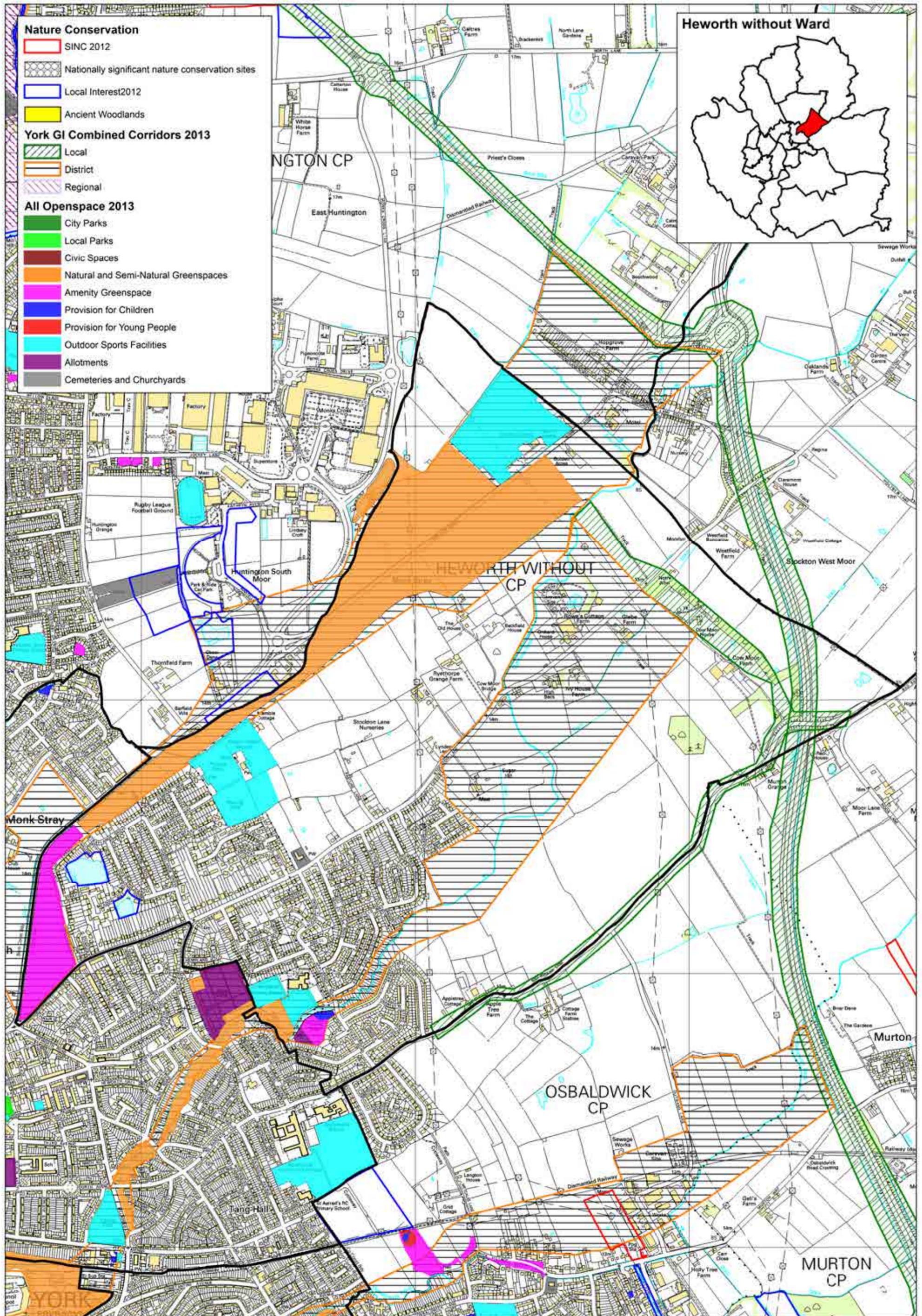


## Heworth Without Ward

<b>Population (2011)</b>	3,668 (498 [13.58%] under 16) No significant development is proposed.		
<b>Open Space (ha) by Type</b>	<b>Type of Greenspace</b>	<b>In-principle Surplus/Deficit against 2008 standard</b>	<b>Significant potential compensatory provision in adjacent wards</b>
	<i>Parks and Gardens</i> 0ha	-0.66ha	
	<i>Natural &amp; Semi-Natural</i> 40.70ha	32.89ha	
	<i>Amenity</i> 7.57ha	+2.25ha	
	<i>Children</i> 1 facility (0.18ha)	-1 facility	
	<i>Teenagers</i> 0 facilities	-1 facility	
	<i>Outdoor Sports</i> 17.86ha	+11.33ha	
	<i>Allotments</i> 0.21ha	-0.85ha	Heworth ward (Hempland Lane)
<b>Appraisal</b>	This urban edge ward has reasonable provision across most types of open space and hosts urban fringe outdoor sports facilities.		

## Schedule of Provision

<b>SiteID</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Area</b>
2014	Burnholme Avenue Allotments	Allotments	0.206
186	Playing field by Tang Hall Beck, Off Applecroft R	Amenity Greenspace	0.687
560	Monk Stray	Amenity Greenspace	6.879
42	Play area on playing fields to west of Stray Road	Children's Play Area	0.177
184	Burnholme Drive NSN	Natural and semi natural	1.220
545	Monk Stray	Natural and semi natural	39.482
87	Hopgrove Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports Facility	8.798
88	Heworth Cricket Club	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.824
182	Land adjacent to Hempland Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.066
438	Hempland Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.007
822	Heworth ARLFC	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.167



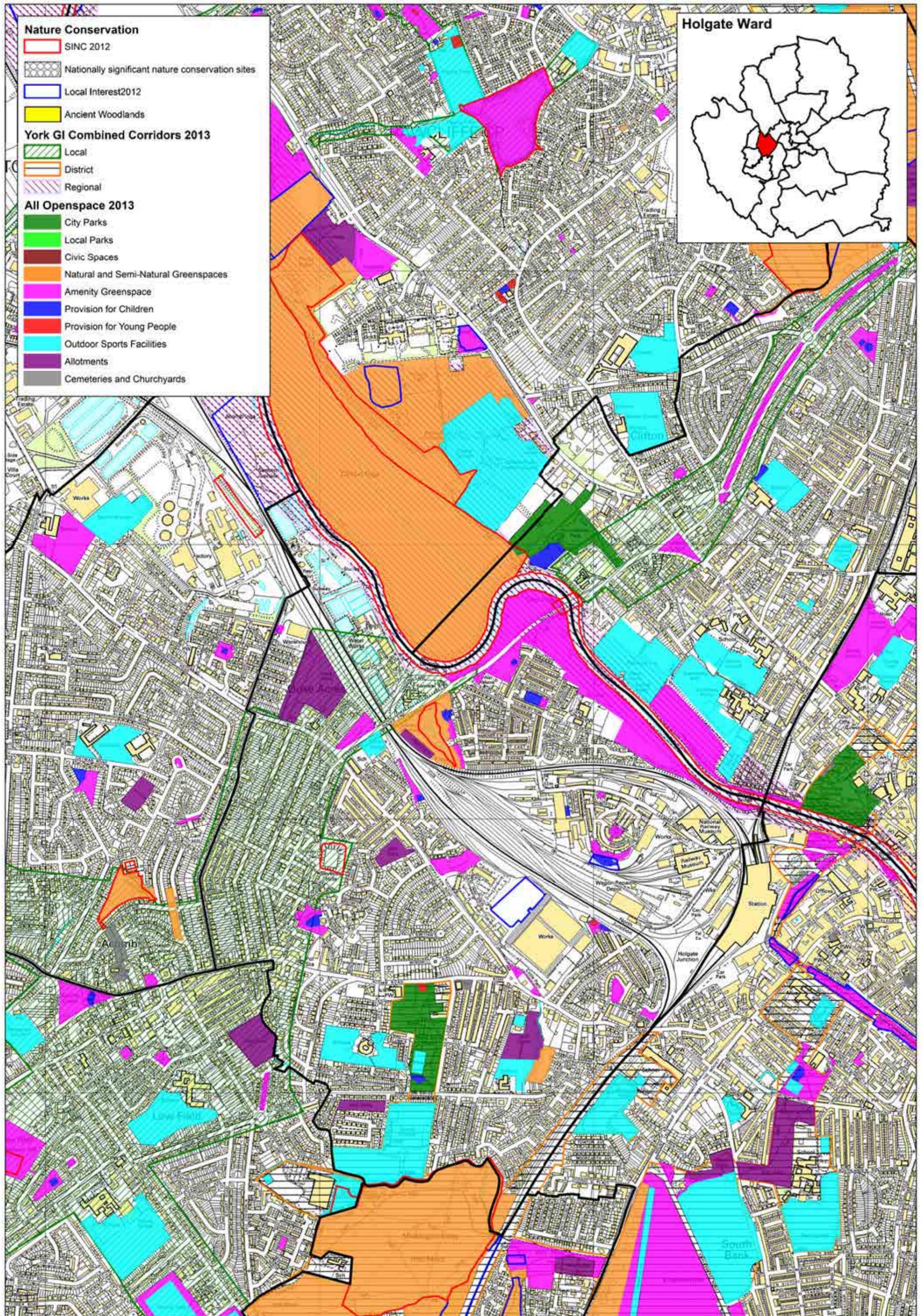
## Holgate Ward

<b>Population (2011)</b>	12,832 (2,189 [17.06%] under 16) Some modest development is proposed (438 dwellings; 1,007 population)		
<b>Open Space (ha) by Type</b>	<b>Type of Greenspace</b>	<b>In-principle Surplus/Deficit against 2008 standard</b>	<b>Significant potential compensatory provision in adjacent wards</b>
	<i>Parks and Gardens</i> 4.48ha	+2.17ha	
	<i>Natural &amp; Semi-Natural</i> 5.00ha	-22.33ha	Dringhouses Ward (Hob Moor)
	<i>Amenity</i> 16.40ha	-2.21ha	
	<i>Children</i> 9 facilities (1.07ha)	+3 facilities	
	<i>Teenagers</i> 2 facilities	-1 facility	
	<i>Outdoor Sports</i> 11.30ha	-11.54ha	Clifton Ward; Westfield Ward
	<i>Allotments</i> 7.55ha	+3.83ha	
<b>Appraisal</b>	This urban ward is characterised by a notable diversity of provision, with natural/semi-natural open space and sport facilities in 'deficit', although probably readily compensated for by provision in adjacent wards. Ouse Acres allotments serve the adjacent Acomb Ward.		

## Schedule of Provision

Site ID	Site Name	Type	Area
259	Allotment Gardens/Ouse Acres	Allotments	4.054
270	Allotments between Poppleton Road and Howehill Roa	Allotments	0.721
275	Allotments between Lynden Way and Green Lane	Allotments	0.030
278	Allotments between Holgate Road and Hamilton Drive	Allotments	1.612
323	Allotments between Eastlands Avenue and Hamilton D	Allotments	0.677
1026	Water End Allotments	Allotments	0.453
257	Land at St Pauls Square	Amenity Greenspace	0.320
258	Land between Lavender Grove and Water End	Amenity Greenspace	0.724
269	Land off Sowerby Road	Amenity Greenspace	0.589
373	Land off Poppleton Road	Amenity Greenspace	0.922
606	Water End	Amenity Greenspace	7.625
694	Salisbury Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	1.074

912	Garnet Terrace AGS South	Amenity Greenspace	0.159
913	Garnet Terrace AGS North	Amenity Greenspace	0.146
939	Martin's Court	Amenity Greenspace	0.048
940	Bishopfields Drive AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.393
940	Phoenix Boulevard AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.181
1068	Cleveland Terrace AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.115
2008	Water End AGS	Amenity Greenspace	3.300
2009	Poplar Street AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.256
2019	Poppleton Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.211
2022	Holgate Dock AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.149
2096	Balfour Street AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.104
2108	Ouse Acres - AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.086
2108	Ouse Acres - AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.000
1	Lincoln Street Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.039
26	West Bank Park (Under 11s Playground)	Children's Play Area	0.117
36	Sowerby Road Playground	Children's Play Area	0.018
55	Garnet Terrace	Children's Play Area	0.118
68	Back Park / Balfour Street Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.232
1025	Poplar Street CYP	Children's Play Area	0.051
2091	Carlisle Street Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.054
2095	Upper St Paul's Terrace	Children's Play Area	0.055
2098	Sowerby Road Playbuilder	Children's Play Area	0.157
2109	Ouse Acres - Play area	Children's Play Area	0.009
2109	Ouse Acres - Play area	Children's Play Area	0.000
2114	Play area on Bishopfields Drive	Children's Play Area	0.216
277	West Bank Park	City Park	4.478
375	Land adjacent Holgate Beck	Natural and semi natural	3.088
624	Micklegate Stray	Natural and semi natural	1.075
693	Off Caroline Close NSN	Natural and semi natural	0.832
111	BR Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	6.704
112	Holgate Road/ Beech Avenue, Bowling Green	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.142
113	West Bank Park (Bowling Greens)	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.342
488	Poppleton Road County Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.543
489	Acomb County Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	2.618
493	English Martyrs RC Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.953
25	West Bank Park (Over 11s playground)	Young Person's Facility	0.083
1067	Cleveland Terrace	Young Person's Facility	0.045



## Hull Road Ward

<b>Population (2011)</b>	10,677 (1,426 [13.36%] under 16) No significant development is proposed.		
<b>Open Space (ha) by Type</b>	<b>Type of Greenspace</b>	<b>In-principle Surplus/Deficit against 2008 standard</b>	<b>Significant potential compensatory provision in adjacent wards</b>
	<i>Parks and Gardens</i> 5.48ha	+3.56ha	
	<i>Natural &amp; Semi-Natural</i> 1.58ha	-21.16ha	
	<i>Amenity</i> 1.77ha	-13.71ha	
	<i>Children</i> 4 facilities (0.47ha)	-1 facility	
	<i>Teenagers</i> 0 facilities	-2 facilities	
	<i>Outdoor Sports</i> 11.49ha	-7.52ha	
	<i>Allotments</i> 0ha	-3.10ha	
<b>Appraisal</b>	This urban ward has a limited spread of provision, with deficits which are not readily compensated for in adjacent areas, notably allotments. Oswaldwick Beck is an important green corridor through the ward, connecting the City Centre to the wider countryside.		

## Schedule of Provision

Site ID	Site Name	Type	Area
232	Land off Wolviston Avenue	Amenity Greenspace	0.157
339	Land off Deramore Drive West	Amenity Greenspace	1.529
2029	Roman Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.086
17	Hull Road Park Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.261
38	Deramore Drive Playground	Children's Play Area	0.049
924	Mallard Close Playing Area	Children's Play Area	0.046
2028	Fieldside Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.024
2115	Hull Road Park Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.088
229	Hull Road Park	City Park	5.480
225	Tang Hall Beck/ St Nicholas Field	Natural and semi natural	0.136
228	Osbaldwick Beck, adjacent Becksides Gardens	Natural and semi natural	0.848
231	Land adjacent Osbaldwick Beck to North of Tuke Ave	Natural and semi natural	0.383

337	Land adjacent to Watertower	Natural and semi natural	0.214
101	Hull Road Park sports pitches	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.555
338	St John Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.481
433	Derwent Infant and Juniors	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.835
436	Archbishop Holgate's School	Outdoor Sports Facility	4.417
1059	Archbishop Holgates School Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports Facility	2.006
1060	Land at Next Generation Sports Centre	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.555
1061	Land Behind Next Generation Sports Centre	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.640

**Nature Conservation**

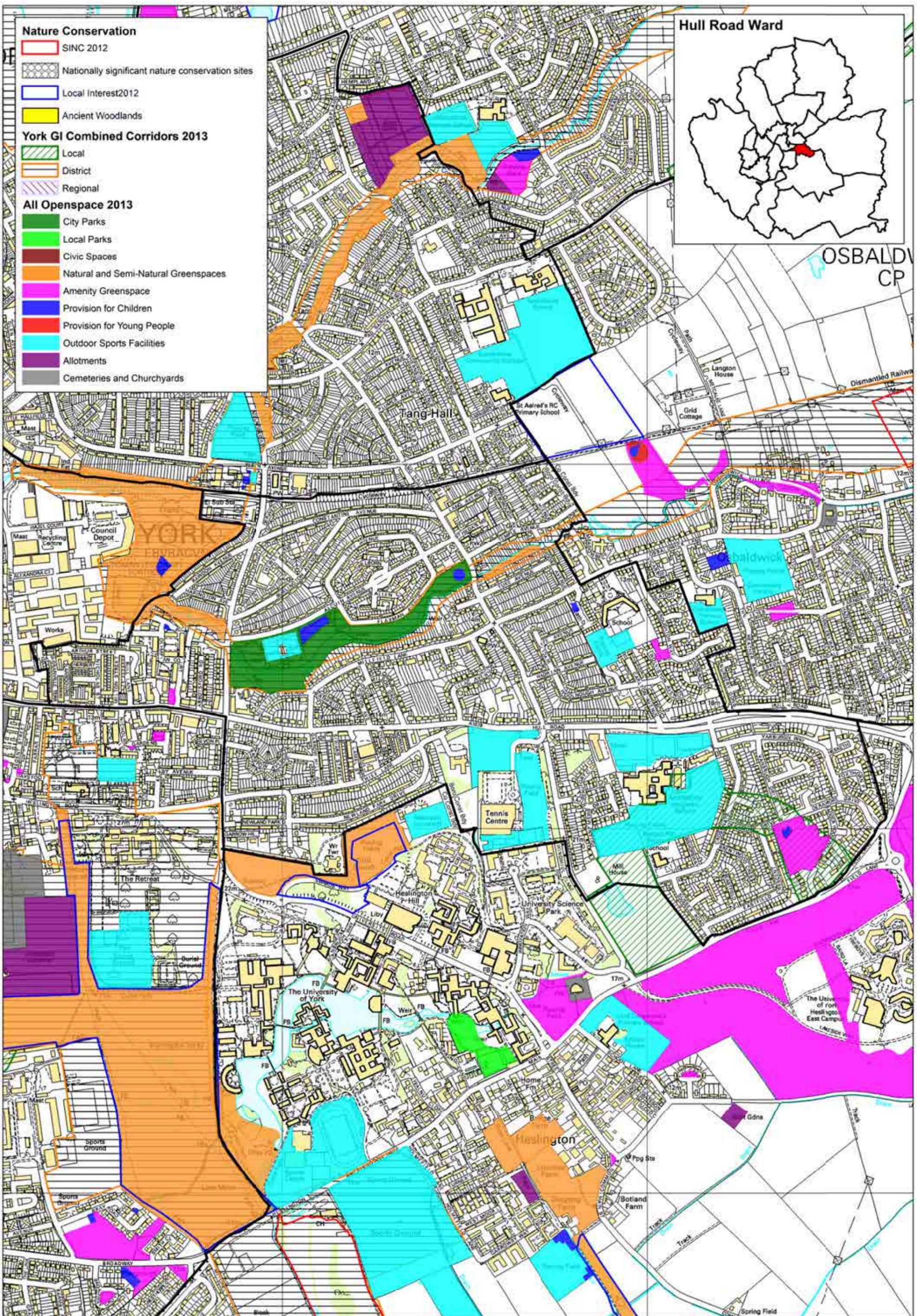
- SINC 2012
- Nationally significant nature conservation sites
- Local Interest 2012
- Ancient Woodlands

**York GI Combined Corridors 2013**

- Local
- District
- Regional

**All Openspace 2013**

- City Parks
- Local Parks
- Civic Spaces
- Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces
- Amenity Greenspace
- Provision for Children
- Provision for Young People
- Outdoor Sports Facilities
- Allotments
- Cemeteries and Churchyards



OSBALDWIN CP

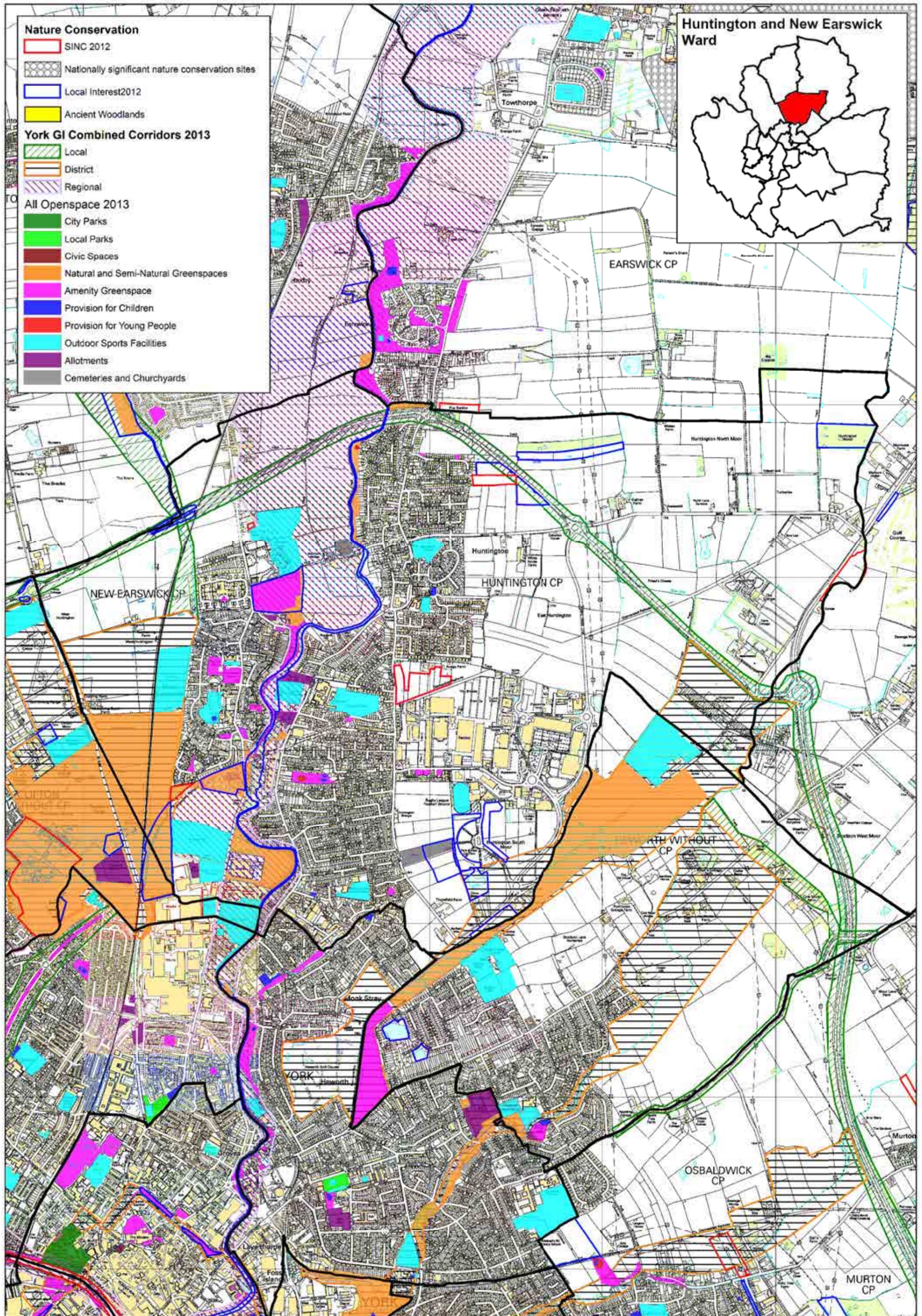
## Huntington and New Earswick Ward

<b>Population (2011)</b>	12,108 (1,845 [15.24%] under 16) Significant development is proposed north of Monks Cross and at New Lane (1,980 dwellings; approx. 4,554 population [a 37% increase]).		
<b>Open Space (ha) by Type</b>	<b>Type of Greenspace</b>	<b>In-principle Surplus/Deficit against 2008 standard</b>	<b>Significant potential compensatory provision in adjacent wards</b>
	<i>Parks and Gardens</i> 0ha	-2.18ha	
	<i>Natural &amp; Semi-Natural</i> 42.87ha	+17.08ha	
	<i>Amenity</i> 11.73ha	-5.83ha	
	<i>Children</i> 6 facilities (0.39ha)	0 facilities	
	<i>Teenagers</i> 2 facilities	-1 facility	
	<i>Outdoor Sports</i> 34.88ha	13.33ha	
	<i>Allotments</i> 2.24ha	-1.27ha	
<b>Appraisal</b>	Current provision in this urban fringe ward is good but complex, reflecting its suburban location. Proposed development will increase the population by approximately one third, this likely to require significant new provision across most types of open space.		

## Schedule of Provision

Site ID	Site Name	Type	Area
189	New Earswick Allotments	Allotments	0.673
673	Huntington Parish Council Allotments	Allotments	0.972
677	Allotments near Nestle factory	Allotments	0.424
905	Allotments at Willow Bank New Earswick	Allotments	0.175
96	Land to the east of Rowan Avenue	Amenity Greenspace	0.794
169	Badger Paddock	Amenity Greenspace	1.075
172	Rec ground off Lime Tree Avenue/ Haxby Road	Amenity Greenspace	0.963
175	Westfield Back at the Haxby Road and Poplar Grove	Amenity Greenspace	0.256
176	Land to left between Acacia Avenue and Willow Bank	Amenity Greenspace	0.100
178	Land at Andrew Drive	Amenity Greenspace	0.150
254	Land adjacent Joseph Rowntree School / Haxby Road	Amenity Greenspace	4.975

672	Lucombe Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.068
674	Stratford Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.106
812	Land Between Willow Bank and River Foss	Amenity Greenspace	2.107
1028	Avon Drive	Amenity Greenspace	0.054
1029	Avon Drive AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.077
1047	Westfield Beck	Amenity Greenspace	0.207
2005	Whiterose Grove AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.206
2006	Hawthorn Terrace South AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.261
2007	Forge Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.335
11	Land at Garth Road	Children's Play Area	0.149
13	Land to the west of the swimming pool and the Folk	Children's Play Area	0.062
43	Badger Paddock Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.044
62	Nightingdale Close	Children's Play Area	0.006
2004	Birch Park Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.069
2102	Badger Paddock Playbuilder	Children's Play Area	0.057
174	Westfield Beck at corner of Link Road /Haxby Road.	Natural and semi natural	0.361
190	Land between River Foss and Link Road	Natural and semi natural	0.434
191	Land South at Link Road / Haxby Road Junction	Natural and semi natural	0.406
192	Land between Haxby Road and Huntington Road	Natural and semi natural	6.088
358	Land Between Vesper Walk and River Foss	Natural and semi natural	0.832
545	Monk Stray	Natural and semi natural	0.348
575	Bootham Stray	Natural and semi natural	26.095
675	Link Road Nature Reserve	Natural and semi natural	3.995
811	NSN by River Foss	Natural and semi natural	0.940
813	Land between Woodland Place and River Foss	Natural and semi natural	1.475
1070	Recreational Lagoons	Natural and semi natural	1.170
2043	Stralers Walk AGS	Natural and semi natural	0.724
87	Hopgrove Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.069
94	Huntington Stadium	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.430
95	Tennis courts to the south of Lime Tree Avenue	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.233
97	Playing Field, west of Haxby Road	Outdoor Sports Facility	6.287
98	Sports Ground, east of Haxby Road	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.739
171	Huntington Sports Club	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.741
173	Recreation ground between White Rose Avenue and Ha	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.493
197	Playing Field adjacent Haxby Road / Nestle factory	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.094
442	Huntington Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.462
443	Huntington School	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.328
444	Sports Ground opposite Huntington School	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.872
445	Joseph Rowntree School	Outdoor Sports Facility	7.304
446	New Earswick Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.193
447	Yearsley Grove Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.348
576	New Earswick Sports Club	Outdoor Sports Facility	6.411
676	Rugby Ground, west of Haxby Road	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.875
66	Vesper Walk	Young Person's Facility	0.052
2103	Badger Paddock BMX	Young Person's Facility	0.151
2116	Hawthorn Terrace South Youth Shelter	Young Person's Facility	0.019



## Micklegate Ward

<b>Population (2011)</b>	12,516 (1,804 [14.41%] under 16) Modest development is proposed (270 dwellings; 621 population)		
<b>Open Space (ha) by Type</b>	<b>Type of Greenspace</b>	<b>In-principle Surplus/Deficit against 2008 standard</b>	<b>Significant potential compensatory provision in adjacent wards</b>
	<i>Parks and Gardens</i> 8.34ha	+6.09ha	
	<i>Natural &amp; Semi-Natural</i> 13.21ha	-13.45ha	Dringhouses Ward (Hob Moor)
	<i>Amenity</i> 97.23ha	79.08ha	
	<i>Children</i> 3 facilities (0.76ha)	-3 facilities	
	<i>Teenagers</i> 1 facility	-2 facilities	
	<i>Outdoor Sports</i> 35.73ha	+13.45ha	
	<i>Allotments</i> 10.29ha	+6.66ha	
<b>Appraisal</b>	This urban ward is generally well-provided for across most categories of open space, with provision for children being a notable exception. The significant open spaces of this ward – Rowntree Park, Knavesmire – are important resources for adjoining wards and for the City as a whole.		

## Schedule of Provision

Site ID	Site Name	Type	Area
692	Bustardthorpe Allotments	Allotments	5.503
704	Scarcroft Road Allotments	Allotments	3.834
705	Hospital Fields Allotments	Allotments	0.952
324	Micklegate Stray - Scarcroft Road	Amenity Greenspace	1.290
387	Fish Pond, adjacent to Station Rise	Amenity Greenspace	0.212
388	War Memorial Gardens	Amenity Greenspace	0.808
395	Land adjacent to Station Avenue	Amenity Greenspace	0.221
398	North Street Gardens	Amenity Greenspace	0.193
400	Land adjacent Bishopgate Street	Amenity Greenspace	0.081
409	Land adjacent to City Walls	Amenity Greenspace	0.753
411	Land adjacent to City Walls	Amenity Greenspace	0.366
413	Land adjacent to City Walls	Amenity Greenspace	1.113

415	Land adjacent to City Walls	Amenity Greenspace	1.310
583	Land near Millenium Bridge	Amenity Greenspace	3.727
690	Bracken Road AGS (Knavesmire)	Amenity Greenspace	3.845
690	Bracken Road AGS (Knavesmire)	Amenity Greenspace	0.000
825	Little Knavesmire AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.867
1063	Knavesmire Racecourse AGS	Amenity Greenspace	16.504
1066	St Benedicts Road Estate	Amenity Greenspace	0.106
2025	Bishopthorpe Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.131
2027	Scarcroft Green AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.044
2033	Fenwick Street Open Space	Amenity Greenspace	0.147
2062	Knavesmire AGS	Amenity Greenspace	7.913
2063	Mount Vale AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.232
2064	Tadcaster Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	4.095
2064	Tadcaster Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.000
2071	Albermarle Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.223
2088	Knavesmire	Amenity Greenspace	53.052
3	Rowntree Park (Play Area)	Children's Play Area	0.571
27	Scarcroft Green Playground	Children's Play Area	0.159
56	Victoria Bar (Lower Priory Street)	Children's Play Area	0.034
80	Rowntree Park	City Park	8.283
1062	Land Between River Ouse and Wellington Row	Civic Spaces	0.062
687	Knavesmire Wood	Natural and semi natural	5.614
2085	Knavesmire NSN	Natural and semi natural	7.600
104	Rowntree Park - Putting Greens	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.261
105	Rowntree Park - Tennis Courts	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.322
114	Scarcroft Green Bowling Greens	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.223
467	Millthorpe School	Outdoor Sports Facility	4.264
472	All Saints RC Upper School	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.522
485	The Mount School Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.257
587	Knavesmire Racecourse and Football Pitches	Outdoor Sports Facility	9.295
587	Knavesmire Racecourse and Football Pitches	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.000
691	The College of Law	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.795
826	Little Knavesmire OSF	Outdoor Sports Facility	8.517
828	Basketball Court in Rowntree Park	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.065
838	Scarcroft Green Games Area	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.214
1065	All Saints Lower School	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.635
1069	Millthorpe School Tennis Court	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.195
2084	Knavesmire Race Course	Outdoor Sports Facility	4.162
827	Skatepark in Rowntree Park	Young Person's Facility	0.057



## Osbaldwick Ward

<b>Population (2011)</b>	3,570 (545 [15.27%] under 16)  Significant development is proposed east of Grimston Bar, east of Metcalfe Lane and Derwenthorpe (2,494 dwellings, approx. 5,736 population).		
<b>Open Space (ha) by Type</b>	<b>Type of Greenspace</b>	<b>In-principle Surplus/Deficit against 2008 standard</b>	<b>Significant potential compensatory provision in adjacent wards</b>
	<i>Parks and Gardens</i> 0ha	-0.64ha	
	<i>Natural &amp; Semi-Natural</i> 0ha	-7.60ha	
	<i>Amenity</i> 2.28ha	-2.90ha	
	<i>Children</i> 3 facilities (0.30ha)	-1 facility	
	<i>Teenagers</i> 1 facility	0 facilities	
	<i>Outdoor Sports</i> 3.01ha	-3.34ha	
	<i>Allotments</i> 0ha	-1.04ha	
<b>Appraisal</b>	This urban fringe ward which is severed by the ring-road has limited open space resources and is clearly reliant on adjacent wards to the west – Heworth and Hull Road. Osbaldwick Beck forms an important green infrastructure corridor through the ward. There is significant growth identified for the ward (amounting to over a doubling of current population) and is therefore likely to require significant new provision.		

## Schedule of Provision

Site ID	Site Name	Type	Area
234	Land off the Leyes	Amenity Greenspace	0.227
236	Land adjacent to Osbaldwick Village	Amenity Greenspace	0.501
929	Derwenthorpe Phase 1 AGS 1	Amenity Greenspace	1.342
930	Derwenthorpe Phase 1 - AGS 2	Amenity Greenspace	0.206
19	Land to the south of Moorlands Close and East of H	Children's Play Area	0.198
908	Beckett Drive Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.040
931	Derwenthorpe Phase 1 - Playground	Children's Play Area	0.060
233	Playing field/community centre off Osbaldwick Lane	Outdoor Sports Facility	2.238
435	Osbaldwick C of E Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.639
437	Burnholme Community College	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.136
932	Derwenthorpe Phase 1 - MUGA	Young Person's Facility	0.196



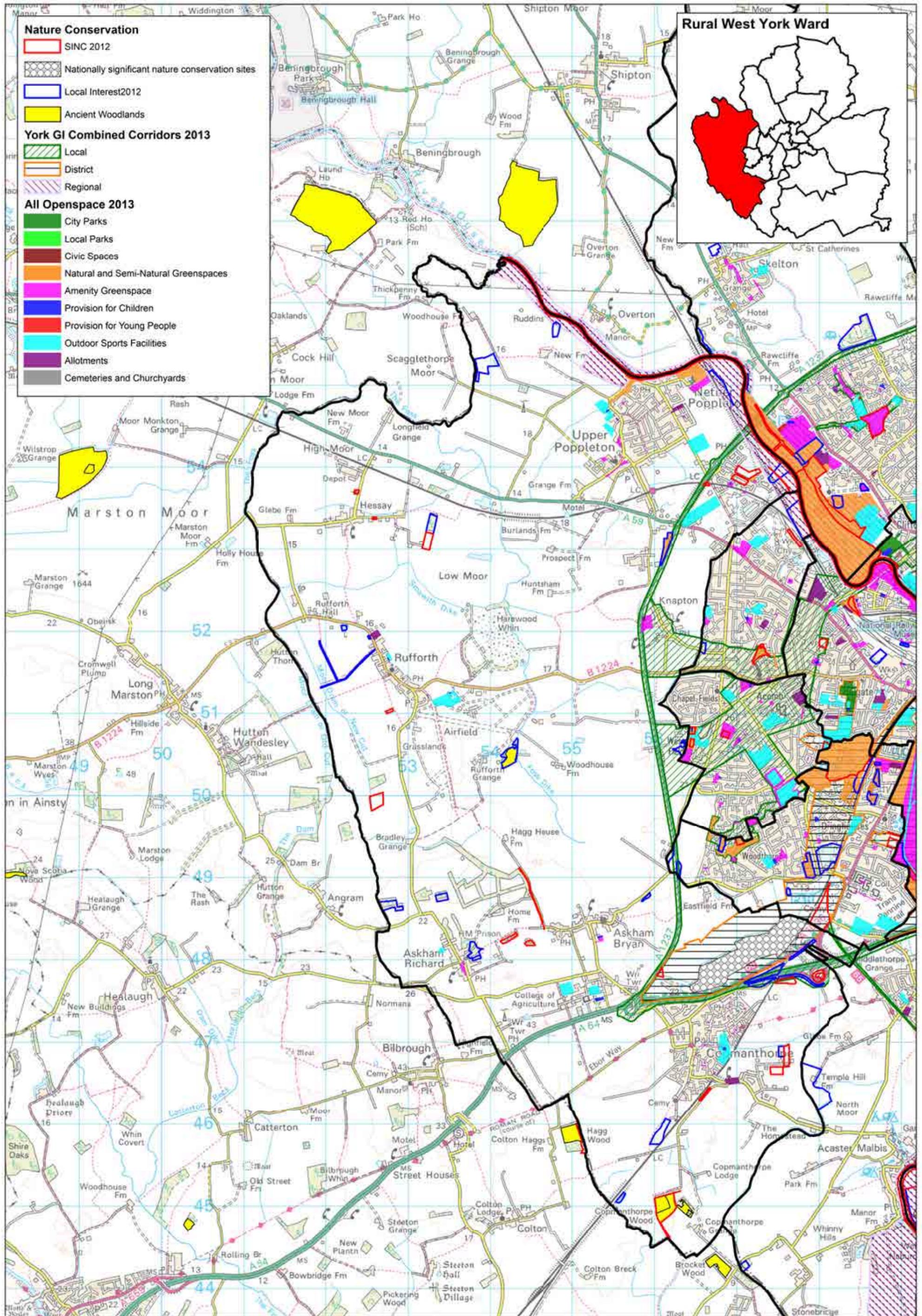
## Rural West Ward

<b>Population (2011)</b>	10,518 (1,887 [17.94%] under 16) Development is proposed at Copmanthorpe (Heath Road & Moor Lane) for 469 dwellings (approx. 1,079 population).		
<b>Open Space (ha) by Type</b>	<b>Type of Greenspace</b>	<b>In-principle Surplus/Deficit against 2008 standard</b>	<b>Significant potential compensatory provision in adjacent wards</b>
	<i>Parks and Gardens</i> 0ha	-1.89ha	
	<i>Natural &amp; Semi-Natural</i> 52.48ha	+30.08ha	
	<i>Amenity</i> 7.97ha	-7.28ha	
	<i>Children</i> 8 facilities (0.94ha)	+3 facilities	
	<i>Teenagers</i> 0 facilities	-2 facilities	
	<i>Outdoor Sports</i> 27.14ha	+8.42ha	
	<i>Allotments</i> 3.23ha	+0.18ha	
<b>Appraisal</b>	The predominantly rural character of this ward means that provision is complex. Thus children and allotments are apparently well provided for, whilst amenity greenspace is deficient. Substantial population growth in Copmanthorpe will require significant new provision, as well as placing pressure on adjacent wards.		

## Schedule of Provision

Site ID	Site Name	Type	Size
291	Allotment Gardens off Millfield Lane	Allotments	0.749
377	Allotment Gardens	Allotments	0.125
768	Temple Lane Allotments	Allotments	1.195
777	Rufforth Allotments	Allotments	0.959
906	Allotments Knapton	Allotments	0.200
280	The Green off Hodgson Lane	Amenity Greenspace	0.308
287	Land along Hodgson Road	Amenity Greenspace	0.523
289	Land Adjacent to Main Street	Amenity Greenspace	0.419
304	Land Off Low Green	Amenity Greenspace	0.078
351	Esk Drive AGS, Nether Poppleton	Amenity Greenspace	0.277
352	Land off Severn Green	Amenity Greenspace	0.102

363	Land at Millfield Green	Amenity Greenspace	0.087
567	Askham Fields Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.309
640	Off Westfield Place AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.008
665	Jacksons Walk AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.127
666	School Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.495
770	Vavasour Court AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.082
771	St Giles Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.094
800	OSF Near Great North Way	Amenity Greenspace	0.098
802	AGS on Main Street	Amenity Greenspace	0.039
900	Poppleton Millenium Green	Amenity Greenspace	2.142
1048	Millers Croft	Amenity Greenspace	0.044
1052	Whistler Close	Amenity Greenspace	0.032
1053	Moorland Gardens	Amenity Greenspace	0.033
1054	Bankside Close	Amenity Greenspace	0.091
1056	Beech Grove	Amenity Greenspace	0.266
2015	Main Street AGS	Amenity Greenspace	2.076
2046	Thatchers Croft AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.032
2047	Loriners Drive AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.061
2048	Potters Drive AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.043
2049	Barbers Drive AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.050
2050	Bowyers Close AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.054
23	Land to the east of Askham Fields Lane, Askham Bry	Children's Play Area	0.170
31	Land to the north west of main street, Upper Poppl	Children's Play Area	0.091
52	Esk Drive Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.055
53	Playground at Sports field to the south of B1224	Children's Play Area	0.050
63	Copmanthorpe Recreation Centre	Children's Play Area	0.136
801	Play area in Rufforth Primary School	Children's Play Area	0.062
2051	Askham Fields Lane Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.361
2053	Hessay Main Street Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.016
124	Askham Bog Nature Reserve	Natural and semi natural	41.960
376	Land Off Great North Way	Natural and semi natural	0.411
652	Nether Poppleton Moatfields	Natural and semi natural	4.846
652	Nether Poppleton Moatfields	Natural and semi natural	0.000
656	Riverside Walk NSN	Natural and semi natural	2.938
837	NSN off Westfield Place	Natural and semi natural	0.002
1057	Shirbutt Lane	Natural and semi natural	0.123
2054	Wheatland Community Woodland	Natural and semi natural	2.187
2086	Grange Lane Park	Natural and semi natural	0.012
61	Askham Bryan College	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.566
120	Copmanthorpe Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	2.235
495	Copmanthorpe Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.736
508	Poppleton Ousebank Primary	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.144
651	Upper Poppleton Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	2.659
662	Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.961
774	School (Askham Richard)	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.458
776	Rufforth Primary School OSF	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.385
1055	Poppleton Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	4.118
2052	Tennis Courts	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.110
2092	New Manor School Facility	Outdoor Sports Facility	6.765



## Skelton, Rawcliffe and Clifton Without Ward

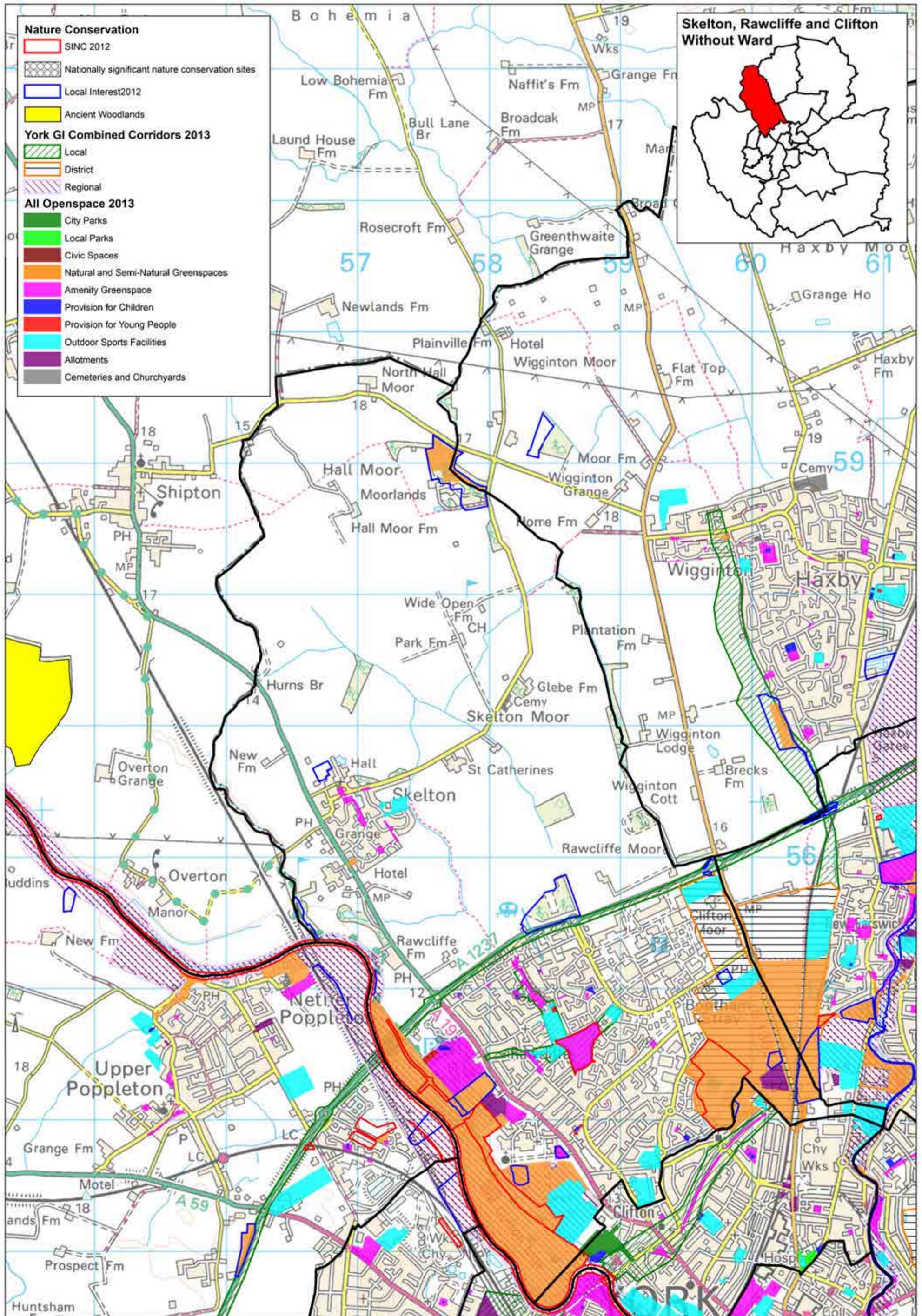
<b>Population (2011)</b>	13,306 (2,591 [19.47%] under 16) Significant development is proposed north of Clifton Moor and the Grainstores (4,236 dwellings; approx 9,743 population)		
<b>Open Space (ha) by Type</b>	<b>Type of Greenspace</b>	<b>In-principle Surplus/Deficit against 2008 standard</b>	<b>Significant potential compensatory provision in adjacent wards</b>
	<i>Parks and Gardens</i> 0.58ha	-1.82ha	
	<i>Natural &amp; Semi-Natural</i> 157.05ha	+128.71ha	
	<i>Amenity</i> 25.76ha	+6.47ha	
	<i>Children</i> 9 facilities (0.87ha)	+4 facilities	
	<i>Teenagers</i> 6 facilities	+3 facilities	
	<i>Outdoor Sports</i> 35.37ha	+11.69ha	
	<i>Allotments</i> 5.36ha	+1.50ha	
<b>Appraisal</b>	This ward has balanced provision across all types of open space, with Bootham Stray and Clifton Moor shared with Huntingdon Ward to the east. The scale of proposed population growth to the north of the ring road is likely to require substantial and relatively self-contained provision.		

## Schedule of Provision

Site ID	Site Name	Type	Size
695	Wigginton Road Allotments	Allotments	2.914
820	Clifton (Without) and Rawcliffe Allotments	Allotments	2.442
162	Orchard Field and The Pasture	Amenity Greenspace	1.069
163	Land between The Green and the Village, Skelton	Amenity Greenspace	0.357
164	Brecksfield 1	Amenity Greenspace	0.225
165	Brecksfield 2	Amenity Greenspace	0.153
166	Land off St Catherines Close	Amenity Greenspace	0.249
251	Rawcliffe Lake	Amenity Greenspace	6.154
253	Whitley Close	Amenity Greenspace	0.215
360	Land at Harewood Close	Amenity Greenspace	0.068
631	Rawcliffe Country Park	Amenity Greenspace	10.921
631	Rawcliffe Country Park	Amenity Greenspace	0.006
910	Staindale Close/Bilsdale Close AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.071
937	Archer Close AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.030
1031	Crooking Green	Amenity Greenspace	0.142
1033	Sycamore Close	Amenity Greenspace	0.038
1035	Tenneco Turning Head	Amenity Greenspace	0.086
1036	Rawcliffe Infants School	Amenity Greenspace	0.784

1038	Boothwood Road	Amenity Greenspace	0.100
1041	Milton Carr 1	Amenity Greenspace	0.032
1042	Milton Carr 2	Amenity Greenspace	0.027
1043	Clifton Hospital Paddock	Amenity Greenspace	1.686
1046	Malton Way	Amenity Greenspace	0.040
1050	Rawcliffe Grange	Amenity Greenspace	1.635
2001	Armstrong Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.247
2002	Manor Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.379
2003	Rivelin Way	Amenity Greenspace	0.114
2073	Brailsford Crescent AGS 1	Amenity Greenspace	0.103
2074	Brailsford Crescent AGS 2	Amenity Greenspace	0.053
2076	Broadstone Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.052
2087	Shipton Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.727
30	Playground on Rawcliffe Recreation Field	Children's Play Area	0.027
817	Harewood Close Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.043
818	Play area at Rawcliffe Bar Country Park	Children's Play Area	0.262
1030	Armstrong Way CYP	Children's Play Area	0.043
1034	Landalewood Road	Children's Play Area	0.219
1045	Broadstone Way	Children's Play Area	0.028
2010	Rawcliffe Lane Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.075
2011	Brailsford Crescent Play Area 1	Children's Play Area	0.007
2013	Brailsford Crescent Play Area 2	Children's Play Area	0.154
2122	Brecks Field Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.018
598	The Homestead	City Park	0.579
167	Skelton Pond	Natural and semi natural	0.355
575	Bootham Stray	Natural and semi natural	39.047
577	Clifton Backies	Natural and semi natural	19.649
633	Rawcliffe Meadows North	Natural and semi natural	9.237
633	Rawcliffe Meadows North	Natural and semi natural	0.081
821	Land to South Clifton Park Avenue	Natural and semi natural	9.456
909	Bransholme Drive NSN	Natural and semi natural	0.051
938	Blue Beck NSN	Natural and semi natural	3.757
938	Blue Beck NSN	Natural and semi natural	0.002
1044	Rawcliffe Bar	Natural and semi natural	4.766
1044	Rawcliffe Bar	Natural and semi natural	0.008
1051	Roman Camp	Natural and semi natural	1.633
2068	Moorlands Nature Reserve	Natural and semi natural	4.846
2078	Natural Area south of Playing Field	Natural and semi natural	2.688
2079	Rawcliffe Meadows Countryside/Clifton Ings	Natural and semi natural	61.377
2079	Rawcliffe Meadows Countryside/Clifton Ings	Natural and semi natural	0.081
2079	Rawcliffe Meadows Countryside/Clifton Ings	Natural and semi natural	0.002
2079	Rawcliffe Meadows Countryside/Clifton Ings	Natural and semi natural	0.008
2079	Rawcliffe Meadows Countryside/Clifton Ings	Natural and semi natural	0.006
2079	Rawcliffe Meadows Countryside/Clifton Ings	Natural and semi natural	0.003
98	Sports Ground, east of Haxby Road	Outdoor Sports Facility	2.806
117	Clifton Park	Outdoor Sports Facility	11.510
197	Playing Field adjacent Haxby Road / Nestle factory	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.663
252	Rawcliffe Recreation Field	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.152
481	Ebor School (Bootham Junior School)	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.199
482	Clifton Without Junior and Canon Lee School	Outdoor Sports Facility	2.247

483	Rawcliffe Infant and Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.796
484	Lakeside Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.057
506	Skelton County Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.073
1039	ROKO Sports Centre	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.858
1040	Rawcliffe JFC Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.287
2081	Skelton Recreation Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.726
1049	Rawcliffe Lane Multi Use Games Area	Young Person's Facility	0.076
2012	Rawcliffe Lane Open Space	Young Person's Facility	0.101
2075	Rawcliffe Grange Skatepark	Young Person's Facility	0.027
2082	Rawcliffe Recreation Field MUGA	Young Person's Facility	0.145
2120	Rawcliffe Country Park Young Person's Place	Young Person's Facility	0.536
2120	Rawcliffe Country Park Young Person's Place	Young Person's Facility	0.003



## Strensall Ward

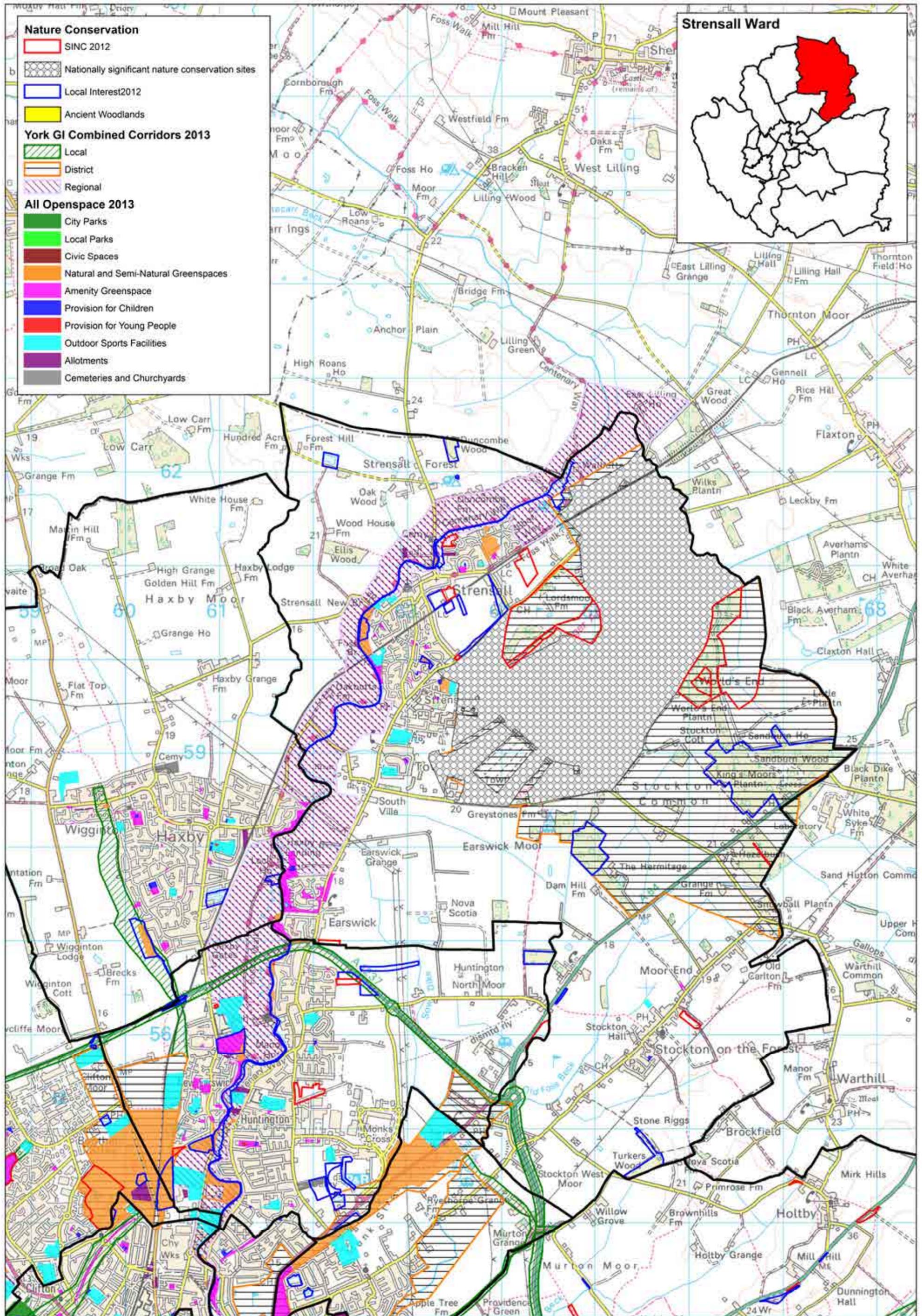
<b>Population (2011)</b>	8,137 (1,629 [20.02%] under 16) No significant development is proposed.		
<b>Open Space (ha) by Type</b>	<b>Type of Greenspace</b>	<b>In-principle Surplus/Deficit against 2008 standard</b>	<b>Significant potential compensatory provision in adjacent wards</b>
	<i>Parks and Gardens</i> 0ha	-1.46ha	
	<i>Natural &amp; Semi-Natural</i> 11.37ha	-5.96ha	
	<i>Amenity</i> 14.09ha	+2.29ha	
	<i>Children</i> 11 facilities (1.05ha)	+7 facilities	
	<i>Teenagers</i> 0 facilities	-2 facilities	
	<i>Outdoor Sports</i> 9.60ha	-4.88ha	
	<i>Allotments</i> 1.02ha	-1.34ha	
<b>Appraisal</b>	Overall provision is good in this predominantly rural ward, particularly in respect of play space and outdoor sports. Strensall Common/ Stockton Common and the Foss River corridor are important areas of open land, but with variable degrees of access.		

## Schedule of Provision

Site ID	Site Name	Type	Size
142	Allotment Gardens by Terrington Close	Allotments	0.495
907	Strensall New Lane Allotments	Allotments	0.525
141	AGS at Northfields/The Village	Amenity Greenspace	0.516
149	Land off Hollard Way	Amenity Greenspace	0.198
150	AGS between Pasture Close	Amenity Greenspace	0.078
151	Land between York Road and Knapton Close	Amenity Greenspace	0.101
161	Land between West Nooks and River Foss (Thornfield)	Amenity Greenspace	0.000
364	Land off Earswick Chase	Amenity Greenspace	0.638
365	Land off Strensall Road	Amenity Greenspace	0.563
367	Land off Strensall Road	Amenity Greenspace	1.105
531	Off Chalden Close NSN	Amenity Greenspace	1.169
542	Land behind Village Hall	Amenity Greenspace	0.222
670	Earswick Open Space	Amenity Greenspace	5.737

670	Earswick Open Space	Amenity Greenspace	0.000
741	Westpit Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.209
742	Lynwood Close AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.094
743	York Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.187
747	Hollis Crescent AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.131
753	Strensall Park AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.193
805	AGS off Littlethorpe Close	Amenity Greenspace	0.269
2042	Rowley Court AGS	Amenity Greenspace	1.326
2044	Strensall Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	1.350
9	Land to the east of Stone Riggs, Stockton on the F	Children's Play Area	0.187
48	Land to south of Village Hall	Children's Play Area	0.069
54	Land off Littlethorpe Close	Children's Play Area	0.007
70	Play area on Earswick Open Space	Children's Play Area	0.041
70	Play area on Earswick Open Space	Children's Play Area	0.000
75	North of Earswick Chase	Children's Play Area	0.268
746	Howard Road Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.203
748	Hollis Crescent Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.028
804	Play area in Strensall Park AGS	Children's Play Area	0.064
902	Northfields	Children's Play Area	0.040
2101	Childrens Play Area Off Pasture Close	Children's Play Area	0.138
144	Land opposite the Tannery	Natural and semi natural	0.481
145	The Heath	Natural and semi natural	3.712
147	Land between River Foss and Westpit Lane	Natural and semi natural	4.904
744	Ash Walk NSN	Natural and semi natural	0.617
806	Lakeside Gardens NSN	Natural and semi natural	0.372
815	Howard Road NSN	Natural and semi natural	1.176
2043	Stralers Walk AGS	Natural and semi natural	0.111
92	Bowling Green off Northfields	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.209
118	Earswick Chase North Tennis Courts	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.108
148	Playing Field adjacent Railway Track/ River Foss	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.637
448	The Robert Wilkinson Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.390
745	Howard Road Playing Field	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.050
750	Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.079
751	Tennis Courts	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.102
752	Strensall Park Playing Field	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.504
755	Stockton-on-the-Forest Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.521

670	Earswick Open Space	Amenity Greenspace	0.000
741	Westpit Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.209
742	Lynwood Close AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.094
743	York Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.187
747	Hollis Crescent AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.131
753	Strensall Park AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.193
805	AGS off Littlethorpe Close	Amenity Greenspace	0.269
2042	Rowley Court AGS	Amenity Greenspace	1.326
2044	Strensall Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	1.350
9	Land to the east of Stone Riggs, Stockton on the F	Children's Play Area	0.187
48	Land to south of Village Hall	Children's Play Area	0.069
54	Land off Littlethorpe Close	Children's Play Area	0.007
70	Play area on Earswick Open Space	Children's Play Area	0.041
70	Play area on Earswick Open Space	Children's Play Area	0.000
75	North of Earswick Chase	Children's Play Area	0.268
746	Howard Road Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.203
748	Hollis Crescent Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.028
804	Play area in Strensall Park AGS	Children's Play Area	0.064
902	Northfields	Children's Play Area	0.040
2101	Childrens Play Area Off Pasture Close	Children's Play Area	0.138
144	Land opposite the Tannery	Natural and semi natural	0.481
145	The Heath	Natural and semi natural	3.712
147	Land between River Foss and Westpit Lane	Natural and semi natural	4.904
744	Ash Walk NSN	Natural and semi natural	0.617
806	Lakeside Gardens NSN	Natural and semi natural	0.372
815	Howard Road NSN	Natural and semi natural	1.176
2043	Stralers Walk AGS	Natural and semi natural	0.111
92	Bowling Green off Northfields	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.209
118	Earswick Chase North Tennis Courts	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.108
148	Playing Field adjacent Railway Track/ River Foss	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.637
448	The Robert Wilkinson Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.390
745	Howard Road Playing Field	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.050
750	Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.079
751	Tennis Courts	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.102
752	Strensall Park Playing Field	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.504
755	Stockton-on-the-Forest Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.521



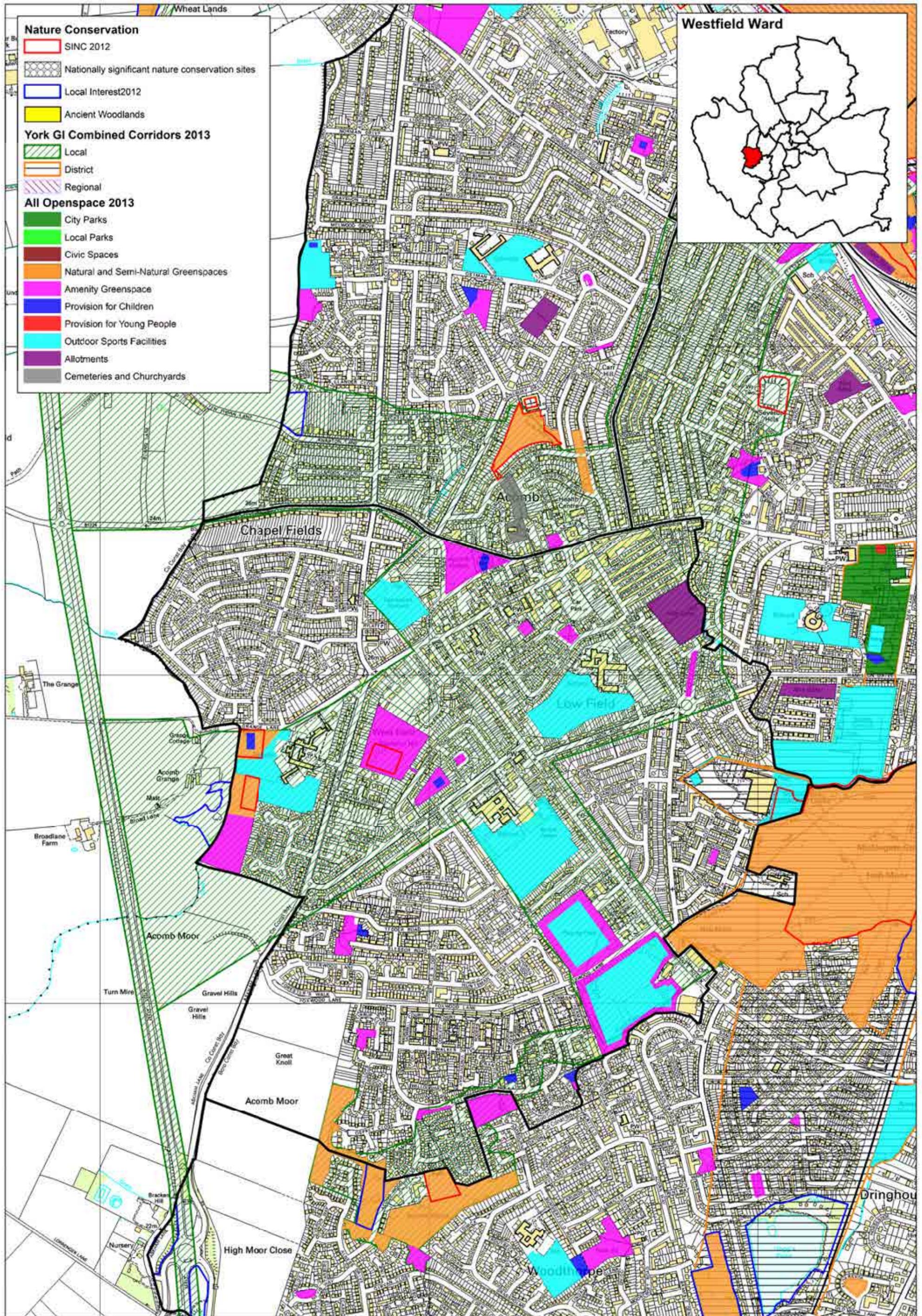
## Westfield Ward

<b>Population (2011)</b>	13,611 (2,719 [19.98%] under 16) No significant development is proposed.		
<b>Open Space (ha) by Type</b>	<b>Type of Greenspace</b>	<b>In-principle Surplus/Deficit against 2008 standard</b>	<b>Significant potential compensatory provision in adjacent wards</b>
	<i>Parks and Gardens</i> 0ha	-2.45ha	
	<i>Natural &amp; Semi-Natural</i> 3.22ha	-25.77ha	Dringhouses Ward (Hob Moor)
	<i>Amenity</i> 11.82ha	-7.92ha	Holgate Ward (Hob Moor)
	<i>Children</i> 5 facilities (0.55ha)	-2 facilities	
	<i>Teenagers</i> 0 facilities	-3 facilities	
	<i>Outdoor Sports</i> 20.26ha	-3.97ha	
	<i>Allotments</i> 1.96ha	-1.99ha	
<b>Appraisal</b>	This urban/urban edge ward has a reasonable good complement of open spaces with compensatory provision for natural/semi-natural greenspace being Hob Moor immediately to the east. Nevertheless, significant tracts of housing in the ward appear to have little or no provision.		

## Schedule of Provision

Site ID	Site Name	Type	Size
275	Allotments between Lynden Way and Green Lane	Allotments	1.964
110	Bowling Green to the rear of the library	Amenity Greenspace	0.131
271	Acomb Green	Amenity Greenspace	1.395
306	Bachelor Hill	Amenity Greenspace	2.760
307	Cornlands Road Park	Amenity Greenspace	0.427
311	Tedder Road Park	Amenity Greenspace	0.547
354	Land off Dijon Avenue	Amenity Greenspace	0.211
355	Land off Houndsway	Amenity Greenspace	0.241
356	Heron Avenue AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.024
640	Off Westfield Place AGS	Amenity Greenspace	1.731
681	Lown Hill AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.075
683	Bellhouse Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.176
2018	Kingsthorpe AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.264
2020	Woodford Place AGS	Amenity Greenspace	0.091

2118	Acorn ARL Sports and Social Club - AGS	Amenity Greenspace	2.031
2119	Chesney's Field - AGS	Amenity Greenspace	1.712
39	Cornlands Road/ Tennent Road Playground	Children's Play Area	0.077
59	Heron Avenue (Off Sherringham Drive)	Children's Play Area	0.075
65	Acomb Green Playground	Children's Play Area	0.117
72	Tedder Road Play Area	Children's Play Area	0.077
2031	Foxwood Community Centre	Children's Play Area	0.077
2117	Children play area off Grange Lane	Children's Play Area	0.123
314	Acomb Wood West Wood (Woodland Trust section)	Natural and semi natural	1.274
315	Acomb Wood East Wood	Natural and semi natural	0.000
624	Micklegate Stray	Natural and semi natural	0.246
837	NSN off Westfield Place	Natural and semi natural	0.998
2086	Grange Lane Park	Natural and semi natural	0.702
84	Askham Lane Cricket Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.650
109	Acorn ARL Sports and Social Club	Outdoor Sports Facility	4.441
308	Oaklands School	Outdoor Sports Facility	5.008
309	Chesney's Field	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.994
492	Hob Moor Community Primary	Outdoor Sports Facility	1.247
502	Lowfield School	Outdoor Sports Facility	3.315
503	Westfield Primary Community School	Outdoor Sports Facility	2.522
1071	Hob Moor Community Primary Games Area	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.081

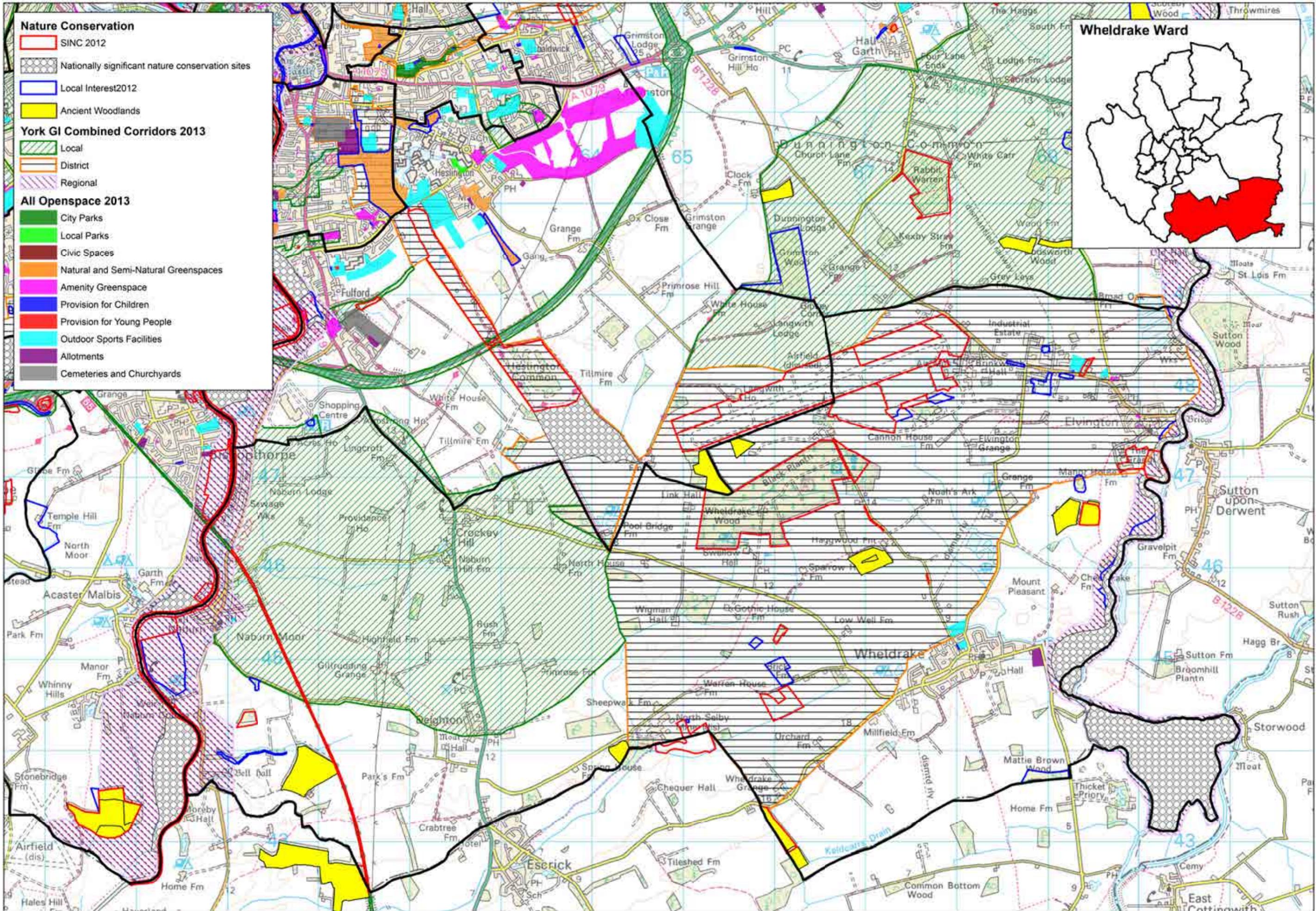


## Wheldrake Ward

<b>Population (2011)</b>	4,153 (890 [21.43%] under 16) No significant development is proposed.		
<b>Open Space (ha) by Type</b>	<b>Type of Greenspace</b>	<b>In-principle Surplus/Deficit against 2008 standard</b>	<b>Significant potential compensatory provision in adjacent wards</b>
	<i>Parks and Gardens</i> 0ha	-0.75ha	
	<i>Natural &amp; Semi-Natural</i> 0ha	-8.85ha	
	<i>Amenity</i> 0.62ha	-5.40ha	
	<i>Children</i> 3 facilities (0.23ha)	+1 facility	
	<i>Teenagers</i> 0 facilities	-1 facility	
	<i>Outdoor Sports</i> 6.41ha	-0.98ha	
	<i>Allotments</i> 2.12ha	+0.92ha	
<b>Appraisal</b>	Provision in this rural ward is reasonable, centred on the villages of Wheldrake and Elvington. The absence of natural/semi-natural and amenity open space is compensated for by its rural character and good rights of way network.		

## Schedule of Provision

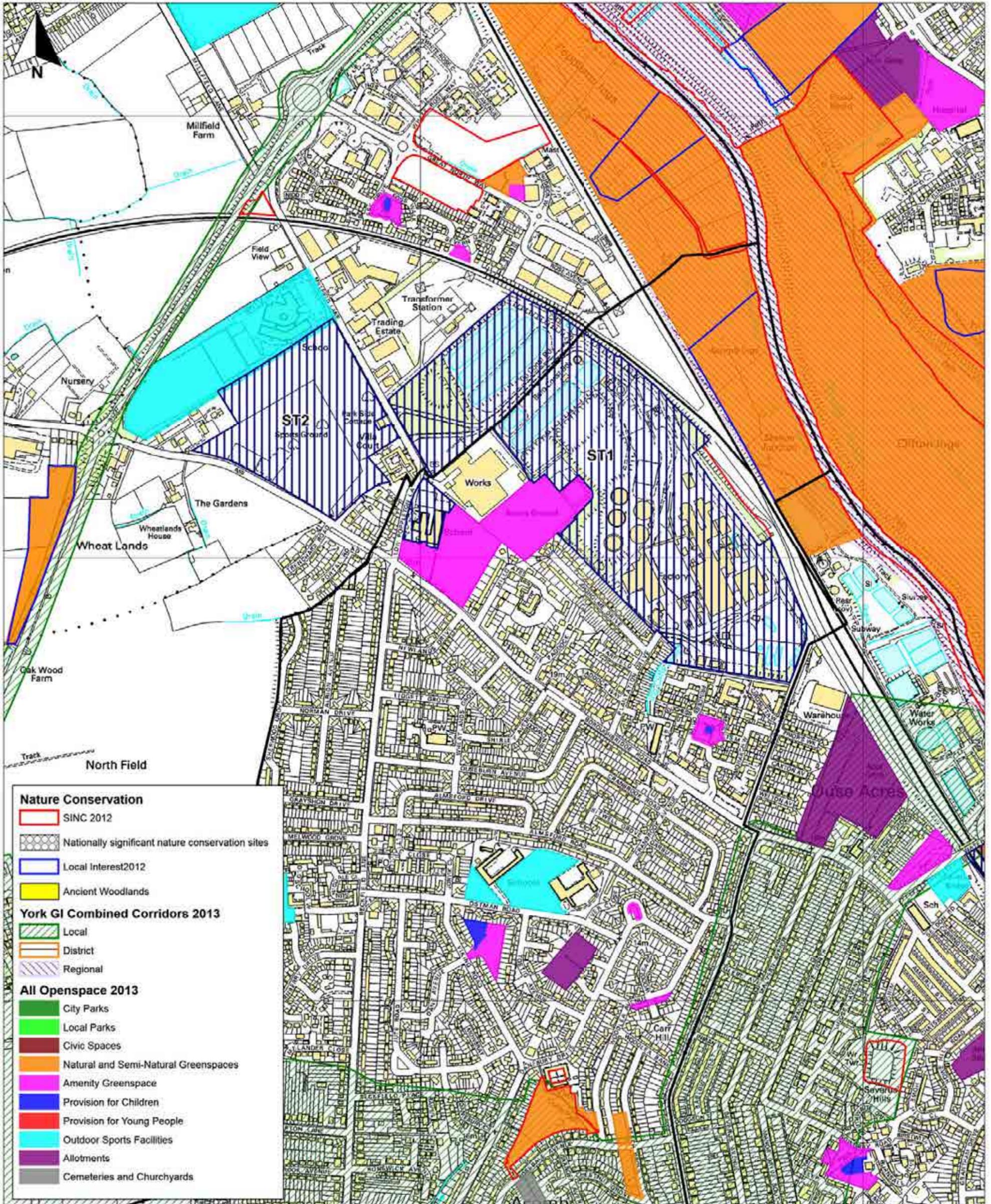
Site ID	Site Name	Type	Size
2089	Wheldrake Allotments	Allotments	2.123
346	Land Off Derwent Close	Amenity Greenspace	0.313
347	Land Off Church Green	Amenity Greenspace	0.112
348	The Green off Main Street	Amenity Greenspace	0.190
45	Playground on land to the north of Elvington Lane	Children's Play Area	0.060
47	Land behind the Village Hall	Children's Play Area	0.017
901	Playground to the east of Broad Highway	Children's Play Area	0.155
431	Wheldrake C of E Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.757
432	Elvington C of E Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.682
510	Sports Ground in Elvington	Outdoor Sports Facility	2.359
512	Wheldrake Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	2.435
803	OSF behind Village Hall	Outdoor Sports Facility	0.175





# **Appendix E**

## **Open Space Provision in the Vicinity of Strategic Development Sites**



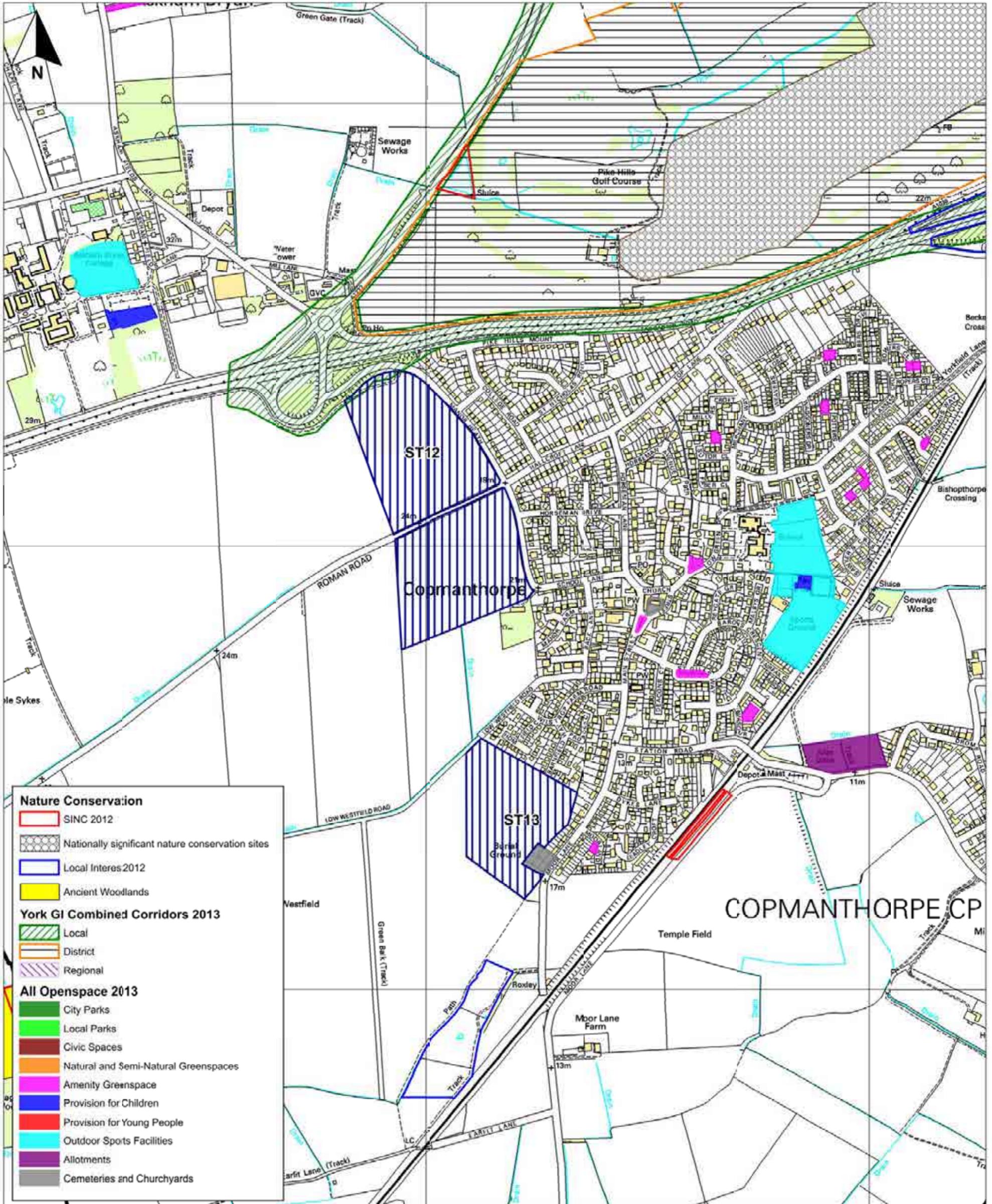
City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

**Appendix E1**  
**Strategic Sites and Open Space**  
**Provision (ST1, ST2)**



December 2013  
34938-Lea46.wor.tugwc





COPMANTHORPE CP

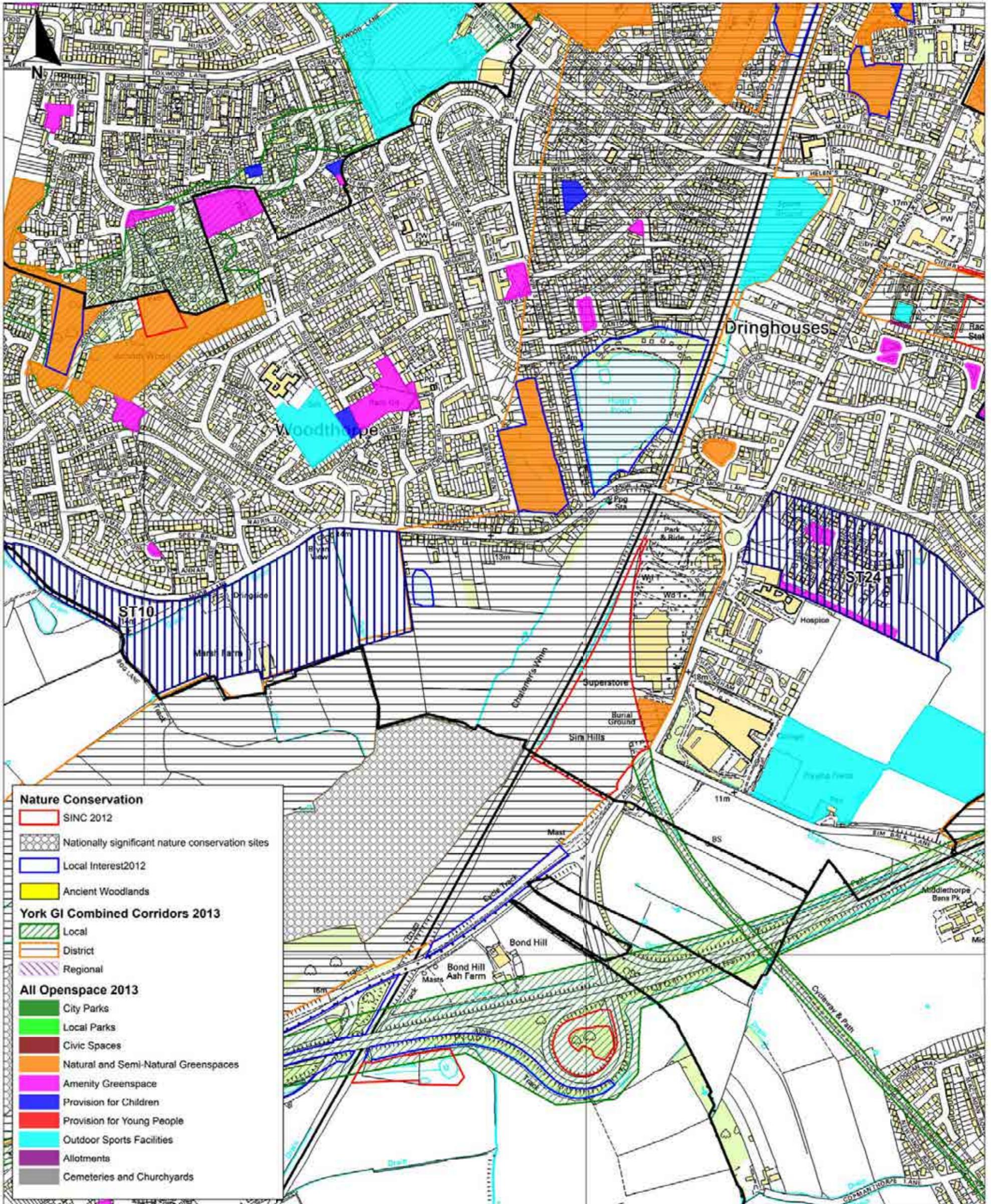
City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

Appendix E2  
Strategic Sites and Open Space  
Provision (ST12, ST13)



December 2013  
34938-Lea47.wor.tugwc





- Nature Conservation**
- SINC 2012
  - Nationally significant nature conservation sites
  - Local Interest 2012
  - Ancient Woodlands
- York GI Combined Corridors 2013**
- Local
  - District
  - Regional
- All Openspace 2013**
- City Parks
  - Local Parks
  - Civic Spaces
  - Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces
  - Amenity Greenspace
  - Provision for Children
  - Provision for Young People
  - Outdoor Sports Facilities
  - Allotments
  - Cemeteries and Churchyards

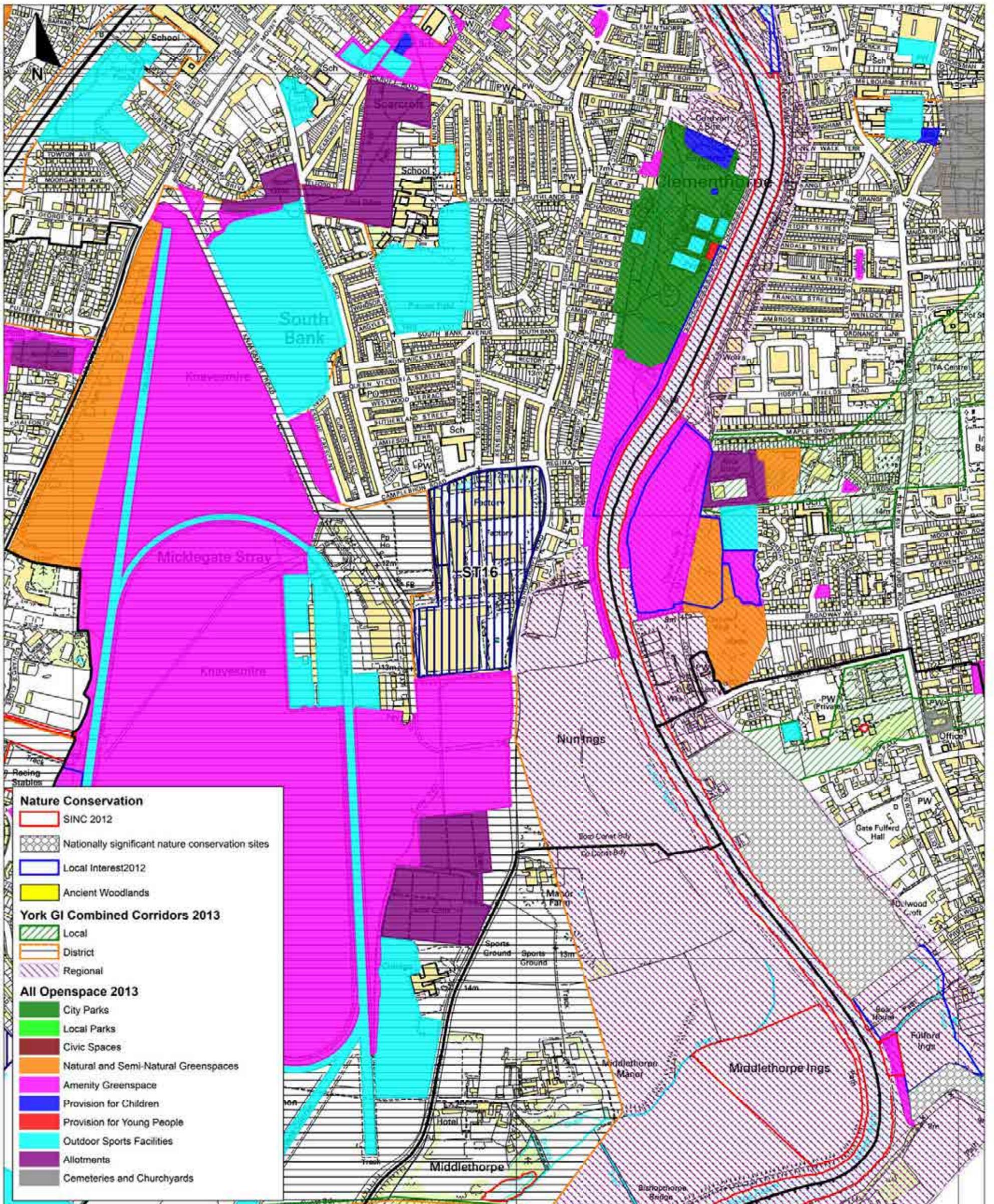
- Key:**
- Strategic development sites
  - York ward boundaries

City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

**Appendix E3**  
**Strategic Sites and Oper Space**  
**Provision (ST10, ST24)**



Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. 100001776



- Nature Conservation**
- SINC 2012
  - Nationally significant nature conservation sites
  - Local Interest 2012
  - Ancient Woodlands
- York GI Combined Corridors 2013**
- Local
  - District
  - Regional
- All Openspace 2013**
- City Parks
  - Local Parks
  - Civic Spaces
  - Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces
  - Amenity Greenspace
  - Provision for Children
  - Provision for Young People
  - Outdoor Sports Facilities
  - Allotments
  - Cemeteries and Churchyards

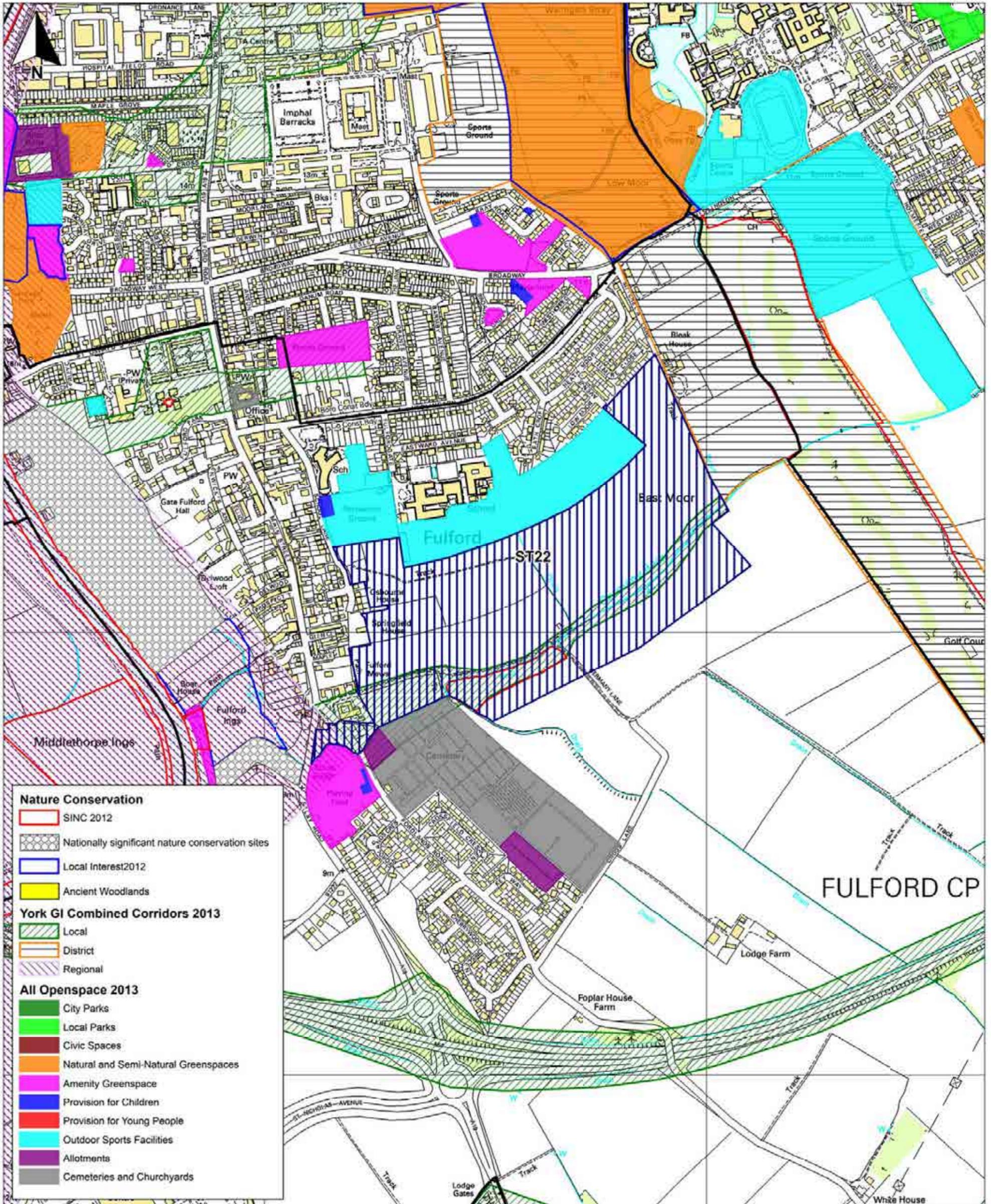
- Key:**
- Strategic development sites
  - York ward boundaries

City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

**Appendix E4**  
**Strategic Sites and Oper Space**  
**Provision (ST16)**



Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. 100001776



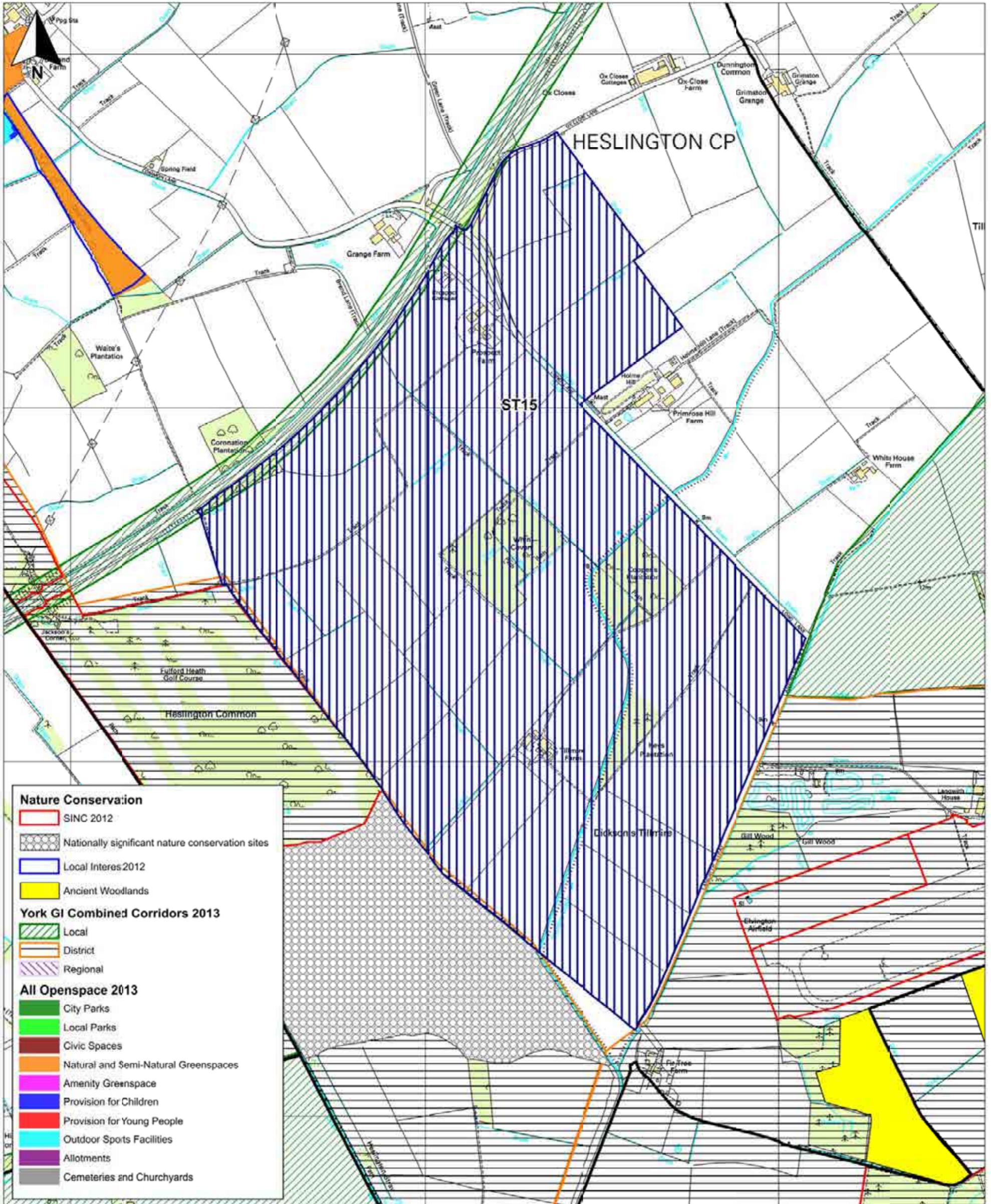
City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

**Appendix E5  
Strategic Sites and Oper Space  
Provision (ST22)**

0 m 500 m  
Scale 1:8,000 @ A3

December 2013  
34938-Lea50.wor.tugwc





- Nature Conservation**
- SINC 2012
  - Nationally significant nature conservation sites
  - Local Interest 2012
  - Ancient Woodlands
- York GI Combined Corridors 2013**
- Local
  - District
  - Regional
- All Openspace 2013**
- City Parks
  - Local Parks
  - Civic Spaces
  - Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces
  - Amenity Greenspace
  - Provision for Children
  - Provision for Young People
  - Outdoor Sports Facilities
  - Allotments
  - Cemeteries and Churchyards

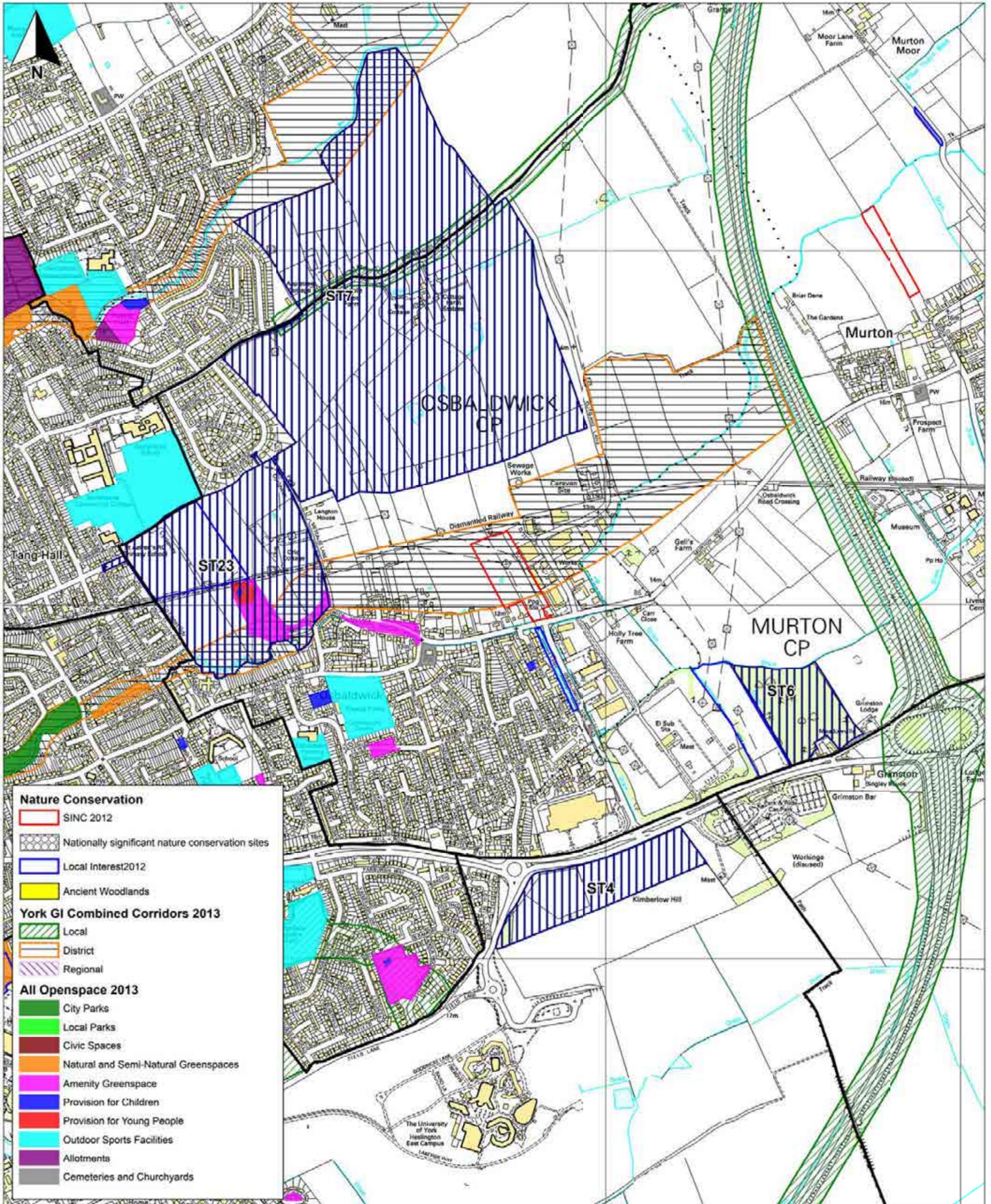
- Key:**
- Strategic development sites
  - York ward boundaries

City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

**Appendix E6**  
**Strategic Sites and Open Space**  
**Provision (ST15)**



Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. 100001776



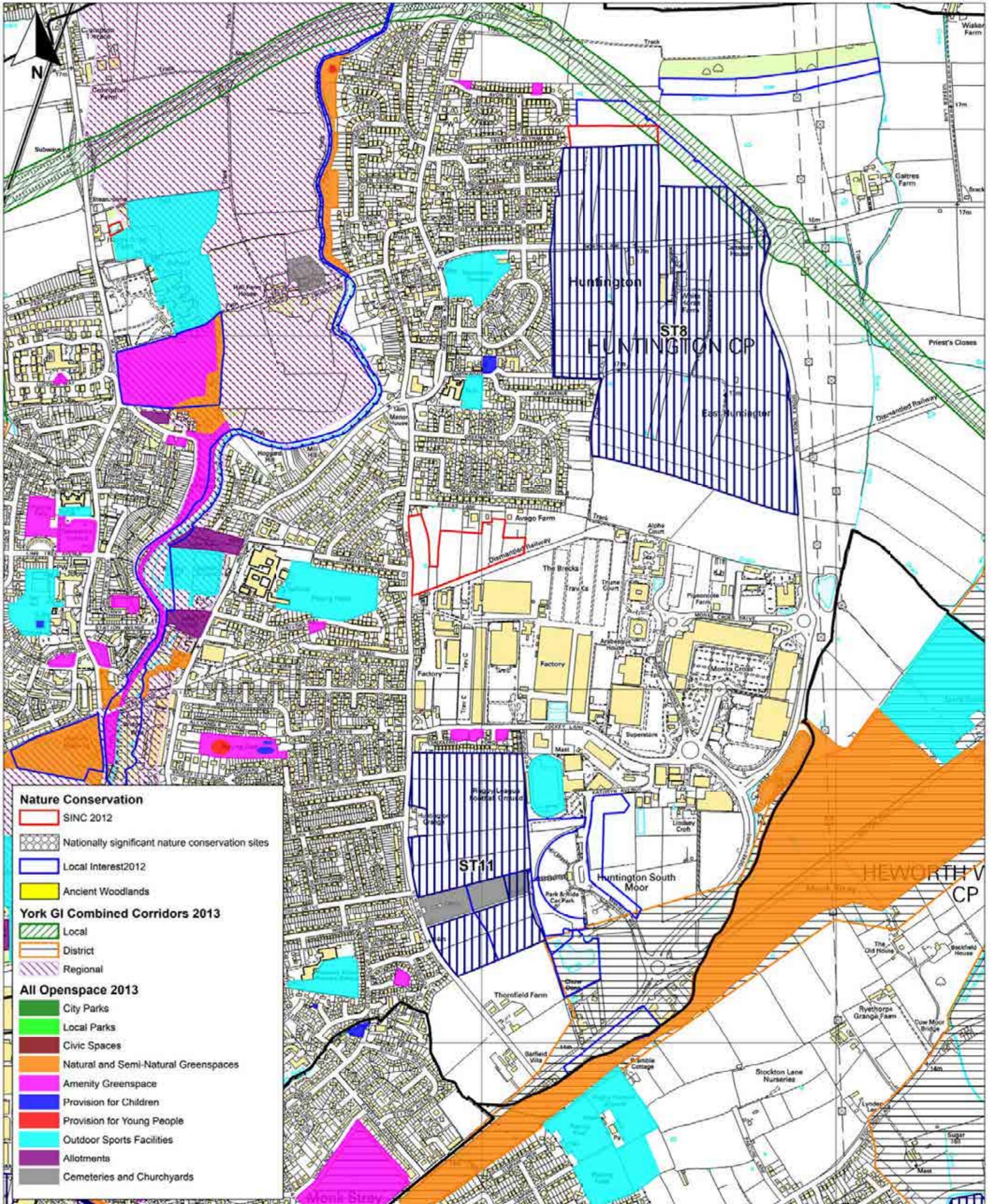
City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

**Appendix E7**  
**Strategic Sites and Oper Space**  
**Provision (ST4, ST6, ST7, ST23)**

0 m 500 m  
Scale 1:10,000 @ A3

December 2013  
34938-Lea52.wor.tugwc





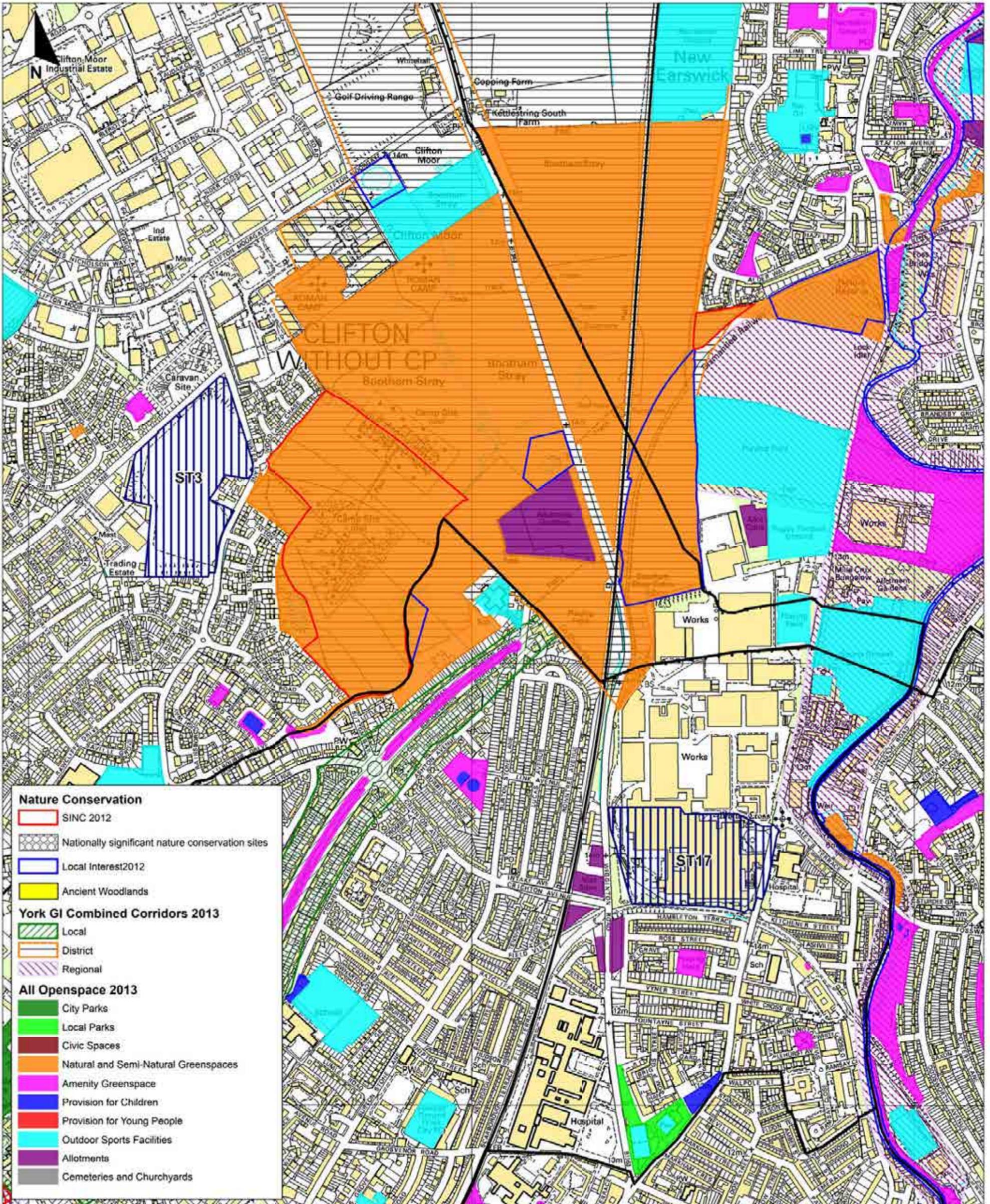
City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

**Appendix E8**  
**Strategic Sites and Oper Space**  
**Provision (ST8, ST11)**

0 m 500 m  
Scale 1:10,000 @ A3

December 2013  
34938-Lea53.wor.tugwc





- Nature Conservation**
- SINC 2012
  - Nationally significant nature conservation sites
  - Local Interest 2012
  - Ancient Woodlands
- York GI Combined Corridors 2013**
- Local
  - District
  - Regional
- All Openspace 2013**
- City Parks
  - Local Parks
  - Civic Spaces
  - Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces
  - Amenity Greenspace
  - Provision for Children
  - Provision for Young People
  - Outdoor Sports Facilities
  - Allotments
  - Cemeteries and Churchyards

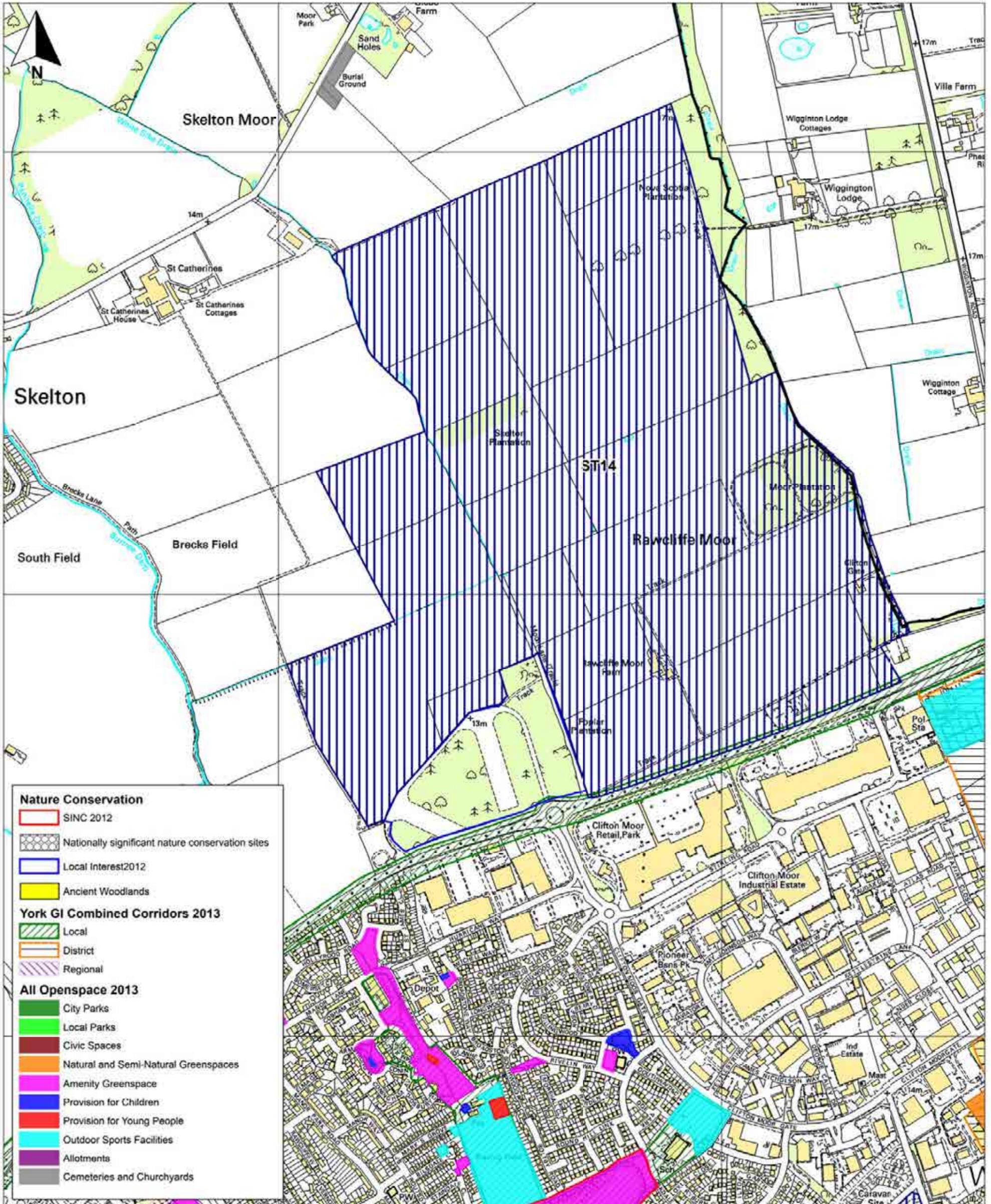
- Key:**
- Strategic development sites
  - York ward boundaries

City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

**Appendix E9**  
Strategic Sites and Oper Space  
Provision (ST3, ST17)



Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. 100001776



- Nature Conservation**
- SINC 2012
  - Nationally significant nature conservation sites
  - Local Interest 2012
  - Ancient Woodlands
- York GI Combined Corridors 2013**
- Local
  - District
  - Regional
- All Openspace 2013**
- City Parks
  - Local Parks
  - Civic Spaces
  - Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces
  - Amenity Greenspace
  - Provision for Children
  - Provision for Young People
  - Outdoor Sports Facilities
  - Allotments
  - Cemeteries and Churchyards

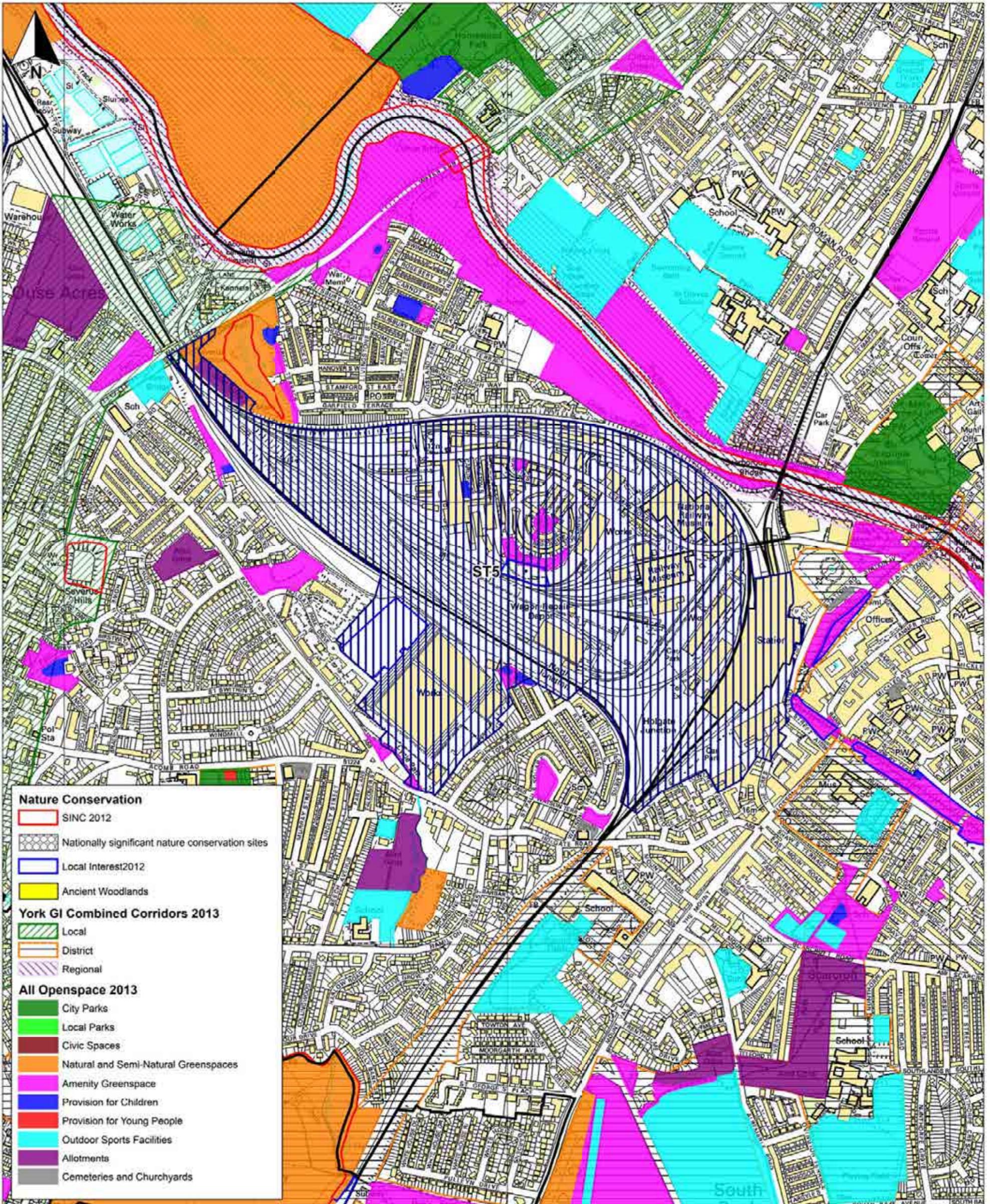
- Key:**
- Strategic development sites
  - York ward boundaries

City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

**Appendix E10**  
**Strategic Sites and Oper Space**  
**Provision (ST14)**



Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. 100001776



- Nature Conservation**
- SINC 2012
  - Nationally significant nature conservation sites
  - Local Interest 2012
  - Ancient Woodlands
- York GI Combined Corridors 2013**
- Local
  - District
  - Regional
- All Openspace 2013**
- City Parks
  - Local Parks
  - Civic Spaces
  - Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces
  - Amenity Greenspace
  - Provision for Children
  - Provision for Young People
  - Outdoor Sports Facilities
  - Allotments
  - Cemeteries and Churchyards

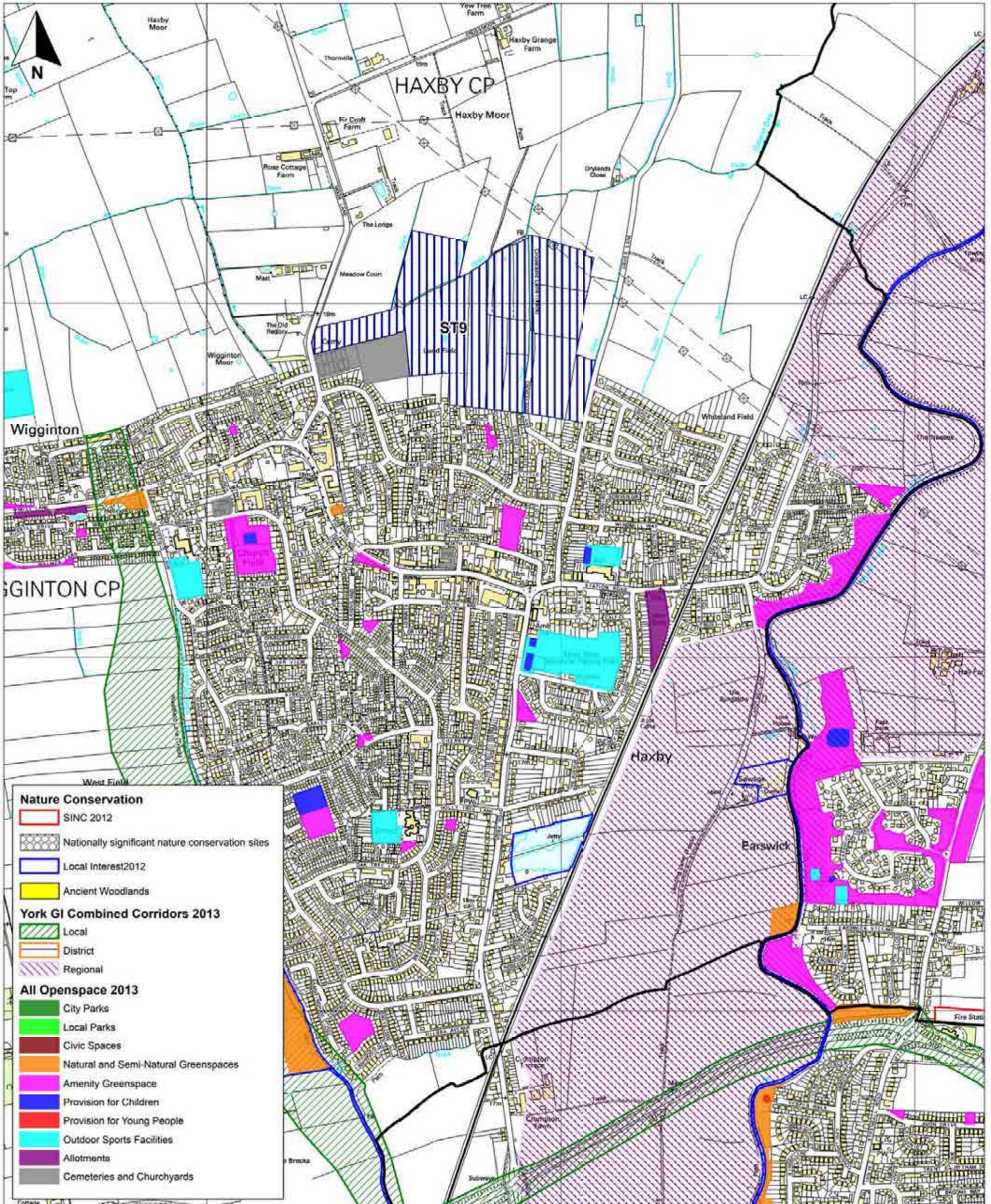
- Key:**
- Strategic development sites
  - York ward boundaries

City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

**Appendix E11**  
**Strategic Sites and Oper Space**  
**Provision (ST5)**



Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. 100001776



City of York Council  
Green Infrastructure Study

**Appendix E12  
Strategic Sites and Oper Space  
Provision (ST9)**

0 m 500 m  
Scale 1:10,000 @ A3

December 2013  
34938-Lea57.wor.tugwc





## Appendix F

### Commuted Sum Payments for Open Space Provision - Local Authority Comparison

	1 bed	2 bed	3 beds	4 beds	5+ beds
<b>York</b>					
Children's Equipped Play Space	£0	£492	£984	£1,476	£1,968
Amenity Space	£141	£282	£423	£564	£705
Outdoor Sports Facilities	£199	£398	£597	£796	£995
<b>Stockport</b>					
Recreational space	£1,300.60	£1,950.90	£2,601.20	£3,251.50	
<b>Harrogate</b>					
Parks & Gardens	£20	£40	£60	£80	£100
Natural/Semi-Natural	£116	£232	£348	£464	£580
Outdoor Sports	£188	£376	£564	£753	£941
Amenity	£155	£310	£465	£620	£775
Children/Young People	£0	£484	£726	£968	£1,210
Allotments/Community Gardens	£36	£72	£108	£144	£180
Cemeteries	£101	£203	£305	£407	£508
<b>Total</b>	<b>£616</b>	<b>£1,717</b>	<b>£2,576</b>	<b>£3,436</b>	<b>£4,294</b>
<b>Wychavon</b>					
Formal Sport	£680	£1,700			
Children's Play	£0	£614			
General Open Space	£74	£185			
Cost of Acquiring Land	£105	£262.50			
<b>Total</b>	<b>£859</b>	<b>£2,762</b>			
<b>Calderdale</b>					
Parks & Gardens	£104	£209	£313	£417	£522
Allotments & Community Gardens	£21	£43	£64	£86	£107
Cemeteries	£52	£105	£157	£210	£262
Amenity	£23	£45	£68	£90	£113
Outdoor Sports	£911	£1,822	£2,732	£3,643	£4,554
Children/Young People	£0	£215	£323	£430	£538

	1 bed	2 bed	3 beds	4 beds	5+ beds
Sheffield – new provision					
Informal recreation	£200	£260	£335	£365	£365
Children’s Play	£0	£670	£865	£970	£970
Outdoor Sports	£390	£545	£705	£770	£770
Total	£590	£1,475	£1,905	£2,105	£2,105
Sheffield - enhancement					
Informal recreation	£155	£210	£255	£300	£300
Children’s Play	£0	£520	£600	£740	£740
Outdoor Sports	£155	£195	£240	£260	£260
Total	£310	£925	£1,155	£1,300	£1,300

**Notes:**

York figure excludes land cost element.

Harrogate rates are calculated by multiplying the ‘provision rate per person’ (based on quantity standards) by the ‘cost of laying out per hectare’ (except provision for children/young people where the ‘cost of laying out per play area’ is used [based on the minimum size standard of 0.04ha]). Harrogate rates include a land value of £10,000 per acre as an additional cost for laying out the facility.

Wychavon are 2002 figures.

Sheffield are 2013 figures

**Sources:**

Stockport

<http://www.stockport.gov.uk/services/environment/planningbuilding/planningpolicy/policyguidance/spd/recreationalopenspaceandcommutedpayments> &

<http://www.stockport.gov.uk/2013/2994/developmentcontrol/planningpolicy/LDF/SPD/rospcg2openspacepdf>

Harrogate

[http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/Documents/DS-P-LDF-Open%20SpaceSPD\\_0910.pdf](http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/Documents/DS-P-LDF-Open%20SpaceSPD_0910.pdf)

Wychavon

<http://www.wychavon.gov.uk/cms/pdf/wdc-planning-publications-spg-public-open-space-contributions.pdf>

Calderdale

[http://www.calderdale.gov.uk/environment/planning/local-plan/open-space/section\\_c321.html](http://www.calderdale.gov.uk/environment/planning/local-plan/open-space/section_c321.html)

Sheffield

<https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/planning-and-city-development/planning-documents/supplementary-planning-guidance.html>

## Appendix G

# Open Space Provision by Ward Under Revised Ward Structure (from 2015)

Schedule of open space provision, surplus/deficit, population change and open space provision required by ward (2015 structure) and ward grouping

		Parks (ha)	Natural (ha)	Amenity (ha)	Children (sites)	Teenager (sites)	Sports (ha)	Allotments (ha)
<b>Urban West</b>								
	Acomb	0	2.21	4.28	3	4	5.62	0.77
	Dringhouses	0	49.63	7.02	3	0	11.79	0.92
	Holgate	4.48	5.00	16.4	9	2	11.30	7.55
	Micklegate	8.34	13.21	97.23	3	1	35.73	10.29
	Westfield	0	3.22	11.82	5	0	20.26	1.96
Total provision		12.82	73.27	136.75	23	7	84.7	21.49
Population	58.647							
<b>Surplus/Deficit</b>		2.26	-51.65	51.71	-5	-5	-19.69	4.48
Popn Change (000)	5.46							
Provision required		0.98	11.63	7.92	3	1	9.72	1.58
<b>Urban East</b>								
	Heworth	0.91	5.86	4.93	4	1	9.13	4.74
	Heworth W/O	0	40.70	7.57	1	0	17.86	0.21
	Hull Road	5.48	1.58	1.77	4	0	11.49	0
Total provision		6.39	48.14	14.27	9	1	38.48	4.95
Population	28.080							
<b>Surplus/Deficit</b>		1.34	-11.67	-26.45	-4	-5	-11.50	-3.19
Popn Change (000)	5.736							
Provision required		1.03	12.22	8.32	3	1	10.21	1.66
<b>Central</b>								
	Clifton	5.47	10.50	7.88	5	0	17.75	1.02
	Fishergate	0	31.27	11.26	4	0	5.58	6.05
	Guildhall	5.21	8.79	10.78	3	0	2.21	0
Total provision		10.68	50.56	29.92	12	0	25.54	7.07
Population	32.394							
<b>Surplus/Deficit</b>		4.85	-18.44	-17.05	-4	-7	-32.12	-2.32
Popn Change (000)	0.299							
Provision required		0.05	0.64	0.43	0	0	0.53	0.09

		Parks (ha)	Natural (ha)	Amenity (ha)	Children (sites)	Teenager (sites)	Sports (ha)	Allotments (ha)
<b>East/South-east</b>								
	Derwent & Osbaldwick	0	44.81	4.81	4	1	17.90	2.22
	Fulford & Heslington	1.35	14.71	63.74	3	1	35.71	1.39
	Wheldrake	0	0	0.62	3	0	6.41	2.12
Total provision		1.35	59.52	69.17	10	2	60.02	5.73
Population	18.930							
Surplus/Deficit		-1.41	26.80	46.90	3	-1	32.68	1.28
Popn Change (000)	20.665							
Provision required		3.72	44.02	29.96	10	4	36.78	5.99
<b>West/South-west</b>								
	Bishopthorpe	0	0	0.11	1	0	3.72	1.44
	Rural West	0	52.48	7.97	8	0	27.14	3.23
Total provision		0	52.48	8.08	9	0	30.86	4.67
Population	14.424							
Surplus/Deficit	Bishopthorpe	0	0	0.11	1	0	3.72	1.44
Popn Change (000)	2.254							
Provision required		0.41	4.80	3.27	1	0	4.01	0.65
<b>North</b>								
	Haxby	0	5.33	7.77	4	1	8.53	1.2
	Huntington	0	42.87	11.73	6	2	34.88	2.24
	Skelton	0.58	157.05	25.76	9	6	35.37	5.36
	Strensall	0	11.37	14.09	3	0	9.6	1.02
Total provision		0.58	216.62	59.35	22	9	88.38	9.82
Population	45.589							
Surplus/Deficit		-7.63	119.52	-6.75	0	-1	7.23	-3.40
Popn Change (000)	14.297							
Provision required		2.57	30.45	20.73	7	3	25.45	4.15
<b>YORK TOTAL</b>								
Population	198.06							
Total provision		31.82	500.59	317.54	93	19	327.98	53.73
Surplus/Deficit		-3.83	78.74	30.37	-2	-23	24.55	-3.70
Popn Change (000)	48.711							
Provision required		8.77	103.75	70.63	23	10	86.71	14.13

# Appendix H

## Policy Extracts

### Arun District Council

#### 17. Green Infrastructure

**17.0.1** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that planning should encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas, recognising that some open land can perform many functions (such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, carbon storage and food production). It also states that Local Planning Authorities should set out a strategic approach, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure.

**17.0.2** The government's Natural Environment White Paper<sup>(1)</sup> outlines a vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years. The Paper aims to take a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas. This approach will guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks.

**17.0.3** The Local Plan recognises the need to take a strategic approach to encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas and supports the National Planning Policy Framework and the government's Natural Environment White Paper by aiming to:

- Plan for climate change and work in harmony with the environment to conserve natural resources and increase biodiversity and;
- To protect and enhance Arun's outstanding landscape, coastline and historic built environment so reinforcing local character and identity

**17.0.4** The Local Plan will achieve these objectives by taking a strategic approach to managing the district's green infrastructure network.

#### What is Green Infrastructure (GI)?

**17.0.5** The National Planning Policy Framework defines GI as "A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities."

**17.0.6** The South-east Green Infrastructure Framework uses the definition of GI in the South-east Plan (2008). This definition identifies eleven types or typologies of GI and to this we have added an additional typology covering Beaches and Coastal Areas and features such as rifes and twittens which are locally specific to Arun. The typologies provide a helpful framework for identifying 'what' may be considered a GI asset in the District:

- Parks and gardens - including urban parks, country parks and formal gardens;
- Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces - including woodlands, urban forestry, scrub;
- grasslands (e.g. downlands, commons and meadows) wetlands, flood plains, open and running water, wastelands and derelict open land and the coast;
- Public Rights of Way including footways, cycleways, bridleways;
- Twittens;
- Outdoor sports facilities (with natural or artificial surfaces and either publicly or privately owned) - including tennis courts bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, athletics tracks, school and other institutional playing fields, and other outdoor sports areas;
- Amenity greenspace (most commonly, but not exclusively in housing areas) - including informal recreation spaces, green spaces in and around housing, domestic gardens and village greens;
- Provision for children and teenagers - including play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops, and other more informal areas (e.g. 'hanging out' areas, teenage shelters) allotments, community gardens, and farms;
- Cemeteries and churchyards;
- Green roofs and walls;
- Accessible countryside in urban fringe areas and;

- Rifes, rivers and the coastline.

**17.0.7** The aim of Green Infrastructure policy is to maintain and enhance the existing network of Green Infrastructure assets, and protect and manage the strategic green infrastructure corridors which have been identified for their environmental value to the district. The policy will also aim to ensure that these assets provide multiple functions and benefits and help to protect and enhance the distinctive character of the district.

**Why is GI important?**

**17.0.8** Well connected GI assets perform a range of important functions relating to the natural environment, climate change mitigation and adaption and quality of life. The Green Infrastructure Study establishes that the GI assets which currently exist in the district perform the following seven primary functions:

8. Access links and access to recreation – the provision of sustainable transport and access routes, and a variety of recreational opportunities for the widest range of social, interest and age groups;
9. Conserving and enhancing biodiversity – the provision of ‘space for nature’, areas that conserve or enhance wildlife habitats or provide new habitats;
10. Sense of place – the landscape assets and their settings that provide the local character and sense of place and help provide high quality environments in which people want to live and work;
11. Historic character – areas of importance to the historic character, including specific cultural heritage assets;
12. Productive green environments - areas that provide opportunities for local sustainable food and fuel production at the local level (‘edible landscapes’), including allotments, community orchards, community gardens, urban farms, coppicing of local woodlands;
13. Sustainable water resources – provision of ‘space for water’, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) and other areas that play a role in the sustainable management of water resources; and
14. Climate change – areas that provide for climate change adaptation through more flexible multi-functional approaches to urban and landscape design and management, including urban shading and cooling.

**17.0.9** The Study investigated the strengths and weaknesses of the existing green infrastructure network, and the quality of the Green Infrastructure assets themselves and identified a number of opportunities to strengthen the GI network (see Table 17.1 below).

**Table 17.1**

Function	Opportunity to Strengthen the Network
Access and Recreation	Improve access to green space within the district and connect fragmented access routes across the coastal plain. Address open space deficiencies in areas experiencing high levels of social deprivation.
Biodiversity and Access to Nature	Improve biodiversity and landscape quality of the strategic gaps along the coast and provide connectivity between the gaps to open countryside in the District.
Sense of Place	Gaps between settlements which perform a sense of place function provide the last sections of undeveloped coast in the district and should be safeguarded to resist coastal squeeze and coalescence.
Historic Character	Opportunities to promote the historic features of the coastal plain must be taken in order to protect them from development along the coast.
Productive Green Environments	Opportunities to exploit woodland in the district to provide timber for fuel. Utilise the district's fertile land by promoting and increasing provision of allotments.

Sustainable Water Environments	Take the opportunity to protect those parts of the Green Infrastructure network that provide flood attenuation, such as the strategic gaps between settlements along the coast.
Climate change	Increase tree coverage within urban areas and promote walking and cycling routes to encourage alternative modes of transport to the car.

**17.0.10** The district's Green Infrastructure network will come under greater pressure as a result of new development. Maintaining an inter-connected network of green spaces is essential to enhancing biodiversity by providing important green linkages and corridors for species, thus helping to protect against habitat fragmentation.

**17.0.11** A key part of the spatial strategy for the district is therefore to develop a strategic 'Green Infrastructure Network' by creating and connecting quality green environments both within and beyond the urban areas. In particular, coastal communities will have the opportunity to be linked with the South Downs National Park.

**17.0.12** The Green Infrastructure Network Maps present the district's existing green infrastructure network and should be viewed alongside the Local Plan policies to identify opportunities for protecting, enhancing and connecting green infrastructure assets as part of new development. The maps will be subject to updates when new green infrastructure assets, and links between the assets are formed.

#### Policy SP 21

#### Green Infrastructure and Development

All development must be designed to protect and enhance existing green infrastructure assets and must be fully incorporated into the district's green infrastructure network as shown on the Green Network Maps for each parish.

All development must contribute towards maintaining and enhancing the inter-connected network of publicly accessible and multi functional green spaces across the district by encouraging biodiversity, improving access to recreation, the coast and the South Downs National Park.

### Policy Outcomes & Key Indicators for Green Infrastructure and Development

Policy Outcomes	Key Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect and enhance the district's green infrastructure network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of green infrastructure assets</li> <li>New green infrastructure assets</li> </ul>

### Background Studies, Supporting Evidence

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Green Infrastructure Study (2012)
- South-east Green Infrastructure Framework (2009)

### Related Policies

- Design
- Natural Environment
- Transport

- Health and Wellbeing
- Visitor Economy

#### Related Strategic Objectives

- To plan for climate change and work in harmony with the environment to conserve natural resources and increase biodiversity.
- To protect and enhance Arun's outstanding landscape, coastline, historic, built and archaeological environment thereby reinforcing local character and identity.

#### Related Sustainability Appraisal Objective(s)

- Objective 1 : Achieve Successful and Inclusive Communities
- Sub-objective 1.1 Health Lifestyle
- Sub-objective 1.7 Social Isolation
- Objective 2 : Ensure Arun Delivers High Quality Housing and Provides Excellence Social Infrastructure
- Sub-objective 2.8 Access to Green Infrastructure
- Objective 3 : Ensure a Diverse and Thriving Economic Base to support Arun's Growth
- Sub-objective 3.5 Visitor economy
- Objective 5: Ensure efficient and sustainable movement within and beyond Arun
- Sub-objective 5.4 Cycling and walking
- Objective 6: Enhance Arun's Environmental Integrity and all sub-objectives
- Objective 7: Maximise Natural Resource Efficiency and all sub-objectives

#### Implementation

- Through Arun District Council working in partnership with developers, landowners and infrastructure providers to identify opportunities to protect and enhance the district's green infrastructure

### Strategic Green Infrastructure Corridors

**17.0.13** As well as protecting and enhancing the whole green infrastructure network in the district, strategic planning offers an opportunity to identify opportunities for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of green infrastructure.

**17.0.14** The Green Infrastructure Study assessed the green infrastructure network, taking into consideration areas of potential strategic growth within the district. The Study identified a number of important green infrastructure corridors that are located along the undeveloped parts of the districts coastline. These are called Type A Green Infrastructure Corridors.

**17.0.15** Type A Green Infrastructure Corridors are those undeveloped parts of the coast and rural areas within the district which provide space for wildlife and ecosystems along the coast and further inland. They also provide space for water in parts of the District that are at most significant risk of flooding and also protect key views of the coast and towards the South Downs National Park. These areas are characteristically tranquil as a result of their rural nature and darker night skies and also act to retain the District's distinctive landscape character and sense of place. Out of all of the Green Infrastructure Corridors, those within Type A require the highest level of protection.

**17.0.16** The Green Infrastructure Study also assessed the growth areas of Angmering and Barnham/Eastergate/Westergate. It identified that land within and adjacent to these growth areas play an important role in retaining the settlements' distinctive landscapes and sense of place will act to ensure that planned growth takes place in such a way that incorporates open space; wildlife and biodiversity. These spaces are classified as Type B green infrastructure corridors.

**17.0.17** The Type A Green Infrastructure Corridor at Felpham lies adjacent to the Enterprise@Bognor Regis allocation and an area of land allocated for employment and education. The Green Infrastructure Study has identified that the corridor has potential to be developed as a Countryside Park which would focus upon the line of the Felpham Rife and make provision for biodiversity, dog walking, trim trails, allotments, community orchards and flood storage including Sustainable Drainage Systems.

**17.0.18** The western extent of the the Type A Green Infrastructure Corridor has been identified for employment and education uses, as part of the Enterprise@Bognor Regis development. This part of the corridor will therefore be classed as a Type C Green Infrastructure Corridor, to form a green edge to the Enterprise@Bognor Regis allocation. The council will require that the employment and education uses within this corridor will be well integrated into the Countryside Park, to ensure a high quality employment and education environment which is linked into the green infrastructure network and protects the amenity of the Type A Green Infrastructure Corridor.

## Policy DM 25

### Green Infrastructure Corridors

Development schemes proposed within any of the Green Infrastructure Corridors listed below and shown on the Proposals Map shall be assessed in accordance with the criteria below and must be consistent with all other Local Plan policies.

#### Type A Green Infrastructure Corridors

- **Coast to Downs Green Infrastructure Corridor**
- **West Bognor Regis Green Infrastructure Corridor**
- **Ferring Green Infrastructure Corridors**
- **Felpham Green Infrastructure Corridor**
- **Walberton and Barnham Green Infrastructure Corridor**

Type A Green Infrastructure Corridors are those undeveloped areas of land adjacent to the coastal plain and rural inland areas within the district which provide space for wildlife habitats and ecosystems. They also provide space for water in parts of the District that are at most significant risk of flooding and also protect key views of the coast and towards the South Downs National Park. These areas are characteristically tranquil as a result of their rural nature and darker night skies and also act to retain the District's distinctive landscape character and sense of place. Out of all of the Green Infrastructure Corridors, those within Type A require the highest level of protection.

Development will not be permitted within Type A Green Infrastructure Corridors unless:

- (i) it is demonstrated to be necessary to meet the requirements of, or is consistent with, other policies within the Development Plan; and
- (ii) it would not compromise, either individually or cumulatively, the objectives and fundamental integrity of the green infrastructure corridor and;
- (iii) The following improvements are made to enhance the functions that the corridors provide:

- a. Improve recreational access along the coast and provide connections between the coast and the South Downs National Park;
- b. Enhance the biodiversity of the corridors focussing upon creating a network of hedgerows, ditches and rifes that form important wildlife corridors between the coast and the South Downs National Park;
- c. Ensure views towards the coast and the South Downs National Park are conserved and enhanced;
- d. Prevent coalescence of coastal settlements by retaining the district's character and a strong sense of place between individual settlements;
- e. Improve the natural flood attenuation and incorporate green walls and green roofs and;
- f. Retain the tranquility and rural nature of the Green Infrastructure Corridor.

#### Type B Green Infrastructure Corridors

- **Angmering eastwards excluding Ferring and southwards excluding Rustington**
- **Eastergate and Barnham southwards**

Type B Green Infrastructure Corridors cover land within or adjacent to broad strategic locations of growth which may include strategic community, infrastructure and housing development as defined by Policy SP8. These corridors play an important role, as part of the Green Infrastructure Network, in retaining the distinctive landscape character of individual settlements. They also ensure that growth takes place in such a way that incorporates access to open space to improve health and wellbeing; wildlife corridors to encourage biodiversity and; strong landscaping features in order to retain character and sense of place.

Within the Eastergate and Barnham Green Infrastructure Corridor, community and housing growth will be permitted as defined in Policies SP8 and SP20.

Within the Angmering Green Infrastructure Corridor, community and road infrastructure growth (not housing) will be permitted. The enhancement of Worthing Rugby Club and the creation of a community woodland, will be supported alongside improvements to the A259 as defined by Policy SP20.

### Type C Green Infrastructure Corridor

- The western edge of the Felpham Green Infrastructure Corridor**

The Type C Green Infrastructure Corridor lies within the Bognor Regis Enterprise Zone, adjacent to the Felpham Type A Green Infrastructure Corridor and acts as a green edge to the Bognor Regis Enterprise Zone. Employment and education development may be appropriate within the corridor to compliment the Bognor Regis Enterprise Zone development. These uses will be permitted provided that they:

- (i) Incorporate routes for cycling and walking which also provide opportunities for wildlife and biodiversity. These routes must link employment and education development to Bognor Regis town centre, the coast, the adjoining Felpham Green Infrastructure Corridor Type A; and the South Downs National Park.
- (ii) Are designed to include green roofs and walls, as appropriate;
- (iii) Reflect the local landscape character and where appropriate, existing watercourses and hedgerows must be incorporated into the design to create opportunities to improve biodiversity;
- (iv) Incorporate a high quality landscape buffer alongside the urban fringe of any development in order to conserve the open countryside between settlements;
- (v) Consider the impact of the development upon views from and towards the South Downs National Park, and where appropriate, protect and enhance these views.

### Policy Outcomes & Key Indicators for Green Infrastructure Corridors

Policy Outcomes	Key Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage the enhancement of biodiversity throughout the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of Green Infrastructure Corridors</li> </ul>

### Background Studies, Supporting Evidence

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Green Infrastructure Study (2012)
- Further information regarding Green Roofs and Green Walls:
  - Independent resource on green roofs: <http://livingroofs.org/>
  - Resource founded by University of Sheffield and Groundwork Sheffield: [www.thegreenroofcentre.co.uk](http://www.thegreenroofcentre.co.uk)

- The GLA prepared a technical report on green roofs and walls in 2008:  
<http://www.london.gov.uk/archive/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/living-roofs.pdf>
- The London Borough of Islington have produced a Good Practice Guide on Green roofs and walls this can be found at [http://www.islington.gov.uk/publicrecords/documents/Environment/Pdf/Green\\_roofs\\_gd\\_prac.pdf](http://www.islington.gov.uk/publicrecords/documents/Environment/Pdf/Green_roofs_gd_prac.pdf)

#### Related Policies

- Design
- Natural Environment
- Strategic Employment Sites
- Strategic Housing, Parish and and Town Council Allocations

#### Related Strategic Objective(s)

- To plan for climate change and work in harmony with the environment to conserve natural resources and increase biodiversity.
- To protect and enhance Arun's outstanding landscape, coastline, historic, built and archaeological environment thereby reinforcing local character and identity.

#### Related Sustainability Appraisal Objective(s)

- Objective 1 : Achieve Successful and Inclusive Communities
- Sub-objective 1.1 Health Lifestyle
- Sub-objective 1.7 Social Isolation
- Objective 2 : Ensure Arun Delivers High Quality Housing and Provides Excellence Social Infrastructure
- Sub-objective 2.8 Access to Green Infrastructure
- Objective 3 : Ensure a Diverse and Thriving Economic Base to support Arun's Growth
- Sub-objective 3.5 Visitor economy
- Objective 5: Ensure efficient and sustainable movement within and beyond Arun
- Sub-objective 5.4 Cycling and walking
- Objective 6: Enhance Arun's Environmental Integrity and all sub-objectives
- Objective 7: Maximise Natural Resource Efficiency and all sub-objectives

#### Implementation

- Through Arun District Council working in partnership with developers, landowners and infrastructure providers to protect and enhance Strategic Green Corridors

## Broadland District Council

**6.6.2 Aim:** To enable the delivery of a network of different green spaces, based upon the priority green infrastructure links, to improve the connections between habitats, enhance the biodiversity and contribute to meeting the recreational needs of residents.

### Green Infrastructure Network

The development of the Growth Triangle must deliver a multi-functional network of green spaces. This delivery will be underpinned by the retention of existing assets and enabled by the provision of new resources.

The Green Infrastructure Network should:

- Create significant areas of heathland to provide "stepping stone" links from Mousehold Heath, through the Growth Triangle, to the surrounding countryside.
- Incorporate appropriate levels of formal and informal recreational public open space to provide for the recreational needs of the residents of the Growth Triangle.
- Create wildlife corridors that demonstrably link to existing or planned areas within and outside the Growth Triangle.
- Support, through the provision of appropriate infrastructure, mitigation of recreational impacts upon European Sites of Environmental Importance for biodiversity. This mitigation will include the retention of a significant undeveloped area north of Rackheath to act as a ecological buffer to sensitive Broads European Sites.
- Establish a network of green footways and cycleways linking important publicly accessible Green Infrastructure sites and supporting the overall movement and transportation strategy.
- Achieve habitat enhancement, restoration and re-creation.

The existing Green Infrastructure assets which should be retained unless it is clearly demonstrable that the benefits of development outweigh the loss of the asset are:

- The Historic Parks and Gardens of Beeston, Rackheath and Sprowton Park.
- The Ancient Woodlands of Sprowston Wood, Bears Grove, Bulmer Coppice, Tolshill Wood, Orotlans Grove and Racecourse Plantation.
- The County Wildlife Sites of Paines Yard Wood, March Covert, Racecourse Plantation and Belmore Plantation
- Sprowston Manor Golf Course.

Should development within the Growth Triangle result in the loss, or potential loss, of any of these assets development appropriate mitigation will be required as part of a comprehensive scheme for the provision of a Green Infrastructure network.

### Supporting Information

**6.6.3** The retention and enhancement of Green Infrastructure is as important in landscape and heritage terms as it is in ecological and recreational terms. Development within the Growth Triangle provides the opportunity to create a network of different natural, semi-natural, recreational and amenity spaces, which will contribute to the quality of the landscape, improve the accessibility of open spaces, provide for safe and attractive walking and cycling routes and improve the resilience of the local biodiversity.

**6.6.4** The Joint Core Strategy requires the retention of important green spaces and establishes the principle of creating new heathland and retaining a buffer north of Rackheath.

**6.6.5** The Habitat Regulations Assessment which accompanied the Joint Core Strategy established the requirement to provide a landscape buffer to the north of development at Rackheath and to provide recreational open space of a scale and typology to mitigate recreational impact upon sensitive European Environmental Sites.

**6.6.6** The Green Infrastructure Strategy identifies two priority Green Infrastructure links which influence development within the Growth Triangle.

- Mousehold Heath to Rackheath-Plumstead; and,
- Catton Park to Catton-Sprowston

**6.6.7** In addition to these two priority corridors consultation should also be given to the delivery of the Green Infrastructure Priority Links shown on the plan at the start of this section. In addition, the NDR will incorporate and provide significant levels of green infrastructure which will need to be incorporated.

**6.6.8** As part of the implementation of this policy consideration will need to the ongoing management of any features which are preserved. In the absence of funding or an appropriate management programme it is possible that some of those assets could degrade undermining the reason for the preservation.

# Huntingdonshire

## Green infrastructure

### Purpose of Draft Policy DM 26

The purpose of this policy is to set out council's approach to protecting and enhancing the district's green infrastructure.

### Draft Policy DM 26

Green Infrastructure of both strategic and local importance will be protected and enhanced. A sustainable development proposal will:

- a. contribute towards the [Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy](#)'s objectives of protecting, managing and enhancing existing green infrastructure within Huntingdonshire and of creating new green infrastructure;
- b. respond to the location of existing green infrastructure and support appropriate uses, functions and linkages through its layout and design; and
- c. not result in a detrimental effect on existing green infrastructure unless replacement provision is made that is of equal or greater value than that which will be affected. Where development proposals give rise to a specific requirement for green infrastructure, provision will be required in accordance with the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy and the council's Developer Contributions SPD.

### Reasoning

Huntingdonshire's countryside needs to respond to changing economic and environmental circumstances. Improving the ecological, visual and recreational value of the countryside brings environmental, social and health benefits. It can also boost the local economy through increased visitor spending. Access to quality green space is a priority for the council as set out in Growing Success, the Corporate Plan. Green space forms an important part of the district's green infrastructure which can come under considerable pressure as a result of new development. Green infrastructure is essential to enhancing biodiversity by providing important green corridors for species and helping to protect against habitat fragmentation.

Green infrastructure has an important role in tackling the effects of climate change. Green infrastructure provides important cooling, shading and filtering effects that will become even more significant if temperatures rise as predicted. Trees and woodland in particular have a role to play as they store CO<sub>2</sub> and intercept rainfall which can help to reduce erosion and prevent flooding.

Focusing countryside enhancement efforts on the areas identified in the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy will give maximum scope for consolidating and linking important habitats, and enabling complementary access improvements to be pursued. Within the strategic green infrastructure network identified by the strategy it will be important to ensure that development proposals do not conflict with its vision and objectives. Ensuring a clean, green and attractive environment is a key priority of the council. The council aims to maintain existing areas of green infrastructure and provide new areas. One of the ways in which the council is fulfilling these aims is through the flagship Great Fen project. The plan seeks to facilitate the Great Fen through a place based policy in the Key Service Centres and Small Settlements document. Grafham Water offers opportunities for water and land based recreation together. It also has scope for the creation of wildlife habitats and better links to nearby woodlands such as Brampton Wood as well as other links to green space, such as Hinchingsbrooke Country Park for people and wildlife through green corridors incorporating sustainable access routes where possible. A major focus of initiatives in this area will be the provision of improved linkages for biodiversity corridors and habitats. Extensions to Hinchingsbrooke Country Park will be identified as local green spaces along with the park itself.

The Great Ouse Valley is a distinctive lowland landscape of extensive areas of wetland, including major areas of water filled sand and gravel pits, such as Paxton Pits and Needingworth Quarry, and meadows, such as Portholme, which require sensitive agricultural management. The valley is close to centres of population and there needs to be a balance struck between the needs of recreation and biodiversity. A number of areas of green infrastructure will be designated as 'Local green spaces' and will be protected. Links with green infrastructure initiatives outside of Huntingdonshire are important. One of the aims of the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy is to create a well connected network of green corridors which integrates into the wider green corridor network of neighbouring areas.

# Kirklees

## Policy SCS8 Green Infrastructure

Within areas of strategic and local green infrastructure, priority will be given to safeguarding, enhancing and providing new green infrastructure by:-

- protecting green infrastructure assets and the range of functions they provide;
- resisting developments that compromise the functioning and connectivity of green infrastructure networks;
- directing investment and developer contributions to new and improved green infrastructure and providing connecting links where opportunities exist.

Outside these areas, green infrastructure assets will be protected and enhanced through other core strategy policies relating to open space, biodiversity, flooding, design, walking and cycling routes and public rights of way.

## Proposed Submission policy supporting text

8.1 Green infrastructure is defined as networks of accessible greenspaces and natural habitats which both occur within and form connections between towns and villages. It functions in different ways and provides multiple benefits for wildlife, improved health and well being of people, local food production, timber production, mitigating climate change such as flood alleviation and for the local economy by providing a high quality environment to help attract further economic investment.

8.2 Within the built-up areas, green infrastructure assets include public parks, recreation grounds, playing fields, woodland, street trees, allotments, informal open green spaces, churchyards and cemeteries. Outside built-up areas green infrastructure broadly comprises natural and semi-natural greenspaces such as forests and woodlands, local nature reserves, some grazing/heathland and moorland. River and canal corridors, rights of way, footpaths, bridleways and cycleways provide green infrastructure links which thread through the built-up areas and connect into the countryside.

8.3 Natural England has mapped and analysed green infrastructure across the region. Using this information areas of strategic green infrastructure have been identified for Kirklees. These comprise a series of river corridors where there is a concentration of green infrastructure assets and the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area. The functions of green infrastructure are considered to be wide ranging and significant within these areas.

8.4 Strategic green infrastructure areas (see figure 17) are represented on key diagram1 and comprise the:- River Calder corridor; River Dearne corridor; River Colne corridor; Spen Valley corridor; Fenay Beck corridor; Holme Valley corridor; and the The South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area

8.5 Natural England's 'Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project' provides detailed descriptions of each of the corridors explaining the main features, functions and key opportunities for green infrastructure.

8.6 Local green infrastructure corridors were also considered as part of the mapping work undertaken with Natural England and will be taken into account when proposals for land allocation are put forward in DPD2.

8.7 The Leeds City Region has developed a Green Infrastructure Strategy which sets out a vision for the city region and identifies how future investment in green infrastructure will be secured and where investment should be targeted through a series of investment programmes and strategic projects.

8.8 It is intended that this strategy together with the Natural England mapping work provide the context for a Kirklees Green Infrastructure Plan to be produced. This will set out a framework for a high quality environment that has a clear strategic direction for green infrastructure delivery in Kirklees, highlighting priority and opportunity areas for investment.

## Development Implications

8.9 In developing the Core Strategy, the strategic green infrastructure areas have helped to define the spatial context for guiding the location and pattern of new housing and economic growth. Where there is a case for development within these areas, such as Dewsbury and the Kirklees Strategic Economic Zone, it will be expected that green infrastructure provision and enhancement be an integral element and be achieved in accordance with other policies set out in the strategy.

8.10 The need to protect and enhance green infrastructure is an important influence on the location of development. The intention is to ensure that green infrastructure assets are not adversely affected by development. Within areas designated for protection, such as the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area, the green belt, floodplains and urban greenspace sites, development will be severely constrained.

8.11 Development may provide opportunities to contribute to the creation of new and improved green infrastructure depending on the nature and scale of the proposal. Examples include the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, providing connecting

links to increase accessibility for people and wildlife, and helping to reduce the impact of climate change through tree planting. Where there is community interest, green infrastructure can also support opportunities for local food production such as Community Supported Agriculture schemes which aim to increase the availability of locally grown food, reduce dependency on imported food and encourage self-reliance within local communities. Opportunities to include land for green infrastructure purposes in new housing allocations will be considered in DPD2.

8.12 The Council has limited opportunities to deliver new or improved green infrastructure. This will require partnership working with other agencies, local communities and the cooperation of landowners.

8.13 Outside the strategic green infrastructure areas, green infrastructure assets will be protected and enhanced by other core strategy policies relating to:-

- the protection and provision of open space (policies SCS9 and SCS10);
- protecting and improving the natural environment (policy SCS12);
- water management (policy SCS7);
- design (policy SCS15);
- transport investment priorities (policy SCS18);
- providing an inclusive transport system (policy SCS19).

# North Somerset

## CS9: Green Infrastructure

The existing network of green infrastructure will be safeguarded, improved and enhanced by further provision, ensuring it is a multi-functional, accessible network which promotes healthy lifestyles, maintains and improves biodiversity and landscape character and contributes to climate change objectives.

Priority will be given to:

- 1) The protection and enhancement of the formal parks and gardens originating from the Victorian era.
- 2) The protection of trees in woodlands and urban areas for public amenity and climate change mitigation.
- 3) The promotion of the north slopes of the Mendip Hills AONB as sub-regional corridors for biodiversity, recreation and landscape retention.
- 4) The promotion of the Congresbury Yeo, River Banwell, Somerset Levels and Moors, and Grumplepill Rhyne as local corridors for biodiversity and landscape enhancement.
- 5) The protection of Wildlife Sites.
- 6) The connection of disjointed woodlands around the Wraxall/Failand ridge.
- 7) The continued development of a network of green spaces, water bodies, paths and cycleways in and around the urban areas.
- 8) The upgrading and extension of the public rights of way network including improved connectivity to areas of green infrastructure outside North Somerset.
- 9) The provision of strategically significant green spaces in association with all areas of development.

A Green Infrastructure Strategy will be prepared in support of green infrastructure policies.

## Background

Green infrastructure is the integrated network of multi-functional spaces within and linking urban and rural environments which has significant environmental, social and economic benefits. Green infrastructure, particularly if properly planned and integrated into development, can enhance the townscape and visual amenity, promote a sense of place and community identity, and improve the health and sense of well-being of people. Parks, sports fields and play space are clearly beneficial to health. Networks of green spaces and corridors provide opportunities for recreation, walking and cycling and also benefit wildlife by conserving and enhancing habitats, and providing buffers from development to important wildlife sites and watercourses.

Trees are very important elements, greatly contributing to the value of green infrastructure regarding landscape quality, amenity and the environment. Retention of trees and tree planting, together with other green space, can help to combat climate change and flooding, by absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> and moisture and reducing excessive run off. In urban areas such provision can also have a welcome cooling effect in summer, through providing shade and promoting evaporation. Attenuation ponds and other sustainable drainage systems, together with larger water bodies, are also valuable aspects of green infrastructure, often having great ecological and landscape value, recreational and educational benefit. Clear priorities will be established through the overarching Green Infrastructure Strategy which will incorporate local open space standards and requirements for developments to contribute towards the delivery of a comprehensive network of green infrastructure. In particular, the strategy will recognise the need to integrate green infrastructure within the urban extension and to ensure that all communities have access to quality green infrastructure. Green infrastructure in the rural areas and on the urban-rural fringe is also important, particularly where it supports a vibrant rural economy and enhances facilities available to the existing villages particularly around recreation, walking and cycling.

## The Core Strategy approach

Policy CS9 reflects the importance of green infrastructure and its value for health, biodiversity, landscape and regarding climate change. The policy then sets out the green infrastructure priorities for North Somerset although these are not an exhaustive list and may vary over the plan period. A green infrastructure strategy will be prepared to provide more detailed guidance.

## How and where the policy will be delivered

There will be opportunities for provision of new and/or improvement of existing green infrastructure, in association with new development, either on or off-site, depending on the scale of the development and feasibility. There is particularly significant potential at major development sites such as the proposed urban extension at Weston-super-Mare. Much will depend on appropriate development management to ensure development proposals retain, enhance and create appropriate green infrastructure, informed by the emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy. This will require formulation and implementation of detailed development management policies, to be included in the Development Management DPD. The council will investigate alternative mechanisms for the provision and long term maintenance of green infrastructure, particularly those which minimise the burden on the public purse. Where provision is to be publicly provided or maintained, this must be adequately resourced. North Somerset Council has the central responsibility for the provision, delivery and planning of green infrastructure given its role as local planning authority and direct provider of significant areas of open space both in the urban and rural areas. This role is enhanced by acting in partnership with key players in the public, private and voluntary sectors, whilst ensuring that delivery of quality green infrastructure is based on a strategic view of what is required to serve the needs of the community.

**Alternative options and contingency planning**

No alternative policy approaches are put forward: the Core Strategy needs to adequately reflect the need to protect, enhance and provide green infrastructure in line with national advice.

The scale of development envisaged in the Core Strategy requires significant infrastructure provision. If there are changes to the quantity, types or locations of development which can be delivered it is important that a commensurate level of green infrastructure provision is made.

**Monitoring and review**

The Green Infrastructure Strategy will assist in the development of the monitoring framework and key indicators. These will include local standards on accessibility for various categories of open space.

# Salford

## Policy Approach

### Definitions of Green Infrastructure

7.1 Chapter 19 of the Publication Core Strategy focuses on 'Green Infrastructure'. This defines green infrastructure as "the region's life support system – the network of natural environmental components and green and blue spaces that lies within and between the North-west's cities, towns and villages which provides multiple social, economic and environmental benefits". Policy GI1 has been established and guided by the existing and emerging policy framework and recent sub-regional studies relevant to Salford and the first sentence of this policy gives examples of the types of features expected.

7.2 Other definitions are available explaining what green infrastructure constitutes. The TEP studies (commissioned by AGMA and Natural England) identify the green infrastructure of Greater Manchester as being part of the city-region's life support system. "It is a planned and managed network of natural environmental components and green spaces that intersperse and connect our urban centres, our suburbs and our rural fringe. In simple terms, it is our natural outdoor environment" consisting of open spaces, linkages (river corridors and canals, pathways, cycle routes and greenways) and networks of 'urban green' (the collective resource of private gardens, pocket parks, street trees, verges and green roofs).

7.3 Policy GI1 sets out the wide variety of green, blue and/or open features that are relevant to green infrastructure in Salford and the range of functions that are considered important to protect and enhance. This is consistent with national guidance, which requires the core strategy to be supported by evidence of what physical, social and green infrastructure is needed to enable the amount of development proposed for the area, taking account of its type and distribution, and emerging national policy, to plan positively and strategically for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure<sup>5</sup>. Policy GI1 defines the principles, which are developed further in Policy GI2.

### Sub Regional Studies

7.4 A significant amount of work has been completed in Greater Manchester to promote Green Infrastructure and to provide an evidence base to inform investment in it. Consultants TEP were commissioned by AGMA and Natural England to work with Greater Manchester local authorities and partners to produce studies to advise how green infrastructure might be embedded into the City Region's spatial planning policy and practice. These evaluated the options available for Greater Manchester and recommended a framework of strategic objectives and a spatial direction for green infrastructure in the City Region. Green infrastructure assets (green and/or open 1 North-west Green Infrastructure Guide – Version 1.1, section 1.0 – North-west Green Infrastructure Think Tank (2007).

7.5 These studies have developed into an AGMA led project, known as the GM GI Project. The GI Framework was approved by the AGMA Planning and Housing Commission in September 2011 and has led to the GM GI Action Plan. The GI Framework seeks to coordinate the AGMA approach to GI by:

- \_ Summarising the extensive existing evidence base;
- \_ Identifying the value of green infrastructure and promoting the case for investment (1. the strategic network, 2. economic centres and growth points, 3. regeneration priority areas, and 4. an active travel network);
- \_ Establishing high level priorities for green infrastructure investments;
- \_ Strengthening the policy approach to green infrastructure investment by establishing a collective Greater Manchester voice;
- \_ Complementing other Greater Manchester strategies;
- \_ Ensuring fit with Greater Manchester Strategy priorities;
- \_ Complementing national efforts to maximise the potential of green infrastructure.

7.6 The GI Action Plan seeks to identify delivery mechanisms or actions to deliver the priority investment opportunities set out in the Framework. The GI Action Plan aims to meet the following objectives:

- \_ Identify key actions and interventions that will contribute to the delivery of the four strategic priority investment opportunities;
- \_ To inform prioritisation of action and delivery at a Greater Manchester and local level;
- \_ Identify partnerships and funding mechanisms to help facilitate financing of green infrastructure;
- \_ Provide a resource for GM Local Authorities to use in planning for green infrastructure at a local level and in attracting and negotiating green infrastructure investment;
- \_ Promote the work currently undertaken at a local level in supporting improvements in green infrastructure.

7.7 The GM GI Project is ongoing. For the GI Action Plan Salford has put forward the two major areas of strategically important green infrastructure, Chat Moss and the Irwell Valley, which are identified in Policy GI1 of the Publication Core Strategy and the original TEP Greater Manchester Green Infrastructure Action Plan Draft Report, paragraph 1.1 – AGMA (January 2012) study, and a number of strategically important recreation opportunities identified in policy R1.

7.8 The Greater Manchester studies have set a context for green infrastructure, which Salford has worked within. The Publication Core Strategy green infrastructure policies have adapted the available guidance to draw out the elements that are applicable to Salford. Work is ongoing on detailed analysis of the green infrastructure assets and requirements of local areas in Salford with further work expected in due course, which will supplement the requirements of Policies GI1 and GI2 and feed into a Green Infrastructure SPD.

### **Functions of the Green Infrastructure Network**

7.9 The green infrastructure chapter of the Publication Core Strategy identifies the importance of establishing this network. It will be essential to a wide range of environmental objectives, such as enhancing Salford's biodiversity resources, minimising flood risk and mitigating pollution. It is also considered as being vital to enhancing the quality of life in the city, supporting health improvements and to offer relief from the high temperatures expected as a result of climate change. The breadth of green infrastructure functions is identified throughout the Core Strategy, which are brought together in Policy GI1. Green infrastructure functions are key components if the city is to deliver a 'greener' Salford. It will be central to the image and attractiveness of the city as a place where people want to live, work, visit and invest. This policy has evolved during the development of the different stages of the Core Strategy incorporating, where possible, representations received.

7.10 At the Draft Core Strategy stage Sport England considered that the 'protection' of green infrastructure should be more explicit. The policy wording has been amended to acknowledge the importance of protecting and enhancing the considerable amount of existing green infrastructure in the first instance but also to establish new networks and linkages. Policy GI2 expands on how new green infrastructure will be delivered through development proposals and the priorities in specific areas.

7.11 Policy GI1 identifies the wide range of green, blue and/or open features that are likely to form the green infrastructure network and the variety of functions and uses, which will be protected and enhanced. The importance of each of the twelve functions is expanded on below.

7 Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester, figure 9.5 – TEP (2008)

#### *1) Providing habitats for plants and animals, and corridors and stepping stones for their movement*

7.12 The policies in chapter 21 of the Core Strategy aim to protect and enhance biodiversity resources in the city. Plants and animals require habitats to live and feed, and corridors and stepping stones for their movement. Habitats can take many forms as referred to in the policy. Some plants and animals will require specific characteristics such as specific land area, soil type and soil acidity. Movement corridors often follow linear features such as hedgerows, woodland, rivers, canals and railway lines (including dismantled lines that have been converted to recreation routes). Stepping stones are commonly green and/or open features that are often located close together enabling species to move from one area to the next. Private gardens can often play a role in hosting wildlife and allowing it to move between sites. Green roofs and green walls will be particularly important for this function in the high density areas where land availability for other green infrastructure uses is likely to be scarce. They will also help to reduce the rate and speed of water run-off from buildings in areas where there may be less permeable surfaces.

#### *2) Providing opportunities for food production both commercial and non-commercial*

7.13 Food can be produced at different scales depending on the amount of land available and what is being produced. Policy GB5 (Agricultural Land) of the Publication Core Strategy aims to protect the highest grades of agricultural land from inappropriate development. This confirms that high grade agricultural land is a finite resource which needs to be carefully protected, both to support the long-term success of the rural economy and to maintain food security both locally and nationally. Production and supply of food locally is likely to be environmentally sustainable and in terms of green infrastructure these areas will be important for other functions including carbon sinks, attractive walking and cycling routes (making uses of existing public rights of way) and potentially recreation opportunities that are compatible with the agricultural use.

7.14 Small scale production is likely to be for personal use and to take place in a small area such as a private garden, window box or greenhouse. Where there is availability, individuals or groups of residents may manage their own allotment garden plot within a larger site or have access to a community orchard. These activities and the consumption of fresh, organic produce will have mental and physical health benefits for those involved.

#### *3) Mitigating the risks and impacts of flooding*

7.15 Green infrastructure features can help to manage surface water and sewer flooding. Green spaces can reduce the rate and volume of surface water run-off to adjacent areas by allowing it to infiltrate into the ground and reduce the risk of flooding. Green roofs and green walls will also be important particularly in high density areas to reduce and slow down water run-off from buildings. These features will also reduce the need for new drainage infrastructure and pressures on wastewater treatment works. Flood storage basins are only in use when the adjacent river level reaches a specific height but when required they function to contain river water and release it when the river level has subsided thereby preventing flooding and further damage downstream. The existing flood basin at Littleton Road is available when river levels are high but for the majority of the time it functions as the largest strategic sports pitch in the city, which also provides walking and cycling routes along the river bank.

#### *4) Mitigating air, water and noise pollution*

7.16 Green spaces may include trees that collectively function to absorb and reduce air and water pollution from the locality. Rows or groups of trees will also function as a buffer from noise for example by reducing the levels from the motorway that impact on adjacent residential areas. Within Salford's Air Quality Management Area, the provision of trees and green roofs will be important to help remove pollutants from the air, whilst avoiding species that release high quantities of volatile organic compounds.

*5) Providing carbon sinks and sequestration*

7.17 The Publication Core Strategy identifies that Chat Moss is Salford's largest area of green infrastructure, stretching into neighbouring Wigan and Warrington. The area has a range of different and sometimes competing functions but contains 83% of Greater Manchester's Grade 1 agricultural land, and is the city's largest carbon sink. The Minerals Chapter (25) of the Publication Core Strategy identifies that the peat deposits in Salford represent a very significant store of carbon, and are a prerequisite for the re-establishment of the priority habitat of lowland raised bog within Salford. Any additional peat extraction within the city would lead to the unnecessary loss of carbon into the atmosphere as well as having significant impacts on biodiversity and the landscape, for relatively little economic benefit. Consequently, the Core Strategy focuses on the multi-functional green infrastructure benefits of protecting and rewetting peat deposits to secure lowland raised bog restoration, which would include biodiversity benefits.

7.18 Trees and some planting regimes on green roofs also play an important role in absorbing carbon and other air (and water) pollutants from the local environment. Within Salford's Air Quality Management Area in particular, the provision of trees and green roofs will be important to help remove pollutants from the air, whilst avoiding tree species that release high quantities of volatile organic compounds.

*6) Offering relief from high temperatures*

7.19 Evaporative cooling and shading provided by green spaces, trees, green roofs and green walls can contribute towards ensuring that urban areas continue to be attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit. Existing green infrastructure will need to be improved and/or expanded in some areas to ensure that impacts of anticipated temperature increases can be minimised. Within the Regional Centre and other areas of high density development, the provision of green infrastructure and the efficient use of surfaces will need to be maximised for relief from high temperatures.

*7) Providing sport and recreation opportunities*

7.20 Recreation facilities enable users to actively participate in a wide range of outdoor sports and activities at both public and private sites on an informal or competitive basis. The wide variety of green and/or open features listed in the policy provides recreation opportunities that will have physical, mental health and social benefits.

*8) Providing space for public events, meeting places and quiet contemplation*

7.21 For many green and open spaces sport and recreation uses are among their primary functions but they are often multi purpose providing open areas that, depending on their size and location, are suitable for temporary use for public events including concerts, exhibitions, festivals and markets. These and a wider range of open spaces also provide meeting places, sitting areas and areas for quiet contemplation. These spaces will have mental health and social benefits and will contribute towards community cohesion.

*9) Providing attractive walking and cycling routes*

7.22 Walking and cycling routes are important in their own right but also by providing connections and links to different features within the green infrastructure network or other points of interest. They can be local, neighbourhood or city routes often connecting to routes beyond the city boundary including the national cycle network. The most attractive routes are those which coincide with the country and district parks, local nature reserves, rivers, canals and areas of Chat Moss. Similar to sport and recreation opportunities there will be physical, mental health and social benefits associated with people using these routes.

*10) Contributing to the quality of townscapes and landscapes, and providing a high quality setting for development*

7.23 Green spaces, water areas (rivers and canals), public spaces (soft and hard end), trees and private gardens assist in separating individual developments and settlements and are among the features that contribute towards the quality of townscapes and landscapes, and provide a high quality setting for development. It will be particularly important to protect and enhance existing assets and provide new features to support the level of development proposed by the Publication Core Strategy.

*11) Separating individual developments and settlements*

7.24 Green spaces, water areas (rivers and canals) and public spaces (soft and hard end) play a role in separating individual developments, breaking up and providing a buffer from the urban form, which is especially important in high density areas and areas where new development is proposed by the Publication Core Strategy. This is the explicit role of the Green Belt, which covers approximately 35% of Salford's land area.

*12) Providing an educational resource*

7.25 The green, blue and/or open features provide opportunities for people to interact with the natural environment. For example it can enable students to gain valuable practical experience to develop theoretical learning from the classroom.

**Strategic Green Infrastructure**

7.26 At the issues and options stage the Environment Agency and Greater Manchester Ecology Unit suggested further emphasis should be provided on strategic green infrastructure at the Greater Manchester / City Region level. The Environment Agency also proposed an alternative option, which received some support, recommending that environmental objectives should be tougher and more aspirational to ensure that strategic sites and new development contribute positively to the existing and an extended network of green infrastructure and links to it.

7.27 The Core Strategy now identifies two major areas of green infrastructure in Salford, Chat Moss and the Irwell Valley, that will have a strategically important sub-regional role. This approach is also consistent with the ongoing AGMA GM GI Project, which identified these as priority areas for green infrastructure investment, given their sub-regional role<sup>8</sup>.

# Waltham Forest

## Policy CS6 - Enhancing Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

### Strategic Objective 6

Protect, enhance and further develop a network of multifunctional green infrastructure capable of delivering a comprehensive range of benefits for both people and wildlife. Achieve a reduction in areas of deficiency in access to nature and seek to protect and enhance biodiversity across the Borough.

### Introduction

Protecting and enhancing open spaces is critical in delivering sustainable communities. Open spaces are important to Waltham Forest in order to mitigate against the effects of climate change, boost the economy, showcase heritage assets and provide opportunities for physical activity and play. Open spaces are vital for supporting biodiversity and the Borough is fortunate to contain a number of sites recognised at the national and European levels for importance to nature conservation. As articulated in the Sustainable Communities Strategy, the Council aims to encourage healthy lifestyles which will be

The impact of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in the Borough is one which holds great potential to ignite and perpetuate enthusiasm for sport and the Council will seek to capitalise upon this opportunity. It is anticipated that the Borough will experience significant growth over the plan period and therefore a key challenge is to capture the potential to enhance open spaces and biodiversity in order to support the regeneration of both the Borough and in East London as a whole.

### Policy CS6 - Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Environment

The Council will endeavour to protect and enhance green infrastructure and biodiversity and to maximise access to open spaces across the Borough by:

- A) protecting Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) and improving access where appropriate. Development and regeneration activity should be delivered principally through the use of brownfield land and buildings;
- B) enhancing the green infrastructure network through the creation and enhancement of open spaces;
- C) establishing and extending the Borough's Greenways, Green Corridors; and, providing landscaping along transport routes where possible;
- D) improving the quality of, and access to, open spaces especially in areas of deficiency;
- E) ensuring the adequate provision and efficient use of allotments and other spaces on which to grow food and plants;
- F) protecting, promoting and enhancing the Lee Valley Regional Park; and
- G) safeguarding and improving the quality, character, access and ecology of waterways in the Borough.

### Protecting and Improving Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

H) seeking to protect and enhance biodiversity, especially where habitats, species and sites are recognised at the international, national, regional and local levels and as outlined in the Waltham Forest, London and UK Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs).

I) creating and capturing opportunities for increasing the area and number of priority and locally important habitats.

J) promoting public access and improved contact with nature.

K) Local Nature Reserves should be maintained; and where it is appropriate, further reserves should be designated.

L) protecting existing healthy trees and encouraging the planting of new trees where appropriate.

### Encouraging Active Lifestyles and Providing Recreational Facilities:

M) ensuring the adequate provision and quality of play and recreational spaces, outdoor sports facilities and parks. Where new open spaces are provided they will be designated as appropriate.

## Protecting and Enhancing Open Spaces

Waltham Forest is host to 6 areas of Metropolitan Open Land, 3 Sites of Metropolitan Importance to Nature Conservation, 10 Sites of Borough Importance to Nature Conservation, 14 Sites of Local Importance to Nature Conservation, 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 1 Local Nature Reserve, Epping Forest and the Lee Valley Regional Park. The Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and RAMSAR site <sup>(43)</sup> lies along the western edge of the Borough and the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) lies to the east.

Green Belt serves a structural function in preventing the unrestricted sprawl of urban areas. Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) is unique to London and is open land within the built-up area assigned the same protection against inappropriate development as Green Belt. Both designations are shown on the Proposals Map. Green Chains are principally ecological links which connect green spaces and are assigned MOL status due to their significance across London. The retention of the character and openness of these designations is a key driver of the policy and the Council will maintain the strategic extent of the Green Belt and MOL in accordance with national and regional policy. The policy follows from the aspirations of the Sustainable Communities Strategy which seeks to make the most of the regeneration opportunities emerging in East London. Therefore, the Council will concentrate on improving existing urban areas and delivering enhancements in existing areas of Green Belt and MOL.

The policy is in accordance with national policy, which states that the general extent and boundaries of existing approved Green Belt should be altered only exceptionally. It has been established that there is enough identifiable land within the Borough to meet the foreseeable needs for housing and employment uses <sup>(44)</sup>. Provision for added flexibility or for land in excess of the requirement in the London Plan is not considered to be exceptional grounds for amendments to the current boundaries.

**Table 7**

PPG17 Typology	Sites	Total Hectares
Parks and Gardens	32	67.94 ha
Natural and Semi-natural Green Spaces (Includes 19 sites which are part of the Lee Valley Regional Park and 6 which are part of Epping Forest)	40 <sup>1</sup>	795.12ha
Green Corridors	5	2.46 ha
Outdoor Sports Facilities	53	234.76ha
Amenity Green Spaces	19	6.07 ha
Provision for Children and Young People	22	2.87 ha
Allotments, Community Gardens & Urban Farms (Brookfield Allotments is shown as 2 sites where it crosses a ward boundary)	38 <sup>2</sup>	50.85 ha
Cemeteries, disused Churchyards & other Burial Grounds	10	35.91 ha
Civic and Market Squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians	1	0.46 ha
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1211.15ha</b>

The term green infrastructure is used to describe the network of green spaces and other environmental features that are created and managed as a multi-functional resource. The Council aims to improve green infrastructure links in order to support community recreation and biodiversity simultaneously. Green Corridors are accessible routes for people and wildlife and should be created and extended where appropriate. Greenways are the network of mainly off-road routes which connect people and open spaces through links with other non-motorised users such as towpaths and the National Cycle Network. The Council advocates the delivery of the Greenways network as put forward by Sustrans to encourage more walking and cycling and the creation of green links. There are a number of priority routes which will be supported through the LDF. The routes comprise: Larkwood Park to Lower Hall Lane, Mansfield Park to Woodford Golf Course, Crooked Billet to Lea Valley, and the Valley Road shared use path. These Greenway routes should be strengthened further by improving the links to trip generators, particularly schools. The Council will also encourage landscaping and environmental improvements adjacent to roads, especially where they pass through areas of environmental significance, such as the Lee Valley Park.

Whilst the current provision of burial space is adequate, there is a strong need for new plots given that there is only one cemetery in the Borough that has capacity, and this is for the next 12 years only <sup>(45)</sup>. The Council will seek to improve and increase the provision of burial space and will work in partnership with other Council departments to do so.

As a result of development at the strategic level, such as the imminent Olympic Games, there may be opportunities to establish new areas of open space which may include Green Belt or MOL. The Council will support such aims and will award new designations of open space suitable protection.

### **Distribution of Deficiency in Open Space**

Although 31% of the land area in Waltham Forest consists of open space, spatial deficiencies exist <sup>(46)</sup>. The London Plan identifies a hierarchy of publicly accessible open spaces and recognises that people are prepared to travel further for larger areas of open space.

In terms of accessibility to open spaces, all residents in the Borough are within 1.2km of either Epping Forest or the Lee Valley Regional Park. These significant areas also undertake District and Metropolitan Park functions and therefore the whole of the Borough meets the standards for access to Regional, Metropolitan and District Parks. There are 2 large areas of deficiency in access to smaller areas of open space in the Borough and they comprise the Blackhorse Lane and the Palmerston Road area along with the area proximate to Essex Road, Wallwood Road and Murchison Road <sup>(47)</sup>.

The Open Spaces Strategy maps all open spaces greater than 0.4 ha and depicts a general deficiency of public open space in the dense areas in the south and centre of the Borough. The south of the Borough has more limited access to green spaces and is notably more urbanised <sup>(48)</sup>. At ward level, deficiencies become more pronounced and certain higher density areas (including Cann Hall, Cathall, Grove Green, Leyton, Leytonstone, Hoe Street and William Morris) present deficiency in the amount of publicly accessible space. It is also vital to note that in certain less dense areas (including Chapel End, Valley and Endlebury) deficiencies in access to publicly accessible spaces are still present <sup>(49)</sup>.

The need for new spaces may also arise as a result of new housing and this should be taken into account when planning new developments. The Open Spaces Strategy sets the standard for open space provision at 1.6 ha/1,000 people <sup>(50)</sup>. This should be achieved where possible through the creation of new areas of open space or by providing public access to open space that does not have access at present. Delivery of each area of enhanced open space will need to be phased in parallel to occupation of the developments it is intended to serve. In order to lessen the pressure on Epping Forest and the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar sites it is recommended that alternative open spaces are provided for recreational users, such as walkers and cyclists <sup>(51)</sup>. In certain instances, the Council may consider the temporary use of vacant sites for open space uses to alleviate deficiencies. The quality of open spaces is also linked with the frequency of use by residents and areas for improvement are identified in the Open Spaces Strategy. Planning obligations and/or adopted tariff contributions will be sought in line with DM13 Open Space, Sport and Recreation in order to improve the quality of and access to open spaces.

### **Allotments**

The Borough has 37 open spaces which are utilised as allotments. Allotments, community gardens and urban farms are a useful resource for delivering a range of benefits including providing a healthy and sustainable food resource and fostering opportunities for gentle exercise. Based on calculations of projected demand for allotment space arising from population growth, the Council will aim to use existing allotments in an efficient manner, encourage the uptake of community gardens and the use of living roofs and walls to grow food and plants. In exceptional circumstances, the Council may need to consider the relocation of allotments. In such exceptional circumstances, there would be no net loss of allotments, the re-provided allotment space would be of a higher quality, and would meet the wider needs of the community.

# Wyre Forest

## **Providing a Green Infrastructure Network**

**9.22** Green infrastructure planning will deliver a comprehensive network of green spaces, corridors and stepping stones across the District. This will help to promote active lifestyles, improve health and wellbeing, promote walking and cycling as a means of sustainable transport, support biodiversity and help to deliver UK and local BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) targets and objectives, address climate change, and safeguard and enhance the District's unique landscape character, including the historic environment. Green infrastructure is an important cross-cutting issue. Therefore this policy has linkages with CP14: Providing Opportunities for Local Biodiversity and Geodiversity; CP01: Delivering Sustainable Development Standards; CP07: Delivering Community Wellbeing; and CP15: Regenerating the Waterways.

## **CP13: PROVIDING A GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK**

### **Developing a Green Infrastructure Network**

The existing green infrastructure network within the District, as set out within the emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy, will be safeguarded. New development will be required to contribute positively towards the District's green infrastructure network. The Green Infrastructure Study and Green Infrastructure Strategy will be used to identify where green space contributions are spent and the requirements on individual sites. Open space typologies, identified within the PPG17 audit as being deficient, will be prioritised for further provision.

The following features have been identified as key green infrastructure assets and essential to the District's local distinctiveness:  
The Rivers Severn and Stour and the associated wetlands;  
The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal;  
The District's heathlands and acid grasslands;  
The Wyre Forest and associated areas of high landscape and biodiversity value.

These features will be safeguarded and new developments must positively contribute towards the enhancement of their green infrastructure value.

### **Provision of Open Space in New Developments**

All new development will be expected to provide open space where technically feasible. Where private garden space is not provided for each dwelling, communal gardens or allotment spaces will be required in order to improve health and wellbeing, support local biodiversity and, where possible, strengthen landscape characteristics. Roof-top gardens and green roofs will be encouraged in order to help address climate change and enhance biodiversity.

### **Reasoned Justification**

**9.23** There are a large number of green spaces and green corridors within the District which are currently fragmented but have the potential to provide a comprehensive, well-linked network of green infrastructure. The District's waterways, in particular, offer the opportunity to link the urban areas with the open countryside beyond. This is especially important within Kidderminster where the ring road severs links between the town centre and open spaces such as Brinton Park, St. George's Park and open spaces adjacent to the canal.

**9.24** A PPG17 compliant audit of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities has been undertaken which has mapped all of the existing sites within the District falling into the typologies set out within the Companion Guide to PPG17. The audit has set and applied quantity, quality and accessibility standards and has made recommendations for the improvement of facilities across the District. One of the recommendations is that the District Council should undertake a Green Infrastructure Study to look at a wider range of sites and more importantly, how these sites are linked to each other and to the wider countryside. A Study has been produced for the District and this will subsequently be developed into a Green Infrastructure Strategy. The Study maps all existing green infrastructure within the District and identifies broad opportunities for enhancing provision, whilst the proposed Strategy will identify a network of green infrastructure for the District, setting out where new space and linkages need to be delivered to create a comprehensive network of green infrastructure throughout the District. Worcestershire County Council is currently working with partners to develop a Sub-Regional Green Infrastructure Framework which will provide a strategic context for the preparation of the District Green Infrastructure Strategy.

**9.25** The District has some of the County's most important and distinctive acid/lowland heath communities and the continued protection and enhancement of these types of communities will need to be considered in future development.

**9.26** Green infrastructure will need to be carefully planned into all new developments from the outset. When determining planning applications, the way in which the proposals contribute to delivering the Green Infrastructure Strategy for the District will be an important consideration. Open space provided as part of new developments should be usable and multi-functional; it should also contribute to the green infrastructure network and provide benefits for both people and nature.

### **Providing Opportunities for Local Biodiversity and Geodiversity**

**9.27** Wyre Forest District supports a wide range of habitats and species which are recognised in both the UK and local BAP. Of particular note are the District's lowland acid/heathland communities, wetland river corridors, including some of the most important wetland and wet woodland and, extensive ancient semi-natural broadleaf woodlands such as the National Nature Reserves of the Wyre Forest and Chaddesley Woods. A large area of the District falls into the Abberley and Malvern Hills Geopark.

**9.28** This policy is closely linked to CP12: Landscape Character and CP13: Providing a Green Infrastructure Network.

### **CP14: PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOCAL BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY**

#### **Existing Biodiversity Sites**

Biodiversity sites (Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR) Special Wildlife Site (SWS)) and species and habitats recognised within the Worcestershire BAP will be safeguarded from development. The District Council will support the establishment of new sites where this is considered to be appropriate. Development which has a detrimental impact on habitats or provision for protected species will not be permitted.

#### **New Development and Biodiversity**

New development will be required to contribute towards biodiversity within the District, either by enhancing opportunities for biodiversity within the site or by making a contribution to off-site biodiversity projects. On brownfield sites, consideration should be given to incorporating existing flora and fauna where appropriate in order to preserve the site's ecological and biodiversity value. New developments should take account of the location of and, aim to contribute to, the priorities established by the Worcestershire Biodiversity Partnership within the Biodiversity Opportunity Areas. New developments must take measures to ensure that they have a positive impact on the ability of species to migrate to ensure diversity and as a response to climate change. The biodiversity value of the Rivers Severn and Stour and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal will be safeguarded. New development alongside these watercourses should maintain and enhance their biodiversity value.

#### **Trees and Woodlands**

In order to provide opportunities for increased biodiversity, existing trees and woodlands which have Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) will be conserved and enhanced and, on appropriate development sites, new trees and woodlands will be planted in keeping with the landscape character of the area.

#### **Geodiversity**

New development must strive to enhance and not have a detrimental impact on the geodiversity of the District.

#### **Reasoned Justification**

**9.29** Legislation places a duty of care on local authorities to conserve biodiversity within their area. This emphasises that decisions taken on planning applications should be taken using up-to-date environmental characteristics of the area, which includes the biodiversity and geodiversity resources of an area. The District Council will strive to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District and this links closely to CP13: Providing a Green Infrastructure Network.

**9.30** Connectivity between habitats is an important element of safeguarding biodiversity and allowing it to adapt to a changing climate and migrate. This can be achieved through the use of green roofs, street trees, stepping stone sites and green corridors. Biodiversity is expected to be a key part of all new developments, regardless of scale. Developments should consider the incorporation of biodiversity from an early stage.

**9.31** The District has a number of sites which are important for biodiversity and geodiversity. The Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) identifies a number of significant species and habitats which occur within the District which will be protected from development. Wildlife sites outside of the designated areas are also important, they help to connect habitats and provide for species migration. Such corridors and stepping stones, both existing, and those which are desirable to achieve into the future, will be identified through the Green Infrastructure Study and Strategy and will be safeguarded from future development.

**9.32** The Worcestershire Biodiversity Partnership has adopted the concept of working at a landscape-scale to restore and enhance biodiversity, reflected in the development of the Biodiversity Opportunity and Priority maps. **(43)** An immediate priority for biodiversity action within the County is restoring the fragmented acid grassland and heathland sites within Wyre Forest District.

**9.33** Requiring all major new developments to make a contribution towards biodiversity projects will help to achieve BAP objectives. New developments can best achieve this by:

Ensuring that all identified BAP habitats are safeguarded.

Incorporating SUDS wherever feasible in new development.

Ensuring that culverted watercourses are restored where they fall within the site of a new development.

**9.34** It is important to consider the impact of the Development Strategy which seeks to locate the majority of new development on brownfield sites. Brownfield sites can have high biodiversity value and it is important that where this is the case, features are retained. Landscaping schemes, the provision of gardens in all new residential developments (where technically feasible) and the provision of SUDS can help to increase the biodiversity value of new development. In addition, all reasonable measures should be taken to ensure that trees, hedges and watercourses which occur within development sites are retained.