



# Climate Effects: The Benefits of Greening

Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> September  
1:15pm – 2pm



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Department  
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Food & Rural Affairs

# Today's Speakers



Lauren Racusin  
Urban Planning,  
Sustainability, and  
Economic Development  
Bloomberg Associates  
Speaker



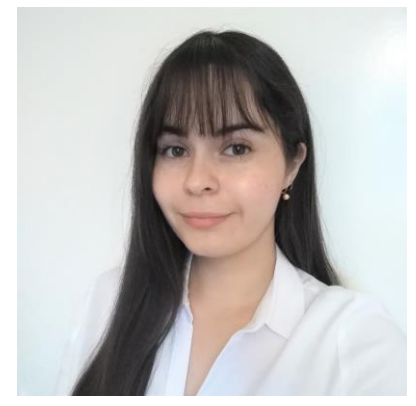
Ben Connor  
Senior Policy and  
Programmes Officer  
Greater London Authority  
Speaker



Fiona Coull  
Project Manager  
Cross River Partnership  
Speaker



Rachael Aldridge  
Communications Project  
Manager  
Cross River Partnership  
Chair



Isidora Rivera Vollmer  
Project Officer  
Cross River Partnership  
Chat Moderator



# Today's Agenda

1. Cross River Partnership (CRP) Introduction
2. Bloomberg Associates - Following the Data: Leveraging London's Climate Risk Mapping to Address Climate Vulnerability
3. Greater London Authority – Green Infrastructure and Climate Adaptation
4. CRP's Healthy Streets Everyday programme – “Greening Out the Grey”: The Value of Green Infrastructure for People and Places





Please pose your questions and thoughts throughout this session in the chat box to the right





# Introduction and Context

Rachael Aldridge

Cross River Partnership









Clean Air Villages 4



Clean Air Villages 3



Healthy Streets Everyday



Clean Air Thames



Central London Sub-Regional Transport Partnership



Town Centre Futures



EV Fleet-Centred Local Energy System (EFLES)



Lighting London Sustainably



# 03 Partners

Cross River Partnership is proud to be working collaboratively with all of these public, private and community partners across central London and beyond.

- 1

Angel London
- 2

Better Bankside
- 3

Brixton BID
- 4

Cadogan
- 5

Camden Town Unlimited
- 6

Cheapside Business Alliance
- 7

Euston Town BID
- 8

Hammersmith BID
- 9

Hatton Garden BID
- 10

Marble Arch BID
- 11

Central District Alliance
- 12

Paddintgon Now

13

South Bank BID

14

Team London Bridge

15

The Fitzrovia Partnership

16

The Northbank BID

17

Vauxhall One

18

Victoria BID

CRP Board Boroughs

Boroughs CRP works with

CRP Lead Accountable Body: Westminster City Council

- CRP Strategic Partners:**
- Greater London Authority
  - Groundwork London
  - London and Partners
  - Network Rail
  - Port of London Authority
  - Transport for London





# Following the Data: Leveraging London's Climate Risk Mapping to Address Climate Vulnerability

Lauren Racusin

Bloomberg Associates

**Bloomberg Associates**



We are an international philanthropic consultancy, advising city governments to help improve quality of life for people around the world.

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Flooding, as seen here in Richmond in 2009, is predicted to become more common as the century progresses. ©lridescent/Wikimedia Commons

# NEWS

## Extreme heat and flooding risk in London due to climate change

By James Ashworth  
First published 23 September 2021



Thousands of homes, schools and hospitals in London are at risk of flooding, the Mayor of London has said.

A new analysis suggests that areas such as Vauxhall, Earls Court and Peckham are at high risk of floods, while Peckham, Limehouse and Shoreditch are at 'extreme temperatures'. Meanwhile, air pollution remains a major concern.

**The Telegraph**  
News Business Sport Opinion Politics World Money Life Style Travel Culture

UK news Coronavirus Royals Health Defence Science Education Environment Investigations Global Health Security

### Climate change could leave quarter of London stations at risk of flooding

Sadiq Khan, the capital's Mayor, warns of 'catastrophic' effects that floods and overheating could have on city

By Olivia Rudgard, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT  
23 September 2021 • 9:00am

Related Topics

Sadiq Khan, Climate change, City of London, Flooding, Tube (London Underground)

76



Environment ▶ **Climate crisis** Wildlife Energy Pollution Green light

## London

# Climate crisis: fifth of London schools now susceptible to flooding

Sadiq Khan to warn time is running out to tackle emergency as he puts pressure on UK government to act

**Aubrey Allegretti** Political correspondent  
@breeallegretti  
Wed 22 Sep 2021 19:01 EDT

'safer, fairer and more prosperous for everyone', the mayor is to say. (Image credit: Rex/Shutterstock)

London is now susceptible to flooding and millions of people are at "high risk" of suffering from the effects of climate change, a new analysis from City Hall, as **Sadiq Khan** warns in his speech on the issue.

London mayor is due to pile pressure on the UK government to take action when it hosts world leaders for the next few months' time, and add that without a significant



To help the GLA target its resources to communities with the highest climate risks, Bloomberg Associates produced a series of citywide maps overlaying key metrics to identify areas within London that are most **exposed** to climate impacts with high concentrations of **vulnerable** populations.

# Climate Risk Metrics

We reviewed several risk indices and evaluated more than 30 metrics to understand the factors that are driving Londoners' exposure and vulnerability to climate risks and developed a set of 12 prioritized metrics for initial analyses.

## EXPOSURE METRICS

- Heat Risk Index (Land Surface Temperature)
- Surface Water Flood Risk\*
- Air Pollution (PM2.5 Concentration and NO2 Concentration)
- Green/Blue Land Cover (%)
- Tree Canopy Cover (%)
- Areas of Deficiency in Access to Public Open Space\*

## VULNERABILITY METRICS

- Vulnerable Age Groups (% population <5 and >75)
- English Proficiency (%)
- Income Deprivation (%)\*
- Social Renters (%)



\*See Appendix for detailed information on chosen metrics.



# Climate Risk Mapping: Methodology

## 1. Gathered data

- Used both publicly available and privately licensed data
- Secured smallest-scale, most up-to-date datasets
- Needed datasets to span all of Greater London

## 2. Prepared input layers

- Converted each metric into an input layer used in three final overlap maps
- Converted data to hex grid geography, used by GLA

## 3. Produced overlay map

- Used GIS tools to create series of overlay maps
- Highlighted hexes with greatest levels of climate risk

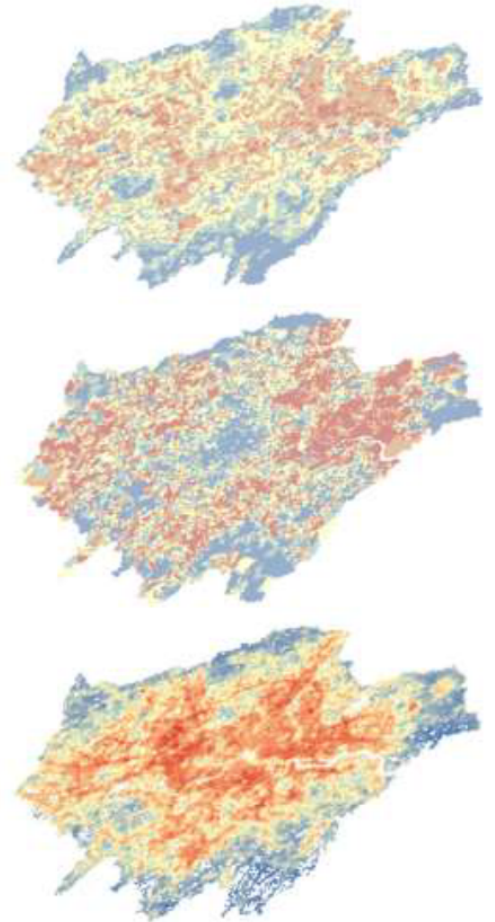
**Exposure  
Metrics**

+

**Vulnerability  
Metrics**

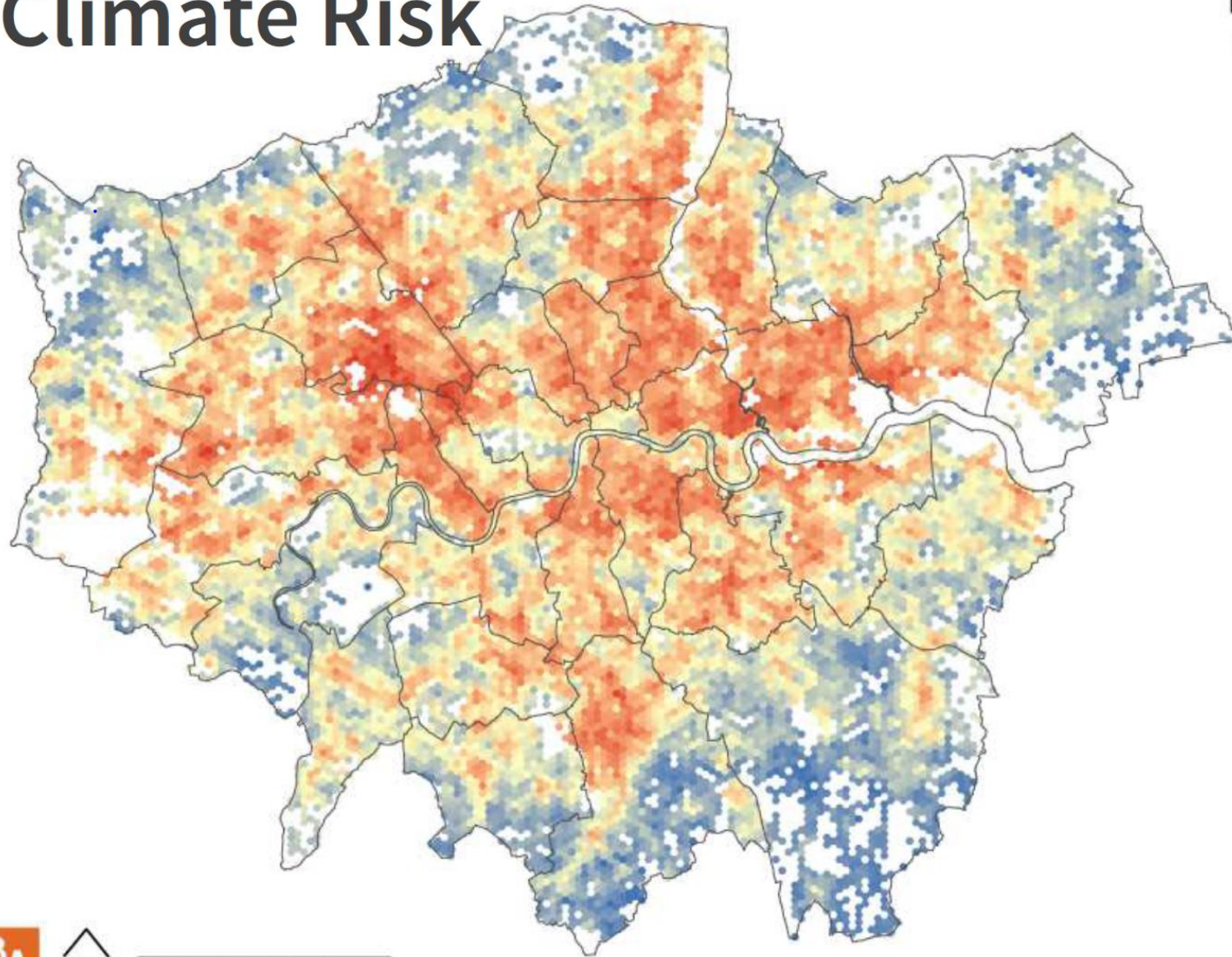
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**Climate Risk  
Overlay Maps**

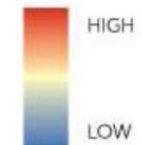


# Overall Climate Risk

London Climate Risk:  
Overall Climate Risk



Overall Climate Risk



\*Metrics used: Ages Under 5, Ages Over 75, English Proficiency, Income Deprivation, Social Rented Households, Average Land Surface Temperature, Surface Water Flood Risk, PM2.5, NO2, Green/Blue Land Cover, Areas of Deficiency in Access to Public Open Space

\*A hex containing no address points is allocated no value and treated as "no data"; such hexes are symbolized as blank.

\*Maps prepared by Bloomberg Associates. Reference metadata document for additional information and data citations.



0 3 6 12 Kilometers

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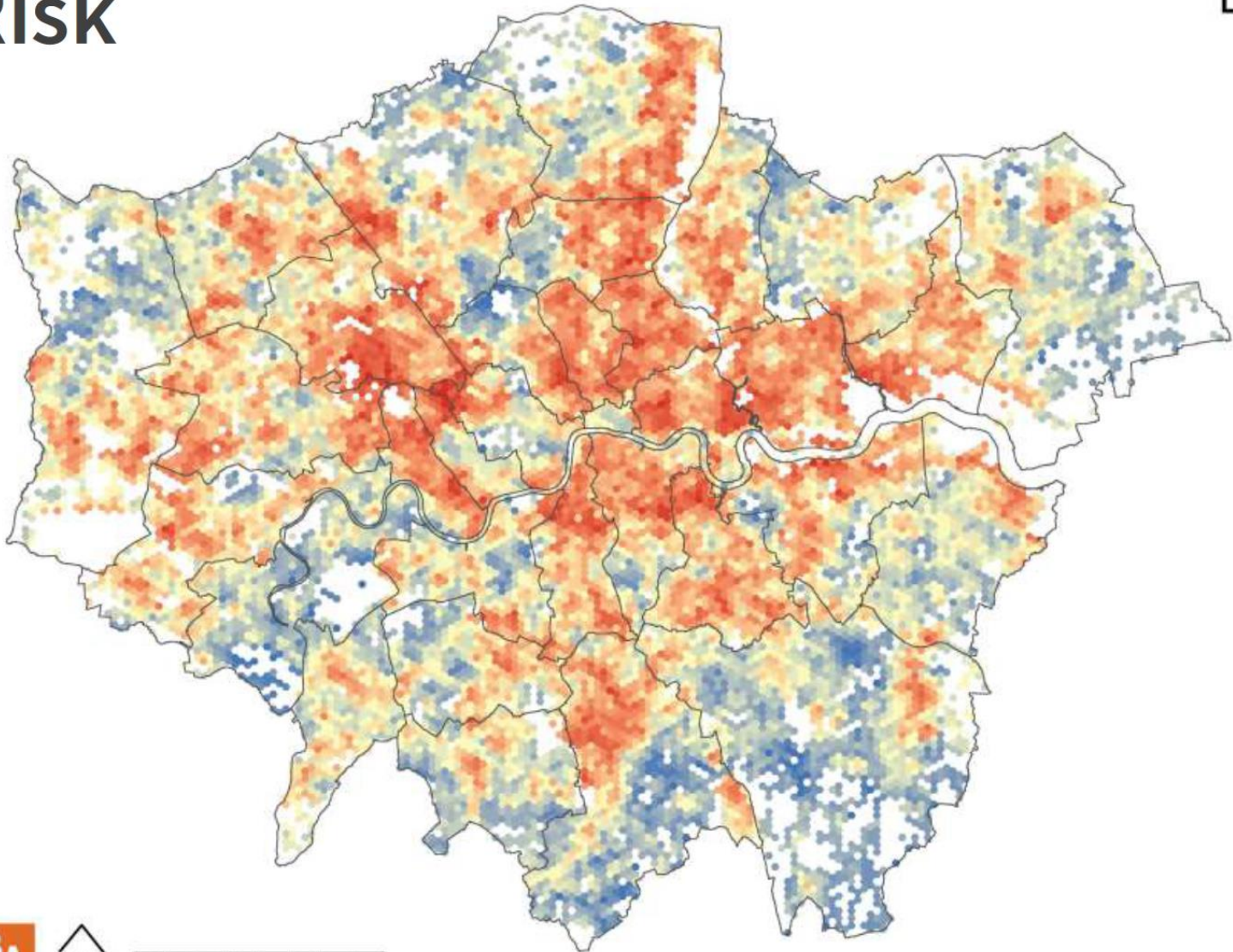
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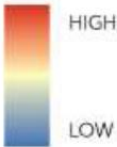


# Flood Risk

## London Climate Risk: Flood Risk



### Flood Risk



\*Metrics used: English Proficiency, Income Deprivation, Social Rented Households, Surface Water Flood Risk, Green/Blue Land Cover, Areas of Deficiency in Access to Public Open Space

\*A hex containing no address points is allocated no value and treated as "no data"; such hexes are symbolized as blank.

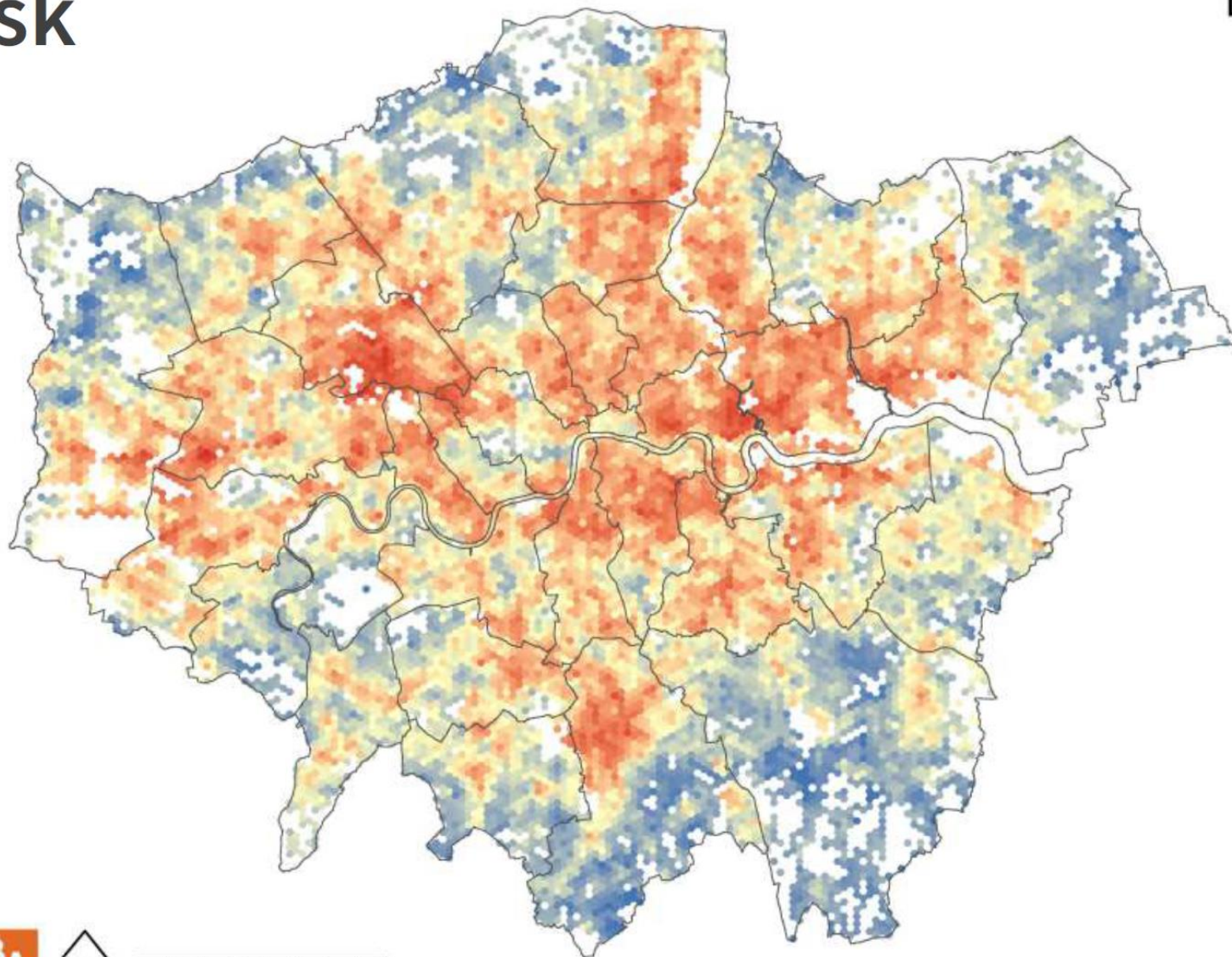
\*Maps prepared by Bloomberg Associates. Reference metadata document for additional information and data citations.



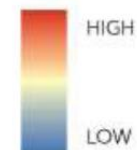
0 3 6 12 Kilometers

# Heat Risk

## London Climate Risk: Heat Risk



### Heat Risk



\*Metrics used: Ages Under 5, Ages Over 75, English Proficiency, Income Deprivation, Social Rented Households, PM2.5, NO2, Average Land Surface Temperature, Tree Canopy Cover, Areas of Deficiency in Access to Public Open Space

\*A hex containing no address points is allocated no value and treated as "no data"; such hexes are symbolized as blank.

\*Maps prepared by Bloomberg Associates. Reference metadata document for additional information and data citations.



0 3 6 12 Kilometers

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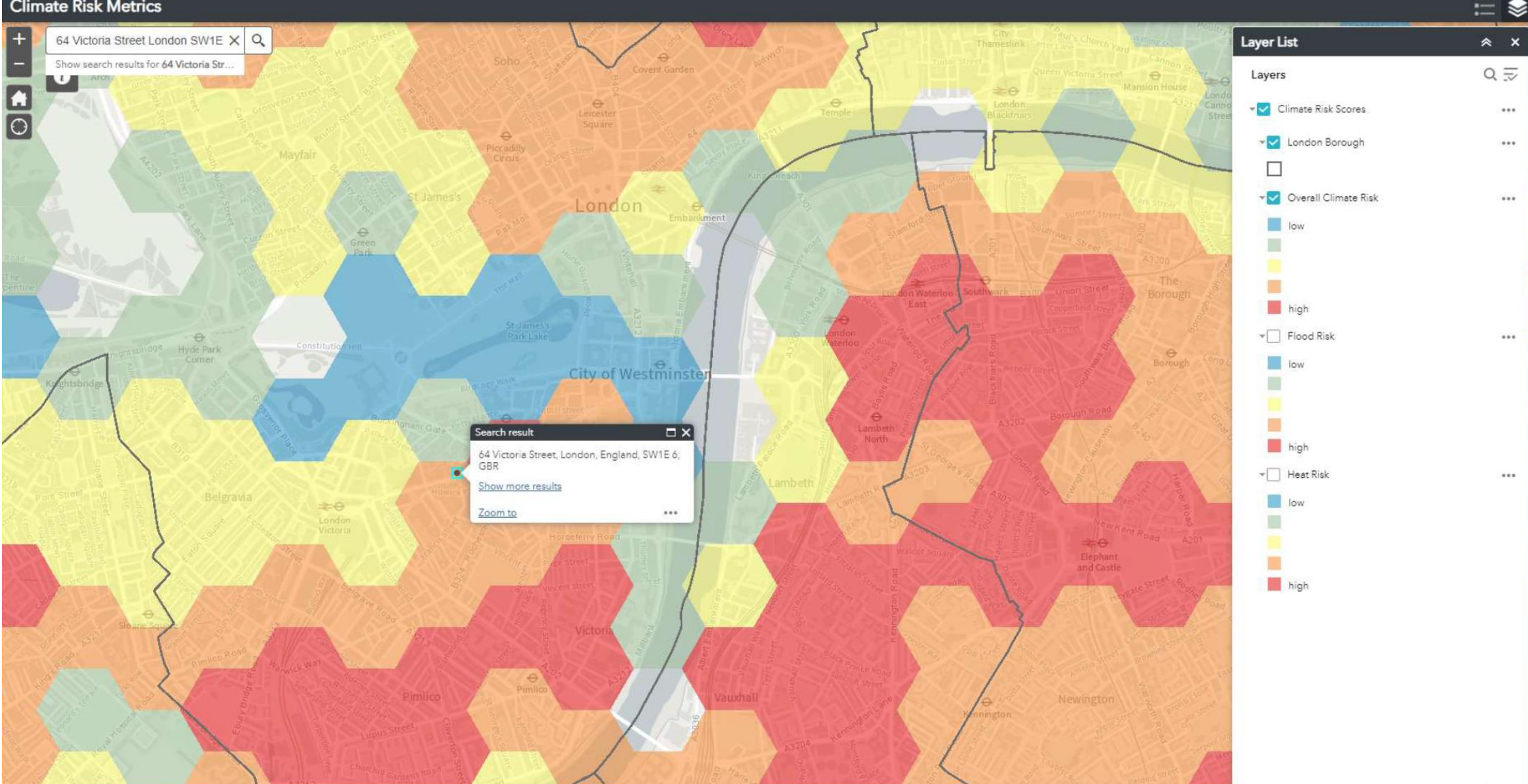
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Go to: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/climate-risk-mapping>

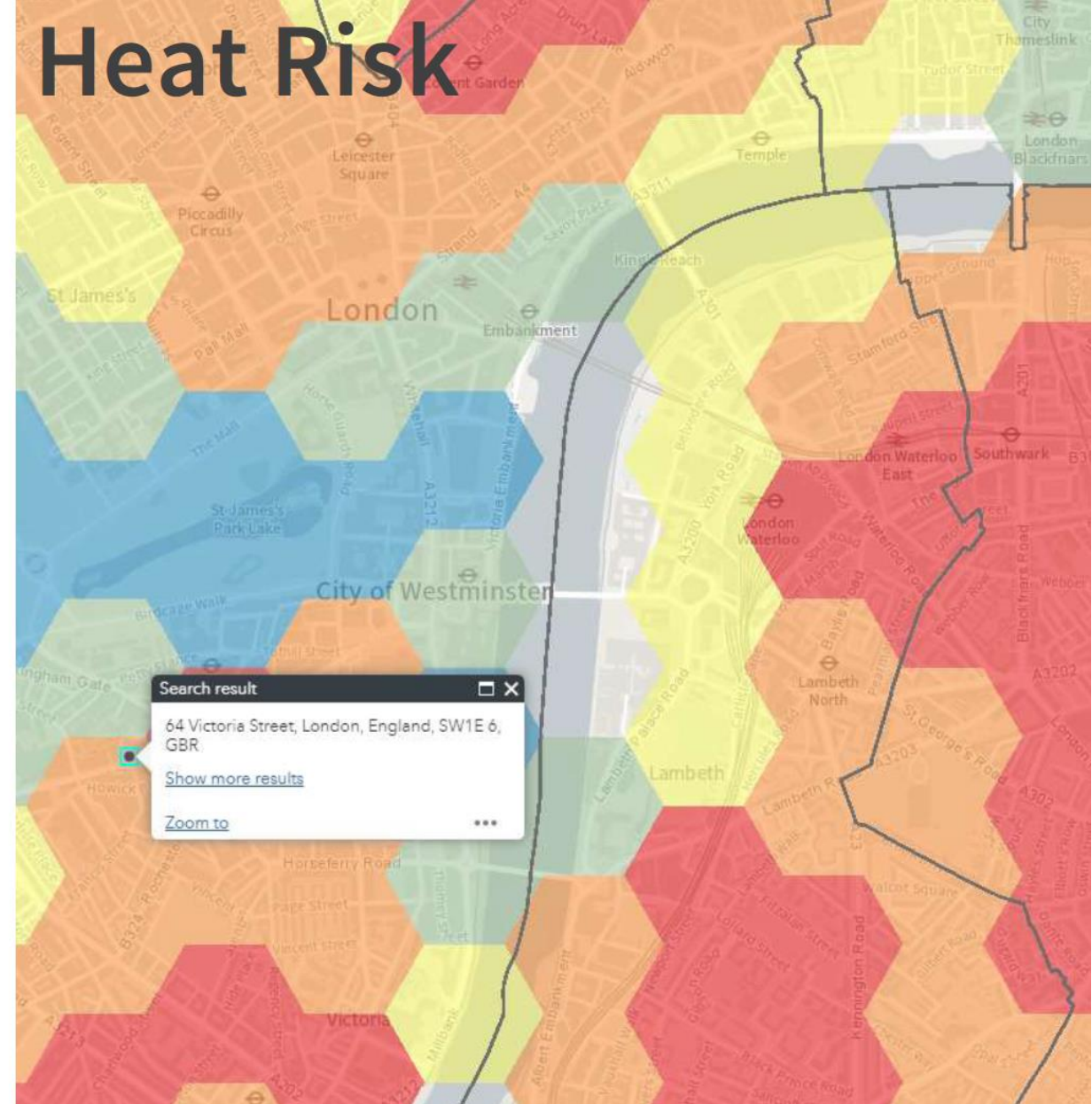
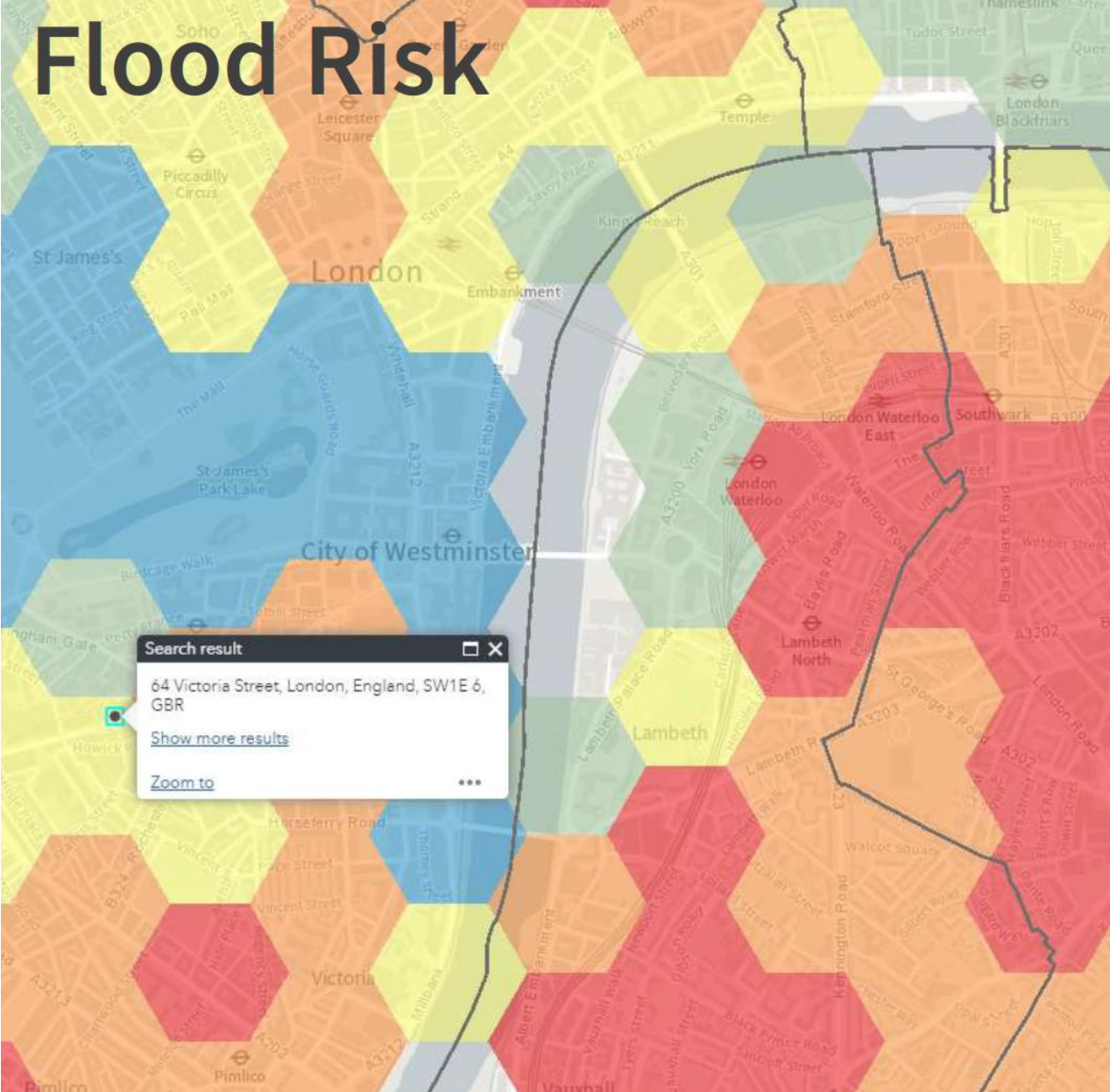
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# So what is the next step?

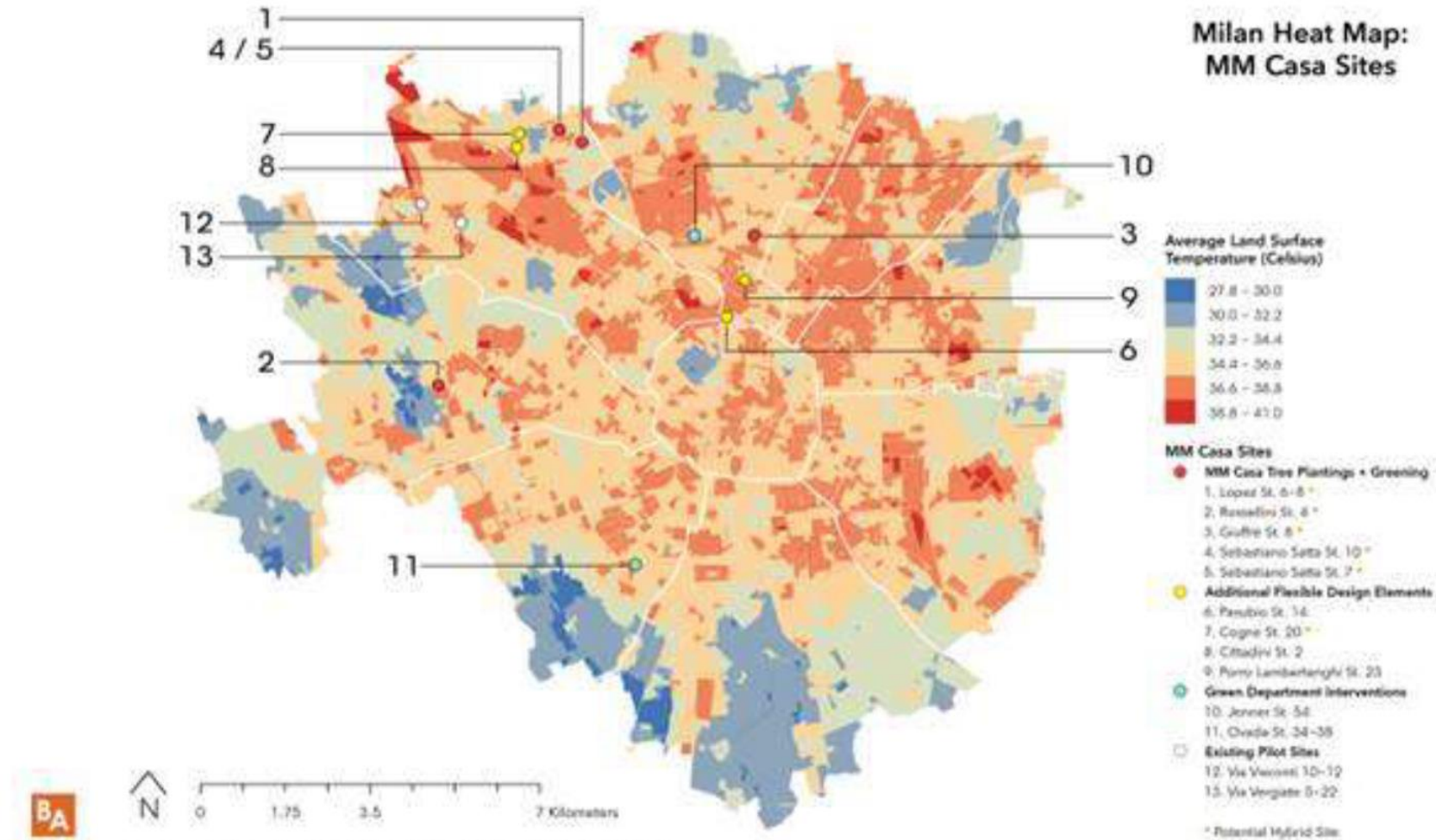
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# Milan: Planting Trees in Social Housing Sites





# Milan: Greening & Depaving in the Hottest Areas



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# Q&A Session



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# Green Infrastructure and Climate Adaptation

Ben Connor

Greater London Authority

**MAYOR OF LONDON**

# Why adapt?

2000 – flooding

2001 – flooding

2003 – heatwave

2005 – flooding

2006 – drought

2006 – heatwave

2007 – flooding

2008 – flooding

2008 – snow and ice

2009 – snow and ice

2009 – flooding

2010 – flooding

2010 – snow and ice

2011 – warm spring

2011 – warm autumn

2012 – drought

2012 – wet summer

2013 – snow and ice

2013 – heatwave

2014 – flooding

2015 – flooding

2015 – heatwave

2016 – heatwave

2017 – heatwave

2018 – snow and ice

2018 – heatwave

2019 – record heat

2019 – drought

2020 – heatwave

2020 – flooding

2021 – flooding

2021 – heatwave

📷 Flash flooding: July 2021







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# 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's trees provide at least £133m of benefits every year in terms of air pollution removal, carbon sequestration and reducing the amount of water going into drains.

2,241

tonnes of pollution removed from the air every year, worth £126M. They remove the equivalent of 13% of PM<sub>10</sub> particulates and 14% of NO<sub>2</sub> emitted by road transport.

40%

Nearly 40% of London's surface is impermeable; 32% of ground cover is grass.

60%

Almost 60% of London's trees are in private ownership, but the trees on public land contribute 60% of the ecosystem service benefits. This is because parks and green spaces have a higher proportion of larger trees.

Trees prevent

10x

The volume of water in the Serpentine from entering London's drainage system. This helps reduce the risk of localised flooding.

**Biodiversity** – London's trees support and are closely associated with a wide range of priority species such as all bat species, birds like barn owl, butterflies like purple emperor, other insects like stag beetle, and fungi like oak polypore.



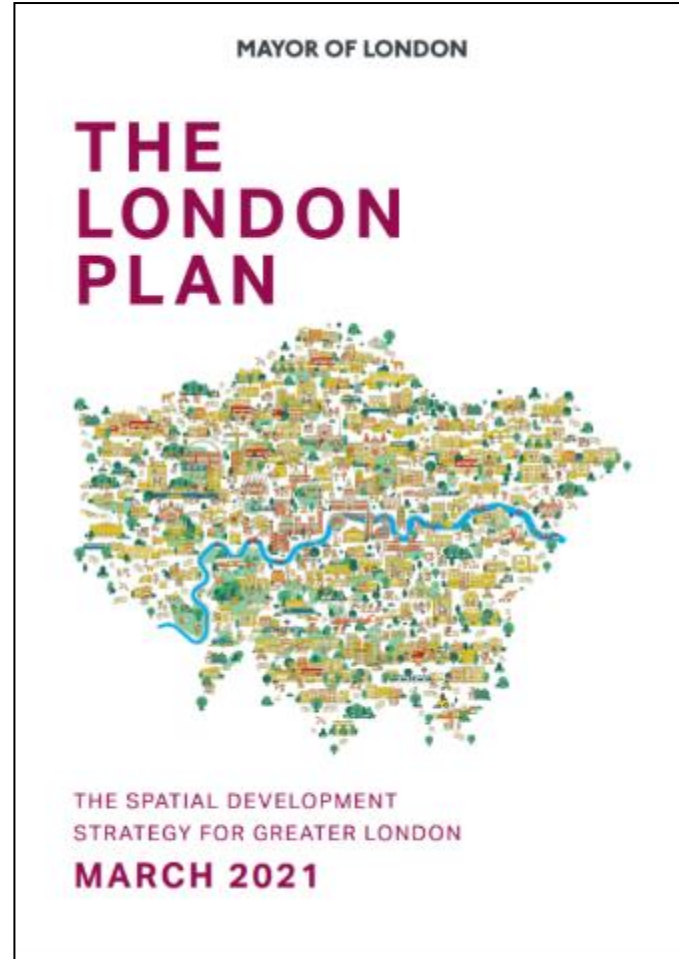
2,367,000

tonnes of carbon is stored in London's trees, worth £147M

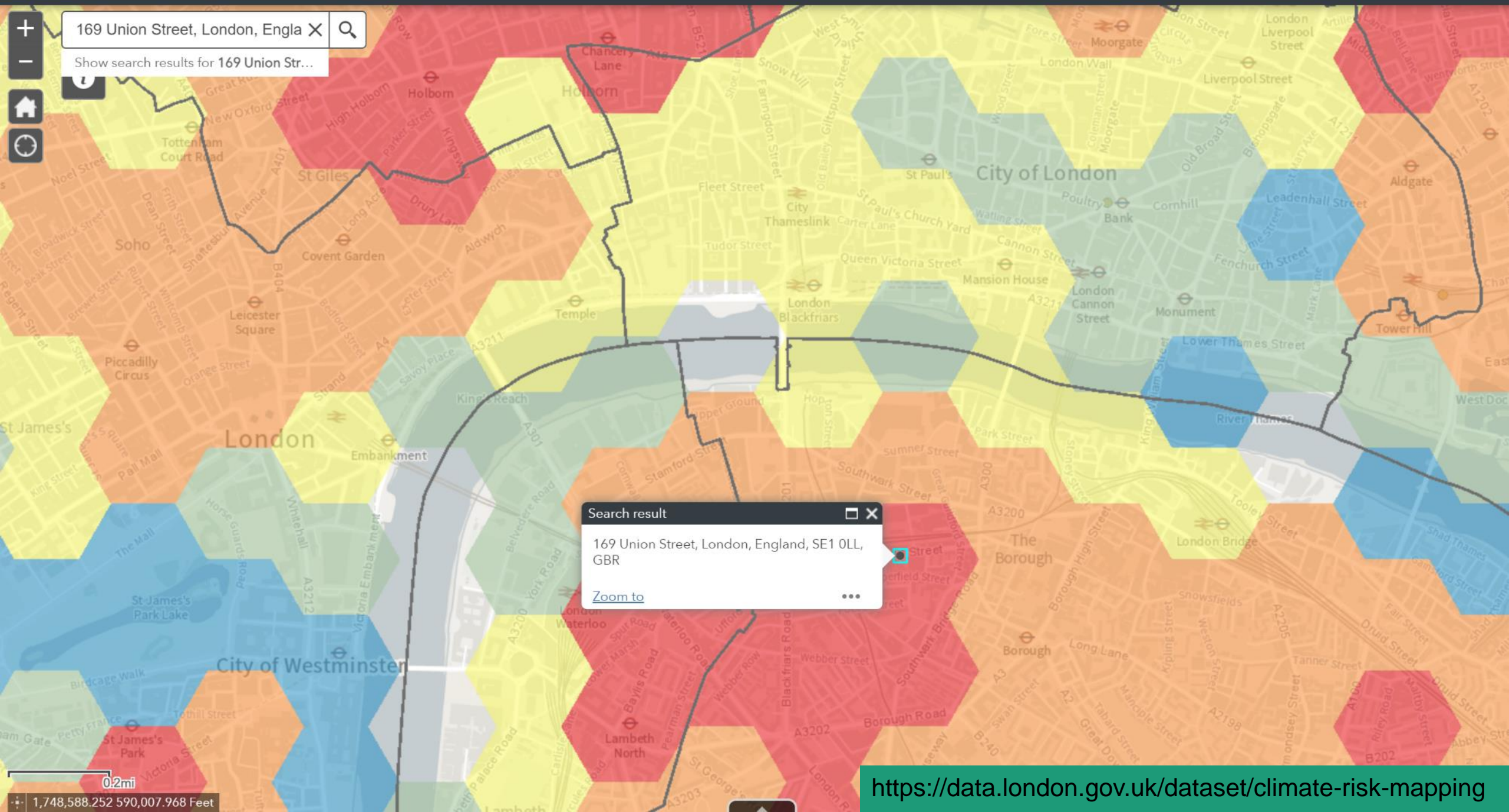


**Pests and diseases** – If Asian Longhorn Beetles become established in London, they could damage over 3 million of London's trees leading to a reduction in ecosystem services and associated economic cost.

# Policy and planning










## Selection Data

Hexagon: 11561236  
LSOA : Southwark 002A  
Ward : Borough & Bankside  
Borough : Southwark

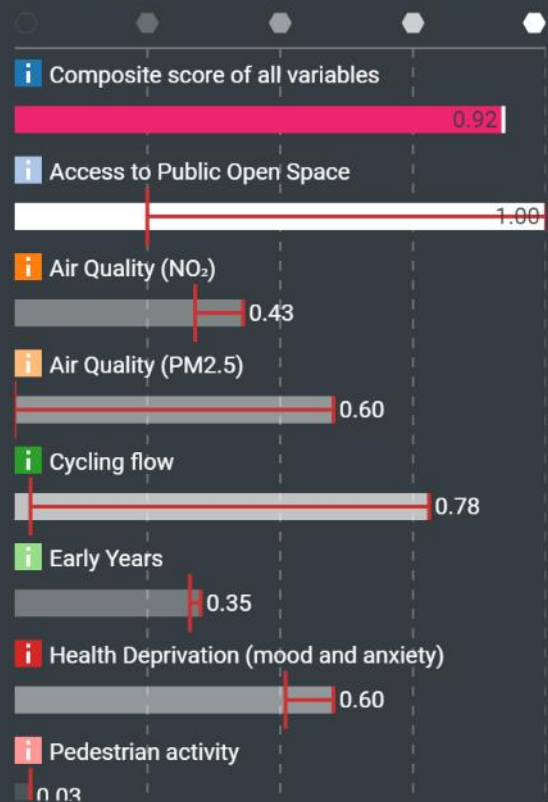
## Scale of need for each variable

Click a bar below to show data on map:

Sort by Threshold Exceedance:   

Less Need

More Need



Download Chart Data

Full Dataset

London

London

Waterloo

Minster

Bermondsey

Kennington

## Geography

169 Union Street, Se1 0ll

Select the type of area of interest, then select a region on the map:

Select by Area: Hexagon grid

Adjust Hex Layer Transparency

Context: Select boundaries for display:

- ☐ Lower Super Output Areas
- ☐ London Wards
- ☐ London Boroughs
- ☐ Air Quality Focus Areas
- ☐ Tree Canopy
- ☐ GiGL CIC Public Open Space
- ☐ Green and Blue Cover
- ☐ Opportunity Areas
- ☐ Housing Zones
- ☐ Loneliness



# Guidance

## GLA Sector SuDS Guidance

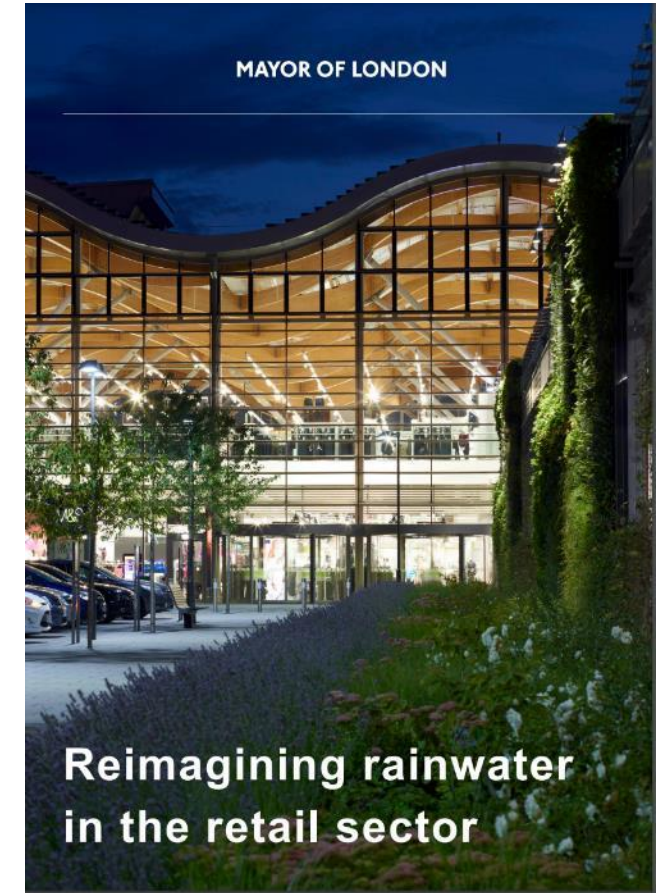
- [Retail](#)
- [Commercial](#)
- [Parks & Green Spaces](#)
- [Housing](#)
- [Schools](#)
- [Hospitals](#)

[GLA Community Depaving Guidance](#)

[Urban Greening for Biodiversity Net Gain](#)

[Urban Design London's Practical Raingarden Guide](#)

[Living roofs and walls guidance](#)

















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THANK YOU

[ben.connor@london.gov.uk](mailto:ben.connor@london.gov.uk)

[www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/parks-green-spaces-and-biodiversity](http://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/parks-green-spaces-and-biodiversity)

[www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/climate-change/climate-adaptation](http://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/climate-change/climate-adaptation)



# Q&A Session



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# Urban Greening and Recommendations

Fiona Coull

Cross River Partnership



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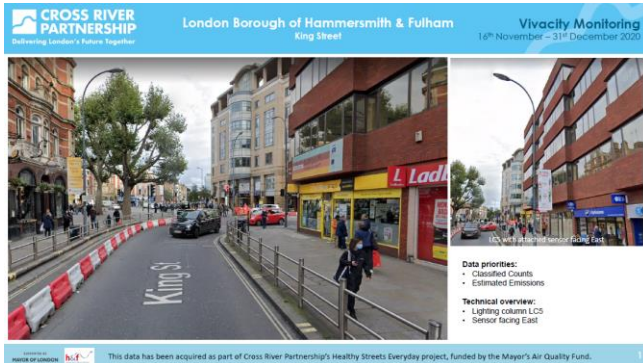
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# Healthy Streets Everyday Overview



- 3 year Mayor's Air Quality Funded Programme
- Working with 16 borough partners, land owners and Business Improvement Districts
- Delivering initiatives related to the following six key workstreams:
  1. Streetscape improvements
  2. New traffic regulations to make streets more pedestrian-friendly
  3. Car-free behaviour
  4. Guidance on how to create Healthy Streets Everyday
  5. Communications
  6. Evaluation and monitoring of project interventions



# "Greening out the Grey" - New HSE Guidance



**CRP's Healthy Streets  
Everyday Programme is  
pleased to launch its new  
Guidance Document:**

**"GREENING OUT THE GREY":  
The value of Green  
Infrastructure for People and  
Places.**



# Greening and Air Quality

## 02 Improving Air Quality

Air quality is the largest environmental health risk in the UK. Research indicates that over 9,000 Londoners die prematurely each year as a result of air pollution, with short and long-term health impacts identified across all demographics [22],[23]. However, the health impacts of air pollution fall disproportionately on the most vulnerable members of our society, impacting the young, the elderly, the most deprived, and those from black, Asian, and minority ethnic (BAME) groups [24].

Particulate matter (PM10 & PM2.5; hereafter PM) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) are problem pollutants for London and many cities around the world. Although targets to reduce these pollutants have been set in the UK and air quality levels are improving, London is failing to meet the EU (and subsequently, since Brexit, the UK's) legal limit for NO2, and PM is still considered dangerously high, exceeding the World Health Organization's guideline limit [25],[26]. This poses a significant challenge given the desire for London to have the best air quality of any major world city by 2050 [27].

Pollutant	UK Annual Mean Concentration Legal Limit	UK Hourly Mean Legal Limit	WHO Guideline Annual Mean	WHO Hourly Mean Guideline
NO2	40 µg/m3	No more than 18 exceedances of concentrations above 200 µg/m3	40 µg/m3	200 µg/m3
PM2.5	25 µg/m3		10 µg/m3	25 µg/m3
PM10	40 µg/m3	A 24-hour average of 50 µg/m3 more than 35 times in a single year for PM10	20 µg/m3	50 µg/m3

Standards and guidelines on nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter (Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs [28],[29])

6

- Research indicates that over 9,000 Londoners die prematurely each year as a result of air pollution
- Legal limits that have been set and are in place
- Dispersion and dispersal can help to reduce the pollution exposure for population
- Impact of different street designs on air quality exposure

The UK economy could save **£1.6 billion** each year if it achieved WHO guidelines (CBI Economics)

# Greening and Heat Resilience

## 03 Heat Resilience & Cooling

Evidence of global warming of the earth's surface temperatures, derived from many direct and indirect data sources such as thermometers, observations, tree rings and ice cores, shows a 1° Celsius rise since 1900 [46],[47]. A business-as-usual, high emission projection scenario, modelled by the IPCC, could see average surface temperature rises of up to 4.5° Celsius, from 1850-1900 levels [48].

London is now looking to build its heat resilience, as the climate may look more like Marseille or Barcelona's in 2050 [49]. London also suffers from the most significant impacts of the Urban Heat Island effect in the UK, where a metropolitan area is a lot warmer than the rural areas surrounding it [50].

London has seen mean summer temperature increase by c.1.9°C between 1961 and the early 21st Century [51], but despite this, there is limited evidence yet that the Urban Heat Island effect is amplified further by rising temperatures [52]. Nevertheless, heatwaves (like the one experienced in 2018) will become normal by 2040, hot summers will become far more frequent, and days of potential and projected overheating in London are set to increase [53].

Building designs also create challenges for Londoners in implementing and maintaining heat resilience. Many modern buildings have benefitted in cooler months from improvements in insulation, plenty of sunlight and limited ventilation [54]. However, with summer months becoming more extreme for heat, this has become a significant challenge for many who live and work in London. This is coupled with regulatory challenges as part of the planning system; currently regulations are in place for heating buildings, but there are no regulations for the cooling of buildings, or for very hot and busy transport systems [55].



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- London is now looking to build its heat resilience, as the climate may look more like Marseille or Barcelona's in 2050.
- Is infrastructure sufficient?
- Parks have a significant impact, but what about small scale greening on grey infrastructure?
- Intensive green roofs can improve ambient temperatures at the pedestrian level by up to 1.7°, and more at the roof level.

The economic cost of fatalities from poor heat resilience could range from **£323 million to £9.9 billion** per year by the 2050s



# Greening and Flooding

## 04 Flooding & Drainage

Climate change is not just impacting London's heat resilience and causing hotter summers. London, and the UK, is set to be wetter and vulnerable to more frequent extreme flooding events [73],[74]. Additionally, warmer and wetter winters are expected to bring greater damage from flooding [75].

London is particularly vulnerable to flooding as fifteen per cent of London is in floodplain, protected by flood defences [76]. As well as people's homes, within this area lies much of the infrastructure we rely upon day to day and to assist us in emergency, including 49 railway stations, 75 underground stations and 10 hospitals [77]. In 2015, half of London's front gardens were paved over, and a 36% increase in paved front gardens was reported since 2005; London also saw the biggest decrease of plant cover in front gardens in the UK, with five times as many front gardens with no plants from 2005 to 2015 [78].

In the Greater London area, in addition to the high proportion of paved areas, infiltration of water into the ground is further hindered by the presence of impermeable London clay, which leads to an increased amount of water running off the surface [79].

Moreover, many areas of London are also susceptible to river (fluvial) flooding; in fact, the two types of flooding often occur simultaneously with fluvial flooding significantly exacerbating pluvial flooding [80]. Projected rising sea and water levels could make this a more problematic challenge for London in the future.



- Vulnerability: London is particularly vulnerable to flooding as fifteen per cent of London is in floodplain, protected by flood defences
- Use of SuDS
- Tree cover: rainwater interception, can reduce the impact of storms – up to 30% can be evaporated back into atmosphere off the canopy

Flood damage currently costs the UK around **£1.3 billion** each year

# Greening for Mental Health

## 05 Green Social Prescribing

The UK is facing a mental and physical health crisis. Aging populations are leading to an increased strain on our health services as elderly people live longer. Analysis by Sports Think Tank from 2016 showed that England scores slightly below the global average of "the percentage of the population who are achieving the recommended or sufficient amounts of physical activity per week", at 59% (the average is 63%) [98]. Additionally, in the UK, 10,780 hospital admissions are directly attributable to obesity [99].

Mental health awareness has also increased over the last decade, with more people experiencing mental and emotional distress, and the subject becoming less taboo and more widely discussed. 1 in 6 people report experiencing a common mental health problem (like anxiety and depression) in any given week in England [100]. Moreover, nearly half (43.4%) of adults think that they have had a diagnosable mental health condition at some point in their life [101].

The coronavirus pandemic has placed more strain on people's mental and physical health, with more time spent indoors, many people spending more time alone, and official and unofficial networks of support not being available to people to maintain physical and mental health [102].

It is likely that each one of us will have a mental health challenge at some point in our life, and COVID-19 has demonstrated this vulnerability in many of us.

There is emerging evidence that suggests these mental and physical health challenges are exacerbated in cities. Cities may be with higher rates of most mental health problems compared to rural areas with an almost 40% higher risk of depression, over 20% more anxiety, and double the risk of schizophrenia, in addition to more loneliness, isolation and stress [103]. Additionally, inequality over green spaces and outdoor spaces for physical activity can exacerbate both mental and physical health problems [104].



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HEALTHY STREETS EVERYDAY SUPPORTED BY  
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- Cities may be associated with higher rates of most mental health problems compared to rural areas with an almost 40% higher risk of depression, over 20% more anxiety, and double the risk of schizophrenia, in addition to more loneliness, isolation and stress
- 44% of adults found that being around nature helped them feel less worried and anxious
- Premium on green space

Mental health's cost to the UK economy has been estimated at between **£94 - 105 billion**



# Recommendations

The guidance highlights 9 key recommendations:

1. More evidence of scientific impacts
2. More evidence of financial impacts
3. A more collaborate and joined up approach
4. Implement cooling regulations
5. Use green infrastructure to offset, disperse and deposit transport emissions and reduce exposure
6. Integrate green infrastructure into new development as a flood defence and mitigation strategy
7. Create an annual survey on mental health and green spaces
8. Embrace the wild
9. Set, specific, local targets for greening





# Other CRP Greening Work



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# Q&A Session



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# Sign up to our next event!



## CRP Lunchtime Launch 10

### The Challenges and Opportunities of Fleet Electrification

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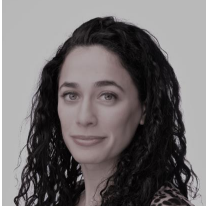
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# Thank You



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