

«Nature-based Solutions» Workshop Sustainable Places 2018

Aix-les-Bains, 27-29 Juin

Presentation plan











- 1. Nature4Cities
- The concept of « Nature-based Solutions »

Definition & classification

Quiz

- 3. Pioneer experiences
- 4. Expected impacts and co-benefits
- 5. The concept of « NBS Implementation Model»
- 6. Implementation Model Database















The project



Horizon 2020 EU-funded Reasearch & Innovation project

Aim to create a comprehensive reference Platform for Nature Based Solutions (NBS):

 offering technical solutions, methods and tools to empower urban planning decision making.

 addressing the contemporary environmental, social and economic challenges that face European Cities. © Giselle Bordoy VMAPR (croped + colors changed)

Whish to bring Nature back into innovation, planning and implementation driven thinking: New collaborative models







The partners



27 partners from 9 countries

	NOBATEK-INEF4 (FR)	GREEN4CITIES (AU)	
0	TECNALIA (ES)	R2M SOLUTION (IT)	
	LIST (LU)	EKODENGE (TR)	
RTO	EURECAT (ES) ARGEDOR (TR)		SN
	CARTIF (ES)	COLOUREE (IT)	SME
	CEREMA (FR)	INNOVA INTEGRA (UK)	
	SZEGED UNIVERSITY (HU)	TERRANIS (FR)	
7	AGROCAMPUS OUEST (FR)	DUNEWORKS (NL)	
Z O	METU (TR)	GRÜNSTATTGRAU (AU)	
	NANTES UNIVERSITY (FR)	PLANTE & CITE (FR)	
	ACC (ES)	MUTK (HU)	CLU
O	RINA (IT)	CITTA MTROPOLITANA DI MILANO (IT)	
		ÇANKAYA MUNICIPALITY (TR)	Ω
		SZEGED MUNICIPALITY (HU)	CITY
		ALCALA DE HENARES MUNICIPALITY (ES)	









Objectives



- Improve the Integration of NBS in urban and spatial planning
- Build a new and active community network around NBS
- Offer high quality decision-support tools for re-naturing cities
- Build a holistic assessment framework for NBS
- Develop a reference knowledgebase on NBS and Best Practice sharing
- Propose new governance, business and financial models for NBS implementation

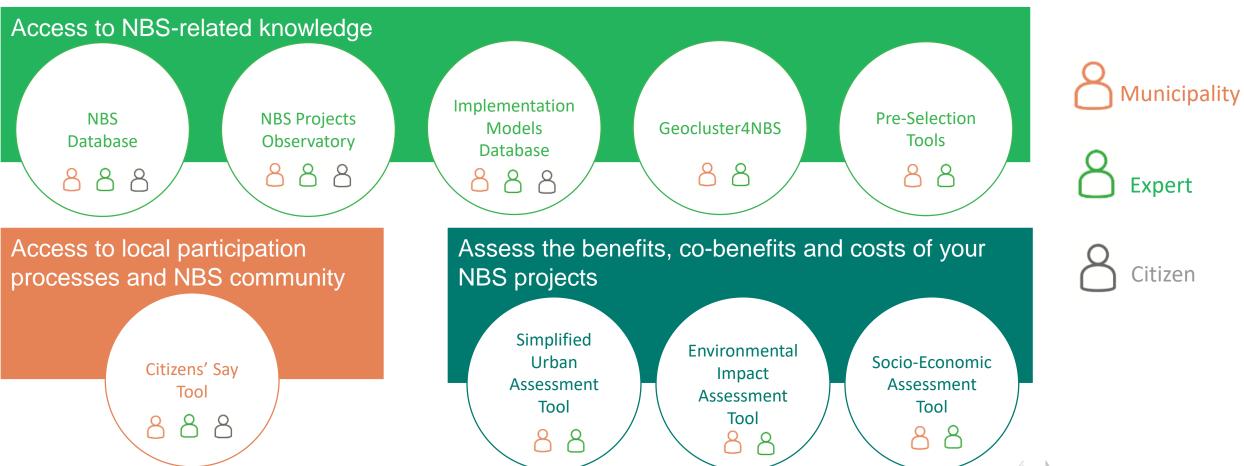




The platform









Platform test and validation



N4C platform and tools to be tested and validated on a variety of urban projects

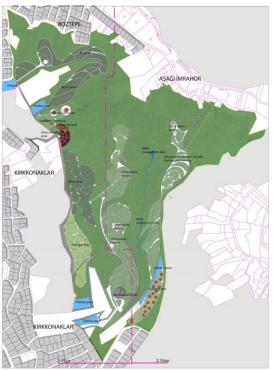
Partner cities











Large urban recreation area



Downtown rehabilitation



Quarry renaturalisation





Join the community



The tools will be developed during the project. If you want to take part in these developments or be informed, we invite you to

Join the community









2. Definition & classification



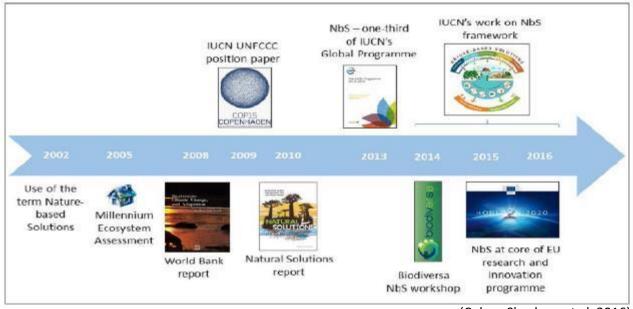


NBS concept



An emerging concept:

- Multiple definitions are coexisting (IUCN, EU).
 They are closed in many ways, but they can not be merged
- The concept of NBS is recent, its components are still much debated
- A very large frame (the concept is not specific to urban issues)



(Cohen-Shacham et al. 2016)

Timeline of the NBS concept

A concept that must be clarified







Overview of N4C framework regarding the NBS concept





Exploration of the conceptual framework of the NBS

- Main principles of the concept
- Relation with neighbour concepts (ES, GI and Sustainable urban development)
- Comparison of the different definitions and their variants
- N4C's NBS definition

Exploration of the analytical framework of the NBS

- Urban challenge addressed
- Urban spatial scales
- Temporal scales
- Gradient of level of human intervention
- Land cover/environment of the implementation

=> NBS definition, typology & associated database





Definition proposal





A proposal rewriting version of the EU definition (2015) rewriting in N4C:

NBS are **positive responses** to societal challenges, and can have the potential **to simultaneously meet environmental**, **social and economic objectives**. They recognize the importance to develop a systemic approach and at the same time to adapt interventions to the local context. They also integrate the temporal factor to meet the challenge of durability. They are **actions inspired by, supported by or copied from nature**. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities. **They are living solutions**, and as much as possible they take part in complex and functional ecosystems.

NBS use the features and complex system processes of nature. By using the natural flows of matters and energy, these are low-input solutions. If these solutions are conceived and implemented in a good way, low-maintenance, cost savings, energy and resources efficiency are expected. NBS also benefit from the malleability of nature (capacity to evolve and to adapt) and are thus more resilient to changes.

They both use and enhance existing solutions to challenges, as well as explore more novel solutions.

GMO, and other solutions that artificially alter nature are excluded





Key points of the concept





A systemic approach

- Multiple and simultaneously addressed challenges: environment, social and economy
- Multiple and interconnected scales (space and time)
- •A shared concept -from its origin- between scientists, politicians and practitioners

An operational concept

- A necessary positive response
- Compatible with technology and human intervention

"NBS are actions": protection – restoration – management (IUCN) + design of new ecosystems (EU)

- Cost-effective
- NBS imply political choices (trade-off) => at the opposite of the idea of a calculated optimum
- NBS concept is compatible and complete existing concepts such as ES, GI

Natural and living features at the core of the solution

- NBS are based on ecosystems (or/ and) are "living solutions"
- NBS use physical features and processes of nature.





NBS classification





Categories

Objects/shapes/physical projects/construction

Actions and strategies

Sub-Categories

On the ground

Water

on the buildings

Urban management

Waste management

Protection and conservation strategies

Urban planning strategies

Classes

Parks and gardens

Structures associated with urban networks

Structures characterized by food and resources production

Ecological restoration

Choice of plants

Systems for erosion control

Types

Large urban public park

Wood

Urban orchard

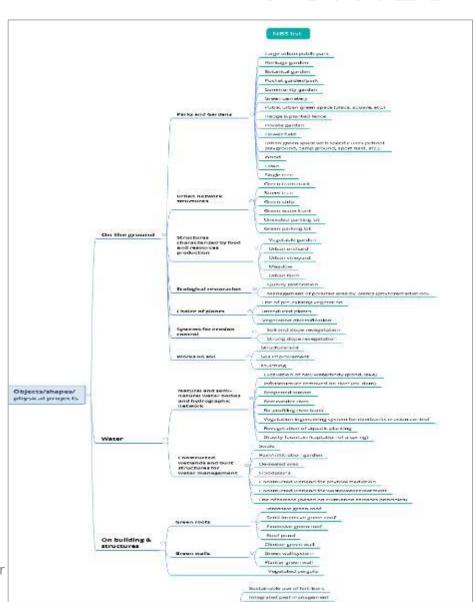
Soil and slope revegetation

Structural soil

Reopened stream

The 4 levels of the NBS classification

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under





















2. Sheeps used for green space management











3. Urban farm and social reinsertion



4. Wild animal passages based on heavy civil engineering structures







5. Bio-sourced materials



6. A defensive hedge











7. Combination of a green wall and solar panels



8. Intensive green roof











9. A urban master plan implementing vegetation

10.





Quiz solutions















Not NBS

















3. Pioneer experiences









Title	Saida school					
A short description of the NBS	A school refurbishment in an ecological and participatory approach. Implementation of an ecological building (low-energy building) favorable for biodiversity, partial impervious pavement release, green spaces and vegetable gardens creation. This project is also notable for children and educational community consultation in its conception, making them as full stakeholders. The design reinforce the ecological networks at the district scale.					
Ref. photos	Photo: Paris municipa	ality				
NBS Types	Objects Shapes	On the ground		Parks and ga	rdens	Urban green spaces with specific uses (school playgrounds, camp grounds, sport fields, etc.)
	Objects Shapes	On the	ground	Structures characterize food and res production		Vegetable gardens









	Urban Public Space Refurbishment, Szeged				
Szeged is a mid-size historic city in the south of Hungary, the temperature is usuall higher than in other similar -sized cities in the coutry. The goal of this project was to reduce the effects of the urban heat island in a very busy street with a lot of cars and shops. The idea was to increase the green area, plant trees, creating a more pleasant space for the pedestrians. The project has a significant effect which stimulated the economy as well.					
HU 61	3	HU 6 2		HU 6	
Objects Shapes	On the	ground		0.7	Street trees
Objects Shapes	On the	ground	1000		Planted car parks
	higher than in other reduce the effects shops. The idea was space for the pede economy as well. HU 6 1 Objects Shapes	higher than in other similar -s reduce the effects of the urba shops. The idea was to increas space for the pedestrians. The economy as well. HU 6 1 Objects Shapes On the	higher than in other similar -sized cities is reduce the effects of the urban heat islant shops. The idea was to increase the greet space for the pedestrians. The project he economy as well. HU 6 1 HU 6 2 Objects Shapes On the ground	higher than in other similar -sized cities in the coutry. The reduce the effects of the urban heat island in a very busy shops. The idea was to increase the green area, plant tree space for the pedestrians. The project has a significant economy as well. HU 6 1 HU 6 2 Objects Shapes On the ground Structures associated wurban network. Objects Shapes On the ground Structures associated wurban network.	higher than in other similar -sized cities in the coutry. The goal of reduce the effects of the urban heat island in a very busy street of shops. The idea was to increase the green area, plant trees, creat space for the pedestrians. The project has a significant effect of economy as well. HU 6 1 HU 6 2 HU 6 2 HU 6 3 Objects Shapes On the ground Structures associated with urban networks











Title	Adlershof Berlin	1			
A short description of the NBS	The building of the Institute of physics of the Humboldt university in Berlin is the result of combining decentralised rainwater management, building greening and elements for cooling and ventilation. All necessary factors, like water and energy consumption, temperature, radiation, etc., are monitored, evaluated, optimised and documented to gain information about basic conditions for the longterm implementation and further development of innovative and economic technologies. This project gives needed information about benefits of façade greening. The results and experiences of the concept model were integrated into the "Rainwater Management Concepts – Greening building, cooling buildings – Planning, Construction, Operation and Maintance Guidelines" developed by the Senate for Urban development of the City Berlin.				
Ref. photos	DE 2 1				
NBS Types	Objects Shapes	On building structures	Vertical structures Green walls facades	Climber green walls	
9	Objects Shapes	On building structures	Vertical structures Green walls facades	Build or attached planter systems (including green balconies)	











Title	LEAFSKIN® Gree	en shady structu	ire				
A short descriptio n of the NBS	SINGULAR GREEN is a Spanish company specializing in landscape architecture. They integrate nature and architecture using vertical gardens, green roofs or other tools. They have relevant projects like a vertical garden in London: a garden located in the interior of a famous Nando's restaurant. The green wall, of approximately 30m2, is located in the dining area. Because of their work, they are involved in the H2020 project URBAN GreenUP, where they study, design, budget and construction of NBS like green noise barriers, green covering shelters with vertical gardens, green roof and vegetable structures. LEAFSKIN® is a green shady structure with several benefits designed by SINGULAR GREEN. This green infrastructure consists in an ultralight vertical garden system with a pitch between 30° and 90°, it is destined for the planting and growth of plants, including irrigation and water drainage system. LEAFSKIN® allows to place advertising on the bottom of the infrastructure as an additional financial support. This NBS is something like a green roof but over the streets, it is an horizontal solution to create shadow areas in urban spaces as pedestrian streets or squares.						
Ref. photos	ES 4 1	ES 4 2	ESA	4 3			
NBS Types	Objects Shapes	On building structures	Green roofs	Extensive green roofs			











4. Expected impacts and cobenefits









Urban challenges and sub-challenges

OPICS	URBAN CHALLENGES (UC)	URBAN SUB-CHALLENGES (USC)
	1 Climate Issues	1.1 Climate mitigation
111	1 Climate issues	1.2 Climate adaption
CLIMATE	2 Water Management	2.1 Urban water management and quality
CLI	,	2.2 Flood management
	3 Air Quality	3.1 Air quality at district/city scale
E	3 All Quality	3.2 Air quality locally
¥	4 Green Space and	4.1 Biodiversity
ENVIRONMENT BI	Biodiversity	4.2 Urban space development and regeneration
EN	5 Urban Regeneration and Soil	5.1 Soil management and quality
щ		6.1 Food, energy and water
)RC	6 Resource Efficiency	6.2 Raw Material
RESOURCE		6.3 Waste
ZE!		6.4 Recycling

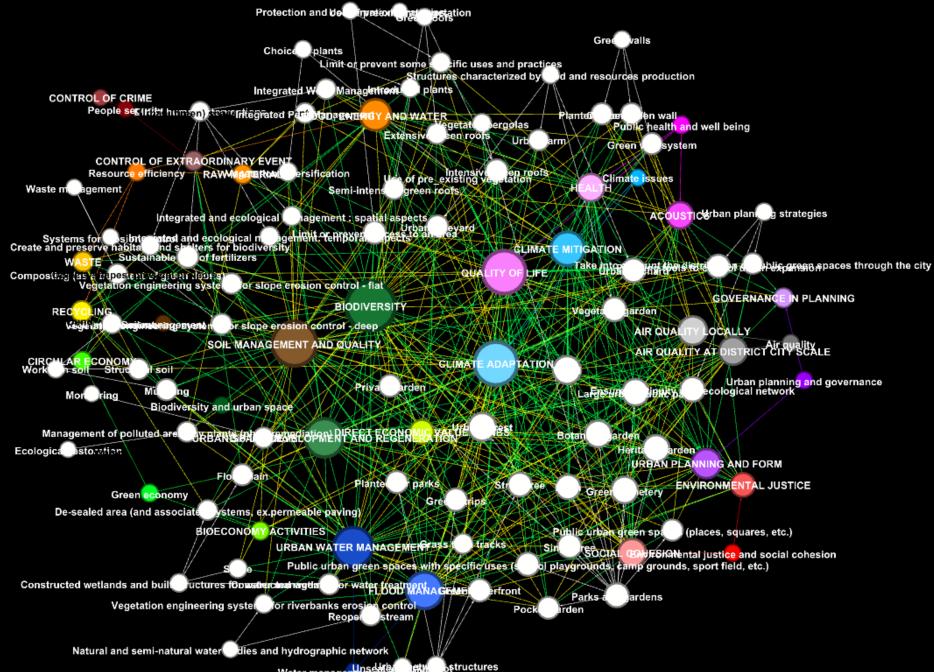
7 Public Health and	7.1 Acoustics	
	Well-being	7.2 Quality of Life
	Tron Jenny	7.3 Health
	8 Environmental	8.1 Environmental justice
	Justice and Social Cohesion	8.2 Social cohesion
	9 Urban Planning and	9.1 Urban planning and form
_	Governance	9.2 Governance in planning
SOCIAL	10 People Security	10.1 Control of crime
SO	10 Feople Security	10.2 Control of extraordinary events
MY		11.1 Circular economy
9	11 Green Economy	11.2 Bioeconomy activities
ECONOMY		11.3 Direct economic value of NBS





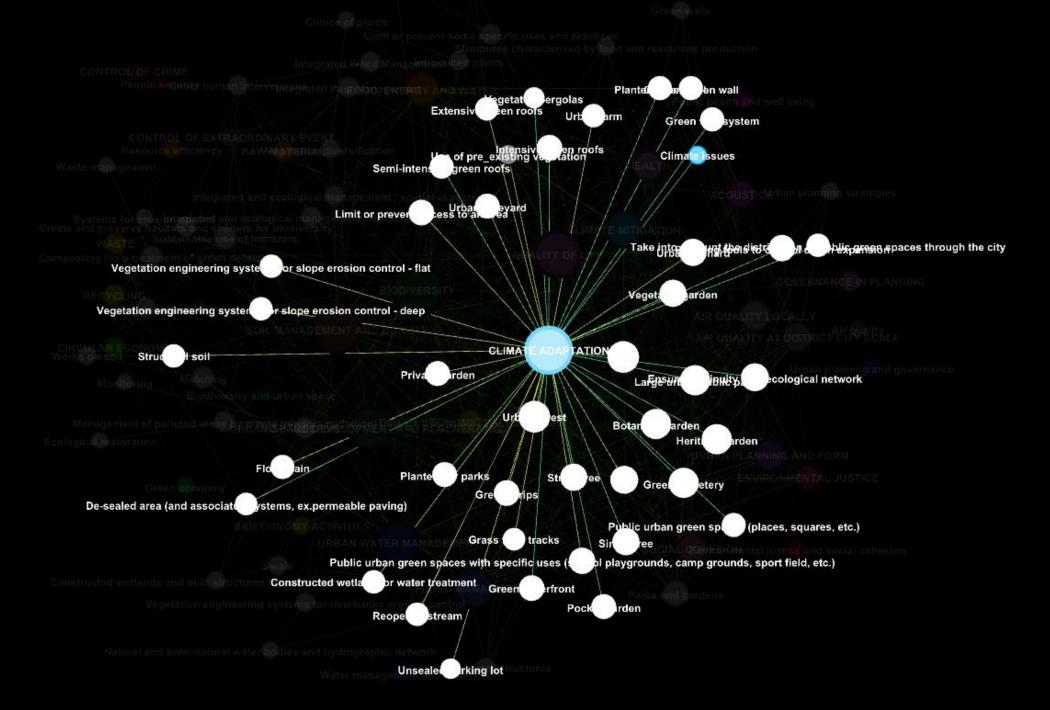


Mapping NBS-**USC links**



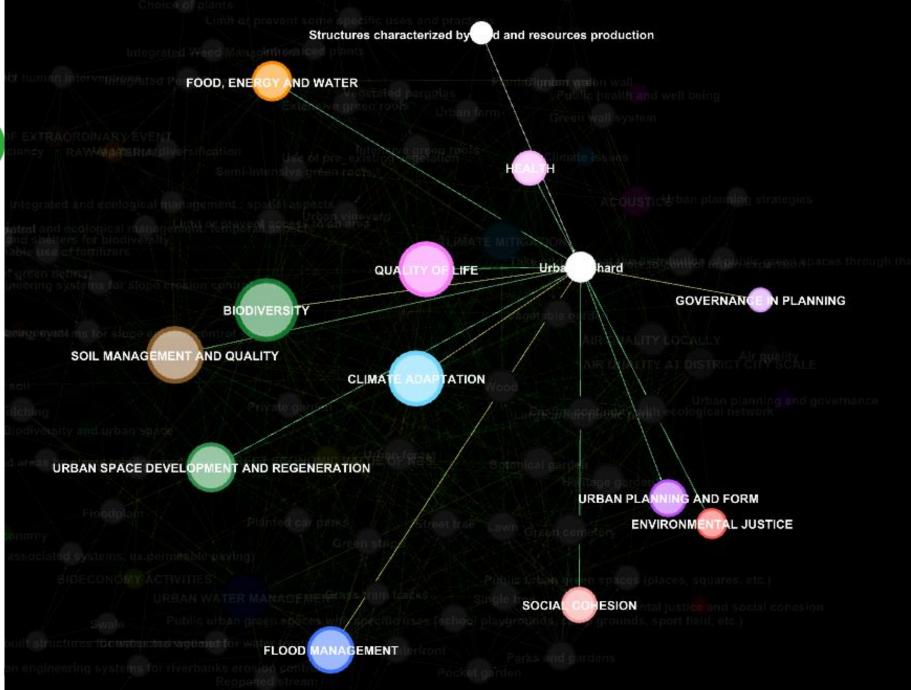


NBS addressing QOL USC





USC addressed by the NBS "Urban Orchard"



Energy and NBS: your opinion



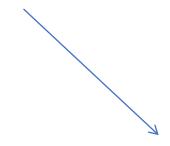


NBS impacts on Energy production and on Energy demand reduction



Ressources: energy production

-> R



Climate issues : climate mitigation

-> C

UC for Urban Challenge
Co for co-benefit









5. NBS Implementation Model





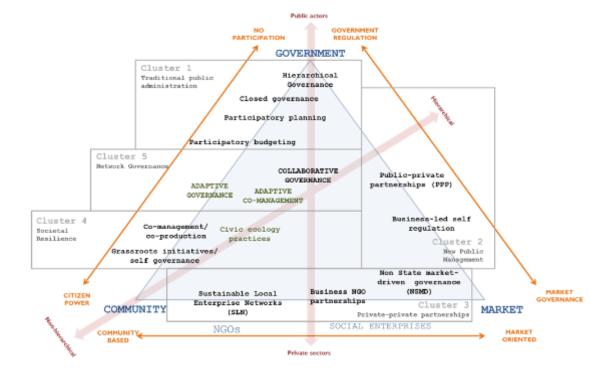






The different urban and

environmental governance models that can be found in literature cannot be packed in clearly delimited boxes





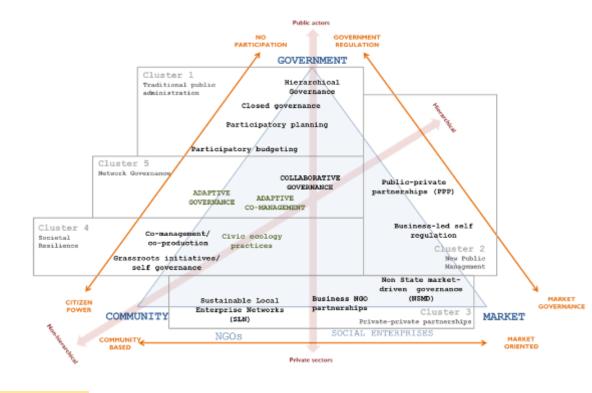






In general for implementing a NBS

many aspects should be taken into consideration. All aspects that in such a way help us to implement our green / social idea



Governance

Financial mechanism

Business Model









Governance

- CLUSTER 1: Traditional public administration
- CLUSTER 2: New Public Management
- CLUSTER 3: Private-private partnerships
- CLUSTER 4: Societal Resilience
- CLUSTER 5: Network Governance

Stakeholders Involvement











Financing Mechanism

- CLUSTER 1: Public
- CLUSTER 2: Financial Institutions Instruments
- CLUSTER 3: Citizen inclusive financing instruments
- CLUSTER 4: Public-private









Business Model

There is not only one option to get a NBS Business archetype. This is due to the heterogeneity of the possible Nature Based Solution to be implemented

- CLUSTER 1: Technological
- CLUSTER 2: Social
- CLUSTER 3: Organizational

OBJECTIVES:

- Create competitive advantage
- Improve the quality of human life
- align the interests of all stakeholder groups, and explicitly consider the environment and society as key stakeholders





6. NBS Implementation Database









A Database has been developed within the Nature4Cities project. The purpose of the Implementation Models Database (IM-DB) is to collect, map and systematically categorize Implementation Models (IMs) for urban projects, across multiple dimensions: governance, business and financing models.

The main aim was to have a catalogue with a reasonable number of examples for each Governance Model, Financing Mechanism and Business Model.

The database now comprehends 56 detailed examples









What's results from the Database?

• The aim of this database is to give the possibility to users to consult the list crossing different variables (features or characteristics) and building further levels of knowledge about NBS.

New point of view

It is particularly relevant the organization of the information that have been considered: all the existing databases (i.e. the already cited EEA database, Naturvation database and others) are based on the description of NBS classification, scale, and dimension of the expected effects and not on the way in which they can be realized and carried out as full projects.



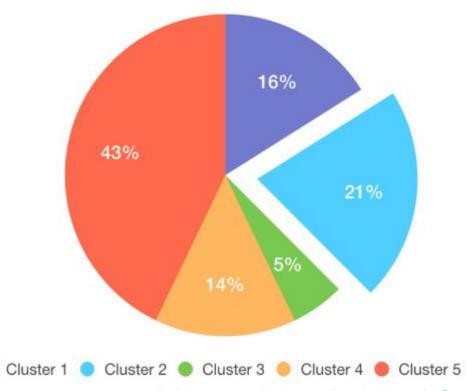






Governance

- CLUSTER 1: Traditional public administration
- CLUSTER 2: New Public Management
- CLUSTER 3: Private-private partnerships
- CLUSTER 4: Societal Resilience
- CLUSTER 5: Network Governance



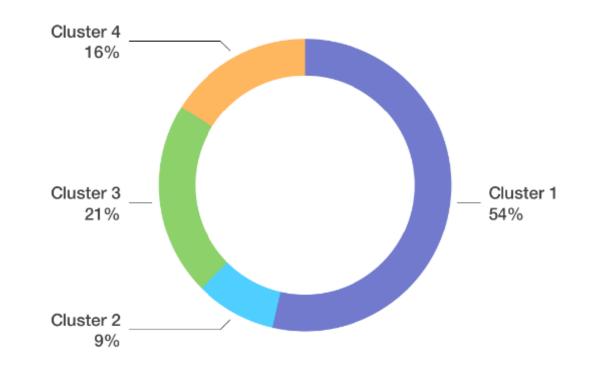
Network Governance is decisively prevalent as compared to the other Governance Models. Considering the basic definition of NBS, this result demonstrates that the collaborative and adaptive governance together with the scale-crossing borders are relevant aspects and play a crucial role in the regulatory and decision-making framework when it comes to NBS implementation in urban contexts.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 730468





- CLUSTER 1: Public Financing
- CLUSTER 2: Financial Institutions Instruments
- CLUSTER 3: Citizen inclusive financing instruments
- CLUSTER 4: Public-private



About the Financing mechanisms the Cluster 1 – "Public Financing" is extremely relevant. It was expected to have such results considering that the NBS that have been recorded were designed in the NBS "launching phase", and that in regard to the actual knowledge the economical positive effects are recognizable to be more public and collective than private and individual.





Business Model

• CLUSTER 1: Technological

CLUSTER 2: Social

CLUSTER 3: Organizational

About the Business Model, the typologies are not defined as exclusive parameters, but they are inclusive, so that different typologies can characterize the same example.

Difficult to categorize the IMs from Business Model prospective

- 1. <u>involvement of citizen</u> beyond the official institutions and in cooperation with them is necessary
- 2. the creation of citizen's networks together with the <u>rising of</u>
 <u>the general awareness</u> about the problem is an effective
 feedback process
- 3. From the economical point of view, this typology of people's involvement is related to self-financing and self-management that are emerging in a significant number of examples
- 4. **The government support in economical issues** is another good enabler









Lesson Learned

"Working with nature, rather than against it, can further pave the way towards a more resource efficient, competitive and greener economy. It can also help to create new jobs and economic growth, through the manufacture and delivery of new products and services, which enhance the natural capital rather than deplete it."

Mr. Kurt Vandenberghe
Director for Directorate Climate action and resource efficiency, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, European Commission

Increase public awareness is essential





Thank you for your attention!



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