

Quantification of green area

Performance Indicator. Increasing the quantity of green areas will increase the ratio per inhabitant. This macro indicator is related with people's health and wellbeing considering the accessibility to these green areas by the residents.

Type of NbS with significant contribution to this impact

Characteristics

- Connected interventions to already existing nature areas or urban parks.

Metrics to be monitored

- Surface of green areas or number of trees.
- GIS tools and accounting

Tools

- Spatial analysis and ratios.

Insights for the long-term monitoring

These performance indicators are easy to measure. The effective integration of the special elements to the already existing information in the city about green areas or green infrastructure is relevant to facilitate the long term measurement of this variable.

Key messages of the impact

Upscaling and replicating NbS is a objective per se since some positive impact of NbS are only remarkable at large scale such as, for instance the influence of the NbS on the heat island effect.

Monitoring Variables

Outcome

- More locally grown food available for the students.
- Positive environmental effect.
- New recreational area/sports area.
- Increased area occupied by facade greening.

Related KPIs

- Quantity of grown vegetables/fruits per season (kg [estimated]).
- Area (m²) of green space/ cover in the area (Urban Greening Factor).
- Area of playgrounds in project area (Sandbek and "Alter Dorfkern") (m² per child).
- Area covered by vertical green (m²).



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