Planning for Green Infrastructure in the UK

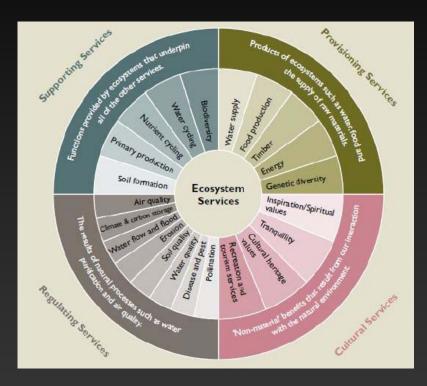
- from little acorns to great oaks

Ian Phillips CMLI MRTPI



GI = making the landscape functional = life support services





Using natural capital to deliver ecosystem services



UK National planning policy

NPPF promotes GI through policies

NPPG defines GI in detail (after LI intervention)

Supported by:

UK National Ecosystem Assessment

Natural Capital Committee report

 Lawton Review — making space for nature

Pitt Review – Lessons from the 2007 floods

Landscape Institute – targeted messages





The gi network — local to regional









GI – from grey to green

Natural environment provides life support functions (ecosystem services) + quality of life

Green assets are essential infrastructure – e.g. with transport, energy, waste, social and community facilities, etc.

GI is key component of efficient and sustainable land use planning







UK Policy context

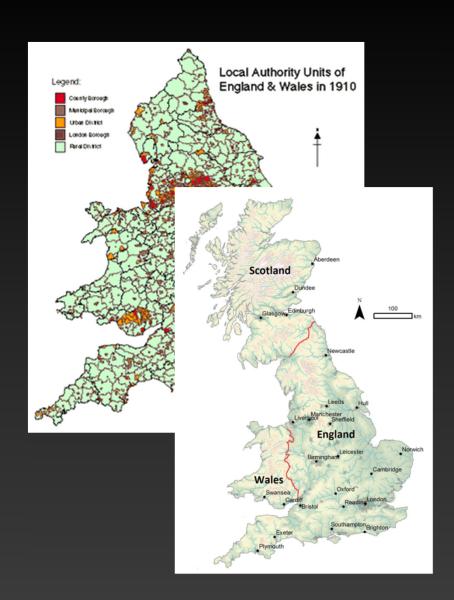
National Planning Policy Framework

National planning practice guidance

Regional and subregional plans

Local plans

Neighbourhood plans

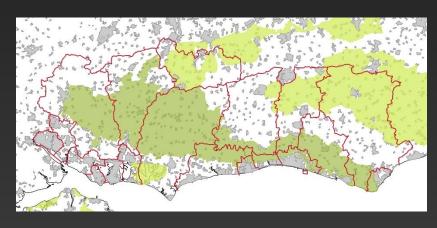




Regional and Local Planning Policy

- London Plan promotes
 GI and National
 Park City
- Local plans define development standards – GI strategies support
- South Downs National Park LP led by landscape and GI







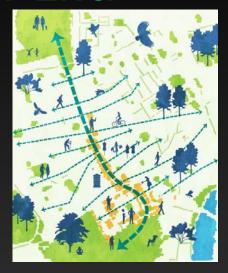
Greater London Regional Plan

- Supports GI at strategic level
- Seeks
 implementation
 through policies
 and
 development
 management at
 borough level





GI in city masterplanning — the Wild West End











New urban landscapes – Queen Elizabeth Park

Queen Elizabeth Park

(2012 London Olympic

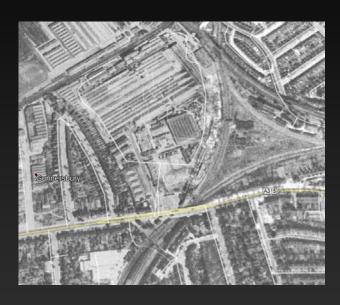
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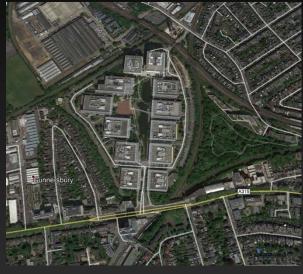




New urban landscapes - Chiswick Park

Low
carbon
business
centre and
parkland











New urban landscapes – Meridian

Water, Enfield

Meridian Water, Enfield









GI in new high density housing development



Accordia, Cambridge





GI at community scale











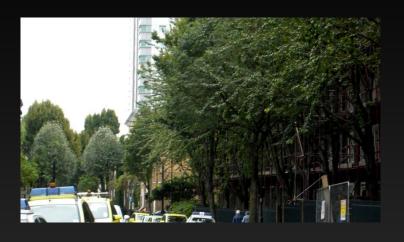
GI, development and water management



lan Phillips
planning for landscape

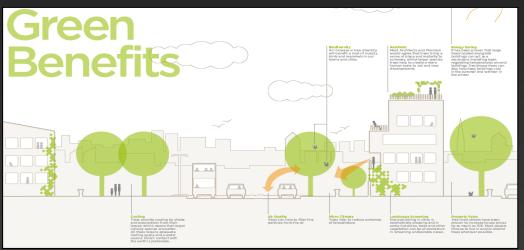
GI and the urban forest







See www.TDAG.ORG.UK

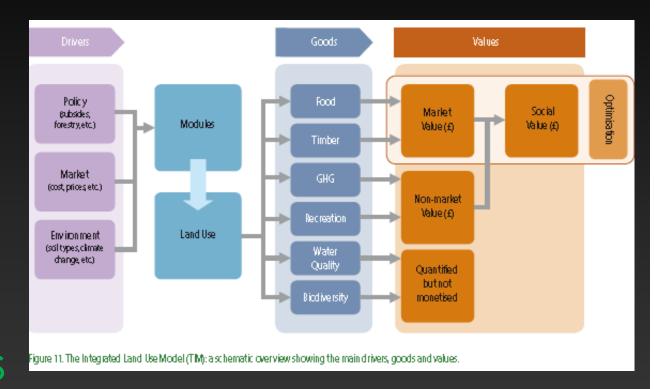




GI – value needs to be measured

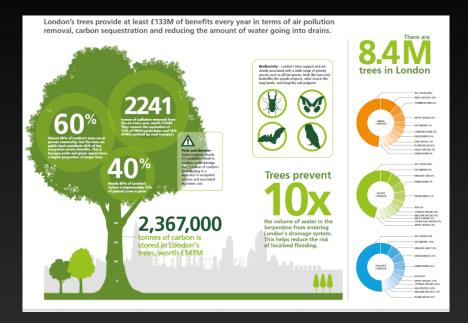
GI valuation tools

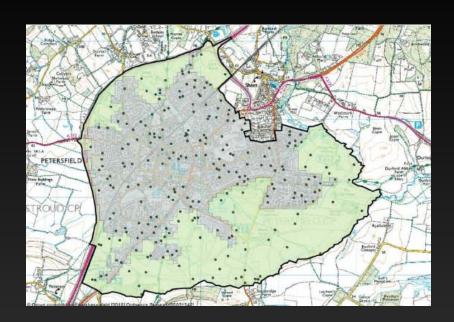
- i-trees eco
- CAVAT for tree amenity value
- EcoServe-GIS for multifunctionality
- GI = € / £ / \$

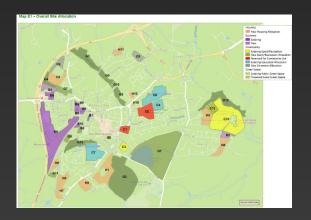


lan Phillips
planning for landscape

Tools: i-Tree Eco to value urban tree benefits



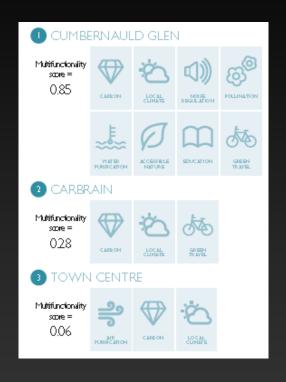




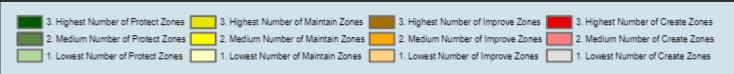
Values		
Air pollution removal (trees and shrubs)	6.43 tonnes per annum	8 kg per ha
Carbon storage	18,260 tonnes	23 tonnes per ha
Net C sequestration	580 tonnes per annum	724 kg per ha
Avoided runoff	12,779,000 litres per annum	15,900 litres per ha
Replacement cost	£50.7 million (Structural value)	
Amenity asset value	£498 million (CAVAT)	£8,220 per tree
Total annual benefit	£75,000 air pollution removal, carbon storage and avoided runoff only	



Tools - EcoServ-GIS in Cumbernauld







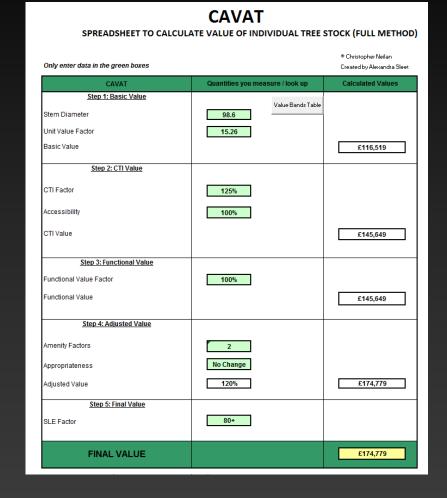
Sustainable land management interventions informed by survey



Tools - CAVAT tree valuation









Challenges to GI delivery?

Issues:

- Identifying strategic objectives
- Disconnect between providers and beneficiaries
- Engaging non-green actors
- Redefining operational objectives
- Collaboration and co-operation between organisations / professions / business interests

Responses:

- Interventions by regulation and policy
- Payments for ecosystem services
- Environmental responsibility



Start small – think big

