

Manchester Metropolitan University

# Enhancing adaptation to climate change in urban environments through brownfield land

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### Outline



- Introduction
  - Brownfield land
  - Urban ecosystem services
- Case study: Greater Manchester, UK
- Conclusions





- Green spaces provide important ecosystem services in urban areas
- Important role in adapting cities to climate change
- Difficult to create new green spaces in dense urban centres
- Brownfield land (or previously developed, vacant, contaminated, derelict land) may provide a solution



### **Brownfield land**



(CABERN, 2012)

- Affected by the former uses of the site or its surrounding land
- Derelict or underused
- Mainly in developed urban areas
- Require intervention to return them to beneficial use
- Real or perceived contamination issues

### **Brownfield land in the news**





### Planning shake-up to get more homes built

() 10 July 2015 | UK Politics | ₱ 695



Developers could get automatic planning permission to build on disused industrial sites in England.

Ministers would also get powers to seize disused land, while major housing projects could be fast-tracked, and rules on extensions in London relaxed.

Business Secretary Sajid Javid unveiled the plans as part of a broader push to boost Britain's productivity.

It came as official figures showed new house building fell by 5.8% in May, the sharpest decline in nearly four years.

#### 10.07.15

Automatic planning permission for brownfield land



New policy announced by the government today will see automatic planning permission granted on brownfield sites in an attempt to raise the productivity of the economy.



CPRE 'Waste of Space' Campaign

### Focus on biodiversity value



- Open mosaic habitat
- High value for biodiversity
- UK BAP Priority Habitat (2007)
- Threatened by redevelopment, inappropriate management, natural succession





### Urban ecosystem services



- Value of urban ecosystems & green space widely recognised
- Essential for adapting cities to climate change
- Brownfield land may also be a valuable resource (Kim et al., 2015; Kremer et al., 2013)









## **Greater Manchester, England**







Greater Manchester: Area: 1277 km<sup>2</sup> Population: 2.7 million



- > 2200 sites, approximately 42 Km<sup>2</sup>, ~3.4% Greater Manchester
- High density of sites in urban centres
- Over 50% privately owned







- > Over 30% of brownfield land is trees and grassland
- Likely to already provide some ecosystem services



#### Land cover assessment

### **Brownfield land**



### **Temperature regulating services**



- Manchester's daytime air temperature UHI around 3°C (night-time, 5°C) (Smith *et al.*, 2011)
- Brownfield land situated in core UHI



19<sup>th</sup> July 2006 (Landsat 5)

### **Temperature regulating services**



- Over 30% of brownfield land situated in core UHI
- Very important role in cooling temperatures



**Brownfield land** 



### **Temperature regulating services**



Brownfield land in city centre contains little vegetation and appears to contribute little to cooling temperatures





### Assessing the need of ecosystem services



- Exposure to brownfield land associated with population health (Bambra *et al.* 2014)
- Relationship between social vulnerability and brownfield land (poverty: r=0.10, p<0.01) diversity (r=0.52, p<0.01)</li>



(Kazmierczak & Cavan, 2011)

### Conclusions



- Brownfield land could enhance provision of urban ecosystem services and provide climate adaptation benefits
- Strategic approach to brownfield re-development is important
- Robust evidence is needed to provide site-scale analysis of both current and potential ecosystem services of brownfields



# Thank you





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#### **Key references**

Bambra *et al.* (2014). Healthly land? An examination of the area-level association between brownfield land, morbidity and mortality in England. *Env & Plan A*, 46, 433-454. Kazmierczak, A. & Cavan, G. (2011). Surface water flooding risk to urban communities: analysis of hazard, exposure and vulnerability. *Lands & Urb Plan* 103: 185-197. Smith *et al.* (2011). Fine-scale spatial temperature patterns across a UK conurbation. *Climatic Change* 109, 269-286.