# Towards a greener city? A climate of change

Peter Massini Greater London Authority



"..the poorer class are deprived of free draughts of vital air."







## Green infrastructure (nature based solutions)

The network of green spaces, rivers and wetlands (as well as features such as street trees and green roofs) that is planned, designed and managed to deliver a range of benefits, including:

- healthy living
- mitigating flooding
- improving air and water quality
- cooling the urban environment
- encouraging walking and cycling
- enhancing biodiversity and ecological resilience



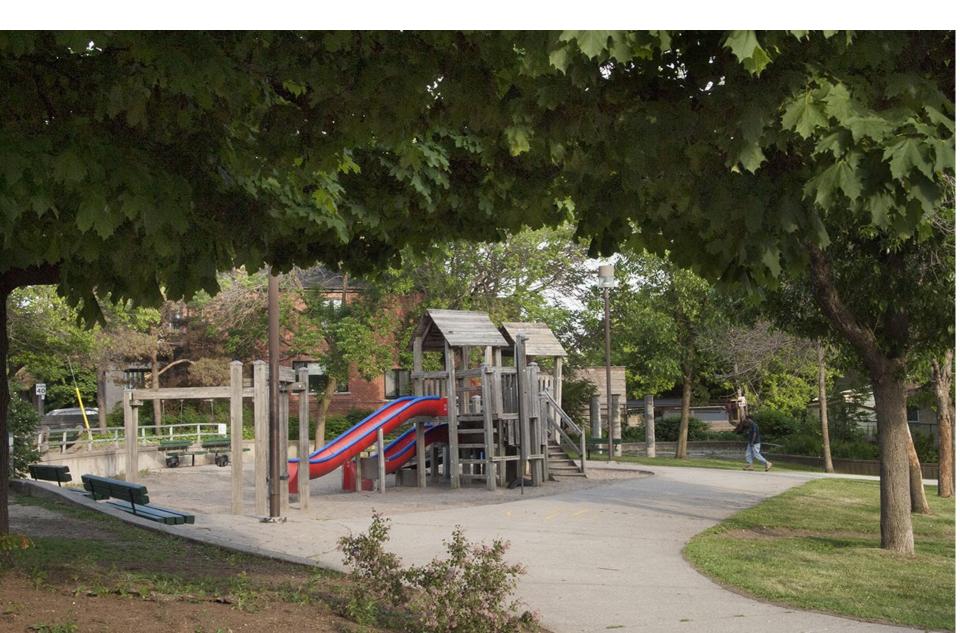














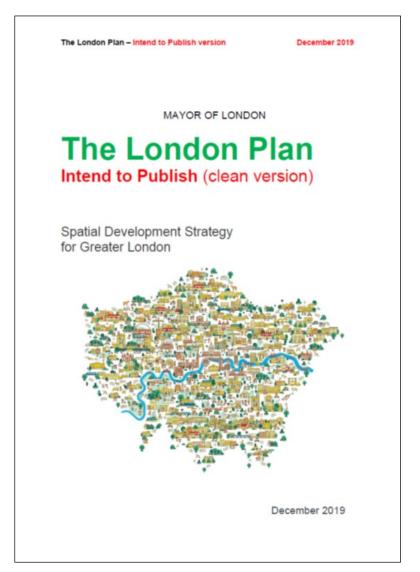


#### **London Plan**

Chapter 8: Green Infrastructure and Natural Environment

- 1. Protect existing green spaces
- 2. Green infrastructure should be planned, designed and managed in an integrated way to achieve multiple benefits
- Accelerate urban greening through the application of an 'urban greening factor'

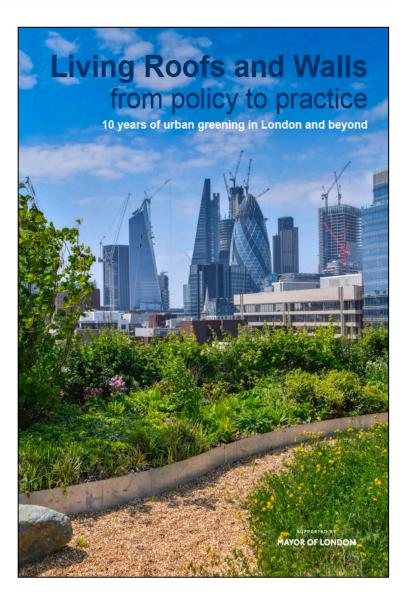
https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/ intend\_to\_publish\_-\_clean.pdf



Policy has shifted from an encouraging green roofs to promote biodiversity and resilience to climate change to...

...a more comprehensive approach that requires green infrastructure to be integrated into new development to deliver a range of environmental and social objectives.

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/201 9 london living roofs walls report.pdf



### **Policy G5: Urban Greening**

A. Major development proposals should contribute to the greening of London by including urban greening as a fundamental element of site and building design, and by incorporating measures such as high-quality landscaping (including trees), green roofs, green walls and nature-based sustainable drainage...

#### https://www.interregeurope.eu/fileadmi n/user\_upload/tx\_tevprojects/library/fil e\_1551105810.pdf

PERFECT expert paper 2

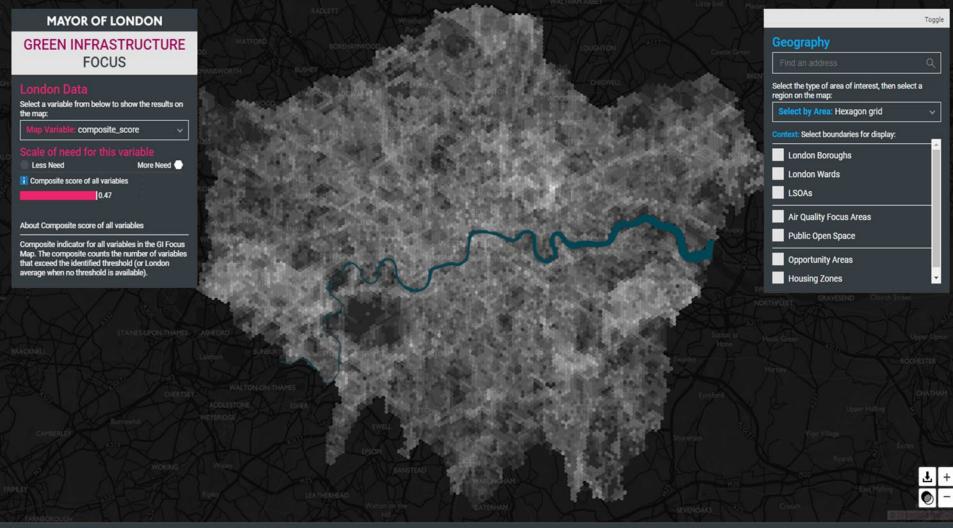


#### planning for green infrastructure – the green space factor and learning from europe



By Peter Massini Lead – Green Infrastructure, Greater London Authority and Henry Smith Projects and Policy Manager, Town and Country Planning Association

Surface Cover Type	Factor
Semi-natural vegetation (e.g. woodland, flower-rich grassland) created on site.	1
Wetland or open water (semi-natural; not chlorinated) created on site.	1
Intensive green roof or vegetation over structure. Vegetated sections only. Substrate minimum settled depth of 150mm – see livingroofs.org for descriptions.	0.8
Standard trees planted in natural soils or in connected tree pits with a minimum soil volume equivalent to at least two thirds of the projected canopy area of the mature tree – see Trees in Hard Landscapes for overview.	<mark>t</mark> 0.8
Extensive green roof with substrate of minimum settled depth of 80mm (or 60mm beneath vegetation blanket) – meets the requirements of GRO Code 2014.	0.7
Flower-rich perennial planting – see Centre for Designed Ecology for case-studies.	0.7
Rain gardens and other vegetated sustainable drainage elements – See CIRIA for case-studiesE.	0.7
Hedges (line of mature shrubs one or two shrubs wide) – see RHS for guidance.	0.6
Standard trees planted in pits with soil volumes less than two thirds of the projected canopy area of the mature tree.	0.6
Green wall –modular system or climbers rooted in soil – see NBS Guide to Façade Greening for overview.	0.6
Groundcover planting – see RHS Groundcover Plants for overview.	0.5
Amenity grassland (species-poor, regularly mown lawn).	0.4
Extensive green roof of sedum mat or other lightweight systems that do not meet GRO Code 2014.	0.3
Water features (chlorinated) or unplanted detention basins.	0.2
Permeable paving - see CIRIA for overviewJ.	0.1
Sealed surfaces (e.g. concrete, asphalt, waterproofing, stone).	0



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#### https://maps.london.gov.uk/green-infrastructure/





# **THANK YOU**

peter.massini@london.gov.uk @PeterMassini