

A Natural England perspective of Green Infrastructure

Nick Dales

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The logo for Natural England, featuring the words "NATURAL" and "ENGLAND" stacked vertically in a white, sans-serif font against a solid yellow-green rectangular background.

**NATURAL
ENGLAND**





Housing Growth & Green Infrastructure

- Housing growth should have minimum impact on the Natural Environment & maximum benefits for it and for people
- Locations should be the most environmentally sustainable
- Environmental Capacity assessment central to future development
- Substantial improvements desired in environmental quality of new housing
- Green Infrastructure should be at the heart of sustainable community creation in England



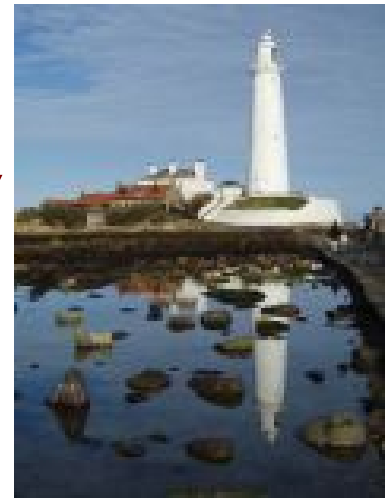
PPG17 – Planning for open space, sport & recreation



Planning Objectives of PPG17

- Supporting an urban renaissance
- Supporting a rural renewal
- Promotion of social inclusion & community cohesion
- Health and well being
- Promoting more sustainable development

PPS12 - **“Creating strong safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning”**



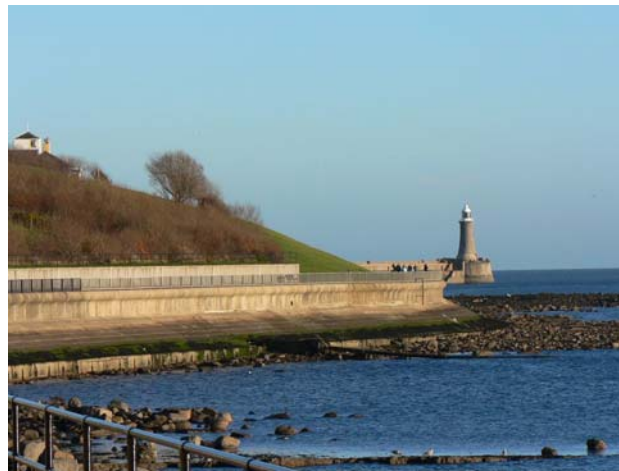


Accessible **Natural Greenspace Standards** **ANGST**



Everybody should be within:

- 300m of a green space of at least 2 Ha
 - 2 Km of a 20 Ha site
 - 5 Km of a 100 Ha site
 - 10 Km of a 500 Ha site
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- Aim to have 1 Ha of LNR per 1,000 population





Benefits of Green Infrastructure (i)

- **More attractive areas drawing people in to live, work and play**
- **Increased attractiveness of areas to Businesses**
- **Increased house values adjacent to green spaces**
- **Crime reduction**
- **Greater sense of community cohesion and sense of pride**
- **Significant physical and mental health benefits to users of green space**
- **Opportunities for education, training and employment**
- **Increased (and accessible) biodiversity and increased habitat connectivity**

Benefits of Green Infrastructure (ii) Climate Change

- Increased shade reducing urban air temperatures
- Provision of Green Corridors to allow species movement
- Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems reducing Flood Risk plus other Flood Risk reduction measures through planting
- Reduction of carbon emissions due to less transport through sustainable access and carbon zero design
- Increased absorption of carbon
- Increased oxygen production
- Increase in evapo-transpiring surfaces



Benefits of Green Infrastructure (iii)

- Assists in the Delivery of PSA Targets
 - PSA27, Climate Change
 - PSA 28, Indicator 3, Air quality
 - GI assists filtering of dangerous particles and improving air quality
- Assists in delivery of many LAA indicators
 - NI3, Civic Participation in the local area
 - NI55, Obesity within children in Reception
 - NI138, Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home & neighbourhood
 - NI188, Adapting to Climate Change
 - NI197, Improved local Biodiversity – active management of local sites