
BiophilicCities



Guidelines for Participation in the Biophilic Cities Network

Expectations and Submittal Requirements for Partner Cities

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PREAMBLE

As the planet continues to rapidly urbanize, the importance and primacy of nature in the daily lives of the human species needs re-affirming and strengthening. With this in mind, the Biophilic Cities Project was initiated at the University of Virginia in 2011. The Project builds on the important concept of Biophilia: that humans have co-evolved with the natural world, and that we have an innate need for contact with nature and other forms of life. More information about the idea of biophilia can be found in Wilson, *Biophilia*, 1984; implications for design and planning are examined in Kellert, Heerwagen and Mador, *Biophilic Design*, 2009.

What is a Biophilic City?

The concept of biophilic cities extends the idea of biophilia to urban environments, where most of the world's population will live in the future. While the question of what constitutes a biophilic city is an open and evolving one, it is a city that contains abundant biodiversity and nature, that works to conserve that nature as well as creatively insert new forms of nature, and fosters connections to the natural world. It is a nature-ful city, ideally providing residents of urban neighborhoods an ability to live in nature-immersive environments. A biophilic city places nature at the core of its design and planning, and works to create abundant opportunities for people to learn about and connect with this nature. A biophilic city understands and celebrates that its role is to provide habitat for many different forms of life, and advocate for humane co-existence. Biophilic cities protect, grow, and celebrate local nature, but also work on behalf of nature beyond their borders.

The Many Benefits of Biophilic Cities

There are many clear and tangible benefits that flow from fostering urban connections to nature. The research is growing and presents an increasingly compelling argument about the need for and power of nature in urban environments. Research shows that contact with nature reduces stress, improves mood, and enhances cognitive performance. We are likely to be healthier, happier and more productive with nature around us. Nature in the city, moreover, helps to make cities and urban neighborhoods more resilient and livable, and this nature provides extensive and economically valuable ecosystem services. A nature-ful city emphasizes the life-enhancing value of wonder and awe, and has the potential to add meaning and enjoyment to urban life.

More information on the emotional, environmental, social and economic benefits of nature in cities can be found at: BiophilicCities.org.

BACKGROUND

On October 17-20, 2013, the Biophilic Cities Project officially launched the Biophilic Cities Network. At that time, the Biophilic Cities Network consisted of eleven partner cities including: Singapore; Birmingham, United Kingdom; San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Wellington, New Zealand; Montréal, Quebec; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Phoenix, Arizona; and Oslo, Norway. Representatives from many of these cities joined us for the launch of the Biophilic Cities Network in 2013 to share the current state of biophilic initiatives in their cities and to brainstorm potential research questions and resources that would be helpful in moving these initiatives forward. In addition, the event drew attendees from nonprofit organizations, businesses, and academic institutions who participated in discussions, workshop activities, and field trips. The event yielded many ideas and potential partnerships. Since the launch, members of the new Biophilic Cities Network created a steering committee to guide the process of defining and expanding the Network.

RATIONALE FOR THE BIOPHILIC CITIES NETWORK

One of the key questions upon establishing the Biophilic Cities Network was determining whether such a network is needed. Given the large and growing number of networks in the United States and throughout the world, some identified need must exist to justify creating another way for cities, organizations, and individuals to connect. During the Biophilic Cities Launch, participants indicated that they are involved in other, somewhat similar networks (e.g. the Urban Sustainability Directors Network, the Wild Cities Project, and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, among others).

Yet, participants could not identify any other network exclusively focused on increasing human-nature connection in cities. We believe that such a network will be a pivotal complement and

resource for related networks, inspire people and cities to incorporate nature more explicitly into design and planning decisions, and connect local citizens and leaders with like-minded people and initiatives. An important distinction between the majority of existing networks and the Biophilic Cities Network is an explicit focus on increasing the presence of and opportunity to connect with all forms of nature in cities, rather than a broader focus on climate adaptation and sustainability more generally (although these goals are certainly addressed by the aims and intent of the Biophilic Cities Network). Additionally, the Biophilic Cities Network is not intended exclusively to promote “urban greening” (green rooftops, green streets, green walls, etc.) but rather adopts a more holistic view of the definition of “nature,” embracing all aspects of urban ecology, from the tiniest invisible microbes, to urban wildlife habitats, to increasing our connection with the wonders of the night sky. The Biophilic Cities Network defines “nature” in a broad and inclusive way. It includes traditional natural spaces in city planning and design, and native flora and fauna, but also includes many other human-designed green elements, such as ecological rooftops, balcony plantings and vertical gardens, often attached to buildings. While what constitutes urban “nature” remains an open question, the Network acknowledges that there is value from many different types of nature.

The Biophilic Cities Network intends to connect people all over the world, both ordinary citizens and urban leaders, desiring to welcome more nature, and greater love of nature, into urban life. The network will complement existing networks and organizations, and offer a unique opportunity to share best practices and develop a stronger global attitude toward embracing nature in cities.

Biophilic Cities Network

It is our belief that every city is biophilic to some degree, and has the potential to become a more biophilic city, and that realizing that potential will require intentional changes in some municipal and urban planning and design policies and practices to produce richer, more vibrant nature-filled cities of the 21st century. To that end, membership in the Biophilic Cities Network will be free and open to anyone interested in committing to making their neighborhood, city, and region places where nature is at the forefront of design and planning decisions and where people are encouraged to develop deeper connections with the nature all around them. Those who join the Biophilic Cities Network will be listed as members on our map of Global Biophilic Cities, will receive our monthly newsletter, and will have the opportunity to join the network’s social media outlets, including the Biophilic Cities LinkedIn group, Twitter feed, and Facebook

page. Network members are invited to attend international conferences and meetings, participate in Biophilic Cities webinars, and will have the opportunity to create or join a local Biophilic Cities Network chapter in their own city or town.

In sum: If you join the Biophilic Cities Network, you:

- *Receive our monthly newsletter*
- *Are encouraged to join us on social media (LinkedIn, Twitter, Facebook)*
- *Are invited to attend our annual or bi-annual conference and meeting*
- *Are invited to attend our webinars*

Guidelines *for cities wishing to officially participate in the Biophilic Cities Network as a Partner City (as opposed to an individual or organization) will be required to satisfy the following key requirements.*

Minimum Partner City Requirements

Official Resolution

Adoption of an official resolution or other instrument stating the intention to participate in the Network, by the City Council or other local governing board or body. The precise wording of this resolution is open to variation and is modifiable, but must contain a statement supporting the goals of biophilic cities, the importance of nature in urban life and stating the city's intent to join the network.

Biophilic Cities Narrative Statement

Preparation of a Biophilic Cities Narrative Statement as a background document for the Resolution adoption. Here we ask that each participating city prepare a brief statement summarizing existing biophilic qualities and current initiatives, and a statement of goals and aspirations for the future. The total length of this statement should be approximately 500-1000 words. More specifically, this brief narrative should consist of two parts:

1. A statement of the key ways in which the city is already biophilic (extent to which nature may already be found in the city and where/in what ways) and the key initiatives, programs, policies and projects already undertaken to advance the agenda of biophilic cities (approximately 500 words).
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2. A statement of goals and aspirations for the future. This part of the statement would describe the specific steps the city will undertake to enhance nature or the position of nature in the community. This section can be in the form of a text narrative, a set of bulleted actions, or a combination of both (approximately 500 words).

Biophilic Cities Indicators

Participation as a partner city will require each city to select a limited number of municipal indicators by which biophilic qualities can be assessed and progress can be evaluated over time. More specifically, cities will be asked to identify a minimum of five indicators (and these can be indicators that are already in use and contained in other plans and documents), and agree to take the necessary steps to collect the data necessary to monitor these indicators over time. More specifically, partner cities must choose at least one indicator in each of the following categories:

1. Natural conditions, qualities, infrastructure

- Examples of such indicators include:
 - Percent forest canopy coverage;
 - Percent of city population living (or working) within 300 meters of a green space, park, or other natural element;
 - Square foot/square meter of green rooftops, green walls, and other vertical nature per 1000 population;
 - Percent/total acreage covered by native habitat;
 - Number of new projects (public or private) of constructed nature, started or completed, over time.

[Note: participating cities may wish to review similar, relevant indicators used in the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity; see <https://www.nparks.gov.sg/biodiversity/the-singapore-index-on-cities-biodiversity>]

2. Biophilic engagement, participation, activities, and knowledge

- Examples of such indicators include:
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- Percent of population visiting parks or green spaces daily;
- Ability of city residents to identify common species of flora and fauna;
- Extent of basic eco- or bio-literacy among residents;
- Extent of membership in nature and outdoor-oriented clubs and activities (e.g. birding clubs, neighborhood nature clubs, community gardening, native plants society, etc.)

3. Biophilic institutions, planning, and governance

- Examples of such indicators include:
 - Percent of city budget devoted to nature conservation, restoration, education;
 - Existence of a biophilic cities strategy, action plan, or the equivalent (e.g. a biodiversity action plan, green infrastructure plan or element in local comprehensive plan) and annual progress towards its goals;
 - Revisions to, and innovation in, development planning, policy, regulations, guidelines, and public engagement and education to incorporate and create biophilic values and goals through city planning, design, and development practice;
 - Percent of primary school pupils exposed to nature education; number of city schools with eco- or bio-literacy curricula;
 - Extent of evidence of leadership and support of global nature conservation, and nature conservation efforts in other cities [e.g. city-to-city aid agreements, participation in global conservation initiatives and conferences, etc].

4. Human health/well-being Indicators

- Examples of such indicators include:
 - Percent of city population spending at least 30 minutes of the day outside exposed to urban nature;
 - Percent of city population participating in 30 minutes of physical activity outside per day;
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- Percent of schools where children have access every day to nature play;
- Percent of low-income and/or minority city neighborhoods with access to nature (within five minute walk);
- Measurable progress made to overcome inequitable or unfair distributions of urban nature through planning. An example might be increasing tree canopy coverage in neighborhoods with vulnerable populations.

Biophilic City Contact / Coordinator

Each participating city will designate a specific staff person who will serve as the City's Biophilic Cities Network Contact and Coordinator. This individual should ideally be housed in and represent an agency or department of the city already involved in the conservation and/or restoration of nature, and/or the design and planning of development in the city.

Cost of Joining the Network

To partially compensate for the costs of administering the Network, a small membership fee will be charged for new Partner Cities. This fee shall be a one-time fee of: \$250 USD. The fee may be waived in special circumstances (for instance, in the case of smaller cities wishing to join).

Partner City Expectations

While we wish to avoid making the Network overly regulatory or bureaucratic, it is important to establish that participation in the Network carries with it certain duties and obligations, and certain expectations. They shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Over the course of each year, partner cities will be expected to:

- Share at least one blog post, short best practice case or video-report;
 - Participate in at least one webinar, workshop or Skype/conference call;
 - Respond to requests for assistance from other partner cities where possible;
 - Host possible visits from delegations from other partner cities when possible;
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- Attend where/when possible our yearly or semi-yearly Biophilic Cities world conference;
- Assist individuals and organizational members of the Network located in your city;
- Other expectations consistent with serving as a global leader in the Biophilic Cities Movement.

Timeframe

Partner City status shall be awarded initially for a period of two years, beginning at the point of approval by the Biophilic Cities project, and following the submittal of application materials. Partner City status will be renewable following this for subsequent periods of 2-5 years.

In sum, If you are a Partner City, you:

- *Adopt an official resolution or other instrument*
 - *Prepare a Biophilic Cities narrative statement*
 - *Select and commit to monitoring a minimum of five indicators*
 - *Designate a Biophilic Cities contact/coordinator*
 - *Meet additional expectations as outlined above*
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