



# City Greening and Biodiversity

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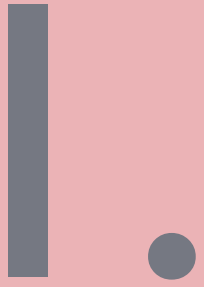
## Masterplan Report

November 2022

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# Introduction

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## 1.1 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### Project Aims

The City of London's Climate Action Strategy (CAS) was adopted in 2020. It commits the City Corporation to achieve:

- Net zero by 2027 in its operations
- Net zero by 2040 across its value chain and in the Square Mile
- Climate resilience in its buildings, public spaces and infrastructure

The CAS acknowledges that the City of London must prepare for future climate change, including: hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; more extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall; and sea level rise. These changes are associated with a number of risks, including heat stress, increased flooding, drought and loss of biodiversity.

The Cool Streets and Greening (CSG) programme is a key mechanism to deliver the CAS and aims to build resilience against these risks through measures in the City's streets, gardens and public realm. The City Greening and Biodiversity project will help to deliver on three high level actions of the CSG programme, approved under the CAS in 2020:

- Action 2.5: Sustainable rain and surface water management policies and implementation
- Action 2.7: Increase the quality and provision of green space and coverage in the Square Mile and wider City Corporation spaces
- Action 2.8: Introduce climate-resistant and adaptive landscaping in planned works

Where appropriate, these measures also support the City Corporation's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) 2021-2026, which supports the creation of biodiverse green infrastructure for climate resilience and highlights the need to adapt to the impacts of climate change on habitats and species. It also emphasises the need to improve biodiversity potential in Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and to improve the connectivity between SINCs and other green spaces.

### Project Objectives

- To improve the Square Mile's Urban Greening (which provides a quantifiable measure of the overall level and environmental benefit of greening in the City);
- To plant a minimum of 100 new trees across the City;
- To Increase the amount of climate resilient planting in the City;
- To improve opportunities and corridors for biodiversity and deliver on the outcomes of the City's Biodiversity Action Plan

# 2.

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Approach and  
principles




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## 2.1 CITY PUBLIC REALM VISION

### Public City Gardens and Green Open Spaces

The City contains numerous open spaces and City gardens which are of historic importance and have a statutory open space designation and protected status. These green spaces offer a strong natural presence of trees, shrubs and lawns and act as destinations in themselves to provide an opportunity for rest and relaxation for workers, visitors and residents within the urban fabric. Four parks and gardens are included on English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of special interest: Barbican; Finsbury Circus; Inner Temple and Middle Temple and contribute to a number of sites of borough wide and local nature conservation significance.

The supply of amenity landscape including formalised sports and play space is relatively low, with much lying in private residential estate landscapes.

-  Parks and Gardens
-  Amenity landscape space
-  City Trees



## 2.1 CITY PUBLIC REALM VISION

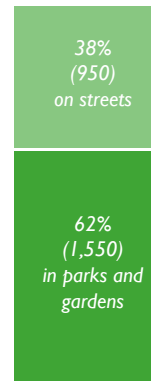
### Trees in the City

Given the acceptance that trees within the City currently, and increasingly will, play an important role in urban greening and environmental mitigation over the coming decades, an assessment of the number, distribution, variety, age and health of the 2,500 existing City trees reveals ongoing challenges to tree planting particularly within the streets due to heritage and utility constraints; to tree health and success affected by tall buildings and a limited number of species providing the majority of tree cover. 1 in 7 of all trees in the City are London Plane which, whilst providing a statuesque tree form and various microclimatic benefits, offer reduced biodiversity benefits when compared to other urban tree species. Targeting a more varied trees species palette of increased number and increased canopy cover will ensure their ongoing contribution and future resilience to our changing climate.

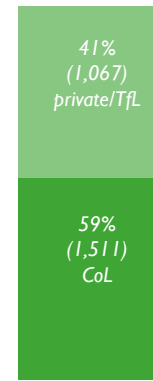
CityTrees



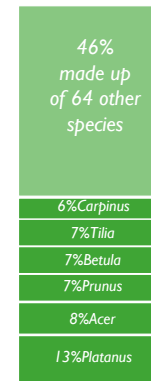
2,578 trees within the City



Tree number and location

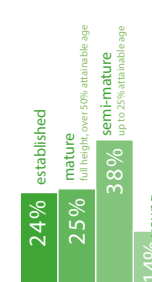


Tree ownership



Tree genera

75 genera of trees yet 1/2 of all trees in the City are of 6 genus (half of which are not that long lived)



Tree age

75% of existing trees have over half their life left (conditions permitting)



Tree condition

over half of the existing trees are rated C low quality



## 2.1 CITY PUBLIC REALM VISION

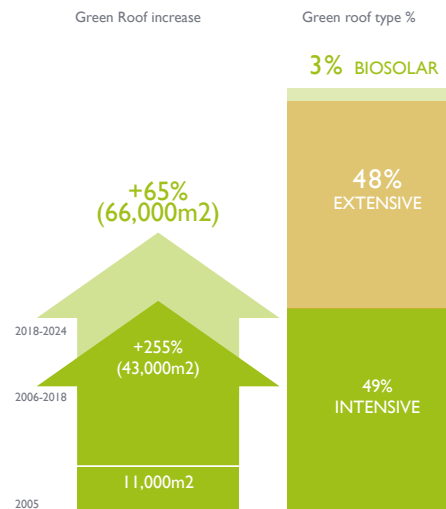
### Green roofs and viewing terraces

Green roofs within the City provide an increasingly important contribution to the open space and natural biodiverse network within the dense urban environment. Green roofscapes, numbering over 100, help to add to the vertical stratigraphy of urban greening elements and respond to the current climate challenge. They can be developed as either intensive, such as roof terraces, gardens and publicly accessible viewing terraces, or extensive, providing an important natural green coverage which not only promotes and supports critical target species habitats but also contributes to sustainable goals including rainwater retention and reductions to the heat island effect. Public access to public viewing galleries and roof top restaurant terraces is afforded to a limited but increasing number roofscapes. Many new development increasingly incorporate combinations of both intensive and extensive roofing (some also as Biosolar with PV panels).

The City will have seen a 6-fold increase in green roof coverage between 2005 and 2024 with current planning approved new development.

An increasing number of green roofs are associated with new development close to the river benefiting from the south facing riverside views and supporting the River Thames Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (SMINC).

- Intensive green roofs and terraces
- Publicly Accessible roof terraces
- ✦ Consented green roofs and terraces
- Extensive green roofs and terraces
- Publicly accessible roof terraces and viewing galleries
- ✦ Consented Publicly accessible roof terraces and viewing galleries





## Unsealing the surface of the City to invest in green infrastructure will offer a natural resilience within the public realm

Green space and tree planting are a precious and limited resource within the City. In addition to the distinctive natural character they bring, these natural elements critically can provide a proven, practical means to help tackle our changing climate. By unsealing the surface of the City, where appropriate, urban greening interventions along routes and within spaces can bolster the natural resilience and natural connectivity on offer. The public realm has the ability to act as a natural sponge and moderate local environmental effects associated with the urban heat island effect through air cleansing, cooling, increasing natural biodiversity of plants and absorbing surface runoff to help mitigate stormflow into the river. The beneficial contributions of integrating greening measures into the streetscene however needs careful balancing with other competing demands but when planted in the right place with available space, trees and planting can offer a greatly enhanced character, microclimatic and habitat improvements as well as supporting the economic attractiveness and productivity of an area.

Measures to improve the natural appeal and resilience of routes and spaces will be sought to deliver the City Greening transformative move with artificial greening such as artificial green walls and turf to be actively discouraged. A hierarchy of greening interventions is presented to highlight those that are particularly beneficial to the City's environment. This hierarchy expands upon the findings of the City-commissioned Urban Greening Factor Study of 2018 (carried out by The Green Infrastructure Consultancy) whereby a range of greening elements identified under the GLA Urban Greening Factor checklist\* were assessed against the agreed benefits of green infrastructure outlined by the City in order of priority as follows 1. amenity and recreation, 2. health and wellbeing, 3. air quality, 4. rainwater absorption, 5. biodiversity, 6. temperature and 7. noise mitigation. In establishing the greening hierarchy, many of these measures and priorities have been further assessed and balanced with the urgent need to tackle the climate emergency as well as public benefits, water usage and notional cost of implementation and maintenance upkeep.

\* Note: for the purposes of applicability within the City's dense form, the more expansive categories of semi-natural extensive vegetation of woodlands and flower rich grasslands as well as wetland or open water bodies have been excluded.

### Proposals

- 14 Target an increase in urban greening within the streets and space of the City
- 15 Utilise positive greening benefits to promote healthier and more comfortable urban microclimates (shaded, cleaner, cooler, more absorptive, less windy)
- 16 Increase the natural variety and resilience of species within the City
- 17 Exploit sustainable urban drainage potential of planting to reduce stormflow runoff and pressure on the sewer system

## Urban Greening Hierarchy

The hierarchy diagram represents those greening interventions that will offer greatest lasting impact for the City. It establishes a layered approach to urban greening and identifies beneficial greening measures to be targeted as part of the City Greening transformative move. Key target interventions, to be made increasingly publicly accessible at ground level and ideally within natural ground, include legacy tree planting, species-rich and climate-resilient terrestrial planting, raingardens and sustainable urban drainage and the promotion of sustainable and lasting green walls and green roofs (both intensive and extensive).



Transformative move  
City Wide

## City Greening

A range of opportunities exist to create complementary green layers throughout the City

### Features

- ① Street Tree planting
- ② SUDS and Raingardens
- ③ Raised planters
- ④ Terrestrial planting
- ⑤ Green (climbing) walls
- ⑥ Hedges
- ⑦ Amenity Lawn
- ⑧ Legacy Trees
- ⑨ Temporary planting/ parklets
- ⑩ Roof terraces & viewing platforms
- ⑪ Extensive green roofs
- ⑫ Window planter boxes






Transformative move  
City Wide  
**4**  
City  
Greening

**Sync the SINC's**

The City provides a number of sites of importance for nature conservation, ranging from the metropolitan significance of the River Thames corridor to more localised green spaces. By improving the biodiversity of these sites and enhancing the links between them, important natural corridors will be strengthened. This City-wide move seeks to establish these greener links, as natural stepping stones, at multiple levels from river to street to podium gardens and green roofs, to ensure a more appealing, naturally resilient and high quality urban landscape is promoted. Connective greening measures along key movement corridors may also tackle poor environmental conditions and expand the natural mosaic of urban habitats to neighbouring boroughs and green space. xp

**The City's Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation ( SINC's)**

-  Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (**SMINC**)  
The River Thames and its Tidal Tributaries
-  Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation (**SBINC**)  
The Temple Gardens  
The Barbican and St Alphage's Garden
-  Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation (**SBINC**)  
Pepys Garden and St Olave's Churchyard, Seething Lane  
St Paul's Cathedral Garden  
Cleary Gardens  
St Botolph with Bishopsgate Churchyard  
Aldermanbury Gardens  
The Roman Wall, Noble Street  
Finsbury Circus



- Proposals**
- 18** Enhance the natural connectivity of the River Thames and riverside through additional green infrastructure
  - 19** Develop green links across the City including:
    - Temples-Chancery Lane-Holborn and King's Cross
    - St Paul's-Postman's Park-Barbican-Islington
    - Northern arm connecting Smithfield-Bishopsgate, via Barbican & Finsbury Circus
    - Tower -Minorities-Aldgate
    - Embankment-Riverside Walk-Green lanes- Tower-Wapping



## 2.2 CUBIC MILE

### Below Ground Mapping

The UK Climate Resilience Programme is a four-year scientific research programme led jointly by the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) of UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) and the Met Office. As part of this programme, the City of London recently completed a year-long embedded researcher project with the British Geological Survey to identify current knowledge gaps and advance understanding of subsurface to improve climate resilience.

As London's historic centre, the City of London's below-ground space is very congested, made up of utilities, pipe subways, basements, sewers, railways, archaeology and more. This congestion constrains a number of important measures for climate resilience, such as tree planting, urban greening and sustainable urban drainage schemes (SuDS).

The Cubic Mile project supports the Cool Streets and Greening programme by improving the mapping of below ground assets and breaking down barriers to implementing such schemes. This research has informed the planning, identification and prioritisation of sites for the City Greening and Biodiversity project.

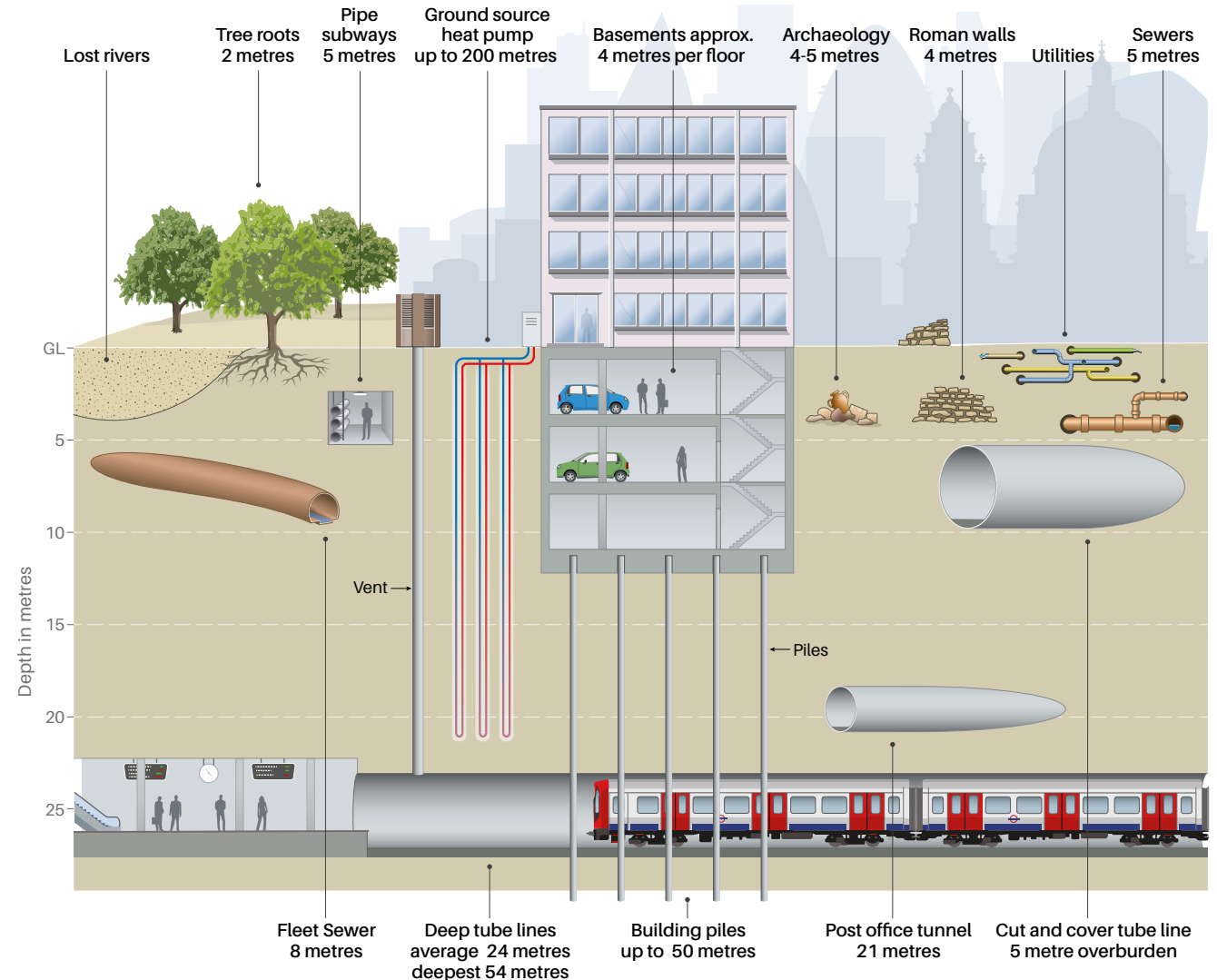


Illustration of the City of London's congested underground space.

## 2.3 SITE PRIORITISATION

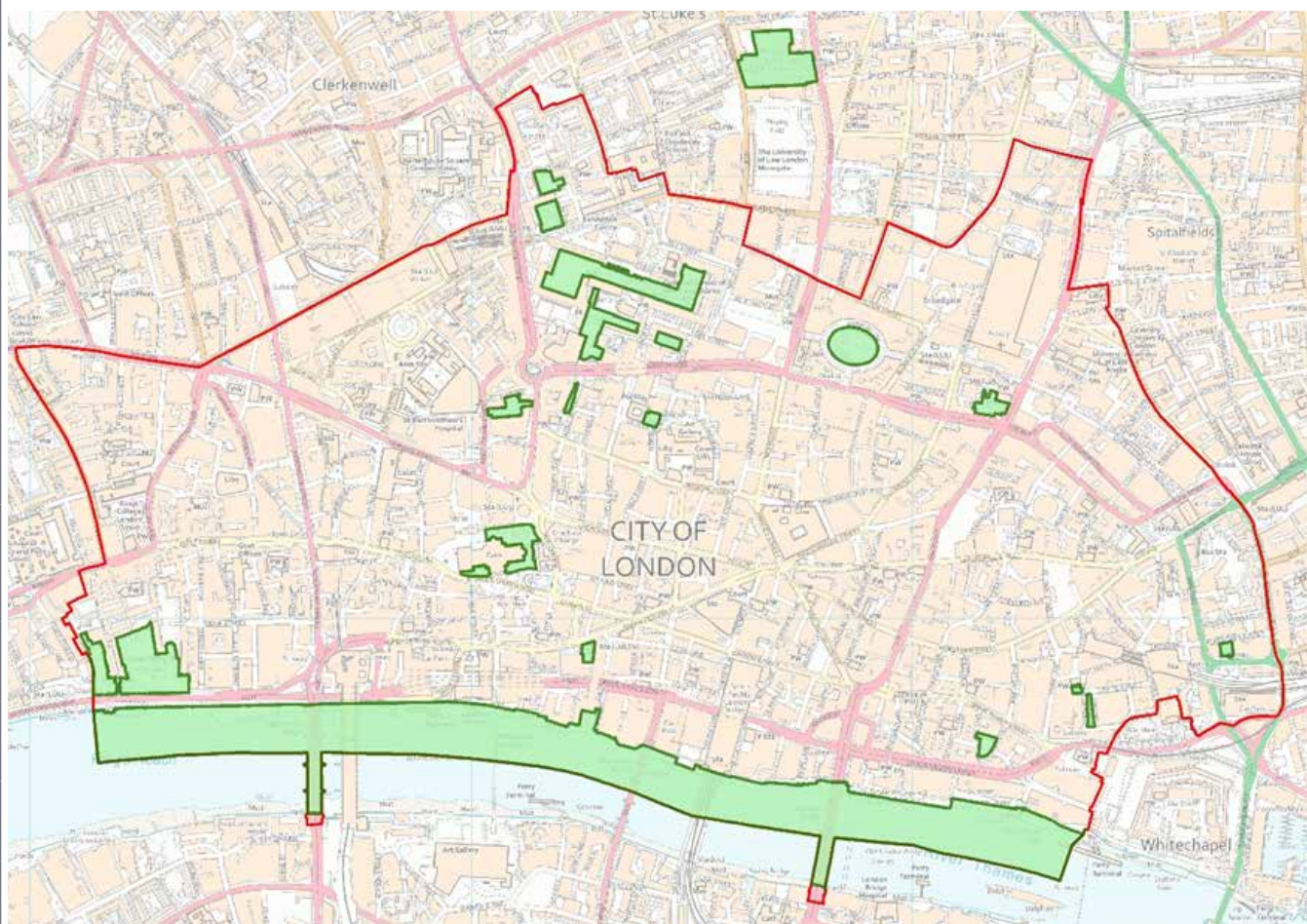
The best examples of key habitats and green spaces are identified as SINC, which are non-statutory designated sites identified by local authorities and recognised in planning policy. These are categorised – by decreasing importance – as sites of Metropolitan, Borough or Local importance.

The SINC within the City of London, including those redesignated as part of the 2016 SINC review in support of the emerging City Plan are shown in the table and map on the next page.



## 2.3 SITE PRIORITISATION

City Plan 2036 Site Ref	Site
<b>Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (SMINC)</b>	
M03I	The River Thames and its Tidal Tributaries
<b>Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation (SBINC) Grade 1</b>	
CiBI01	The Barbican, St Alphege Garden and Barber Surgeon's Garden
<b>Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation (SBINC) Grade 2</b>	
CiBII01	The Temple Gardens
CiBII03	Roman Wall, Noble Street and St Anne and St Agnes Churchyard
<b>Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC)</b>	
CiL01	Pepys Garden and St Olave's Churchyard, Seething Lane
CiL02	St Paul's Cathedral Churchyard Garden
CiL03	Cleary Gardens
CiL04	St Botolph without Bishopsgate Churchyard
CiL05	Aldermanbury Gardens
CiL07	Finsbury Circus Gardens
CiL08 (proposed)	Postman's Park
CiL09 (proposed)	Portsoken Street Garden
CiL010 (proposed)	St Dunstan in the East Church Garden



Map - Outline of designated SINCs in the City of London

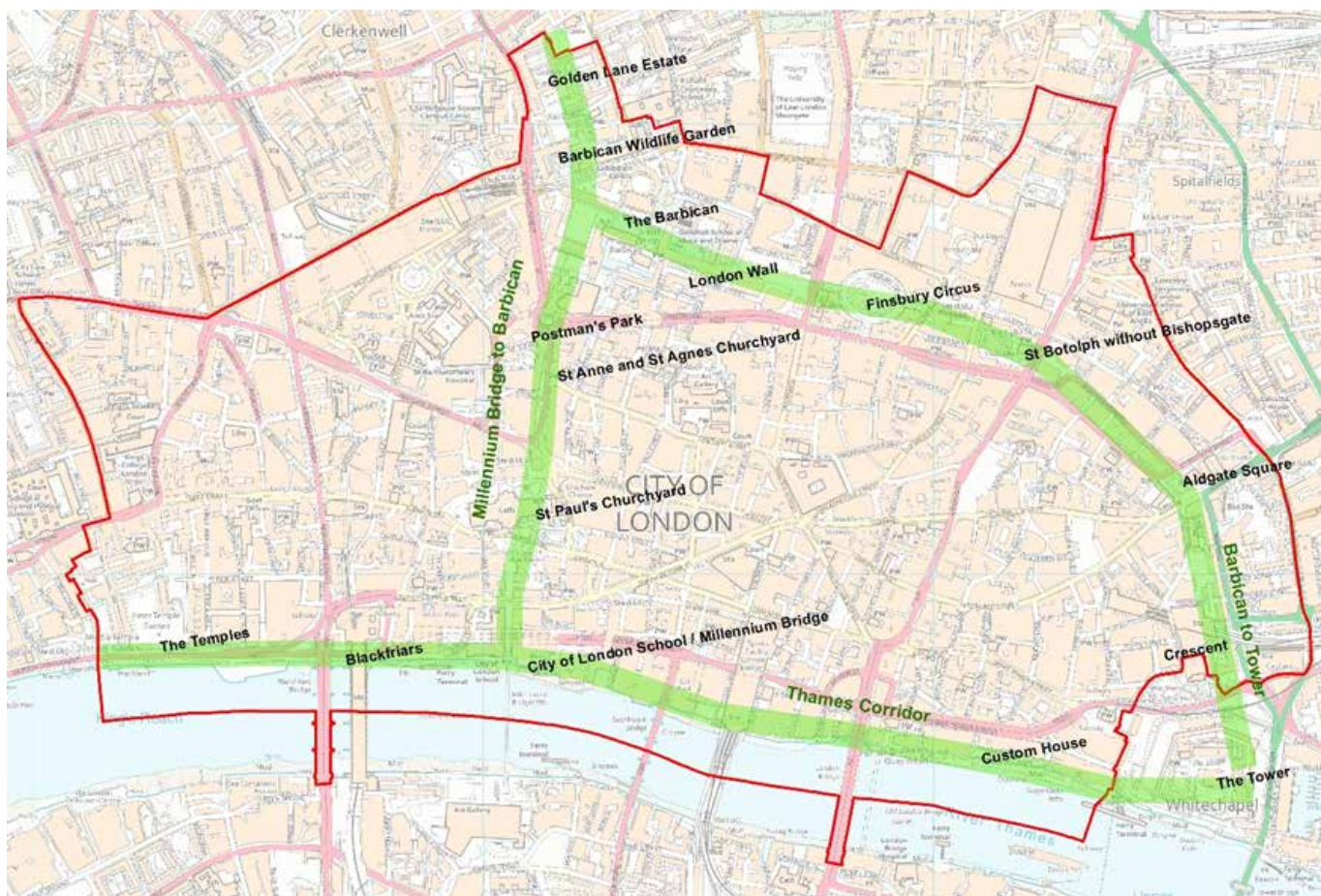
## 2.3 SITE PRIORITISATION

Three 'Green Corridors' have been identified across the City of London, which forms the basis of schemes across the City Greening and Biodiversity project. These corridors have been designated to connect many of the City's SINC's, and considerably align with three of the green links identified in the City Public Realm Vision of 'syncing the SINC's'.

The aim of designating these routes along the SINC's is to increase the connectivity between habitats and green spaces, which is key to combatting biodiversity loss. Improving SINC connectivity was also a primary outcome of the City of London's SINC Review, carried out in 2016, which recommended the designation of additional sites as SINC's which have high ecological connectivity value. Individual sites along these routes have been prioritised if they provide improved connectivity between SINC's or improvement of habitat immediately surrounding the SINC; more details are provided in the following sections of this masterplan.

The three designated Green Corridors are:

- Thames Corridor (Temple Gardens to the Tower of London)
- Millennium Bridge to Barbican, via St. Paul's
- Barbican to the Tower of London, via Finsbury Circus and Aldgate



Map - Proposed Green Corridors including principal sites along each route



## 2.3 SITE PRIORITISATION

Each of the proposed routes are made up of a number of possible individual sites and schemes. A prioritisation exercise has been carried out to determine the highest priority areas for further investigation. The criteria are outlined in the table.

Criterion	Description
<b>Biodiversity Criteria</b>	
Distance to SINC	Distance in metres from the edge of the site to the nearest SINC
Adjacent to SINC	Whether the site is directly adjacent to a SINC, i.e. directly improves connectivity to the SINC
Ground level green space deficiency	Level of deficiency of ground level green cover (trees and green open spaces), determined by relative area of site not within 10m of trees or 25m of green open space
Proximity to habitat	Distance in metres from the edge of the site to the nearest Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) defined habitat
Proximity to target species	Distance in metres from the edge of the site to the nearest GiGL record of observed BAP target species
<b>Pedestrian Criteria</b>	
Pedestrian flow	Level of lunchtime pedestrian traffic determined from the 2026 pedestrian flow projections
Air quality	Air quality defined by LAEI 2019 annual mean NO2 concentration
Thermal comfort	Whether the site has fewer or more hours defined as 'too warm' from the City of London Thermal Comfort Guidelines study

## 2.3 SITE PRIORITISATION

A summary of the prioritisation exercise for each route is provided below.

### Thames Corridor

- West of Blackfriars Bridge, improvements should be prioritised at Temple Avenue (due to proximity to SINC) and John Carpenter Street (improvement of existing planting).
- East of Blackfriars Bridge, sites are relatively constrained. Puddle Dock and White Lion Hill present good opportunities but are limited by forthcoming development proposals.
- Between Millennium Bridge and Southwark Bridge, riverside access is limited. Sites around Queen Victoria Street and Upper Thames Street are more appropriate in this instance; connecting and improving greening around Little Trinity Lane and Queen Street Place should be prioritised. Improvements at Huggin Hill will improve connection to Cleary Garden.
- Biodiversity enhancement is recommended around Whittington Gardens, and could be improved along the pedestrianised Cousin Lane back towards the riverside.
- East of Cannon Street station, thermal comfort should be prioritised along the riverside, which may be directed along Angel Lane and Swan Lane.
- There are many opportunities for planting and climate resilience improvements in gardens and pedestrianised areas east of London Bridge.

### Millennium Bridge to Barbican

- Peter's Hill is uniquely constrained by views of St. Paul's. A route via White Lion Hill and/or Godliman Street would therefore be preferable.
- Key potential for avenue planting has been highlighted on St. Martins-le-Grand between St. Paul's and Postman's Park.
- Planting improvements for biodiversity connect the St. Anne and St. Agnes churchyard SINC with the Roman ruins and St. Olave Silver Street to provide a secondary route parallel to St. Martins-le-Grand.
- King Edward Street gyratory may see potential highways improvements but should be borne-in-mind.
- While biodiversity connectivity is relatively established within the Barbican Estate, access through it is severed. Tree planting along London Wall and the Rotunda for biodiversity can improve this situation.
- Aldersgate Street is very deficient in green space and represents a key route north-south past the Barbican Estate.
- Improvements on Fann Street and around the Golden Lane estate should be for biodiversity benefit in the first instance, connecting e.g. the Barbican Wildlife Garden.

### Barbican to the Tower of London

- Increasing the biodiversity value at the Moorgate/London Wall green space would improve a key missing link between the London Wall Place and Finsbury Circus.
- Improvements at the western and eastern arms of Finsbury Circus (a SINC) are quick wins.
- Planting improvements to All Hallows on the Wall may improve the biodiversity link between Finsbury Circus and St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate, where other areas e.g. New Broad Street are not feasible.
- From Bishopsgate, the route via Houndsditch should be prioritised given a lack of green infrastructure. A route via Bevis Marks is a secondary option and will be improved by existing projects.
- Enhancements at Jewry Street and India Street are most appropriate to improve habitat connections or shaded corridors in the east.

## 2.4 CATEGORIES OF PROPOSED MEASURES

### Tree planting

The benefits of increased tree planting are well documented, and are a cornerstone of the City's approach to climate resilience. Tree planting can create areas of canopy cover for shade, which enhances resilience against overheating under projected climate conditions. Linear areas of shade help to provide cooler routes for pedestrians and cyclists. It is important that trees are planted now to create cool routes in the coming decades.

The selection of appropriate species can enhance biodiversity, such as species of benefit to pollinators, and/or improve resilience to plant pests and diseases that affect established/native species such as ash or oak. Trees in tree pits can also contribute to management of surface water from rainfall.

### Relandscaping (introducing climate resilience measures)

Alongside tree planting, other landscaping measures can be introduced across the City to increase the quality and provision of green space and coverage. Depaving and alteration of impermeable, hard surfacing can reduce heat absorption and re-emission to help mitigate the urban heat island effect. Evapotranspiration of moisture directly from vegetation can also help to mitigate overheating.

Standalone planters can be replaced with in-ground planting which may require replacement and irrigation less often, and with appropriate selection of planting or features such as log piles can enhance biodiversity. A number of greening measures can also be combined with sustainable drainage features where appropriate, such as rain gardens, swales and permeable paving, to better manage surface water.

### Replanting (of existing beds and planters)

As the climate changes, planting in the City's gardens and open spaces will need to adapt if they are to remain resilient to the changing climatic conditions. Higher temperatures and more frequent heatwaves and droughts will impact existing planting palettes, while other areas are more likely to experience occasional waterlogging with more frequent, heavy rainfall. In addition, some traditional planting choices are already suffering from new and emerging plant diseases, such as box hedging in many areas of the City that has succumbed to box blight.

As part of this project, it is proposed that new forms of climate resilient planting are trialled in locations where existing planting has failed or has been identified as in need of replacement. This will build on trial sites that have already been approved and implemented, such as 'dry garden'-type planting outside the City of London School.

These sites will help to inform the concurrent development of a 'resilient planting catalogue', which will combine desk-based horticultural research with monitoring of real-world planting. This will document the more successful species under the changing climatic conditions to inform future planting schemes. A wide range of sites under different planting typologies have been identified in the City to inform the development of the catalogue.

## 2.4 CATEGORIES OF PROPOSED MEASURES

### Biodiversity measures

Along with relandscaping and replanting of sites, biodiversity measures should be integrated into the design of selected sites, to create and increase opportunities for biodiversity, reducing the potential for future biodiversity loss. These measures should consider and address key resilience risks.

- **Species-rich wildflower landscaping**, formed of 'wilder' planted or grassland areas that can be integrated into sites with beds or amenity grassland to promote pollinator species and improve species assemblage. Established meadows are less prone to the impacts of drought and require less routine maintenance.
- **Standing water, ponds, rain and bog gardens** will increase habitat variety within sites, providing opportunities for aquatic life and water for terrestrial wildlife. These can help increase the resilience of sites through creating new attenuation points to manage flood risk and diversifying species used in planting pallet.
- **Diverse understorey, shrub, and hedge planting**, using, where possible a native, species rich planting on site, to increase diversity, which will; reduce future impacts of pest and diseases, and increase flowering and fruiting seasons for wildlife.
- **Hibernaculum, log piles and leaf litter** provide benefits to stag beetles, a BAP target species, as well as insects, fungi and plants, and can act as a food source for bird and mammal life. Log piles replicate fallen trees and provide opportunities for feeding, hibernation and reproduction.
- **Habitat enhancements, such as bird boxes, bat boxes and bee posts** can be designed for specific target species, specific uses or specific times of year to maximise breeding and roosting potential. They may be incorporated as standalone features or as part of landscaping projects, using existing trees and shrubs to site enhancements. They may also be retrofitted to buildings or be incorporated restored/new built features.
- **Hard surfaces, structural design and walls/gabion seating** use existing or replacement structural features to allow for a natural distribution of plants, nest holes for invertebrates or roosting opportunities for bats. Particular opportunities include using older stone and brick structures for ferns, mosses, liverworts and other climbers, or incorporation of bee bricks, bat boxes and gabion walls/crevices for invertebrate populations.
- **Surveying and monitoring** will be used to establish a baseline of biodiversity and measure the impacts of works carried out. This will assess the viability of schemes, to inform future management plans. This will consist of seasonal monitoring, passive sensors, and site revisits/surveys.



Climate resilient planting species



Climate resilient planting species



# 3.

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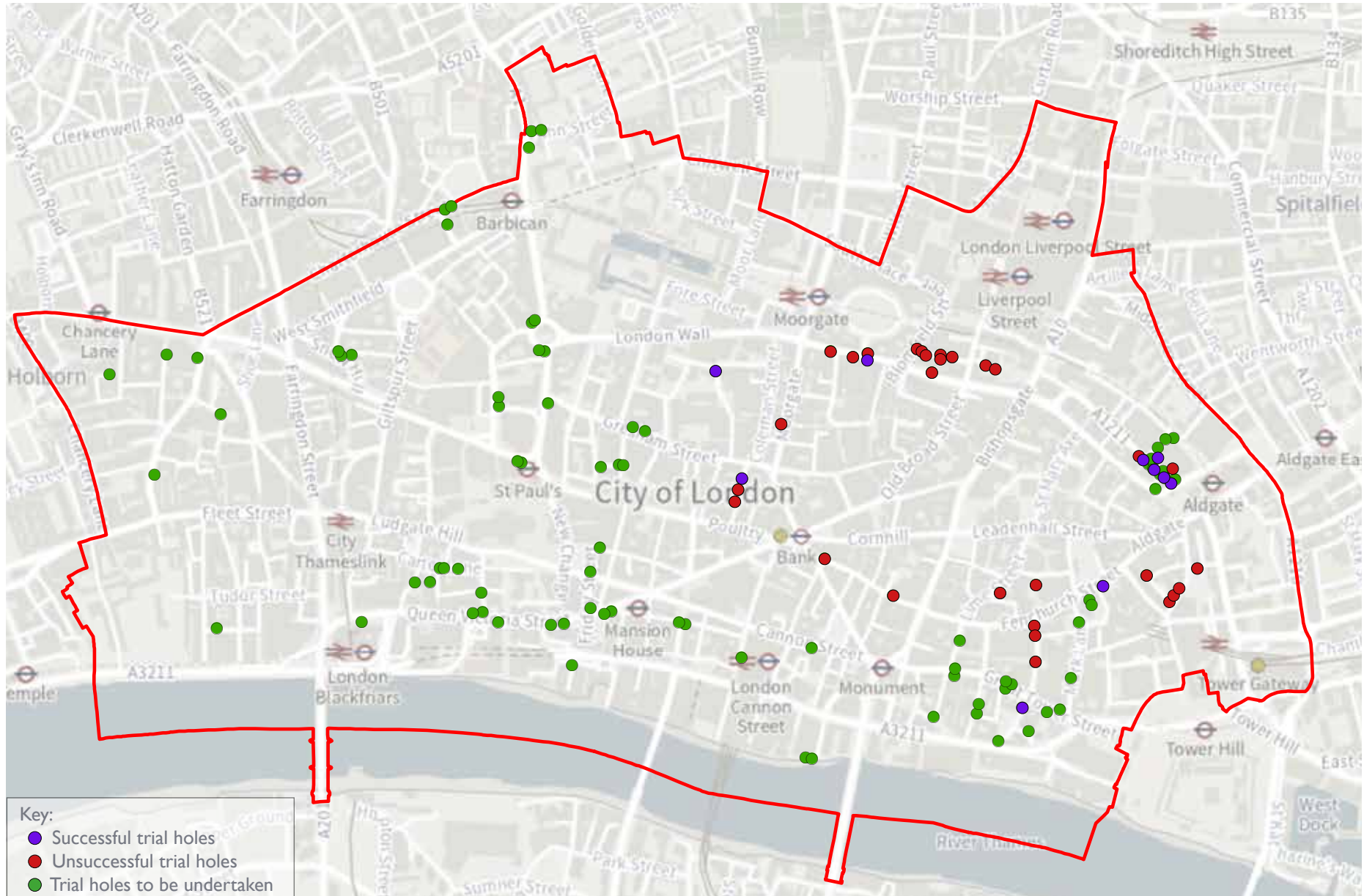
Detailed  
proposals

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RAJASTHAN

### 3.1 DETAILED PROPOSALS - TREES



Map - trial holes location



### 3.1 DETAILED PROPOSALS - TREES



Trial hole location - T1 Basinghall Street



Trial hole excavation

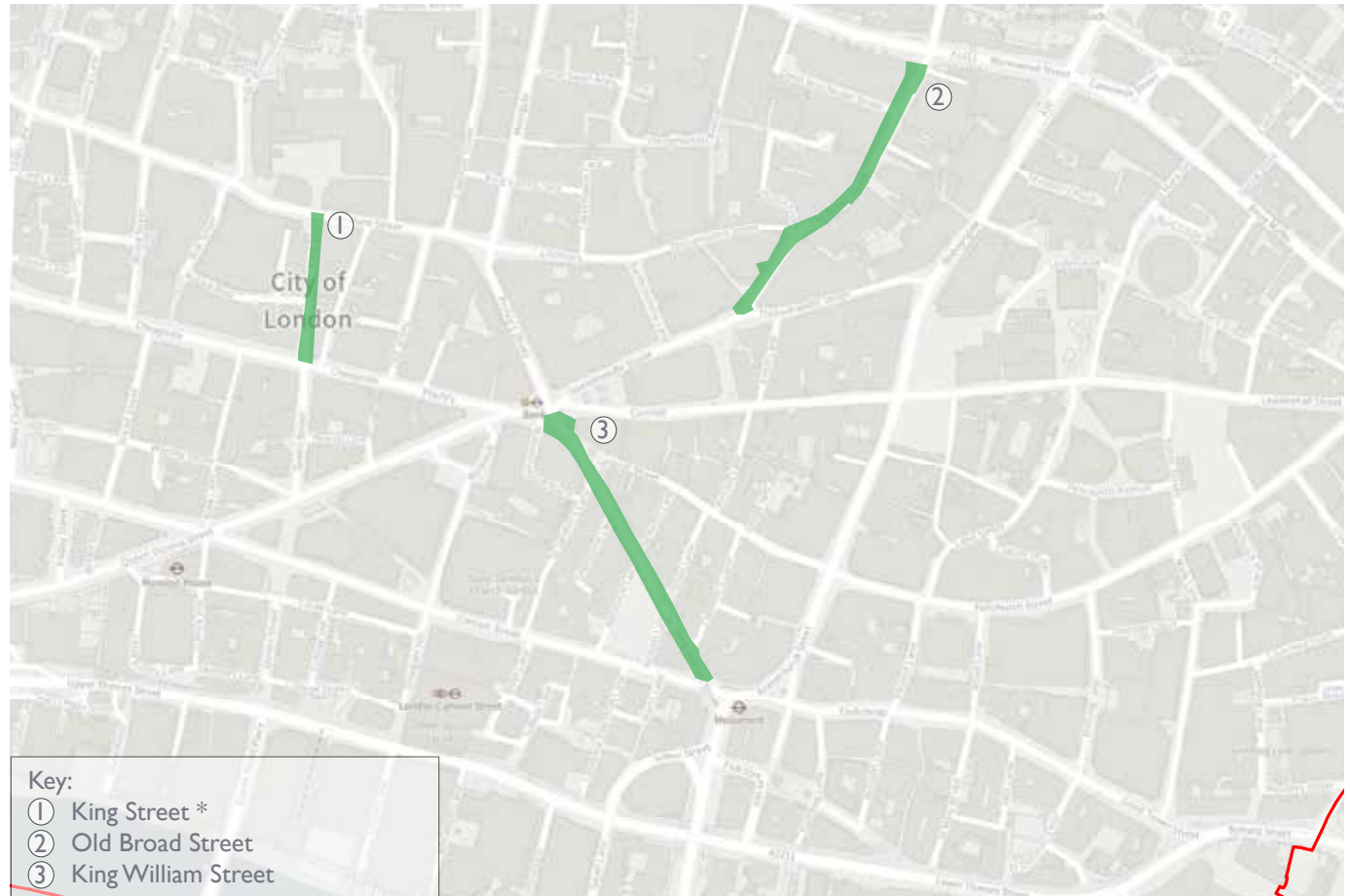


Vince St - examples of recently planted trees

### 3.1 DETAILED PROPOSALS - TREES

#### Pedestrian Priority Streets

It is also proposed to plant trees in connection with other projects including along the pedestrian priority project routes at King Street, King William Street and Old Broad Street. These projects include widened footways which present an ideal opportunity for tree planting, including rows of trees and trees planted in 'trench' tree pits with more space for roots.



Pedestrian Priority Streets Map

*\*It is unlikely that King Street will be suitable for tree planting due to site constraints*

### 3.1 DETAILED PROPOSALS - TREES



1 King Street - north facing view



1 King Street - south facing view



2 Old Broad Street - north facing view



2 Old Broad Street - south facing view



3 King William St - north facing view



3 King William St - south facing view

## 3.2 DETAILED PROPOSALS - REPLANTING

The following table shows sites under consideration for replanting to improve climate resilience and enhance biodiversity. For each site, the associated green corridor is also given. Where the site is not specifically along a green corridor, the rationale for its inclusion in the project has been given. The location of the sites within the City are shown on the adjacent map.

	Site	Green corridor
RP1	All Hallows on the Wall	Barbican to Tower
RP2	St Dunstan's Hill	SINC between two routes
RP3	St Dunstan's Churchyard	SINC between two routes
RP4	Queen St Place/Upper Thames Street	Thames Corridor
RP5	Whittington Gardens	Thames Corridor
RP6	Angel Lane	Thames Corridor
RP7	Adelaide House	Thames Corridor
RP8	Dark House Walk	Thames Corridor
RP9	St Anne and St Agnes Churchyard	Millennium Bridge to Barbican (SINC)
RP10	St Olave Silver Street	Millennium Bridge to Barbican (linked SINC)
RP11	John Carpenter Street	Thames Corridor
RP12	St Botolph's without Bishopsgate	Barbican to Tower
RP13	St Mary Staining's	Millennium Bridge to Barbican (linked SINC)
RP14	St Mary Aldermanbury	Barbican to Tower (linked to SINC)

### 3.2 DETAILED PROPOSALS - REPLANTING



Map - replanting projects

	Site	Proposals
RP1	All Hallows on the Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shrub planting with access to historic wall</li> <li>• Nectar/pollen rich perennial planting in western bed</li> </ul>
RP2	St Dunstan's Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate resilient 'dry' planting</li> <li>• Scope tree/shrub potential</li> <li>• Improve drainage</li> </ul>
RP3	St Dunstan's Churchyard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addition of permeable paving</li> <li>• Dead wood</li> <li>• New bed with nectar/pollen rich perennial upper lawn</li> <li>• Improve lower lawn drainage create bog style rain garden in recess</li> </ul>
RP4	Queen St Place/Upper Thames Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace plants with climate resilient plants</li> <li>• Improve soil</li> </ul>
RP5	Whittington Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decompaction of soil</li> <li>• Soil improvements</li> <li>• Mulching</li> <li>• Invertebrate measures</li> </ul>
RP6	Angel Lane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace hedging with resilient species</li> <li>• Dead wood</li> <li>• Nectar/pollen rich shade tolerant planting</li> </ul>
RP7	Adelaide House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soft landscaping of circular lawn with perennials and shrubs</li> </ul>
RP8	Dark House Walk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extend riverside climate resilient planting scheme</li> <li>• Trial different substrates</li> <li>• Replace shrubs and perennials with resilient species</li> </ul>
RP9	St Anne and St Agnes Churchyard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nectar/pollen rich shade tolerant perennial planting</li> <li>• Tree removal for resilient understory tree</li> <li>• Replace/build up shrubs with fruiting species</li> <li>• Deadwood area</li> <li>• Introduce low/ground cover planting in high ASB area</li> </ul>
RP10	St Olave Silver Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dense wild hedging 2 – 3 rows</li> <li>• Nectar/pollen rich shade tolerant bedding planting</li> <li>• Replenish ground cover planting beneath trees</li> </ul>
RP11	John Carpenter Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace failing box hedging with more resilient planting</li> </ul>

	Site	Proposals
RPI2	St Botolph's without Bishopsgate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create wildlife strip behind netball court</li> <li>• Introduce low/ground cover planting in high ASB area</li> <li>• Raise canopy to increase visibility (tree planting)</li> <li>• Improve management plan for enclosed shrubbery for wildlife</li> <li>• Investigate redesign of water feature for pond</li> <li>• Replant annual bedding area with nectar/pollen rich perennials and grasses</li> </ul>
RPI3	St Mary Staining's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create pond in raised bed</li> <li>• New bed beneath established tree with understory planting and fruiting shrubs</li> <li>• Mulch new bed area</li> <li>• Improve species mix in raised beds</li> </ul>
RPI4	St Mary Aldermanbury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace box hedging with resilient species</li> <li>• Improve planting across site with mix of shrubs, perennials and grasses</li> </ul>

## 3.2 DETAILED PROPOSALS - REPLANTING



RPI All Hallows on the Wall



RPI All Hallows on the Wall



RP2 St Dunstan's Hill



RP3 St Dunstan's Churchyard



RP4 Queen St Place/Upper Thames Street



RP5 Whittington Gardens



## 3.2 DETAILED PROPOSALS - REPLANTING



RP6 Angel Lane



RP6 Angel Lane



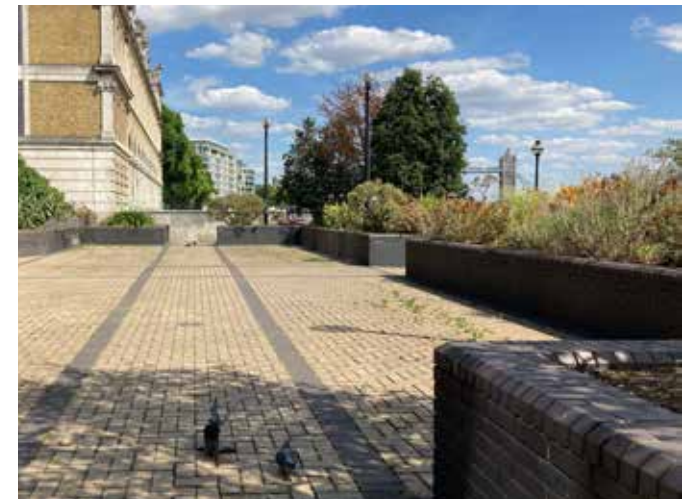
RP6 Angel Lane



RP7 Adelaide House



RP8 Dark House Walk



RP8 Dark House Walk

## 3.2 DETAILED PROPOSALS - REPLANTING



RP8 Dark House Walk



RP9 St Anne and St Agnes Churchyard



RP9 St Anne and St Agnes Churchyard



RP9 St Anne and St Agnes Churchyard



RP9 St Anne and St Agnes Churchyard



RP9 St Anne and St Agnes Churchyard

### 3.2 DETAILED PROPOSALS - REPLANTING



RP10 St Olave Silver Street



RP10 St Olave Silver Street



RP11 John Carpenter Street



RP12 St Botolph's without Bishopsgate



RP12 St Botolph's without Bishopsgate



RP12 St Botolph's without Bishopsgate

## 3.2 DETAILED PROPOSALS - REPLANTING



RPI3 St Mary Stainings



RPI3 St Mary Stainings



RPI3 St Mary Stainings



RPI3 St Mary Stainings



RPI4 St Mary Aldermanbury



RPI4 St Mary Aldermanbury



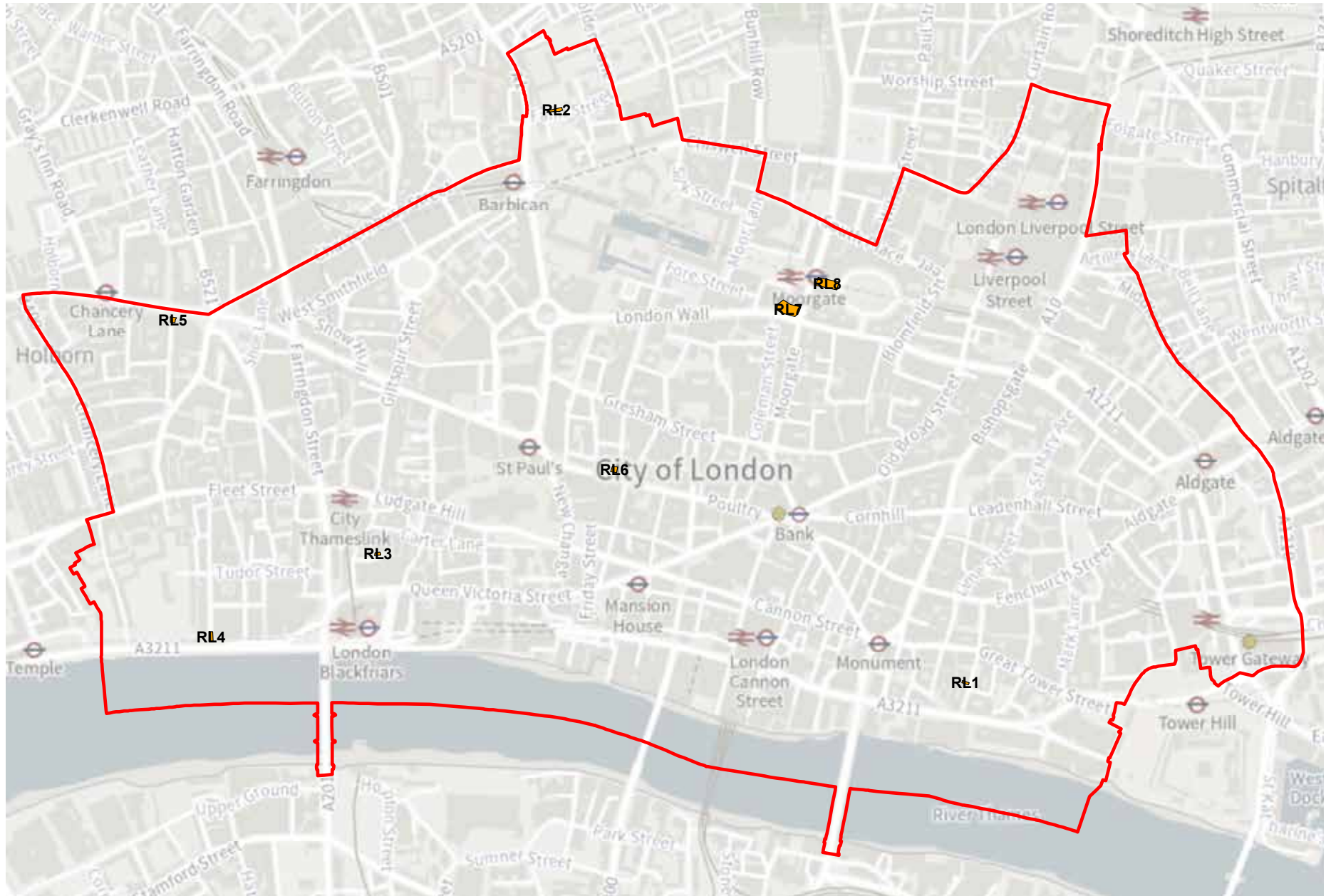
### 3.3 DETAILED PROPOSALS - RELANDSCAPING

The following table shows sites under consideration for relandscaping to increase the quality and provision of green space and coverage. An improvement of the Urban Greening is considered a key indicator for success at these sites. For each site, the associated green corridor is also given; where the site is not specifically along a green corridor, the rationale for its inclusion in the project has been given instead. The location of the sites within the City are shown on the adjacent map.

Two sites that were investigated for relandscaping works have been discounted from the City Greening and Biodiversity project as alternative funding sources have been secured. These are shown in purple

	Site	Green corridor
RL1	St Mary At Hill	To be funded by S106
RL2	Fann Street	Millennium Bridge to Tower
RL3	Playhouse Yard	Contingency site
RL4	Temple Avenue	To be funded externally
RL5	Fetter Lane	Area of green space deficiency
RL6	St Peter Westcheap	Millennium Bridge to Tower
RL7	London Wall/Moorgate	Barbican to Tower
RL8	Finsbury Circus Western Arm	Barbican to Tower

### 3.3 DETAILED PROPOSALS - RELANDSCAPING



Map - relandscaping projects

	Site	Proposals
RL1	St Mary At Hill	To be funded by SI06
RL2	Fann Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacing existing concrete planters at western end with more appropriate landscape design</li> <li>• Exploration of underplanting and permeable paving</li> </ul>
RL3	Playhouse Yard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This site has been selected as a 'contingency' site to be taken forward if site constraints restrict the implementation of the above sites</li> <li>• There is scope to widen footways and plant trees with under-planting</li> <li>• This could link with improvements to other green spaces in the area identified through the Fleet Street Healthy Streets Plan</li> </ul>
RL4	Temple Avenue	To be funded externally
RL5	Fetter Lane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing asphalt carriageway space that has been closed to vehicles for several years</li> <li>• Creation of new green pocket park with planting and seating</li> <li>• Retention of cycle route through space</li> </ul>
RL6	St Peter Westcheap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore opportunities to adjust layout to increase space for resilient planting and ensure the existing mature plane tree is protected</li> </ul>
RL7	London Wall/Moorgate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional planters and trees and improved layout to reflect pedestrian movement</li> <li>• Replacement of lawn with raised planting bed and attractive resilient planting. Protection of existing mature oak tree</li> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Sustainable drainage</li> <li>• Enhanced Urban Greening</li> </ul>
RL8	Finsbury Circus Western Arm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of new green public space with trees and planting beds and seating</li> <li>• Complements the enhancement of Finsbury Circus</li> <li>• This project will only fund the greening elements of this scheme (the main paving and drainage works are already funded from the Moorgate Crossrail project)</li> </ul>



### 3.3 DETAILED PROPOSALS - RELANDSCAPING



RL2 Fann Street



RL3 Playhouse Yard



RL3 Playhouse Yard



RL5 Fetter Lane



RL6 St Peter Westcheap



RL6 St Peter Westcheap

### 3.3 DETAILED PROPOSALS - RELANDSCAPING

#### RL7 London Wall / Moorgate

The London Wall/Moorgate planting approach will provide a tranquil oasis of green for people and wildlife. It will encourage people to stop and rest in the space and aims to provide varying interest throughout the year, beneficial for wildlife as well as adding interest for people who regularly pass through the area on their commute.



RL6 London Wall/Moorgate - plan view

### 3.3 DETAILED PROPOSALS - RELANDSCAPING



RL7 London Wall/Moorgate

### 3.3 DETAILED PROPOSALS - RELANDSCAPING

#### Concept agreed at RIBA2 Workstage



View west from Moorgate, the space needs to cater for significant crowds gathering outside the surrounding food and beverage destinations.



A sculptural edge with focussed seating spaces surrounds the more vulnerable planting areas. Note the interpretive drainage channel to the base of the seat (explained in section 3.0)



Trees in paving are utilised where possible to provide cooling potential and improve the comfort through shading but minimise obstructions through clear stems and footway material up to the base.



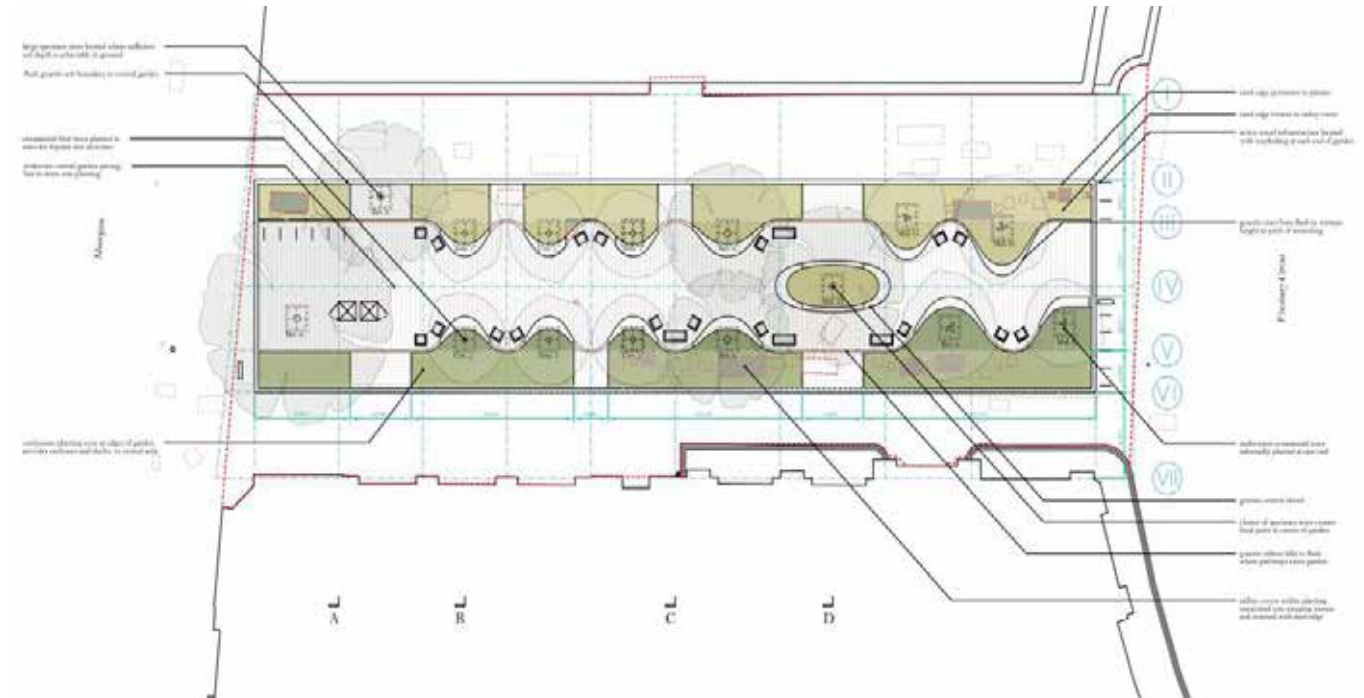
The planting will be dissected by a walkway, promoting a slower paced leisure route, this will be made of a permeable surface and utilise shallow dig/no dig solutions. The image shows the identity presented at the previous concept design stage and has evolved further to provide a more generous space and incorporate seating along its length.

### 3.3 DETAILED PROPOSALS - RELANDSCAPING

#### RL8 Finsbury Circus 'Western Arm'

The outline concept for the Finsbury Circus 'Western Arm' references highquality public realm design strategies employed across London which:

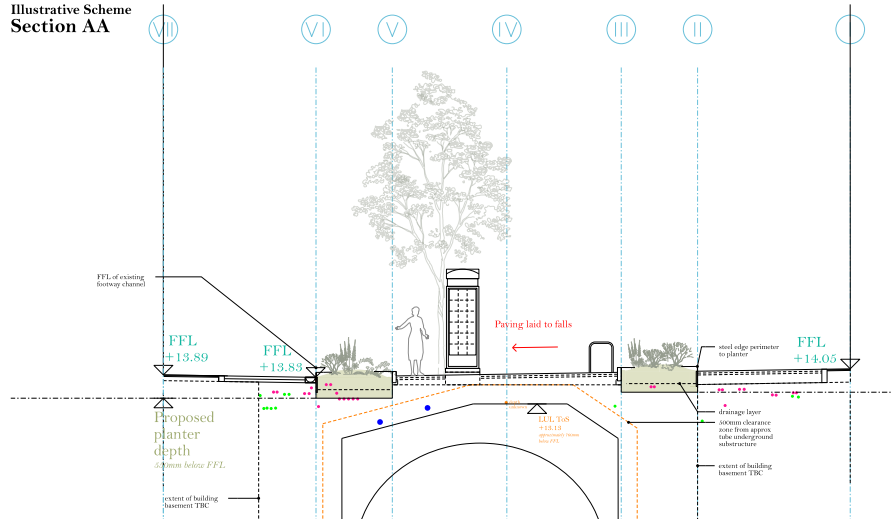
- integrate soft landscape into hard urban contexts for health and wellbeing;
- introduce climate resilient planting as part of sustainable drainage plans;
- prioritise accessibility and holistic consideration of sensory experience.



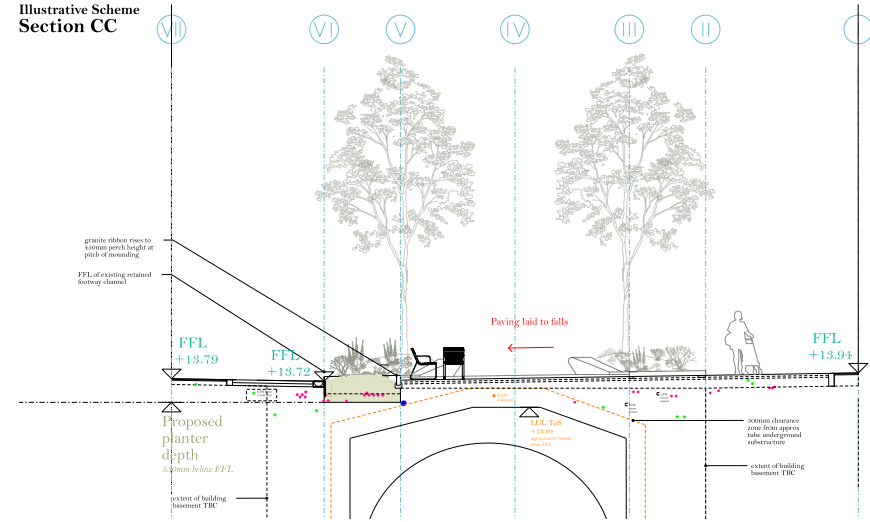
RL7 Finsbury West - Plan View

### 3.3 DETAILED PROPOSALS - RELANDSCAPING

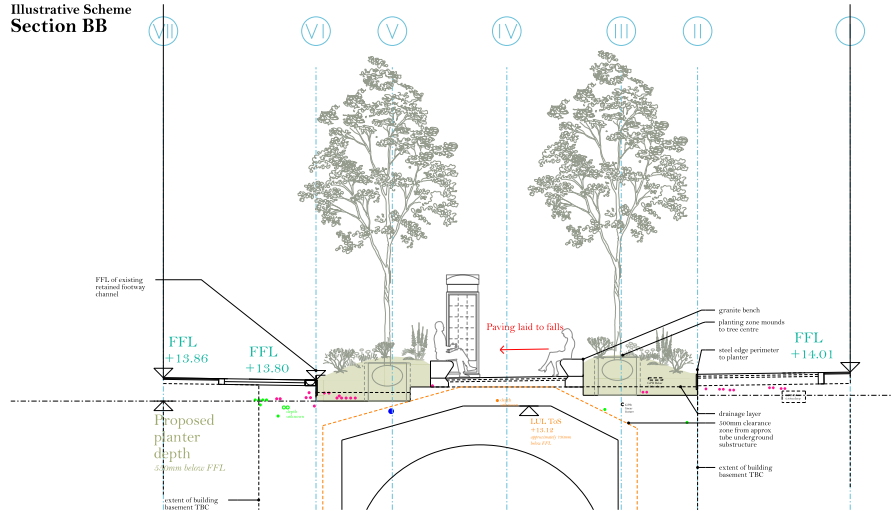
Illustrative Scheme Section AA



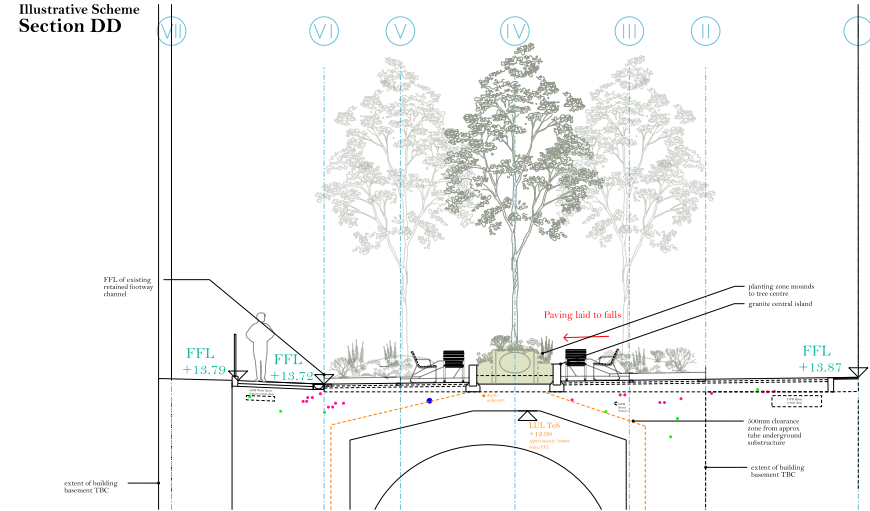
Illustrative Scheme Section CC



Illustrative Scheme Section BB



Illustrative Scheme Section DD



RL8 Finsbury West - Illustrative site sections

### 3.3 DETAILED PROPOSALS - RELANDSCAPING



*Paving:  
Scoutmoor yorkstone*



*Retaining benches:  
Corrennie granite*



*Loose furnitures:  
Escofet alum/timber*



*Terraced edges:  
Corten steel*



RL8 Finsbury West - Illustrative Look and Feel

RL8 Finsbury West - Illustrative Material Palette