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## Nature Inclusive Campus Group

Green Impact 2020

Maastricht University

# An Outdoor Common Area at Randwyck Campus

*Enhancing well-being and local  
biodiversity within the  
University's green spaces*



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### **A project proposal by**

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## INTRODUCTION

It has been widely acknowledged that humans are becoming more and more disconnected from nature (especially in the West) with the global majority of people living in urban areas with a culture that breeds burnout, depression, anxiety and many other “modern” diseases. Some even described this disconnection to be one of the root causes of our current climate crisis. The relationship between people and nature has attracted rising interest among scientists, given evidence that nature connection has shown to significantly improve our physical, mental and emotional wellbeing. Studies have shown that contact with nature can significantly improve our immune system, happiness, creativity, mood, concentration and memory, can provide relief from stress, anxiety and depression, and in addition can have a positive impact on our behaviour towards other people, flora and fauna (Bratman, Hamilton & Daily, 2012; Duerden & Witt, 2010; Frumkin et al., 2017; Ives et al., 2017; Ives et al., 2018; Keniger, Gaston & Fuller, 2013; Kuo, 2015; Nisbet, Zelenski & Murphy, 2009; Pyle, 2003; Soga & Gaston, 2012; Zylstra et al., 2014). Connecting people with nature can therefore contribute to addressing sustainability challenges.

As part of Maastricht University’s Green Impact project this project proposal aims to expand the idea of a nature inclusive campus. Together with students and staff members, our team has worked collectively towards a vision of an ecological sound university campus that simultaneously enhances the wellbeing of all university members. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals, our project addresses both the social and the environmental pillar of sustainability. As a natural environment positively affects overall wellbeing and pro-environmental behaviour, our project benefits the university’s ecological surrounding as well as the health of students and staff. With the ideas put forward in this proposal we want to increase awareness on the current lack of inclusive green spaces specifically at Randwyck campus. By proposing our idea of an inclusive outdoor common area we provide an alternative solution to the current use of the green

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spaces surrounding UNS 40. With this vision, we hope to spark the university's interest to turn this proposal into concrete actions.

The project proposal is dissected into five parts. First, we provide a problem statement of the current situation. Second, we introduce and visualize the green area our project focuses on. Third, we go into depth on the specific elements we aim to introduce in this area. Subsequently, we present our next steps that show options for the short, medium and long term. Finally, we provide a conclusion in which we sum up the main ideas from the proposal.

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## PROBLEM STATEMENT

### *Where do we see need for change?*

In the context of Maastricht University's Randwyck Campus, we see that there is an urgency to develop a nature inclusive campus due to the lack of inclusive green spaces. Specifically we are referring to the existing so-called "green deserts" - spaces that exhibit lawn but do not seem beneficial for neither animals and people nor ecological biodiversity. We do recognize that the University has been working towards realizing more green spaces, however, we identify a lack in making these green spaces inclusive (view picture below).



*Picture 1: Our meeting outside of UNS40*

This was also found through collecting survey responses from university staff members together with the Green Impact group on wellbeing. The survey results show that 56% of respondents are unhappy with the functionality and opportunities for relaxation that the current outdoor design of the Randwyck Campus offers (Fig. 1). We observe similar

findings for the opportunities of recreation as 65% of the respondents disagreed that the current design serves recreational purposes (Fig. 2). Further results on the respondents observations and desires for the Randwijck outdoor area are depicted on the following page (Fig. 3).

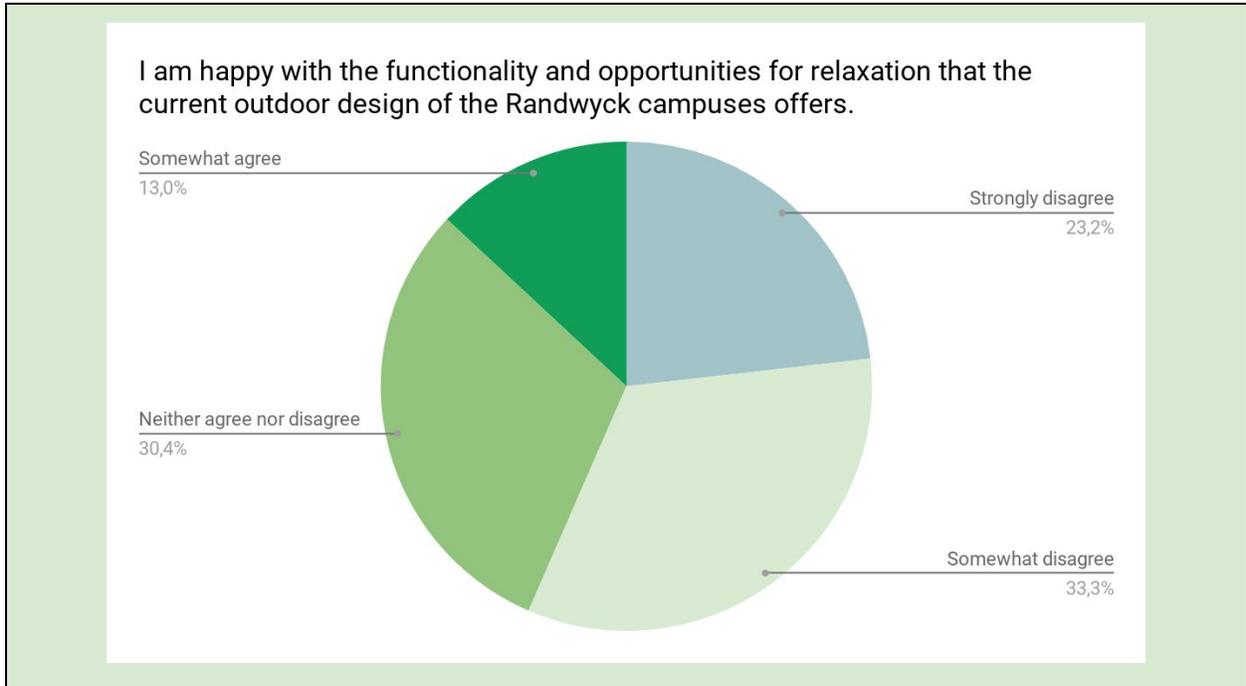


Figure 1 Survey responses

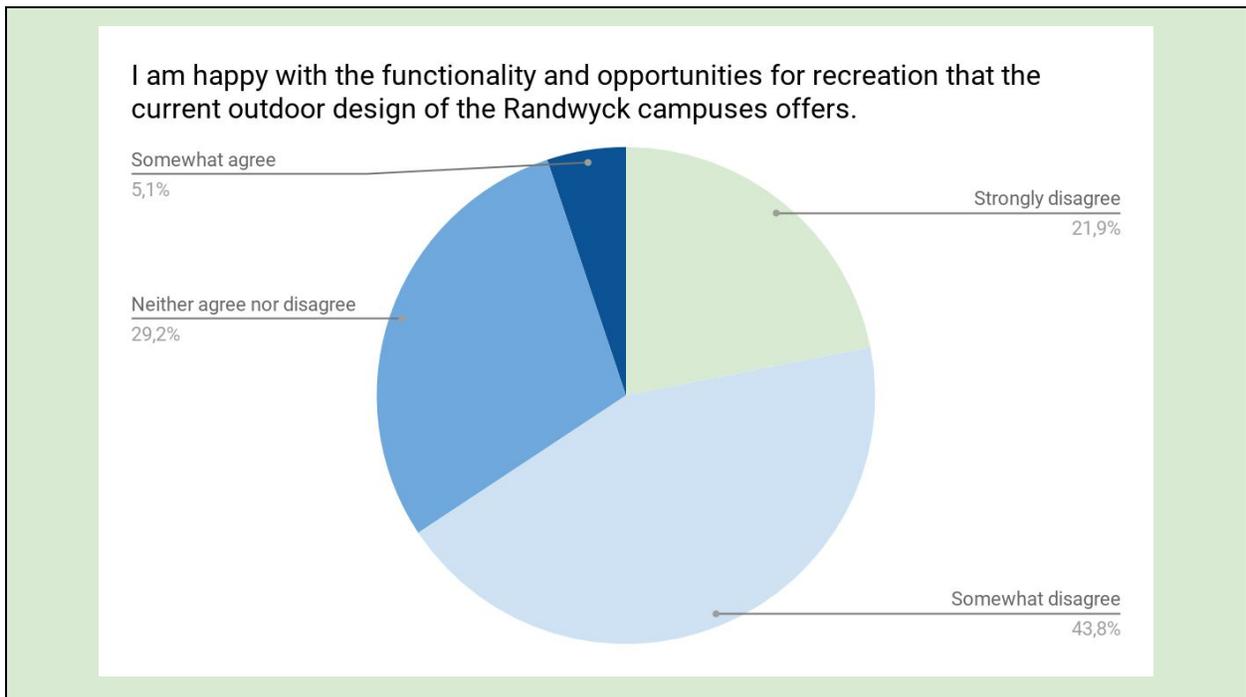


Figure 2 Survey responses

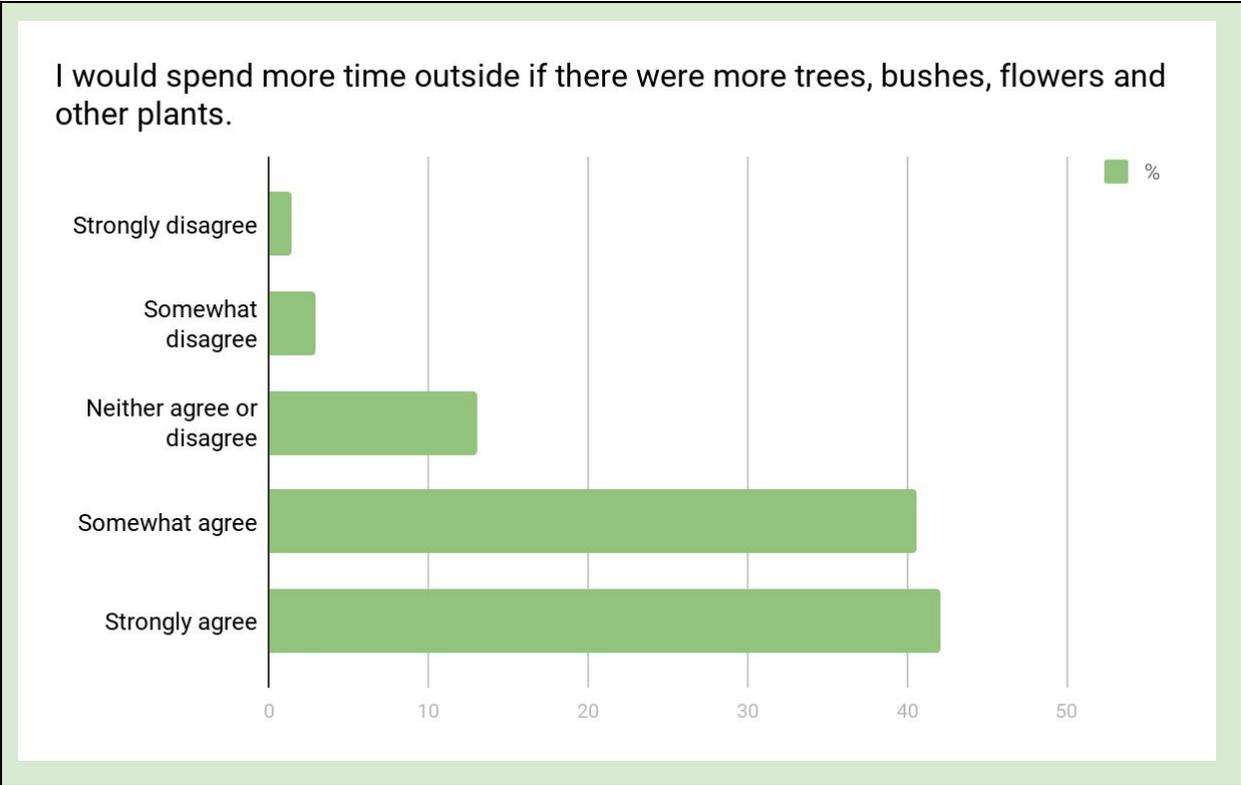


Figure 3 Survey responses

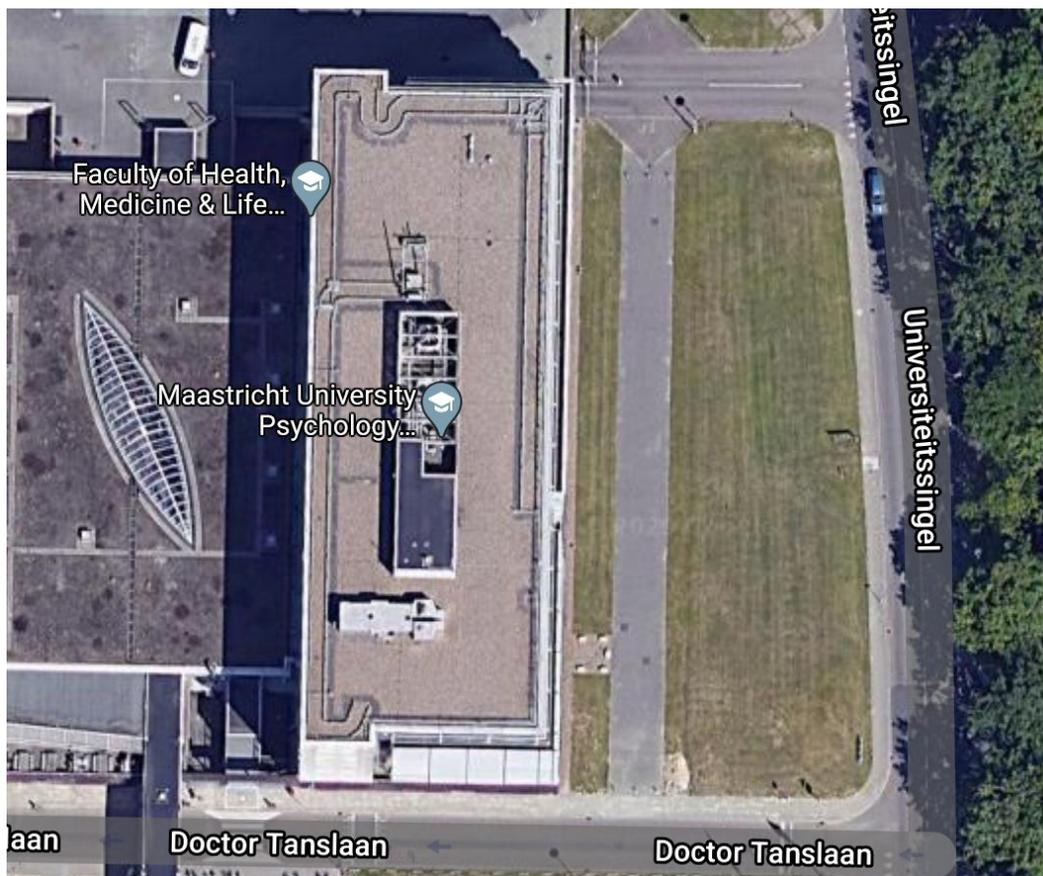
The survey findings strongly suggest that the problem we observe is one that resonates among the UM community. Therefore, the importance of an inclusive outdoor area at Randwijck campus is what we intend to highlight in this proposal. As we envision a common outdoor space that is socially inclusive as well as ecologically beneficial, we strongly recommend that the current “green deserts” surrounding UNS40 and UNS50 must be transformed in line with the desires of the UM community.

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## THE GREEN SPACE

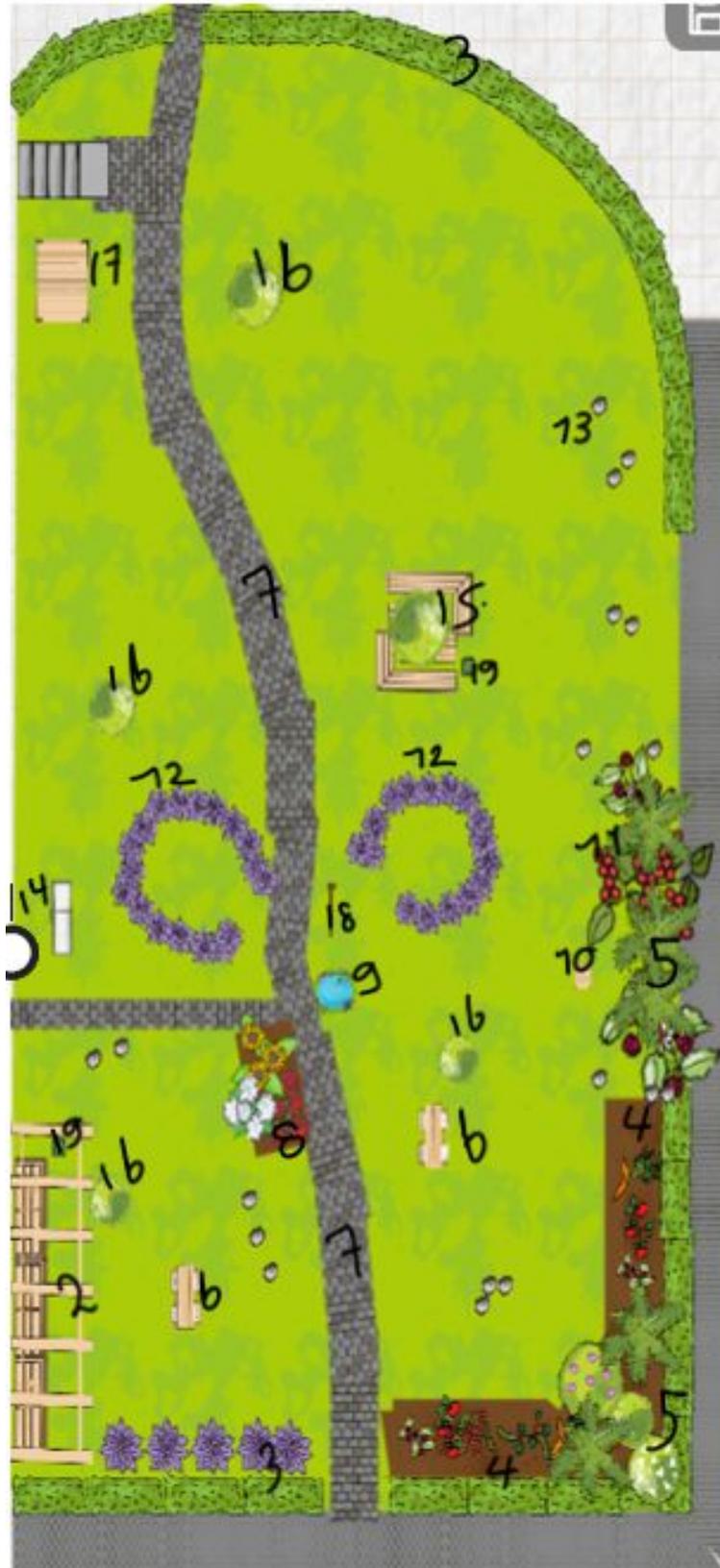
### *The Green Area at Randwyck Campus*

Below is a google maps street view picture from the area our group has decided to work with. As you can see, the green area is located next to Universiteitssingel and Doctor Tanslaan and next to UNS40. Since the asphalt street is necessary for the fire exit we decided to focus on the path of lawn on the right hand side. This area is approximately 120 m<sup>2</sup>. Currently the area exhibits some small trees, two picnic tables and one ping pong table.





## Community Area Visualization



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## Legend

<b>1</b>	Pergola	<b>11</b>	High edible plants (e.g. Mulberry)
<b>2</b>	Benches under the pergola	<b>12</b>	Smelly plants/flower circle (e.g. Lavender)
<b>3</b>	Mixed hedge	<b>13</b>	Sitting rocks
<b>4</b>	Herb patch	<b>14</b>	Ping-Pong table (already present)
<b>5</b>	High plants	<b>15</b>	Round bench under tree
<b>6</b>	Wooden table	<b>16</b>	Trees (Already present)
<b>7</b>	Mixed path	<b>17</b>	Shed
<b>8</b>	Flower bed	<b>18</b>	Sign
<b>9</b>	Solar bird fountain	<b>19</b>	Garbage bin
<b>10</b>	Bee hotel		

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## THE ELEMENTS OF THE SPACE

### *Seating Elements: Benches & Rocks*



We identified a lack of seating elements when we first saw the green area we wanted to work with. This observation was one also put forward in the survey responses. Around 75% of participants agreed or even strongly agreed that they would be encouraged to spend more time outside if there were enough seating possibilities such as large benches (Fig. 4). Therefore, we recommend to provide more seating opportunities in the area as the current two picnic tables are not sufficient. For this we suggest building a larger seating area from wood surrounding the existing trees with the thought that they will provide sufficient shade in the future. A picture of this is on the

left hand side. The picture was taken from the Tapijn Tuin and serves as an inspiration for the desired seating areas for the Randwijck area.

Furthermore, we aim to facilitate more seating areas by placing large rocks across the area. A visualization of this is given on the right. This low-budget option would give students and staff the opportunity to sit on an elevated area and provides those with a seating opportunity who do not



like sitting directly on the grass. Based on the available budgets, we would place the rocks throughout the area in groups of 2-3. This would give larger groups the opportunity to sit together. These stone seating areas are low maintenance and are durable which makes them desirable for the outdoor area.

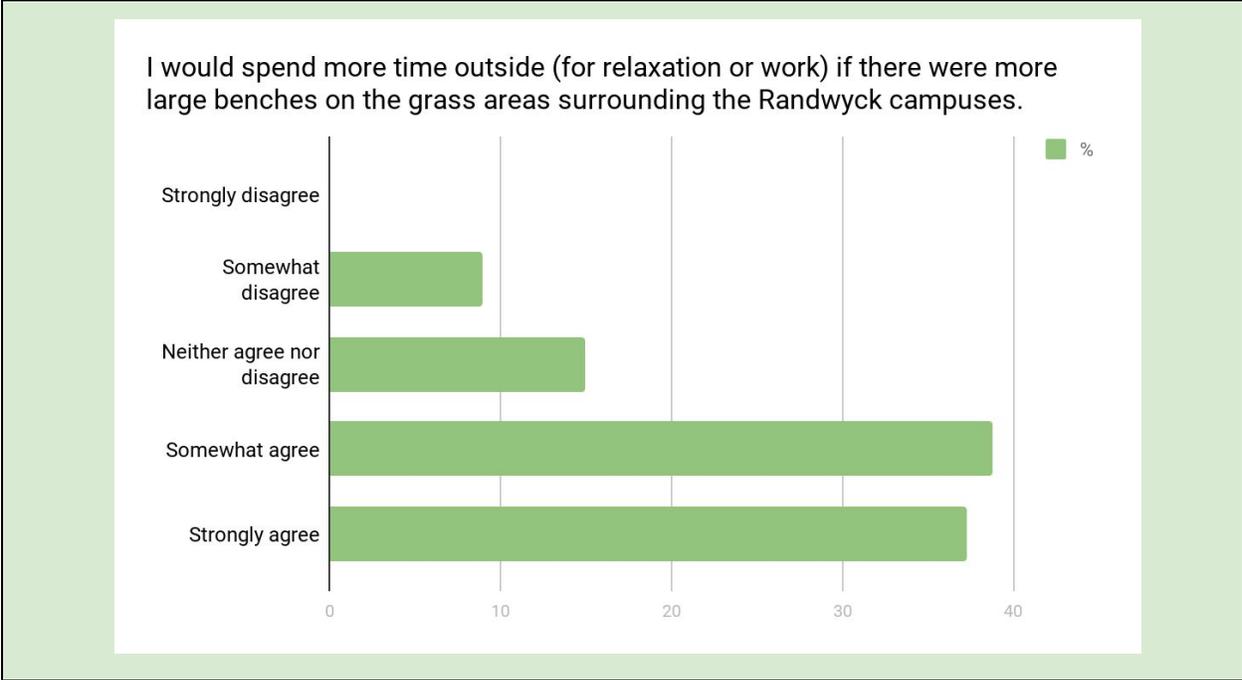


Figure 4 Survey responses

### Hedge

*“I am missing the “green” feeling for a nice walk in which I will not have the feeling of walking alongside a large street or building”*  
- Quote from survey [own translation]

This quote highlights that there is a demand to physically divide the area and the surrounding street. A hedge could be useful as it could physically isolate the outside space. It is a very feasible way to shield the area from the view on the road. This hedge could be waist height and should contain indigenous shrubs such as:

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- **Ligustrum Vulgare**

A shrub originally from Drenthe which can reach a height of approximately 400-500 centimeters without pruning. It grows fast, and keeps its leaves in the winter. During the blossom period, this shrub grows several white flowers and black berries will appear. These berries are edible for birds.



- **Ilex (hulst)**

A shrub dating back to the romanian empire which stays green during the winter and summer. This shrub is very suitable for a mixed hedge and adapts itself to the climate as it is an indigenous shrub. It grows leaves and red berries which are frequently used in christmas reefs. Young leaves from this plant can be used in tea and have many health benefits such as natural fever-relieving or diuretic which promotes the flow or release of water to the kidneys.



- **Crataegus monogyna (Meidoornhaag)**

A shrub mainly used as yard fence for cattle, however can also be used for other occasions. It is easy in maintenance as it grows only 20-40 centimeters per year, and blossoms around May to June with several pink and white flowers. Including all these elements the hedge would attract birds and other small mammals.



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## Path

There should be a path that connects the three areas of the garden: 1) the community garden area, 2) the relaxation area and 3) the activity area. The path could be a simple natural sandy or cobblestone path in the activity area and community garden area (no asphalt, cement, etc.) while the path in the relaxation area could consist of other materials suited for barefoot walking (see following sections). Participants mentioned:

*"I would like a more park-like environment for walking"*  
*"I really miss an interesting walking route"*  
*"I would really appreciate a car-free walking route of 3.4 or 5 km around the campus",*  
*"there are very few sidewalks and the outside areas and present sidewalks are all disconnected. You constantly have to watch out for cars, making it difficult or outright dangerous to go for a walk". - Quotes from survey [own translation]*

We therefore recommend the path in this garden to be a starting point for a much more elaborate walking route.

## Community Garden Area

*"I would actively use and spend time there if we had a community garden, where we can rent space for growing plants/vegetables"*  
- Quote from survey [own translation]

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### 1. Pergola (vine)

In order to create natural shadow, we propose a pergola that could be covered with vines like Hedera, Grape vine, Campsis or Jasminum. A pergola extends the space and potentially increases the amount of time that university community members can spend outside. Such construction can then also serve as a learning and co-working space with

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tables and benches that, according to the survey, will likely be used during breaks and studying sessions outside.

When designed and oriented correctly, a pergola can provide enough shade to make even a warm weather enjoyable. If additional protection is needed, in later phases a pergola could be improved by installing a retractable shade cover for more shade or protection from rain. Other improvements in further / later stages of the project could include a proper roof for. Given the local climate, such an extension is practical as it could accommodate community members even during the rainy weather. Currently, such extension is not feasible as a specific license is needed for a proper roof to be built, which is not yet received. Therefore, further negotiations with relevant stakeholders are advised.



Sources: Turbosquid, iStock images

## 2. Plants & Herbs

*I am missing...*

*... “flowers, trees, landscaped gardens”*

*... “more wilde flowers”*

*... “a vegetable garden that tells about the importance of nature and wellbeing”*

*... “trees, flowers, plants that provide shade in green areas”*

- Quotes from survey [own translation]

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As the survey shows, many participants feel that plants and flowers are missing on the campus. We recommend to react to this demand since plants would make the space feel a lot more welcoming and attractive. When choosing plants for the area, there are five criteria that need to be considered: indigeneity, low maintenance, low price, blossom season and allergies. Indigeneity is important because an invasive plant, like bamboo, damages the local biodiversity by taking space from local vegetation. Indigenous plants, on the other side, are beneficial for local birds and insects. Of course low maintenance and low price increase feasibility. The blossom seasons must be considered to ensure blooming throughout the year. Additionally, since many students and staff have to deal with allergies, it is strongly recommended to avoid highly allergenic plants.



We propose to plant big plants close to the street so they would shield the view to the surrounding road in order to make the space feel more calm and closed-off. Tall indigenous plants that we recommend are cardoon and rosemary. Another feasible option would be the artichoke (depicted on the left). Even though this plant is not indigenous, the recently heating climate in the Netherlands provides a supporting environment for artichokes. All mentioned plants are perennial, so they recur every year and are thus easy to maintain and must not be sowed again.

We had a look at the community garden at Tapijn (Depicted on the next page) and learned a lot about indigenous herbs and which ones are the most feasible as we are proposing a herb patch so that students can make use of the growing plants and can learn about their medicinal purposes. We suggest perennial herbs such as creeping thymes, yarrow,



fennel, lemon balm, mint, sage and chives. All these herbs can be either enjoyed as food toppings, in water or for tea. Some of these herbs like yarrow and sage also possess medicinal properties. Yarrow can be used for wounds or impurities and against colds and flu. In addition, studies have also shown sage to help with overall brain health, memory and depression. Medicinal herbs are particularly interesting to grow at a medical, psychology and health science campus like Randwyck. We suggest small signs explaining the health

benefits of the different herbs for students but also for hospital patients and guests. The herb patches would provide the opportunity for students, staff and residents to take care of the plants, which in turn can be beneficial for them. Additionally, all plants radiate a nice smell, which strengthens the calming atmosphere.

## ***Relaxation Area***

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It is common knowledge that when we focus on our senses and experience our environment directly by tasting, touching, hearing, smelling, seeing, rather than indirectly by thinking about the environment, we are giving our thinking mind a break, providing a welcome opportunity for relaxation. We therefore propose a sensory garden or relaxation area (the latter is likely to sound more appealing to a wider group of people) with an additional invitation sign to further deepen the relaxation. Furthermore, a bird fountain and a bee hotel (attracting non-stinging bees) could be placed for birds and bees to

enjoy, which in turn can be enjoyed by all spectators. In the survey, we asked staff members whether they would spend more time outside if there was a sensory garden, including barefoot walking paths, herb and vegetable patch, wind chimes made with natural objects and places to lay down surrounded by lavender or other nice smelling flowers. The results are presented in Figure 5 below (total n=69).

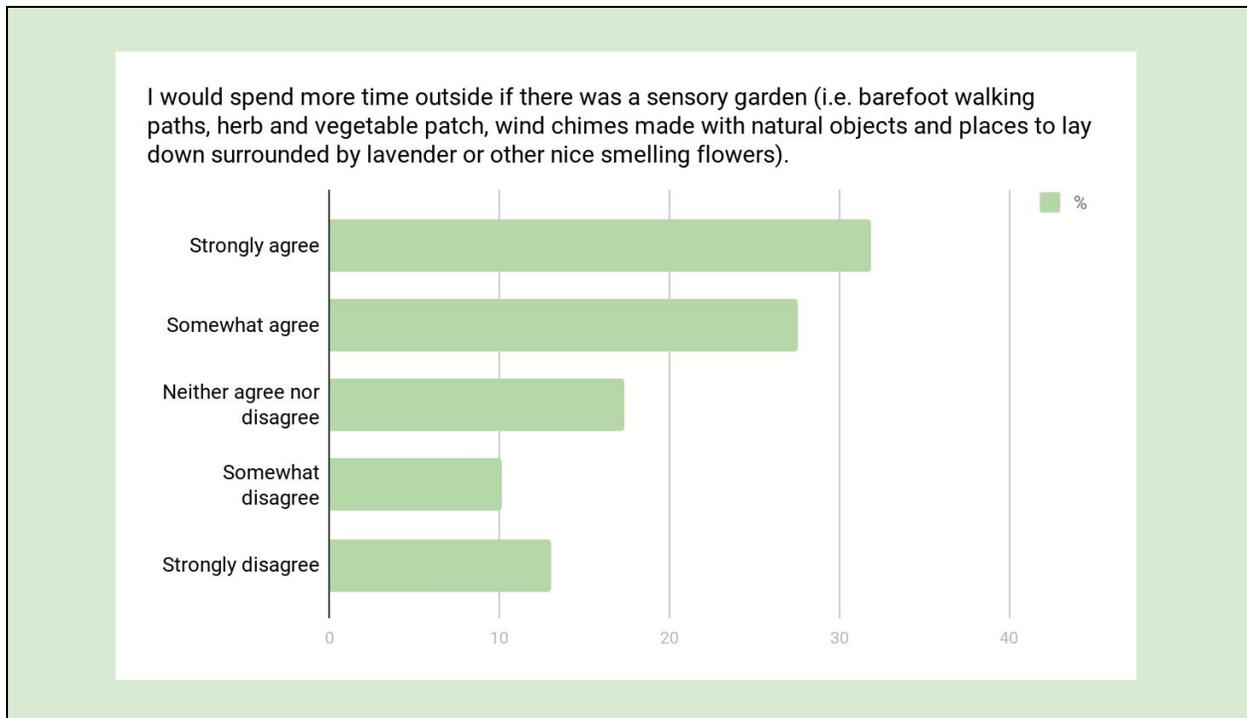


Figure 5 Survey responses

Although more than the majority of the participants in this survey agreed that they would spend more time outside with a sensory garden present, 23% disagreed. Further investigation is required to find out which elements are desired and which elements are less desirable.

### **Smell: Flower Circle**

In our visualization of the area on page 12, two large flower circles are represented with a grass patch in the middle of each circle, where one or multiple people can lay down, smell the flowers and relax. Although lavender will be the main flower during summer, other flowers can be



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planted as well in this circle since lavender only blossoms from the beginning of June until the end of August. In Figure 6 on the following page, we have presented an overview of suitable indigenous flowers including their blooming cycle, to ensure the flower circles remain filled with nice smelling flowers throughout the year (although to be able to smell some of these flower, you have to be at a closer distance compared to lavender). In summer, the circles will consist mainly of lavender, as these flowers have been used for centuries for their scent to trigger relaxation. Lavender is also a big hit with butterflies, bumblebees, leafcutter bees and mason bees. Cornflower and aster are very popular among butterflies. Therefore, all the flowers used in these circles will not only trigger relaxation for people, they also ensure the local fauna, especially bees and butterflies, are supported all year long. Female bumble bees can sting. However, they tend to avoid humans and other animals as much as possible, and will only sting if they or their nest is under attack. Female leafcutter and mason bees (like most bees) can sting, however only if trapped or squeezed. Their sting is much milder than that of other bees. Stings and allergic reactions are therefore unlikely to occur.



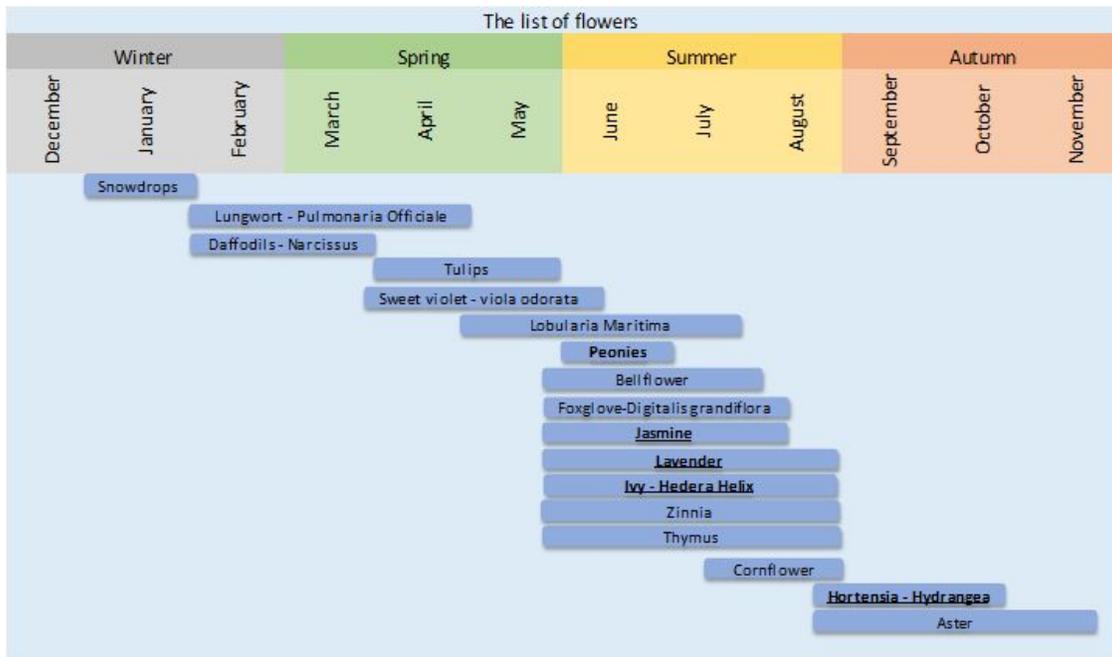


Figure 6 Flowers and their blooming cycles. Source: developed by authors

We also asked in our survey whether the participants would spend more time outside if there were more trees, bushes, flowers and other plants. The results are presented in Figure 7 (Total n= 69).



Figure 7 Survey responses

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In the open section of the survey many participants also mentioned flowers, wild flowers and flowers that attract butterflies as something they were missing in the current green spaces at the Randwyck Campus. Based on this, we speculate that the flower circles would be a very desirable feature in the sensory garden.

### ***Taste: Berries***

Another element that could benefit staff, students and local residents are berry bushes. Wild raspberries and more sour berries, like red and black currants and josta berries, do not only taste very well, they also look nice and attract local birds. Compared to wild strawberries, for example, these berries do not need to be watered everyday and they are low budget. Berry bushes are an easily feasible option to appeal to the sense of taste of possible visitors.



In the open section of the survey, some participants mentioned to miss fruit trees or bushes from which they are allowed to harvest including raspberries, mulberries and gooseberries. Some also mentioned wanting to rent a space in the garden for growing fruit and vegetables. This tells us that if enough staff and students are willing to assist in the growing and maintenance, more edible plants could be planted. It would increase the community's connection to nature and might inspire them to grow more local edible plants in their household.



### ***Sound: Wind Chimes***

Wind chimes made from natural objects could be placed in the relaxation area. During windy weather, the sounds of wood could immensely improve the wellbeing of students and staff by acoustically increasing their connection with nature. A few wind chimes should be installed at the beginning, while more could be created by students, staff and potentially by local residents. Using mainly local and natural materials would not only be the most sustainable option, but would also cost a very low price. The wind chimes could be created in workshops, taking place in the community garden area. Wind chimes are a very feasible way of improving the possibility to relax as well as strengthening the feeling of community when people would come together in workshops.

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### ***Touch: Barefoot walking path***

This path will consist of various elements. Suitable options are: sand (5cm deep), pebbles, rounded gravel (size 4-8 mm or 8-16 mm), grass, woodchips, pine mulch, fir cones, corks, nushells, grape seeds, blunted plastic chippings from working group focussing on recycling plastics. The path needs to be lined with stones or wood to ensure the material is kept in its place. Also, each soil material needs to be separated with a small grate to ensure the material stuck to the feet don't get transferred to other sections of the path. A larger grate followed by a grass patch needs to be placed at the end of the path to clean the feet.



### ***Sight: Taking it all in***

Relaxation through sight will be created by just taking it all in: the flowers, the berries bushes, trees, bird solar fountain, herbs, people relaxing and so on.

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## ***Invitations to activate the senses***

In order to deepen the relaxation, an invitation sign should be placed at the entrance of the sensory garden (from both sides). The following invitations could be included:

- Lavender and flowers have been used for centuries to provide people with a sense of beauty, awe and relaxation. Please let the flower circles invite you in and get yourself comfortable in a position that feels right to you.
  - What can you see?
  - If you slightly close your eyes, what can you smell? Perhaps turn your head from left to right, what scents can you pick up?
  - What can you hear? What's the closest sound you can hear? What is the furthest sound you can hear?
  - What is your heart longing for in this very moment? Can you answer this longing in any way?
  
- Before you step on the path, make sure you have taken your shoes and socks off. Make sure you clean your feet on the grate before stepping onto a new material.
  - Now, with your eyes open or slightly closed to enhance your sense of feeling, step onto the path and take in all the sensations.
  
- In this garden, a lot of berries have been planted to be enjoyed by people and birds. Feel free to pick a few. When you put them in your mouth, try to do this consciously one by one.
  - What flavours and textures can you distinguish?

## ***Bird solar fountain***

According to the survey results, Figure 8 indicates that the majority of the participants agreed a bird water fountain would be a desirable feature in the garden. A solar fountain is a portable fountain driven by solar energy that pours water into a basin or plate. It is commonly used as a decorative piece of architecture for a garden or park. The prices for

a simple pump and fountain range from 25 euros to 130 euros for a complete set of pump, fountain and basin/stone.

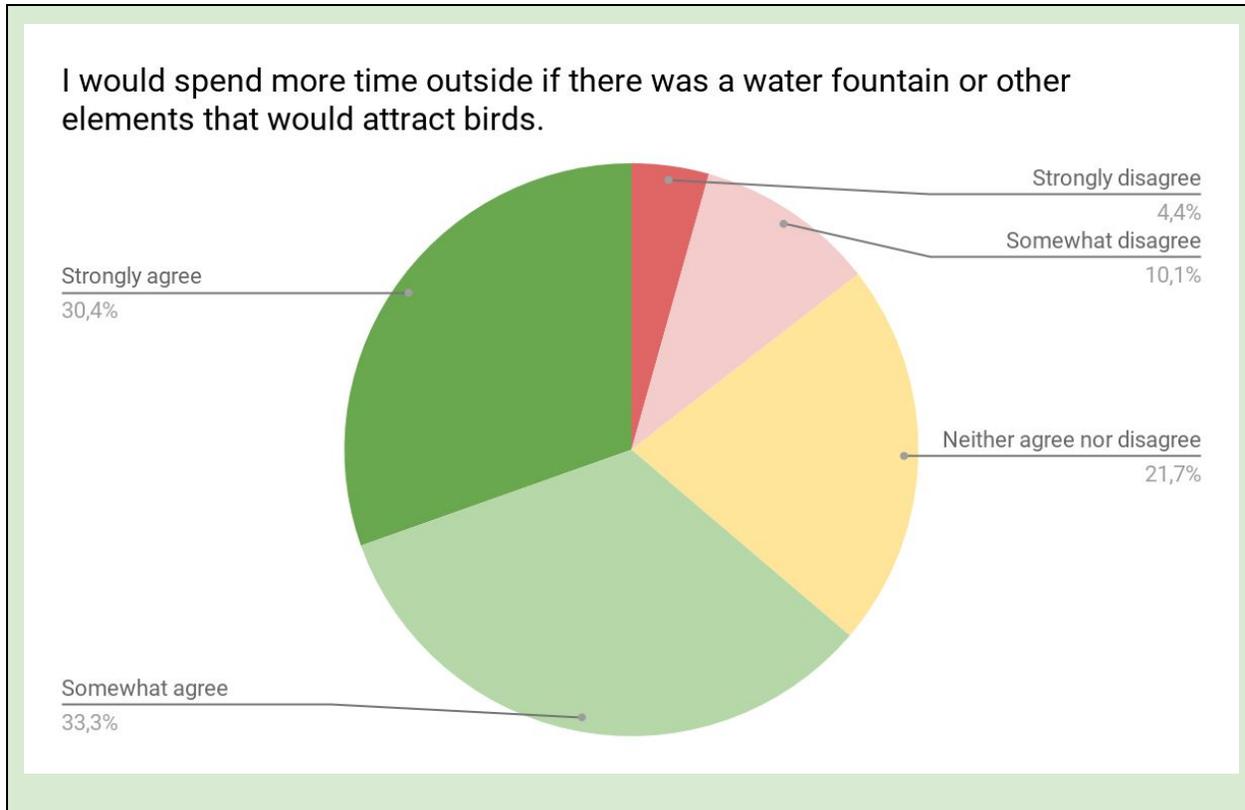


Figure 8 Survey responses

The sound of flowing water contributes to the sensory aspect of a garden. It replaces and decreases disturbing noises from cars, buses on the highway and road close to the lawn. Furthermore, it contributes to stress relief and relaxation. On very hot days, the fountain may serve as a place to cool down as some droplets can be felt from a distance of 1 meter. The water from the inside of the fountain can be used as a bathing place for birds. It



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further provides nutrition for local wildlife such as, bumblebees, butterflies and other insects. If vegetation such as plants or grasses are placed in proximity, it will create a complementary effect.

Solar fountains are highly energy efficient and low in maintenance as the built in solar panel generates electricity. A fountain can be placed anywhere in an open space without having to install a lightning socket for the electricity cord nearby. The material is durable and highly resistant to different weather conditions, within the winter period, the pump can be disconnected to avoid freezing. It only needs to disconnect when the temperature drops below zero. Moreover, on a cloudy day, it may also continue to work however the flow will not be so strong as on a sunny day.

## **Trees**

In the area there are a few trees planted already as part of previous attempts to make it more attractive to community members. We suggest planting more trees to enrich the area with more greenery, and create more natural shadow, thus inviting the students and staff members to spend (more) time outdoors. Besides making the area more user-friendly, trees also have a capacity to reduce air pollution and muffle the noise of transportation that is especially relevant in the case of Randwyck as the railway and highway are located nearby.

Guided by five criteria indicated above (indigeneity, low maintenance, low price, blossom season and allergies) we suggest planting specific types of trees presented in Figure 9. The list also includes edible trees like cherry, apple and pear trees that can be considered and planted in the area for their fragrant nature that attract the bees as well as the fruits that can be harvested by the members of the community later on. On the other hand, fruit trees potentially require more maintenance and can be more costly compared to non-fruit trees.



Figure 9 Trees and their blooming cycles. Source: developed by authors

### **Activity and recreation area**

Although not indicated as the priority, the sports / activity area is another part of our proposal that should appear in the later phases in the project's implementation. Scientific research shows that sports help release stress and boost the levels of energy and mood (Herzog, 2018; Malm et al., 2019; Oja et al., 2017).

In order to encourage students and staff members to use the area for active relaxation we suggest having sports equipment at hand. One option would be having some sort of a pickup point in the UNS 40 building where community members could sign up and take sports equipment of their choice. It would be an extra responsibility for someone e.g. sitting at the information desk at the UNS 40, but we believe that the benefits outweigh the additional costs of human resources. Another more costly option would be having a sports' shed in the area itself. Consequently, users could collect the equipment straight away and would have additional time to exercise.



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Given the landscape of the area and a fact that there is already lawn there, we believe that the space could be used for frisbee, badminton, tightrope walking, football and volleyball, so the equipment could be chosen and stored accordingly.

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## **NEXT STEPS**

### ***Short term***

Based on the questionnaire and our above explained considerations, there are a few elements that should be prioritized. The most demanded and also feasible ideas that should be implemented in the first phase are a path, benches, trees, herbs and berries. Seating areas and more diverse plants, flowers and bushes could immediately enhance the space and attract more students, staff and residents to spend more time outside. In order to further improve the area, data collection must be expanded. Following surveys must address (incoming) students, residents and maybe hospital employees in addition to staff members. More data is needed to receive a clearer idea of what the Randwyck community prefers for the campus. Additionally, what we propose to think about different ways of fundraising. In order to implement bigger elements like benches, the pergola and trees, it might be beneficial to collect donations from the community. Different events could be a bake sale or an information night. Another idea is to create a community garden organization, maybe in collaboration with Tapijn Tuin, in order to find volunteers (which can be students, staff or residents) that are willing to work on the maintenance of the area.

### ***Medium term***

According to the needs and preferences expressed in the questionnaire, the intermediate phase of our project could be spent working / further developing the ideas of sports' area, (educational) workshops, and engagement with / consultation of local municipality and organizations as well as residents. Given the nature of the area, a sports storage could be equipped with tools for frisbee, badminton, tightrope walking, and volleyball. Considering the needs of community as well as the type of landscape, other sports activities and equipment could be considered too. In terms of educational activities, we suggest organizing workshops that could introduce UM staff members and students to community gardening practices, specific species and plants grown in the area, and the functions and benefits of a bee hotel, if the community expresses a wish to

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actually have one in the area. Finally, the medium term should focus a lot on the involvement of other local actors and stakeholders to strengthen the network and receive support (pecuniary & non-pecuniary) for further development and implementation of ideas and elements identified above. In addition to a municipality, the project coordinations could (continue to) collaborate with Tapijntuin, CNME Maastricht en regio, and other organizations that would potentially be interested in cooperation.

### **Long term**

Based on our survey, a lot of staff members (and likely also a lot of students) need more than a little garden to meet their needs, especially the needs of the entire staff and student population, not even to mention patients and the local community. More trees, plants, walking paths, benches, etc. are needed. The structural structural vision for the whole Randwyck Campus/ Brightlands Maastricht Health campus clearly shows that greening the area and reducing the volume of cars is a priority. Yet this plan is outdated with many elements no longer financially feasible. The large health centre “Mosea Vita”, for example, will no longer be built. We therefore hope that once this small area is completed a further expansion will spin off from this initiative, expanding the green transformation, including more walking paths, trees, flowers, plants, benches. This also means finding solutions to be able to replace the car parks with green spaces, and working together with other initiatives from for example CNME and other UM projects looking to further the greening plans for this area such as the City Deal Kennis Maken > Maastricht project. This is a collaborative project between UM Zuyd and the municipality to improve quality of life in Randwyck which includes making Randwyck more nature inclusive, focussing on improving biodiversity, bringing back where possible the local flora that was removed when building this campus and improving overall wellbeing of all users (e.g., staff, students, patients, local residents, etc.).

Another element that could be considered in the future is a bee hotel, depicted on the next page. It would provide space to local bees, which are endangered due to environmental changes. It could be built within a workshop and would be a great

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opportunity for students, staff and residents to learn about local bees. However, the reason why we do not promote the installation of a bee hotel right away is that many people are allergic to bees and even though indigenous bees don't sting, we assume that many would not feel comfortable relaxing close to a swarm of bees. So, maybe a bee hotel could be considered when a bigger space is available, so that it could be placed further away from seating and relaxation areas.



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## **CONCLUSION**

The aim of this proposal is to incrementally work towards a nature inclusive campus that serves both the people and the planet. We believe that enhancing UM community's well-being as well as the local biodiversity go hand in hand. For contributing to both, we developed a vision for an outdoor common area at the Randwyck Campus. Incorporating the responses and opinions from the UM community, we drafted a plan that would fulfill the idea of a nature inclusive university campus. We recognize that this is a proposal and that ambitious steps are necessary towards its implementation. Therefore, we would like to encourage all students and staff members to collaborate to achieve the desires expressed by the community. We again want to underline the urgency of sustainability within Maastricht University which the Green Impact project tries to work towards. As the most difficult challenge of the 21st century we believe that higher education institutions should lead by example in that they recognize the urgency of developing a social as well as environmentally sustainable campus. We hope this proposal sparked some interest in realizing our vision and hope that one day we will be able to relax, absorb and reflect in the future outdoor common area at UM's Randwyck Campus.

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## APPENDIX

### Looking Back: Completed Activities

Activity	Responsible Contact person	Deliverable(s)	Timeframe	Progress
Determine goals, vision and target	Project group	Goal, vision, objectives, target group	01-03-2020 - 01-04-2020	Finished
Brainstorm ideas	Project group	A list of ideas	01-03-2020 - 01-04-2020	Finished
Gather information	Project group	Literature, information	01-03-2020 - 01-04-2020	Finished
Put information in a shared onedrive folder	Project group	Shared onedrive document	01-04-2020 - 20-05-2020	Finished
Present ideas	Green Office and Project Group	Powerpoint Presentation	20-05-2020	Finished
Set up a questionnaire	Project Group		20-05-2020 - 01-06-2020	Finished
Distribute and analyze questionnaire	Nici Friedman and Michelle Lenaert		01-06-2020 - 19-06-2020	Finished
Drawing session with landscape architect and experts	Project group, experts and architect	Concept drawing of area	10-06-2020	Finished
Present concept drawing	Project group		17-06-2020	Finished
Develop and Deliver the Project Proposal	Project group	Project Proposal	24-06-2020	Finished