

Living Cities: Towards Ecological Urbanism

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Overview



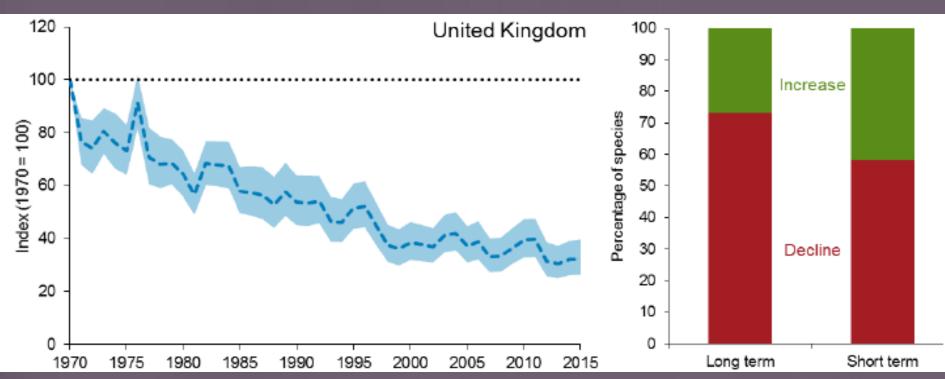
- Why
- What
- How
- Where
- Benefits/costs



Why: Biodiversity loss

relative abundance of priority species





Why: Climate change



Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report:

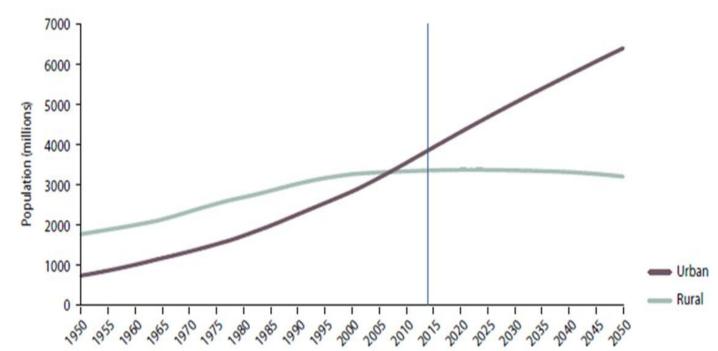
- Benefits of rise in global temperatures of 1.5 v 2.0°C
- We are on course for 3.0°C
- Need to halve emissions by 2030
- Humans "at the centre of global climate change
- Need substantial changes in our lifestyle and behaviour

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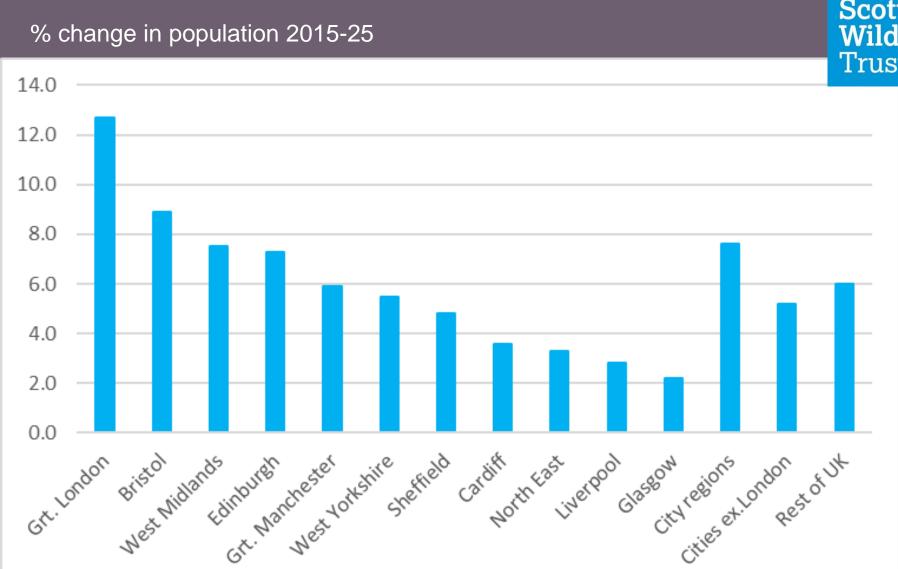
Why: Homo Urbanus







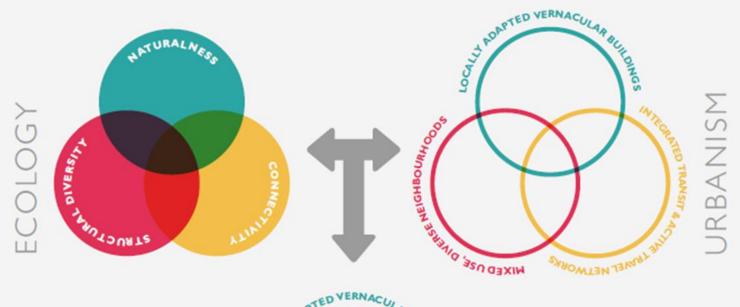
Why: Homo Urbanus

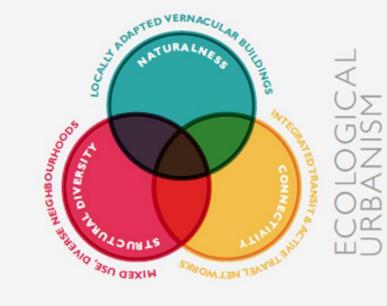


Scottish Wildlife Trust

What: Ecological Urbanism







What: Ecological Urbanism



Not only about 'more and better greenspaces'...

....ecological urbanism is about embedding nature into the very fabric of the city

....and building whole *system* resilience

What: Nature-based solutions





What: Nature-based solutions







"....actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits."

Green and blue networks

Large parks

Pockets parks and squares

Gardens and allotments

Street trees

Green roofs

Surface greening

Building integrated habitat





Where: Viikki, Helsinki





Where: Hammarby, Stockholm





Where: Hammarby, Stockholm

















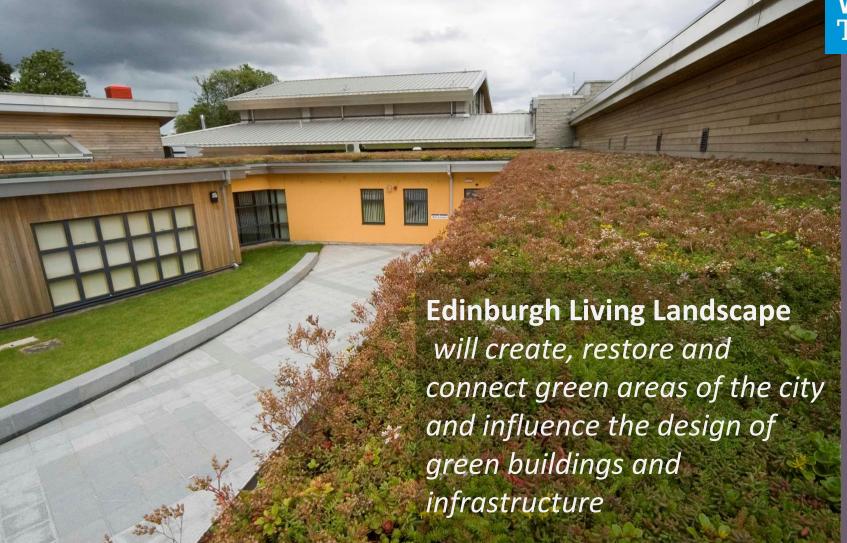








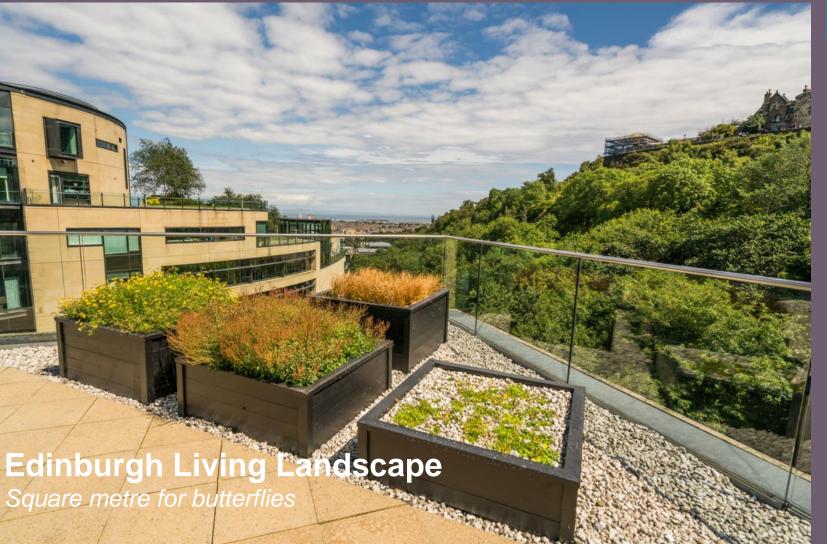
















Benefits: Health



- Increased physical activity
- Stress reduction
- Feelings of happiness
- Reduce heat island effects
- Reduce behavioural and emotional problems



Benefits: Social/community



- Managing major life issues
- No correlation with crime/safety issues
- Improved social cohesion
- Outdoor learning
- Green routes to work

Benefits: Economic



- Attract and retain people
- Potential positive impact on inward investment
- Cost savings
- Productivity



Benefits: Environment



- Improve air quality
- Reduce heat island effect
- Reduce traffic noise pollution/visual intrusion
- Diverse habitats



Costs: Investment required



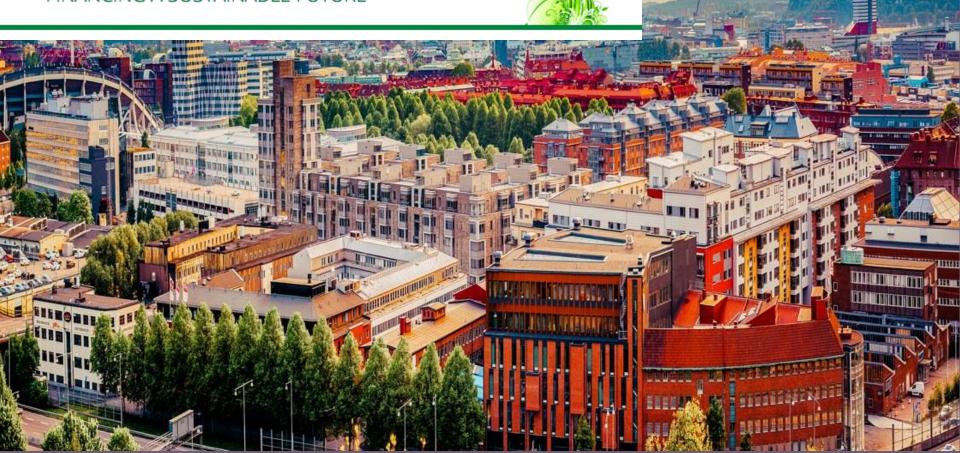
- Can be cost savings
- Look beyond short-term
- Impacts land values not prices
- Solutions to large investments
- Example of Gothenburg.....

Costs: Gothenburg 2013



FINANCING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE





Summary



- Why: Biodiversity, climate change, urban expansion
- What: Embedding nature, whole system resilience
- How: Nature based solutions
- Where: Here, There and Everywhere
- Wide ranging benefits > costs



Scotland noun nation of spectacular wildlife including red squirrels, golden eagles, dolphins and Caledonian pine forest. The Scottish Wildlife Trust has fought to protect Scotland's wildlife for nearly 50 years and provides safe havens for wildlife on over 120 reserves.

If you love Scotland, join the Scottish Wildlife Trust today.

