

## KEY OUTPUTS FROM MAINSTREAMING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT CONFERENCE

1. This is my [editorial](#) to a [Special Issue of Town & Country Planning focuses on improving the mainstreaming of green infrastructure in the planning system](#) which focuses on improving the mainstreaming of green infrastructure in the planning system. It comprises an exciting mix of academic, policy and practice articles that collectively signpost how green infrastructure can be better configured, communicated and employed to deliver better place-making and placekeeping processes and outcomes, moving outside its traditional environmental silo to infiltrate economic, social and health agendas.
2. This is the now finalized [self assessment GI policy assessment tool](#) with guidance and examples of good/weak policies plus a blank worksheet to enable you to do your own assessments of local plans and GI strategies. It has been co developed with Max Hislop (Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green network) and supported by West of England Combined Authority and Essex Councils.
3. The purpose of this briefing note entitled [Understanding our growing environmental vocabulary in England Connecting Green Infrastructure, Natural Capital, Ecosystem Services and Net Gains within the English Planning System](#) is to understand how green infrastructure, natural capital, ecosystem services and net gain can contribute collectively to what a good environment looks like; specifically, how this technocratic, expert-led language can be better mainstreamed into a common framework for both policy and practice so that (urban) land management and development delivers more and better environmental and social benefits.
4. <https://local.gov.uk/pas/plan-making/strategic-plans/strategic-planning-research-paper-improving-strategic-planning> The Planning Advisory Service commissioned three research papers to look at the linkages, challenges and opportunities of the integration of strategic planning and key agendas of transport, the natural environment and health. The papers, through academic and policy reviews and workshop and research projects, highlight the present realities and challenges to integrated delivery and tries to give recommendations to planning authorities that wish to produce integrated strategic plans. Embedding these agendas with strategic plans will allow a coordinated approach to place making across a strategic area. Recognising the role that strategic plans and coordinated planning can have in adding value when delivering places that is more than just the customary housing provisions. This report produced by the Alister Scott from Northumbria University looks at [improving strategic planning and nature conservation](#).
5. This EU PERFECT Policy expert paper briefing assesses [what good GI policy looks like](#). The paper assesses what good green infrastructure (GI) looks like by reporting on the design and testing of a hybridised GI policy tool which assesses the multi-functionality and strength of GI policy wording. It uses the recently revised English National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Policy Wales 10 (PPW10) as illustrative case studies. The paper reviews GI barriers and opportunities, reports the findings of the NPPF and PPW10 assessments and considers the implication they have for the design and delivery of good GI policy in practice.
6. This policy publication has used the mainstreaming work and adapted the GI policy assessment tool to develop a pilot framework for assessing planning policy from a Maori perspective using cultural ecosystem services [A planning policy assessment method for Aotearoa/New Zealand based on ecosystem services](#) (see pages 12-19)

7. [Is Build build build really the best way forward for England's Planning System](#) "Build build build" is the wrong starting point. Planning is dominated by a target of building 300,000 homes each year, and the prime minister's rhetoric reinforces that narrative. But one simple quantity metric on housing is dangerous and limiting when planning encompasses so much more. The planning system should instead be designed to address the long-term challenges and opportunities our society faces. And that means a more integrated quality-based approach based on a shared vision of the kind of places we want to live in. Let's identify these challenges in more detail.