Panacea Green Infrastructure?

Multidimensional Contributions to Competitive and Livable Metropolitan Regions in Europe International Conference, February 16th/17th, 2017, Essen, Germany

Session 4: Governance Dimensions of Green Infrastructure

Changing the Nature of GI City Governance in Birmingham: A Policy and Practice Evaluation

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 To explore GI governance at the city scale

 To assess the effectiveness of Gl policies

 To understand the role of an ecosystem services approach in spatial planning





Why Birmingham?

Political will

Birmingham declared in 2013 its ambition to be a leading Green City in Europe

Policy evidence

Birmingham was one of the first city in the UK and Europewide to map and assess its Ecosystem Services (ES) at the urban level

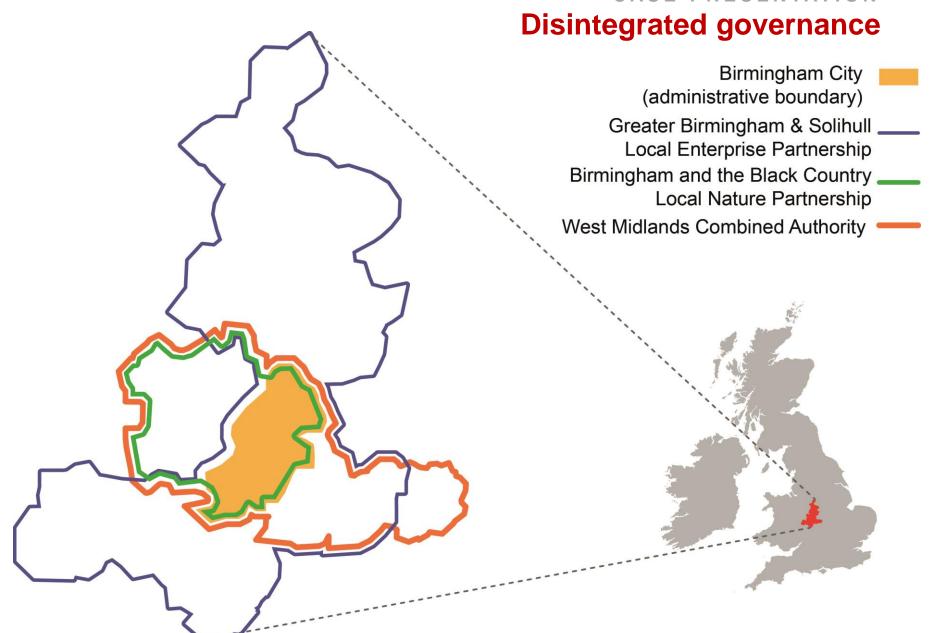
Cultural and scientific milieu

Birmingham City Council in collaboration with citizen organisations and businesses have a long tradition in environmental management and the Universities are very engaged in research on urban environment

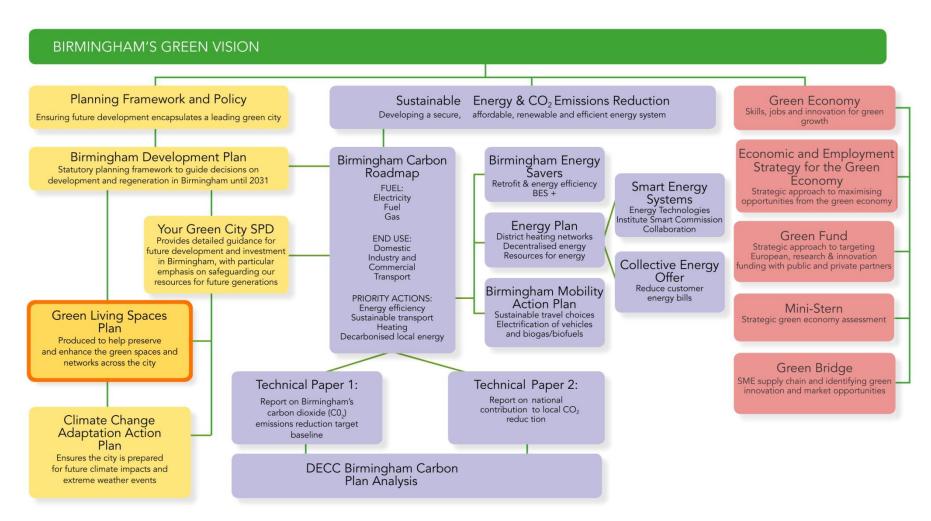
Methodology

DESK STUDY POLICY ANALYSIS Kerslake Report Birmingham Development Plan Green Living Spaces Plan GBSLEP Spatial Economic Plan WMCA Vision Statement 11 INTERVIEWS RELEVANT **STAKEHOLDERS** Birmingham City Council (4) NGOs (3) Independent Research centres (2) **EVALUATION OF GI GOVERNANCE AT** GBSLEP (1) CITY LEVEL IN National Health Service (1)

BIRMINGHAM

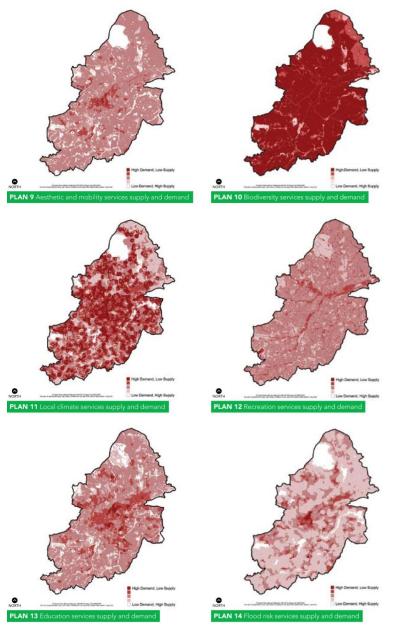


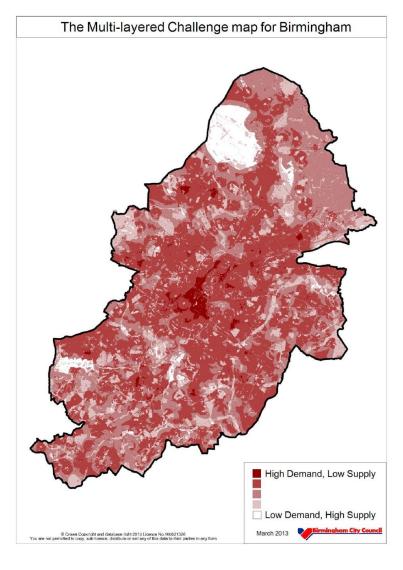
Green Commission and Green Vision



Source: Green Commission, 2013: 17-18.

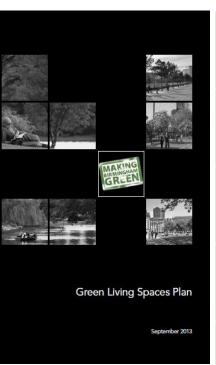
Green Living Spaces Plan_ES assessment





ES demand & supply mapping

Green Living Spaces Plan_Seven Principles



Principle	Outcomes
An Adapted City	Retain City's top ranking for adaption
	 Ensure all future growth is 'adapted'. Trees for cooling and thermal insulation. Green roofs, walls and street canyon research.
The City's Blue Network	Adopt water sensitive urban design
	 Integrated SuDS, flood and water management solutions. 'Blueprint' for enhanced walking and cycling network. Blue Corridor/network policy with Canal River Trust.
A Healthy City	Adopt Natural Health Improvement Zones (NHIZ)
	 Integrate the delivery of health and green living spaces. Continue to extend the Be-active offer. Public health as key partners in planning.
The City's Productive Landscapes	Embrace urban forestry and urban food growing
	 Continue to promote allotments. Facilitate community food growing and orchards. Promote the multiple benefits of urban forestry.
The City's Greenways	Change gear - to a walking and cycling City
	 Create walkable/cyclable neighbourhoods. Citywide signed routes linked to public transport Link healthcare activities and prevention programmes.
The City's Ecosystems	Birmingham as a biophillic City
	 City to adopt an ecosystem services approach. Partners to lead on District NIA continuation plans. Birmingham to join global Biophillic Cities network.
The City's Green Living Spaces	Birmingham an international City of Green Living Spaces
	 Adopt the 7 principles across Planning Framework. Green Infrastructure and Adaption Delivery Group. Work with business partners on green economy.

Source: Birmingham City Council, 2013: 10.

RESULTS

Policy Analysis

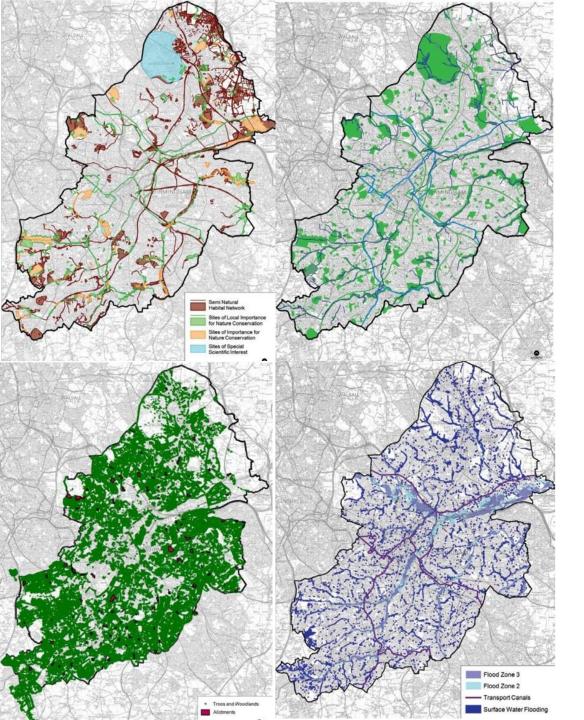
Key Themes / Concepts

- Ecosystem services
- Green Infrastructure
- Natural Capital
- GLSP reference

Interviews

Key Themes

- Deliverability
- Governance
- Partnerships
- Ecosystem services / value of nature













GLSP influence

on the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP)

- only partial reference to GLSP specific content
- no references to ecosystem services or natural capital; however, contains dedicated GI policies
- no reference to the GLSP's 7 principles

on the GBSLEP and WMCA

no explicit reference to the GLSP or its 7 principles

Natural capital and GI

 no reference to natural capital and GI in the GBSLEP and WMCA planning documents / statements

1. Strategy / Delivery / Governance

CONTEXT-SPECIFIC ISSUES:

- Significant disconnect between aspirations and delivery of GLSP
- Dominance of a silo-based culture within Birmingham City Council
- Work is often led by individuals, not shared/advanced collectively

INTERNATIONALLY RELEVANT ISSUES:

- Limited attention to some new policy priorities and instruments which might be key in the mainstreaming of GI policy (e.g. Duty to Cooperate in the UK)
- Difficulty/complexity of GI planning with multi-disciplinary and inter-scalar approach

2. Power / Agency

CONTEXT-SPECIFIC ISSUES:

- Power imbalance between some NGOs and private partners
- Participation perceived by some partners as a 'tick-box' exercise

INTERNATIONALLY RELEVANT ISSUES:

- Conflict / trade-offs between the long-term goals of GI planning and short-term goals of political mandates
- Policies without power: GI / holistic planning being agreed but not implemented

3. Cross-cutting themes for GI and ES

CONTEXT-SPECIFIC ISSUES:

 Lack of statutory requirements for GI at city, LEP and Combined Authority levels

INTERNATIONALLY RELEVANT ISSUES:

- Predominance of economic growth narrative leads to considering 'nature' and 'business' separately (this contrast is evident in the distinction between Local Nature Partnership and Local Enterprise Partnership in the UK)
- Inherent risk of the ES approach of reducing the value of nature solely to its proxy monetary value

Lessons Learnt - Future

How to enhance GI governance at the urban level

- Translate new ways of holistic and more integrated thinking into existing policy priorities at multiple scales set within locally established inclusive and deliberative processes
- Foster communication between different administrative levels and disciplines in order to find appropriate space and place for GI policy in a rapidly changing governance framework
- Understand the multiple values and benefits of nature as an asset to reframe the economic growth narrative and promote a more comprehensive use of the ES paradigm within a wider Ecosystem Approach