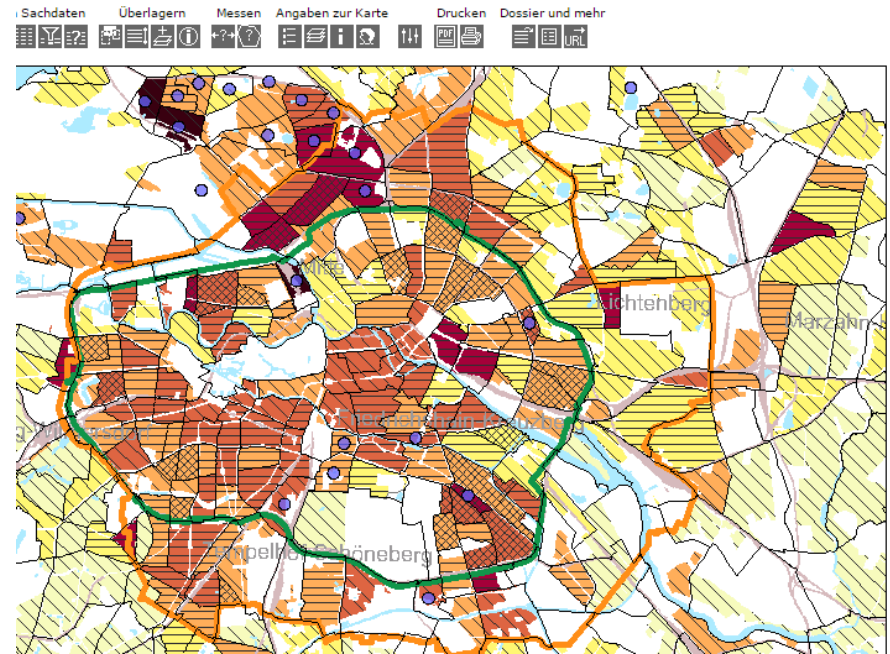


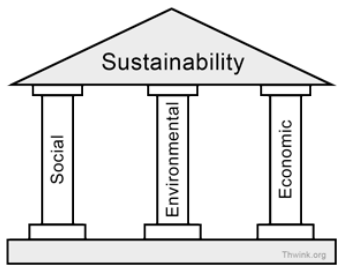
Berlin's Environmental Justice Map



Regional collaboration & sharing: pathway to sustainable, just & inclusive cities in Europe

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School of Geography & Planning*

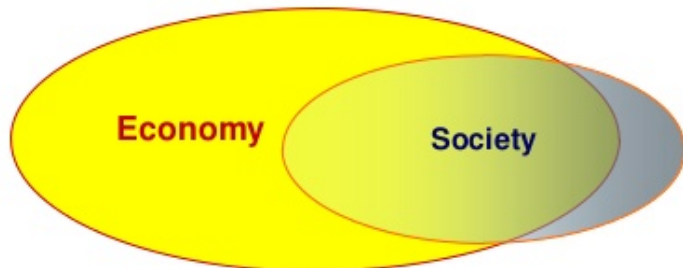
A. Sustainability: New interpretations....



“Balancing” various aspects of sustainability often turns into competition rather than a holistic approach where economic processes are separated from society and then rule social relations/commodification of land and ecosystems services....

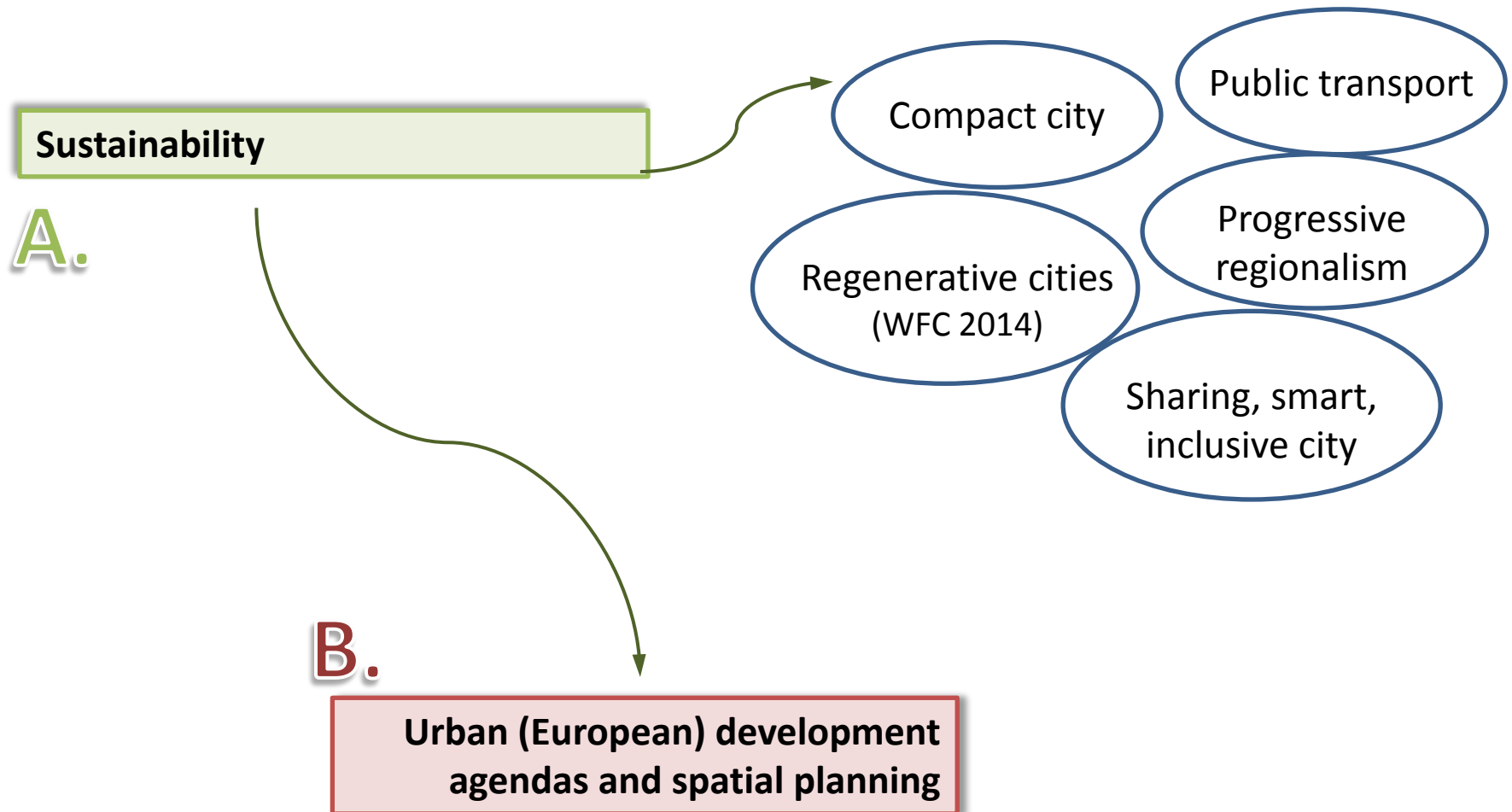


***‘Just sustainability’** - social welfare and economic opportunity are integrally related to environmental limits “
(e.g. Agyeman et al 2015)*



Society becomes an ‘annex’ to economic and market forces

b. Urban development for sustainability



b. Spatial development implication/policy

- Reduce, Re-use, Recycle
 - Reduce sprawl, compact city, brownfield development, Mixed-use, sustainable transport, +energy buildings; smart cities (big data, optimized management...), regenerative cities, industrial ecology/circular economy
- Regionalism > Progressive regionalism;
 - Regional coordination not only for economic/environmental goals but also social re-distribution; see; Pezzoli et al 2009)

Investment	Progressive	Distributed
Economic development	'just' development, environment	Community development
Economic growth	Sustainability and Q of Life	Equity
Export-based, competitiveness	Regional infrastructure, Labor market	Distribution: Access/Opportunity
Firms, Industries, Sectors	Workers, universities, education/training	Communities/ Neighborhoods/ poor
Firm subsidies, industry clusters, real estate development	State, and regional institutions	Metro governance and community-based organizations

Table on Regional approaches adapted from Clark & Christopherson 2009

B. Spatial & urban development principles

Leipzig Charter on sustainable European Cities (2007)

- Integrated urban development
- Creating and ensuring high-quality public spaces (incl. man-made landscapes)
- Modernize infrastructure/improve energy efficiency
- Proactive innovation and educational policies
- Special attention to deprived neighborhoods

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/themes/urban/leipzig_charter.pdf

Regenerative cities (WFC/Girardet, 2014)

- Efficient use of resources including circular material flows of waste, energy and food flow (metabolism)+ shared use of things...
- Increase local & regional supply use
- Agro-ecological approaches and local food production
- Regionally distributed energy production from renewables, community ownership of utilities
- Create new urban – rural relationships
- Reflexive, participatory, multi-level governance to steer/guide above
- Humans are part of the ecosystem;
- continuous process; monitoring

http://www.worldfuturecouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/WFC_2010_Regenerative_Cities.pdf

C. Promising Examples

1. Stockholm, Hammersby Sjostad

What?

- Brownfield land regeneration (11 000 homes)
- Public transit & car sharing/green corridors
- Industrial ecologies, renewable energy production
- Lower than city avg water /energy consumption (25%)

How?

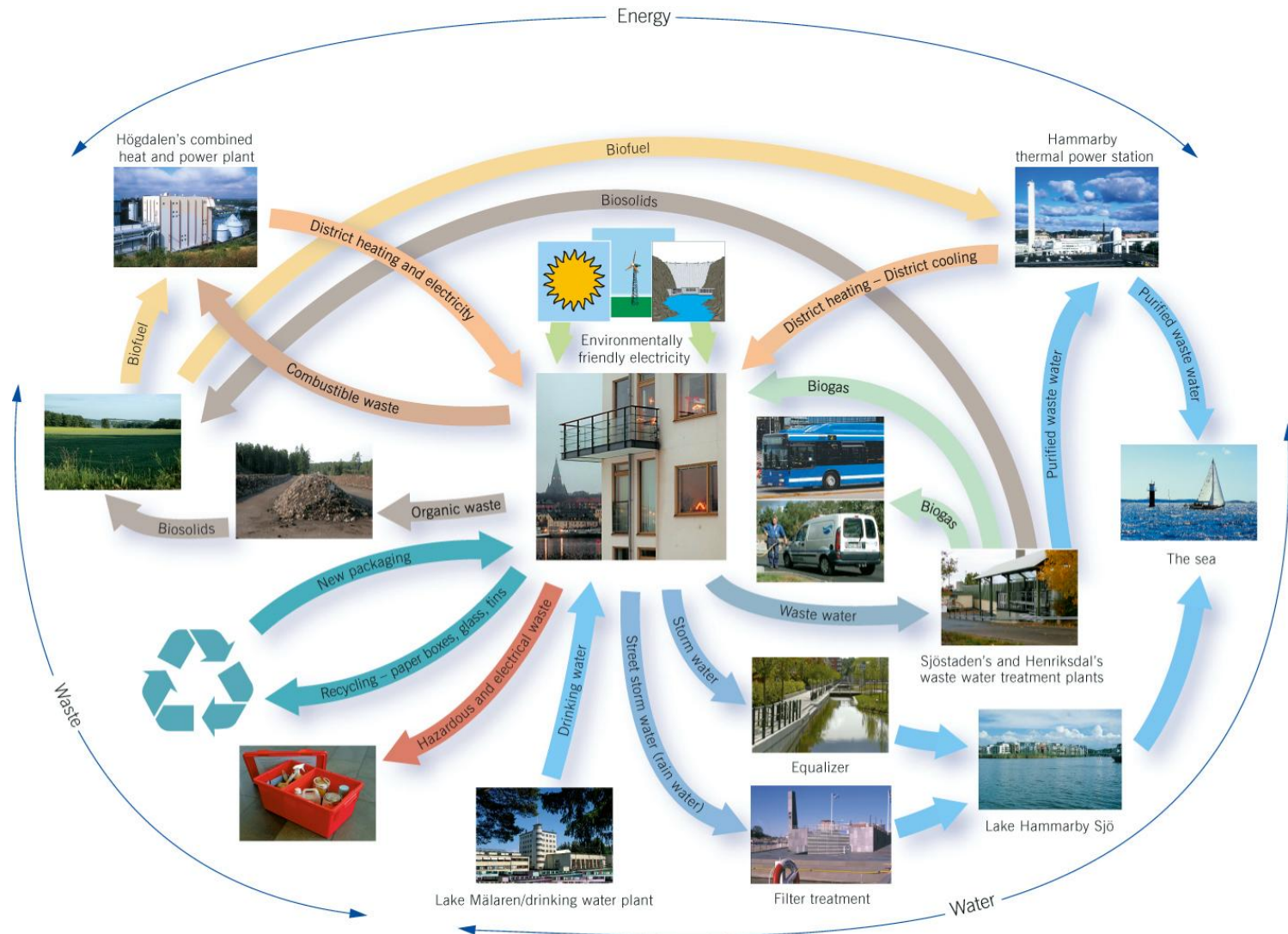
- City purchased land, developed masterplan, competition to drive up standards, high levels of standards set in tendering
- Environmental education to residents

Weaknesses?

- Environmental goals not all met... e.g. on public transit or water use.... Lack of social mix, little public participation, but more families than anticipated....



1. Stockholm, Hammarby Sjostad



2. Berlin, Germany

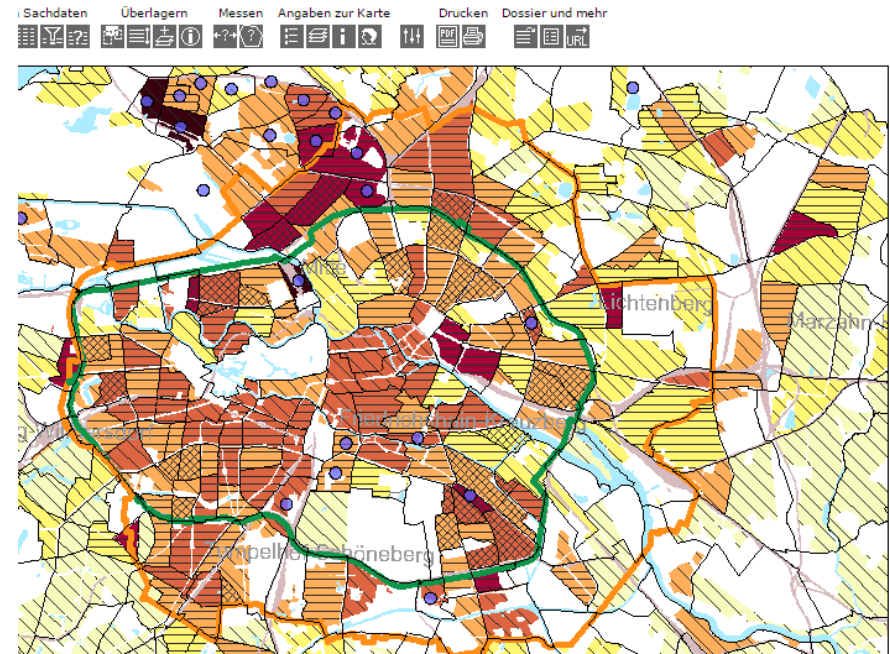
What?

- Creating an awareness /evidence of injustice
- Affordable housing & transport
- Inclusive public space, Creating opportunities for marginal groups

How?

- Mapping environmental justice, open green space, biodiversity
- rent control, subsidies for transport; sharing, flexible policies to support meanwhile land uses and social experiments
- Non-medical interventions for public health
- Public participation!

Berlin's Environmental Justice Map



NIC SIMANEK

2. Berlin: social green space....

What/how?




- Prinzessinnengarten,
 - NGO > employment
 - Food production,
 - Biodiversity
 - Learning, recycling shop
 - Space to meet for all
-
- City changed zoning, low rent of lot to NGO
 - Renewed lease based on public pressure

prinzessinnengarten



3. Amsterdam – sharing city

- AirBnB – but mitigate its potential negative impact by limiting time, requiring income tax payment
- Circular economy cooperative > a 'business' that facilitates sharing solutions
- Mywheels (share car with others)
- Shared bicycles....
- Co-housing (over 100 communities)
- Free Wifi in Amsterdam....

	<p>Paul & Margareta's Agila</p> <p>🚗 Opel Agila</p> <p>📍 Kloveniersburgwal 84 b, Amsterdam (198 m)</p> <p>👤 Paul 🟢 100%</p> <p>✓ 3 tot 10 keer verhuurd</p>
	<p>Maaïke's Wheels</p> <p>🚗 Volkswagen Polo</p> <p>📍 Kloveniersburgwal, Amsterdam (315 m)</p> <p>👤 Maaïke 👍</p> <p>✓ Minder dan 3 keer verhuurd</p>
	<p>Ivo's Wheels</p> <p>🚗 Volvo V50 Driv-e Start/stop Sport</p>

4. Stuttgart – regional coordination

What?

- Reduced land consumption (compared to other regions in Germany), less infrastructure (saves money)
- Integrated transport and reduce car commuting
- Science to inform planning > environmental protection
- Distributed & renewable power production > resilience

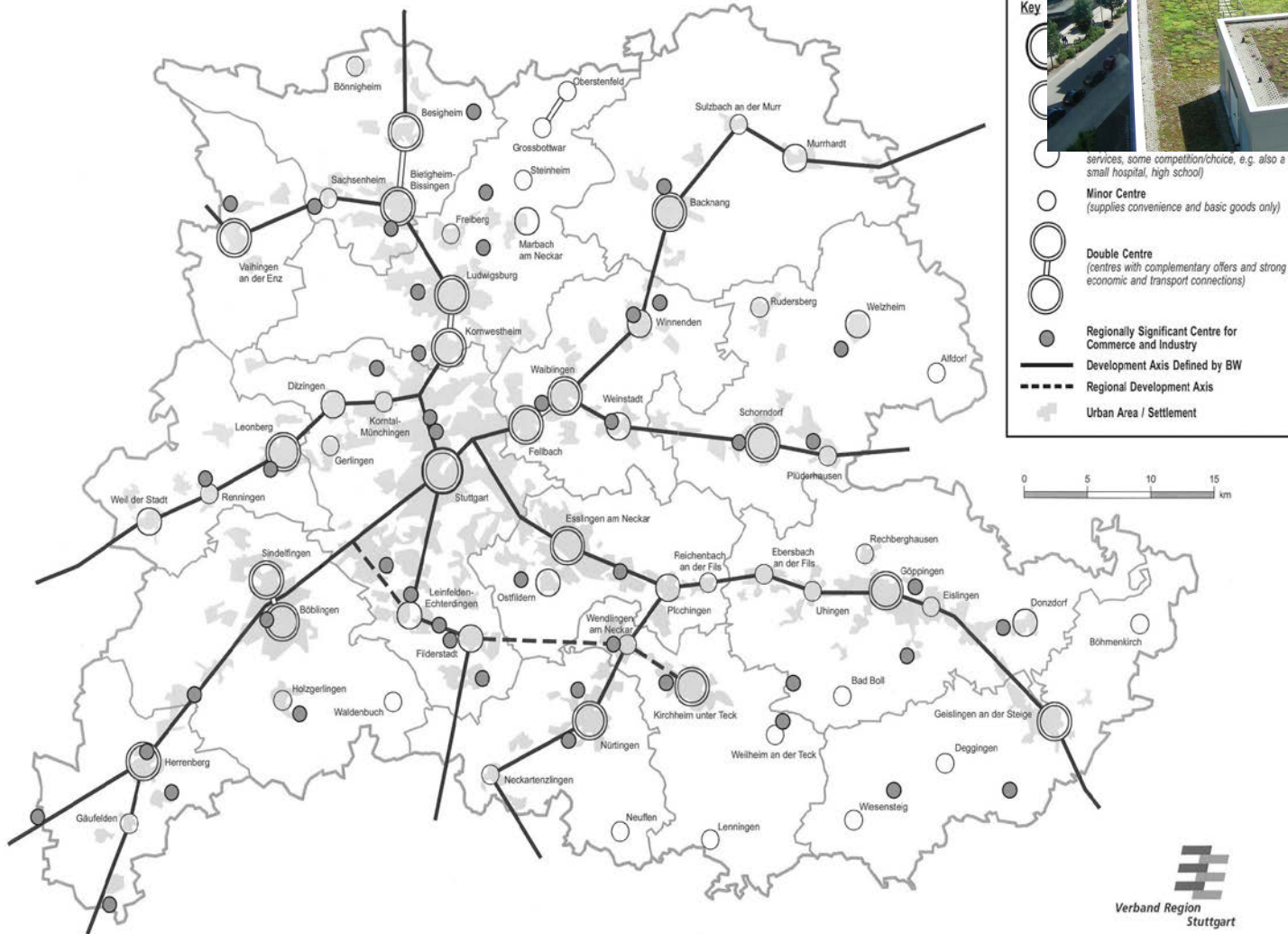
How?

- Regional planning
- With regional governance and regional transport planning
- Database for brownfield land and development opportunities
- Climate/environmental atlas
- Municipal utilities
- Local policy incentives > green roofs (no regrets), free parking for car sharing (e-cars)
- Landscape park as a means to enhance local recreational opportunities and protect biodiversity > social and economic benefits

Weaknesses

- rural areas disadvantaged

4. Stuttgart – regional coordination



D. What can we learn? Transferability?

- Planning and government leadership is important to facilitate coordination/collaboration; at different scales
- Cities/localities can create favorable conditions
- Policies and regulation need to emphasis justice (e.g. free city wifi; control Bnb in AMS)
- Policy to facilitate bottom up experiments and creative Sharing of resources/things
- Monitoring (in space) to inform policies
- Public participation/access
- Cities improve provisions/sustainability in order to attract people/business and offering high quality of life

Inequality a Growing Concern in Europe and U.S.; Religious & Ethnic Hatred Worries Increase in Middle East

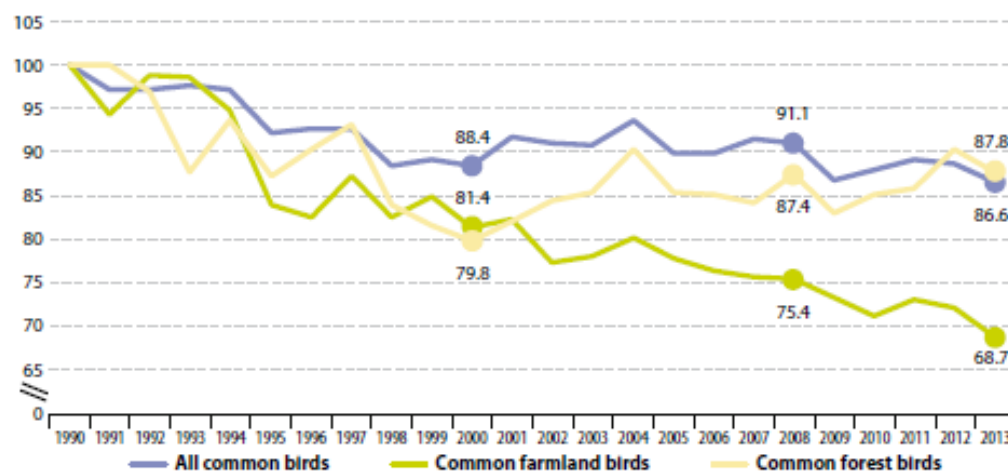
Poses the greatest threat to the world

	2007	2014	Change
<i>Inequality</i>	%	%	
Spain	27	54	+27
Italy	16	32	+16
UK	14	25	+11
France	24	32	+8
Germany	27	34	+7
Poland	35	32	-3
Greece	-	43	-
U.S.	17	27	+10

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q6.

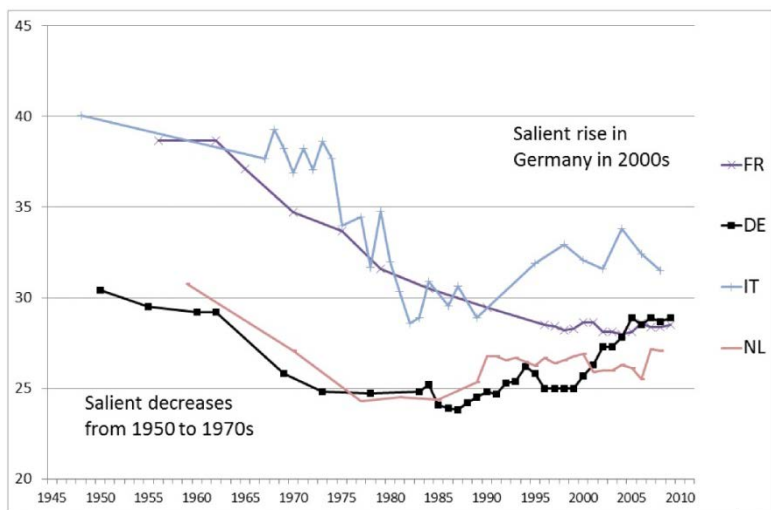
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Figure 8.1: Common bird index, EU, 1990–2013⁽¹⁾
(index 1990 = 100)



⁽¹⁾ The EU aggregate changes depending on countries joining the Pan-European Common Birds Monitoring Scheme.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsdnr100)



Overall inequality (Gini coefficient) in Continental Europe.

Source: Atkinson ([2013a](#)).