disadvantaged people are crowded out of the town due to rising housing costs (SDG 1, 10, 11). Access to health care is expensive and limited (SDG 3), while privileged people moving to Forrest limit the number of children they have as they see this as having a positive impact on sustainability (SDG 12). The local environment is a drawcard for migration into the town and tourism, and thus new and existing residents make efforts to preserve the environment for economic and their own benefits (SDG 6, 8, 15). Sustainable agriculture lessens the impact of agriculture on the environment and on climate (SDG 2). Consumption, like many things, is stratified: rich people have better access to sustainable resources while disadvantaged people are more likely to opt for cheaper, resource intensive products (SDG 12). There are plans for a new sewerage system, but there is division over the cost (SDG 6). Renewable energy and electric vehicles are available to those who can afford it, although the cost is prohibitive for many and resource efficiency is uneven across the community (SDG 7, 12). Forrest becomes a development hub for new technologies, including for climate adaptation and resilience – this encourages the growth of the local economy but prices people out of the housing market as prices rise due to demand (SDG 8, 11, 13). Community cohesion and participation is low and stratified: only privileged community members believe that SDG implementation is in the best interests of the community (SDG 17). There is a low chance of successful implementation of the SDGs as an integrated and holistic set of goals in Forrest.

5. No sustainability agenda

This pathway is characterized by an insular perspective. Government policies change to focus on energy (SDG 7) and agricultural security (SDG 2) at the expense of education (SDG 4), health (SDG 3) and the environment (SDG 6, 13, 15). Inequality is high and the community has regressed back to the days of high economic disadvantage (SDG 1, 10). Consumption is materials intensive and meat consumption is high and unsustainable, and only available to those who can afford it (SDG 12). Low investment and the abandonment of policy and management results in serious degradation of the environment (SDG 6, 15). Likewise, with minimal regulation for land use, deforestation continues, logging and large-scale agriculture intensifies (SDG 15), and sustainable agriculture practices decline (SDG 2). The effects of climate change have narrowed the window to carry out prescribed burning and increased the community's susceptibility to bushfire (SDG 13, 15). Water use and resources are not managed sustainably and there is no guard against drought (SDG 6). There has been minimal take-up of renewable energy such as solar panels, so unconventional fossil fuel resources (e.g. fracking) are exploited in order to provide energy security (SDG 7). The internet is not reliable, deterring people from starting local businesses, so the economy is neither diverse nor flourishing (SDG 8). There is some domestic tourism, but people avoid visiting in bushfire season as the town is not safe or resilient (SDG 8, 13). Health services are not available close by, only in the major centres (Geelong, Melbourne), and they are difficult to access (SDG 3). This has an impact on post-natal health outcomes (SDG 5). Indigenous rights and recognition are no longer considered at all (SDG 10). Land is rezoned for new housing to house new residents (SDG 11), but Council are unwilling to consider sewerage for the township so any new housing developments must have septic systems (SDG 6). The community is small and close-knit; few community members are convinced that SDG implementation is in the best interests of the community, so there is a low chance of successful SDG implementation (SDG 17).

6. Business As Usual (BAU)

This is a path in which not much changes from the status quo. The population grows slowly, through migration, births and an ageing population. Health care is excellent, although access to health services is somewhat limited within the town (SDG 3). Forrest is a safe place to live, and an attractive prospect for families with young children and 'treechanging' retirees (SDG 11). However, the escalation of house prices and lack of available rental properties are crowding people out of town; young people will generally move away from the town for university or work once coming of age, leaving a demographic gap in the 18-30 year old range (SDG 11, 12). There are pockets of disadvantage but the community support each other when they are in need (SDG 1, 10). Indigenous rights are paid lip service and little changes for indigenous recognition (SDG 10). Domestic tourism is moderate, focused on large-scale events and mountain biking, and investment in mountain bike trails and public amenities lowers the impact on the environment (SDG 8, 15). International tourism has trade-offs against carbon intensity (from air travel, SDG 13), but locally there are positive signs, such as investigation of a renewable energy microgrid (SDG 7). To diversify the economy, there has been an attempt to promote Forrest as a technology development hub, but it is hampered by poor internet access (SDG 8). Consumption is materials intensive, and diets contain unsustainable levels of meat (SDG 12). The environment continues to experience degradation, however regulations on land use lead to a slow decline in the rate of deforestation, which eventually ceases (SDG 6, 13, 15). Small-scale agriculture is locally sustainable (SDG 2), and while there is an increase in large-scale agricultural productivity, there is not a concurrent increase in employment (SDG 8). Managed burns reduce bushfire risk (SDG 13, 15), and restrictions on water use protects against drought (SDG 6, 13), however water supplies are vulnerable to sustained drought (SDG 6). The Forrest community take the initiative on climate resilience projects as they receive little support from Council or government (SDG 13). The town is unsewered; Barwon Water are investigating reticulated sewerage but it will come at a cost (SDG 6). The community is small and close-knit, but not all community members are convinced that the SDGs are in the best interests of the community, implying a moderate chance of successful holistic SDG implementation (SDG 17).