



thinknature

Parallel Session

*Actions on the Regional and Local Levels.
What can ThinkNature do – the Platform, the
Regional Think&Do Tanks and the Local
Representatives*

Juraj Jurik



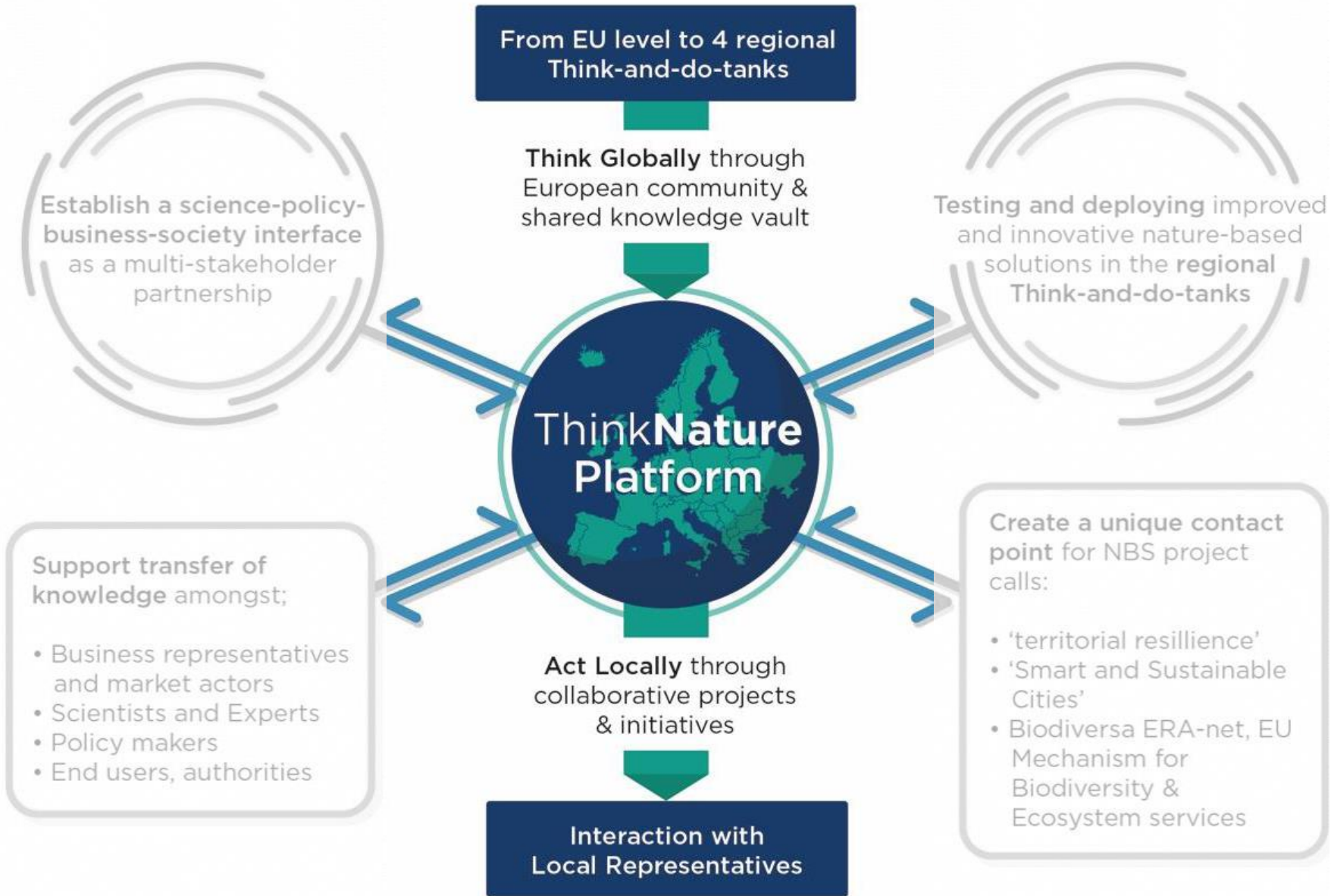
This project has received funding from the [European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme][European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme][Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018] under grant agreement No [number]

ThinkNature
Platform

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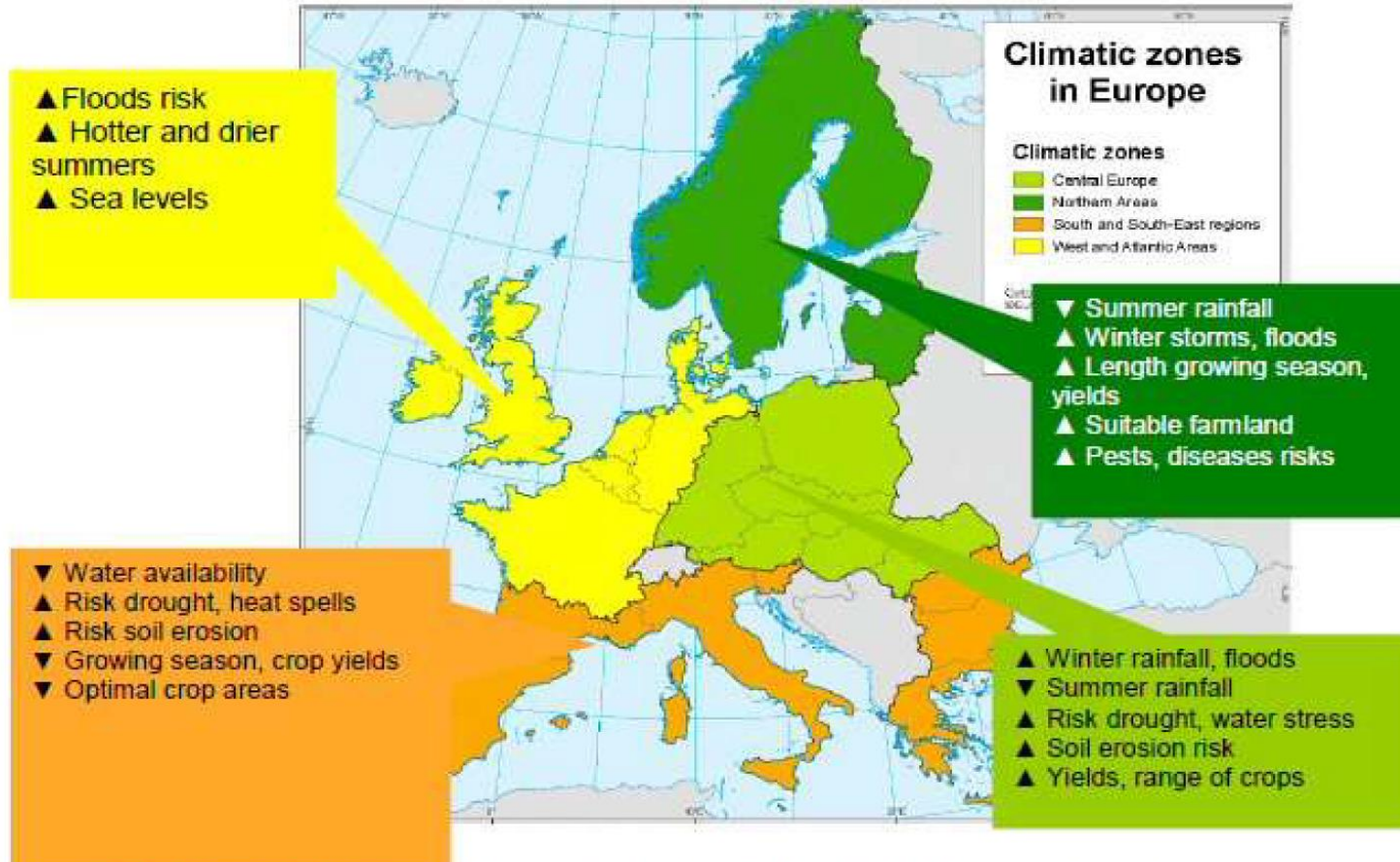
ThinkNature
community of
experts

Mainstreaming NBS



Four Climatic Regions

Climate change – Possible impacts on EU agriculture



- Temperate Continental Region
- Northern Temperate Region
- Oceanic Climatic Region
- Mediterranean Region

Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development, based on EEA reports, JRC and academic studies

Mainstreaming NBS

**Spatial and
Urban planning**

Data & Design

**Policy &
Planning**

**Financing &
funding of NBS**

Session Timetable:

10:00 - 10:10 → Welcome and Introduction

10:10 - 10:40 → Presentations

10:40 - 11:20 → Table Discussion

11:20 - 11:30 → Key Conclusions

Speaker

Topic

1. Gillian Dick Open Space Strategy
2. Alice Reil Stakeholder engagement
3. Zuzana Hudeková NBS Planning and Policies
4. Mihai Razvan Nita Financing NBS Projects

Thank you



Glasgow City Council

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cities to life,
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Problems

EU Goals for Nature based solutions.

- urban regeneration
- improved wellbeing
- building coastal resilience
- understanding ecosystem management
- sustainable use of materials & energy
- enhanced insurance value of IGI solutions
- carbon sequestration.



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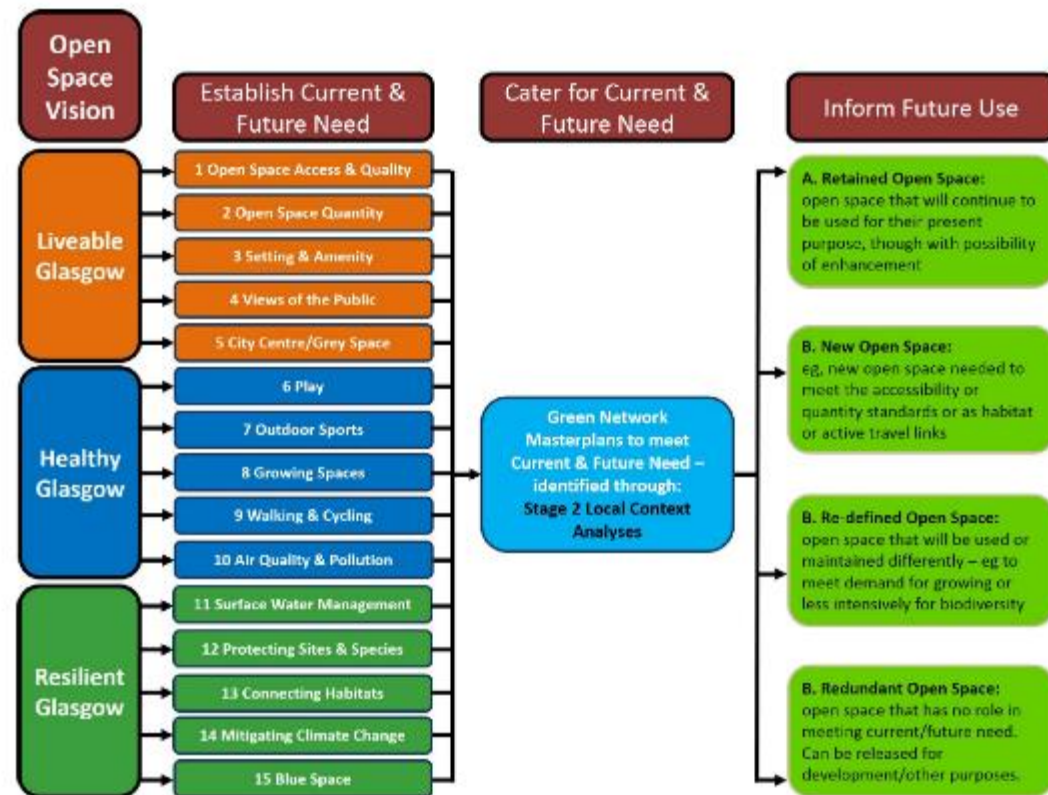
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Project Overview - GCC role

Complex problem to embed NBS in urban planning policy

Glasgow chosen as front runner city because:



- understand the implications of a changing climate
- Collaborative & innovative in relation to NBS
- We try to deal with blue / grey / green spaces across departments, disciplines and partners.
- Working with MGSDP, CSGN, GCVGN, Greenspace Scotland, SNIFFER etc
- Our NBS projects are now at a scale that they are impacting positively on policy,
- We support bottom up / top down solutions

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Challenges that the project will attempt to move forward

- Gathering Robust Evidence – from city activities
- Capturing data / exemplars etc. – to use for peer education; cost / benefit analysis; methodology / process description
- Monitoring – Identify the right type of monitoring that becomes proportionate & meets the needs of both academics & cities
- Methodology – Scalable to city wide; transferable to different contexts
- Demonstrator – Run in Glasgow, scale out city wide; Capture methodology and test replicability in different contexts
- Regulations / Budgets – Economic, social & technical
- Sustainable data – Easy to collect; easy to use; easy to maintain; easy to share
- Fast moving Technology – new apps; Geospatial information communication technology (G-ICT)



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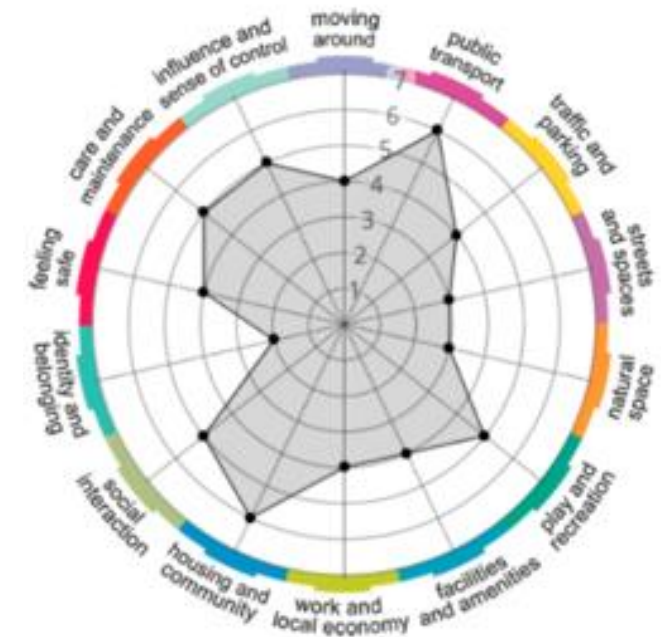
Think about Place

“Dull, inert cities, it is true, do contain the seeds of their own destruction and little else. But lively, diverse, intense cities contain the seeds of their own regeneration, with energy enough to carry over for problems and needs outside themselves.”

Jane Jacob

"Town Planning is not mere place-planning, nor even work planning. If it is to be successful it must be folk planning. This means that its task is not to coerce people into new places against their associations, wishes, and interest, as we find bad schemes trying to do. Instead its task is to find the right places for each sort of people; place where they will really flourish

Sir Patrick Geddes



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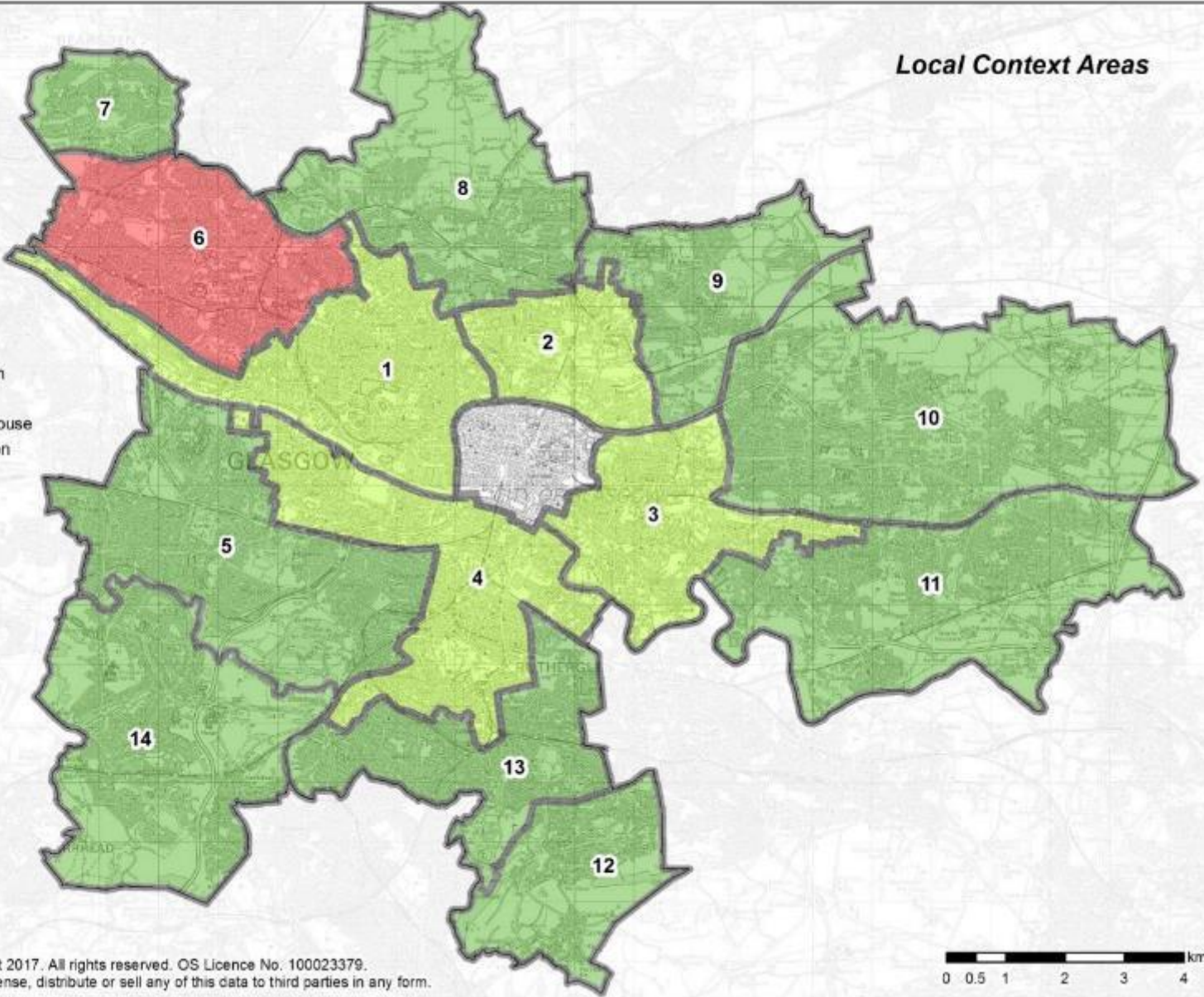
A new approach to Open Space



Local Context Areas

- Inner Urban Area**
 - 1 West End
 - 2 Hamiltonhill
 - 3 Parkhead
 - 4 Ibrox & Govanhill

- Outer Urban Area**
 - 5 Cardonald
 - 6 Knightswood**
 - 7 Drumchapel
 - 8 Summerston & Milton
 - 9 Balornock
 - 10 Carntyne & Easterhouse
 - 11 Tollcross & Baillieston
 - 12 Castlemilk
 - 13 Newlands
 - 14 Pollok



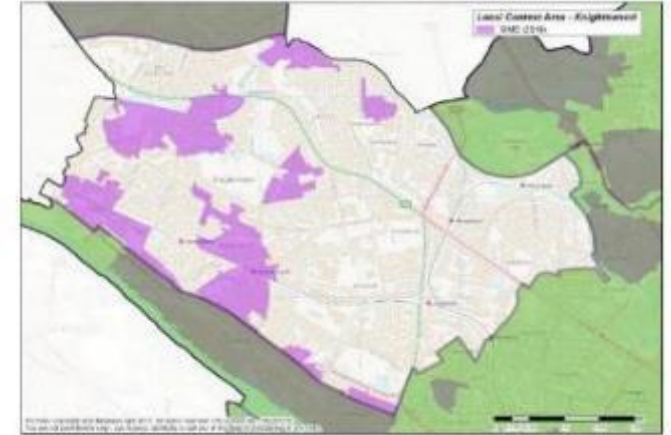


Local Contexts (Openspace masterplans) – Understanding areas better

2 Stages:

Stage 1

- quality of the most publicly usable open spaces
- accessibility to these open spaces
- identification of “gaps
- identification of key issues to be addressed to help meet the accessibility, quality and quantity standards
- consultation through the OSS/SG6 will allow agreement on key actions with the community and other partners to help create better places.



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Local Contexts (Openspace masterplans) – Understanding areas better

Stage 2

collaborative approach with partners to determine how best to enhance and manage the open space resource and ensure it delivers the functions the Council needs it to

will require an enhanced and dedicated staff resource, and close cross-service working

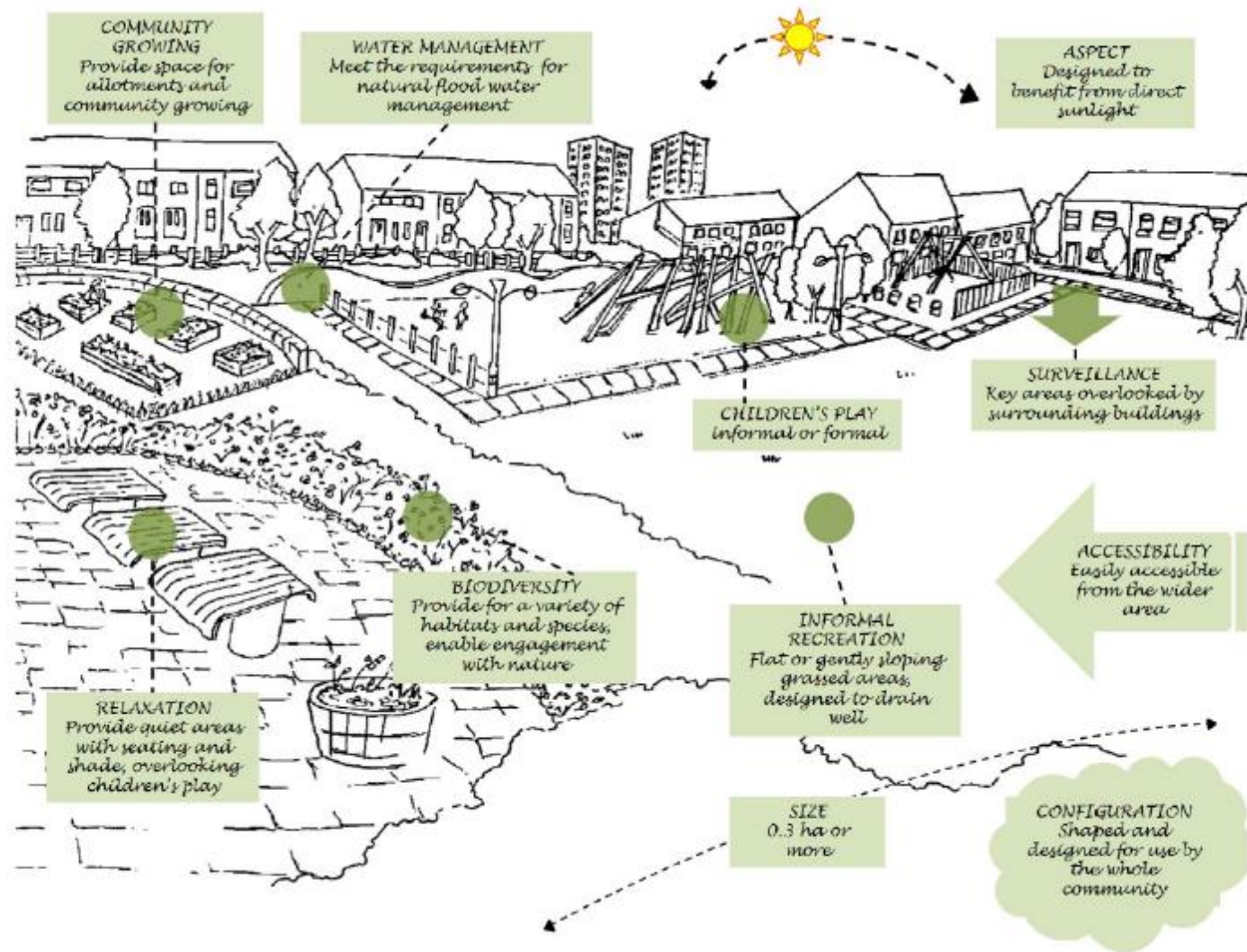
Focus on:

- managing surface water (liaison with MGSDP team);
- delivering enhanced connectivity in active travel networks (liaison with LES, Core Paths Plan);
- meeting gaps in accessibility to publicly usable open space and, where required, enhancing connectivity and quality of these spaces (with LES);
- identifying where it may be possible to release surplus open spaces for other purposes and use compensation for their loss/income generated by their sale for enhancing the remaining open space resource
- taking account of the views of the public in relation to where spaces should be retained/ created/developed for other purposes
- enhancing and connecting habitats and habitat networks; and
- enhancing a sense of place in existing communities, regeneration priority areas and new developments.

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Case Study – Barrowfield Community Park

Barrowfield Community Park is a good example of a Community Space. It was developed in 2015 on an area of tarmac used as a bus park for coaches visiting Celtic Park. A partnership between the local community, the Council, Forestry Commission Scotland, West of Scotland Housing Association and erz Landscape Architects has delivered a new open space for all sectors of the community. It provides opportunities for recreation and play, has created new habitats, provides space to sit and relax and delivers sustainable drainage infrastructure.

The Park is well surveyed from surrounding homes and provides easy access for all users.



Case Study – Croftfoot Primary

The South East Glasgow Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) includes measures to help control surface water runoff and flooding within key areas of south east Glasgow. These measures include retrofitting a Sustainable Drainage Scheme (SuDS) at Croftfoot Primary as the runoff from the site contributes to flooding in the area.

Investment in the SuDS is an opportunity to provide additional benefits for biodiversity, amenity and play, including a new porous Multi Use Games Area, new outdoor, water-themed play equipment and a proposed overflow basin/amphitheatre that will provide water storage during severe flood events, but can be used for play/outdoor recreation at other times.

A holistic approach to investment is not only helping address flooding in the area, but is also enhancing opportunities for play, biodiversity and outdoor education.

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Case Study – Halfway Community Park

The Council is currently delivering a SWMP for Hillington and Cardonald. Existing public open space at Moss Heights currently has limited value and an opportunity was identified to use the open space to deliver more sustainable flood management solutions as part of a wider regeneration of the open spaces to deliver a new public park. The new Halfway Community Park will include sustainable drainage measures, such as raingardens and basins, as well as natural play areas, paths, seating and community space, growing space, extensive planting and a kick-about space that will help the Park meet the Quality Standard.

The park is being funded through a variety of sources, including the European Regional Development Fund, Green Infrastructure Fund, the City Council, City Deal and Southside Housing Association.



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Case Study – Seven Lochs Wetland Park

The Seven Lochs Wetland Park, spanning a wetland area between Glasgow and North Lanarkshire, has huge potential to provide for both biodiversity and enhanced accessibility for people. A new park of national significance is envisaged, sustaining and enhancing a high quality, innovative wetland environment that will:

- protect and enhance biodiversity;
- promote health and well-being; and
- contribute to environmental, economic and social regeneration.

Encompassing seven lochs, five local nature reserves, a country park and one of Glasgow's oldest buildings, the park will provide benefits for biodiversity and local communities. When complete, the project will enable local people and visitors to experience the natural and cultural heritage of the Seven Lochs area and help local communities take ownership of the park. The Park is home to populations of water voles, the only site for green hairstreak butterfly in Glasgow, key populations of the uncommon small pearl-bordered fritillary (butterfly) and other special species and habitats.

It is being funded by a variety of sources, including £4.5 million funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund and contributions from surrounding housing developments



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Actions on the regional and local levels:
What can ThinkNature do – the platform, the regional Think &
Do Tanks and the Local Representatives?
- Stakeholder Engagement -

Alice Reil

ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

European Secretariat

16 May 2018 | NBS Conference | A Coruna, Spain

Example #1: Finding the 'right' urban green in Utrecht

•Citizen participation in green planning | Utrecht, The Netherlands

•>> Municipality responsible for creating more green areas and linking up new and existing green spaces, while the government and citizens collaborate in achieving higher quality green space.

•Citizens are asked to submit ideas for urban green infrastructure under these conditions:

- Ideas are linked to public space
- Support comes from other neighbours
- Participation in implementing the idea is necessary
- Idea can be realised within 3 years
- Self-maintenance or maintenance is possible from municipal green workers



Overzicht ingezonden wijkgroenideeën Binnenstad:



Onderstaande ideeën zijn ingediend door bewoners. Deze ideeën zijn nog niet getoetst. Na toetsing is duidelijk welke ideeën er op welke wijze uitgevoerd kunnen worden.

1. Speeltuin De kleine Dom

Vervangen bomen speeltuin De kleine Dom

2. Rozenperk Sterrenhof

Vervangen beplanting rozenperk Sterrenhof

naar boven ↑

Example #2: Pla Buits urban gardens



- **Greening temporarily vacant urban space | Barcelona, Spain**

- >> Combining bottom up dynamics and efforts of municipality to green vacant spaces in dense city on a temporary basis

- Co-management initiative fostered by the City Council
- Aims to involve civil society in defining, installing and managing activities of different types in unused publically owned land across all districts
- Provides opportunity to temporarily use public spaces – promoting social activism and cohesion in neighbourhoods, ‘sense of belonging’ is an outcome
- **Challenges:** long term engagement, contradictions on how inclusive these projects end up being for the overall surrounding community and social cohesion (engagement of immigrants observed to be difficult).

Take a look at NATURVATION’s Urban Nature Atlas:

<http://naturvation.eu/atlas>

Questions for discussion

1. What are the 3 main challenges of engaging citizens, SME, NGOs, researchers and/or others (from the perspective of these groups!)?
2. What are good examples in which local governments engaged these groups? What failed completely?
3. What can/should ThinkNature do to support stakeholder engagement across Europe at local level?

Join us!

Thank you!



Alice Reil

ICLEI Europe

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Nature-based solutions, planning and policies

• “How do we mainstream Nature based Solutions into the work of Regional and Local Authorities and Stakeholders?”

- A Coruna, 16 May, 2018



Nature-based solutions, planning and policies

-
- Introduction of the NBS policies
- *EU Level e.g EU Green Infrastructure Strategy, Landscape Convention, Biodiversity Convention - Action Plan 2020, EU Adaptation Strategy, WFD, supporting recommendations and documents*
- Policies on National and Local level
- NBS as cross-sectorial issue- in different Acts, strategies and policies



Nature-based solutions, planning and policies

- NBS as cross-sectorial issue - this diversity is bringing different stakeholders across different sectors (from water management to biodiversity protection)
- Methodological support on local level
- NBS connected to the green infrastructure



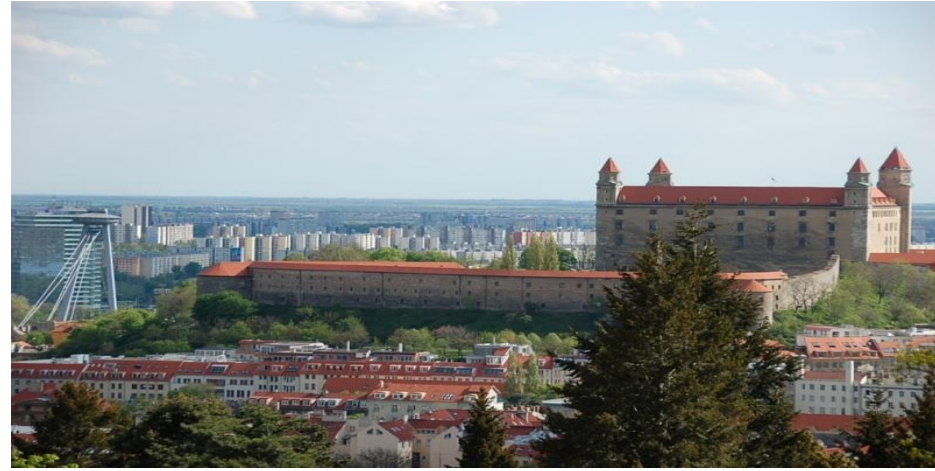
Aim of the Guide for Municipalities



- **Methodological support for Municipalities**
 - **Undelining the Importance and values of GI and NBS**
 - **Helping in the process of the preparatio of strategical and development documents in GI**
- Funding opportunities for GI



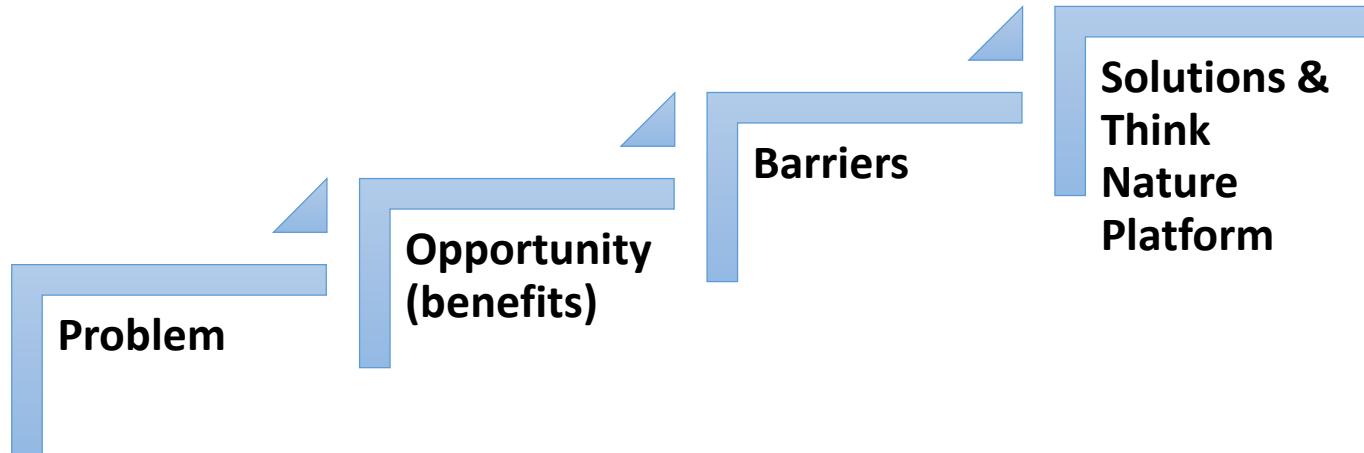
Thank you



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Financing and funding of NBS projects

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TRANSFORMING CITIES, ENHANCING WELL-BEING:
INNOVATING WITH NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS



Problem

- Does funding follow the vision of NBS development?
- or do NBS projects adjust to the existing funding?



English 

Search

[European Commission](#) > [Research and Innovation](#) > [Research by area](#) > [Environment](#) > [Policy topics](#) >

Nature-Based Solutions

This page outline how we can use nature's own resources to tackle environmental challenges

[Home](#) [Policy topics](#) [Initiatives](#) [Output](#) [Get involved](#)

Research and innovation will cover the following broad lines of activities:

- Climate Action - Informed decisions for a climate-resilient low-carbon society
- Cultural Heritage - Engaging a new cultural heritage agenda for economic growth
- Earth Observations - Crucial info on climate, energy, natural hazards and other societal challenge
- Nature-Based Solutions - Providing viable solutions of natural ecosystems
- Systemic Eco-Innovation - Generating and sharing economic and environmental benefits

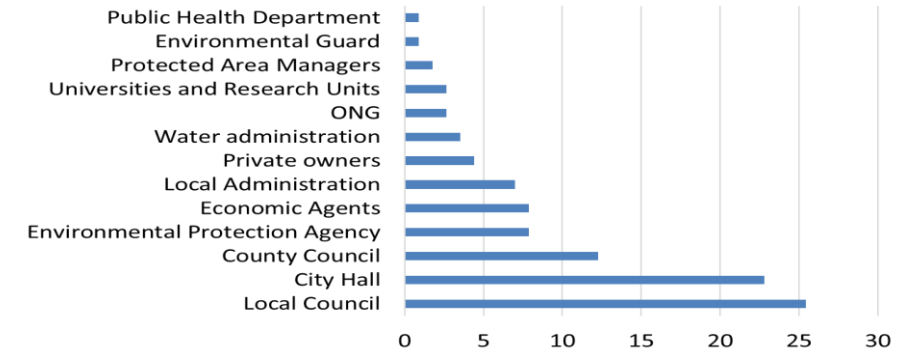


TRANSFORMING CITIES, ENHANCING WELL-BEING:
INNOVATING WITH NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS



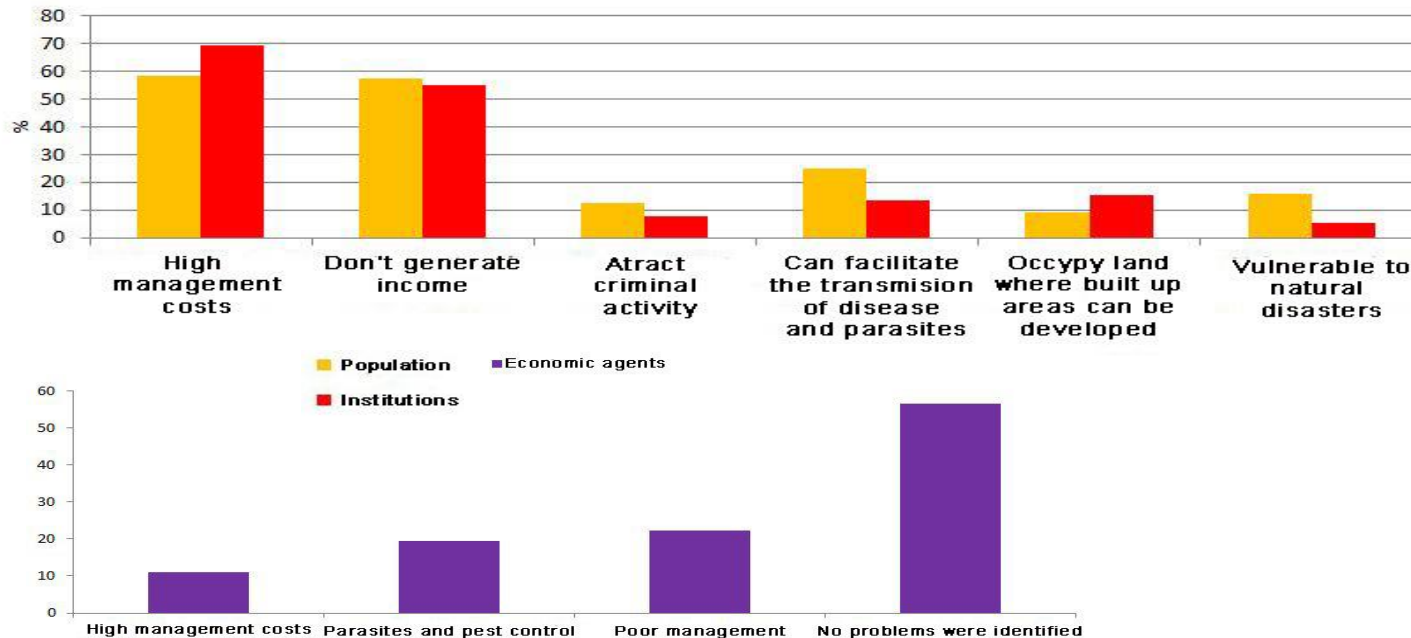
Opportunity (benefits)

- What type of funding opportunities do we have for NBS projects?
- should we rely on public or private funds?



Barriers

- What are the tools in NBS funding?
- and are they scale specific?



Solutions

- How can ThinkNature help?

A COLLABORATIVE & SOLUTION-ORIENTED APPROACH:

Follow the Process of Identifying Drivers & Barriers and Learn How to Maximise the Impacts of Nature Based Solutions.

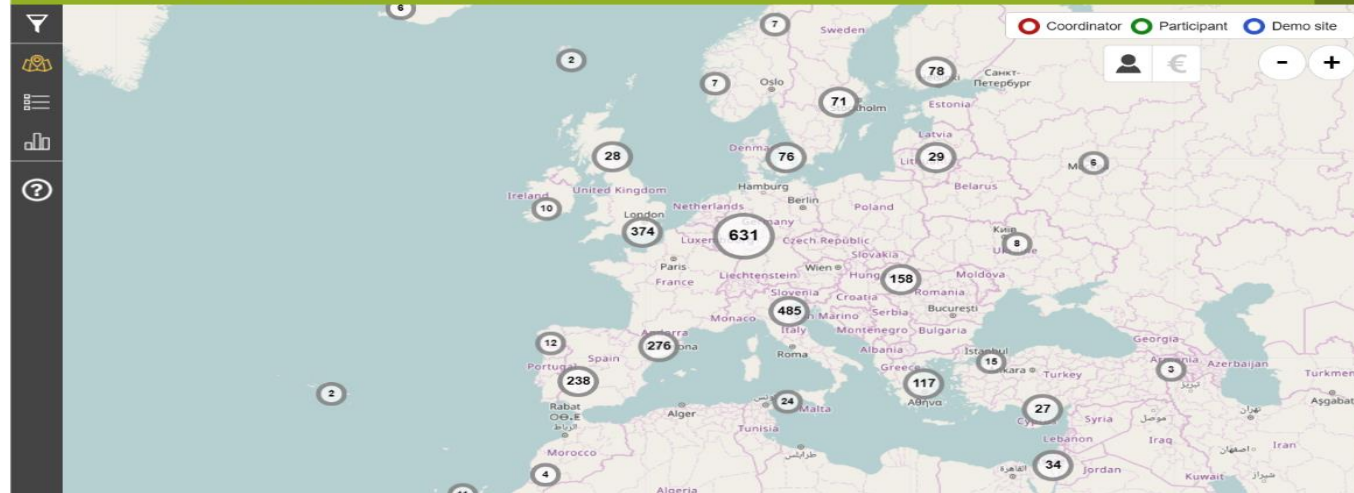
Surveys

Barriers and Drivers for Implementing Nature-Based Solutions in Cities

Month	Week	Day	MAY 2018							Today	<	>
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat						
29	30	1	2	3	4	5						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19						
20	21	22	23	24	25	26						
27	28	29	30	31	1	2						
3	4	5	6	7	8	9						

NBS PROJECTS MAP VIEW

Horizon 2020 Environment and resources data hub



TRANSFORMING CITIES, ENHANCING WELL-BEING:
INNOVATING WITH NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS