

## Overview

- origins of my perspective;
- water as a commons or common pool resource;
- the real tragedy of the commons;
- water as a social and ecological system;
- identifying the opportunities; making the connections; using our imagination;
- case studies: Sheffield & Melbourne;
- achieving a legacy of infrastructure that reinforces co-ownership of water as a common pool resource for which we are all responsible.



# Origins of my perspective...















"The **commons** is the cultural and natural resources accessible to all members of a society, including natural materials such as air, **water**, and a habitable earth. These resources are held in **common**, not owned privately".

Wikipedia



"The **tragedy of the commons** is that every individual tries to reap the greatest benefit from a given resource. As the demand for the resource overwhelms the supply, every individual who consumes an additional unit directly harms others who can no longer enjoy the benefits".

Garrett Hardin, The Tragedy of the Commons, 1968.



## Conventional solutions:

- Privatisation;
- State regulation;
- Internalising the externalities.



## ....but what is civil society's and/or the individual's role?







...whether we're aware of it or not, we are all stakeholders.



# The real tragedy of the commons...

"Modern humans have largely lost our connection with water in its natural state. Instead of seeing water as the essential element in a living watershed that gives us all life, we view water as a resource for our convenience, pleasure and profit".

Maude Barlow, The Role of Water Abuse in Climate Chaos New York City, September 20-23, 2013



"our wellbeing is intimately connected to the vitality of living systems; we should make them – and the interaction between them - the focus of our efforts"

John Thackara, How to thrive in the next economy.



## The Great Transformation

"The **social contract** consolidates a culture of attentiveness (born of a sense of ecological responsibility), a culture of participation (as a democratic responsibility), and a culture of obligation towards future generations (future responsibility)".

German Advisory Council on Global Change: World in Transition: a social contract for sustainability.



"Communities of individuals have relied on institutions resembling neither the state nor the market to govern some resource systems with reasonable degrees of success over long periods of time"

Elinor Ostrom, Governing the Commons (1990)





# Stewardship of common pool resources

- multi-scale governance
- data and knowledge sharing
- high levels of cooperation and social interaction
- from personal & collective stewardship of a social, economic and ecological system

"Your bioregion is effectively your backyard. It is the part of the planet you are responsible for. Bioregionalism means living a rooted life, being aware of where your resources come from and where your wastes go", gaianeconomics.org



## The commons movement

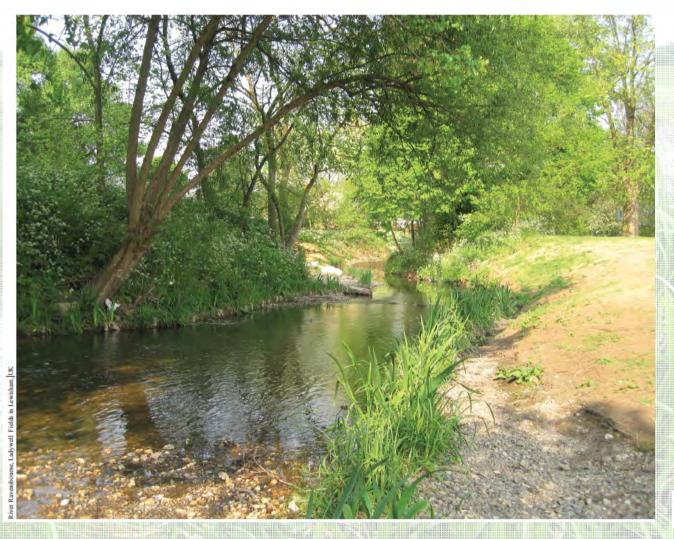
"...believes that such resources belong to mankind in common, and that the private sector as well as governments have no right to exclude stakeholders from their management through instances of privatization or bureaucratization".

A new paradigm of economics, politics and culture, David Bollier



"Name it, claim it, protect it!"

On the commons <a href="http://www.onthecommons.org/">http://www.onthecommons.org/</a>





Water and Impact Assessment: Investment, Infrastructure, Legacy





Get Inspired at our 6th Annual Homescape Harvest Tour!

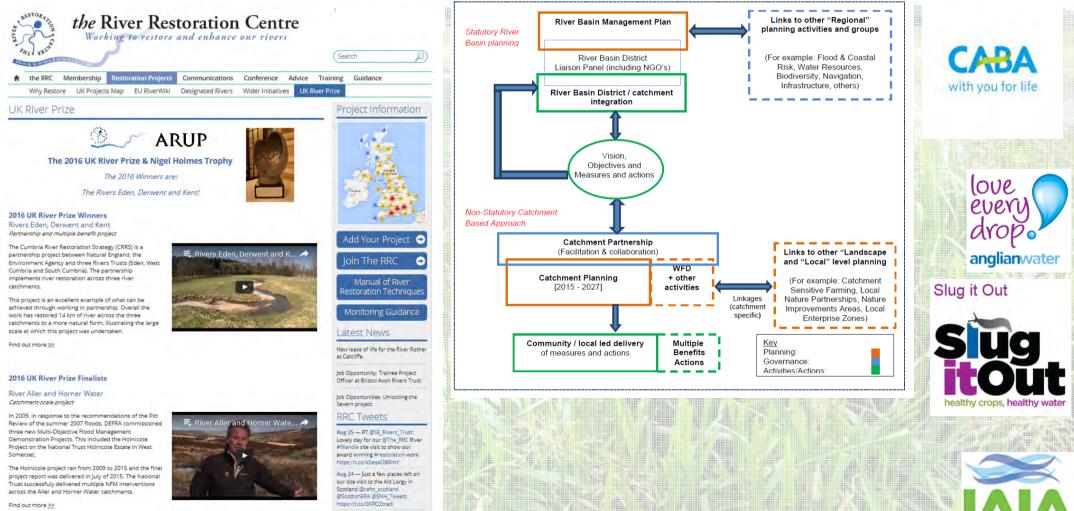


Our Field Studies series brings you closer to your sustainability goals



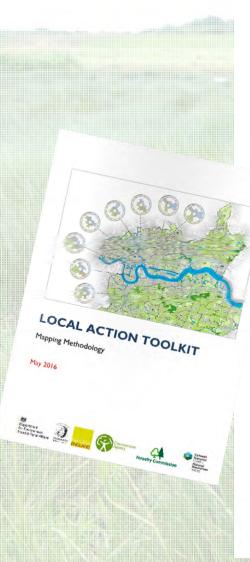


## The catchment based approach...





## Tools



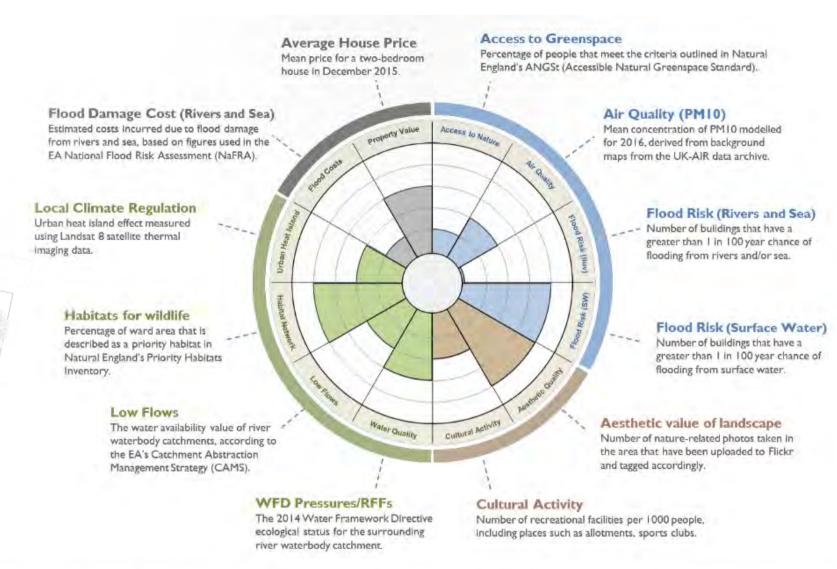


Figure 1: Presentation of the metrics used to describe the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits provided by natural capital and green infrastructure in an urban area.

# Identifying the opportunities

#### **DEMONSTRATION AREAS**

To ensure that the approach is robust and developed in a 'real-life' participatory manner, we identified a series of Demonstration Areas where the spatial evidence and cost-benefit framework would be piloted.

our locations were selected to include a range of characteristics (size, physical geography or scape of development in sustainable water management) to test the usefulness of the approach in different situations. All of



#### LEICESTER

Laicester is a city and unitary authority area in the East Midlands of England, and the county town of Luicestenshire. The city lies on the River Soar and at the edge of the National Forest.

In the 2011 census the population of the Leienster unitary authority was: 2330,000 miking it the most populous unitary zurbority in the East Midlands region. The associated urban area is also the 11th largest by population in England and the 13th largest with United Kingdom.

Leicester is covered by the River Sois Carchiment Partnership, which is hosted by Trent Rivers Trust and comprised of over 20 organisations, including: Leicester City Council, the Environment Agency, Natural England, Severn Trent Water and Loughborough University. The RSCP is also a Demonstration Caschiment under the EU Water-LIFE Project.

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#### MANCHESTER

Manchester is a major city in the northwest of England with a rich industrial heritage. It is fringed by the Cheshire Pain and the Pennines and it surrounded by an arc of towns forming an akmost continuous countration — Greater Manchester. The city has a population of \$14,417 (as of 2013), while Greater Manchester in the UKVs secondmost populous urban area, with 2.55 million.

The city of Manchester is covered by two catchment partnerships the Irwell is the north assit floated by Groundwork Brachesters and the Upper Mercey in the south and wast (hossed by the Healthy Rivers Trust). Most recently, Manchester has become the facus of two alguifeant projects: the LIFE Integrated Project (de by the Environment Agency), which will be focusing on partnership-working on the Irwell Catchment, and the Defra Urban Pathfinder mistative, which will be looking at Manchester.

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**NEWTON ABBOT** 

Newton Abbot is a small market town and civil

parish in the Teignbridge District of Devon.

England on the Rivers Lemon and Teign at the

head of the Teigh Estuary. The town lies to the

east of Dartmoor National Park. The town has a

The South Devon Carchmone Partnership is home

hosted jointly by the South Devon AONB and the

Westcountry Rivers Trust, supported by the

Environment Agency. The SDCP have undertaken

a number of planning workshops, produced an

cosystem services evidence heview and

They have also worked to engage local authorities

across the catchment with Teignbridge Council

particularly ken to look at natural capital in urban

andscape management as their Local Plan is being

developed a estehment action plan.

delivered and will soon be reviewed.





#### THAMES ESTUARY

The tidal Thames extends from Teddington in the west to Sheermass (Kent) and Shoeburyness (Essex) in the east.

The urban area that surrounds the escuary has been defined in numerous ways depending on the subject or sector of interest, but there are 18 London Borough's with Estuary frontage with a combined population of 7.2 million people.

Teames Estuary Partnership is committed to maintaining and improving the landscape of the Thames, whether thic is through infristructure and engineering projects, trade development, water quality and resource management or natural hobitat conservation.

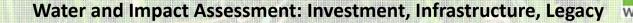
Hosted by University College Landon (UCL), TEP has been building networks, delivering projects and facilisating partnership programmes across its sarget area for the past 20 years.

www.thansesetavaryparantratiop.or



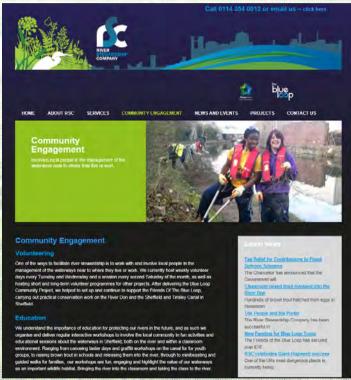




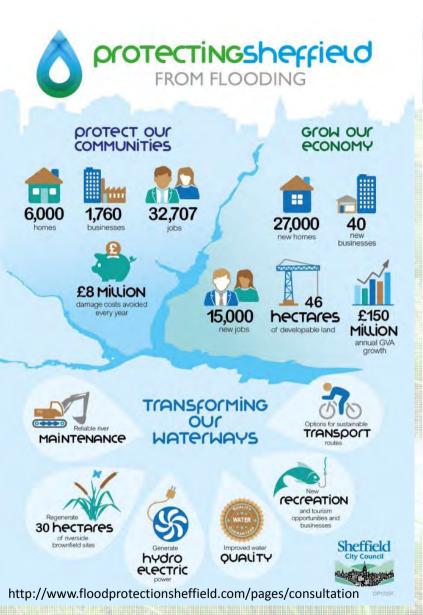


# Sheffield Flood Protection Programme











#### Ways to reduce flood risk

The options for flood protection that we have considered fall into three main categories. These are described below. Wherever possible we have tried to include options that have potential to provide wider benefits such as supporting economic growth, providing recreational opportunities, protecting Sheffield's heritage or improving the environment for wildlife.



and businesses to deliver

recover after a flood.

measures that increase the

capacity of people, property and

the environment to withstand the

impacts of flooding and to rapidly

### Options depend on each other....

...for example, slowing the flow of water upstream, by creating new storage areas to temporarily hold back flood water, will reduce the height of flood defence walls needed within the city.

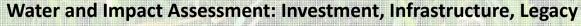
We would like your views to inform the best combination of options for this project.

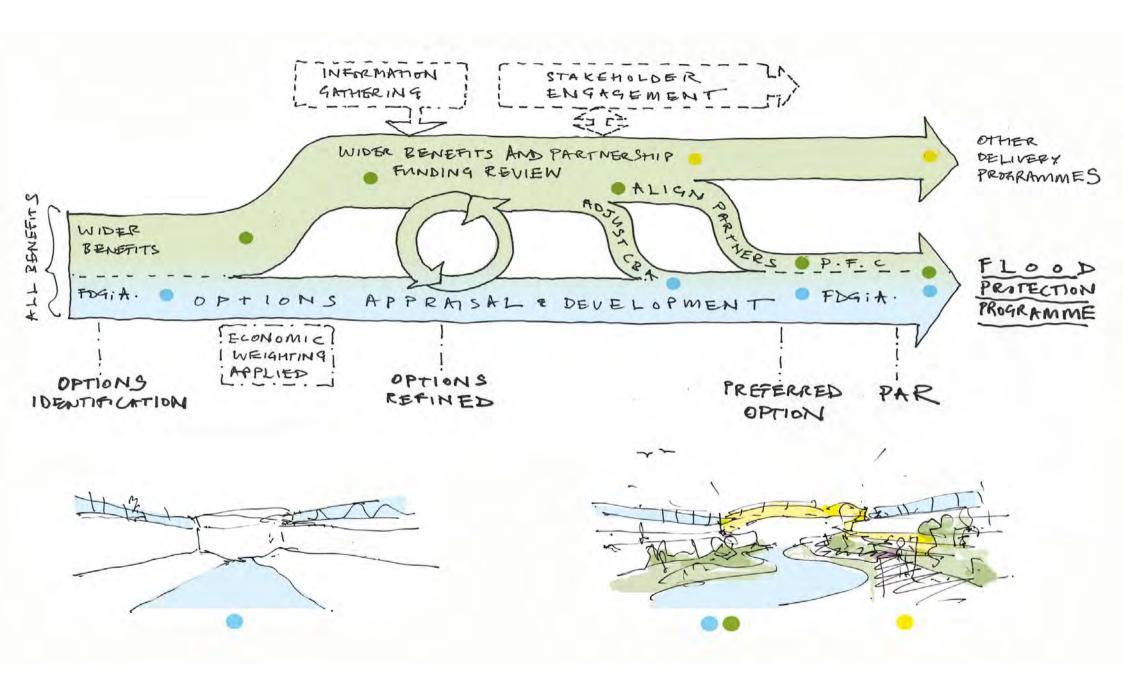
## Containing the flow

Safely containing flood water as it passes through the city. Through careful design, flood defences can enhance the river corridor and deliver wider benefits. This can be challenging depending on how high they need to be.











# Beam Parklands, Dagenham Legacy

- Land Trust took over responsibility and appointed a managing agent;
- HCA parklands endowment for managing agent in perpetuity;
- Access to Nature Grant provides investment and resources to link communities via dedicated liaison officer;
- Ongoing community liaison by Boroughs and encouragement of use of Beam Parklands for education, leisure and recreation.





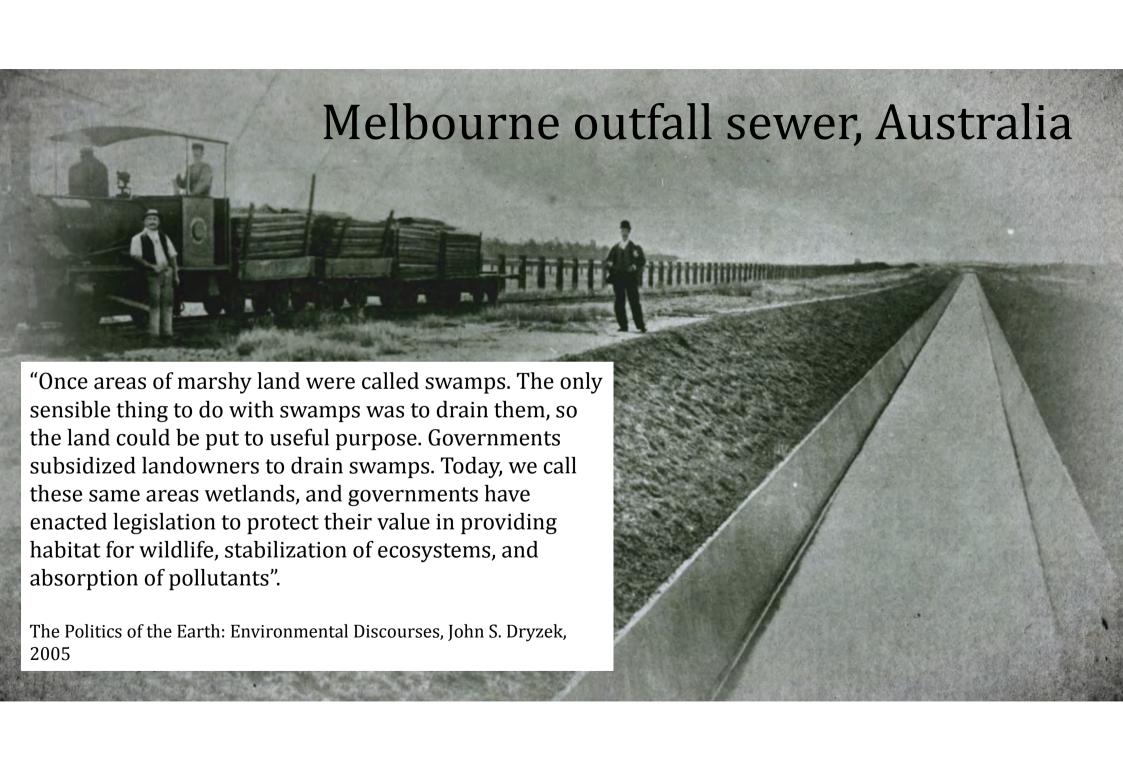


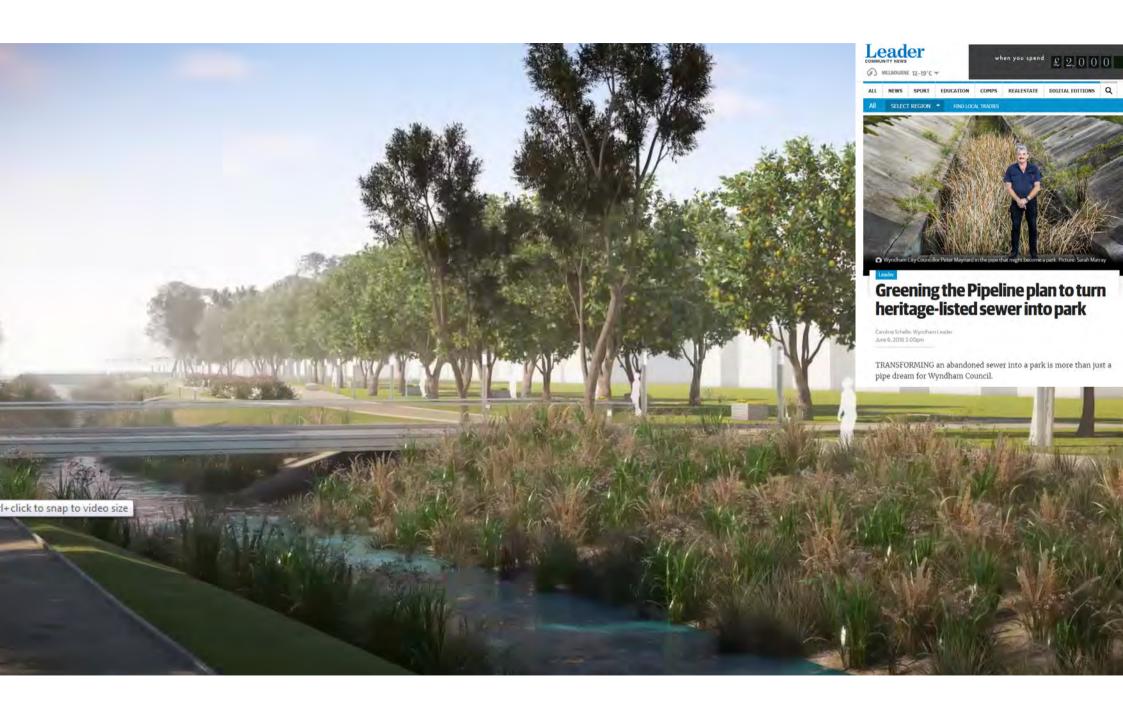












"...when groups of people assume responsibility for managing common pool resources, it also generates a sense of **community**, because the necessary communication processes create a bond. These processes (re)produce **social cohesion**, foster **responsibility** and **public spirit** and, thus, **common welfare**. A community that protects its watershed, that maintains its public places and has spaces to preserve and expand its traditional stores of knowledge creates a social fabric, a web that sustains it".

"The Commons: A New Narrative for Our Times", Silke Helfrich & Jörg Haas



# Key messages

- Water <u>is</u> a common pool resource
- We all have a role in its management
- To maximise impact and achieve a positive legacy requires:
  - a proactive state
  - dynamic protagonists
  - an engaged civic society

...to create the self-sustaining, social-ecological systems that healthy living catchments should rightly be.



