



INSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS PREVENTING ACCESS TO URBAN GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

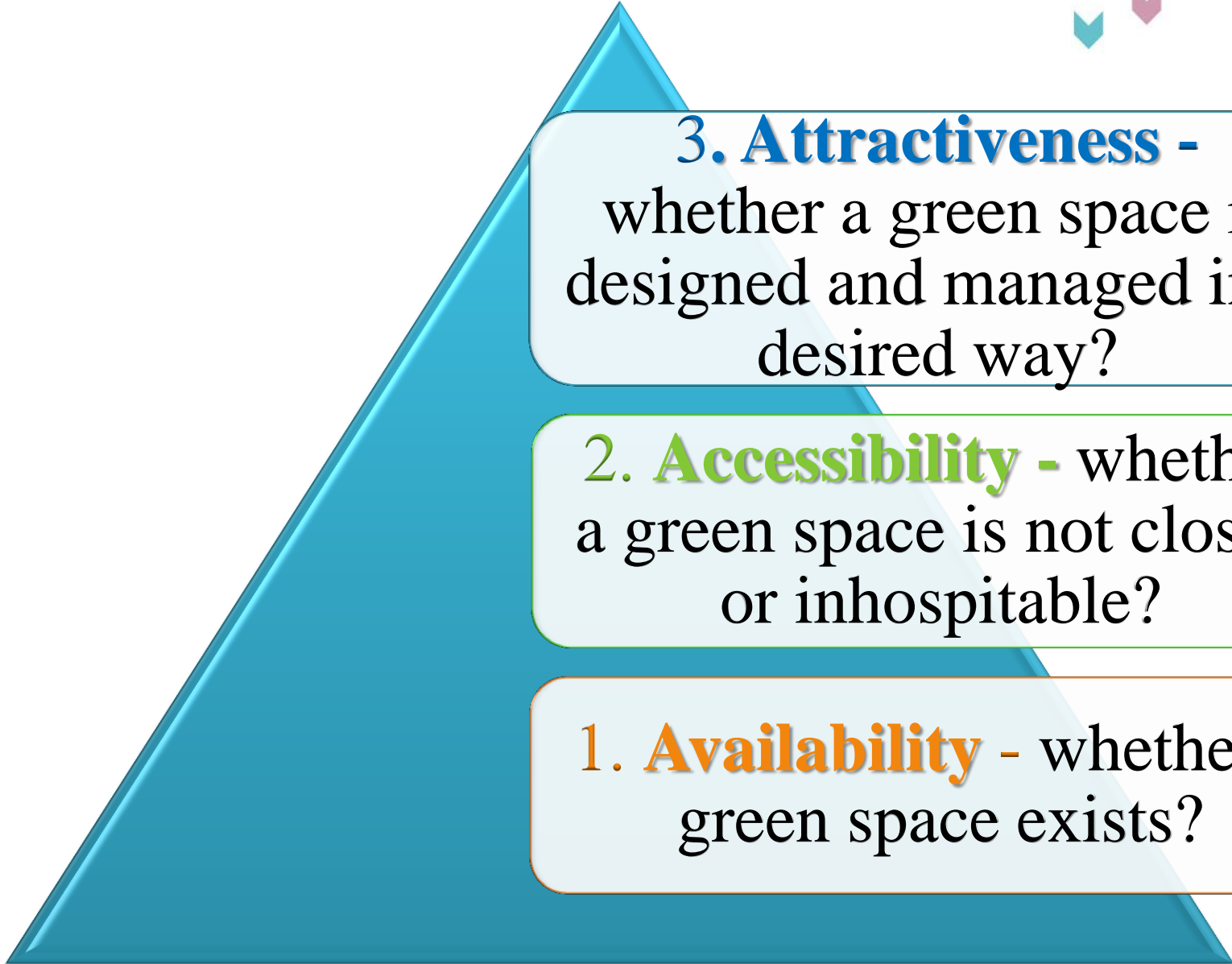


Magdalena Ciepielewska
University of Lodz
Faculty of Economics and Sociology



availability ≠ accessibility ≠ attractiveness

- Access to green spaces is **not equal for all residents**, different stakeholders (actors) are privileged or unprivileged with this regard



3. Attractiveness -
whether a green space is
designed and managed in a
desired way?

2. Accessibility - whether
a green space is not closed
or inhospitable?

1. Availability - whether a
green space exists?



6 groups of actors who have or may have an impact on access to green spaces

- 1. Individual**
- 2. Informal group of people**
- 3. Formalized group of people**
- 4. Community council**
- 5. Authorities of the city**
- 6. National, governmental and non-governmental organizations**



Attractiveness

- Small infrastructure
- Number of cut out trees and shrubs, number of new plants
- Leisure and recreational equipment

Accessibility

- Entrance fee
- Physical barriers
- Unwritten social norms

Availability

- Spatial planning
- New investments



First level - availability

Example of barrier	Actors	Formal or informal rules	Green spaces
Spatial planning	City Planning Office	Building law; local zoning plans	brownfields, street green



Second level - accessibility

Example of barriers	Actors	Formal or informal rules	Green spaces
Physical barriers	City Planning Office, individual owners	Building law; local zoning plans	parks, garden square



Third level - attractiveness



Example of barriers	Actors	Formal or informal rules	Green spaces
Small infrastructure	Urban Greenery Board; Community council	Competences of local governing bodies	parks, garden square, neighborhood green space

Conclusions

- Among all the groups of actors, the greatest impact on access to green spaces have: **bodies appointed by the office of the city**, as well as the **individual owners**
- Their mandates and competences arise from **statutory law**, a variety of **regulations and legal acts** that apply to **property rights**, as well as **spatial planning in the city**



Conclusions

- Some areas are not physically accessible to all inhabitants, but generate other external benefits (ecosystem services)
- To improve access to green spaces the city should delegate wide competence belonging to them to smaller groups and other actors, and also subsidies and opening green spaces, in turn, inhabitants should be more involved in the participatory budget and social participation



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?

