University of the West of England





Gemma Jerome

Mortlock, Roger 2 Danielle Sinnett 1 Calvert, Tom 1 Burgess, Sarah Smith, Nick 1

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Setting the standard for green infrastructure



Green infrastructure is essential in high quality and liveable places. It includes most green features in neighbourhoods such as **parks**, **play areas**, **nature reserves**, **street trees and other areas with plants** as well as **rivers**, **ponds and water features**. Green infrastructure provides numerous benefits to health and wellbeing, flood management and wildlife.

But there is still a lot of **uncertainty** amongst local authorities, planners and property developers on how to provide good quality green infrastructure. This means that the green infrastructure in new developments is often not sufficient to provide these benefits.



Promoting the form, role and benefits of GI and ecosystem services at a range of spatial scales







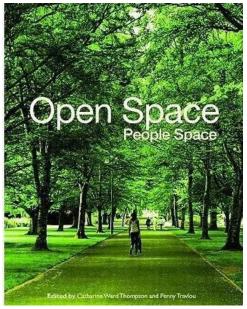






The role of research in establishing the evidence





- Green Space and Stress:
 Evidence from Cortisol Measures
 in Deprived Urban Communities
 (Sept 2013)
- Woodland improvements in deprived urban communities: what impact do they have on peoples activities and duality of life? (Oct 2013)
- Do changes to the local street environment alter behaviour and quality of life of older adults? The DIY Stdeets intervention (Jun 2014)



Developing a benchmark for green infrastructure











Wellbeing Standards

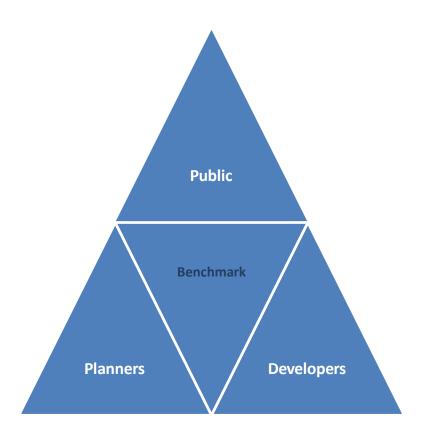
ACHIEVE

- GI is accessible and close to where people live to promote health, wellbeing and active living
- The scheme encourages all people to use and enjoy GI, considering how the needs of local people may change
- GI is designed to be accessible at all times of year, employing street furniture and other features, to encourage optimal use

EXCELLENT

- The scheme supports local health inequality priorities (e.g. defined in JSNA) and the needs of vulnerable or excluded groups
- The scheme demonstrates innovative solutions to overcoming social and cultural barriers to the access and use of GI
- The scheme demonstrates that GI is integral to the distinctiveness of place

Breakout



Question:

How will the benchmark help meet your interests in health & wellbeing?

Portbury Wharf, North Somerset

2,600 homes, plus nature reserve Accessible natural greenspace, net biodiversity gain



Cambourne, South Cambs.

5000 homes, plus publicly accessible open space Strength: connectivity (greenways), active transport (walking and cycle paths)



Hanham Hall, Bristol

195 zero carbon homes, including 65 affordable homes Strength: Management model – Community Development Trust will manage GI



Applewood, Stroud.

78 homes, communal green space Strength: houses facing onto community green space, reducing social isolation



Birmingham New Street Station

Green wall, train station refurbishment

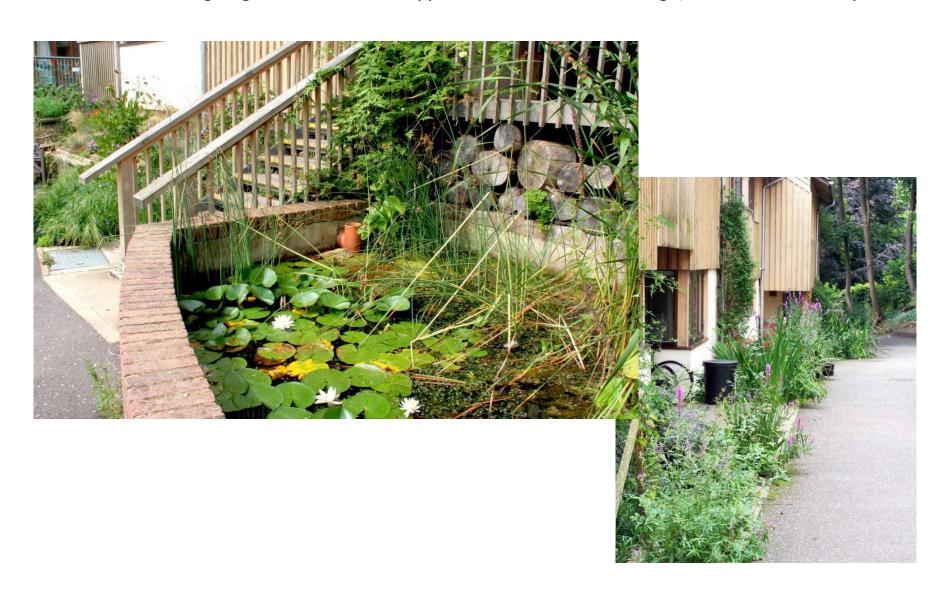
Strength: "A green city is not just environmentally sustainable but also visibility green"



Springhill Cohousing Community, Stroud

34 homes, communal green space/play area

Strength: green infrastructure approach to sustainable drainage; distinctive sense of place



Malmo, Sweden

Swedish Green Roof Institute

trength: Biodiversity; reduction of urban heat island effect (UHIE); reduce surface water runoff







Questions

- 1) What tools do you currently use to influence the creation of good quality GI? Barriers to creating good GI?
- 2) What tools could help you work to overcome these barriers?

 Do you think the benchmark is useful framework for you to drive good practise?