## Rethinking Urban Green Spaces:

## From new planning standards to nature-based stewardship

Cecil C. Konij̀nendijk
cecil@nbsi.eu http://nbsi.eu

## A NEW ERA FOR URBAN GREENING (A TIME OF UNREST?)



## What Are the Latest Trends?

We are living in a world of change and unrest.
Grand challenges such as climate change, water scarcity, biodiversity loss, health challenge, poverty.
Immediate challenges such as Covid-19, extreme weather events, conflicts.

## How Can We Capitalize on These?



- Reappreciation of Nearby Nature and Reentanglement
- Green infrastructure for climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Mainstreaming of urban nature - and Nature-Based Thinking.
- Need for good governance and leadership (and education \& training).



## Over 4\% of summer mortality in European cities is attributable to urban heat islands



FACT SHEET：Biden Administration Mobilizes to Protect Workers and Communities from Extreme Heat

Green Deal：pioneering proposals to restore Europe＇s nature by 2050 and halve pesticide use by 2030
－No net loss of green urban spaces by 2030，a $5 \%$ increase by 2050，a minimum of $10 \%$ tree canopy cover in every European city， town，and suburb，and net gain of green space that is integrated to buildings and infrastructure，



LOOKING FOR NEW (GREEN) PLANNING STANDARDS


Nordic Council of Ministers

## Vision and Princioles

Enhancing Nordic leadership in urbangireen space planning and management - fostering the Nordic Green City of the Future


This is done by working with the principles of:

- Proximity (including yisibility)
(1) Nordic Council

Nordic Counc
of Ministers

- Connectivity
- Diversity
- Equity


Nordic Cities:
Green, Resilient, Healthy


## Groendlaume ruimtes als bouwsteen van

gezonde en veerikrechtige leafomgevingen
L. Hasdboek voor plansing, intictiving en beheer ocharemar mingrow



LA REGLA 3-30-300 0 CÓMO UNA CIUDAD VERDE TE AYUDA A VIVIR MEJOR

## nallarterac

Tumregeln 3-30-300 ska skapa mer hållbara städer
mulusar stuosurvicuumc Hur manga uad ser du fran out fonsten? Ming tre trad borde det sar vara, enligt professor Cecil Konijpendij, 50 m lanserat tumvegein $3-30-300$ for getonace och mer ndilitara stader.


Hens > STMES
The Urgency and Opportunity to Increase the Access of All Canadians to Urban Forests
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CANADA
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## Future Woodlands Scotland



Nordic Council of Ministers



HARRISON HOT SPRINGS


Stadt Zürich

malspartiet de gotno


Centerpartiet

Partij voo de Dieren

Malmö

## Malmö ska bli grönare: "Äntligen överens"

9 mars 2023 18:00

En majoritet av bostadsområdena i Malmö har brist på träd, visar färska siffror. Miljöpartiets vallöfte om att alla ska se minst tre träd från sitt fönster kan bli verklighet, efter att Malmöstyret kommit överens.

Toyt. Elinor Strandz

Nu har Miljöpartiet fått med sig Socialdemokraterna och Liberalerna på den så kallade 3-,30-,300-regeln. Den ska skrivas in i Malmös nya översiktsplan, som väntas klubbas innan sommaren.

## Canada's Urban Forests

Bringing the Canopy
to Al| September 2022

A better approach is the 3-30-300 rule, which states that everyone should be able to see at least three trees from their home, that all neighbourhoods should have at least a $30 \%$ tree canopy, and that all residents should have a greenspace of at least one hectare within 300 metres of where they live. While this principle can help substantially in advancing tree equity, we need to go further. In this report, Nature Canada proposes that equitable access should be thought of in terms of three variables-proximity to urban trees and forests, urban forest quality and the governance of urban forests.

Everyone should be able to see at least 3 trees from their home

Communities should ensure a $30 \%$ tree canopy in all neighbourhoods

All residents should have a greenspace of at least one hectare within 300 metres of where they're living

Une étude explique la règle imparable des 3-30-300 pour avoir plus de chances d'être heureux 24 heures sur 24





Klein bos, groot avontuur

Mini-Forest REVOLUTION

Ropilht Revild ate Warit


HANNAH LEWIS renvedh PAUL HAWKEN


## MORE NATURE-BASED STEWARDSHIP

## Nature Based Thinking

Embodying a broader mindset that works in a cyclical way across sectors, disciplines, and levels of governance.

Make space for nature also in the densest of urban areas.

Not only implementing NBS over conventional infrastructure with desired and set outcomes in mind, but also allowing for less predictable benefits and experiments to discover them in a long term perspective.
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"we define local environmental stewardship as the actions taken by individuals, groups or networks of actors, with various motivations and levels of capacity, to protect, care for or responsibly use the environment in pursuit of environmental and/or social outcomes in diverse social-ecological contexts."

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Open Access | Published: 31 January2018
Environmental Stewardship: A Conceptual Review and Analytical Framework
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Nathan J. Bennett $\boxtimes$, Tara S. Whitty, Elena Finkbeiner, Jeremy Pittman, Hannah Bassett, Stefan
Gelcich \& Edward H. Allison

STEW-MAP: The Stewardship Mapping and Assessment Project


STEW-MAP Step-By-Step
STEW-MAP has been successfully implemented in many places over the last decade. The methodology can be adapted for a range of budgets, for cities or regions of various sizes, and in urban, suburban, and rural areas. The six main steps are described briefly below. For additional information, see the list of resources for downiload below.

https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/STEW-MAP/

## Place Keeping

- Just MAKING a place is not enough to ensure longer-term sustainability, use, success - place also has to be MAINTAINED / KEPT
- The concept of 'place-keeping': first coined by Wild et al. (2008)
- Long-term management which ensures that the social, environmental and economic quality and benefits the place brings can be enjoyed by future generations


## Urban Groves



## Streetwoods

Upcoming book: Rethinking Urban Green Space

- Times of unrest - but exciting times for urban green spaces and trees
- Case for evidence-based standards and guidelines for planning - see the case of 3:30:300
- Green infrastructure should be seen as critical infrastructure
- Need for more nature-based stewardship and place keeping - e.g. through urban groves and streetwoods

