



# GREEN SURGE

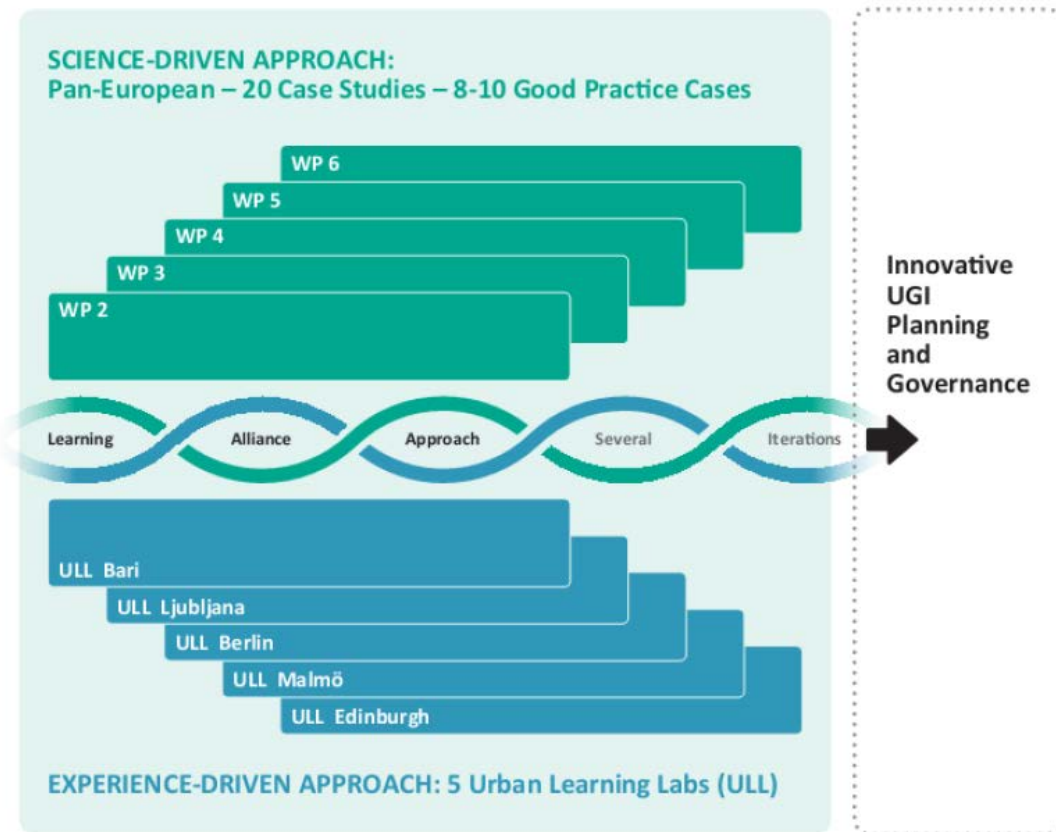
**Strategies for developing urban green infrastructure – lessons from case studies**

Rieke Hansen, Werner Roll, Emily Rall and Stephan Pauleit  
Technical University of Munich, Chair for Strategic Landscape Planning and Management

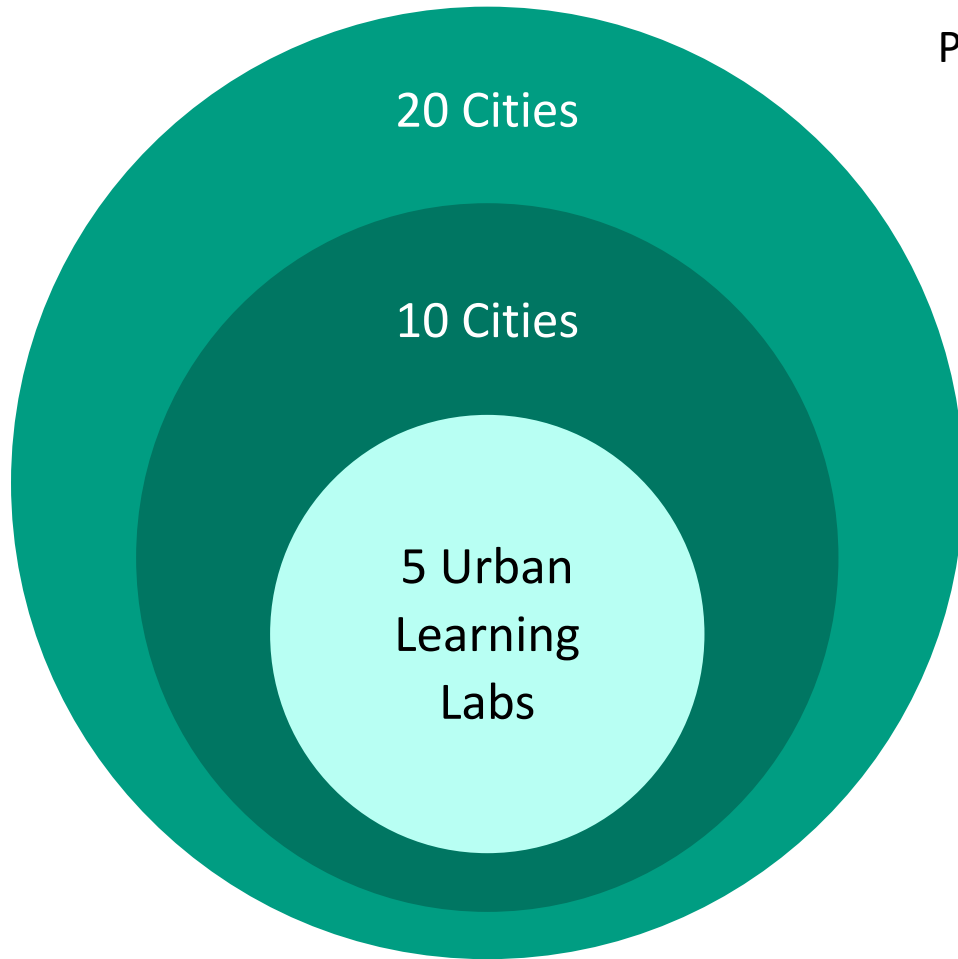




# Workpackage 5: Green Infrastructure Planning and Implementation



**UGI planning** is understood as a **strategic planning approach** that aims at developing **networks of green and blue spaces** in urban areas designed and managed to **deliver a wide range of ecosystem services**.

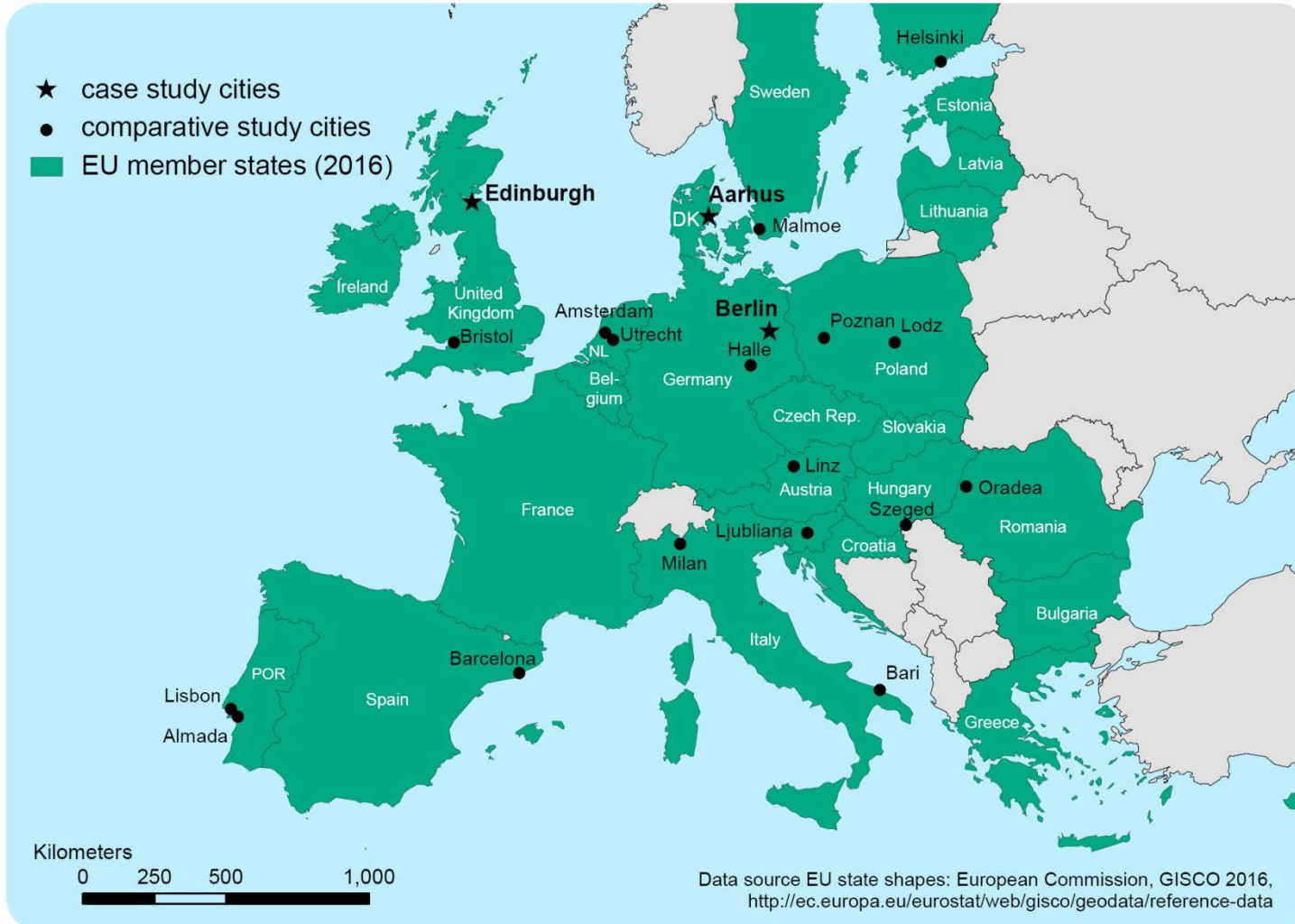


Phase 1: Analysis of planning practice

Phase 2: Analysis of good practices

Phase 3: tool and strategy development

# Introduction



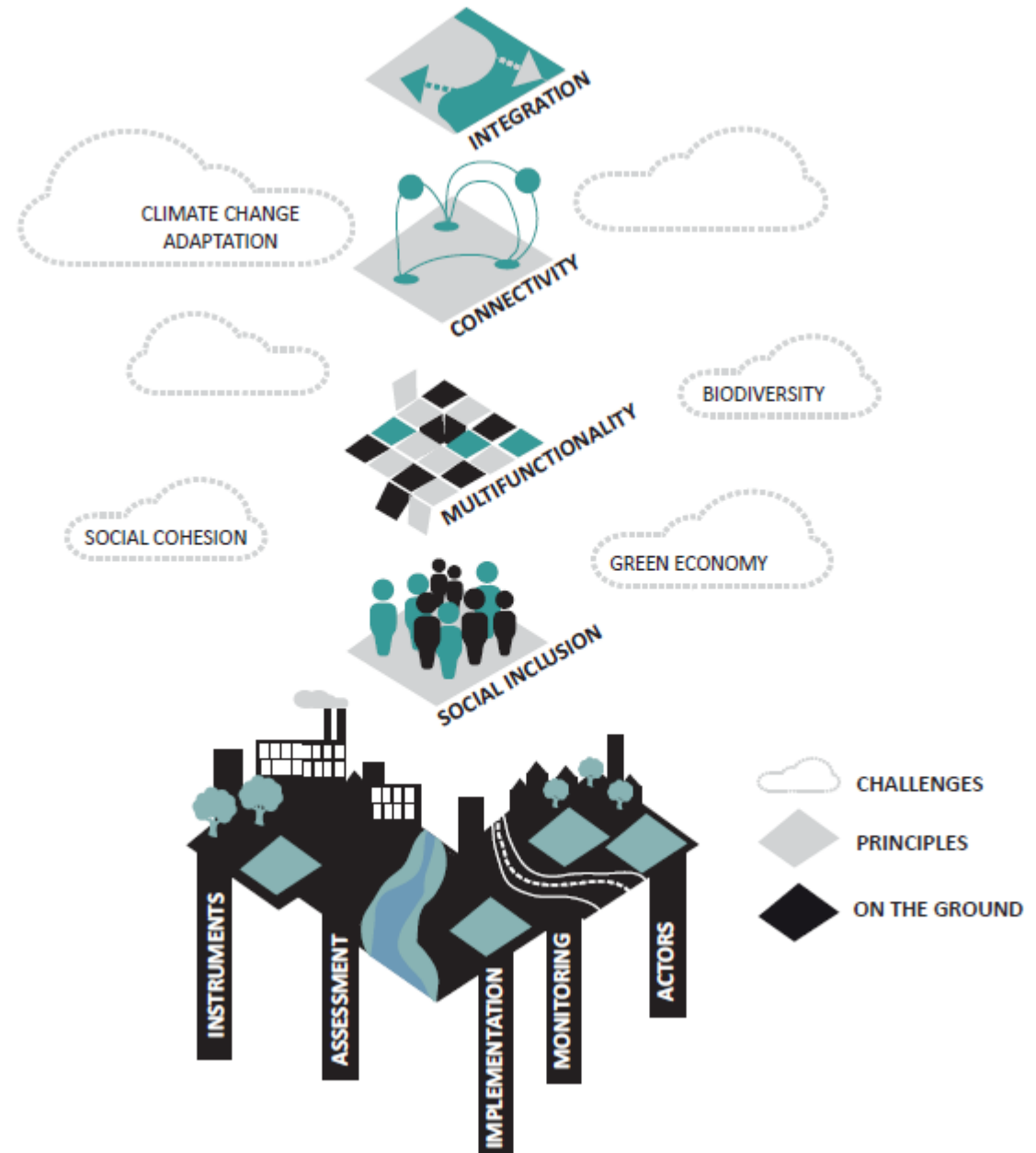
## Urban green infrastructure as a planning approach

- ... combines the social, ecological and economic dimension
- ... is interdisciplinary
- ... seeks synergies between nature conservation, green space planning, urban development and infrastructure provision
- ... considers different scales



*The Schöneberger Südgelände in Berlin is part of an urban green corridor and exemplifies an innovative citizen initiative-based concept that combines recreation and biodiversity protection. Credit: Rieke Hansen*

# Conceptual approach



---

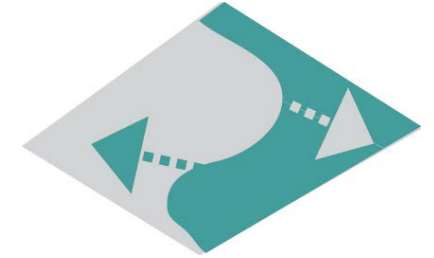
## Addressing the urban challenge ...

- Conserving biodiversity
- Adapting to climate change
- Promoting the green economy
- Increasing social cohesion

**... in the compact & resilient city!**



**Core Principle 1:  
INTEGRATION – Combining Green and Grey Infrastructures**



[R. Hansen]

Lessons from Malmö:

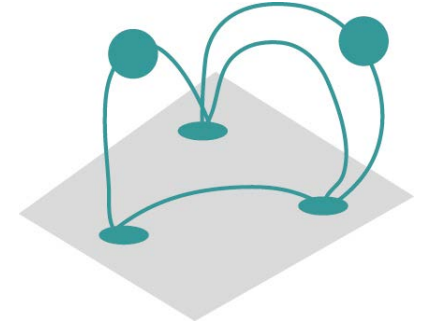
- integration of an open and accessible stormwater systems residential areas
- project-based, step-by-step approach
- supporting legal framework, local policies and funding for construction





---

**Core Principle 2:  
CONNECTIVITY – Creating Green Space Networks**



[R. Hansen]

Lessons from Berlin:

- Landscape Programme for promotion of city-wide connectivity, compensation plan for implementation
- Inclusion of development areas
- Good cooperation between municipality departments



**Core Principle 3:  
MULTIFUNCTIONALITY – Delivering Multiple Ecosystem Services**



[R. Hansen]

Lessons from Edinburgh:

- Development of open space standards based on audits, assessment of each green space
- Combination of strategic planning and neighbourhood action plans
- High level of consultation to explore needs



**Core Principle 4:  
SOCIAL INCLUSION – Collaborative and Participatory Planning**



O. H. Caspersen]

Lessons from Aarhus:

- Redevelopment of a socially disadvantaged housing area
- Diverse resident groups and innovative participatory schemes, including look-and-learn visits
- Young local people as „field workers“ to contact residents

---

## Risks and challenges

- political awareness and support
- focus on tangible/measurable aspects
- Focus on strategic plans without sufficient implementation mechanisms
- a more collaborative approach might lead to more compromises
- Trade-offs between incompatible goals
- Quality, connectivity, integration, multifunctionality cannot (fully) replace quantity

---

## Ways forward

- dissemination to and discussion with expert circles in different countries and from different disciplines
- Review of current practice adaptation to national context/local situation



GREEN SURGE

*Vielen Dank*

All reports are available on  
<http://greensurge.eu/working-packages/wp5/>