

Cascais

and its Green Infrastructure

Follower City

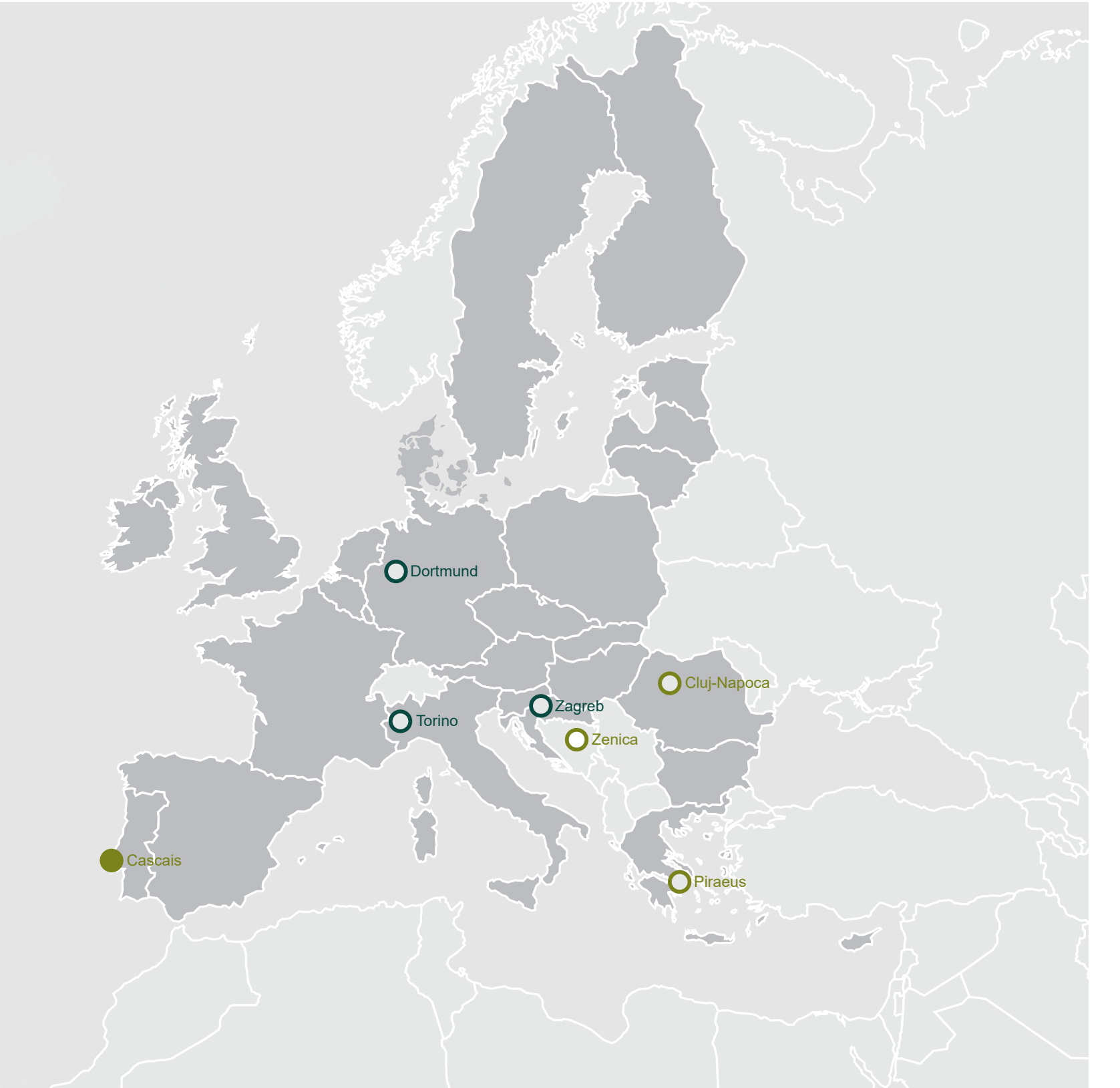
Hidden Potential

Cascais is a coastal municipality in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area. With an area of 97 km² and over 30km of coastline, its landscape is protected by the UNESCO.

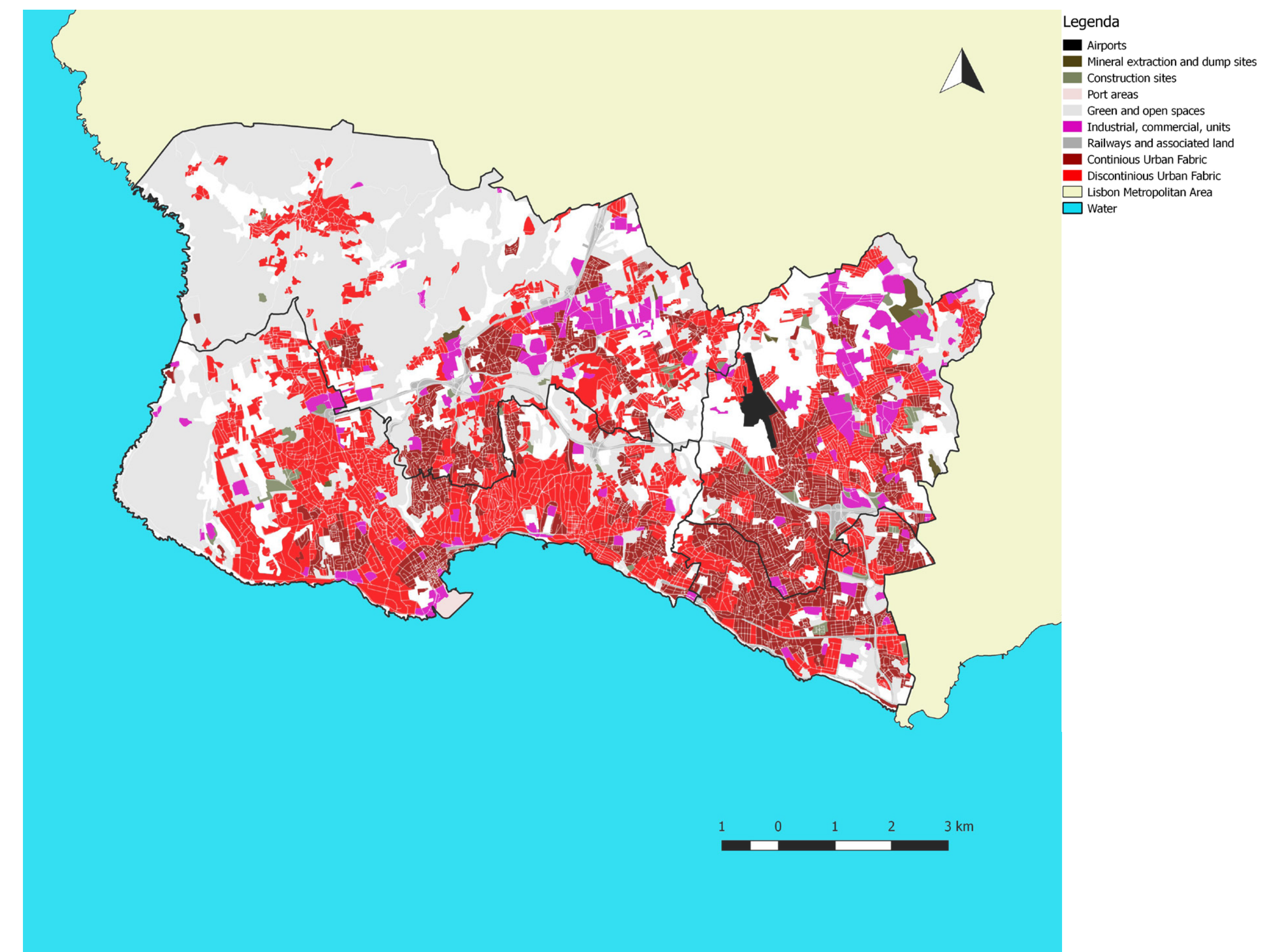
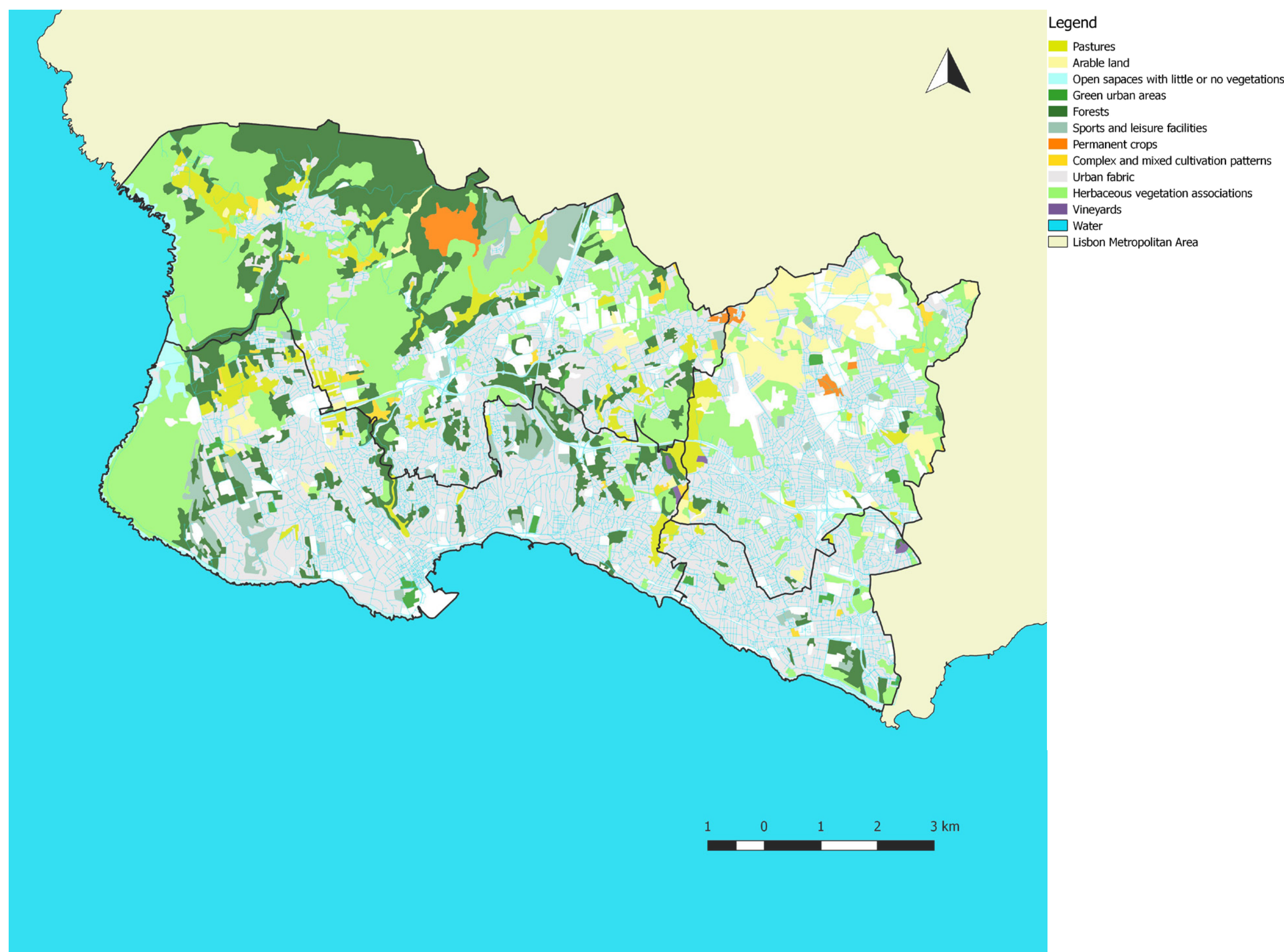
Over the last 40 years, Cascais has experienced high demographic and urban growth. As the increase in construction occurred in an uncoordinated way the result was a fragmentation of urban centers as well as an excessive and inappropriate use of key ecological areas. Therefore, Cascais might not face post-industrial challenges, but instead rather chances to upgrade GI areas of potential by means of Nature-Based Solutions.

Cascais' Ecological Structure integrates the following Municipal Master Plan qualification categories:

1. Fundamental Ecological Structure (rural soil), which includes:
 - a) Level 1 Natural Areas (National Ecological Reserve, National Agricultural Reserve and Sintra-Cascais Natural Park areas under protection);
2. Complementary Ecological Structure (rural soil), which includes:
 - a) Level 2 Natural Area (areas with high or very high soil, vegetation on or landscape value);
 - b) Rural Agglomerates (Limited Intervention areas of the Sintra-Cascais' Park Land Use Plan)
3. Urban Ecological Structure (urban soil), which includes:
 - a) Level 3 Natural area (National Agricultural Reserve areas in urban context);
 - b) Production and playground green spaces;
 - c) Protection and conservation green spaces;
 - d) Infrastructure protection green spaces.



Green Infrastructure



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Quinta do Pisão in Sintra-Cascais Natural Park, with woodlands and meadows, a part of an Agri-park.



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Community garden, surrounded by green areas and residential buildings.



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Old Vineyard, in one of the historical farms of the Carcavelos Wine.

Thanks for contribution to: Teresa Ribeiro, Helga Gonçalves



Cascais

and its Potential NBS

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Regeneration Challenges



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Agricultural fields, part of the national agricultural reserve unused and looking forward to urban intervention.



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Abandoned fields near a social neighbourhood available for a community garden.



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Stream after a fire needing intervention.

Potential NBS

NBS no.3 community-based urban gardening and farming on post-industrial sites

- Attracting private owners to become our partners and share land with the project will be crucial. (The local Land bank will enhance sharing and renting available land)
- Upscaling of urban agriculture, with leisure purposes and just for the families own consumption, to local bussinesses.
- Create a local brand "Lands of Cascais local product ", and promote production from proGREG vegetable garden, as well as Carcavelos Wine, Tires prision Vegetable Garden and Quinta do Pisão.

expected benefits:

- Learn new protocols for NBS, considering the productivity of the GI and creating green jobs
- Learn about Business models for Green Infrastructure, in a circular economy way
- Tackling administrative and legal barriers to develop private/ public partnership
- Learn how to attract private landowners, social-entrepreneurs and stakeholders and how to establish protocols with them



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Illegal gardens on private lands.

NBS no.6 making post-industrial sites and renatured river corridors accessible for local residents

- Renature river corridors creating recreational areas, with natural engineering.

expected benefits:

- Improve accessibility to river corridors creating multifunctional areas ecologically sustainable.
- Promote biodiversity and wildlife.



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Marianas riversides.

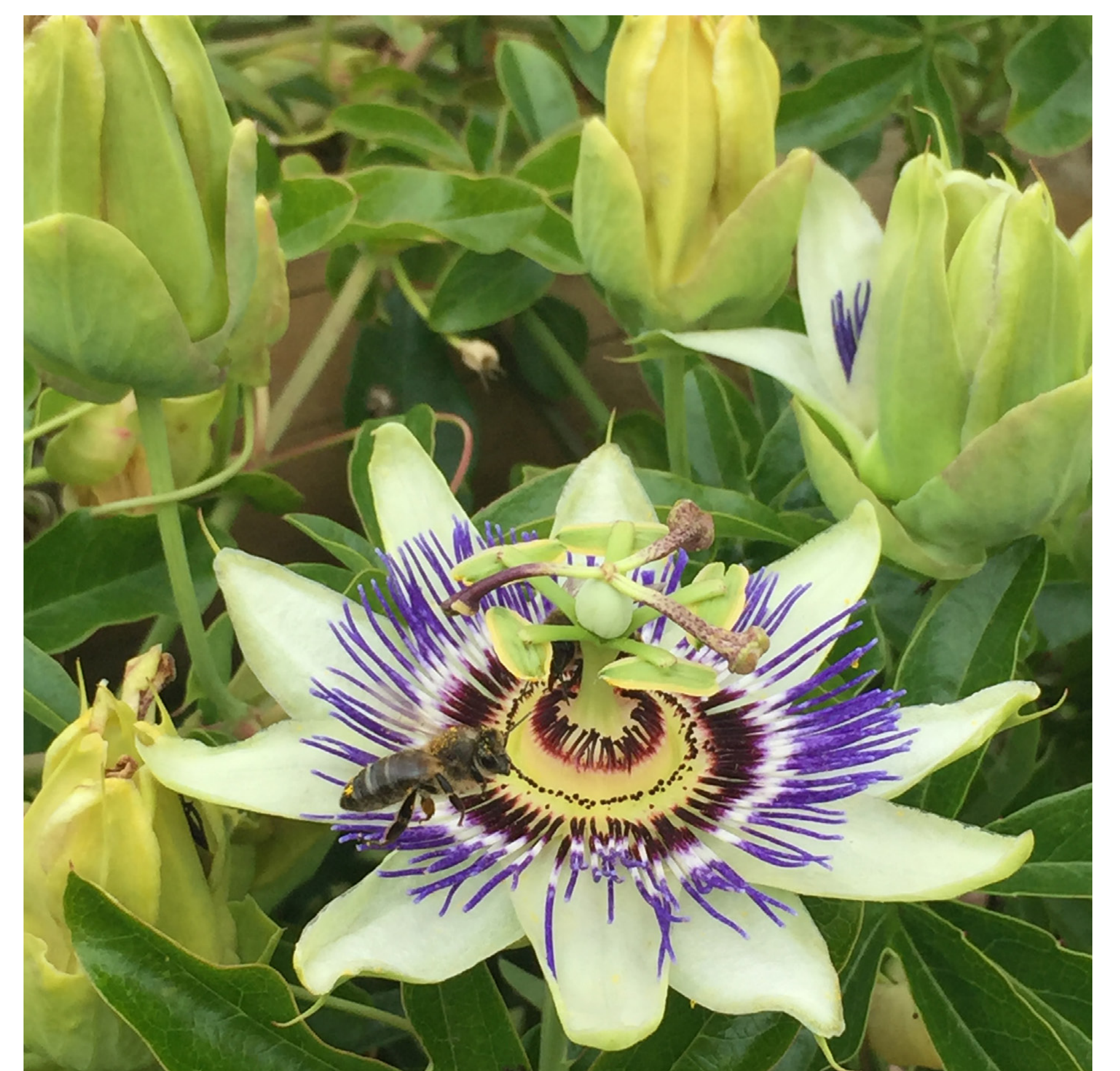
NBS no.8 pollinator biodiversity improvement activities and citizen science project

- Make our community gardens and green corridors more pollina tor friendly to attract local pollinator species.

We aim to benefit from local biodiversity to help food production. The awareness of the population is crucial for this purpose. Engaging schools, and other communities in workshops will provide a new understanding for pollinators role in the ecosystem.

expected benefits:

- Reduce the use of domestic pesticides;
- Promote local biodiversity;
- Engage the community and schools in a new awareness approach for pollinators protection;
- Increase beekeeping.



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Passion fruit flower on our community gardens.

Thanks for contribution to: Teresa Ribeiro, Helga Gonçalves

