

Peri-urban policy workshop – program & method

24th May 2010, Manchester

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Location: Chancellors Conference Centre, Chancellors Way, Moseley Road,
Manchester, M14 6NN, www.conference.manchester.ac.uk/chancellors/

This workshop brings together UK and EU peri-urban policy-makers and researchers from the PLUREL project. We aim at a hands-on, ‘doing’ workshop, centred on small group round tables. We use tools for creative thinking and knowledge capture, to produce a wall of output, for discussion and debate. There are 3 main objectives:

- **‘Road mapping’** – to identify strategic directions and policy opportunities.
- Test the PLUREL research with a wider group of policy-makers
- Compare the UK situation with other EU countries.

We focus on 3 main policy challenges, drawn from the Manchester City-Region:

- a) **Green Belt** (and similar spatial structuring policies in the peri-urban): how to improve policy for a more sustainable outcome??
- b) **Green infrastructure** (including community forests, local food, climate adaptation etc): how to plan, enable and fund it??
- c) **Local community development** (social, economic, cultural): how to plan, enable and fund it??

The **Road Mapping** method is an application of the Foresight approach (exploring the future, building capacity in the present, strategies and next steps). How to do it:-

- Each round table is an **‘Action Group’** – you are responsible for organizing the future of your peri-urban region!! (each group will represent one peri-urban type).
- Each Action Group produces a short **‘Road Mapping’** in each of 3 sessions, using the flip charts in the centre of the table. These can be extended with post-it notes, especially where the Action Group might not agree.
- Each **road mapping** includes as far as possible, text / charts / pictures for:

- a) **the situation** – who are the main actors & stakeholders? what are the problems and the dynamics of the situation??
- b) **prospects** – what are the likely future changes, pressures, or opportunities (based on the PLUREL scenarios)??
- c) **goals & objectives** – what do ‘we’ want, or value? What are the measures of success / sustainability??
- d) **what we need** – what kind of ‘external’ changes in government, markets etc, are needed, for a more successful / sustainable outcome??
- e) **what we can do** – what can we do (stakeholders in the region / city / peri-urban area) – organize, invest, communicate etc)??

- During the presentations, we also ask each person to fill in the templates as far as possible, in preparation for the Road Mapping, & analysis after the workshop.
- After the workshop we will aim to enhance the visual images on the flip charts, to make a 'policy wall' for the Evocative Event the next day.
- Don't worry about doing it right: this is a rapid 'brain-storm' version, to demonstrate and test the method. Examples will be shown. It should be practical, creative, fun and visionary....
- If the method is useful, then researchers and policy-makers can take it back to their regions and improve it.

Instructions to speakers

- We are aiming at **short summaries** from each speaker, in order that everybody can participate. (last week I was in a meeting of 100 people where only 15 people spoke in the whole afternoon...we can do better).
- A presentation of 7-10 minutes is requested, and there will be a bell sound at 10 minutes. At 15 minutes we will send in the security guards....
- So, please don't spend a long time on beautiful presentations. Do try to make a simple summary of your experience, with a focus on the above 5 main questions.
- It might be useful to send / bring a summary of your regional activity (we can make photocopies).

Updated programme

09.45	Coffee & registration	
(a)	Overview	
10.00	Introductions	Chair: Pam Warhurst, UK Forestry Commission Welcome: Prof. John Handley, Univ of Manchester
10.15	PLUREL & the EU policy agenda: Peri-urban governance in the EU	Kjell Nilsson, Univ of Copenhagen, DK Ivan Tosics, Metropolitan RI, HU
10.45	Workshop agenda & method <i>Discussion</i>	Joe Ravetz, Univ of Manchester
11.15	Coffee	
(b)	Green Belt & spatial planning	
11.30	Regional spatial policy & the prospect for the peri-urban: Application of modelling tools	Ian Wray, NW Development Agency, UK Hedwig van Delden, RIKS, NL Keith Jones, Forestry Commission, UK
12.15	Road mapping session	
13.00	Lunch	
(c)	Green Infrastructure	
14.00	Community forestry, local food, climate & multi-functional landuse: how to enable & fund it?	Tony Hothersall, Red Rose Forest, UK Martin Moss, Natural England Francoise Jarrige, CEMAGREF, FR
14.45	Road mapping session	
15.15	Coffee	
(d)	Peri-urban development	
15.30	Local social & economic development: how to enable, coordinate & fund it?	Graham Joyce, Pennine Prospects, UK Simon Bell, Edinburgh College of Art, UK Tomas Slavinsky / Miroslaw Grochowski, Polish Academy of Sciences, PL
16.00	Road mapping session	
(e)	International comparisons	
16.30	Haagland, Leipzig, SURF project	Tsveta Velinova / Marcel Houtzager, NL Annette Bauer, UFZ, DE Steve Littlewood, Leeds Metropolitan, UK
17.00	Evaluating peri-urban governance	Carmen Aalbers, Alterra, NL & Katarina Eckerberg, SEI, SE
17.15	General discussion	
17.30	Close / continue in the bar	
18.30	(PLUREL Stakeholder Board)	

ROAD MAPPING TEMPLATE

GENERAL MAPPING		(please fill in as far as possible, in preparation for the Road Mapping, & analysis after the workshop)
a) The situation	– who are the main actors & stakeholders? what are the problems and the dynamics of the situation??	
b) Prospects	what are the likely future changes, pressures, or opportunities (based on the PLUREL scenarios)??	
c) Goals & objectives	what do 'we' want, or value? What are the measures of success / sustainability?? (who are 'we' ??)	
d) What we need	what kind of 'external' changes in government, markets etc, are needed, for a more successful / sustainable outcome??	
e) What we can do	what can we do (stakeholders in the region / city / peri-urban area) – organize, invest, communicate etc)??	
STRATEGY MAPPING		(If it's possible to get to more detail)
f) Where & how much?	Where should efforts be most focused, and how much resources?	
g) Who & how?	Who is most involved and how can they be organized?	
h) When	Is there a timeline for progress, with barriers / risks / opportunities?	

Background sector questions		<i>(Please respond to the questions where you have experience & ideas)</i>
Landuse & spatial development:	how to avoid urban sprawl, wasted land and low quality places?	
Housing & community	how to provide mixed resilient communities, and avoid segregation & fragmentation?	
Economic development:	how to enable vibrant local economies in the peri-urban?	
Social & demographic issues	how to manage migration / ageing communities?	
Transport & accessibility:	how to provide sustainable transport in the peri-urban?	
Climate change mitigation:	how to provide for 'low carbon' landscapes?	
Climate change adaptation:	how to adapt to a changing and uncertain climate?	
Food & agriculture:	how much should we / can we feed the city?	
Water resources & flooding	how to manage flood risks & vulnerability under pressure?	
Tourism & leisure:	how to integrate with other landuses?	
Biodiversity & landscape	how to provide multi-functional landuses, & ecological habitats under human pressure?	
Background - policy challenges		<i>(Please respond to the questions where you have experience & ideas)</i>
	How to integrate multiple objectives / actors / levels etc?	
	How to coordinate successfully between different territorial units?	
	How to enable multi-actor partnerships / consortiums / networks?	
	How to find funding for investment in collective resources?	
Background: research questions		<i>(Please respond to the questions where you have experience & ideas)</i>
	How to study the peri-urban processes as complex open systems?	
	How to link between 'research' questions and 'policy' questions?	
<i>Others ?? (e.g. my personal challenge)</i>	<i>(How to ensure enough space in the peri-urban for young people to experience wild places & self-organized activity???)</i>	

Background – PLUREL scenarios



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A1 – high growth scenario ('hyper-tech')

This describes a future world of rapid economic growth, global population that peaks in mid-century, and the rapid spread of more efficient technologies. Investment in research and development is high and nations share knowledge and pool resources in a global research market place. Energy prices decline because supply is driven by new developments in renewable energy production and nuclear fission. The shock concerns the rapid acceleration of ICT which transforms home and work as never before.



A2 – self-reliance ('extreme water')

This describes a more heterogeneous world of self reliance and preservation of local identities. While the population increases, economic development is primarily regionally-oriented, and per capita economic growth and technological change are more fragmented and slower than in the other storylines. The shock here is subtitled 'extreme water', and this sees rapid increase in flooding, drought and sea level rise. A year does not go by without a major event, and in some cities and regions development is seriously constrained.



B1 – 'sustainability' scenario ('peak oil')

a future of environmental and social consciousness – a global approach to sustainable development, involving governments, businesses, media and households. Economic development is more balanced with rapid investment in resource efficiency, social equity and environmental protection. The 'shock' in this scenario is driven by the real possibility of 'peak oil', that is, a decline in global oil production after reaching maximum production, leading to rapid rises in energy prices, with many social and economic effects.



B2 – fragmentation scenario ('walls and enclaves')

Europe sees a fragmentation of society, in terms of age, ethnicity and international distrust. The voter-strong elderly population becomes increasingly dependent on the younger generation, but the working-age population is disinclined to transfer their resources, with growing intergenerational conflicts. Cities become more dispersed as younger migrants dominate city centres and older natives populate the outskirts and enclaves outside the cities – so that peri-urban areas become peri-society areas.