Telford & Wrekin Council

Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study

June 2013

a co-operative council

Telford & Wrekin COUNCIL

Content

1. Introduction

1.1. Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study

The purpose of the *Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study* is to:

- **Identify the areas of greatest need for green infrastructure** in relation to health and wellbeing (including recreation needs), biodiversity, spatial quality and environmental resilience. The areas of greatest need are identified using a range of indicators, including socio- economic data such as population density and health deprivation, and environmental data such as incidence of flooding and wind speeds.

- **Analyse the quantity, quality and distribution of the existing local provision of relevant green infrastructure.**

- **Identify the extent to which there is a surplus or deficiency of green infrastructure in quantity, type and distribution in each parish**

The study provides an evidence base for green infrastructure needs and supports the *Shaping Places Local Plan*. It is designed to assist the formulation of planning policy, meeting the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework to plan positively for green infrastructure (paragraph 114) and to encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas (paragraph 17).

The *Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study* builds upon Telford & Wrekin Council's 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* and the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Evidence & Analysis Framework*.

The 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* evaluated Telford and Wrekin's green space provision mainly in terms of the recreational opportunities it offers. It considers the quantity, distribution and quality of publicly accessible space and is used to assess whether communities have appropriate access to good quality recreational or amenity green space.

The Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study uses the following elements of the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment*:

- **Locations and extents of recreational sites, with the following additions**:
  - Three outdoor sports facilities and a play area for children were added as a result of site visits conducted in April 2013
  - Additional recreational sites mapped in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document* as a result differences of definitions
- **Quality percentage scores for those sites that underwent a detailed visit and assessment in 2008**. The scores take into consideration a range of factors including: cleanliness and maintenance, security and safety, vegetation and ancillary accommodation. Each of these elements was rated on a scale of very good (5 points)

to poor (1 point) and weighted (multiplied either by 3, 2 or 1) to reflect their relative importance according to consultation findings. A total percentage score was then calculated which has been used as to provide information on the degree to which recreational open space meet local residents' expectations. When time and resources allow, a refresh should be conducted to capture changes that have occurred in the recent years and the results substituted to the 2008 figures presently used.

- **The recommended quantity, quality and accessibility standards are carried forward.** The 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* conducted extensive community consultation to identify local attitudes to existing provision and local expectations for additional or improved provision. This involved:
    - A postal household survey which attracted 572 responses thus providing results accurate to +/- 5% at the 95% confidence interval.
    - An internet survey for children and young people which attracted 227 responses
    - A Parish and Town Councils survey, which was returned by all
    - Two neighbourhood 'drop in' sessions
    - External agencies questionnaires
    - One-to-one interviews with Council officers.

  The quantity, quality and accessibility standards recommended in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* were directly derived from this consultation exercise by comparing the results with local levels of provision at the time.

For assessing the degree to which quantity standards are met, this study uses 2011 population figures and future housing growth options **being** considered during the development of the *Shaping Places Local Plan*.

The 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document* identifies the type, amount, distribution and function of green infrastructure in the borough. Green infrastructure considers the wider multiple benefits that green space offers. The *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document* includes a wider range of green infrastructure types (including private spaces, like residential gardens) than those included in the 2008 assessment and considers 28 different functions.

The Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study provides a companion to the supply analysis in the Green Infrastructure Framework. The Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study focuses on green infrastructure needs. It is organised as follows:

- **Section two provides a high-level recap of Telford and Wrekin's green infrastructure provision**, summarising the main findings of the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document* and integrating updated figures from the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment*. The maps and summarised analysis supplied also provide a 'parish scale' perspective which had not been presented previously, providing a context and stepping stone for the parish profiles presented in Appendix 1.
- **Section three is the main body of this report and offers a detailed analysis of the needs for green infrastructure.** For each area of need considered, a map coupled

with an analysis of the findings are provided, together with explanation of the indicator(s) and thresholds applied. The materials have been organised under four main themes: Health and wellbeing, Biodiversity, Spatial quality and Environmental resilience.

- **Appendix 1 contains parish profiles** – a series of two-page dashboards providing an overview of both supply and needs for green infrastructure and highlighting surpluses and deficiencies wherever feasible in light of the evidence collected.
- **Appendix 2 collates full-page versions of the maps** presented in section three, illustrating different dimensions of needs for green infrastructure.
- **Appendix 3 lists green infrastructure interventions** that can be considered to address the different dimensions of needs and deficiencies identified.
- **Appendix 4 presents a critical appraisal of data confidence**, considering the suitability of the indicators and datasets used as proxy for the different dimensions of green infrastructure needs

1.2. Types of green infrastructure used in the Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study

The Telford & Wrekin Council *Green Infrastructure Needs Study* has adopted the green infrastructure typology defined in the *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document* and the recreational typology used in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment*.

The green infrastructure types adopted in the *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document* are:

Cultivated land

- Agricultural Land
- Orchards
- Allotments and Community Gardens

Natural and semi-natural green spaces

- Grassland, Heathland, Moorland and Scrubland
- Water Bodies
- Water Courses
- Wetlands
- Woodlands

Parks and other recreational grounds

- Outdoor Sports Facilities
- Parks, Public Gardens and Recreation Grounds
- Private Domestic Gardens

Other green spaces and natural assets

- Cemeteries, Churchyards and Burial Grounds
- Incidental Green Space
- Institutional Grounds
- Green Roofs
- Street Trees

Ancillary non-green infrastructure assets
The following are not green infrastructure assets but are included as they play an important role in enabling green infrastructure to perform its functions

- Facilities for children and young people
- Public Rights of Ways

The 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* focuses on publicly accessible parks and recreational grounds and ancillary non-green infrastructure assets important to support outdoor recreation – i.e.: Outdoor Sports Facilities, Parks & Gardens, Play areas for children, Provision for young people and Amenity Green Space. The 2008 definitions for these types are identical to those adopted in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document* with one exception: Amenity green space. Amenity green spaces are informal recreational spaces most often found in residential areas. The 2012 document considered instead "incidental green space" which combines amenity green space with other informal green spaces such as road verges. To enable the use of the 2008 recommended standards for recreation provision, when considering the needs for green infrastructure supporting recreation, the *Green Infrastructure Needs Study* has revisited the 2012 green infrastructure provision maps (and figures) to apply the 2008 definition of amenity green space. When the term "amenity green space" is used in the analysis below, this should not be interpreted as a synonym for "incidental green space", but rather as an expansion of the 2012 green infrastructure typology to capture in their own right informal recreational green space in housing areas and maintain coherence with the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

2. Telford and Wrekin's green infrastructure: an overview of existing provision

2.1. Quantity, quality and distribution

Telford and Wrekin contains 26,187 hectares of green infrastructure, representing just over 90% of the borough's total surface area.

Table 1 – Green infrastructure provision by type

Type of green infrastructure (GI)	Area in ha	Percentage of borough's total surface area	Percentage of borough' s total green infrastructure
Cultivated land	**18101.1**	**62.34%**	**69.12%**
Agricultural Land	18088.5	62.29%	69.07%
Allotments & Community Gardens	11	0.04%	0.04%
Orchards	1.6	0.01%	0.01%
Natural and semi-natural open spaces	**3886.9**	**13.39%**	**14.84%**
Woodlands	2502.3	8.62%	9.56%
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland	1237.4	4.26%	4.73%
Water Courses	118.6	0.41%	0.45%
Wetlands	28.6	0.10%	0.11%
Parks and recreation grounds	**2678.7**	**9.23%**	**10.23%**
Private Domestic Gardens	2057.5	7.09%	7.86%
Outdoor Sports Facilities	498.3	1.72%	1.90%
Parks, Public Gardens & Recreation Grounds	122.9	0.42%	0.47%
Other green infrastructure	**1520.8**	**5.24%**	**5.81%**
Incidental Green Space	784.5	2.70%	3.00%
Institutional Grounds	515.7	1.78%	1.97%
Water Bodies	184.9	0.64%	0.71%
Cemeteries, Churchyards & Burial Grounds	35.7	0.12%	0.14%
Street Trees	No data	No data	No data
Green Roofs	No data	No data	No data
Total Green Infrastructure	**26187.5**	**90.20%**	**100.00%**
Not Green Infrastructure	**2850.6**	**9.82%**	**NA**

Telford and Wrekin's green infrastructure is comprised of:

Cultivated land
Cultivated land – and particularly agricultural land – accounts for a majority (69%) of the green infrastructure. As shown in Map 1, agricultural land is principally located in the North and East of the borough, while orchards and allotments are located on the immediate periphery of some of the densest urban areas – particularly in South Telford.

Natural and semi-natural green spaces
Natural and semi-natural green space extends over 3,887 hectares, representing 13% of the borough's overall surface area, and just under 15% of the borough's overall green infrastructure.

Amongst the boroughs natural and semi-natural green spaces, woodlands are the dominant type. They are not however, evenly distributed: the borough features over 2,500 hectares of forests and wooded area, primarily clustered in the urban southern part of the Borough, including well-known visitor attractions such as part of the Wrekin Forest and the steep wooded slopes of the Severn Gorge Conservation Area / Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site.

The borough's natural and semi-natural assets also include a significant amount of grassland and scrubland (1,237 hectares), parts of which are the result of environmental remediation of former industrial or mining sites. The borough's natural and semi natural assets also feature a small amount of wetlands (26 hectares) and rivers, such as the River Severn.

Parks and other recreational grounds
Many of Telford and Wrekin's residents have access to a private recreation space with 2,058 hectares of private gardens representing just over 7% of the borough's total surface area.

Public recreation facilities include 123 hectares of parks, public gardens and recreation grounds, 498 hectares of outdoor sports facilities, 16 hectares of provision for teenagers and young people, and 4.5 hectares of play areas for children. Although also present in the rural parts of the borough on a scattered basis, these public recreation facilities are primarily associated with the urban areas. The audit conducted as part of the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* shows great variations in quality depending on location and type:

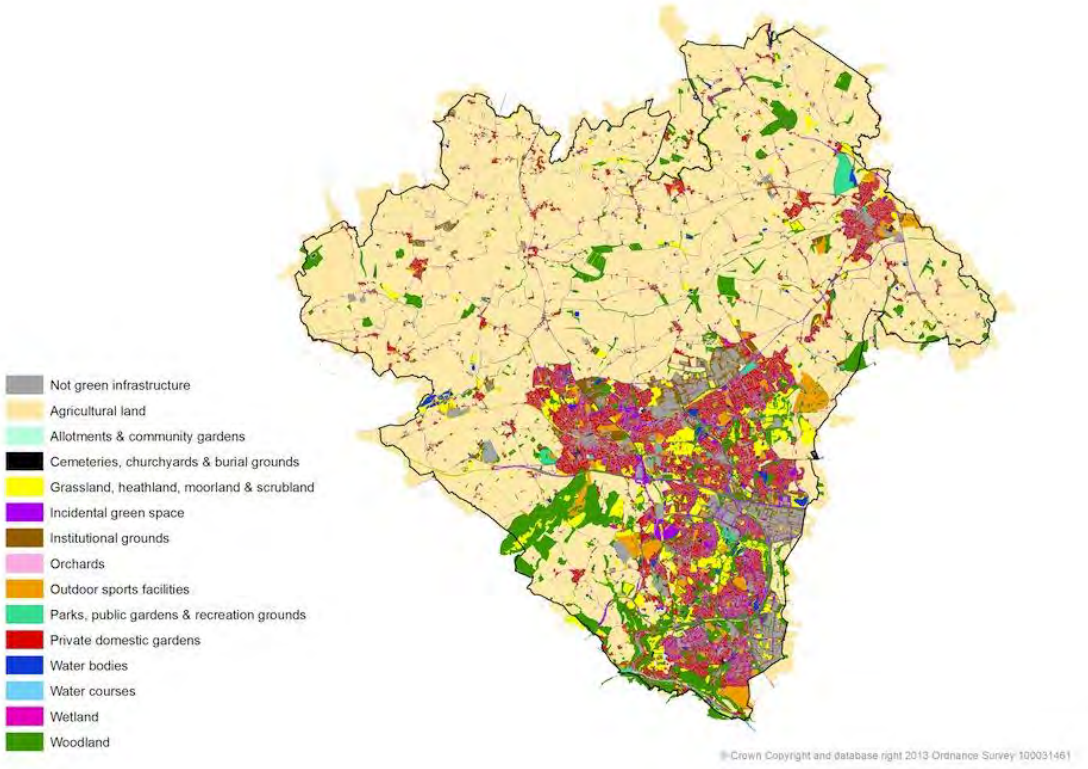
- Quality scores for spaces classified as 'parks' averaged 80.6%, with individual values ranging from 58% (Victoria Park in Newport) to 100% (Telford Park North in Telford Central)
- Quality scores for spaces classified 'amenity greenspace' averaged 63.1%, with individual values ranging from 30% (Quarry View Accessible Green Space in the rural settlement of Waters Upton) to 98% (Glendale in Telford Central)
- Quality scores for outdoor sports facilities averaged 67.1%, with individual values ranging from 32% (Trench Bowling Club, in Telford North East) to 100% (Bowring Park in Telford North West, and Ercall Magna bowling club)

Other green spaces and natural assets
Telford and Wrekin contains a large amount (785 hectares) of incidental green space, an overwhelming majority of which is found in the urban areas – where it is most often associated with the highway network. Madeley and Lawley and Overdale parishes both have over 80 hectares of incidental green space. This represents respectively over 9.4% and 14% of the total surface areas of these parishes, a very large amount given the urban character of these parts of the borough. Other parishes where a high percentage of land is used as incidental green space are Stirchley and Brookside (44 hectares representing 13.4% of the parish area), Oakengates (39.7 hectares representing 10.7% of the parish area), Hollinswood and Randlay (45.6 hectares representing 10% of the parish area), St. Georges and Priorslee (47.8 hectares representing 9% of the parish area). On a borough-wide basis incidental green space represents only 2.7% of the land area, which demonstrates how large the concentrations highlighted above are.

Institutional grounds (516 hectares) represent less than 2% of the borough's green infrastructure.

For further analysis of the quantity and distribution of Telford and Wrekin's green infrastructure, refer to the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis.*

Map 1 – Telford and Wrekin Green Infrastructure Composite Typology Map



2.2. Functions

The functions provided by green infrastructure in Telford and Wrekin are mapped in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.* This analysis considered 28 different functions which peer reviewed academic research has shown green infrastructure can perform.

A type of green infrastructure was judged to provide a function if triggered by the existence of a particular feature, such as a public right of way. For further details on the 28 functions analysed and the triggers considered, please refer to the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Evidence and Analysis Framework.*

The function mapping below (Map 2) shows two prominent areas of the borough where green infrastructure performs a high number of functions: the Wrekin Hill and the Ironbridge Gorge. Since these two areas include significant amounts of woodland this also highlights the value of this type of green infrastructure in delivering multiple benefits.

Map 2 – Functions performed by green infrastructure in Telford

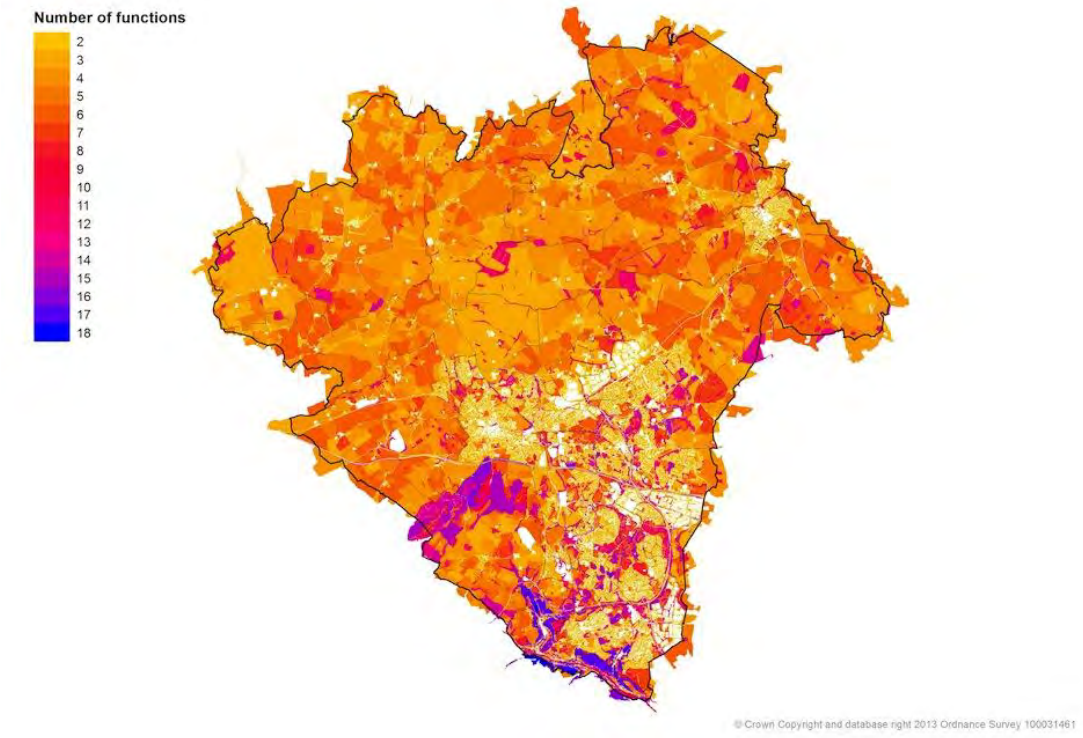


Table 2 – Area weighted average number of green infrastructure functions performed per site in each parish

The Gorge CP	8.9
Little Wenlock CP	7.7
Dawley Hamlets CP	5.5
Chetwynd Aston and Woodcote CP	5.3
Edgmond CP	5.2
Great Dawley CP	5.2
Church Aston CP	5.1
Chetwynd CP	5.0
Lilleshall, Donnington and Muxton CP	4.9
Madeley CP	4.7
Wrockwardine CP	4.7
Rodington CP	4.6
Stirchley and Brookside CP	4.6
Ketley CP	4.5
Ercall Magna CP	4.5
Waters Upton CP	4.4
Tibberton and Cherrington CP	4.4
St. Georges and Priorslee CP	4.3
Kynnersley CP	4.3
Oakengates CP	4.2
Lawley and Overdale CP	4.2
Preston upon the Weald Moors CP	4.1
Hollinswood and Randlay CP	4.0
Hadley and Leegomery CP	3.6
Wrockwardine Wood and Trench CP	3.5
Eyton upon the Weald Moors CP	3.4
Wellington CP	3.0
Newport CP	2.9

In certain areas of the borough including Newport and Wellington parishes, the green infrastructure performs very few functions (see Table 2 above). This is not in itself an indication that the green infrastructure in these locations is performing badly but it highlights the need for greater examination – to explore the possibility of increasing the number of functions in light of the needs that have been identified in section 3.

3. Telford and Wrekin's current and future needs for green infrastructure: what evidence shows

3.1. Evidence and methodology used

The areas of greatest need for amount and type of green infrastructure are identified using a range of indicators. These indicators include:

- Socio-economic data such as population and health statistics
- Environmental data such as incidence of flooding and wind speed
- Land use and urban morphology observations such as settlement boundaries

Each indicator is combined with relevant thresholds beyond which needs are deemed to be significant. The thresholds applied are derived from one of the three following types of benchmarks and sources:

- Telford & Wrekin Council's evidence base - e.g. quantity, quality and accessibility standards recommended in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment*
- National or local averages - e.g. national obesity prevalence
- Peer-reviewed research findings - e.g. Lawson criteria on wind exposure for pedestrian comfort

Where changes in population numbers directly impact levels of need (e.g. sport, leisure and recreation provision), the assessment presented below considers both current and anticipated population figures. The population projections used to ascertain future needs are based on the three housing growth scenarios presented in Telford & Wrekin Council's 2013 *Spatial Options Report*:

- Option 1: Dispersed development
- Option 2: Urban concentration
- Option 3: Growth hub

Each option is associated with housing growth figures for urban, urban fringe and rural areas. In the absence of more specific site allocation information, this study has evenly distributed the anticipated population growth for each area across the parishes (and parts of parishes) it covers[1].

For each area of need considered, maps coupled with analysis of the findings are provided below alongside an explanation of the indicator(s) and thresholds applied. The maps supplied are small in format, full-page versions can be found in Appendix 2. The materials have been organised under four main themes: Health and wellbeing, Biodiversity, Spatial quality, Environmental resilience. Some dimensions of need examined could fit under more than one heading. For example, the need to manage the negative impacts of vehicular traffic in terms of noise and air quality will serve both spatial quality and health purposes. The groupings provided are therefore indicative only.

[1] Current population figures are from the 2011 Census. The Council housing growth figures were converted to population growth by assuming an average of 2.3 residents per household, and added to the current population figures to give projected future populations.

The parish profiles presented in Appendix 1 consider side by side the needs analysed below with the local green infrastructure supply. As highlighted in the Introduction (see 1.1) this provides a basis for identifying surpluses and deficiencies in different green infrastructure types. Officer judgement will be required in weighing up the relative importance of different dimensions of need and potential actions to address the surpluses and deficiencies highlighted. Appendix 3 provides some suggestions on actions to consider.

3.2. Health and wellbeing

This theme considers needs related to people's health and wellbeing, including recreation needs.

Need for publicly accessible recreation space

INDICATORS:

- Extent to which each parish currently meets quantity standards for parks and gardens, amenity green space, provision for young people, and provision for children
- Extent to which, under each housing option, each parish will meet quantity standards for parks and gardens[2], amenity green space[3], provision for young people[4], and provision for children[5]
- Quality of parks and gardens, amenity green space, provision for young people, and provision for children
- Areas within accessibility standard buffers of parks and gardens, amenity green space, provision for young people, and provision for children.

MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Maps 3, 5, 9 and 15 consider current needs for parks and gardens, amenity green spaces, young people provision and children's play space. Each map shows the extent to which the quantity standard recommended in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* for such facilities are met by existing provision within each ward - i.e.:

- 0.07 hectare of parks and gardens per 1,000 residents
- 1.17 hectares of amenity green space per 1,000 residents
- 0.04 hectares of young people provision per 1,000 residents
- 0.095 hectares of play area for children per 1,000 residents

Maps 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17 and 18 consider where future needs for outdoor recreational facilities are expected to be the greatest by showing the extent to which existing provision will, under the three housing options considered in the Council's *Shaping Places Local Plan*, allow each parish to meet the same standards.

This is complemented by showing the quality scores achieved by those sites that were visited for the preparation of the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* as well as the areas within recommended accessibility standards (720m and 10km for parks and gardens, 480m for other types) for this type of facilities.

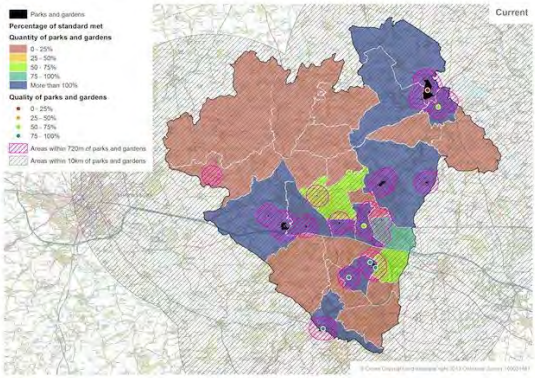
FINDINGS: PARKS AND GARDENS (MAPS 3 AND 4)

[2] The quantity standard recommended in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* for parks and gardens is 0.07 hectares per 1,000 residents
[3] The quantity standard recommended in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* for amenity green space is 1.17 hectares per 1,000 residents
[4] The quantity standard recommended in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* for young people provision is 0.04 hectare per 1,000 residents
[5] The quantity standard recommended in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* for children play is 0.0095 hectare per 1,000 residents

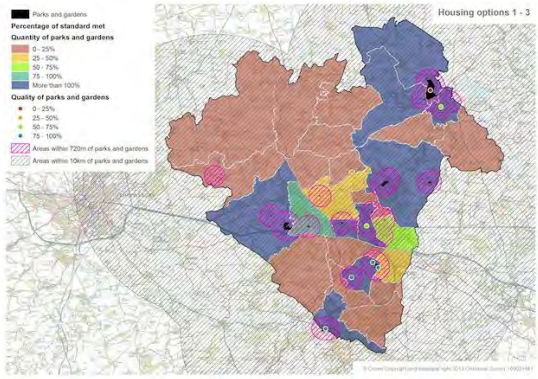
Needs for parks and gardens are pronounced both within Telford and in the surrounding countryside – particularly to the northeast of the borough. In Telford, the most affected urban parishes are:

- Madeley, Stirchley and Brookside, Dawley Hamlets, Lawley and Overdale where current provision fulfils less than 25% of the recommended quantity standard for such facilities
- Hadley and Leegomery and Hollinswood and Randlay where current provision fulfils between 50 and 75% of the recommended quantity standard for such facilities
- St Georges and Priorslee where between 75 and 100% of the recommended quantity standards are met

Map 3 – Current needs for parks and gardens



Map 4 – Future needs for parks and gardens under housing option 1, 2 and 3[6]



While other urban parishes might contain appropriate amounts of parks and gardens, the geographic distribution of existing sites does not always allow for easy access for the entire local population. In Wellington, residents living on the north side of the parish are not within walking distance of such a facility.

The population growth anticipated under the three housing options considered by Telford & Wrekin Council will increase needs for public parks and gardens in four parishes:

- Hadley and Leegomery as well as Hollinswood and Randlay where existing parks and gardens would meet less than 50% of the anticipated needs[7]
- St George and Priorslee, where existing provision would meet between 50 and 75% of the anticipated needs
- Wellington, where new development would imply that current provision is no longer sufficient to meet the recommended standard

FINDINGS – AMENITY GREEN SPACE (MAPS 5, 6, 7 AND 8)

Needs for amenity green space affect both Newport and the south of Telford, together with some of the borough's rural parishes.

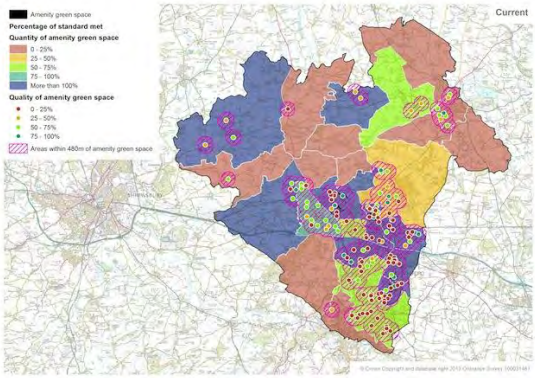
[6] This map comes out the same for all three housing options.

[7] It could be argued that Hollinswood and Randlay's needs are met by Town Park. However, 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment*, upon which this study relies, most of Town Park is classified not amongst parks and gardens but as natural or semi-natural open space. Its importance is therefore acknowledged under 'Need for contact with and access to nature'.

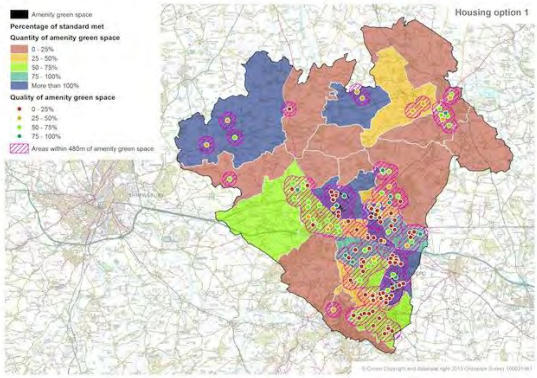
In Newport, current provision meets less than 25% of the recommended quantity standards. Current distribution also makes for poor accessibility: residents living in the north or east side of the town are not within walking distance of existing facilities.

In Telford, while most residents have access to a local amenity site (apart from Muxton residents), the size, and most importantly the quality of these sites are less than appropriate. Need for enhanced quality of amenity green space affects all of Telford's parishes. Needs are greater in Madeley, Hollinswood and Randlay as well as in Stirchley and Brookside (i.e. these are parishes where all or very close to all existing provision were given the lowest quality score when audited in 2008).

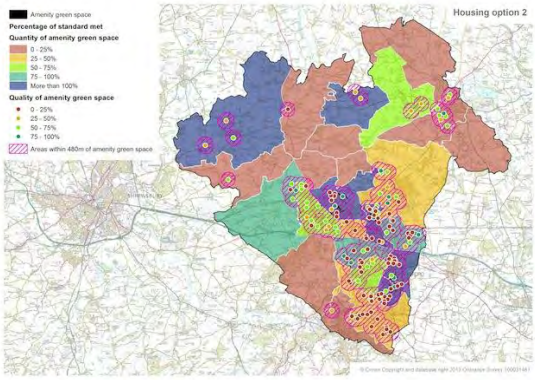
Map 5 – Current needs for amenity green space



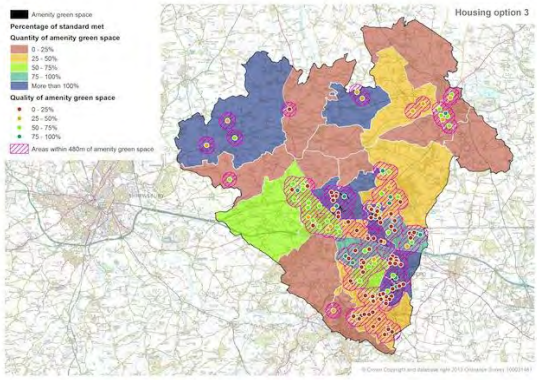
Map 6 – Need for amenity green space under housing option 1



Map 7 – Need for amenity green space under housing option 2



Map 8 – Need for amenity green space under housing option 3



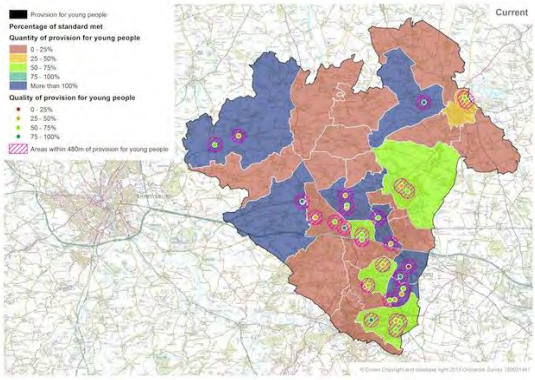
Anticipated new developments will exacerbate existing needs, putting more pressure on existing sites. If no additional provision is made, quantity shortfall will become more severe.

FINDINGS – PROVISION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (MAPS 9, 10, 11 AND 12)

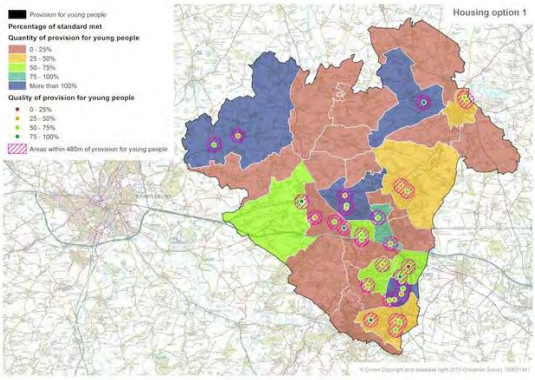
A large number of parishes (21 out of 28) do not meet the recommended standard for quantity of provision for young people. Needs are found both in rural and urban areas. Of most concern are those parishes where the population of young people and children (who will in a few years also need these facilities) is high (see maps 13 and 14).

The parishes of Wrockwardine and Lilleshall, Donnington and Muxton will have greater needs for provision for young people in the future under all three housing growth scenarios considered by the Council. Lilleshall, Donnington and Muxton in particular has a high population of children today (over 14% of the population is aged under 10), as the children age, and new developments occur need will increase.

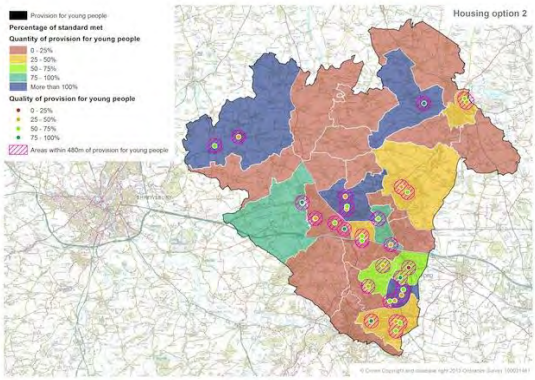
Map 9 – Current needs for provision for young people



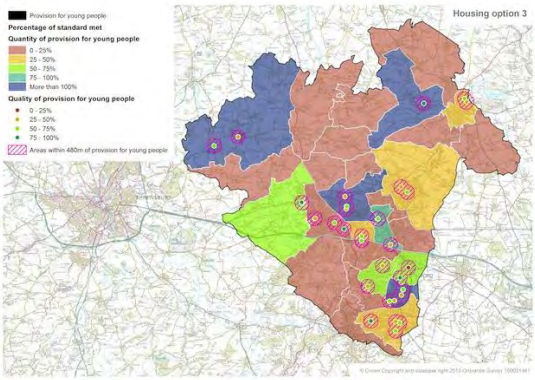
Map 10 – Need for provision for young people under housing option 1



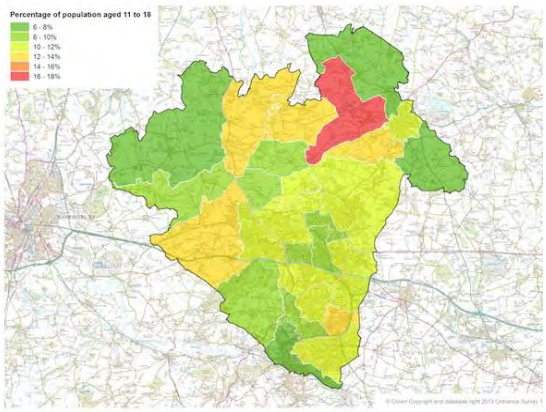
Map 11 – Need for provision for young people under housing option 2



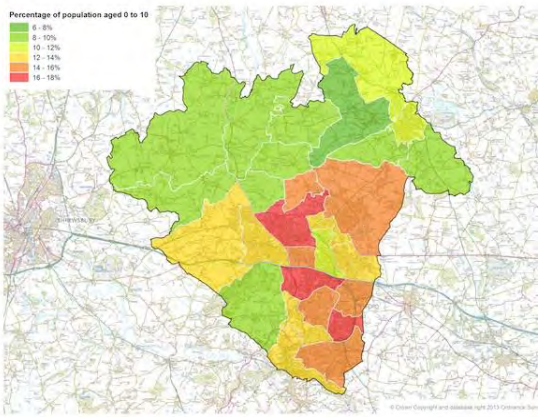
Map 12 – Need for provision for young people under housing option 3



Map 13 – Percentage of population aged 11-18



Map 14 – Percentage of population aged 0-10



FINDINGS – PROVISION FOR CHILDREN (MAPS 15, 16, 17 AND 18)

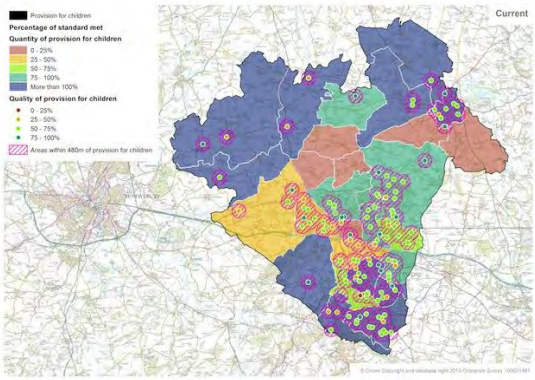
In comparison to young people's needs, children's needs for provision to play and recreate are less acute. Only 17 parishes do not meet quantity standards needs – this is reduced to 12

considering those where 75% or more of the standard is met. Unmet needs where significant demand already exists (as shown on map 14) are found in:

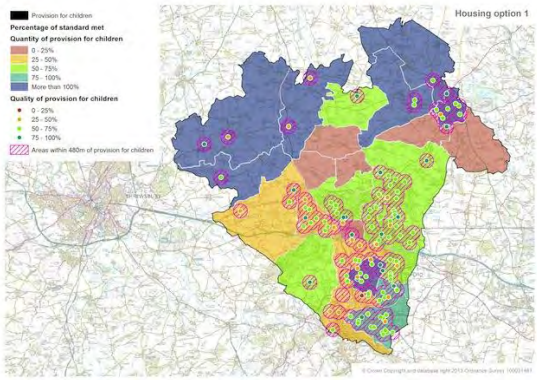
- Ketley: over 14% of the population is aged under 10, less than 25% of the recommended quantity standard for play provision is achieved while many areas are out of walking reach of such facilities
- Lawley and Overdale: over 16% of the population is aged under 10, less than 50% of the recommended quantity standard for play provision is achieved and some areas of the parish do not meet the recommended accessibility standard
- Dawley Hamlets: over 12% of the population is aged under 10, less than 75% of the recommended quantity standard for play provision is achieved, and as above, some areas are not within the recommended reach of existing facilities.

Outside Great Dawley, most parishes in Telford as well as Wrockwardine are expected to have shortages under all three housing growth scenarios.

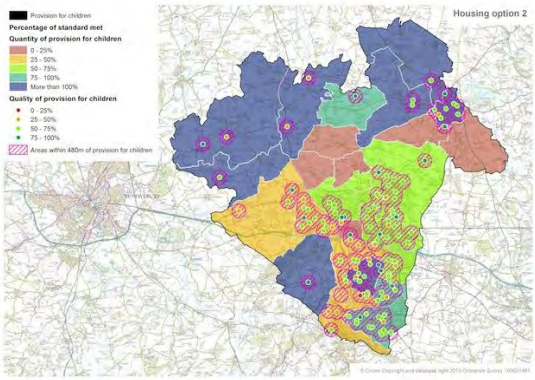
Map 15 – Current needs for provision for children



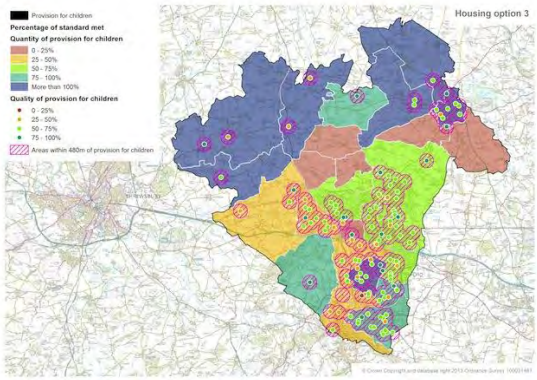
Map 16 – Need for provision for children under housing option 1



Map 17 – Need for provision for children under housing option 2



Map 18 – Need for provision for children under housing option 3



Need for sports pitches

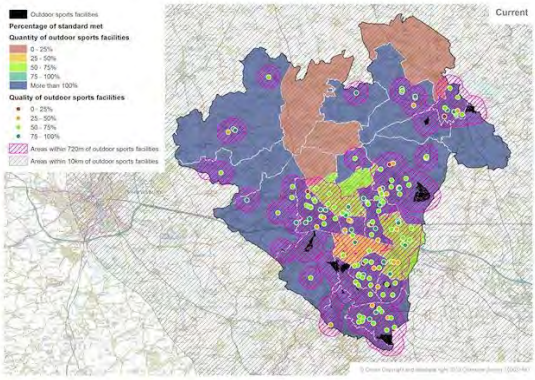
INDICATORS:

- Extent to which each parish currently meets quantity standards for outdoor sports facilities; extent to which each parish will meet quantity standards (under each housing option) for outdoor sports facilities

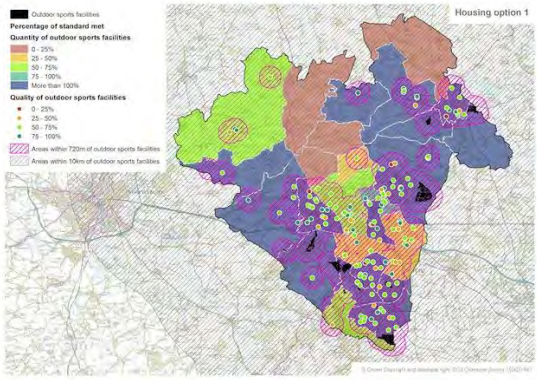
– Quality of outdoor sports facilities
– Areas within accessibility standard buffers of outdoor sports facilities.

MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 19 considers current needs for outdoor sports facilities by showing the extent to which existing outdoor sports pitches provision in each parish meet the quantity standard recommended in 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* for this type of community facility- i.e.: 1.8 hectares per 1,000 residents. Maps 20 to 22 consider future needs for outdoor sports facilities by showing the extent to which existing provision will, under the 3 housing options considered in the Council's *Shaping Places Local Plan*, enable each parish to meet the same standard. All four maps also show the quality scores achieved by those playing pitches that were visited for the preparation of the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment,* as well as the areas within recommended accessibility standards (720 metres and 10 kilometres) for these types of facilities.

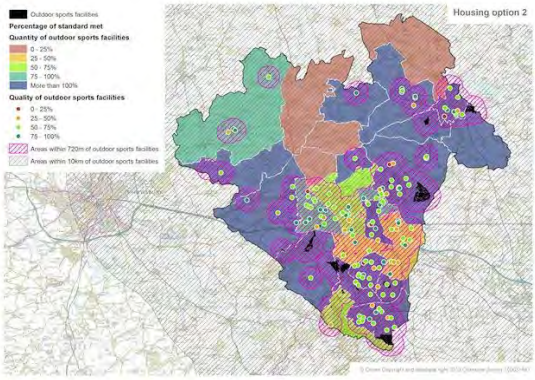
Map 19 – Current needs for outdoor sports facilities



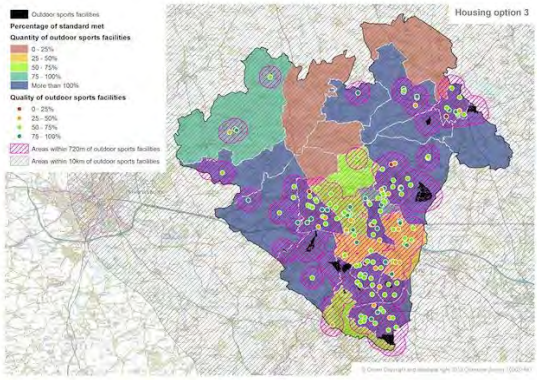
Map 20 – Need for outdoor sports facilities under housing option 1



Map 21 – Need for outdoor sports facilities under housing option 2



Map 22 – Need for outdoor sports facilities under housing option 3



FINDINGS

Current needs for outdoor sports facilities are well met in large portions of the borough. Only eight parishes – of which four rural (Chetwynd, Waters Upton, Kynnersley and Eyton upon the Weald Moors) and four within Telford (Hadley and Leegonmery, Lawley and Overdale, St George and Priorslee, and Hollinswood and Randlay) – do not meet the quantity standards for such facilities.

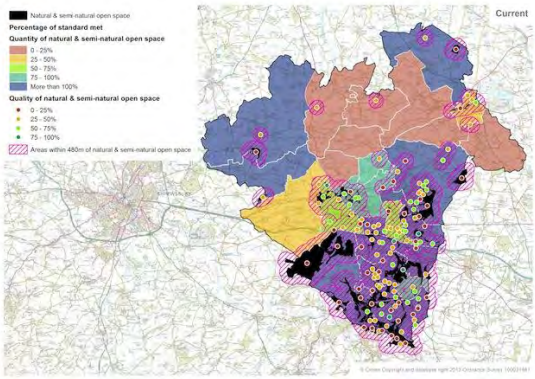
Under the housing options considered by the Council, needs are expected to grow particularly in Preston upon the Weald Moors and/or Wellington, depending on the scenario.

Need for contact with and access to nature

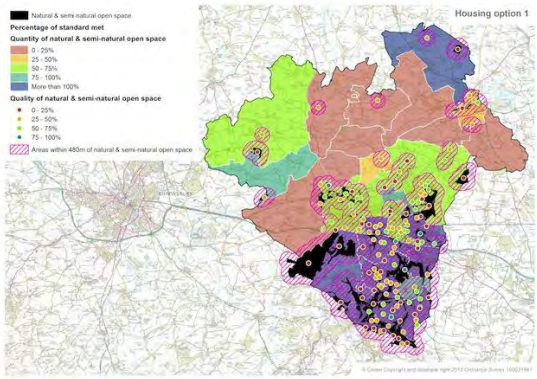
INDICATORS:

- Extent to which each parish currently meets quantity standards for natural and semi-natural open space
- Extent to which each parish will meet quantity standards (under each housing option) for natural and semi-natural open space; quality of natural and semi-natural open space
- Areas within accessibility standard buffers of natural and semi-natural open space

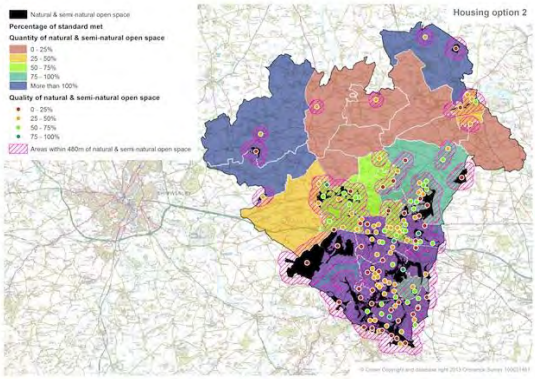
Map 23 – Current needs for contact with and access to nature



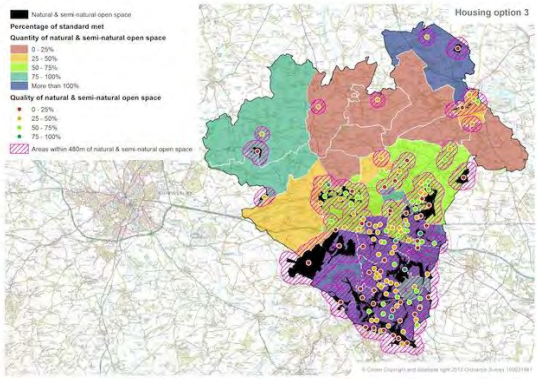
Map 24 – Future needs for contact with and access to nature under housing option 1



Map 25 – Future needs for contact with and access to nature under housing option 2



Map 26 – Future needs for contact with and access to nature under housing option 3



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 23 considers current needs for contact and access to nature by showing for each parish the extent to which existing natural and semi-natural open space provision meet the quantity standard recommended in 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* for this type of facility i.e. 6.0 hectares per 1,000 residents in urban areas, and 15.3 hectares per 1,000 residents in rural settings. Maps 24 to 26 consider future needs for contact and access to nature by showing the extent to which existing natural and semi-natural open space provision will, under the 3 housing options considered in the

Council's *Shaping Places Local Plan*, enable each parish to meet the recommended quantity standard. All four maps also show the quality scores achieved by those natural and semi-natural open space sites that were visited for the preparation of the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* as well as the areas within recommended accessibility standards (480 metres) for this type of facility.

FINDINGS
In terms of quantity and accessibility, rural parishes are where the greatest needs are, particularly across the Weald Moors. Most urban parishes have appropriate provision to provide their residents with access to nature. Only Newport, Oakengates, Wellington and Stirchley and Brookside do not meet quantity standards for natural and semi-natural green space. However, in urban areas, the quality of existing provision is more often than not significantly below recommended standards. The quality scores provided in 2008 do not focus on the ecological value of the sites, but rather on their attractiveness for use by residents. Whilst residents might have appropriate extents of natural or semi-natural green spaces near their doorstep the 2008 site audits found that cleanliness and maintenance, vegetation, ancillary accommodation, and security and safety often did not meet best practice standards or local expectations – particularly in Newport, Ketley, Great Dawley and The Gorge.

Anticipated growth will put greater pressures on existing provision in the parishes located on the Telford northern urban-rural fringe: needs across Lilleshall, Donnington and Muxton, Preston upon Weald Moors and Wrockwardine will get worse than they currently are.

Need for allotments

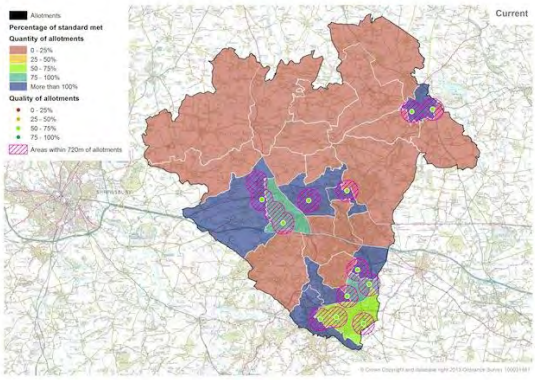
INDICATORS:
- Extent to which existing provision in each parish currently meets the quantity standards for allotments
- Extent to which each parish will, under each housing option, meet quantity standards for allotments; quality of allotments; areas within accessibility standard buffers of allotments.

MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 27 considers current need for allotments by showing the extent to which existing allotment provision in each parish meets the recommended quantity standards for such facilities. Map 28 considers future need for allotments by showing the extent to which existing provision will, under the 3 housing options considered in the Council's *Shaping Places Local Plan*, enable each parish to meet the quantity standard recommended in 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* for this type of community facility i.e. 0.07 hectares per 1,000 residents. This is complemented by showing the quality scores achieved by those allotment sites that were visited for the preparation of the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* as well as the areas within recommended accessibility standards (720 metres) for this type of facility.

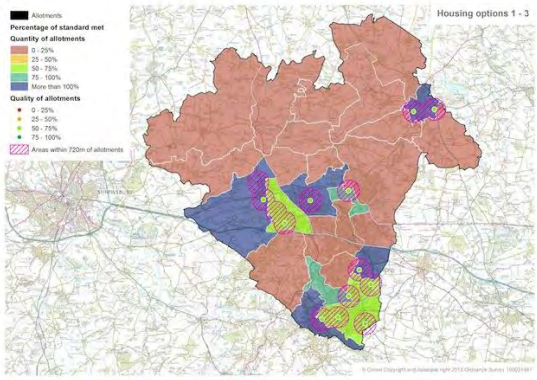
FINDINGS
Needs for allotments is high, and will become higher as new housing is developed. Parishes located in the centre and northeast side of Telford show the greatest levels of need in the urban areas. Shortages also exist in rural locations – however, this is potentially less of a

priority given that in such environments, private gardens may be large enough to allow residents to grow food within their own premises.

Map 27 – Current needs for allotments



Map 28 – Future needs for allotments under housing options 1, 2 and 3



Need for green travel routes[8]

INDICATORS:

- Current population movement gradient between residential areas and workplaces and/or residential areas and schools
- Future population movement gradient (for each housing option) between residential areas and workplaces and/or residential areas and schools.

MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 29 was produced by using a hydrological model as an analogy for the movement of people through the borough. Centres of population were made analogous to mountain peaks, and destinations (schools and centres of employment) were made analogous to low points in the terrain. A surface was interpolated and areas of greatest slope were considered to be where the greatest numbers of people would want to travel. The data sources used were: 2011 population figures, 2001 workplace population figures, and 2011-12 pupil numbers from Department for Education. The resulting map does not identify specific routes for greening, but instead areas of the borough where large numbers of people are likely to want to pass through regularly. Maps 30, 31 and 32, rely on a similar approach using anticipated population figures under the three housing options considered for the Council's *Shaping Places Local Plan* to describe future needs.
To assist with the interpretation, a further three maps (30bis, 31bis and 32bis) highlight where changes in demand for green travel routes are expected to occur by comparing anticipated future states as defined by each housing option with the current needs.

FINDINGS
Green travel routes between people's homes and places where they shop, work or go to school are most needed in urban parishes. Strong concentrations of need include:

- Newport

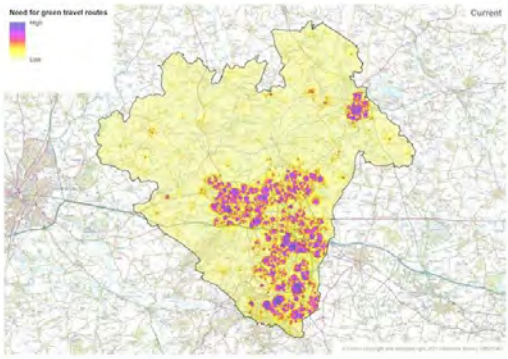
[8] As in the 2012 Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document, "green travel routes" refer to off road routes through greenery for pedestrians and cyclists (for recreational purposes as well as for getting between places). These might include public rights-of-ways, Sustrans, and private routes which are not on roads.

- Central Telford: the shopping facilities, institutions and other work places clustered in Telford Town Centre are a major destination and as such generate the strongest needs for accessibility through green(er) travel routes
- Parishes in northern Telford, particularly:
    - Around Wellington town centre and the areas immediately to the north
    - Hadley and Leegomery – where the hospital as well Hadley Park and Hadley Learning Community are likely destinations for surrounding communities
    - Wrockwardine Wood and Trench as well as Muxton and Donnington (respectively in Wrockwardine Wood and Trench, and Lilleshall, Muxton and Donnington)
    - In Oakengates around the train station, the Sports & Learning Community and retail and other facilities around Market Street
    - In St Georges and Priorslee – where St Georges Primary School and the Priorslee Campus are expected to be likely destinations for surrounding communities
- Parishes in the south of Telford, particularly:
    - Around schools and communities in Stirchley and Brookside
    - Across Woodside and Sutton Hill in Madeley, as well as around the Madeley Centre and Tesco Superstore

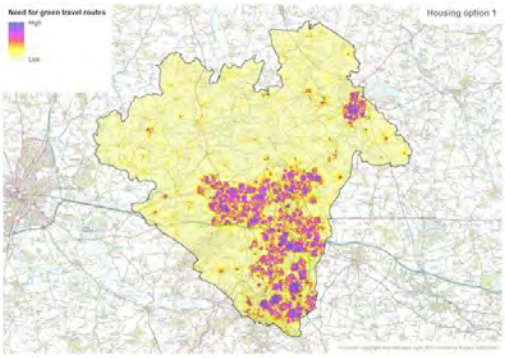
The locations of future potential new school sites or employment areas are not known to a high enough level of detail to input into the model used to identify needs for green travel routes. What available data can show, however, is how demand for short distance travel is likely to become greater – thus creating further needs for good green travel routes. This is particularly the case:

- Under Housing Option 1: Admaston and Wrockwardine village centre, Muxton and Donnington and Madeley High Street
- Under Housing Option 2: areas around Horsehay and Lightmoor in Dawley Hamlets, west of the Telford Town Centre in Lawley and Overdale, areas around Madeley High Street as well as in The Gorge.
- Under Housing Option 3: a combination of the above.

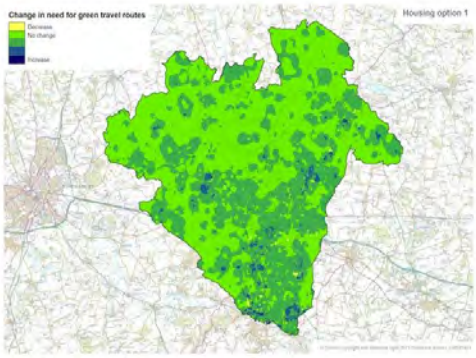
Map 29 – Current needs for green travel routes



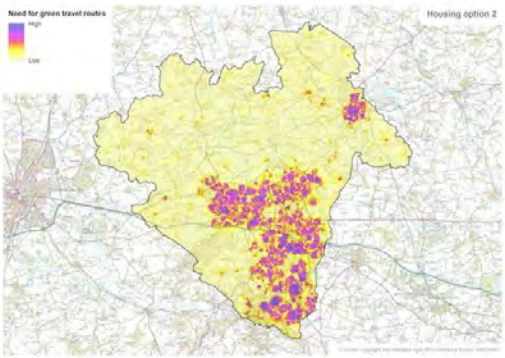
Map 30 – Future needs for green travel routes under housing option 1



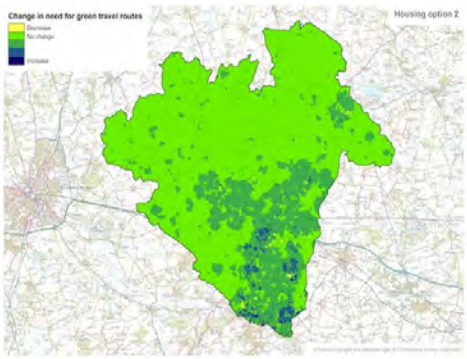
Map 30bis – Change in needs for green travel routes under housing option 1



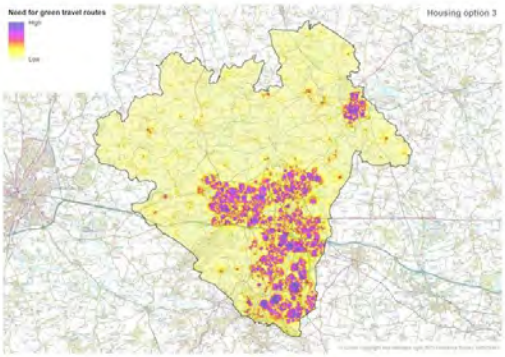
Map 31 – Future needs for green travel routes under housing option 2



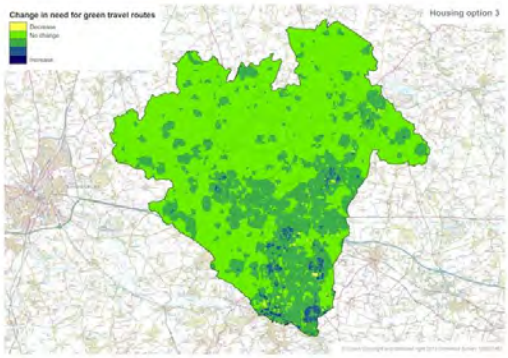
Map 31bis – Change in needs for green travel routes under housing option 2



Map 32 – Future needs for green travel routes under housing option 3



Map 32bis – Change in needs for green travel routes under housing option 3



Need for healthier, more active lifestyles

INDICATORS: Prevalence of obesity amongst adults; coronary heart disease admission episodes per unit population

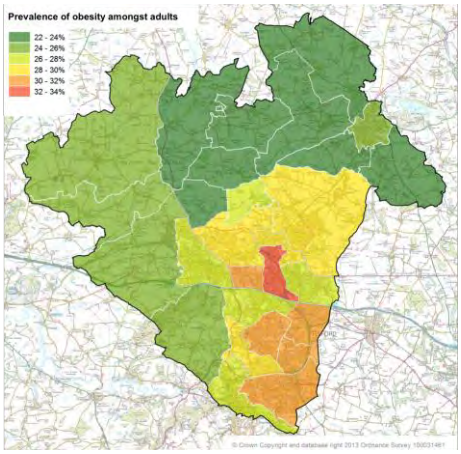
MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 33 and 34 use 2003-05 statistics on obesity prevalence amongst adults and 2007-08 coronary heart disease admission episodes per unit population aged 40 or more from the NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care to map needs for healthier, more active lifestyles.

FINDINGS

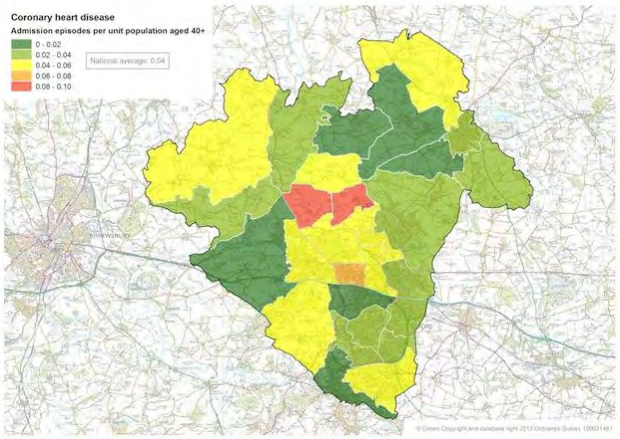
Local health statistics[9] for Telford and Wrekin indicate that 28.4% of adults (16 years and over) are estimated to be obese. This is close to five percentage points greater than the national average (23.6%). Telford and Wrekin Obesity Strategy Partnership Group has identified the creation of environments that enable children and their families to make healthy lifestyle choices as a key priority. Map 34 provides clear indications where such environmental interventions are most needed:

- All of Telford (15 parish councils), as well as Newport and the 4 rural parishes on the west side of the borough have obesity levels amongst adults above national average
- Six Parishes clustered in the centre and south side of Telford have adult obesity levels greater than 30% – i.e. significantly beyond both the borough's own already high average obesity prevalence and the national average: Oakengates, Ketley, Hollinswood and Randley, Great Dawley, Stichley and Brookside, and Madeley. Amongst these six, Oakengates Parish Council has the highest obesity prevalence.

Map 33 – Need for healthier, more active lifestyles: Obesity prevalence amongst adults



Map 34 – Need for healthier, more active lifestyles: Coronary heart diseases admission episodes per unit population aged 40+



In 2012, the average admission rate for coronary heart diseases (CHD) in England was 0.04 per unit of population aged 40 or more. CHD is the most common single cause of death in England (13% of all deaths in 2011). CHD prevalence increases significantly after 40 – therefore mapping related hospital admission per unit of population aged 40 or more removes the impact that the local population age profiles will have on the data helping to highlight the role of other critical factors such as lifestyle choices (diet, physical activity, smoking). As a whole, hospital admission rate for CHD in Telford and Wrekin borough are comparable to national average. However, variations exist amongst parishes: Eyton upon the Weald Moors, Preston upon the Weald Moors, and Ketley have CHD-related hospital admission rates greater than 0.06 – which is well beyond the 0.04 national average. Other parishes with CHD hospital admission rates higher than the national average are Chetwynd,

[9] Source: Obesity (Children, Young People and Adults), 23 January 2013 report to the Health and Wellbeing Board by Clare Harland, Health Improvement Commissioner, NHS Telford and Wrekin and Louise Mills, Head of Health Inequalities and Lifestyle, NHS Telford and Wrekin

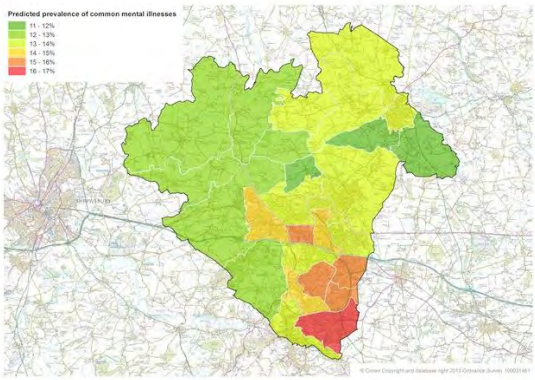
Ercall Magna, Hadley and Leegonmery, Kynnersley, Little Wenlock, Madeley, Oakengates and Wellington.

Need for improved mental health

INDICATOR: Prevalence of common mental illnesses.

MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Because people with common mental illnesses most often do not normally use specialist mental health services, Map 35 uses an index for estimating prevalence of common mental illnesses developed by P. Heady and V. Ruddock of the Office of National Statistics (ONS) based on datasets collected through the 1993 National Psychiatric Morbidity Survey. This methodology is now used by health observatories around the country. Full details on this model can be found in the 1996 *Report on a project to estimate the incidence of psychiatric morbidity in small areas* by Heady and Ruddock, Methods and Quality Division, Office for National Statistics.

Map 35 – Need for improved mental health



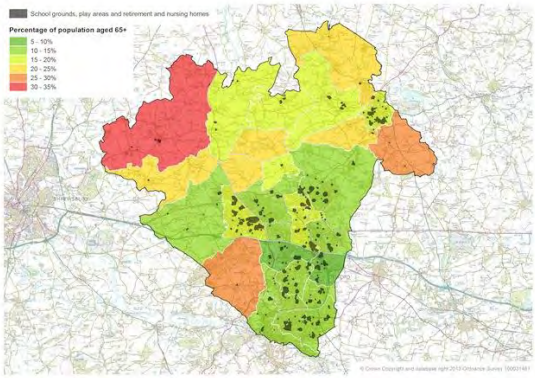
FINDINGS

Areas of highest likely needs are located within Telford, particularly Madeley, Great Dawley, Stichley and Brookside, Hollinswood and Randley and Ketley.

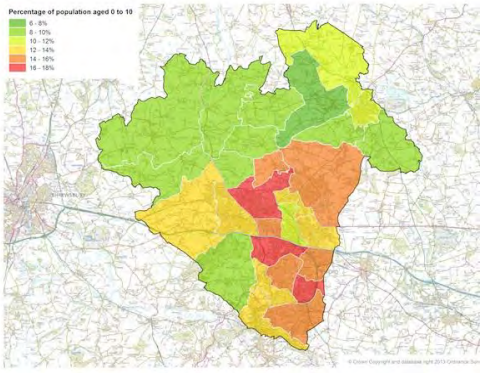
Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun

INDICATOR: Concentration of populations most sensitive to heat and sun radiation: children and older people.

Map 36 – Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun



Map 14 (same as on p. 17 above) – Percentage of population aged 0-10



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 36 considers greatest needs for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun by showing:

- The proportion of population older than 65 for each parish based on 2011 updated census figures
- School locations (Department for Education data), play areas identified in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment* (updated figures) as well as retirement and nursing homes from OS MasterMap Address Layer 2

The findings presented below also took into consideration Map 14 showing the proportion children 10 years old and younger for each parish, based on 2011 updated census figures

FINDINGS

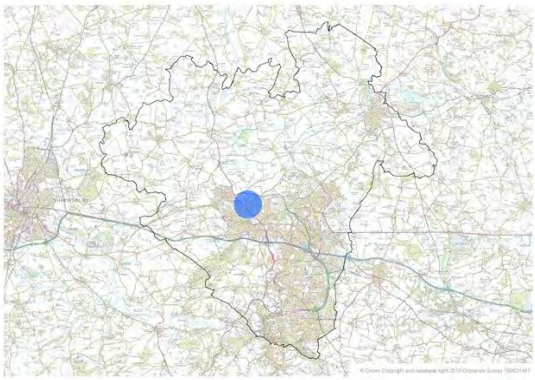
Elderly populations aged 65+ represent a larger proportion of the local population in rural parishes such as Ercall Magna, Little Wenlock and Chetwynd Aston and Woodcote. In urban areas, the 3 parishes with highest proportions of people age 65+ are Newport, Wellington and Oakengates. These parishes include a large number of schoolyards, playgrounds and nursing and retirement homes. All other urban parishes also contain such facilities catering to children or elderly people.

Children aged 10 or less represent a larger proportion of the local population in Telford – particularly in Hadley and Leegomery, Lawley and Overdale and Stirchley and Brookside.

Need for green infrastructure supporting healing

INDICATOR: Immediate environment of hospitals.

Map 37 – Need for green infrastructure to supporting healing



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 37 draws one-kilometre buffers around the Princess Royal Hospital.

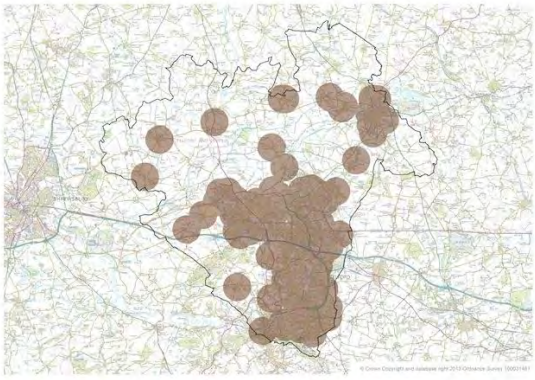
FINDINGS

Quality green environment facilitating healing are most needed in the vicinity of the Princess Royal Hospital in Leegomery and neighbouring Wellington.

Need for green infrastructure supporting learning

INDICATOR: Walking distance from educational establishment.

Map 38 – Need for green infrastructure to supporting learning



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 38 draws one-kilometre buffers around educational establishments registered with Department of Education.

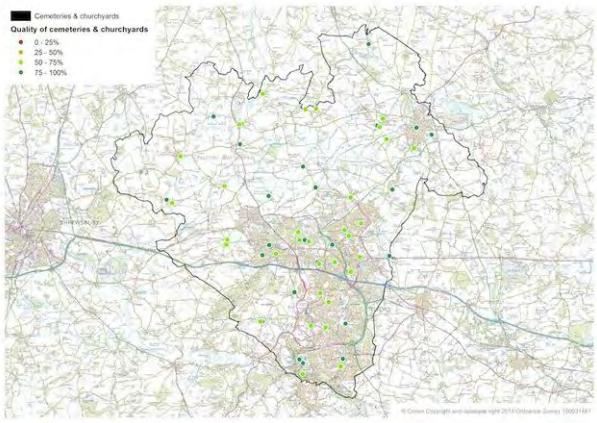
FINDINGS

All parishes have some level of need. In rural areas needs are concentrated around the local school(s). By contrast, most locations within urban parishes in Newport and Telford are within walking distance of an educational establishment – in these locations the educational potential of green infrastructure should therefore systematically be considered.

Need for quality burial space

INDICATOR: Quality of cemeteries and churchyards.

Map 39 – Need for quality burial space



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 39 identifies the need for quality burial spaces based on the quality scores provided for cemeteries and churchyards in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment*.

FINDINGS

Most parishes contain at least one churchyard or cemeteries that scored less than 75% during the 2008 quality audit. Exceptions are: Newport (where the two local churchyards received the top mark), Chetwynd, Kynnersley, Preston upon the Weald Moors, Eyton upon the Weald Moors and Stirchley and Brookside.

The sites that received the lowest quality scores in 2008 were:

- Talbot chapel in the village of Longford in Edgmond
- The Baptist cemetery in central Telford
- St Georges Parish Church in St Georges and Priorslee

3.3. Biodiversity

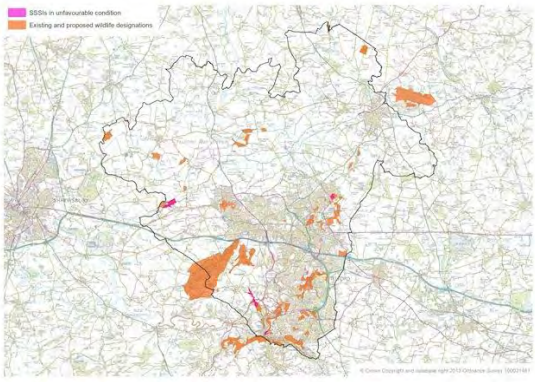
This theme considers wildlife needs.

Need for good quality habitat for wildlife

INDICATORS: Existing and proposed habitat designations; condition status of designated sites.

MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 40 identifies needs for habitat for wildlife by showing all existing and proposed Local Nature Reserves, existing Local Wildlife Sites as well as existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). In addition, the map highlights SSSIs in unfavourable conditions[10].

Map 40 – Need for habitat for wildlife



FINDINGS

19 parishes across the borough contain an existing or proposed designated habitat site. Concerns for nationally protected sites experiencing unfavourable conditions are found in: Newport (Newport Canal), Rodington and Wrockwardine (Allscott Settling Ponds), Little Wenlock (Lydebrook Dingle), The Gorge (Lincoln Hill) and Muxton (Muxton Marsh).

Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement

INDICATOR: Proximity to habitat for wildlife.

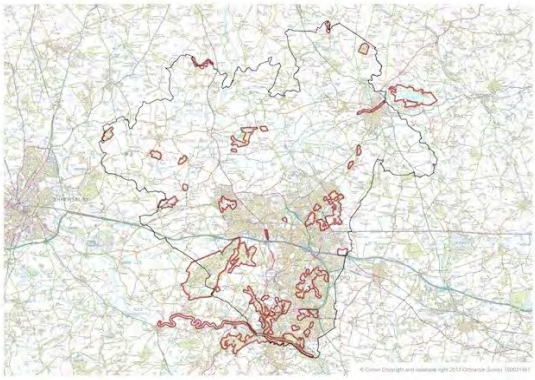
MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 41 applies a 100-metre buffer around existing and proposed designated sites (see Map 40) to show where greatest needs for enhanced permeability for wildlife are.

[10] Natural England assesses the condition of SSSIs using standard methods developed with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (www.jncc.gov.uk). Each site is divided into monitoring areas called 'units'. Following the assessment, a unit will fall under one of the following categories:

- 'Favourable condition': This means that special habitats and features are in a healthy state and are being conserved for the future by appropriate management.
- 'Unfavourable – recovering condition': This means that all necessary management measures are in place to address the reasons for unfavourable condition – if these measures are sustained, the site will recover over time.
- 'Unfavourable – no change' or 'Unfavourable – declining condition': These are the terms used to describe sites where the Special Features of a site are not being adequately conserved, or are being lost. If appropriate management measures are not put in place, and damaging impacts are not addressed, these sites will never reach a favourable or recovering condition.
- 'Part destroyed or Destroyed': These terms describe a very small number of sites where there has been fundamental and lasting damage – the Special Features have been lost permanently. Favourable condition cannot be achieved at such sites.

In Telford & Wrekin, there are no SSSI falling under the later categories. Sites highlighted as being in 'unfavourable conditions' on map 40 correspond to those sites found to be in 'Unfavourable – no change' or 'Unfavourable – declining condition' when last assessed by Natural England.

Map 41 – Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movements



FINDINGS

Climate change is likely to create increased need for movement, especially northward and uphill. Areas of potential need can be found in each location where existing or proposed habitat designations exist – as described for Map 40.

Of particular interest are the locations where areas mapped as potential locations for enhanced permeability overlap or join one another: in such instances, enhancement would allow connection to larger sites.

Examples of this include some of the buffer areas identified around the following sites:

- Lydebrook Dingle SSSI, where it connects with woodland sites south of Lightmoor, down to the Severn Gorge
- Tweedale Wood, Madeley Court, Lightmoor, Vale Coppice and Oilhouse Coppice, five local wildlife sites along Queensway (A4169) north of Madeley
- Donnington Wood to Wrockwardine Wood on the northeast side of Telford

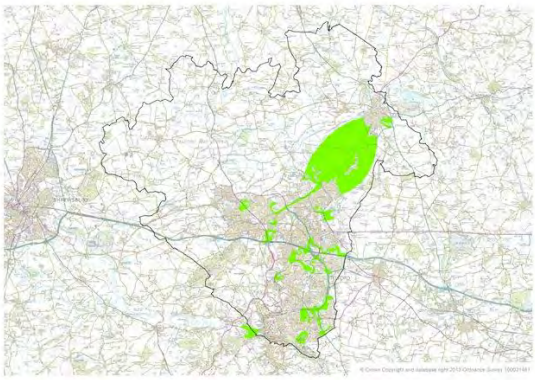
3.4. Spatial quality

This theme considers needs related to the effective design and use of space.

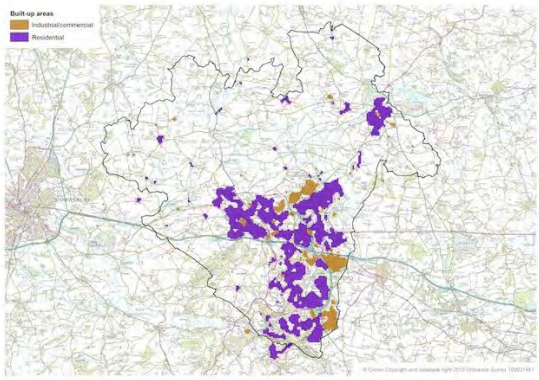
Need for separation of built-up areas

INDICATORS: Interface between industrial and residential areas; open space and countryside preventing coalescence between Telford and Newport.

Map 42 – Need for separation of built-up areas



Map 42bis – Location of residential and main industrial or commercial areas



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 42 identifies areas of need for the separation of built-up areas by highlighting fringes between industrial and residential neighbourhoods as well as the open countryside on either side of the A518 (Wellington Rd) ensuring Telford and Newport remain two distinct settlements. To help further illustrate how this map was derived, map 42bis shows the locations of residential and industrial/commercial areas

FINDINGS
Need for separation between built-up areas has been identified across 13 parishes. For Telford and Newport to remain two distinct settlements, the open countryside surrounding the villages of Church Aston, Chestwynd Aston and Lilleshall and Muxton needs to be preserved.

In Telford, several industrial estates abutting residential areas also create needs for careful design and management of linear "in-between" spaces, often (albeit not always), consisting of incidental green space along highways.

Need for attractive environments to support local businesses and the visitor economy

INDICATORS: Retail streets, visitor and heritage attractions and main town entrances.

Map 43 – Need for attractive environments to support local businesses and the visitor economy

MAPPING TECHNIQUES: Map 43 shows tourism and heritage attractions, 100m buffers of retail streets, and 200m buffers of main town entrances (railway stations and where main roads enter towns).

FINDINGS

Key areas of needs for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy include:

- The High Street in Newport
- The town centre and train station area in Wellington
- The town centre and train station area in Oakengates, and St Georges and Priorslee
- Telford Town Parks across Hollinswood and Randlay, Stirchley and Brookside and Great Dawley
- The conservation area and World Heritage Site in The Gorge
- The Ercall and the Wrekin in Little Wenlock

Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic

INDICATOR: Proximity of high traffic roads areas

Map 44 – Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic

MAPPING TECHNIQUES: Map 44 shows where the greatest needs for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic by highlighting 100-metre buffers along motorways, A roads and dual carriageways that are within urban areas.

FINDINGS

Needs are primarily found in Oakengates, St. Georges and Priorslee, Hollinswood and Randlay, Stirchley and Brookside, Madeley, Ketley and Wellington.

Need for green infrastructure to support traffic calming

INDICATOR: Existing low-speed neighbourhoods.

It would have desirable to expand the indicators used to consider:

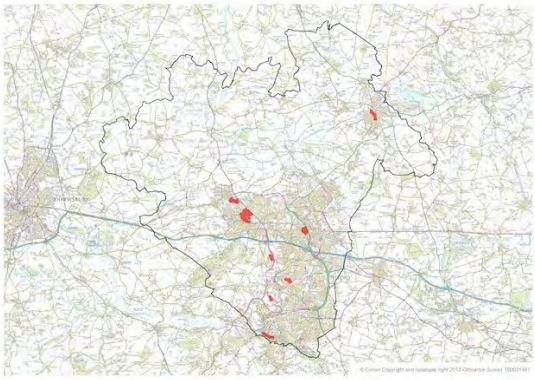
- Areas where traffic calming measures have been proposed or requested

- Roads that are overdesigned (in terms of width) given enforceable speed limitations

This was not possible due to limitation in data availability.

MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 45 considers needs for green infrastructure to support traffic calming by showing 100-metre buffers of along streets with 20mph speed limit.

Map 45 – Need for green infrastructure to support traffic calming



FINDINGS

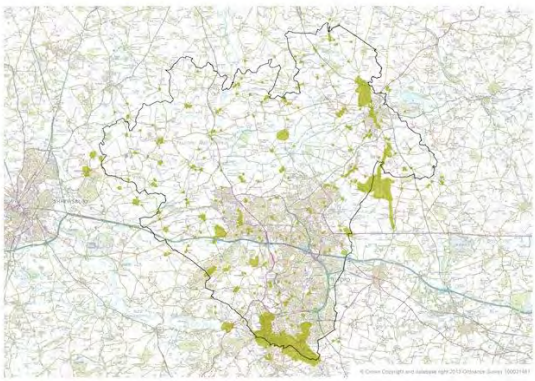
Seven parishes have 20mph zones: Newport, Wellington, Oakengates, Lawley and Overdale, Great Dawley, Dawley Hamlets and The Gorge. As highlighted above, due to lack of data, this does not reflect the range of local needs for traffic calming, as it does not capture the locations where speeding occurs along larger or smaller roads and the creation of a 20 mph zone is either not an adequate response to the issue, or not implemented.

Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets

INDICATOR: Immediate surroundings of heritage designations.

This coarse approach provides more an indication of potential landscape sensitivity than an actual measure of needs. Each site will have a different need that warrants bespoke investigation. Fine grain spatial data reflecting these individual needs was not available to inform the present study. The findings derived from the coarse approach taken therefore provide a non-exhaustive map of areas where further investigations are needed.

Map 46 – Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 46 identifies needs for preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets by showing 100-metre buffers around listed buildings, World Heritage Site, scheduled monuments, heritage parks and gardens.

FINDINGS

All parishes have some areas where further investigations on the needs for preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets warrant further investigation.

3.5. Environmental resilience

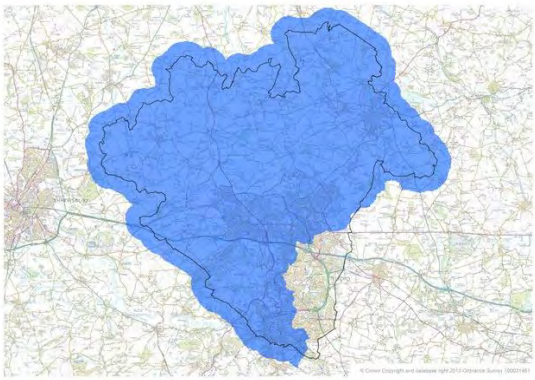
This theme considers needs related to environmental quality and climate change.

Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness

INDICATOR: Upstream of historic flooding in settlements.

MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 47 identifies needs for water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness by highlighting areas that are upstream of settlements that have been affected by flooding in the past.

Map 47 – Need for water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness



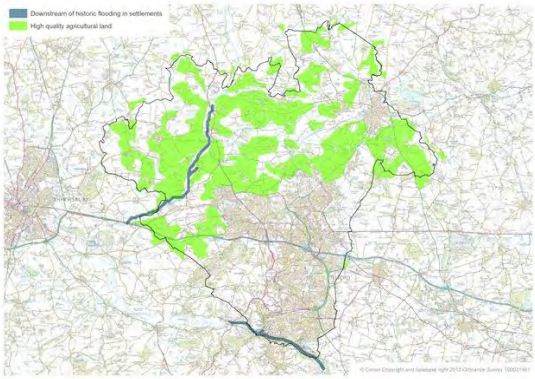
FINDINGS

The only parish entirely free of need for water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness is Stirchley and Brookside. This helps demonstrate how widely concerns for the cumulative impact of local land use and land management decision on flooding issues ought to be applied.

Need for water conveyance

INDICATORS: Downstream of historic flooding in settlements; high quality agricultural land.

Map 48 – Need for water conveyance



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 48 identifies greatest needs for water conveyance by showing river corridors located downstream of settlements where flooding has occurred in the past and Agricultural Land Classification Grade 2 (there is no Grade 1 in Telford and Wrekin).

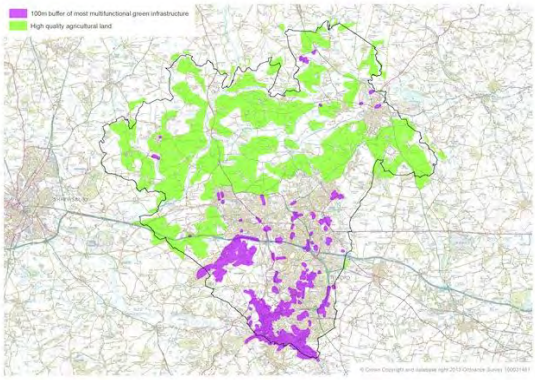
FINDINGS

Needs for water conveyance are concentrated in the rural parishes of the north Shropshire plain (Chetwynd Aston and Woodcote, Church Aston, Edgmond, Chetwynd, Tibberton and Cherrington, Preston upon Weald Moors, Eyton upon Weald Moors, Waters Upton, Ercall Magna, Rodington and Wrockwardine) as well as along the River Severn in The Gorge.

Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought

INDICATOR: High-grade agricultural land and other high-value green infrastructure.

Map 49 – Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 49 identifies greatest needs for availability of water for irrigation during drought by showing:

- Agricultural Land Classification Grade 2 (there is no Grade 1 in Telford and Wrekin)
- Green infrastructure identified in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Evidence and Analysis Framework* as performing more than 14 functions.

It is essential to be able to irrigate green infrastructure that people value most. Good capacity for food production fulfils a vital need and was therefore used alongside with multifunctionality proxies for value.

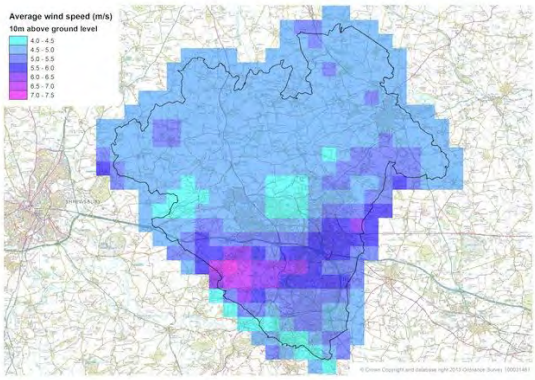
FINDINGS

Needs for availability of water for irrigation during drought are found in all parishes.

Need for wind shelter

INDICATOR: Average wind speed.

Map 50 – Need for wind shelter



MAPPING TECHNIQUE Map 50 identifies needs for wind shelter by showing average wind speed at 10 metres above ground level as recorded in the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Windspeed Database.

Use of higher resolution wind speed measurement data or of modelling designed to better take into consideration the impact of buildings would have provided a better basis for reflecting needs associated with localised wind tunnel effects.

FINDINGS

The main reference in England regarding wind environment criteria for pedestrian comfort and safety was developed by Tom V. Lawson (Building Aerodynamics, 2001, Imperial College Press) from Bristol University. The acceptability of wind speed is subjective and depends on a number of factors, most notably the activities to be performed. The Lawson criteria has

been developed to enable a quantitative assessment of acceptability for particular activities in terms of "comfort" and "distress" (safety) as shown below:

Table 3: Lawson's criteria for pedestrian comfort

Pedestrian Activity	Threshold mean hourly wind speed not to be exceeded for more than 5% of the time
Business walking	10 m/s
Leisurely walking	8 m/s
Standing	6 m/s
Sitting	4 m/s

Table 4: Lawson's criteria for pedestrian safety

Pedestrian Activity	Threshold mean hourly wind speed not to be exceeded once per annum
Typical pedestrian	20 m/s
Sensitive pedestrian (*)	15 m/s

(*) i.e.: those likely to experience distress if wind speeds are over 15m/s, i.e. elderly people, cyclists and children

As highlighted above, the data source and mapping technique used to map wind speeds is rather coarse. The interpretation provided on the basis of the Lawson criteria is consequently high level. Areas with strongest needs for wind shelter (where average wind speeds are greater than six metres per second – which would make standing and sitting outside uncomfortable) are located on the south side of the borough around the Ercall and The Wrekin in Little Wenlock and Lawley and Overdale, Great Dawley, Oakengates and St Georges and Priorslee.

Need for carbon storage

INDICATOR Carbon storage is needed everywhere[11].

In its 2012 Research Report NERR043 *Carbon storage by habitat: Review of the evidence of the impacts of management decisions and condition of carbon stores and sources*[12], Natural England explains: "By restoring some habitats such as grasslands or bogs, or promoting active accretion of sediments in intertidal systems, land and marine managers can help mitigate the causes of climate change by directly reducing greenhouse gas emissions, safeguarding carbon stores and in some cases re-starting sequestration. The sustainable management of habitats important for carbon storage therefore contributes to meeting targets for greenhouse gases emission reductions, including the carbon budgets set by the UK Climate Change Act."

Carbon budgets[13] were introduced as part of the Climate Change Act 2008[14] to help the UK reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050. Under a system of carbon

[11] Problematic levels of atmospheric CO_2 are a global problem. No matter where carbon is stored, as long as it isn't released into the atmosphere, an equal contribution is being made to mitigating the problem. Need is therefore equal everywhere. However, there is more opportunity to store carbon in some locations than others.
[12] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/1438141
[13] https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/reducing-the-uk-s-greenhouse-gas-emissions-by-80-by-2050/supporting-pages/carbon-budgets

budgets, every tonne of greenhouse gases emitted between now and 2050 is taken into account: where emissions rise in one sector, the UK will have to achieve corresponding falls in another. In this context, and as shown on map 51 below, all opportunities ought to be siezed to ensure land management choices contribute to the targets defined.

Map 51 – Need for carbon storage[15]

MAPPING TECHNIQUE Carbon storage is needed everywhere.

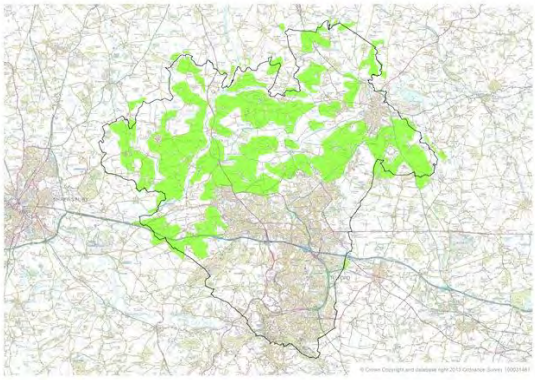
FINDINGS Carbon storage is needed everywhere.

Need for food production

INDICATOR: Best and most versatile agricultural land

The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) has highlighted the need to increase food production by 70% by 2050[16] to keep up with an anticipated world population rise to 9.2 billion. Maintaining food production on good quality agricultural land is one of the recommended strategies to meet the global food production challenge.

Map 52 – Need for food production



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 52 shows where the areas of greatest need for food production are by highlighting non-built areas with Agricultural Land Classification Grade 2 (there is no Grade 1 in Telford and Wrekin).

FINDINGS

All rural parishes in the North Shropshire plain on the north side of the borough have large tracks of versatile agricultural land.

Need for ground stabilisation

INDICATOR: Steep slopes

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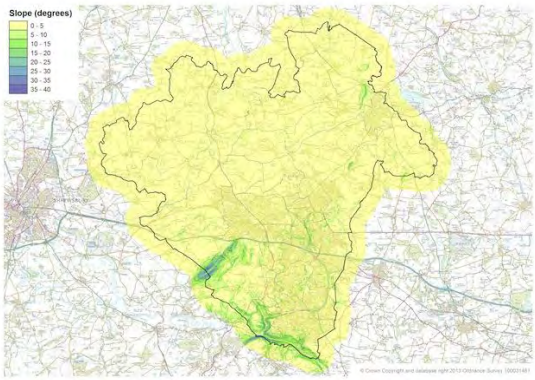
[14] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents

[15] Carbon storage is the natural process of removing carbon from the atmosphere and storing it in plants, trees and soils. Trees and peat soils are particularly important types of green infrastructure for storing carbon.

[16] *How to Feed the World in 2050*, 2009, FAO.
http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/docs/expert_paper/How_to_Feed_the_World_in_2050.pdf

MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 53 identifies needs for ground stabilisation by mapping slopes.

Map 53 – Need for ground stabilisation



FINDINGS

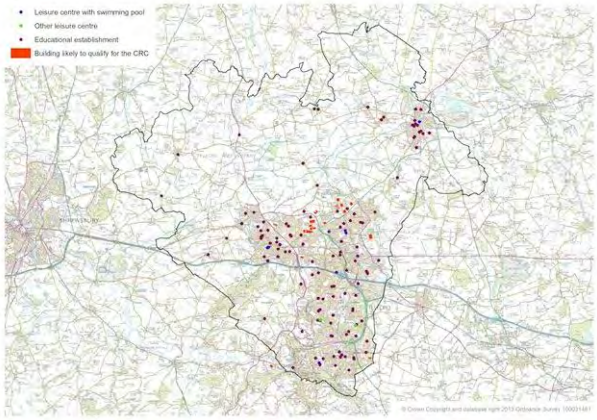
Areas with greatest needs for ground stabilisation are located in Little Wenlock and, most notably in The Gorge. Deeply eroded by glacial meltwaters, the steep valley sides of the Ironbridge Gorge have been made further unstable by past quarrying and mining activities, thus representing a landslide hotspot in the entire borough.

Need for biofuel production

INDICATORS: Leisure centres with swimming pools; other leisure centres; educational establishments*;* other buildings likely to qualify for the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme.

Amongst institutional or public sector controlled buildings, swimming pool halls are amongst the most energy intensive facilities. Other leisure centres and educational establishments also have large energy needs. These occupational criteria where combined with a floor area threshold (explained under 'mapping technique' below) to identify buildings likely to qualify for the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme. The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme is a mandatory carbon emissions reduction scheme that applies to large non-energy-intensive organisations in the public and private sectors. It has been estimated that the scheme will reduce carbon emissions by 1.2 million tonnes of carbon per year by 2020, thus helping the British Government meet its commitment[17] to reducing carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 (compared to 1990 levels).

Map 54 – Need for biofuel production



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 54 considers needs for biofuel production by showing the location of buildings likely to qualify for the CRC Energy scheme i.e. leisure centres with swimming pools and other leisure centres – based on location information available on Telford & Wrekin Council website; educational establishment locations from Department for Education; industrial or commercial buildings with a floor area of 2 hectares of more. The CRC energy scheme is mandatory for buildings consuming 6,000 MWh per year. This is likely to be

[17] 2008 UK Climate Change Act: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents

equivalent to a floor area of 2ha, given a typical energy consumption of around 300 kWh/m2/yr.

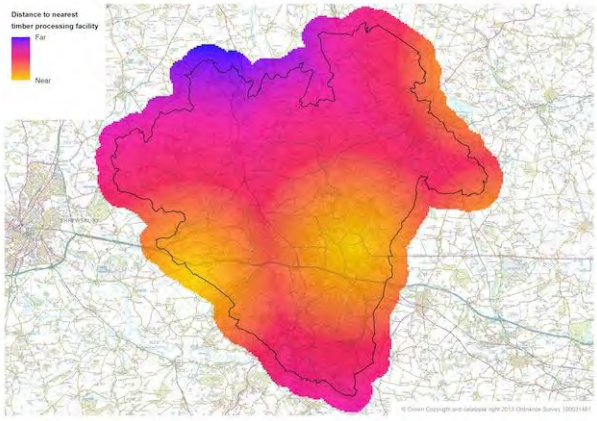
FINDINGS
Greatest needs for biofuel are found in all urban parishes in Newport and Telford. The parishes of Wellington, Madeley and Newport have the largest number of buildings meeting the criteria identified above.

Need for timber production

INDICATOR: Proximity to timber processing facilities.

In the UK, timber is the third most important product group as an input to construction, after concrete products and plastic goods. Materials used in construction have widely varying amounts of greenhouse gases associated with their extraction, refining, manufacture, or processing and delivery. In its 2006 report on the carbon benefits of timber in construction[18], Forestry Commission Scotland highlighted: "the production of cement and steel alone account for over 10% of global annual greenhouse gases emissions. As new buildings become more energy efficient, the emissions associated with materials make up a larger proportion of their total climate change impact. Planners, developers, architects and builders are becoming more aware of the climate change impacts of construction materials and are increasingly including climate change considerations in their selection for buildings projects."

Map 55 – Need for timber production



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 55 shows needs for timber production by showing areas within five kilometres of a timber processing facility.

FINDINGS
Most urban parishes in Telford are located near a timber processing facility.

Need for pollutant removal from soil/water

INDICATOR: Downstream of high quality agricultural land; surface and ground water quality

Due to lack of available data on soils contamination, the analysis focuses on water quality.

[18] Greenhouse greenhouse gas emission comparisons: Carbon benefits of timber in construction. Forestry Commission Scotland, 2006.
http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/Carbonbenefitsoftimberinconstruction.pdf/$FILE/Carbonbenefitsoftimberinconstruction.pdf

Water quality is fundamental to a good quality of life for both people and wildlife. Surface and ground waters are major sources of drinking water, and rivers support a wide variety of wildlife and recreational activities. One of the key legislation driving water quality monitoring and improvements is the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The WFD looks at the water environment as a whole, integrating water quality, quantity and physical habitat with ecological indicators. Under WFD the status of surface water bodies (rivers, surface water transfers, canals, transitional waters, coastal waters, lakes and SSSI ditches) is classified into:

- One of five 'Ecological status' classifications (High; Good; Moderate; Poor; Bad).
- One of two 'Chemical status' classifications (Good; Fail). Chemical status is assessed for specific chemicals, based on context.

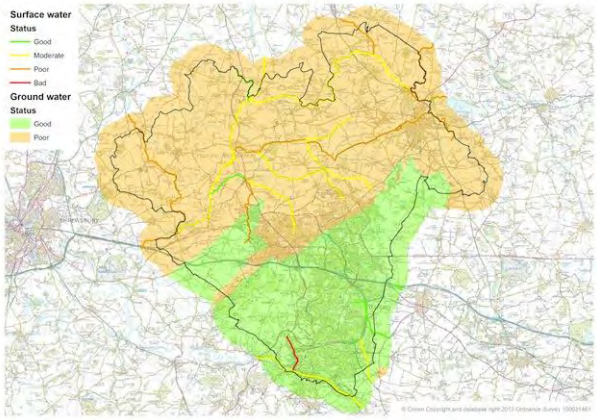
Ground water bodies are classified into:

- 'Good Chemical status' or 'Poor Chemical status' against a large range of pollution pressures.

All water bodies are required to meet 'Good status' by 2015, which defines a water body as only being a little way from being in its totally natural state. To achieve 'good status' overall, a water body must achieve both 'good ecological' and 'good chemical' status.

MAPPING TECHNIQUE: Map 56 identifies needs for removal of pollutants from water and/or soil by highlighting river corridors located downstream of Agricultural Land Classification Grade 2 (there is no Grade 1 in Telford and Wrekin). Maps 56 also shows the ecological status of surface water as well as the chemical status of ground water, based on Environment Agency Water Framework Directive data for 2012.

Map 56 – Need for pollutant removal from water/soil



FINDINGS

Ground water throughout the northern half of the borough is of poor chemical status. As of 2012, very few rivers meet the quality standard that will be required for all rivers in 2015. Of particular concern (ie. poor quality ecological status) are the River Roden in Ercall Magna, the River Strine in Waters Upton, Kynnersley and Tibberton and Cherrington, the Strine Brook in Edgmond, Church Aston and Newport. The only surface water body with poor ecological status is the Lydebrook Dingle in Little Wenlock and The Gorge.

Telford & Wrekin Council

Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study

APPENDIX 1 – Parish profiles

June 2013

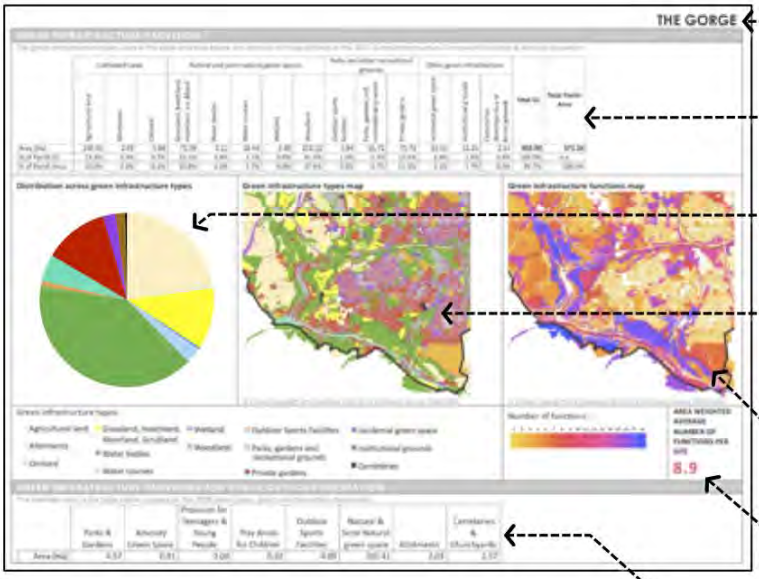
a co-operative council

Telford & Wrekin COUNCIL

Content

HOW TO READ THE PARISH PROFILES

Page 1:



Parish name

To find out how much and what type of green infrastructure is found in the parish, refer to the Green Infrastructure Provision table

To visualise the percentage distribution of green infrastructure across the different types of provision considered, refer to the pie chart

To visualise the spatial distribution of the different types of green infrastructure in the parish, refer to the Green infrastructure types map

To visualise the degree of multifunctionnality of the green infrastructure found in the parish, refer to the Green infrastructure functions map

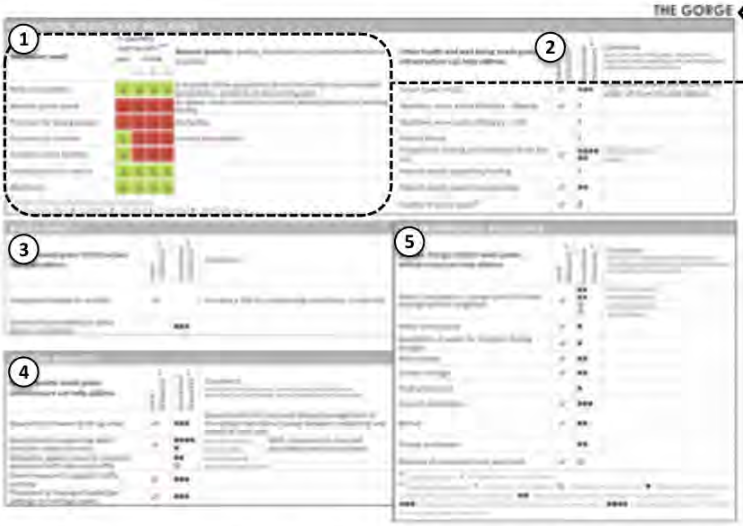
To get a sense of the number of functions performed on average by the green infrastructure sites found in the parish, refer to the this number

To find out how much green infrastructure can provide for public outdoor recreation, according to the typology used to set Open Space, Sport and Recreation standards in the 2008 Assessment, refer to this table

Apart from the bottom table, all the information displayed on the 1st page of each parish profile is sourced from the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Evidence & Analysis Framework* document.

The bottom table is based on the 2008 Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment typology, and shows updated figures accounting for new public recreation open space that has been created between 2008 and June 2012.

Page 2:



Parish name

To identify how well recreational needs are met, refer to the top left section (1)

Red is used to highlight where deficiencies exist in terms of quantity of recreational space. This was determined based on comparing current and future provision to the amount required to meet standards recommended in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment*.

When deficiencies exist in terms of accessibility or quality, this is highlighted in comments column titled "**Beyond quantity**".

The rest of this sheet considers other dimensions of need green infrastructure can help address such as: other health and wellbeing needs (2), wildlife needs (3), spatial quality needs (4), climate change and environmental quality needs (5).

A red 'tick' symbol (✔) in the column "local relevance" indicates that the mapping presented in the Green Infrastructure Needs has found the parish experiences a need that green infrastructure can help address. Further details on how the analyses were conducted can be found in the main report. found there is a need for the particular dimension considered.

The column "functional resource" summarises findings from the the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Evidence & Analysis Framework* document regarding functions green infrastructure perform in the parish. The wider the area where the local green infrastructure performs the fonction considered, the better the score. For dimensions of need that are found in well defined small sections of the parish (eg. need for separation between built-up areas, need for traffic calming, need for environments supporting healing, etc.) the "functional resource" score was determined based how much of the area of need included green infrastructure able to perform these functions.

The only exception to this is "Quality burial grounds" (bottom of section (2)) The number shown in the "functional resource" column is an average of the quality scores granted to churchyards and cemeteries in the parish in the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment*.

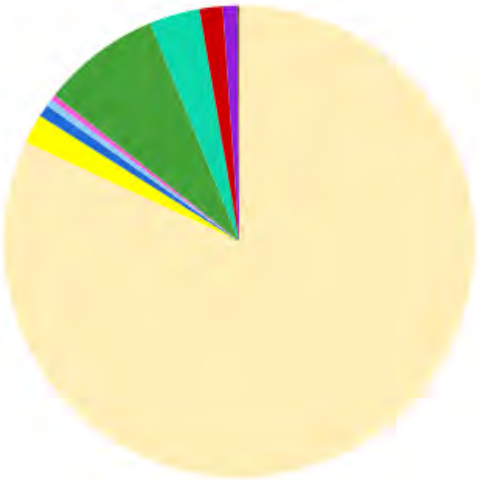
CHETWYND ASTON AND WOODCOTE

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

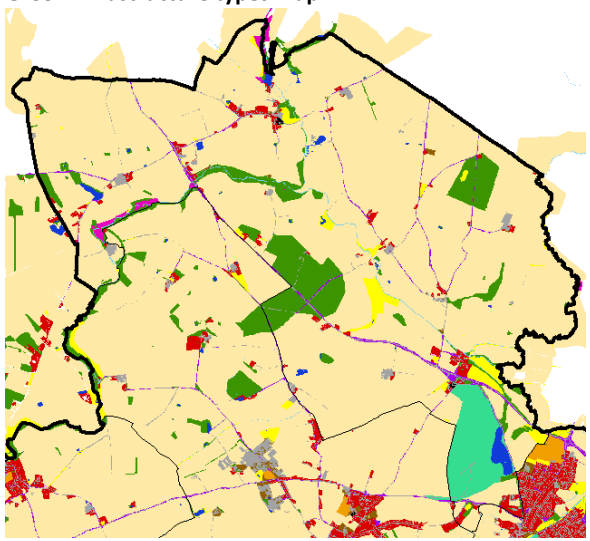
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	1111.91	0.00	0.23	7.26	7.90	1.45	0.00	83.89	21.78	0.00	21.68	14.31	2.56	0.00	**1272.97**	**1305.20**
% of Parish GI	87.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	6.6%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	85.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	6.4%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	97.5%	100.0%

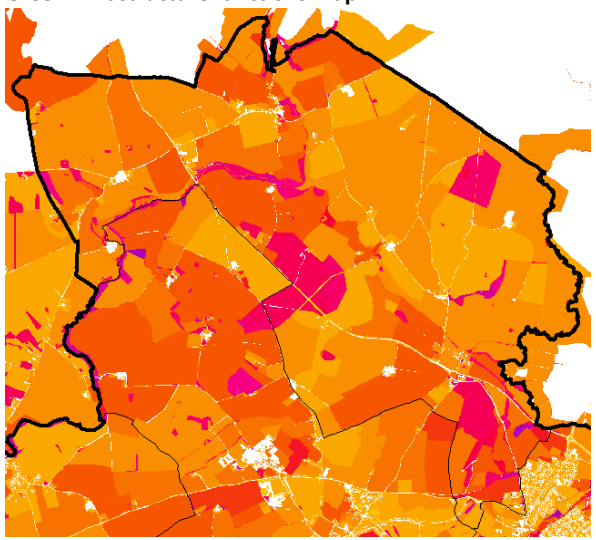
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

- Agricultural land
- Allotments
- Orchard
- Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
- Water bodies
- Water courses
- Wetland
- Woodland
- Outdoor Sports Facilities
- Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
- Private gardens
- Incidental green space
- Institutional grounds
- Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

5.3

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	66.96	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	30.17	0.00	0.41

CHETWYND ASTON AND WOODCOTE

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	No provision. Closest facilities are in Newport, within reach by car. Enhancement of green travel routes might provide enhanced accessibility for cyclists / pedestrians.
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4	
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4	No provision.
Provision for children	4	4	4	4	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0	Golf course.
Contact/access to nature	4	4	4	4	Existing site (mediocre quality) on the periphery of Newport. As above, would benefit enhanced accessibility.
Allotments	4	4	4	4	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes	▯	■■■	Some limited needs are likely to appear under Housing Option 1 for better connect with Newport
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING
		■	SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education		⊘	
Quality of burial space		⊘	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■■	Areas of open countryside help keep Newport and Telford as two clearly distinct settlements.
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL
		⊘	CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic	▯	■	NOISE ATTENUATION
		⊘	TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■	SURFACE ROUGHNESS
		■	WATER INTERCEPTION
		⊘	WATER INFILTRATION
		⊘	WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance	▯	■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production	▯	■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel		■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

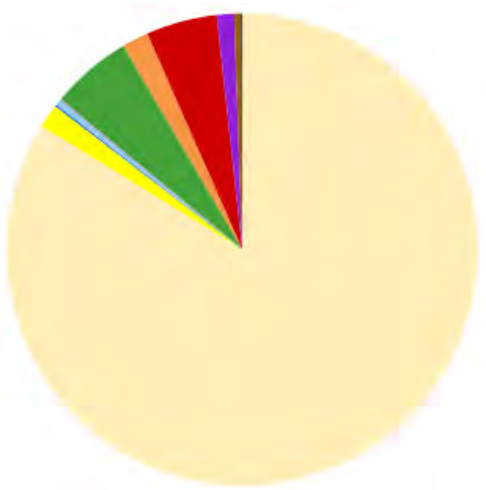
CHETWYND

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

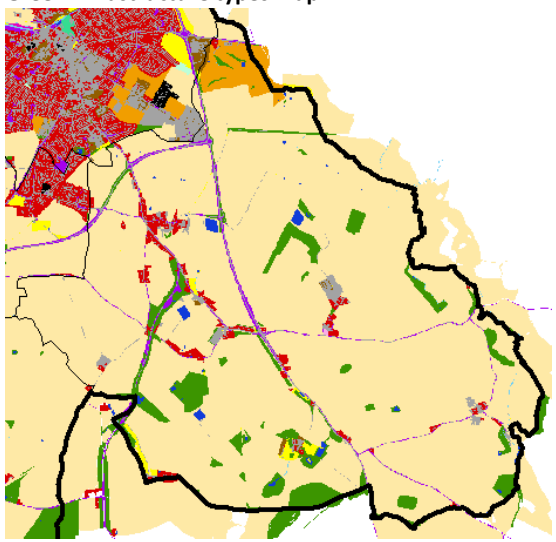
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	590.87	0.00	0.00	11.43	1.02	2.85	0.40	39.39	12.81	0.00	34.36	8.32	3.41	0.54	**705.39**	**727.60**
% of Parish GI	83.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	5.6%	1.8%	0.0%	4.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	81.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	5.4%	1.8%	0.0%	4.7%	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%	96.9%	100.0%

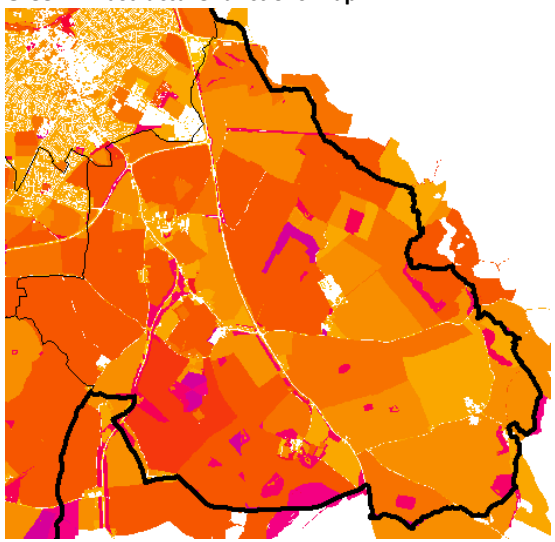
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

5.0

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.64

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	0	0	0	0	
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4	Excellent park and gardens as well as natural green space provisions compensate for this.
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4	No facilities. Nearest site in Newport or Edgmond.
Provision for children	0	0	0	0	
Outdoor sports facilities	4	4	4	4	No facilities. Nearest site in Newport.
Contact/access to nature	0	0	0	0	Puleston Common scored less than 25% of the recommended quality score.
Allotments	4	4	4	4	No facilities. Nearest site in Newport.

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes		■■	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD	▯	?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education		⊘	
Quality of burial space [1]	▯	1	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements	▯	■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Separation between built-up areas			
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance	▯	■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production	▯	■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel		■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

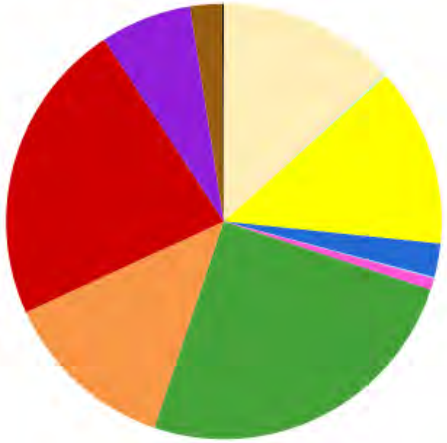
CHURCH ASTON

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

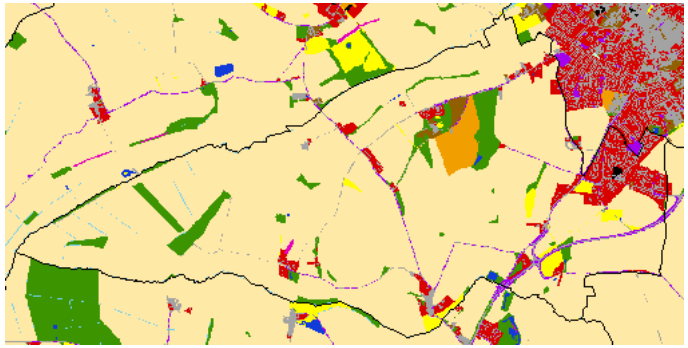
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	46.00	0.55	0.00	46.38	8.72	0.34	3.02	87.60	45.28	0.00	78.82	23.65	8.21	0.48	**349.04**	**435.82**
% of Parish GI	13.2%	0.2%	0.0%	13.3%	2.5%	0.1%	0.9%	25.1%	13.0%	0.0%	22.6%	6.8%	2.4%	0.1%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	10.6%	0.1%	0.0%	10.6%	2.0%	0.1%	0.7%	20.1%	10.4%	0.0%	18.1%	5.4%	1.9%	0.1%	80.1%	100.0%

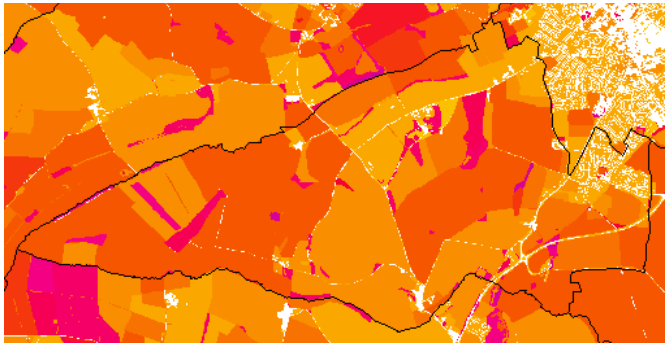
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

5.1

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	5.33	0.00	0.36	4.13	111.38	0.62	0.18

CHURCH ASTON

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	**Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address**	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	Most residents within walking distance of Church Aston Playing Field, an amenity site with play area and field goal. The play area is in good conditions, but the rest of the site scores less than 75% of recommended quality standards. Most residents also within walking distance of St Andrew's Churchyard and Cemetery (see Quality of burial space).	Green travel routes	▯	■■	Needs for good connections of the built-up areas to Newport
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Provision for children	4	4	4	4		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Contact/access to nature	4	4	4	4		Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	4	4	4	4	Sites in Newport are not within walking distance but very close.	Natural assets supporting education	▯	⊘	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	2	Qualitative improvements opportunities for passive use and contact with wildlife

▯ [1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■■	Areas of open countryside help keep Newport and Telford as two clearly distinct settlements.
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance	▯	■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production	▯	■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

▯ [2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need

▯ [3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

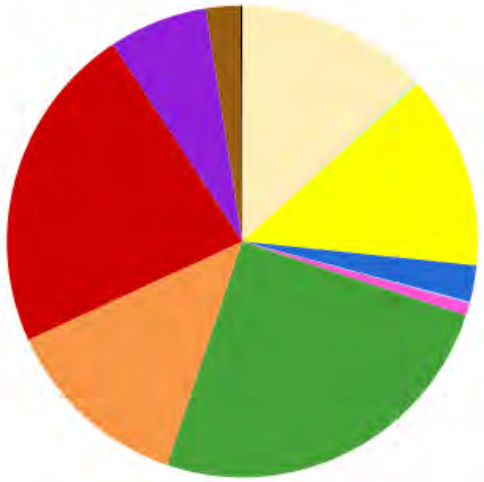
DAWLEY HAMLETS

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

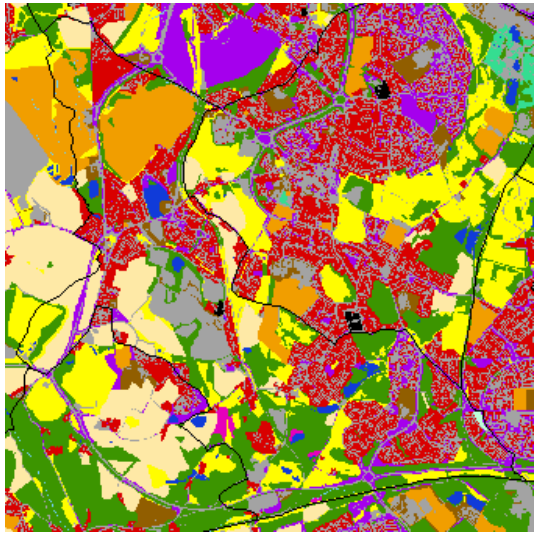
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	46.00	0.55	0.00	46.38	8.72	0.34	3.02	87.60	45.28	0.00	78.82	23.65	8.21	0.48	**349.04**	**435.82**
% of Parish GI	13.2%	0.2%	0.0%	13.3%	2.5%	0.1%	0.9%	25.1%	13.0%	0.0%	22.6%	6.8%	2.4%	0.1%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	10.6%	0.1%	0.0%	10.6%	2.0%	0.1%	0.7%	20.1%	10.4%	0.0%	18.1%	5.4%	1.9%	0.1%	80.1%	100.0%

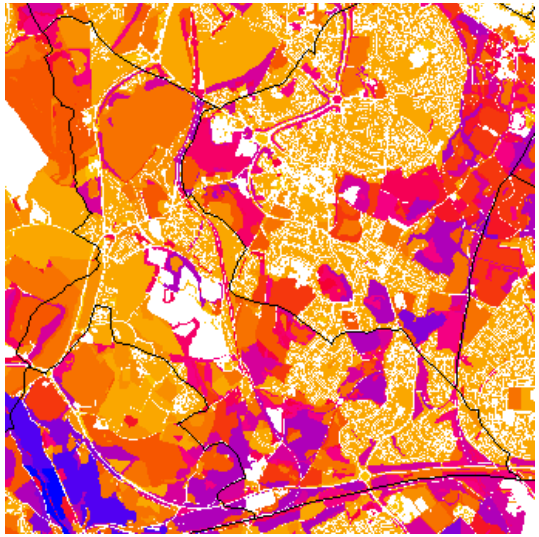
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land · Allotments · Orchard · Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland · Water bodies · Water courses · Wetland · Woodland · Outdoor Sports Facilities · Parks, gardens and recreational grounds · Private gardens · Incidental green space · Institutional grounds · Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

5.5

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	5.33	0.00	0.36	4.13	111.38	0.62	0.18

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	There's no park or garden in the parish. All residents however are within walking distance of an amenity site. 6 out of 8 of these site scored less than 25% of the recommended quality standards.
Amenity green space	2	3	3	3	
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4	No facilities within walking distance.
Provision for children	2	3	3	3	Most residential areas within recommended walking distance of a facility. Some play space (e.g. Little Dawley) scored very poorly.
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0	
Contact/access to nature	0	0	0	0	Very extensive provision but all scored less than 50% of the recommended quality standard.
Allotments	0	1	1	1	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes	▯	■■	Important needs expected to grow under all Housing Options
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■■ ■■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education		■	
Quality of burial space [1]	▯	**2**	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements	▯	■■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■■	
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic	▯	■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming	▯	■■■■	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■■ ■ ⊘⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production		■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

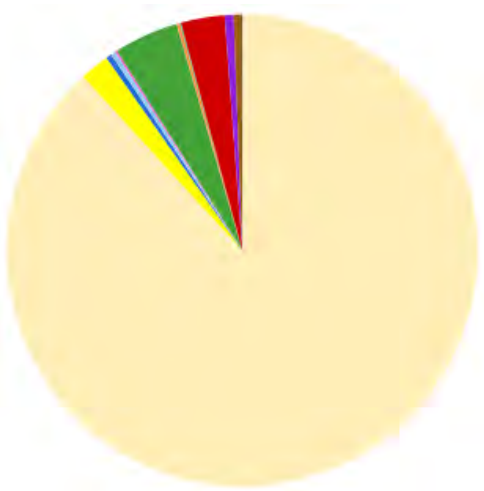
EDGMOND

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

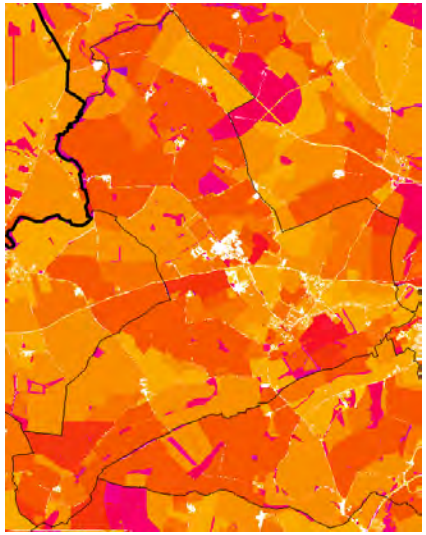
	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	1447.57	0.00	0.00	33.09	6.54	5.32	2.28	72.57	4.14	1.03	49.17	10.17	8.75	0.82	**1641.45**	**1695.43**
% of Parish GI	88.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	4.4%	0.3%	0.1%	3.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	85.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	4.3%	0.2%	0.1%	2.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	96.8%	100.0%

Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map

Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

5.2

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	1.32	0.13	0.70	5.73	0.63	0.00	1.47

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	**Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address**	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	0	0	0	0		Green travel routes	▯	■■■	Limited needs – concentrated in village centre and University College Campus
Amenity green space	2	3	2	3	Most residents are within walking distance of the two amenity sites present in the parish. Those facilities have scored less than 50% of the recommended quality standard.	Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Provision for young people	0	0	0	0		Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Provision for children	0	0	0	0		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Contact/access to nature	4	4	4	4	Nearest site for most resident is Canalside in Newport.	Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	4	4	4	4		Natural assets supporting education		■	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	2	

▯ [1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas			
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance	▯	■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production	▯	■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

▯ [2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
▯ [3] Functional resources: ? = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

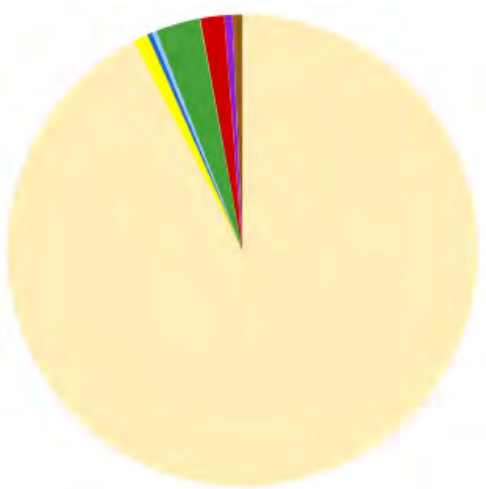
ERCALL MAGNA

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

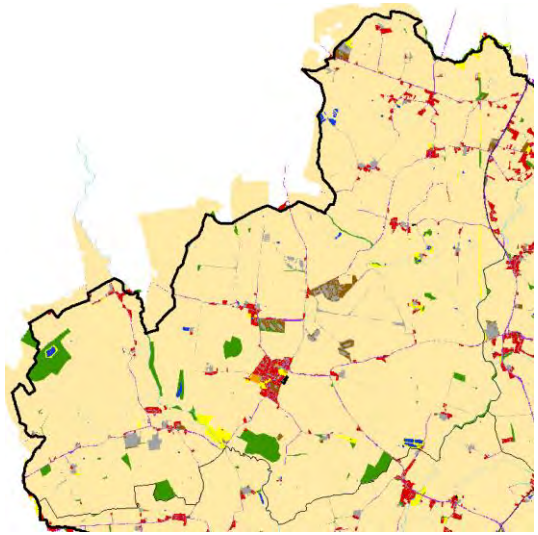
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	3356.57	0.00	0.00	37.97	13.29	9.99	0.24	110.48	2.31	0.00	59.34	19.58	23.97	1.15	**3634.87**	**3739.22**
% of Parish GI	92.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	3.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	89.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	3.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	97.2%	100.0%

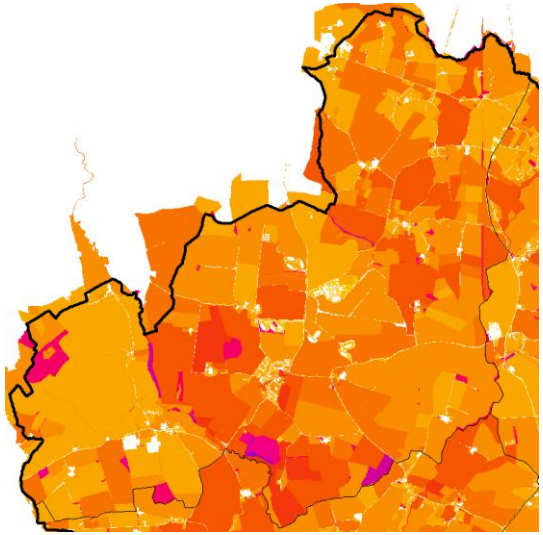
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land; Allotments; Orchard; Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland; Water bodies; Water courses; Wetland; Woodland; Outdoor Sports Facilities; Parks, gardens and recreational grounds; Private gardens; Incidental green space; Institutional grounds; Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.5

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	5.31	0.23	0.24	2.93	28.77	0.00	1.19

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	Qualitative improvements to the amenity sites can provide an effective approach to the deficiency in parks and gardens.	Green travel routes	▯	■■	
Amenity green space	0	0	0	0		Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	
Provision for young people	0	0	0	0		Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Provision for children	0	0	0	0		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	2	1	1		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Contact/access to nature	0	2	0	0		Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	4	4	4	4		Natural assets supporting education		⊘	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	**2**	

▯ [1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements	▯	■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas			
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ⊘	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance	▯	■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production	▯	■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

▯ [2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
▯ [3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

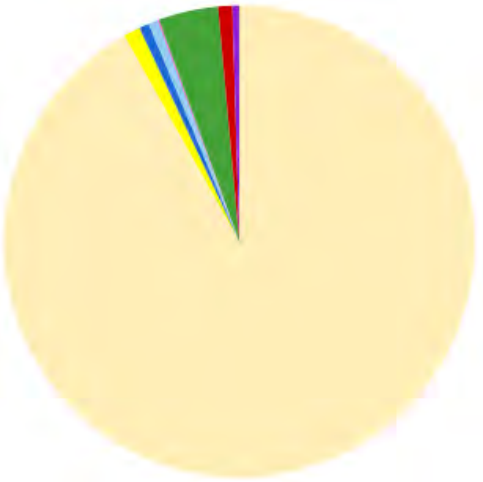
EYTON UPON THE WEALD MOORS

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

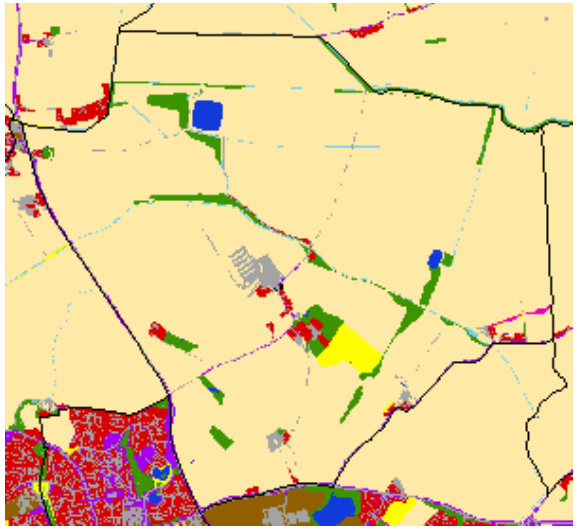
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	497.87	0.00	0.00	6.18	3.71	3.49	0.55	22.23	0.00	0.00	5.25	2.42	0.03	0.11	**541.84**	**554.01**
% of Parish GI	91.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	89.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	97.8%	100.0%

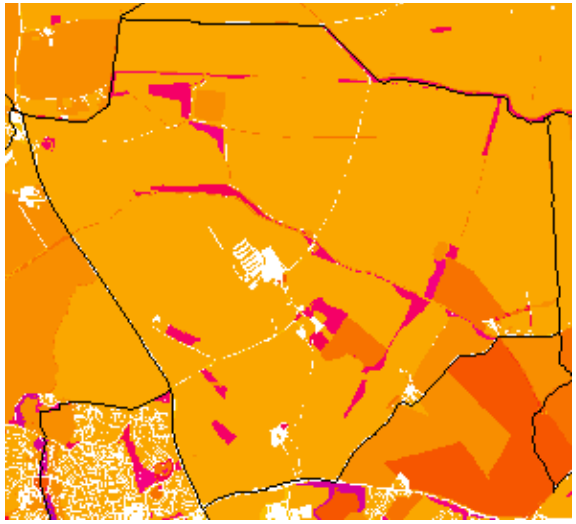
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

3.4

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06

EYTON UPON THE WEALD MOORS

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	There are no facilities in the parish. Facilities in neighbouring parishes are not within the recommended accessibility standards.
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4	
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4	
Provision for children	4	4	4	4	
Outdoor sports facilities	4	4	4	4	
Contact/access to nature	4	4	4	4	
Allotments	4	4	4	4	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes		⊘	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD	▯	?	Very high CHD admissions per unit of adult population aged 40+.
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education		⊘	
Quality of burial space [1]	▯	1	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas			
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ⊘	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance	▯	■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production	▯	■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

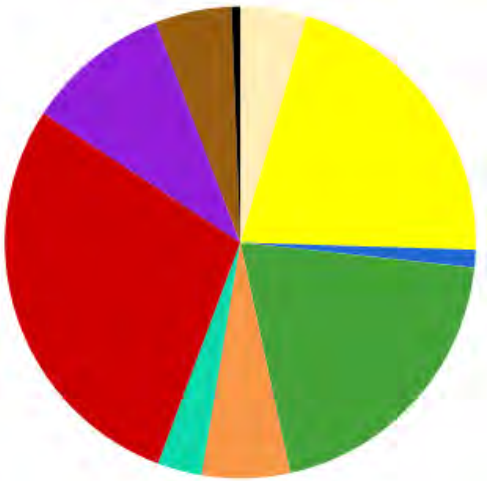
GREAT DAWLEY

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

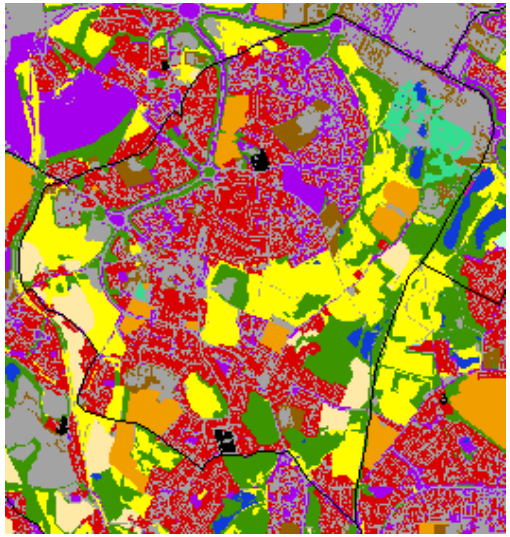
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	15.47	0.00	0.00	70.86	4.08	0.05	0.01	67.32	20.49	10.32	96.64	33.65	17.74	2.03	**338.69**	**460.57**
% of Parish GI	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	20.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	19.9%	6.0%	3.0%	28.5%	9.9%	5.2%	0.6%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	4.4%	2.2%	21.0%	7.3%	3.9%	0.4%	73.5%	100.0%

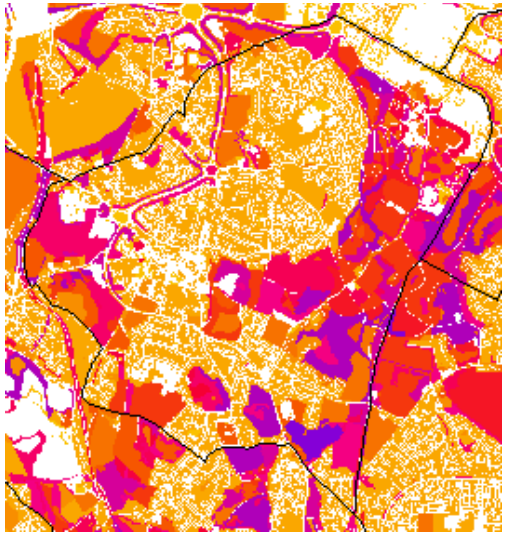
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

5.2

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	2.82	9.66	0.33	2.99	27.65	170.16	0.00	2.31

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	0	0	0	0		Green travel routes	▯	■■	Important current needs.
Amenity green space	2	2	2	2	All residents live within walking distance of an amenity green space. Most of these sites scored less than 50% of the recommended quality standard.	Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	Obesity level amongst adults is seven percentage points over the national average.
Provision for young people	2	2	2	2	All residential areas of the parish are not within the recommended walking distance of existing facilities.	Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Provision for children	0	0	0	0		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Contact/access to nature	0	0	0	0		Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	4	4	4	4		Natural assets supporting education		■	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	**2**	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements	▯	■■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)	
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■■	Opportunities for improved design/management of interstitial/transitional spaces between residential and industrial land uses.	
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy	▯	■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS	Telford town centre and Town Park. Dawley High St retail environment.
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS	
Green measure to support traffic calming	▯	■■		
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■		

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		⊘	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production		■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production	▯	■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

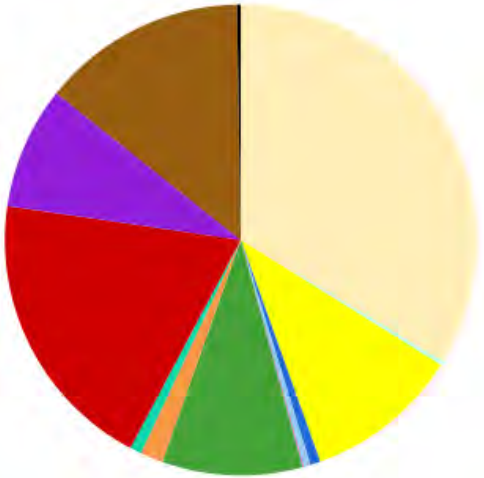
HADLEY AND LEEGOMERY

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

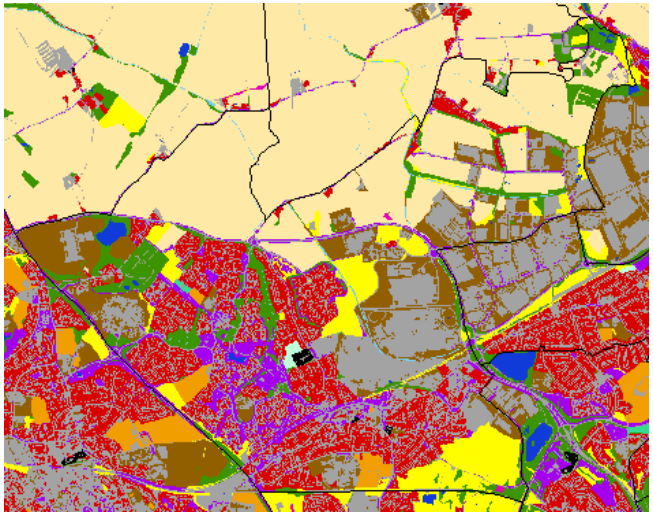
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	235.75	1.83	0.00	74.48	4.88	3.37	0.53	67.44	10.96	5.52	137.00	58.93	98.28	1.82	**695.82**	**935.79**
% of Parish GI	33.9%	0.3%	0.0%	10.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	9.7%	1.6%	0.8%	19.7%	8.5%	14.1%	0.3%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	25.2%	0.2%	0.0%	8.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	7.2%	1.2%	0.6%	14.6%	6.3%	10.5%	0.2%	74.4%	100.0%

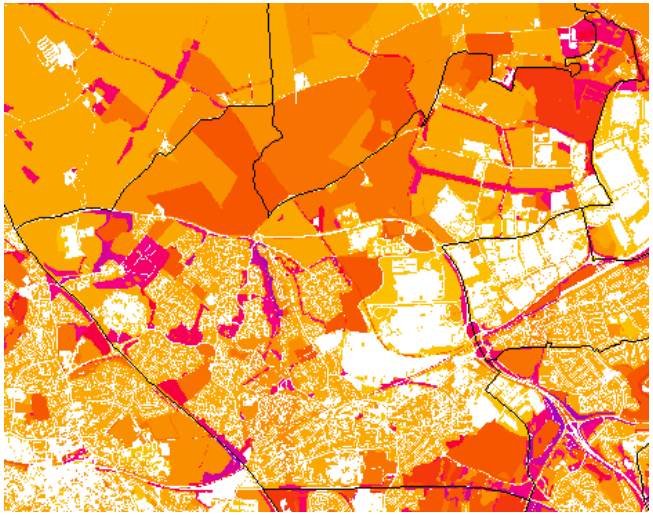
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

3.6

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	32.86	0.81	1.37	19.09	67.29	1.83	2.34

HADLEY AND LEEGOMERY

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	2	3	3	3	Residents on the south side of Leegonmery are not within the recommended walking distance to parks and gardens. However, all residents in the parish have good access to amenity sites. Qualitative improvements are needed.
Amenity green space	0	0	0	0	
Provision for young people	0	0	0	0	
Provision for children	1	2	2	3	
Outdoor sports facilities	2	2	2	2	
Contact/access to nature	1	2	2	2	
Allotments	0	0	0	0	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes	▯	■	Important current needs.
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD	▯	?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing	▯	■■■■	
Natural assets supporting education		■	
Quality of burial space [1]	▯	1	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements	▯	■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■	Opportunities for improved design/management of interstitial/transitional spaces between residential and industrial land uses.
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic	▯	■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming	▯	■■■■	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production	▯	■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production	▯	■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need

[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

HOLLINSWOOD AND RANDLAY

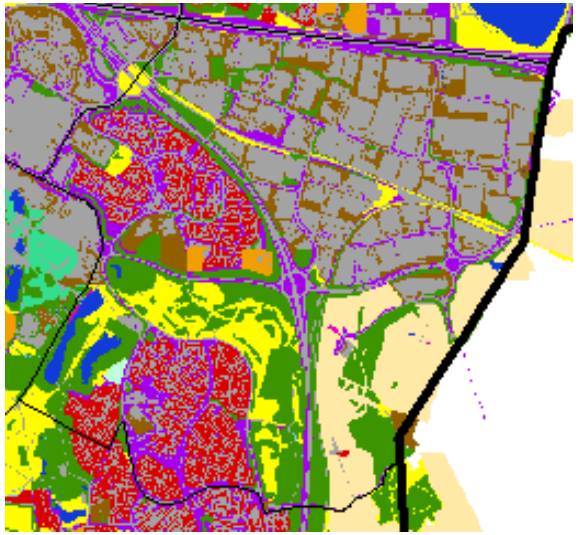
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

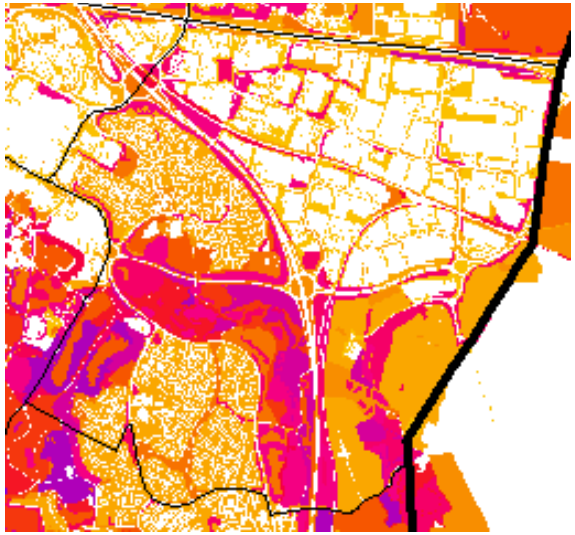
	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	41.21	0.94	0.00	29.43	5.25	0.13	0.33	80.72	2.63	0.02	37.72	45.62	36.75	0.00	**280.74**	**456.49**
% of Parish GI	14.7%	0.3%	0.0%	10.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.1%	28.8%	0.9%	0.0%	13.4%	16.3%	13.1%	0.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	9.0%	0.2%	0.0%	6.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	17.7%	0.6%	0.0%	8.3%	10.0%	8.1%	0.0%	61.5%	100.0%

Distribution across green infrastructure types

Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.0

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.24	15.30	0.27	0.50	6.64	86.88	0.94	0.00

HOLLINSWOOD AND RANDLAY

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	2	3	3	3	All residential areas have good access to both amenity sites and parks and gardens. A majority of the amenity green space stock scored less than 25% of the recommended quality standard.
Amenity green space	0	0	0	0	
Provision for young people	0	0	0	0	
Provision for children	0	2	2	2	
Outdoor sports facilities	2	3	3	3	
Contact/access to nature	0	0	0	0	
Allotments	0	0	0	0	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes	▯	■	Important current need. To increase under Housing Options 2 & 3
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	Obesity level amongst adults is seven percentage points over the national average.
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Mental illness	▯	?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education	▯	■	
Quality of burial space		⊘	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements	▯	■■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)	
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■	Opportunities for improved design/management of interstitial/transitional spaces between residential and industrial land uses.	
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy	▯	■■■ ⊘	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS	Telford town centre retail environment. Telford Town Park.
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic	▯	■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS	
Green measure to support traffic calming		?		
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■		

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		⊘	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production		■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production	▯	■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

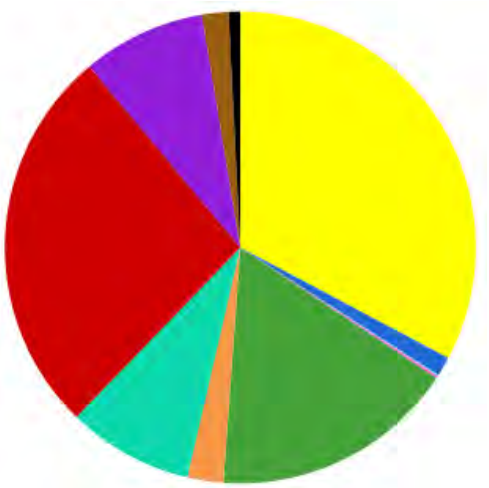
[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

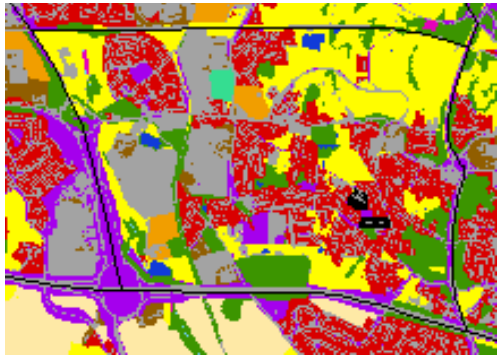
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	0.02	0.00	0.00	58.23	2.39	0.16	0.27	29.89	4.39	15.35	47.42	15.07	3.21	1.42	**164.01**	**233.50**
% of Parish GI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.2%	18.2%	2.7%	9.4%	28.9%	9.2%	2.0%	0.9%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.9%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	12.8%	1.9%	6.6%	20.3%	6.5%	1.4%	0.6%	70.2%	100.0%

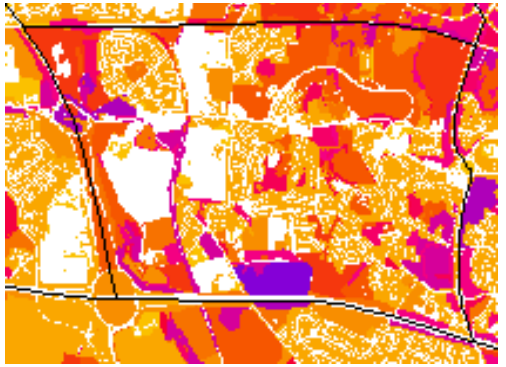
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.5

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	2.79	0.11	0.08	6.60	41.14	0.00	1.58

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	0	0	0	0	All residential areas have good access to both amenity sites and parks and gardens. A majority of the amenity green space stock scored less than 25% of the recommended quality standard.
Amenity green space	2	3	3	3	
Provision for young people	2	2	2	3	
Provision for children	4	4	4	4	Limited quantity and accessibility of provision is all the more problematic that the parish has a high proportion of children
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0	
Contact/access to nature	0	0	0	0	
Allotments	4	4	4	4	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes	▯	■■	Important current needs.
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	Obesity level amongst adults is seven percentage points over the national average.
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD	▯	?	Very high CHD admissions per unit of adult population aged 40+.
Mental illness	▯	?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education	▯	■	
Quality of burial space [1]	▯	1	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements	▯	■■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)	
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■	Opportunities for improved design/management of interstitial/transitional spaces between residential and industrial land uses.	
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy	▯	■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS	Telford town entrance (M54).
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic	▯	■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS	
Green measure to support traffic calming		?		
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■		

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production		⊘	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production	▯	■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

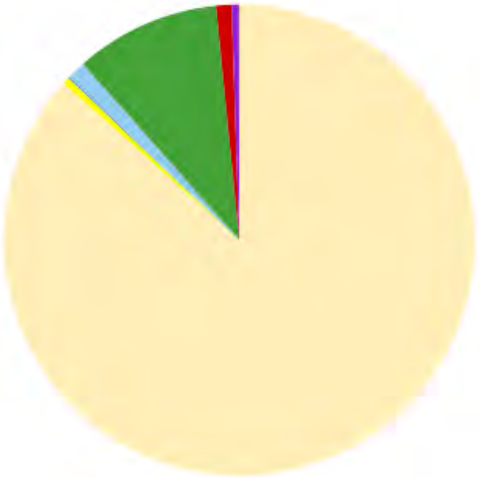
[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

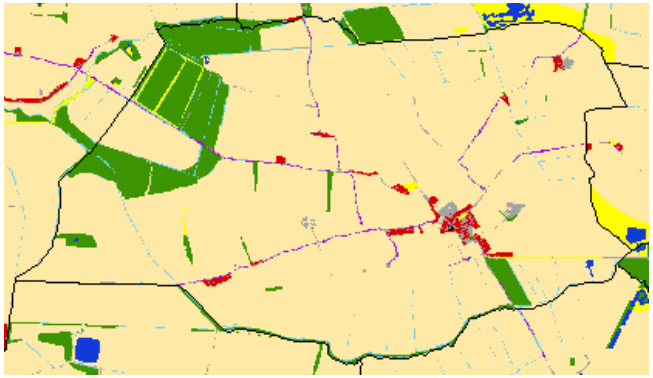
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	635.96	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.66	9.14	0.15	73.22	0.00	0.00	7.82	3.60	0.14	0.11	**734.32**	**745.90**
% of Parish GI	86.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	85.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	98.4%	100.0%

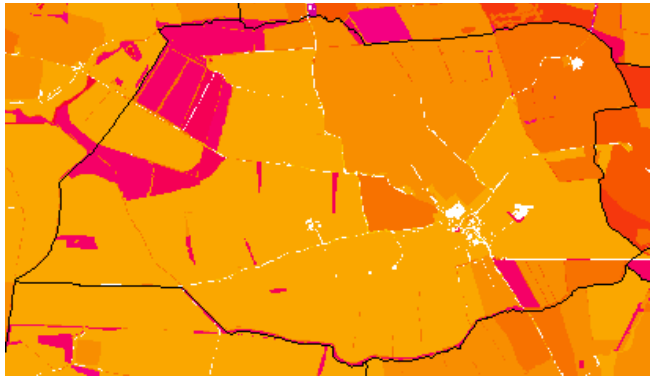
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.3

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	No facilities. Closest site with recreational use is in Preston upon the Wealds Moor (Preston moor – natural green space).
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4	
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4	
Provision for children	4	4	4	4	
Outdoor sports facilities	4	4	4	4	
Contact/access to nature	4	4	4	4	
Allotments	4	4	4	4	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes		■	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education		⊘	
Quality of burial space [1]		1	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas			
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ⊘	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets		■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness		■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought		■	
Wind shelter		■	
Carbon storage		■	
Food production		■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel		■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

[2] Local relevance = indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

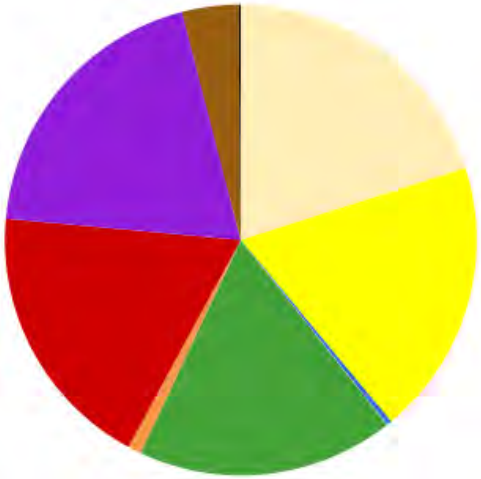
LAWLEY AND OVERDALE

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

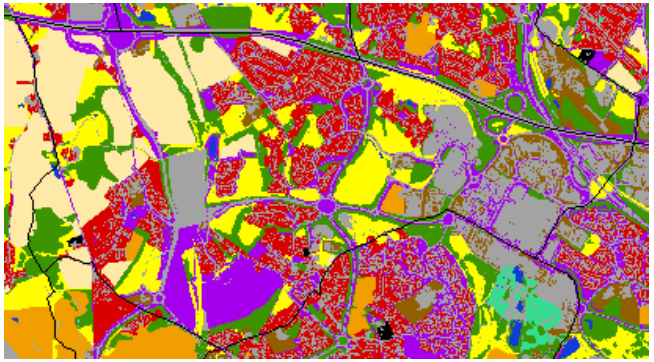
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	84.88	0.00	0.00	80.27	1.36	0.14	0.06	74.57	3.88	0.00	78.50	82.74	16.29	0.68	**423.37**	**571.66**
% of Parish GI	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	0.9%	0.0%	18.5%	19.5%	3.8%	0.2%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.7%	0.0%	13.7%	14.5%	2.8%	0.1%	74.1%	100.0%

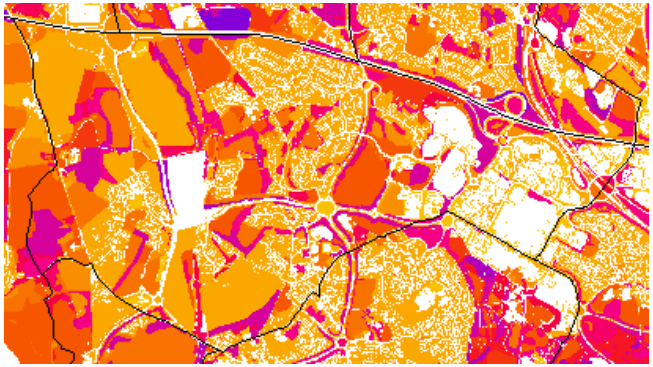
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.2

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	12.00	0.04	0.33	6.05	72.16	0.00	1.22

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	No facility in the area.
Amenity green space	0	1	1	1	Good accessibility coverage. 5 out of 8 sites scored less than 25% of the recommended quality standards.
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4	No facility.
Provision for children	3	3	3	3	Parish population has a high proportion of children <10.Most areas within accessible range of a play site. Site quality less than 50%or recommended standard for 2 out of 5 sites.
Outdoor sports facilities	3	3	3	3	
Contact/access to nature	0	0	0	0	
Allotments	4	4	4	4	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes		■	Significant current and future needs under all three Housing Options.
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education		■	
Quality of burial space [1]		**2**	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)	
Separation between built-up areas		■■■■	Opportunities for improved design/management of interstitial/transitional spaces between residential and industrial land uses.	
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■ ⊘	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS	Telford town entrance (M54 & A442). Telford town centre retail envt.
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS	
Green measure to support traffic calming		■■■		
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets		■		

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness		■■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		⊘	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought		■	
Wind shelter		■	
Carbon storage		■	
Food production		■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel		■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

[2] Local relevance = indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

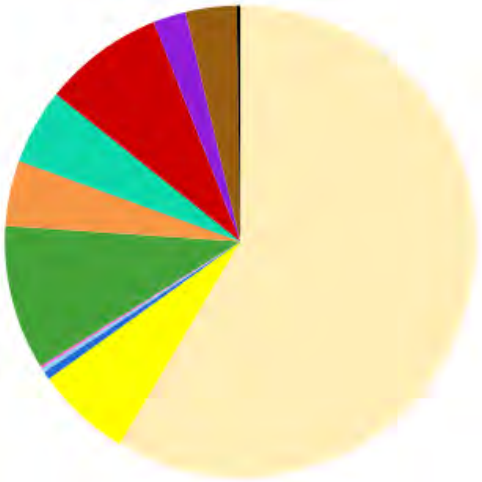
LILLESHALL, DONNINGTON AND MUXTON

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

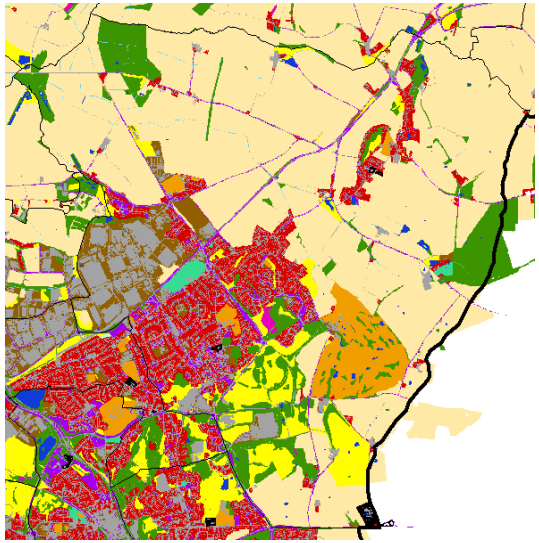
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	1359.84	0.00	0.09	152.00	13.29	6.55	3.97	230.48	104.29	120.03	192.50	52.30	81.27	5.55	**2214.15**	**2477.21**
% of Parish GI	61.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	10.4%	4.7%	5.4%	8.7%	2.4%	3.7%	0.3%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	54.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	9.3%	4.2%	4.8%	7.8%	2.1%	3.3%	0.2%	89.4%	100.0%

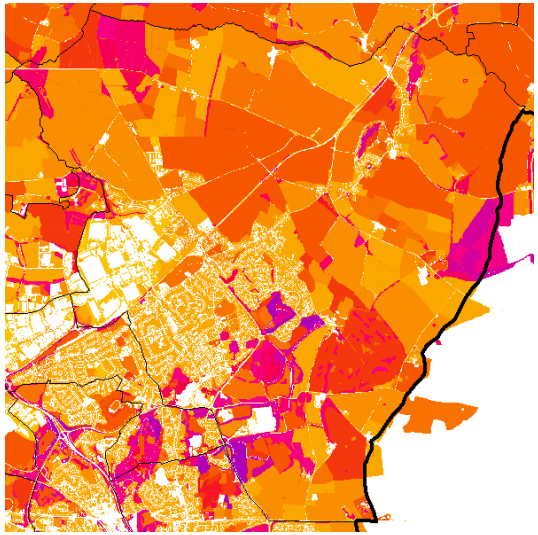
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

- Agricultural land
- Allotments
- Orchard
- Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
- Water bodies
- Water courses
- Wetland
- Woodland
- Outdoor Sports Facilities
- Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
- Private gardens
- Incidental green space
- Institutional grounds
- Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.9

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	6.20	0.31	1.07	28.86	234.84	0.00	8.73

LILLESHALL, DONNINGTON AND MUXTON

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	0	0	0	0	Lilleshall residents as well as parts of Muxton do not have access to either parks and gardens or amenity sites. For these residents, closest site is Muxton Marsh (SSSI in unfavourable conditions – ie. ill suited to compensate for lack of recreational space).	Green travel routes	▯	■■	Significant current and future needs under all 3 Housing Options.
Amenity green space	3	3	3	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	Obesity levels amongst adults five percentage points above national average.
Provision for young people	2	3	3	3		Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Provision for children	1	2	2	2		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Contact/access to nature	0	2	1	2	Opportunities for qualitative improvements.	Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	4	4	4	4		Natural assets supporting education	▯	■	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	**2**	

▯ [1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		Includes a SSSI in unfavourable conditions: Muxton Marsh.
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements	▯	■	Need for enhanced landscape permeability between Wrockwardine Woods and Donnington Woods.

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)	
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■■	Areas of open countryside help keep Newport and Telford as two clearly distinct settlements.	
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy	▯	■■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS	Telford town entrance. Retail environment along Wrekin Drive.
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic	▯	■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS	
Green measure to support traffic calming		?		
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■		

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production		■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production	▯	■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

▯ [2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
▯ [3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

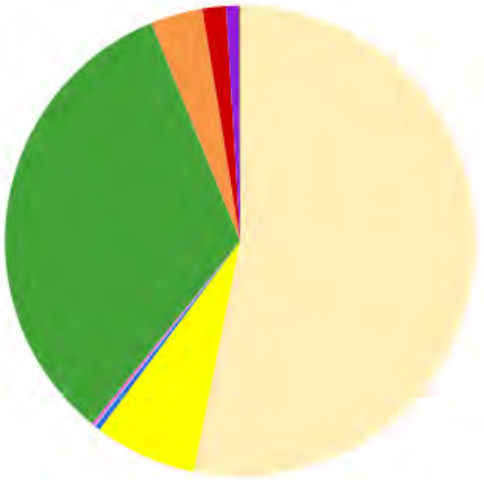
LITTLE WENLOCK

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

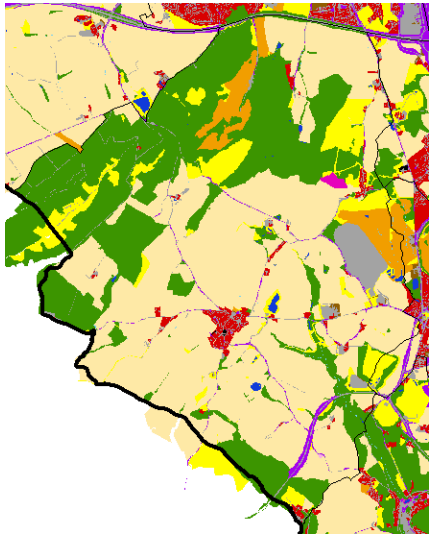
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	845.51	0.00	0.16	111.79	5.67	1.35	3.24	524.63	56.83	0.00	25.81	13.84	1.15	0.33	**1590.31**	**1657.68**
% of Parish GI	53.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	33.0%	3.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	51.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	31.6%	3.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	95.9%	100.0%

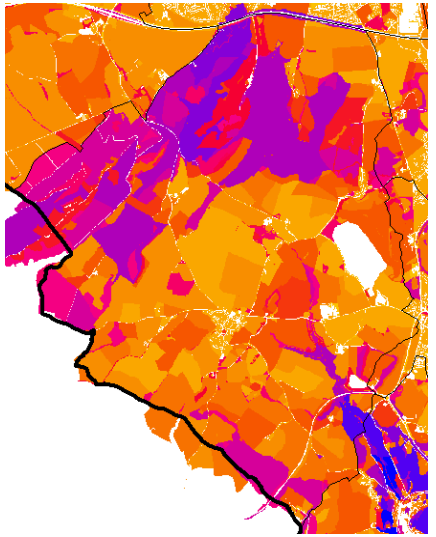
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

- Agricultural land
- Allotments
- Orchard
- Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
- Water bodies
- Water courses
- Wetland
- Woodland
- Outdoor Sports Facilities
- Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
- Private gardens
- Incidental green space
- Institutional grounds
- Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

7.7

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.49	602.02	0.00	0.37

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	No facilities. However, large expanses of natural and semi-natural green space provide an appropriate alternative.
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4	
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4	Lack of accessible facilities for children and young people will be reinforced with housing growth – particularly Option 1 and 3.
Provision for children	0	1	0	3	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0	
Contact/access to nature	0	0	0	0	Very extensive provision – all scored less than 25% of the recommended quality standard.
Allotments	4	4	4	4	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes		■■	Future needs may arise under Housing Option 1.
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■■ ■■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education		⊘	
Quality of burial space		2	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife			Includes a SSSI in unfavourable conditions: Lydebrook Dingle.
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■■■	Need for enhanced landscape permeability between Lydebrook Dingle SSSI and the Severn Gorge.

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)	
Separation between built-up areas				
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ⊘	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS	The Ercall and The Wrekin.
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS	
Green measure to support traffic calming		?		
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets		■■		

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness		■■ ■■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought		■	
Wind shelter		■■	
Carbon storage		■■	
Food production		■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■■	
Biofuel		■	
Timber production		■■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

[2] Local relevance = indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

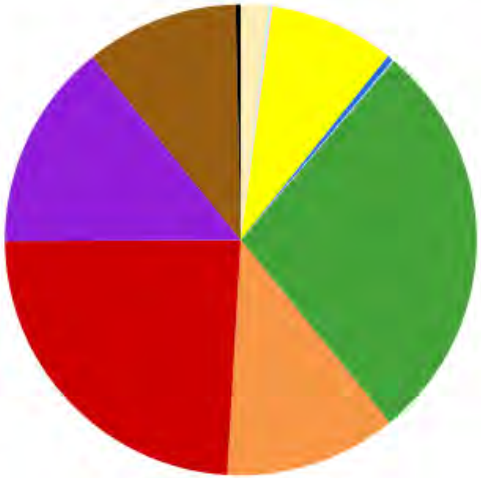
MADELEY

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

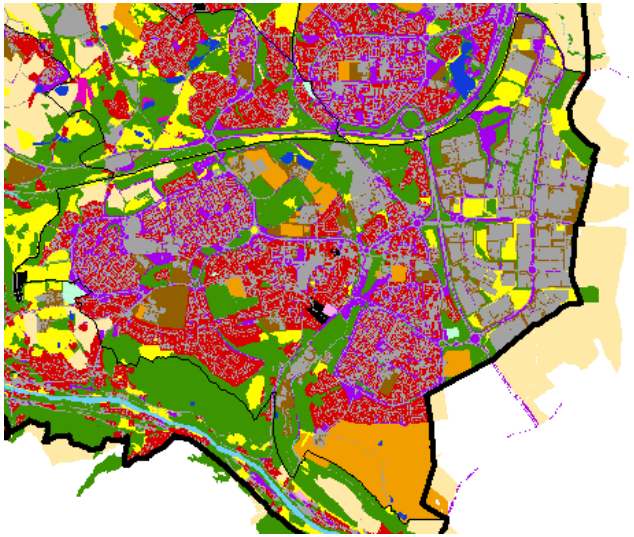
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	11.03	0.89	0.76	50.15	2.41	0.70	0.06	163.08	68.98	0.00	140.50	83.50	61.24	2.07	**585.36**	**884.09**
% of Parish GI	1.9%	0.2%	0.1%	8.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	27.9%	11.8%	0.0%	24.0%	14.3%	10.5%	0.4%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	5.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	18.4%	7.8%	0.0%	15.9%	9.4%	6.9%	0.2%	66.2%	100.0%

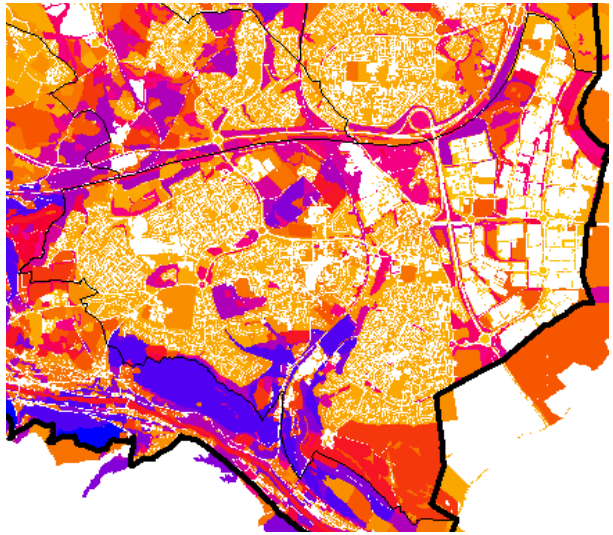
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.7

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	13.82	0.47	2.01	43.82	199.75	0.89	2.18

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	There are no parks and gardens. Most residents are within walking distance of poor quality amenity sites, 14 out of 15 of which score less than 25% of the recommended quality standards. Qualitative improvements would help address both recreation and other health and wellbeing needs.
Amenity green space	2	2	2	2	
Provision for young people	2	3	3	3	
Provision for children	0	1	1	1	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0	
Contact/access to nature	0	0	0	0	
Allotments	2	2	2	2	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes		■	Important current and future needs under all 3 Housing Options.
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	Obesity level amongst adults is 7 percentage points above national average.
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education		■	
Quality of burial space [1]		1	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■■	Enhanced permeability between local wildlife sites along Queensway (A4169).

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)	
Separation between built-up areas		■■■■		
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS	Telford town entrances. Park St/Park Ave retail environment.
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS	
Green measure to support traffic calming		?		
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets		■		

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness		■■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought		■	
Wind shelter		■	
Carbon storage		■	
Food production		■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel		■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

[2] Local relevance = indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

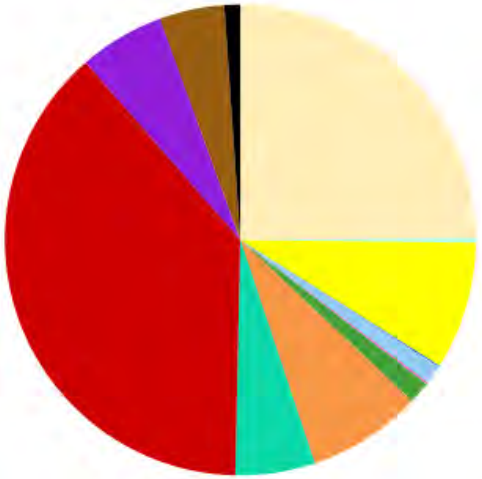
NEWPORT

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

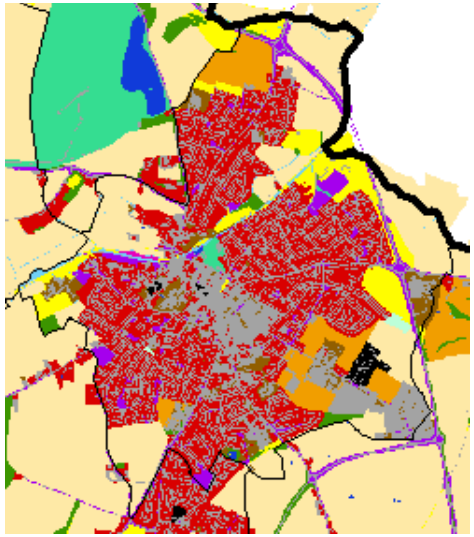
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	76.59	1.02	0.00	27.01	0.35	3.93	0.41	4.65	24.29	16.86	117.84	18.09	13.69	3.36	**292.93**	**410.93**
% of Parish GI	26.1%	0.3%	0.0%	9.2%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	1.6%	8.3%	5.8%	40.2%	6.2%	4.7%	1.1%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	18.6%	0.2%	0.0%	6.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	1.1%	5.9%	4.1%	28.7%	4.4%	3.3%	0.8%	71.3%	100.0%

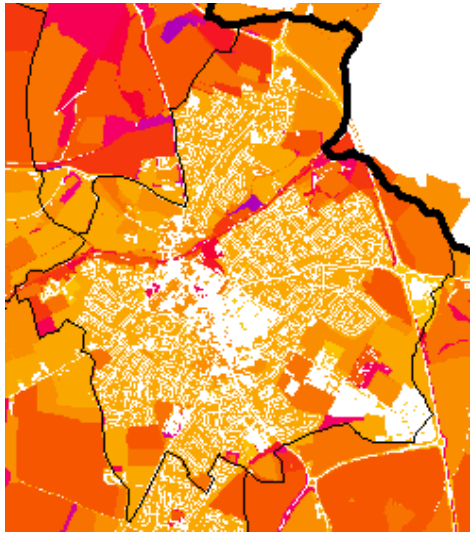
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

- Agricultural land
- Allotments
- Orchard
- Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
- Water bodies
- Water courses
- Wetland
- Woodland
- Outdoor Sports Facilities
- Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
- Private gardens
- Incidental green space
- Institutional grounds
- Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

2.9

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	1.47	2.61	0.20	1.35	27.12	22.05	0.97	3.07

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	**Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address**	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	0	0	0	0		Green travel routes	▯	■	Important current and future needs under all three Housing Options.
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4	Residents on the east side of Newport are not within walking distance of existing amenity sites.	Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	
Provision for young people	3	3	3	3	South and west of Newport not within walking distance of existing two sites.	Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Provision for children	0	0	0	0		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING / SHADING: Concentration of vulnerable populations (older people, schools…)
Contact/access to nature	3	3	3	3		Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	0	0	0	0		Natural assets supporting education	▯	■	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	1	

▯ [1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements	▯	■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■■	Opportunities for improved design/management of interstitial/transitional spaces between residential and industrial land uses.
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy	▯	■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL / CULTURAL ASSETS: Town centre. Town entrances.
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic	▯	■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION / TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming	▯	■■	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS / WATER INTERCEPTION / WATER INFILTRATION / WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production		■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

▯ [2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need

▯ [3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

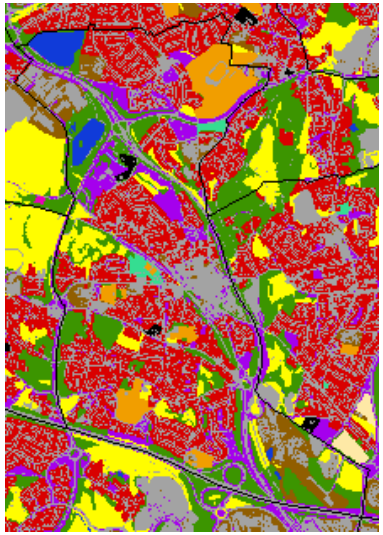
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

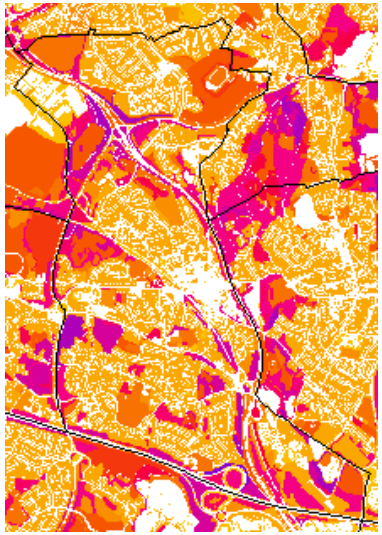
	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.79	9.91	0.14	0.00	55.06	20.87	29.05	93.21	39.57	18.03	1.61	**261.11**	**368.80**
% of Parish GI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	3.8%	0.1%	0.0%	21.1%	8.0%	11.1%	35.7%	15.2%	6.9%	0.6%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%	5.7%	7.9%	25.3%	10.7%	4.9%	0.4%	70.8%	100.0%

Distribution across green infrastructure types

Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land · Allotments · Orchard · Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland · Water bodies · Water courses · Wetland · Woodland · Outdoor Sports Facilities · Parks, gardens and recreational grounds · Private gardens · Incidental green space · Institutional grounds · Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.2

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.90	30.19	0.35	0.65	24.08	37.21	0.00	1.79

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	**Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address**	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	0	0	0	0		Green travel routes	▯	■	Important current needs.
Amenity green space	0	0	0	0	Abundant provision, but poor quality. 12 out of the 19 amenity sites scored less than 25% of the recommended quality standard.	Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	Highest obesity level in the borough. Over 9 percentage points beyond the national average.
Provision for young people	0	1	1	1		Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD	▯	?	
Provision for children	1	2	2	2		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■ EVAPORATIVE COOLING ■ SHADING	Concentration of vulnerable populations (older people, schools…)
Contact/access to nature	2	2	2	2		Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	4	4	4	4		Natural assets supporting education	▯	■	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	**2**	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■	Opportunities for improved design/management of interstitial/transitional spaces between residential and industrial land uses.
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy	▯	■■■ AESTHETIC POTENTIAL ■ CULTURAL ASSETS	Retail envt around Market & Bridge St, the Mall and the train station
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic	▯	■ NOISE ATTENUATION ⊘ TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS	
Green measure to support traffic calming	▯	■■	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ SURFACE ROUGHNESS ■ WATER INTERCEPTION ⊘ WATER INFILTRATION ⊘ WATER STORAGE	
Water conveyance		⊘	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production		⊘	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production	▯	■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

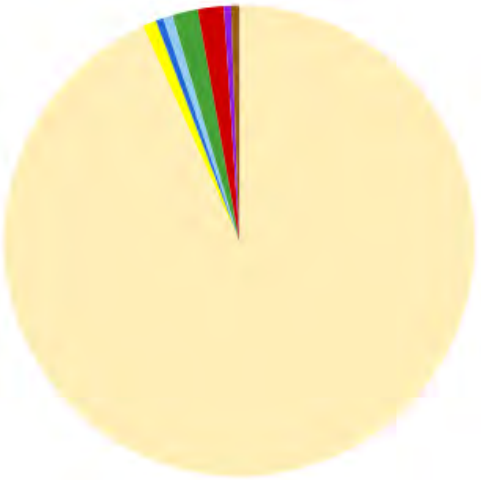
PRESTON UPON WEALD MOORS

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

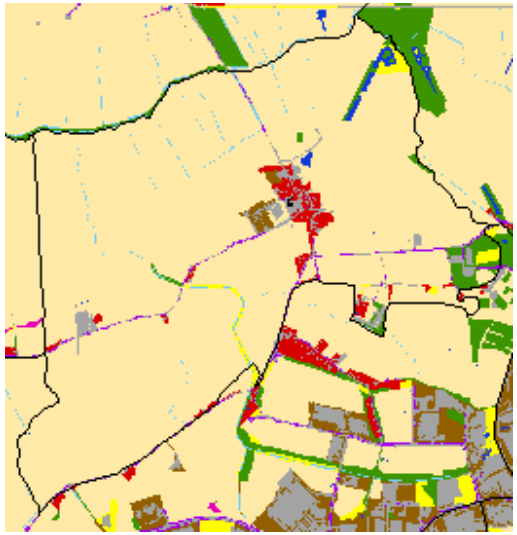
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	363.90	0.00	0.00	3.59	2.06	2.53	0.00	6.84	0.00	0.00	6.96	1.91	2.08	0.11	**389.98**	**400.22**
% of Parish GI	93.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	90.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	97.4%	100.0%

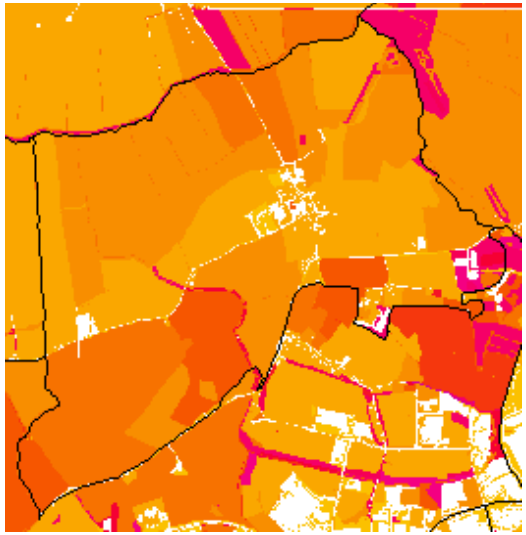
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.1

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	2.79	0.00	0.13

PRESTON UPON WEALD MOORS

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	No facility in the parish. The facilities in neighbouring parishes are not within walking distance.	Green travel routes	▯	■	Some future needs expected to arise under Housing Option 1.
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD	▯	?	Very high CHD admissions per unit of adult population aged 40+.
Provision for children	4	4	4	4		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	3	0	2		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING
								■	SHADING
Contact/access to nature	1	3	2	3		Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	4	4	4	4		Natural assets supporting education	▯	■	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	1	

▯ [1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Separation between built-up areas			
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL
		⊘	CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■	NOISE ATTENUATION
		⊘	TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	⊘	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■	SURFACE ROUGHNESS
		■	WATER INTERCEPTION
		⊘	WATER INFILTRATION
		⊘	WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance	▯	■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production	▯	■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production	▯	■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

▯ [2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
▯ [3] Functional resources: ? = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

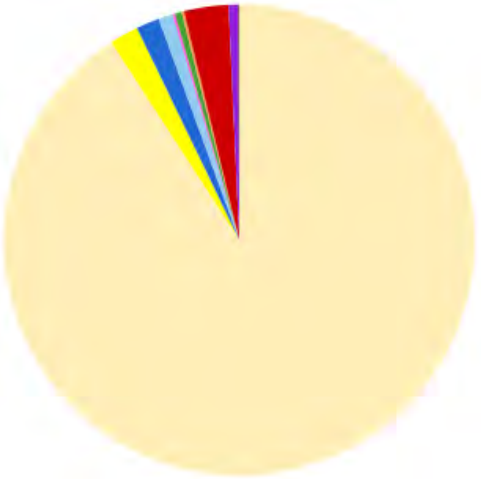
RODINGTON

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

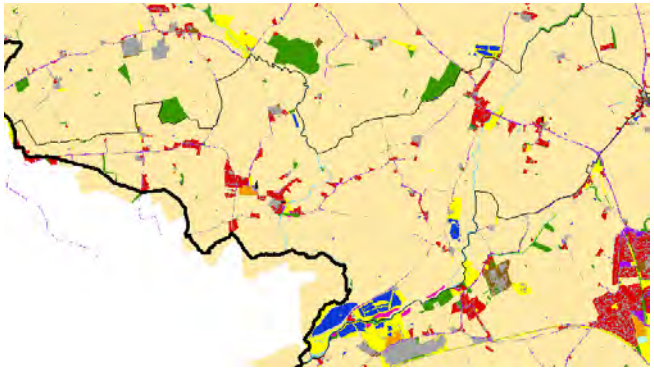
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	1182.50	0.00	0.20	25.93	20.83	12.71	2.36	5.84	2.27	0.01	39.69	8.49	0.45	0.55	**1301.82**	**1335.17**
% of Parish GI	90.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	3.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	88.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	3.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	97.5%	100.0%

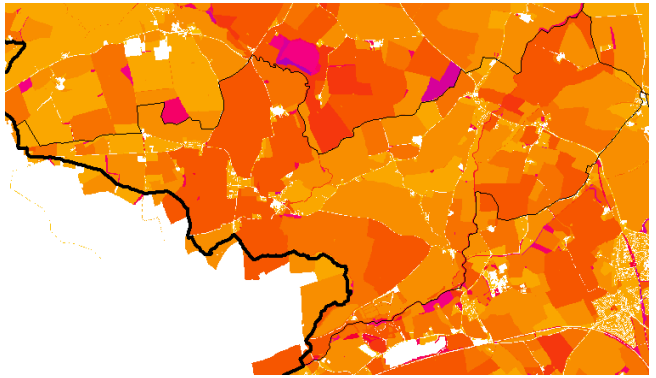
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.6

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.12	2.08	14.62	0.00	0.60

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	**Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address**	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4		Green travel routes		■■	
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Provision for children	0	0	0	0		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Contact/access to nature	0	1	0	1		Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	4	4	4	4		Natural assets supporting education	▯	⊘	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	**1**	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		Includes a SSSI in unfavourable conditions: Allscott Settling Ponds.
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas			
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance	▯	■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production	▯	■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production	▯	■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

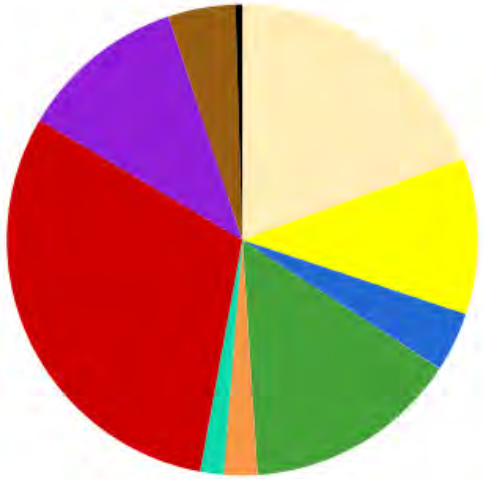
ST GEORGES AND PRIORSLEE

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

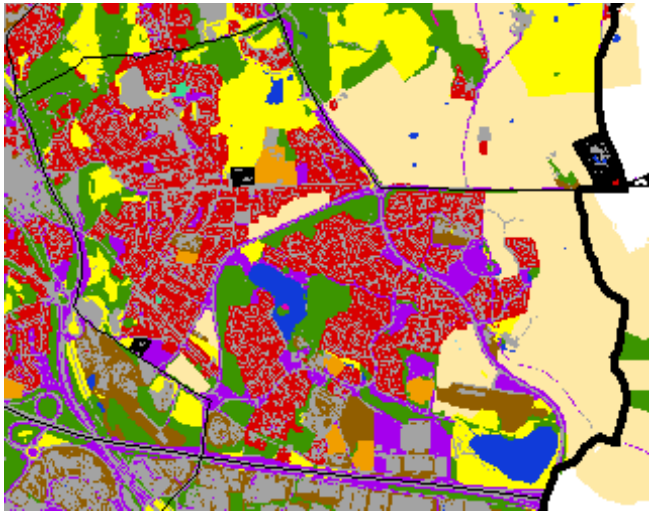
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	81.11	0.00	0.00	44.88	17.07	0.04	0.10	61.77	9.62	6.72	128.19	47.79	19.27	1.98	**412.49**	**530.04**
% of Parish GI	19.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	2.3%	1.6%	31.1%	11.6%	4.7%	0.5%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11.7%	1.8%	1.3%	24.2%	9.0%	3.6%	0.4%	77.8%	100.0%

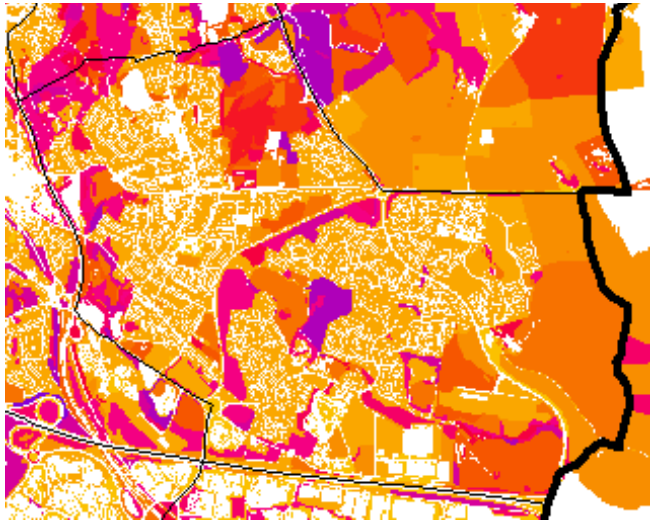
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.3

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	16.37	0.00	0.72	11.22	104.35	0.00	2.11

ST GEORGES AND PRIORSLEE

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	1	2	2	2	
Amenity green space	0	1	1	1	A majority of sited scored less than 25% of the recommended quality standard.
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4	No facility.
Provision for children	2	2	2	2	South of the parish not within walking distance of existing facilities.
Outdoor sports facilities	2	3	3	3	
Contact/access to nature	0	0	0	0	
Allotments	4	4	4	4	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes		■	Important current needs.
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education		■	
Quality of burial space [1]		**2**	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)	
Separation between built-up areas		■■■■		
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS	Telford town entrance.
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS	
Green measure to support traffic calming		■■■		
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets		■		

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness		■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		⊘	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought		■	
Wind shelter		■	
Carbon storage		■	
Food production		■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel		■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

[2] Local relevance = indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

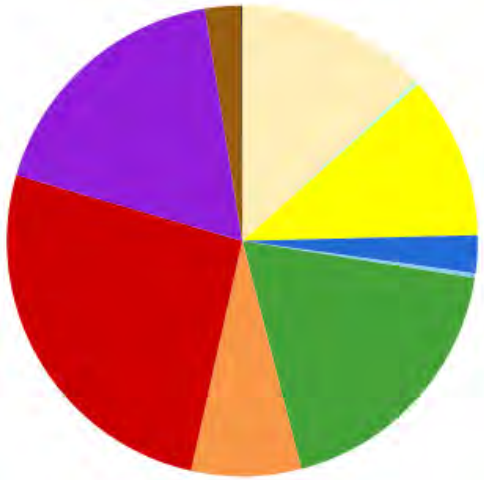
STIRCHLEY AND BROOKSIDE

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

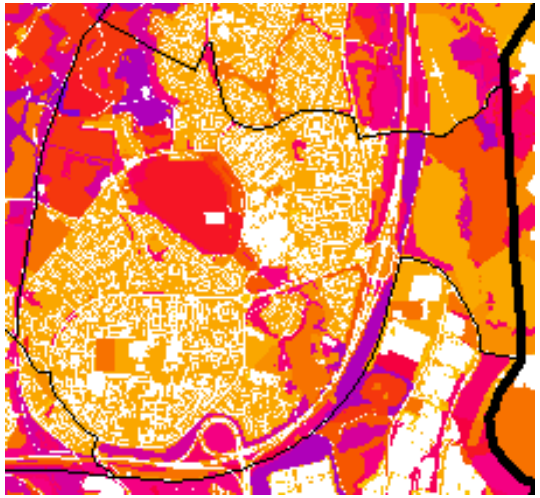
	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	32.67	0.62	0.00	27.71	6.47	0.75	0.01	45.73	18.71	0.00	64.50	44.45	6.14	0.20	**247.95**	**328.63**
% of Parish GI	13.2%	0.3%	0.0%	11.2%	2.6%	0.3%	0.0%	18.4%	7.5%	0.0%	26.0%	17.9%	2.5%	0.1%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	9.9%	0.2%	0.0%	8.4%	2.0%	0.2%	0.0%	13.9%	5.7%	0.0%	19.6%	13.5%	1.9%	0.1%	75.4%	100.0%

Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map

Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.6

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	19.87	0.90	1.12	22.52	60.24	0.62	0.23

STIRCHLEY AND BROOKSIDE

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	Qualitative improvements to abundant poor quality amenity sites can provide a suitable approach to alleviate deficiency in parks and gardens. Greater attractiveness of recreational provision highly desirable in light of health conditions (see right column)	Green travel routes	▯	■	Important current and future needs under all three Housing Options.
Amenity green space	0	0	0	0		Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	Obesity level amongst adults is seven percentage points above the national average.
Provision for young people	0	0	0	0		Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Provision for children	0	1	1	1		Mental illness	▯	?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Contact/access to nature	1	1	1	1		Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	1	2	2	2		Natural assets supporting education	▯	■	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	1	

▯ [1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)	
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■■	Opportunities for improved design/management of interstitial/transitional spaces between residential and industrial land uses.	
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy	▯	■■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS	Telford town centre retail environment. Telford Town Park.
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic	▯	■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS	
Green measure to support traffic calming		?		
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■		

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness		■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production		■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

▯ [2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
▯ [3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

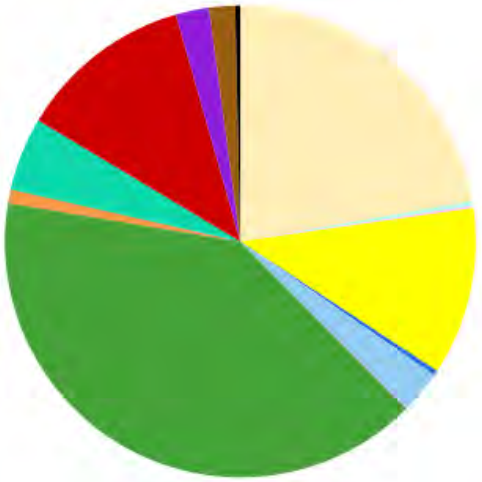
THE GORGE

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

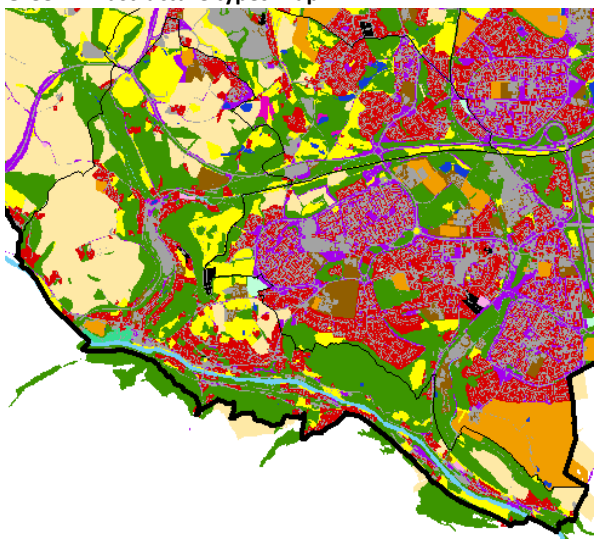
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	140.35	2.03	0.99	72.59	2.12	18.44	0.30	252.52	5.94	31.72	75.72	14.41	11.26	2.16	**602.00**	**671.24**
% of Parish GI	23.3%	0.3%	0.2%	12.1%	0.4%	3.1%	0.0%	41.9%	1.0%	5.3%	12.6%	2.4%	1.9%	0.4%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	20.9%	0.3%	0.1%	10.8%	0.3%	2.7%	0.0%	37.6%	0.9%	4.7%	11.3%	2.1%	1.7%	0.3%	89.7%	100.0%

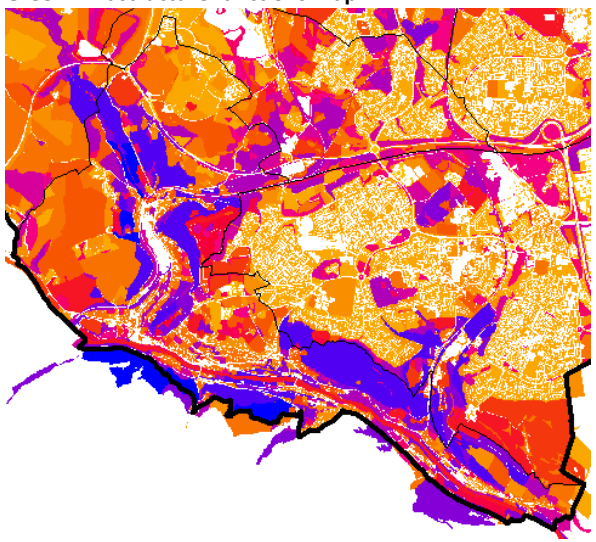
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

- Agricultural land
- Allotments
- Orchard
- Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
- Water bodies
- Water courses
- Wetland
- Woodland
- Outdoor Sports Facilities
- Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
- Private gardens
- Incidental green space
- Institutional grounds
- Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

8.9

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	4.57	0.91	0.00	0.32	4.09	319.41	2.03	2.57

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	0	0	0	0	A majority of the population do not live within recommended accessibility standards of the existing park.
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4	As above: most residents not within walking distance of existing facility.
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4	No facility.
Provision for children	0	3	3	3	Limited accessibility.
Outdoor sports facilities	0	2	2	2	
Contact/access to nature	0	0	0	0	
Allotments	0	0	0	0	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes	▯	■■■	Important current and future needs under all three Housing Options.
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■■ ■■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education	▯	■■	
Quality of burial space [1]	▯	2	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		Includes a SSSI in unfavourable conditions: Lincoln Hill
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■■■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)	
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■	Opportunities for improved design/management of interstitial/transitional spaces between residential and industrial land uses.	
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy	▯	■■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS	WHS, conservation area and associated retail environment.
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS	
Green measure to support traffic calming	▯	■■■		
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■■■		

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■■ ■■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance	▯	■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■■	
Carbon storage	▯	■■	
Food production		■	
Ground stabilisation	▯	■■■	
Biofuel	▯	■■	
Timber production		■■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

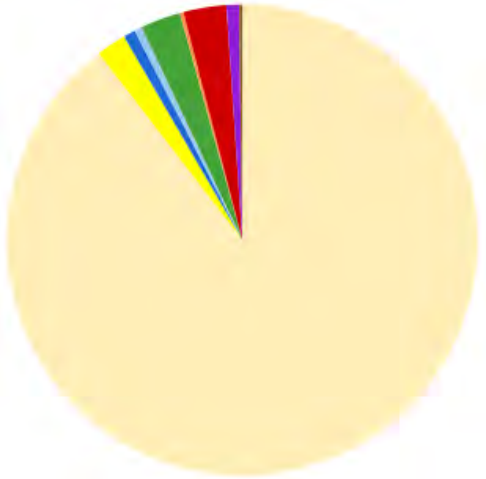
TIBBERTON AND CHERRINGTON

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

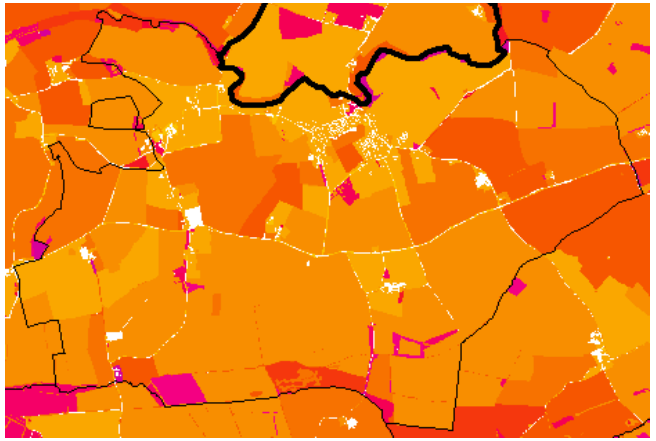
	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	912.20	0.00	0.19	21.00	8.41	5.04	0.23	28.10	2.51	0.00	30.11	8.76	1.82	0.39	**1018.77**	**1042.16**
% of Parish GI	89.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	2.8%	0.2%	0.0%	3.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	2.7%	0.2%	0.0%	2.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	97.8%	100.0%

Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map

Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.4

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.06	2.51	1.17	0.00	0.49

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	Existing two amenity sites provide good coverage for Tibberton village resident. These sites scored less than 50% of the recommended quality standard.
Amenity green space	0	0	0	0	
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4	
Provision for children	1	2	1	1	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0	
Contact/access to nature	4	4	4	4	
Allotments	4	4	4	4	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes		■■	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING
		■	SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education		⊘	
Quality of burial space [1]		**2**	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Separation between built-up areas			
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL
		■	CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■	NOISE ATTENUATION
		⊘	TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets		■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness		■	SURFACE ROUGHNESS
		■	WATER INTERCEPTION
		⊘	WATER INFILTRATION
		⊘	WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought		■	
Wind shelter		■	
Carbon storage		■	
Food production		■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel		■	
Timber production		■■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

[2] Local relevance = indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

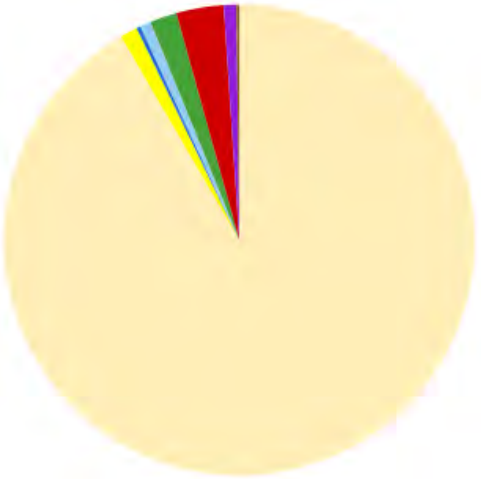
WATERS UPTON

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

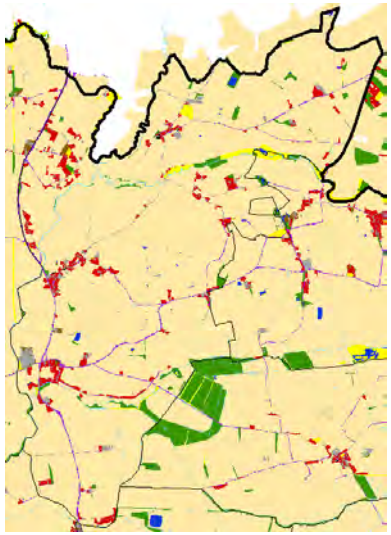
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	1629.03	0.00	0.00	21.24	5.09	12.98	0.29	32.81	0.00	0.00	57.68	15.47	2.97	0.53	**1778.08**	**1827.69**
% of Parish GI	91.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	89.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	97.3%	100.0%

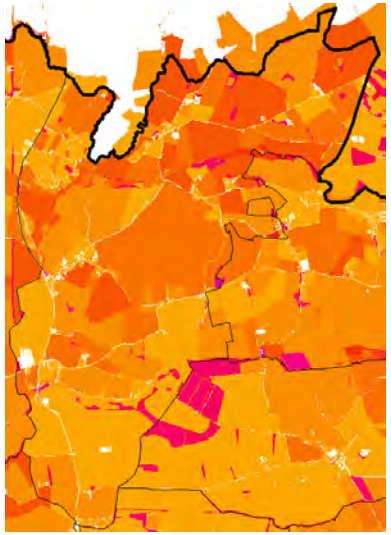
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

4.4

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.58

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4	No facility	Green travel routes		■■	
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity		?	
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Provision for children	0	0	0	0		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	4	4	4	4		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Contact/access to nature	4	4	4	4		Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	4	4	4	4		Natural assets supporting education		⊘	
						Quality of burial space [1]		2	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife			
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas			
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ⊘	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets		■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness		■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought		■	
Wind shelter		■	
Carbon storage		■	
Food production		■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel		■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

[2] Local relevance = indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

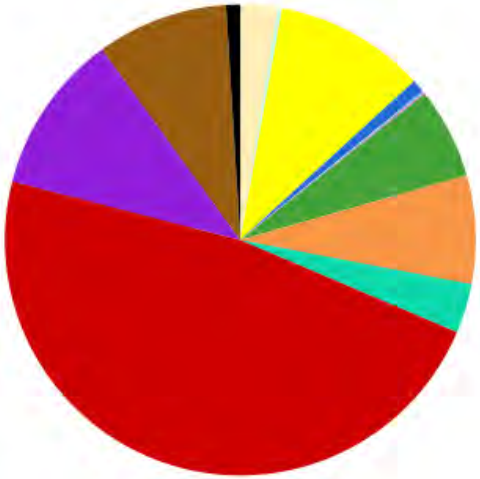
WELLINGTON

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

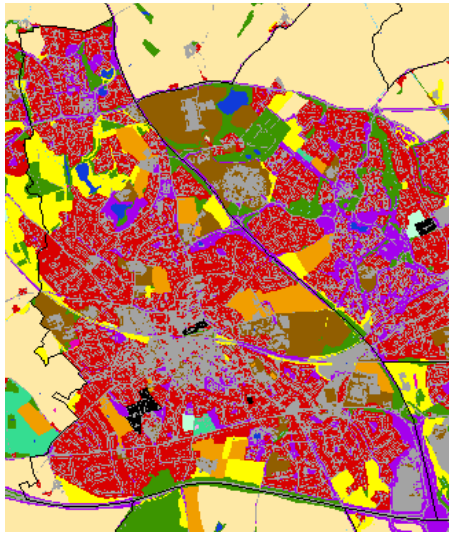
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	13.09	1.18	0.15	52.57	4.57	0.69	0.46	31.52	37.79	17.18	241.32	55.84	45.65	4.92	**491.46**	**724.55**
% of Parish GI	2.7%	0.2%	0.0%	10.7%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	6.4%	7.7%	3.5%	49.1%	11.4%	9.3%	1.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%	7.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	4.3%	5.2%	2.4%	33.3%	7.7%	6.3%	0.7%	67.8%	100.0%

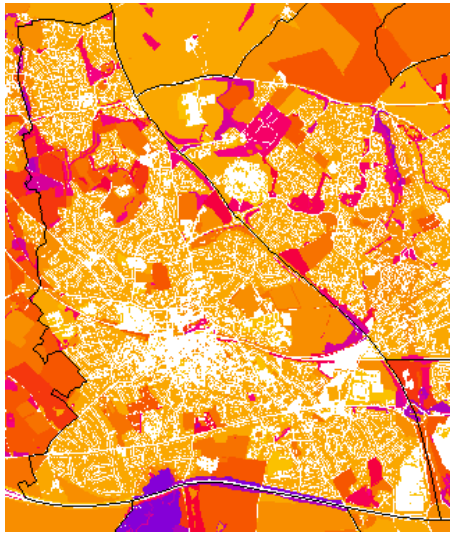
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land · Allotments · Orchard · Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland · Water bodies · Water courses · Wetland · Woodland · Outdoor Sports Facilities · Parks, gardens and recreational grounds · Private gardens · Incidental green space · Institutional grounds · Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

3.0

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	19.25	0.17	1.01	44.92	84.86	1.18	5.97

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	**Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address**	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	0	1	1	1	Residents in the north of the parish (Shawbirch) are not within recommended walking distance of the existing park.	Green travel routes	▯	■	Important current needs.
Amenity green space	1	2	2	2	Multiple sites w/poor quality scores –including two in Shawbirch with less then 50% of the recommended standard.	Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD	▯	?	
Provision for children	4	4	4	4		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	1	0		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING / SHADING: Concentration of vulnerable populations (older people, schools…)
Contact/access to nature	2	2	2	2		Natural assets supporting healing	▯	■■■	
Allotments	1	2	2	2		Natural assets supporting education	▯	■	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	1	

▯ [1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements		■	

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■	Opportunities for improved design/management of interstitial/transitional spaces between residential and industrial land uses.
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy	▯	■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL / CULTURAL ASSETS: Telford town entrance (M54). Wellington town centre, train station retail environment.
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic	▯	■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION / TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming	▯	■■■	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS / WATER INTERCEPTION / WATER INFILTRATION / WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production		■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production		■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

▯ [2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
▯ [3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

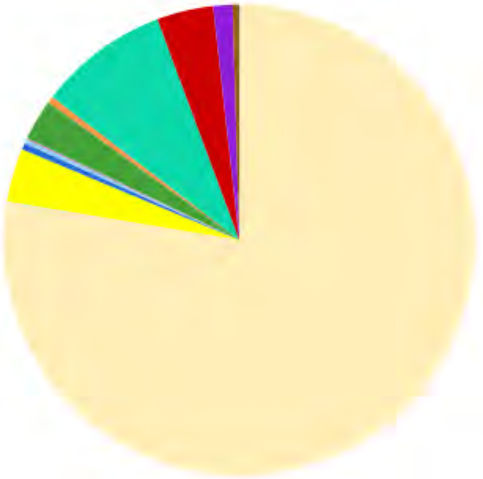
WROCKWARDINE

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

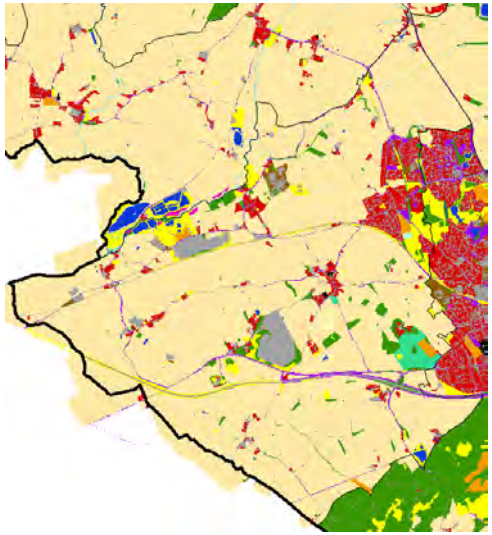
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	1801.81	1.54	0.21	85.61	10.38	7.11	1.68	65.70	10.55	207.69	89.90	31.05	9.64	0.83	**2136.80**	**2292.34**
% of Parish GI	84.3%	0.1%	0.0%	4.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	3.1%	0.5%	9.7%	4.2%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	78.6%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	2.9%	0.5%	9.1%	3.9%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	93.2%	100.0%

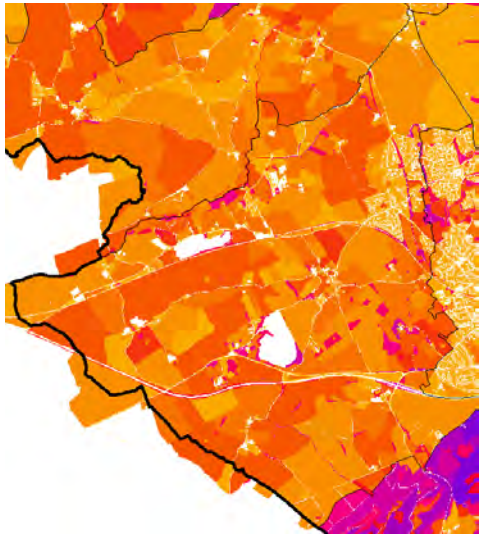
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Agricultural land
Allotments
Orchard
Grassland, Heathland, Moorland, Scrubland
Water bodies
Water courses
Wetland
Woodland
Outdoor Sports Facilities
Parks, gardens and recreational grounds
Private gardens
Incidental green space
Institutional grounds
Cemeteries

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTION PER SITE

4.7

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	4.75	0.16	0.17	8.85	21.36	1.06	0.74

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision
Parks and gardens	0	0	0	0	Residents in Admaston are not within walking distance of the existing provision.
Amenity green space	0	2	1	2	Opportunities for qualitative improvements.
Provision for young people	0	2	1	2	
Provision for children	3	3	3	3	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	0	0	0	
Contact/access to nature	3	4	3	3	
Allotments	0	0	0	0	

[1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Green travel routes	▯	■■	Some limited needs today. Expected to increase in the future, particularly under Housing Option 1 and 3.
Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	
Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD		?	
Mental illness		?	
Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun		■■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Natural assets supporting education	▯	■	
Quality of burial space [1]	▯	**2**	

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		Includes a SSSI in unfavourable conditions: Allscott Settling Ponds.
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements			■

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas			
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic		■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance	▯	■	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production	▯	■■■■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel		■	
Timber production	▯	■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil	▯	⊘	

[2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
[3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

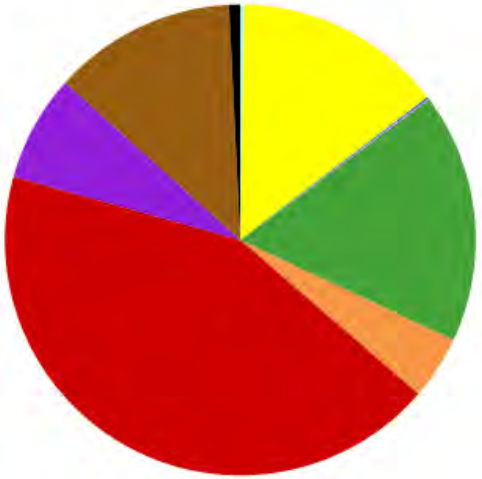
WROCKWARDINE WOOD AND TRENCH

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

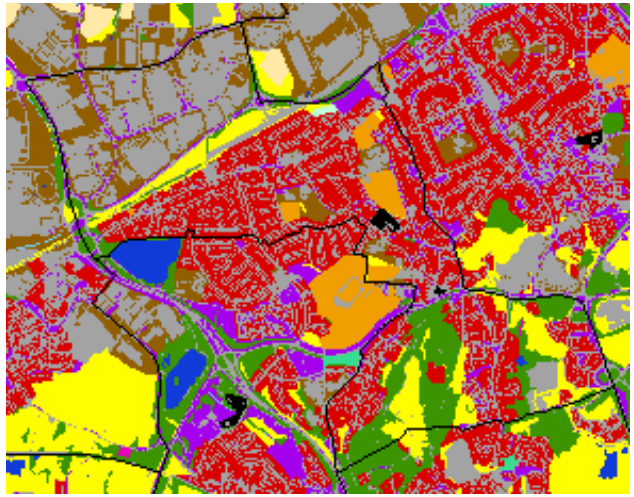
The green infrastructure types used in the table and map below are identical to those defined in the 2012 *Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis document.*

	Cultivated Land			Natural and semi-natural green spaces					Parks and other recreational grounds			Other green infrastructure			Total GI	Total Parish Area
	Agricultural land	Allotments	Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland, scrubland	Water bodies	Water courses	Wetland	Woodland	Outdoor sports facilities	Parks, gardens and recreational grounds	Private gardens	Incidental green space	Institutional grounds	Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds		
Area (Ha)	0.00	0.45	0.00	22.87	0.22	0.00	0.10	27.39	6.92	0.00	68.58	11.66	20.04	1.23	**159.46**	**251.99**
% of Parish GI	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	17.2%	4.3%	0.0%	43.0%	7.3%	12.6%	0.8%	100.0%	n.a.
% of Parish Area	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	9.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	2.7%	0.0%	27.2%	4.6%	8.0%	0.5%	63.3%	100.0%

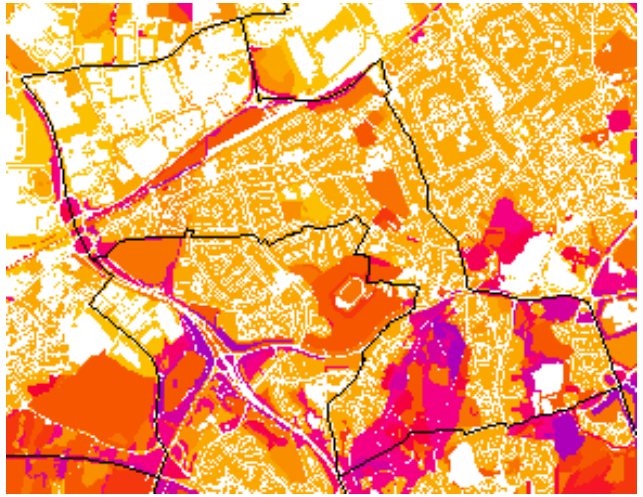
Distribution across green infrastructure types



Green infrastructure types map



Green infrastructure functions map



Green infrastructure types:

Number of functions:

AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PER SITE

3.5

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

The typology used in the table below is based on the 2008 *Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment.*

	Parks & Gardens	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Teenagers & Young People	Play Areas for Children	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural & Semi Natural green space	Allotments	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Area (Ha)	0.00	2.57	0.00	0.43	11.18	37.97	0.47	1.38

WROCKWARDINE WOOD AND TRENCH

RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Recreation needs	Is **quantity** appropriate? [1] NOW	FUTURE (1)	FUTURE (2)	FUTURE (3)	**Beyond quantity**: quality, distribution and potential alternative provision	**Other health and well being needs green infrastructure can help address**	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Parks and gardens	4	4	4	4		Green travel routes	▯	■	Important current needs.
Amenity green space	4	4	4	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – Obesity	▯	?	Obesity level amongst adults is 5 percentage points above national average.
Provision for young people	4	4	4	4		Healthier, more active lifestyles – CHD	▯	?	
Provision for children	1	2	2	2		Mental illness		?	
Outdoor sports facilities	0	1	1	1		Evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	▯	■■■ ■	EVAPORATIVE COOLING SHADING
Contact/access to nature	0	1	1	1		Natural assets supporting healing		?	
Allotments	0	1	1	1		Natural assets supporting education	▯	■	
						Quality of burial space [1]	▯	**2**	

▯ [1] Extent of recommended quantity standard met:
4 = less than 25% | **3** = 25-50% | **2** = 50-75% | **1** = 75-100% | **0** = 100% and more

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments
Designated habitat for wildlife	▯		
Enhanced permeability to allow species movements	▯	■	Need for enhanced landscape permeability between Wrockwardine Woods and Donnington Woods.

SPATIAL QUALITY

Spatial quality needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Separation between built-up areas	▯	■■■	
Beautification supporting dwell time/the visitor economy		■■■ ■	AESTHETIC POTENTIAL CULTURAL ASSETS
Mitigation against noise & emissions associated with vehicular traffic	▯	■ ⊘	NOISE ATTENUATION TRAPPING OF AIR POLLUTANTS
Green measure to support traffic calming		?	
Preserved or managed landscape settings for heritage assets	▯	■	

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

Climate change-related needs green infrastructure can help address	Local relevance [2]	Functional resources [3]	Comments (IN ALL CAPS: FUNCTIONS LABELS - WHEN SEVERAL FUNCTIONS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PERFORM MAY HELP ADDRESS A PARTICULAR NEED)
Water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness	▯	■ ■ ⊘ ⊘	SURFACE ROUGHNESS WATER INTERCEPTION WATER INFILTRATION WATER STORAGE
Water conveyance		⊘	
Availability of water for irrigation during drought	▯	■	
Wind shelter	▯	■	
Carbon storage	▯	■	
Food production		■	
Ground stabilisation		■	
Biofuel	▯	■	
Timber production	▯	■	
Removal of pollutants from water/soil		⊘	

▯ [2] Local relevance = ▯ indicates there is a local need
▯ [3] Functional resources: **?** = Unknown, not mapped | ⊘ = Mapped and not found | ■ = Mapped and found in up to 25% of the parish area or need area | ■■ = Mapped and found in 25-50% of the parish area or need area | ■■■ = Mapped and found in 50-75% of the parish area or need area | ■■■■ = Mapped and found in 75%-100% of the parish area or need area.

Telford & Wrekin Council

Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study

APPENDIX 2 – Full page maps

June 2013

a co-operative council

Telford & Wrekin COUNCIL

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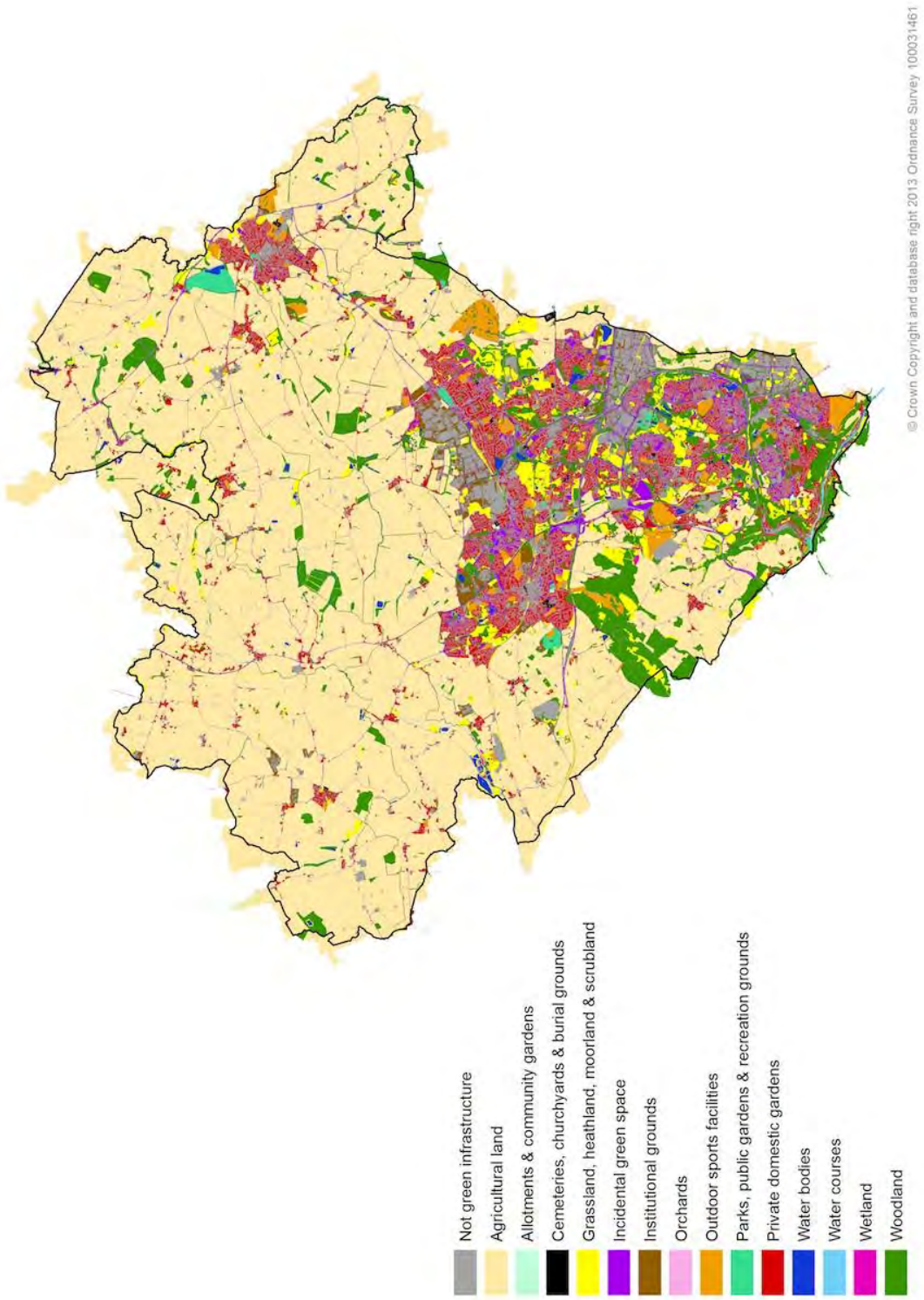
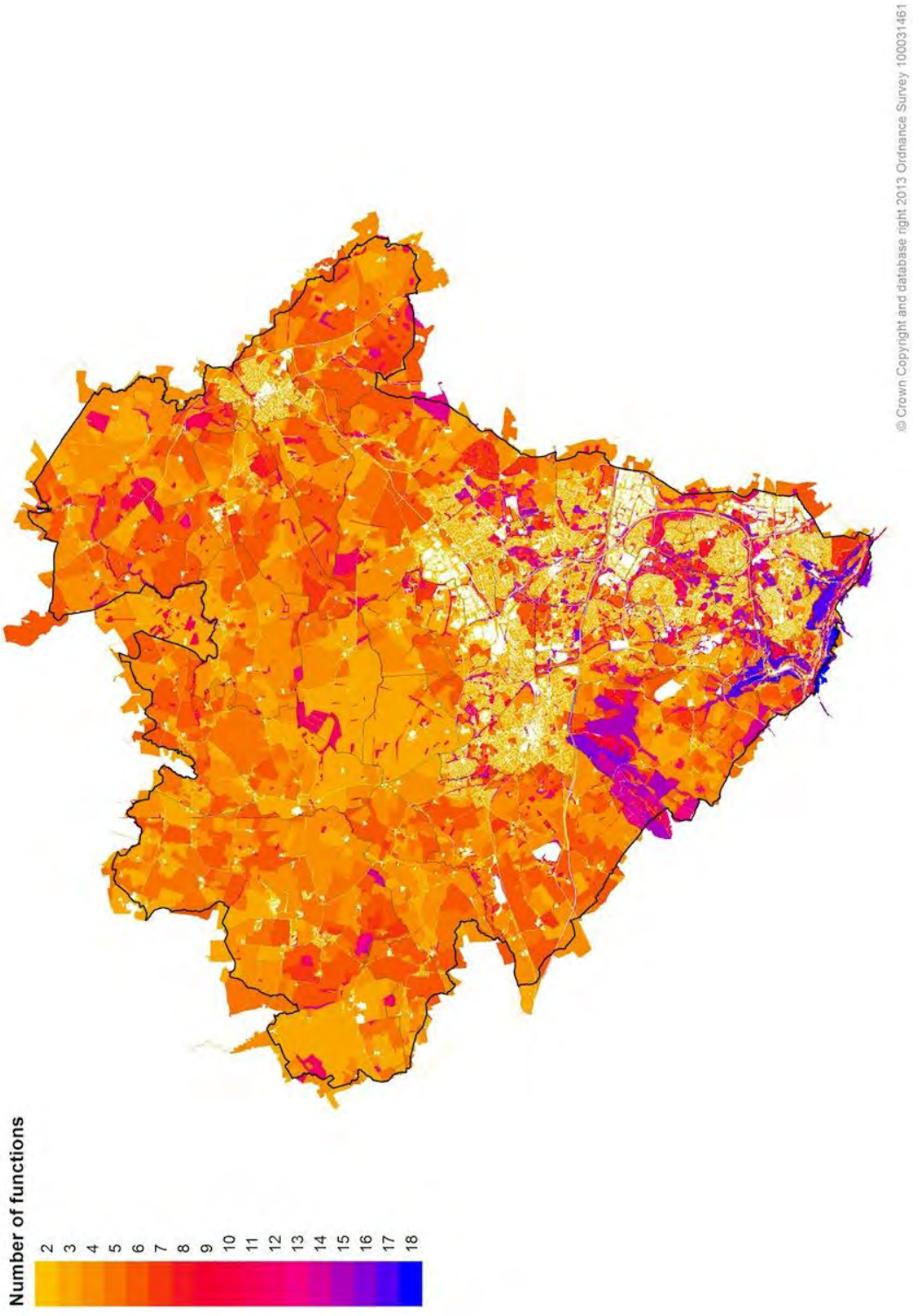
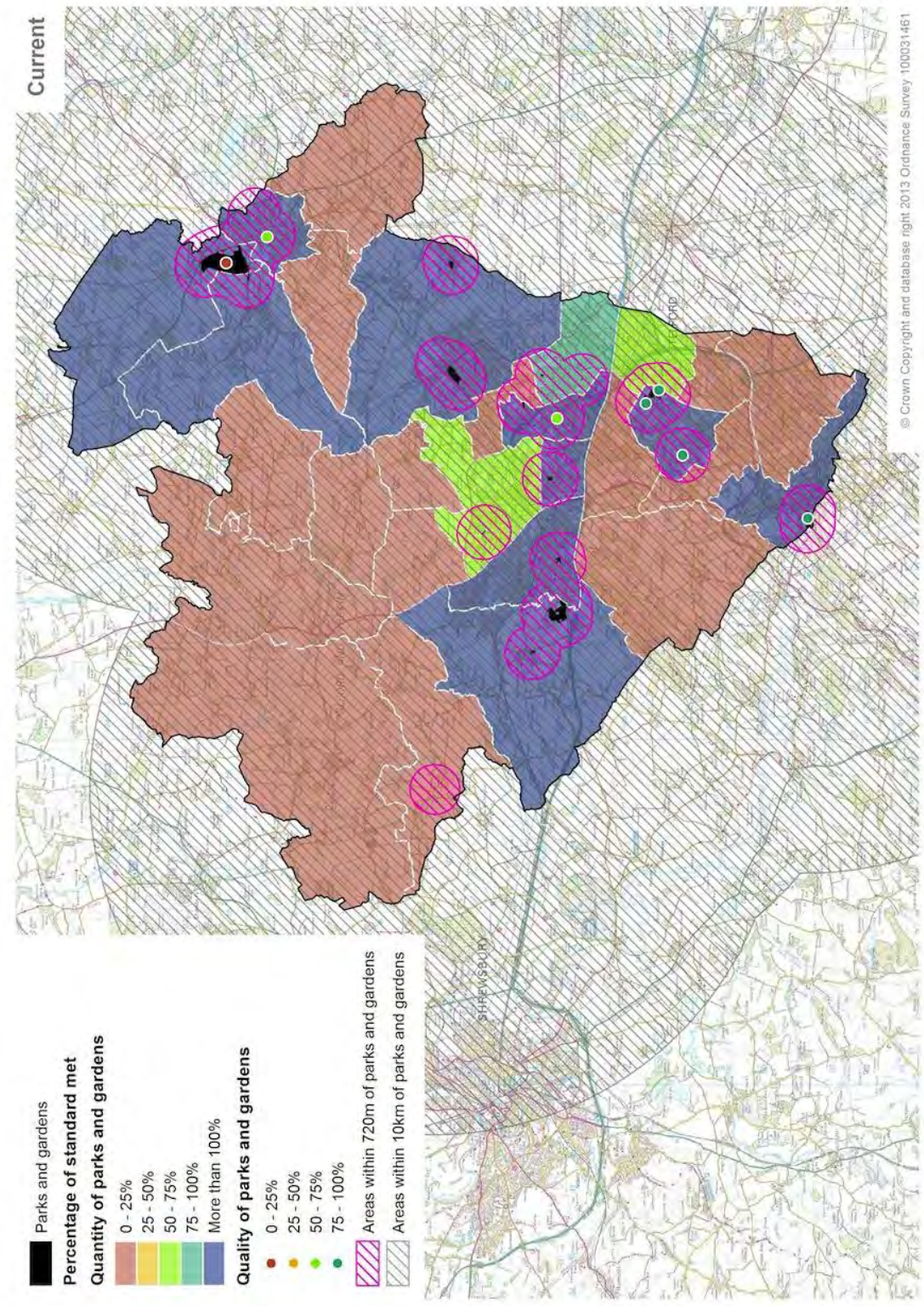
Map 1 – Green infrastructure composite typology



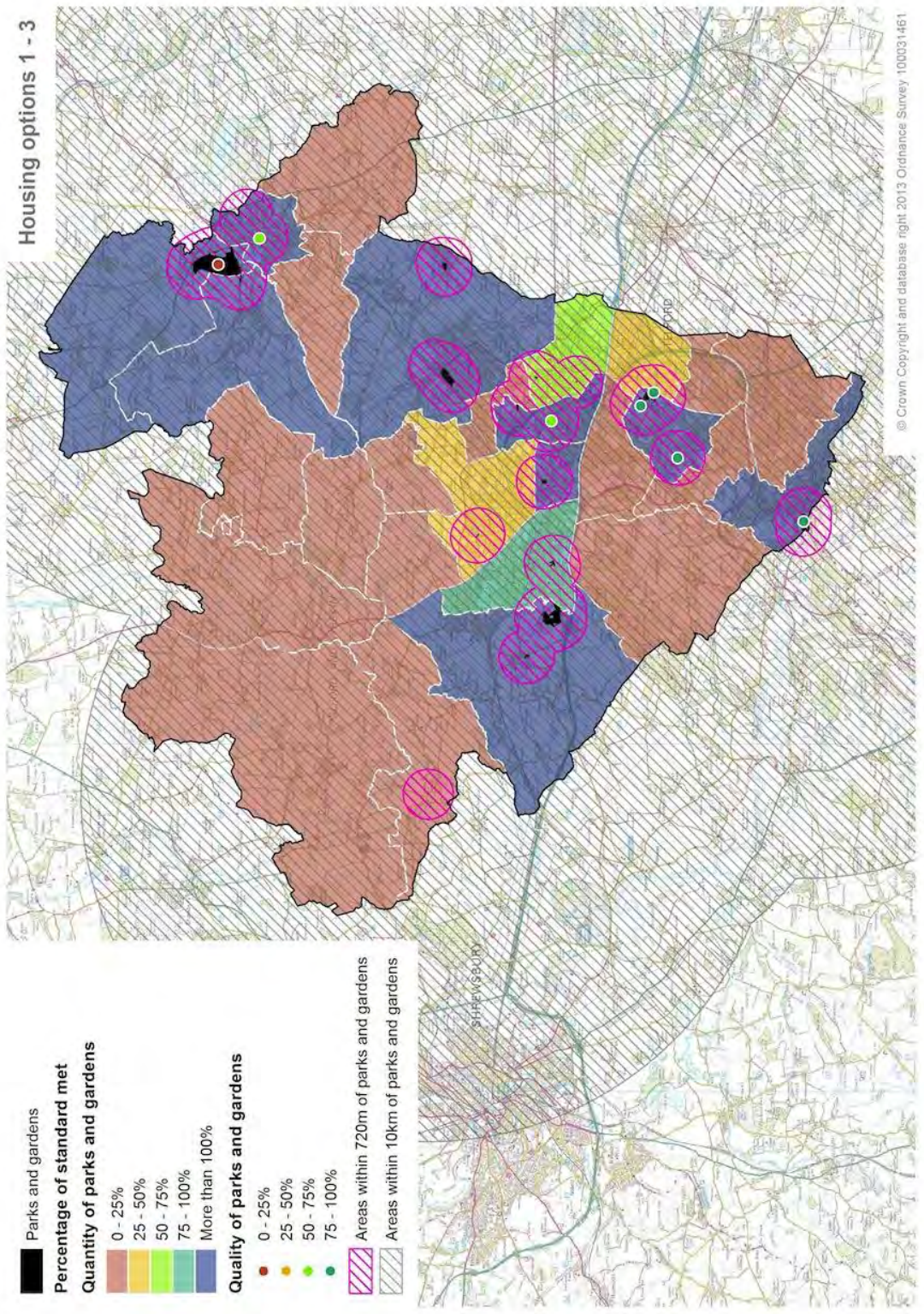
Map 2 – Functions performed by green infrastructure



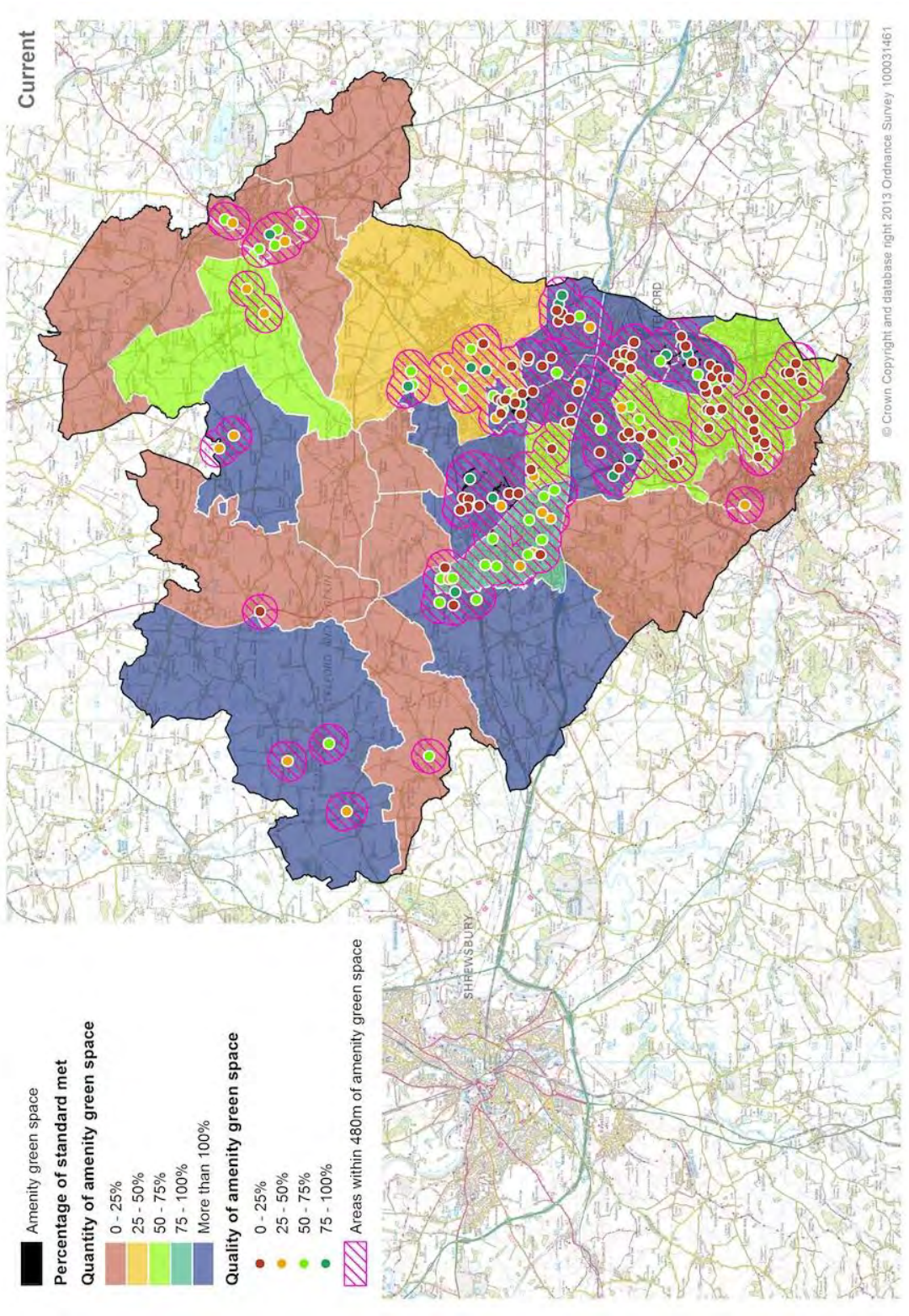
Map 3 – Current needs for parks and gardens



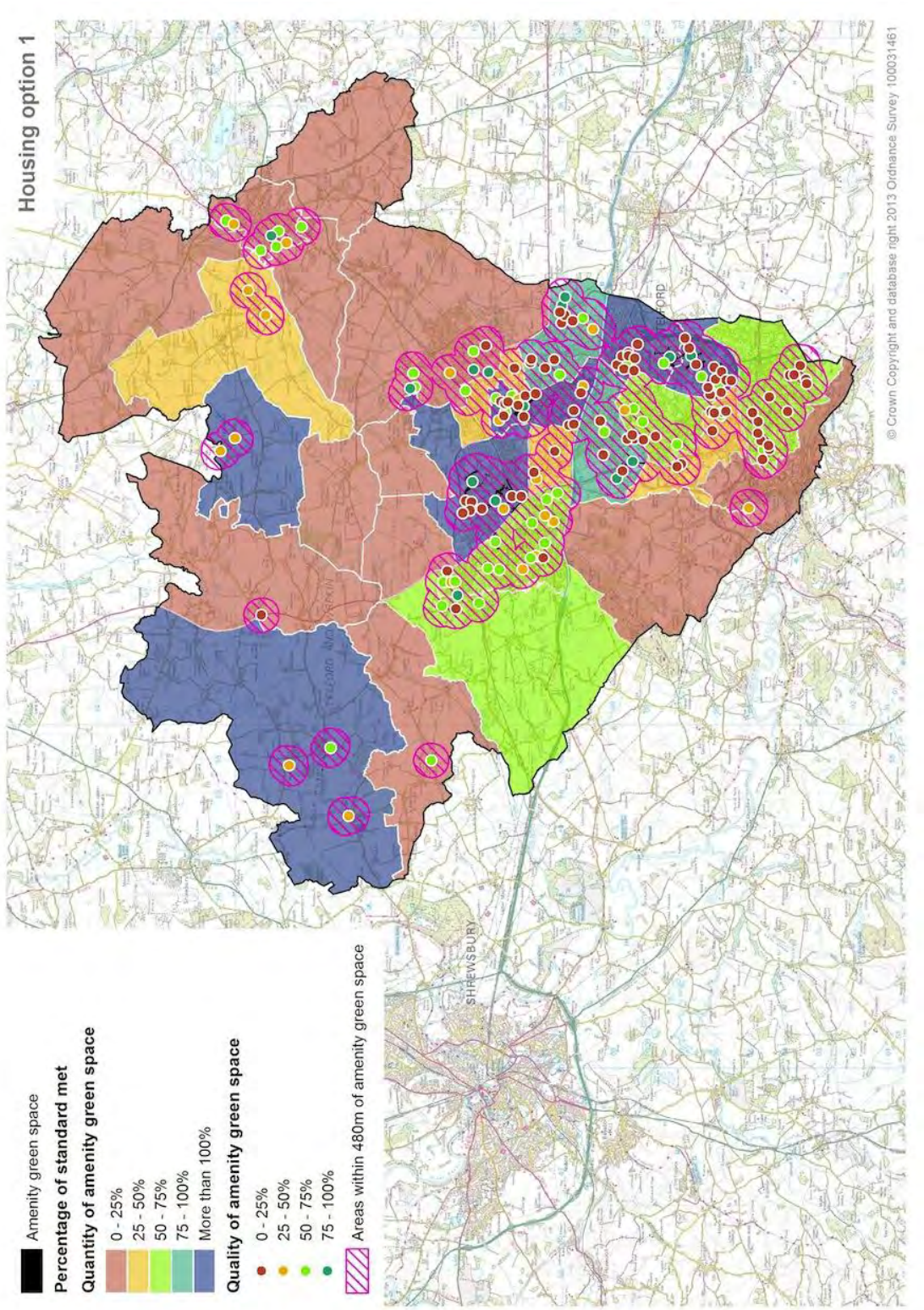
Map 4 – Future needs for parks and gardens under housing option 1, 2 and 3



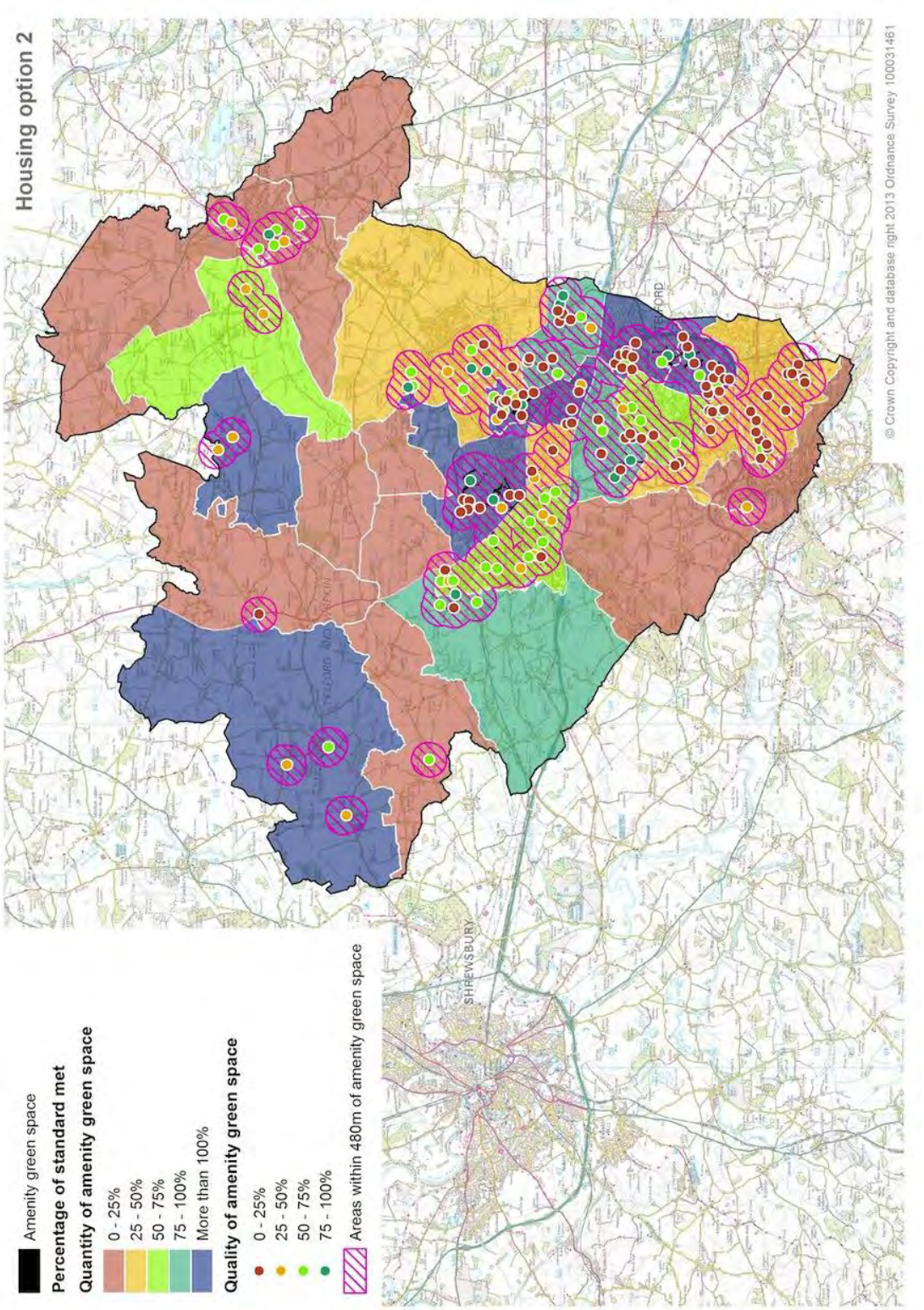
Map 5 – Current needs for amenity green space



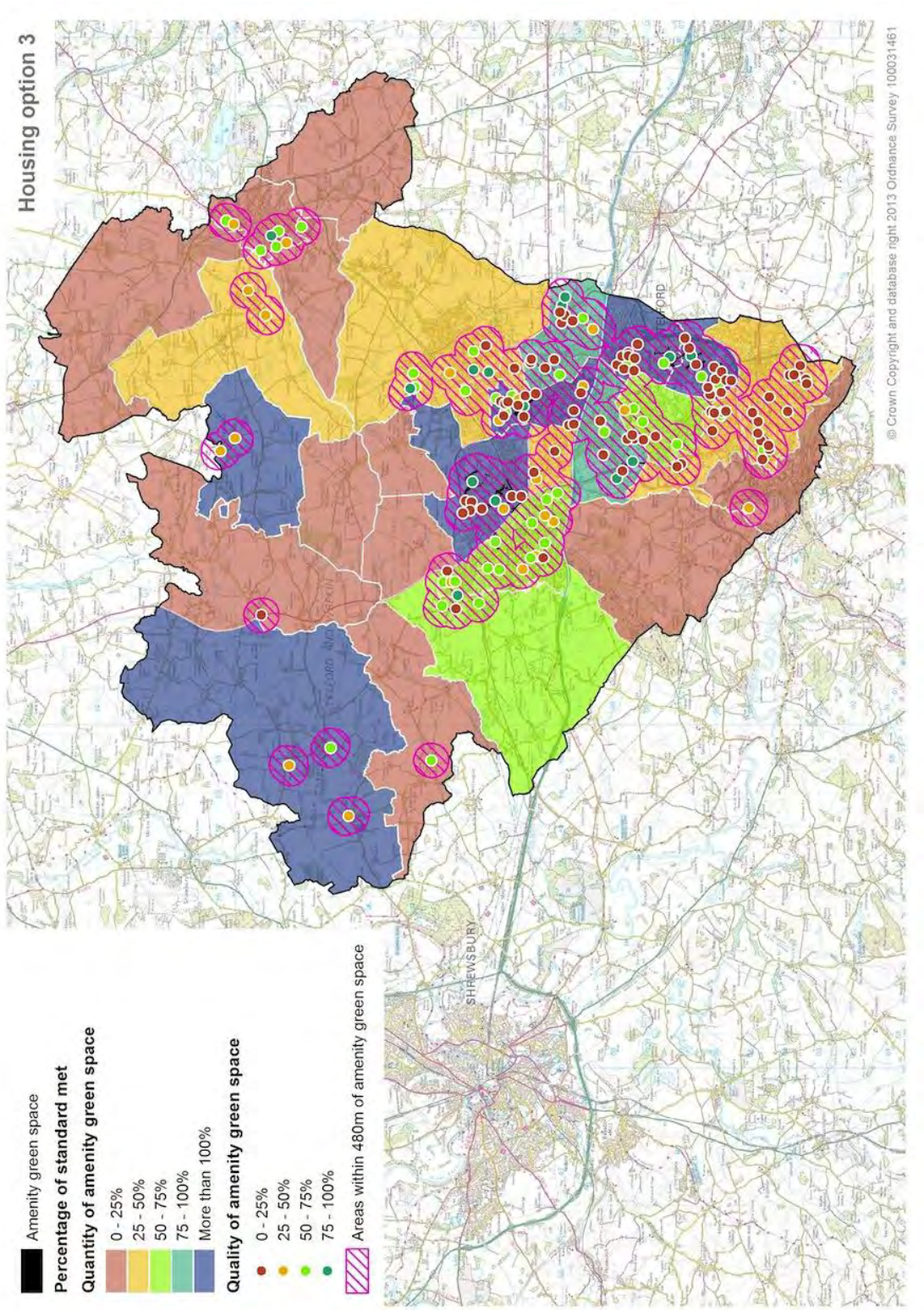
Map 6 – Need for amenity green space under housing option 1



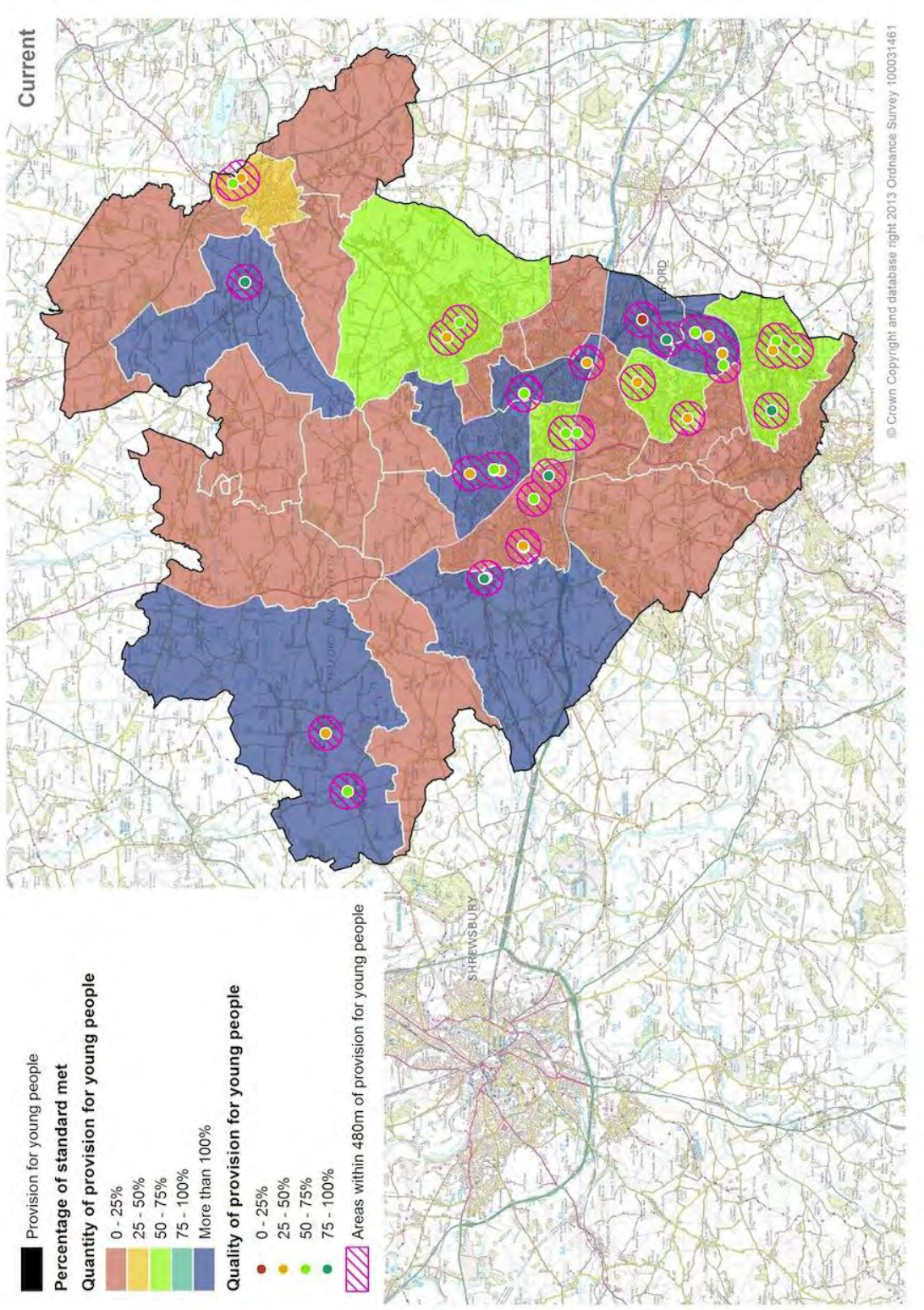
Map 7 – Need for amenity green space under housing option 2



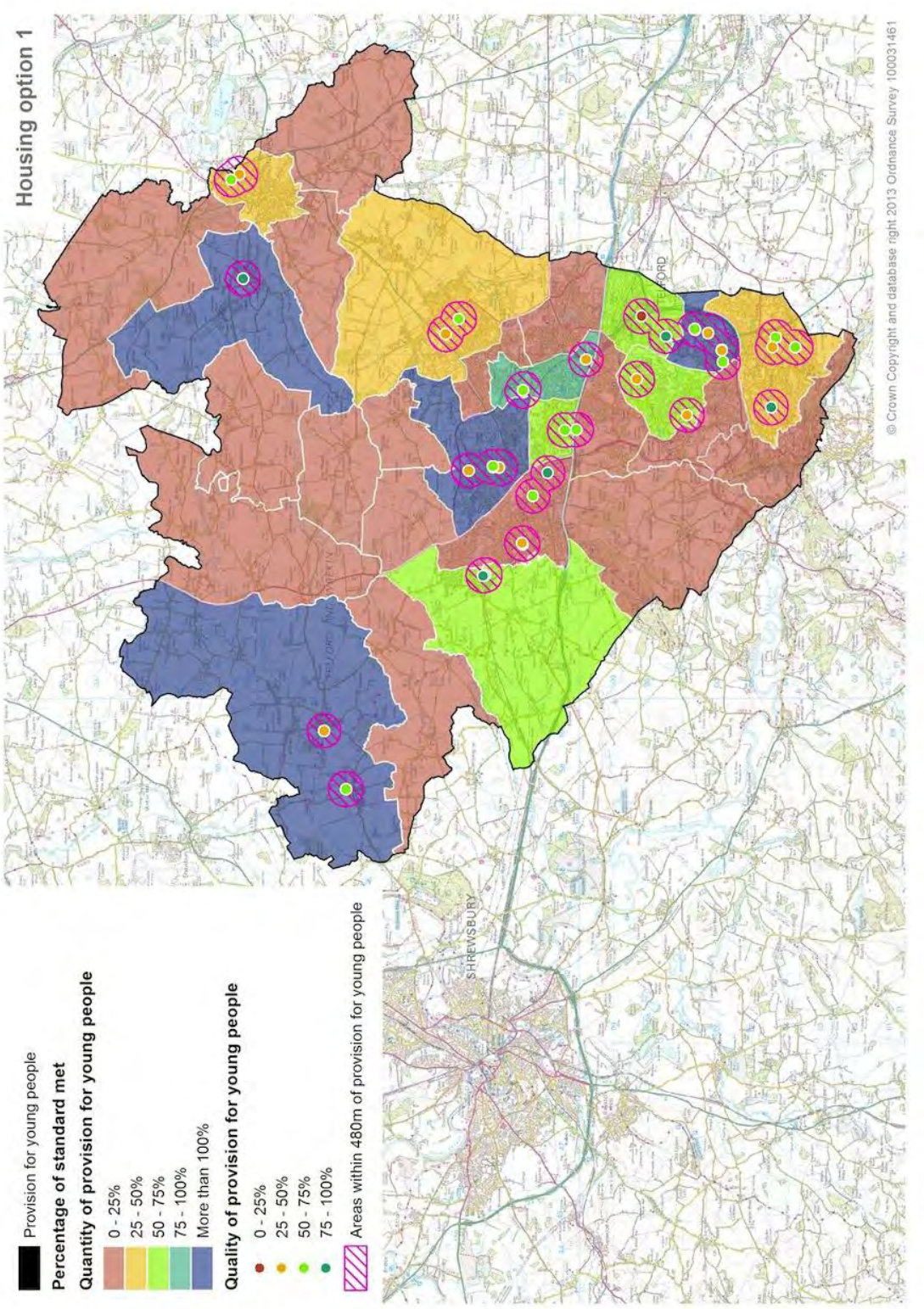
Map 8 – Need for amenity green space under housing option 3



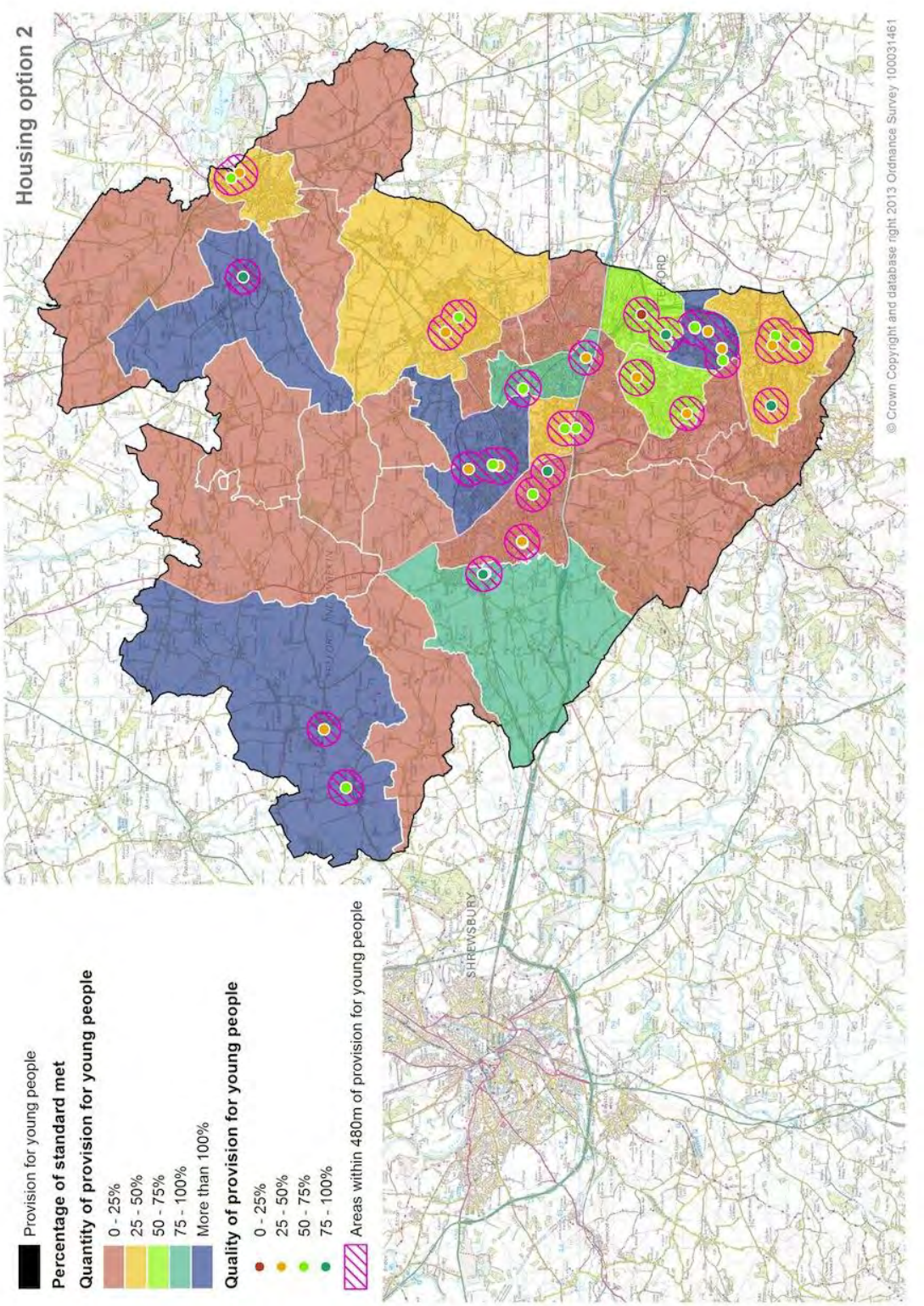
Map 9 – Current needs for provision for young people



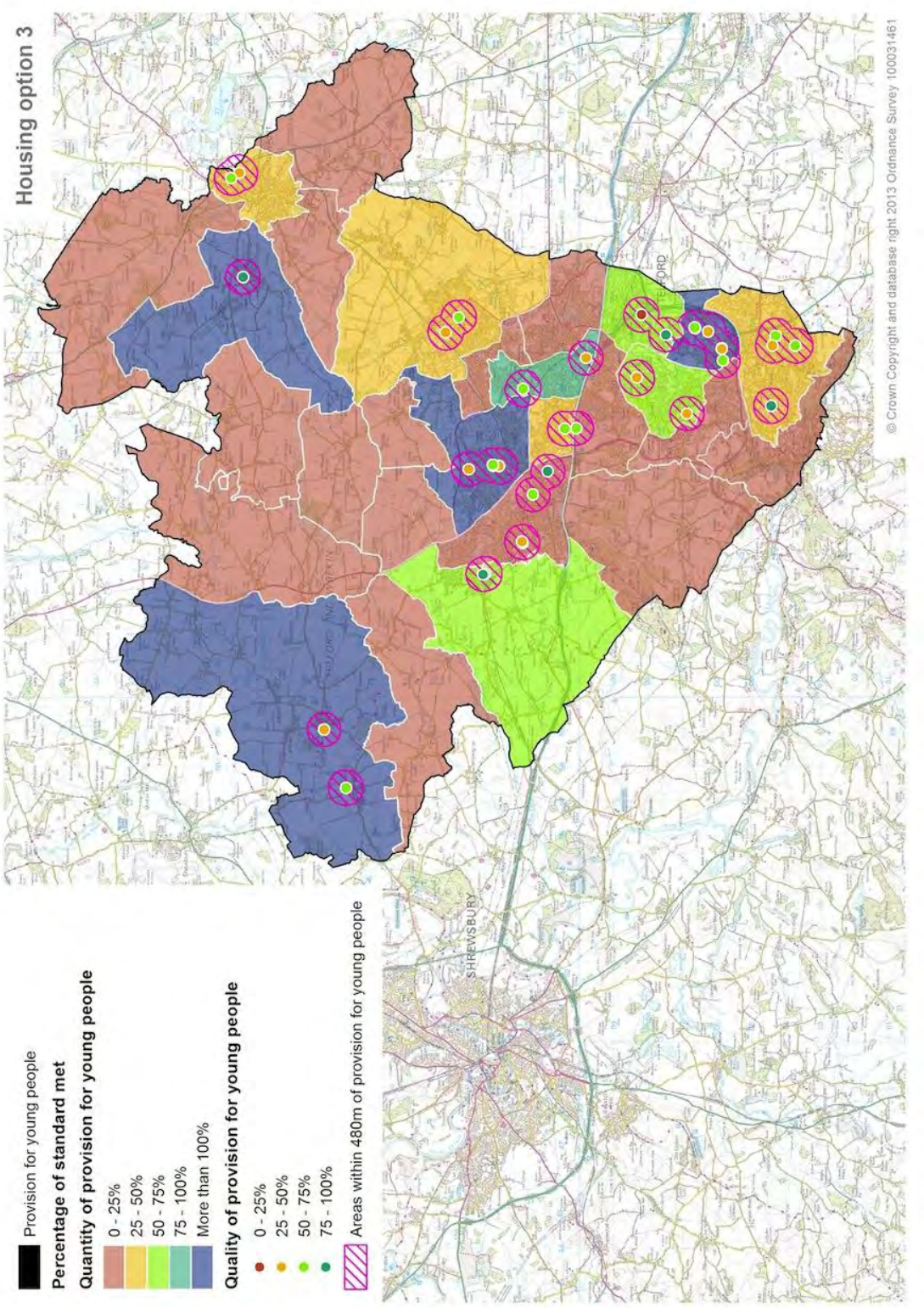
Map 10 – Need for provision for young people under housing option 1



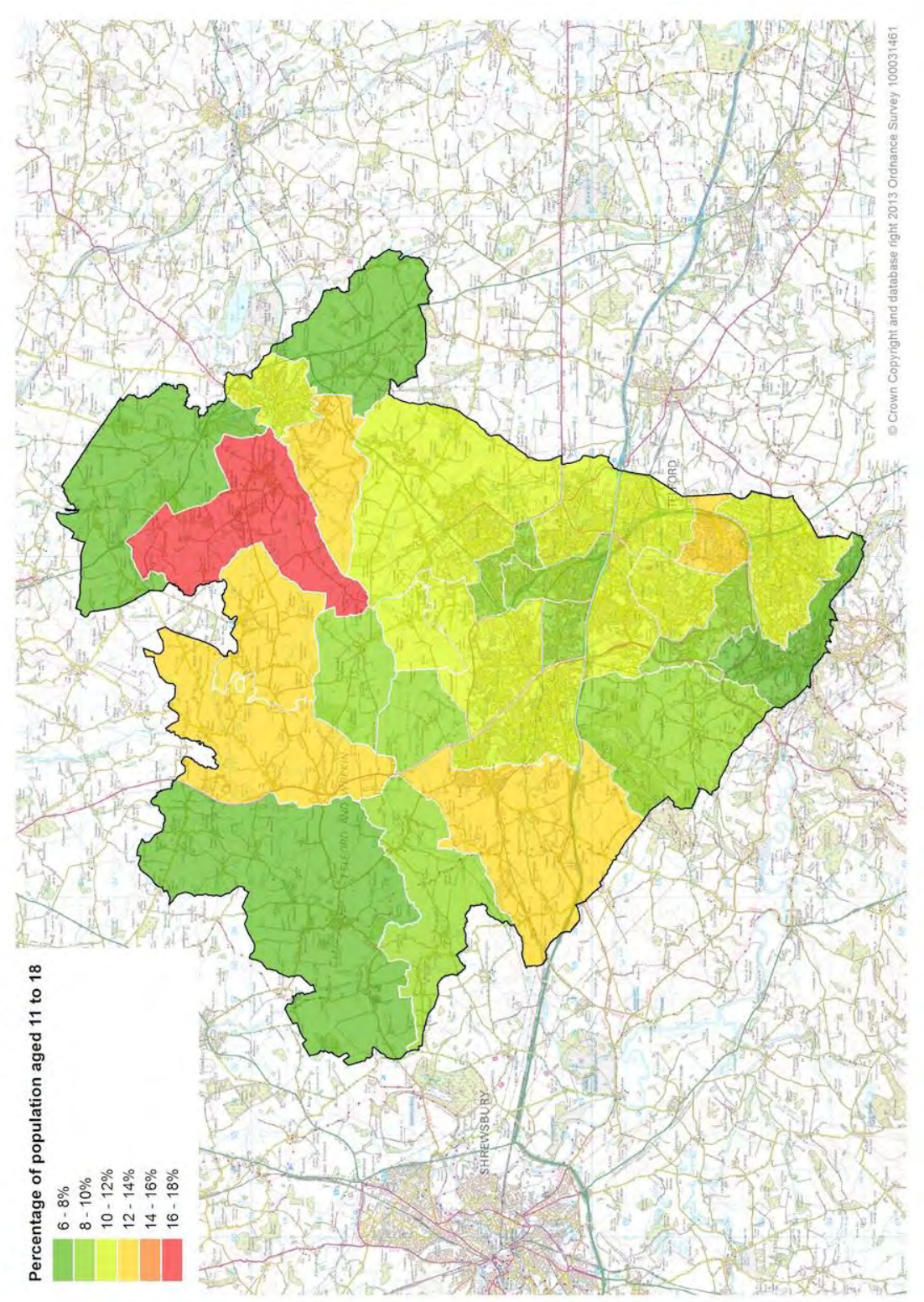
Map 11 – Need for provision for young people under housing option 2



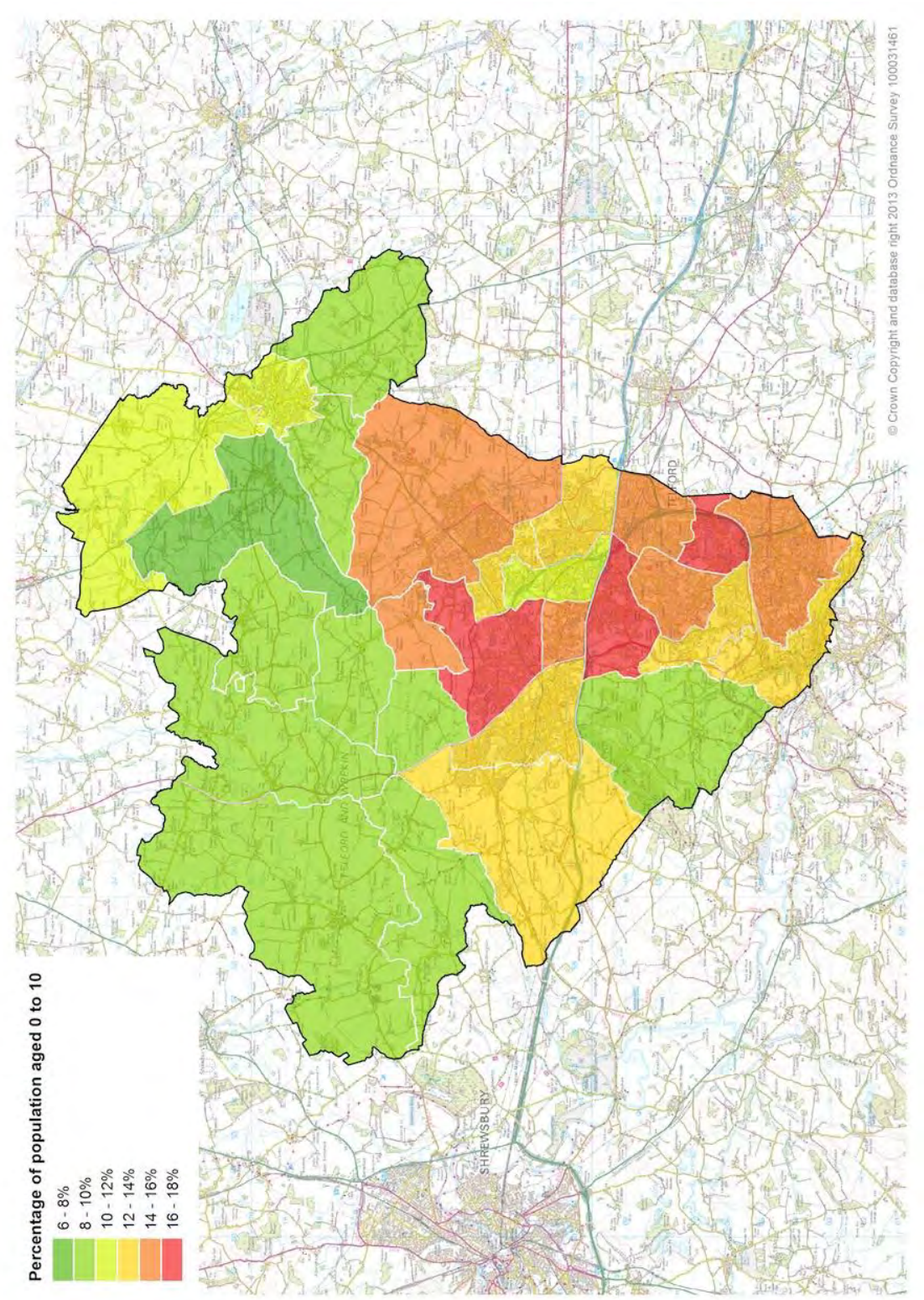
Map 12 – Need for provision for young people under housing option 3



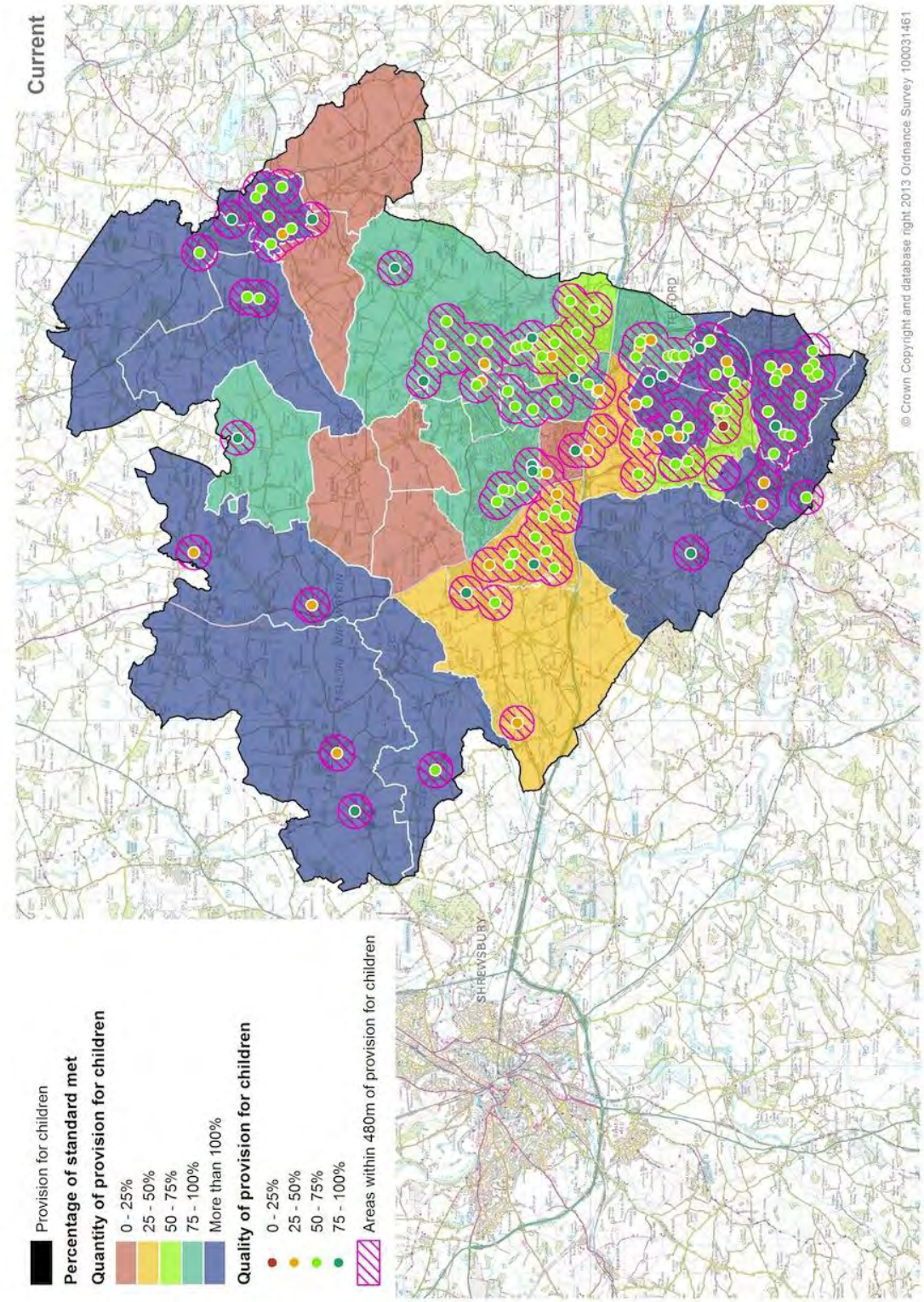
Map 13 – Percentage of population aged 11-18



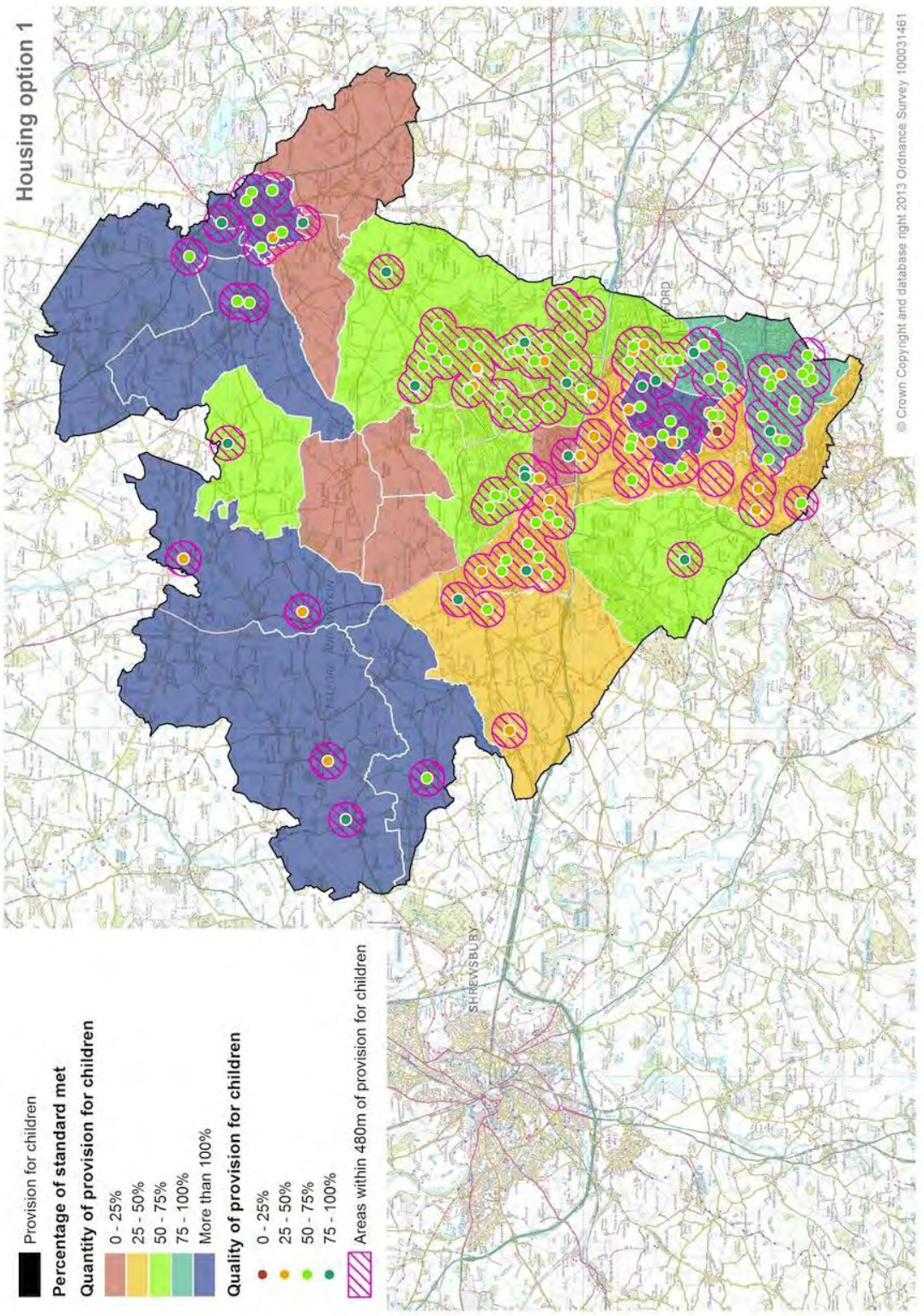
Map 14 – Percentage of population aged 0-10



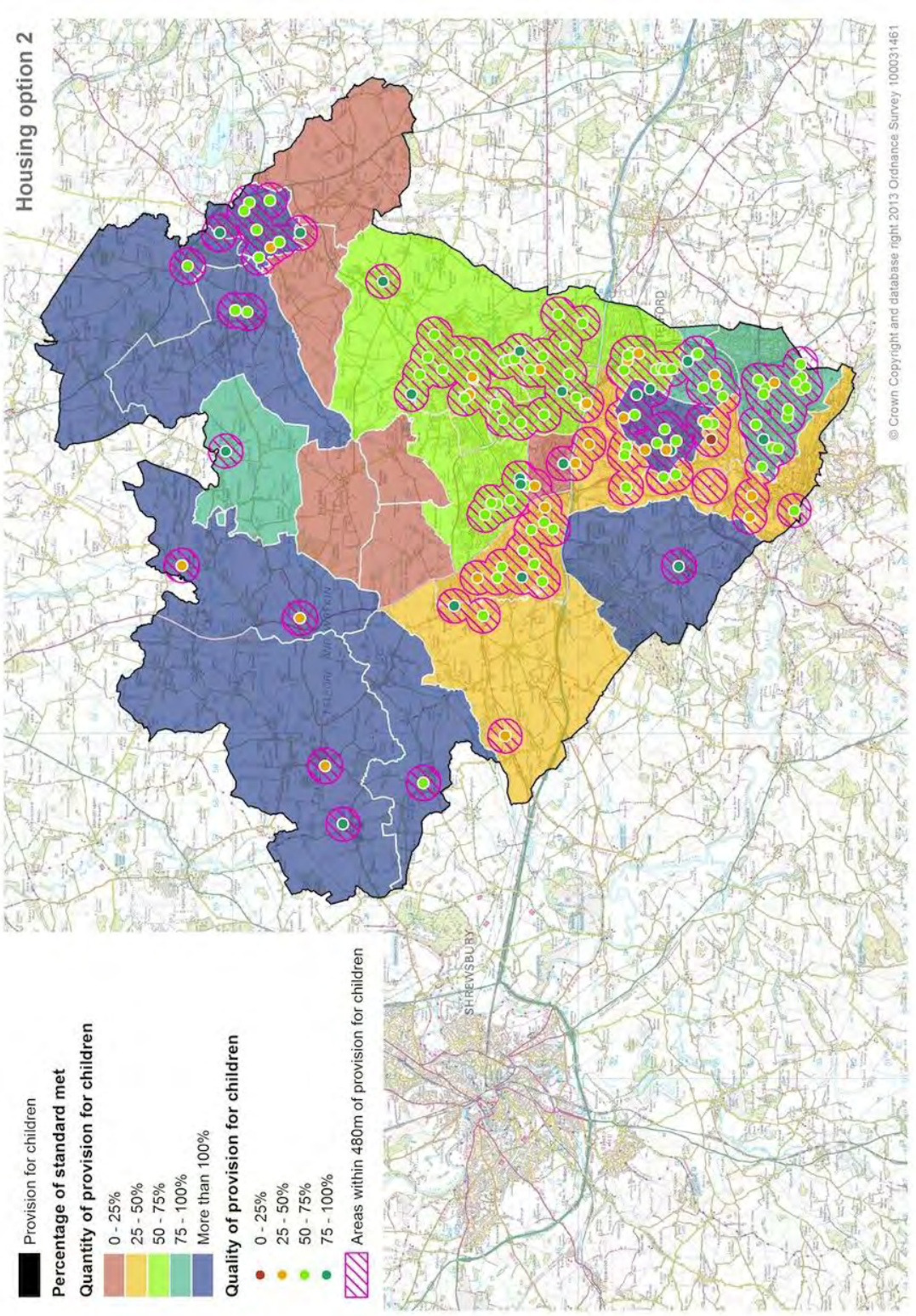
Map 15 – Current needs for provision for children



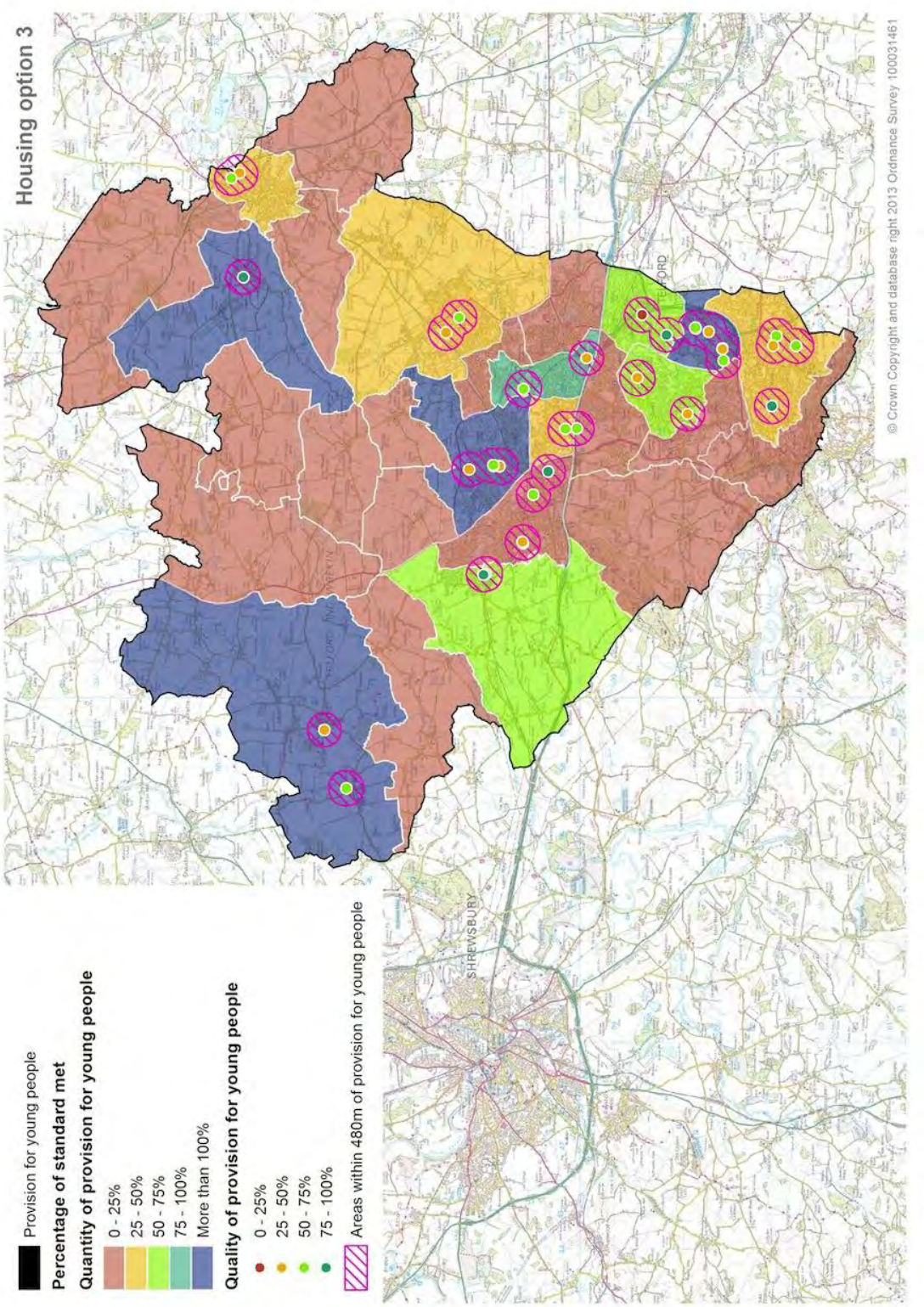
Map 16 – Need for provision for children under housing option 1



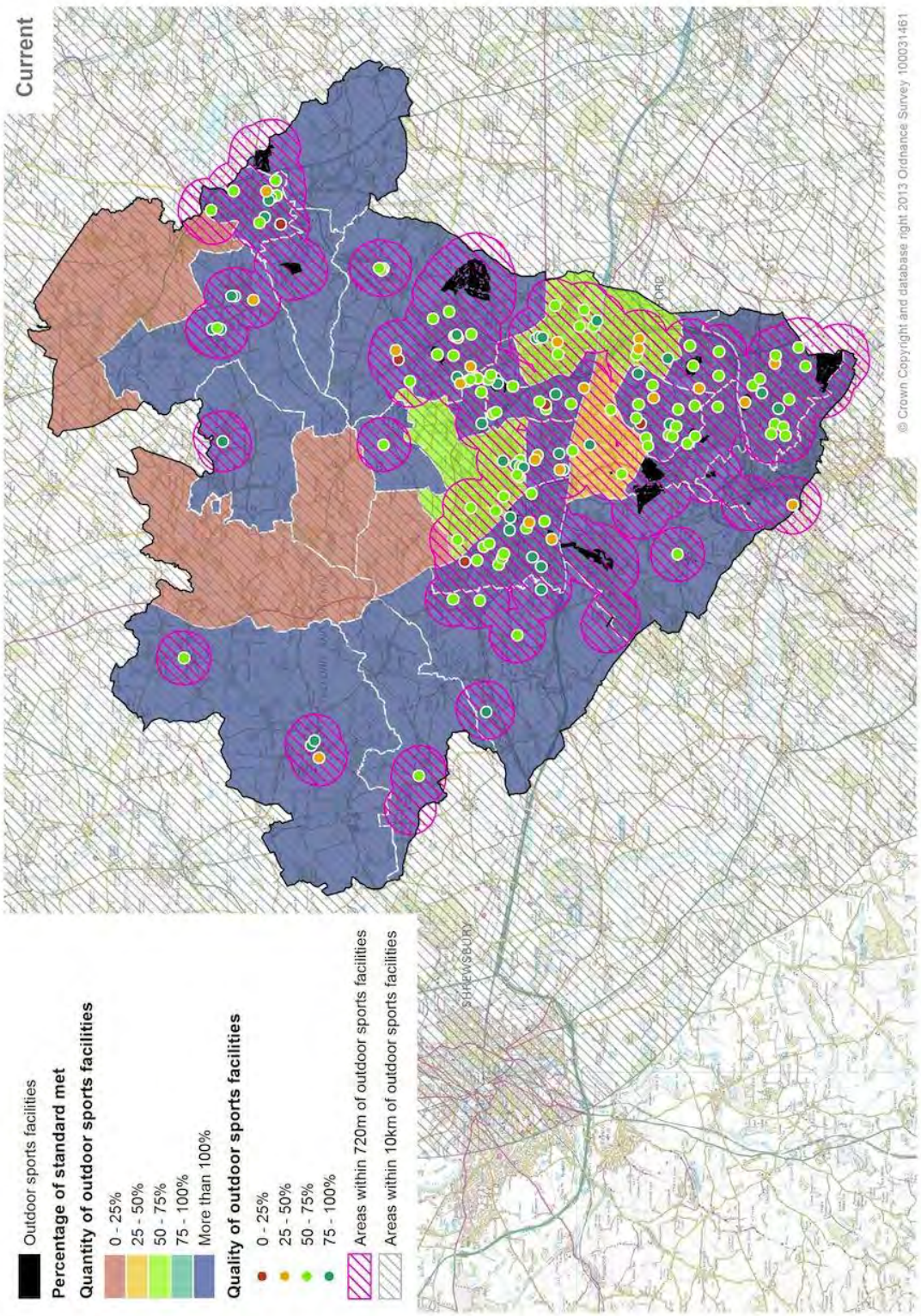
Map 17 – Need for provision for children under housing option 2



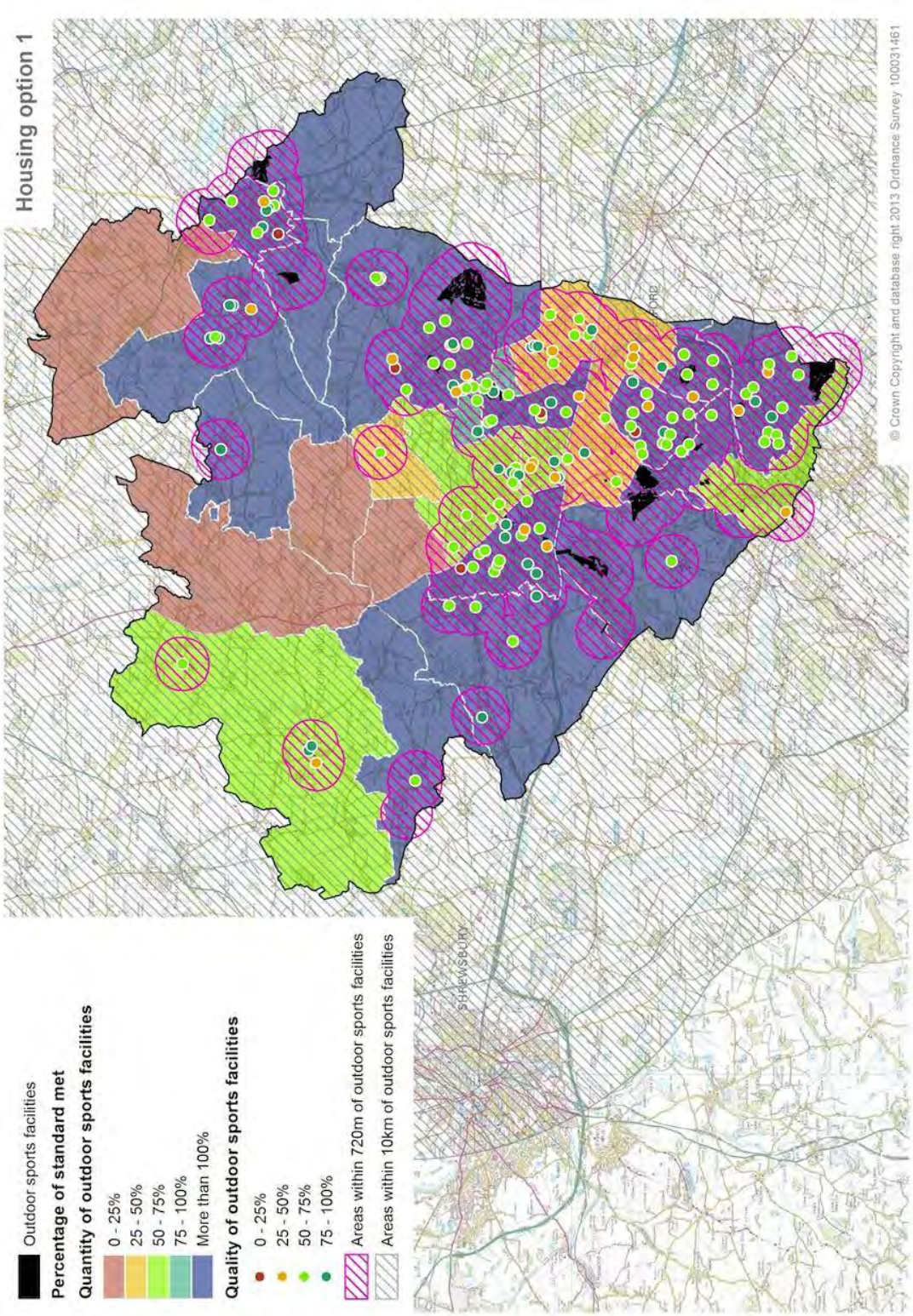
Map 18 – Need for provision for children under housing option 3



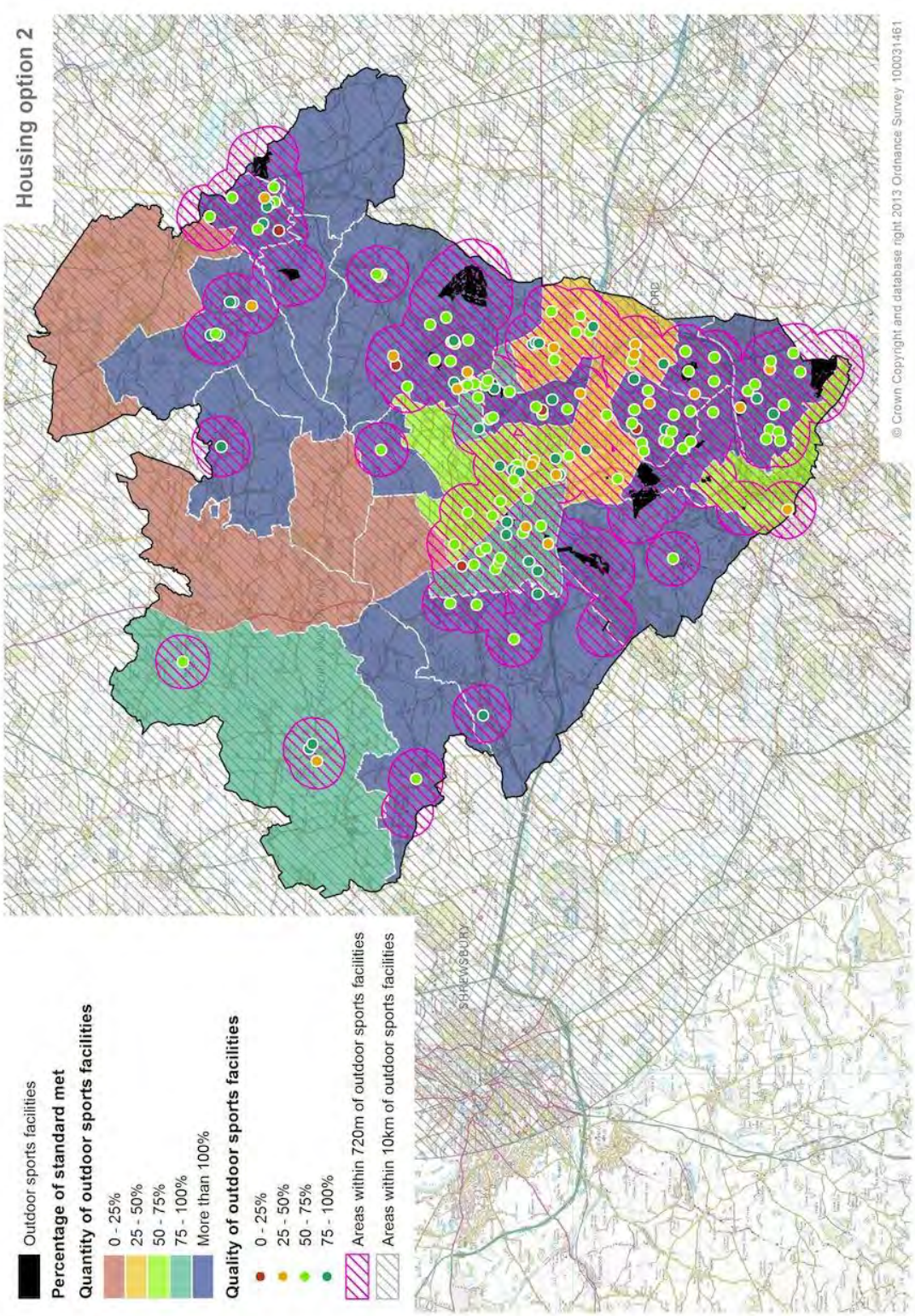
Map 19 – Current needs for outdoor sports facilities



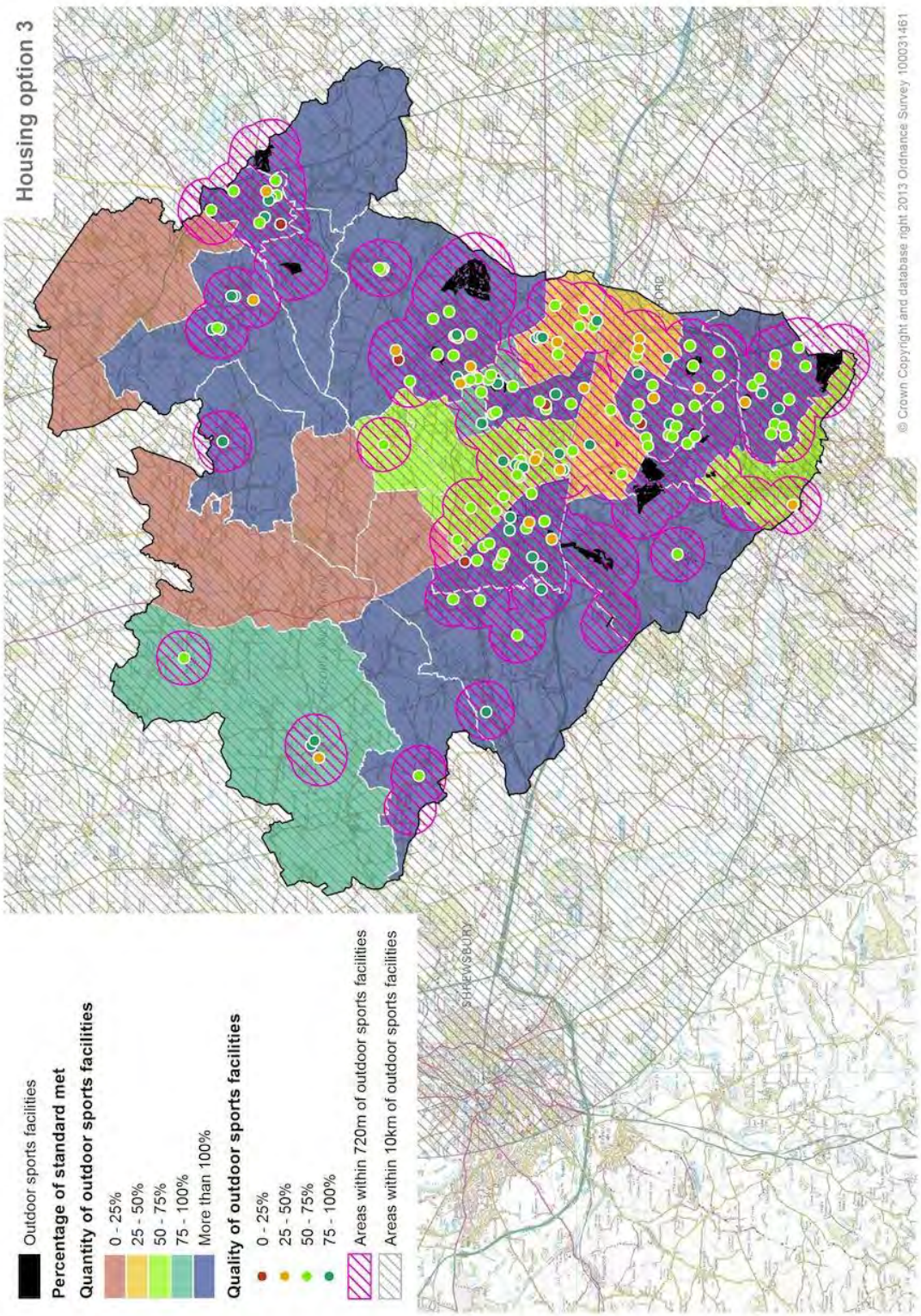
Map 20 – Need for outdoor sports facilities under housing option 1



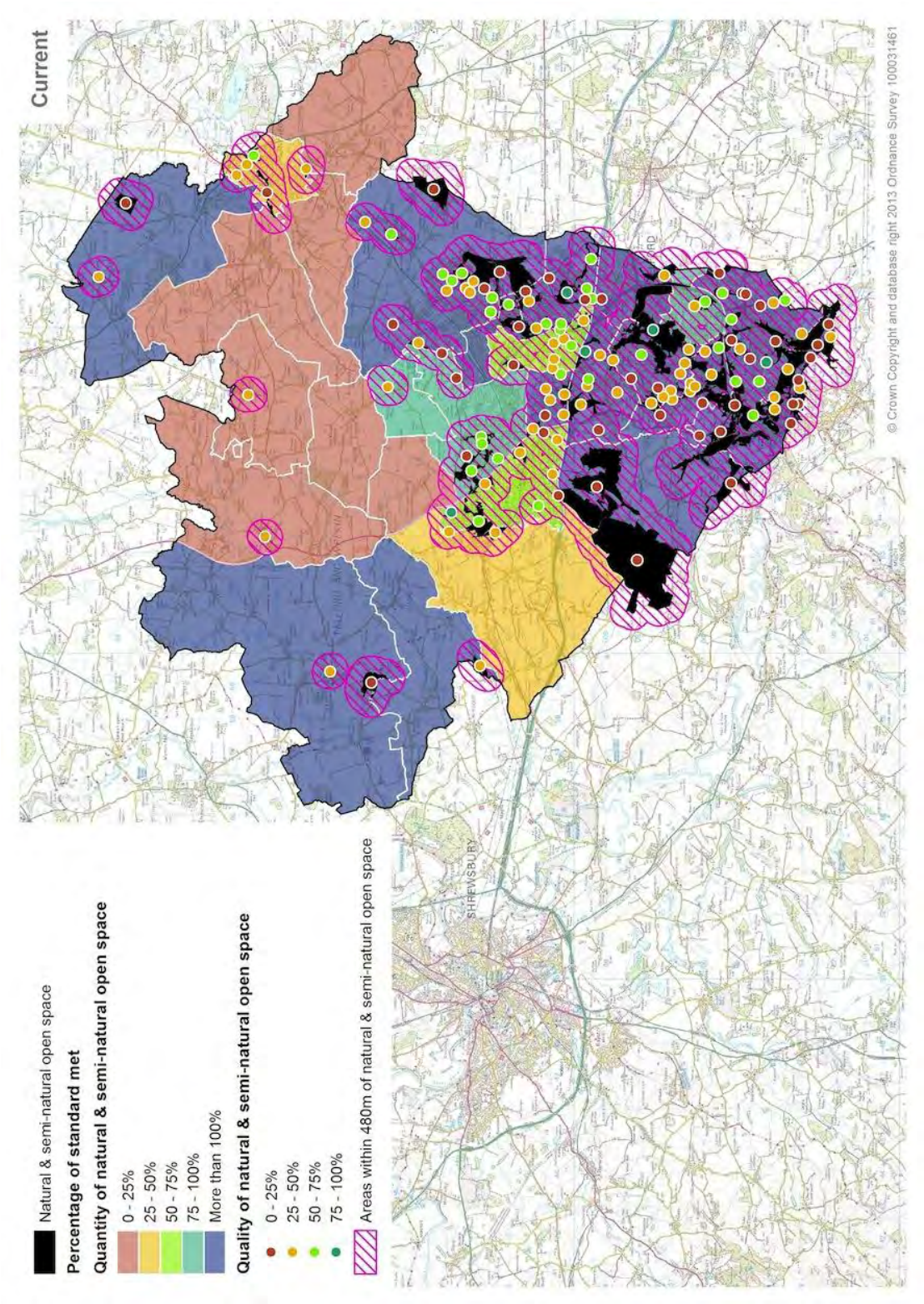
Map 21 – Need for outdoor sports facilities under housing option 2



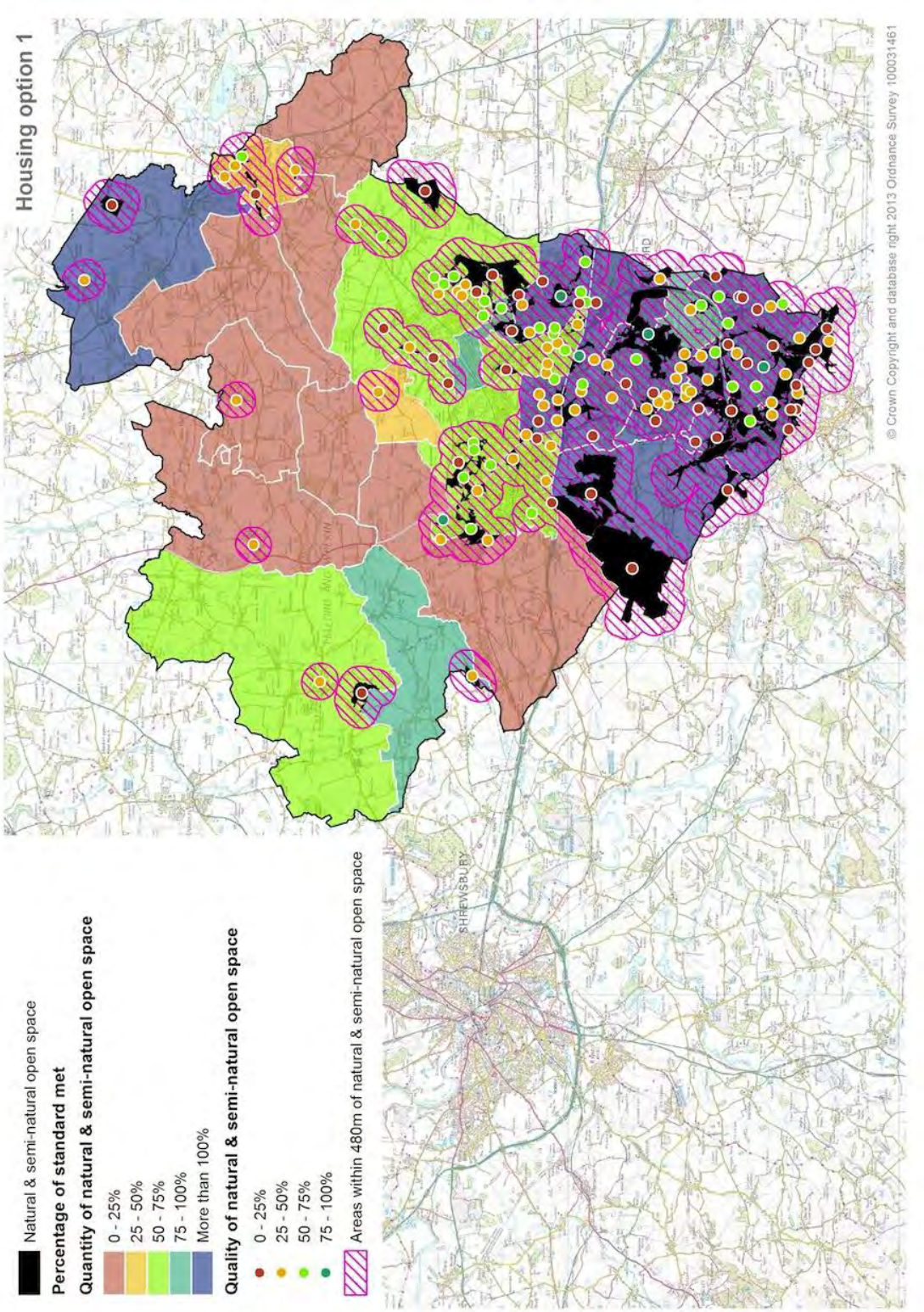
Map 22 – Need for outdoor sports facilities under housing option 3



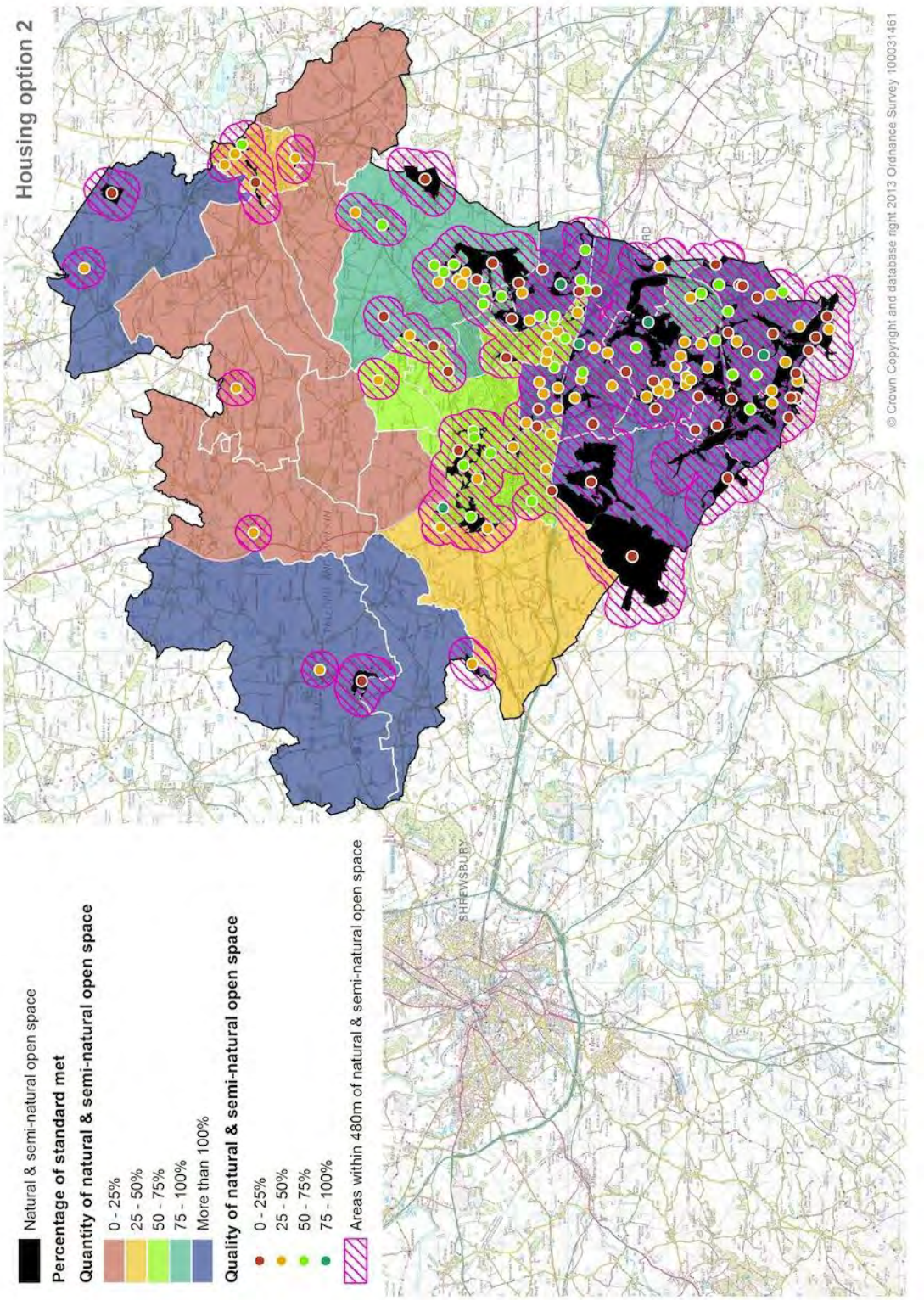
Map 23 – Current needs for contact with and access to nature



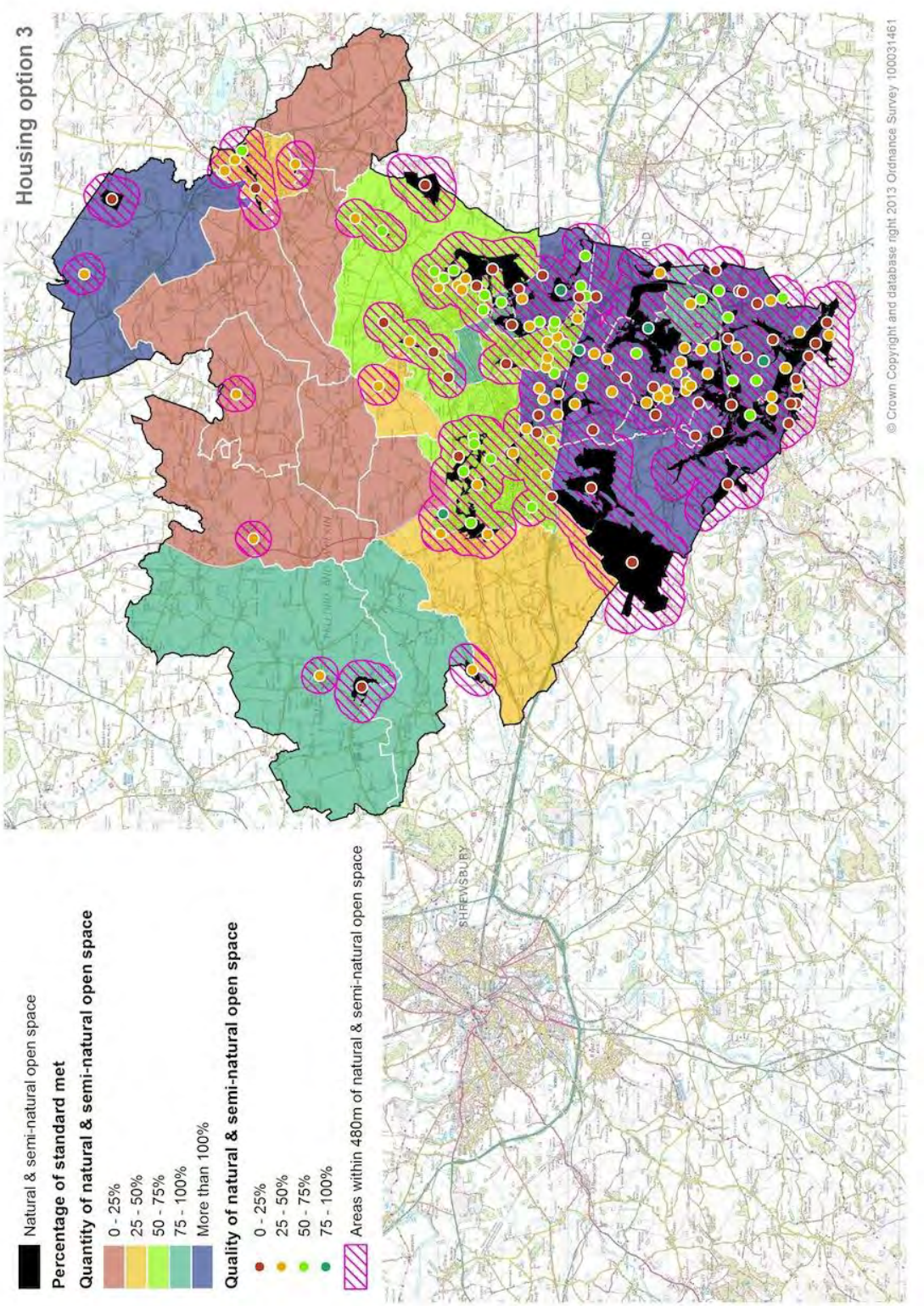
Map 24 – Future needs for contact with and access to nature under housing option 1



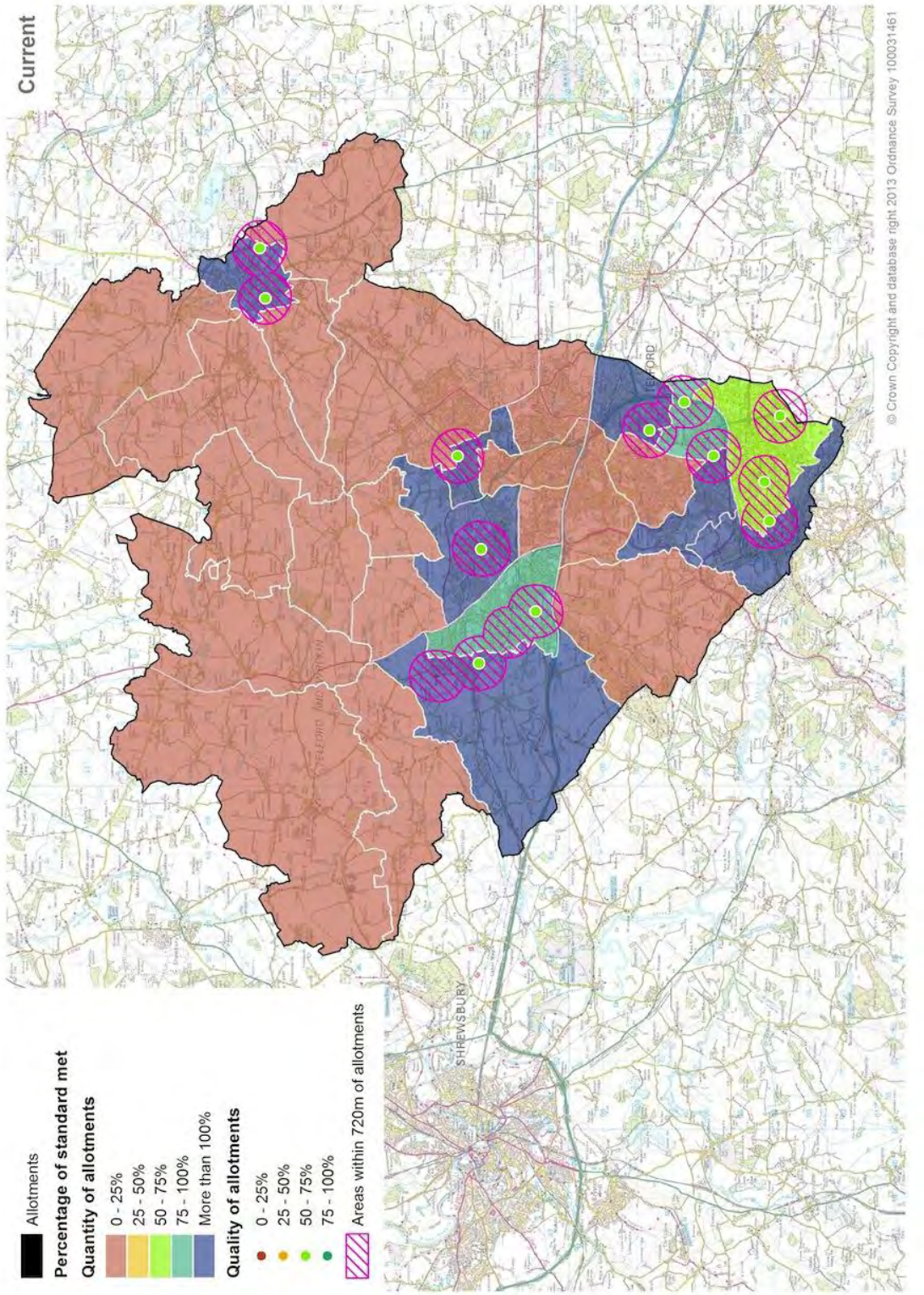
Map 25 – Future needs for contact with and access to nature under housing option 2



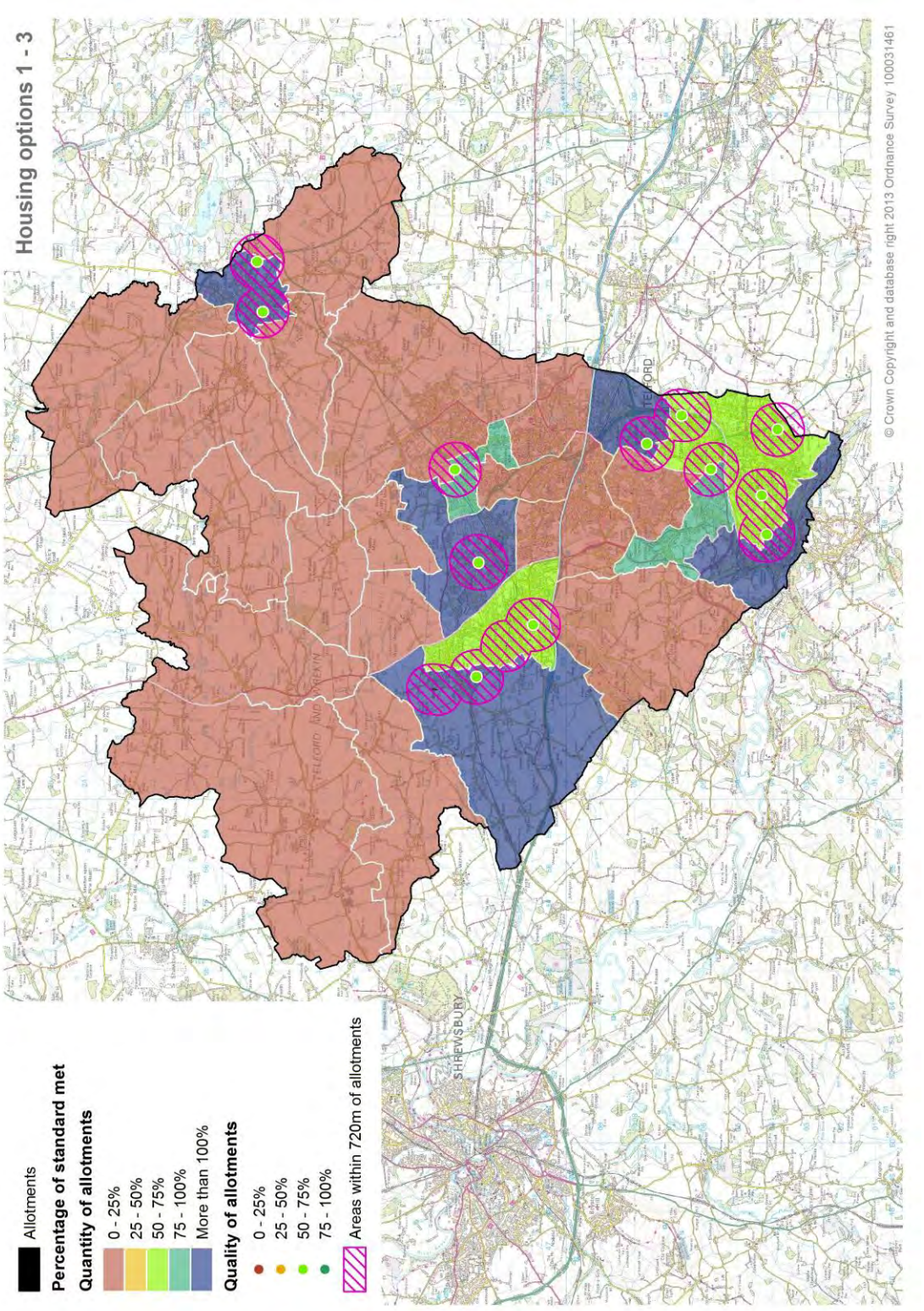
Map 26 – Future needs for contact with and access to nature under housing option 3



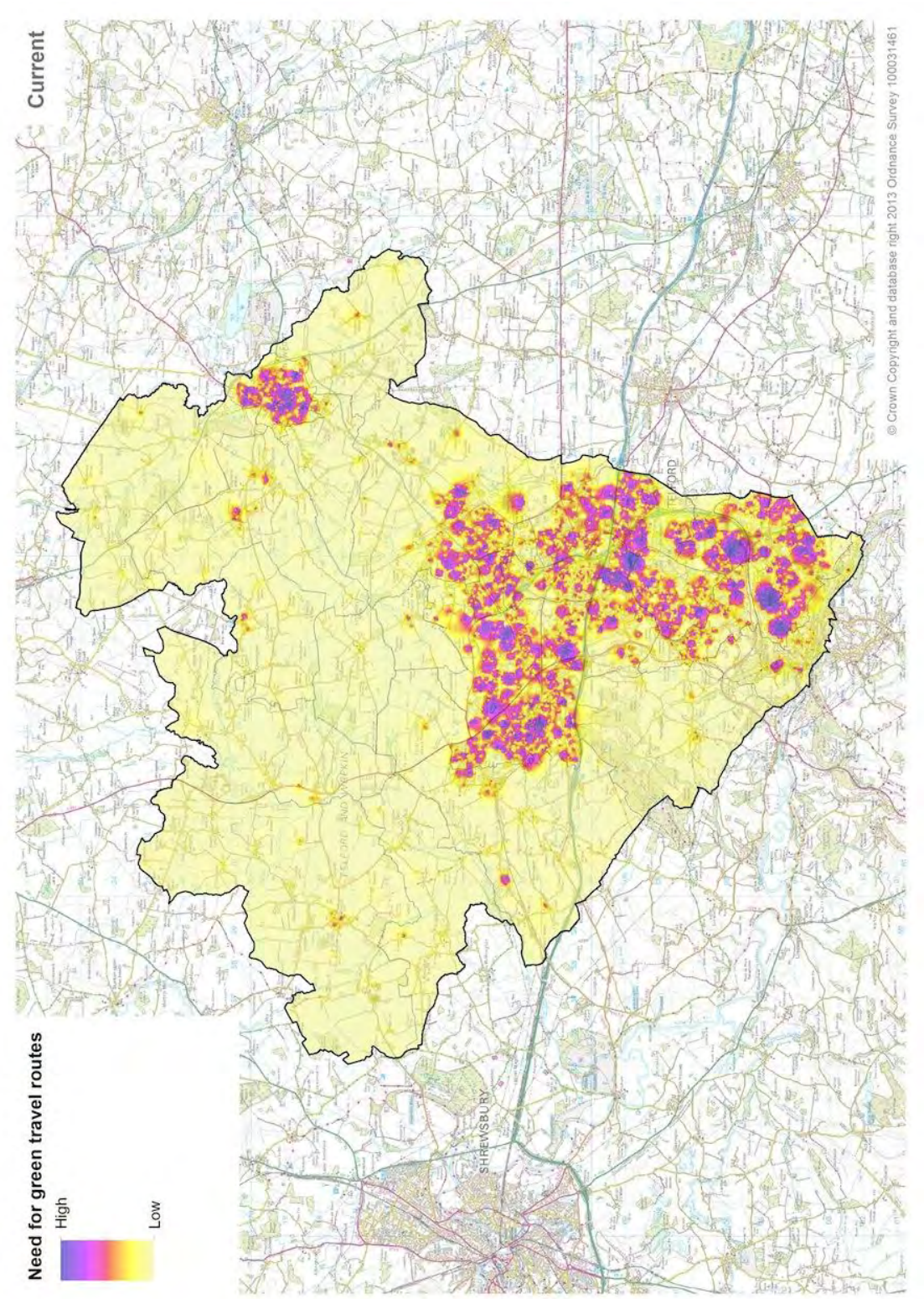
Map 27 – Current needs for allotments



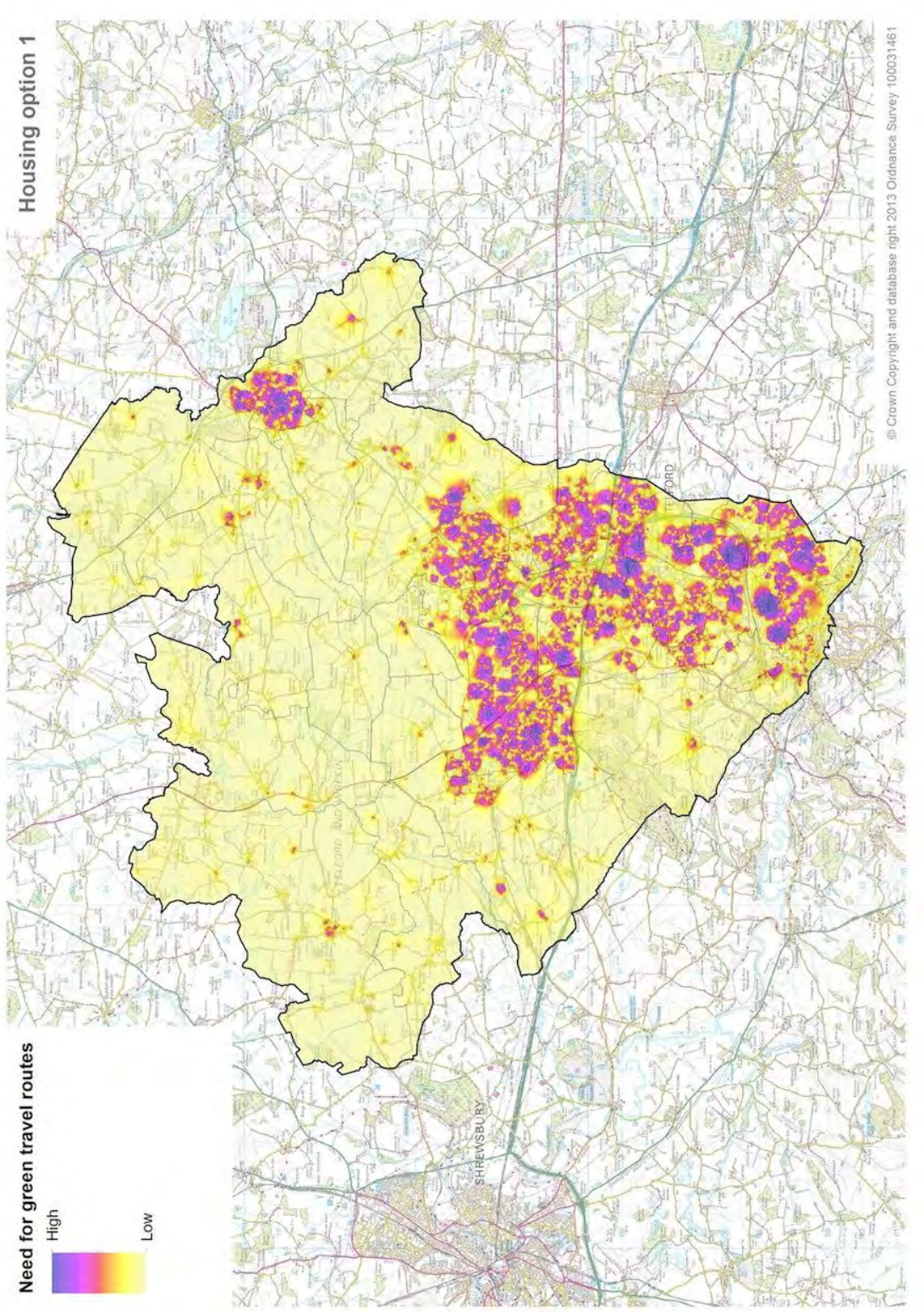
Map 28 – Future needs for allotments under housing options 1, 2 and 3



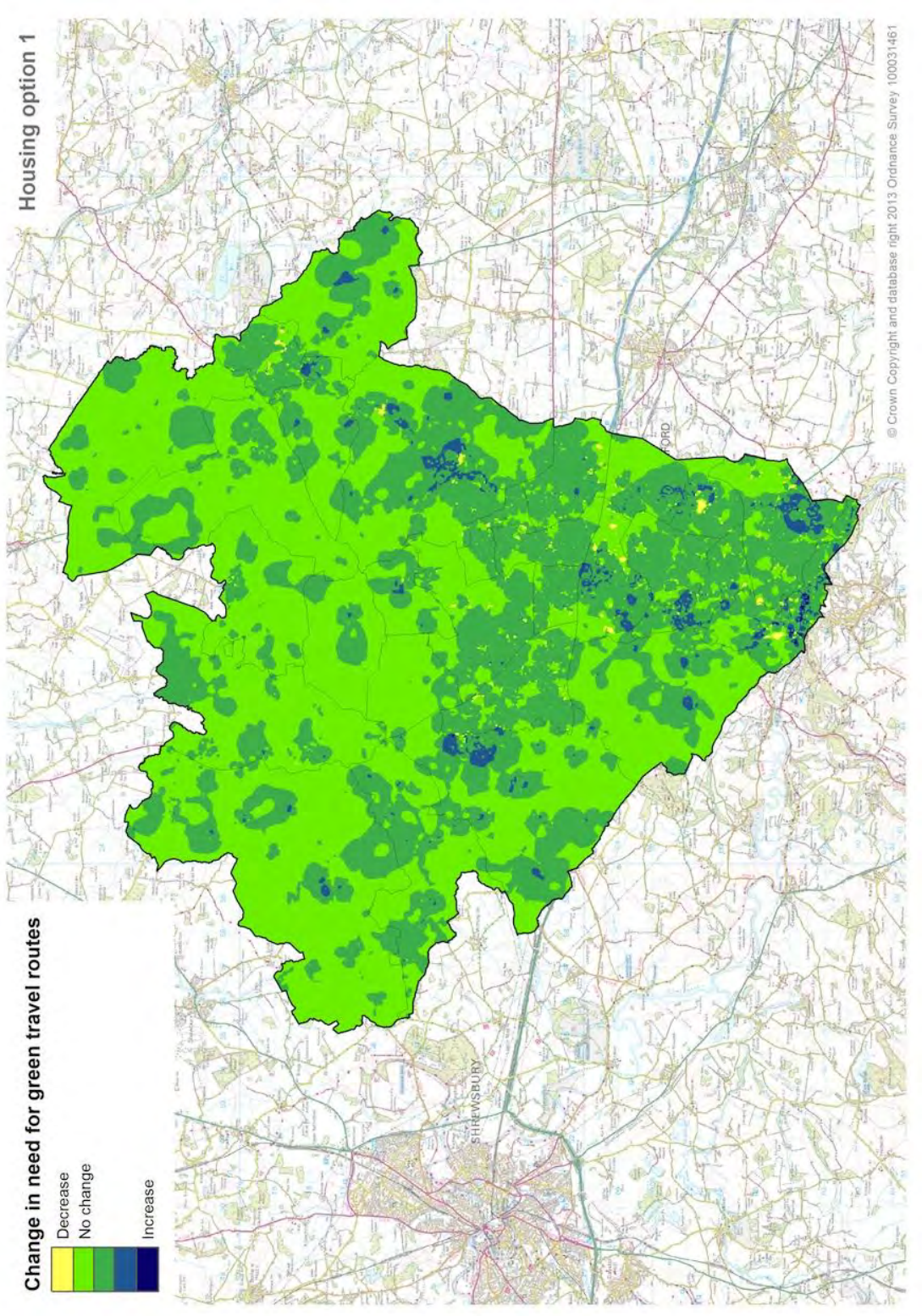
Map 29 – Current needs for green travel routes



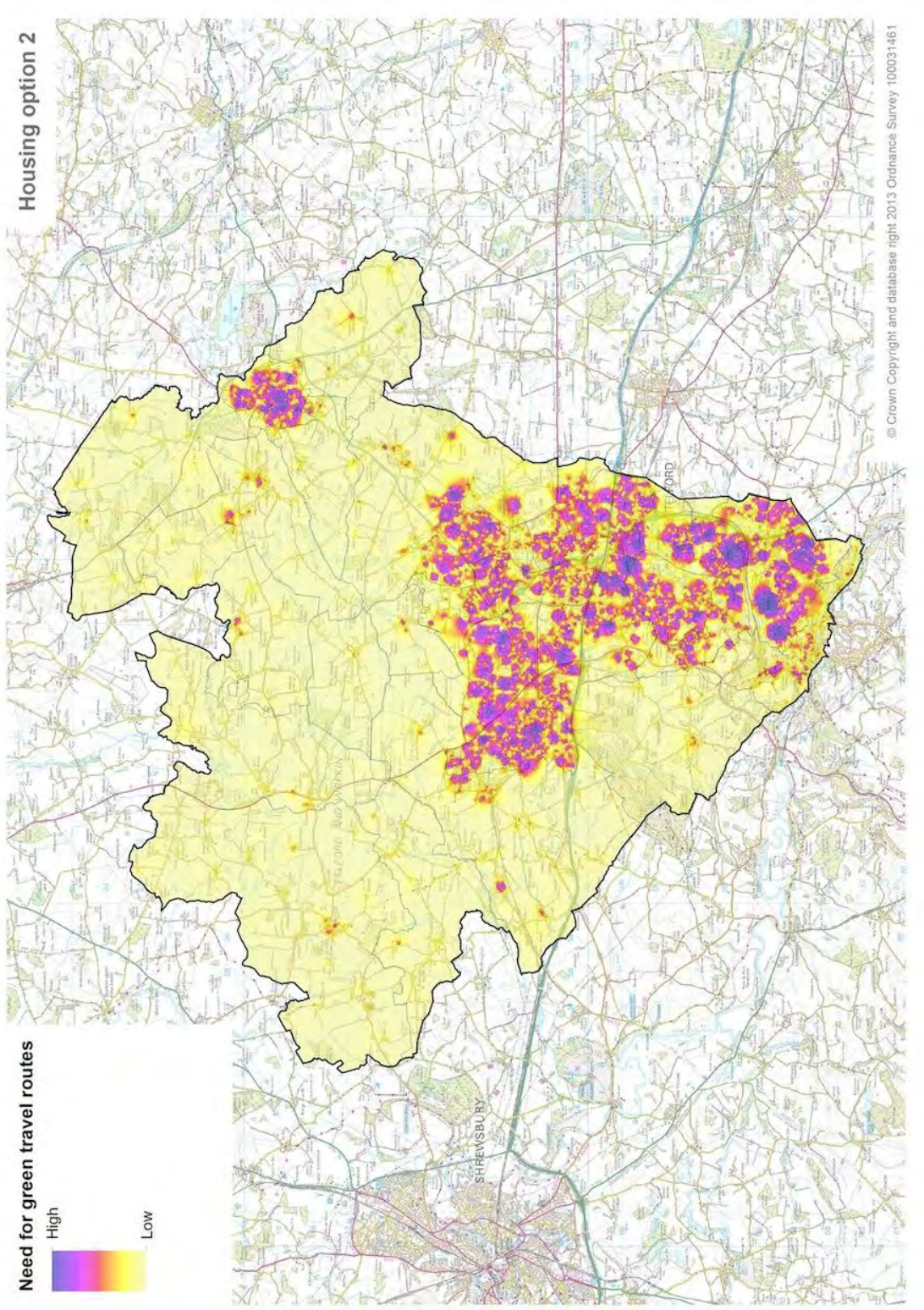
Map 30 – Future needs for green travel routes under housing option 1



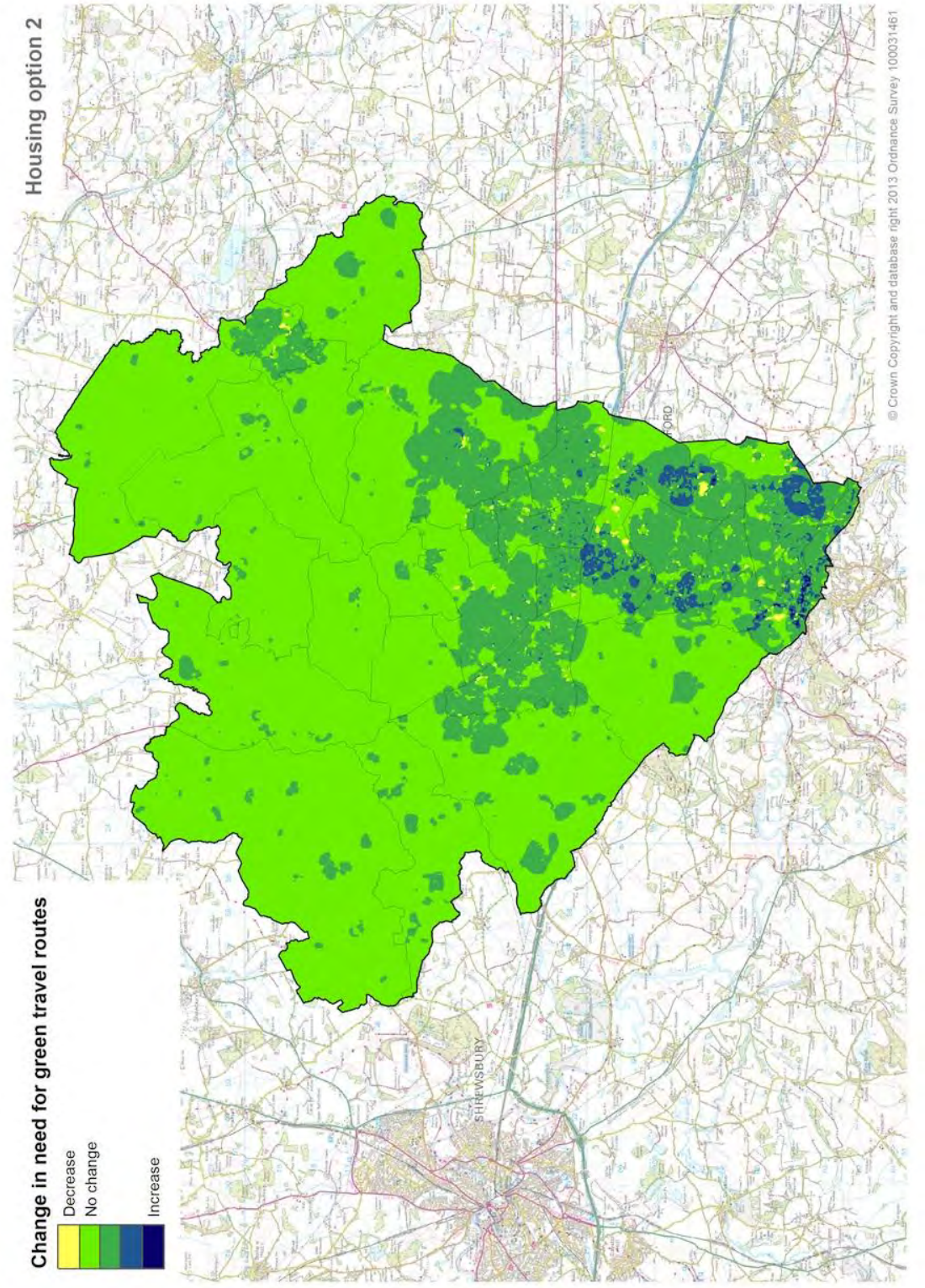
Map 30bis – Change in needs for green travel routes under housing option 1



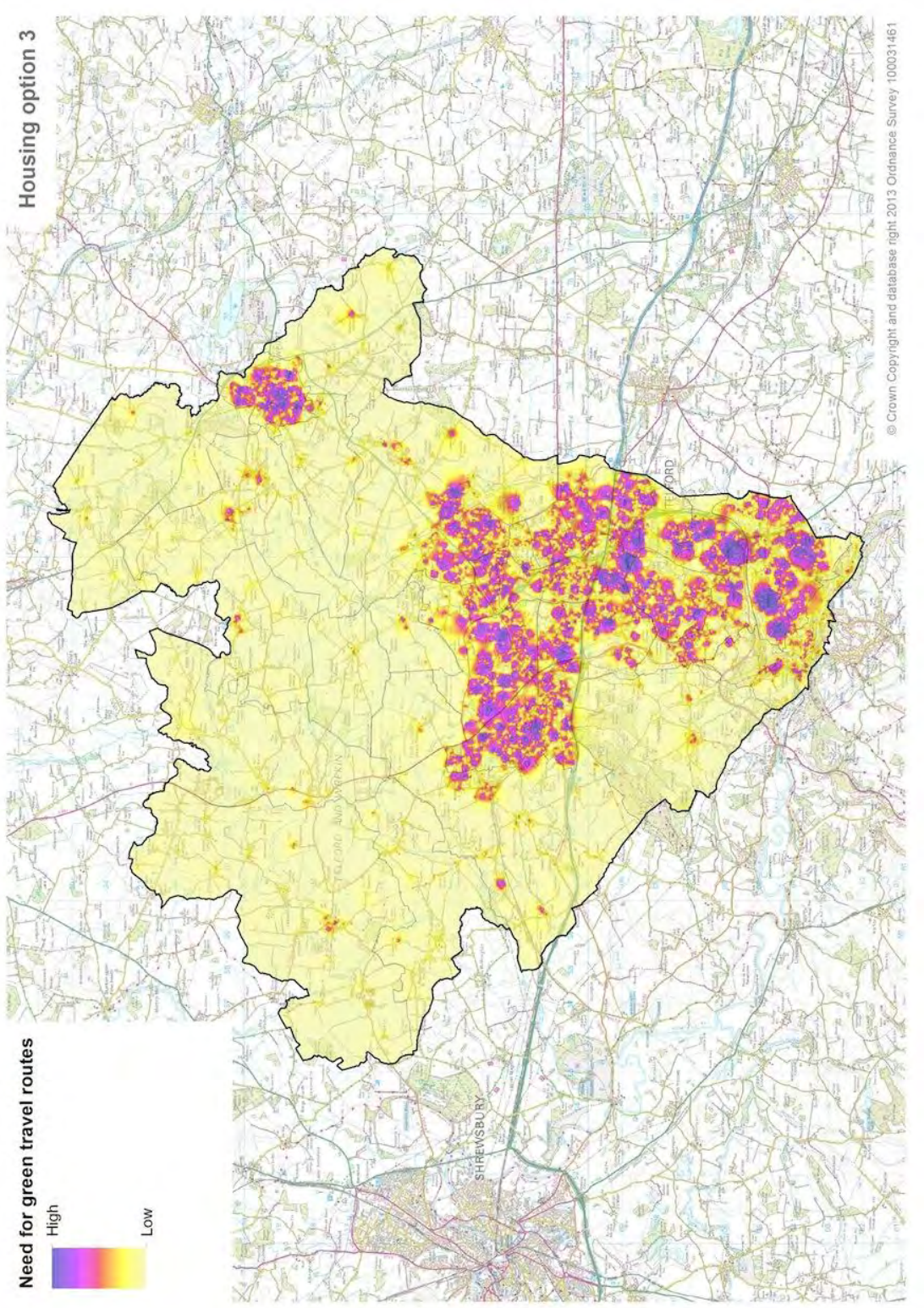
Map 31 – Future needs for green travel routes under housing option 2



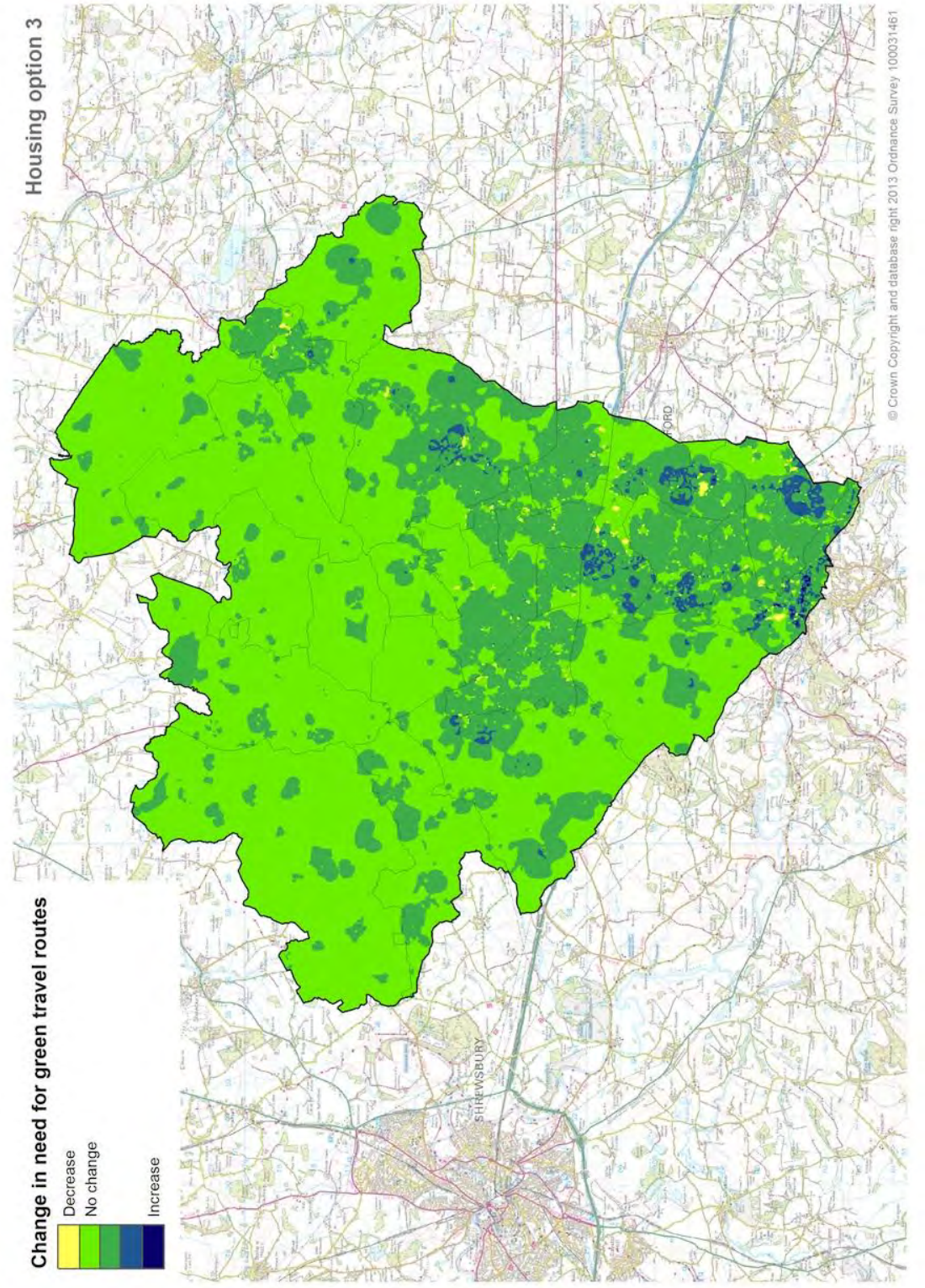
Map 31bis – Change in needs for green travel routes under housing option 2



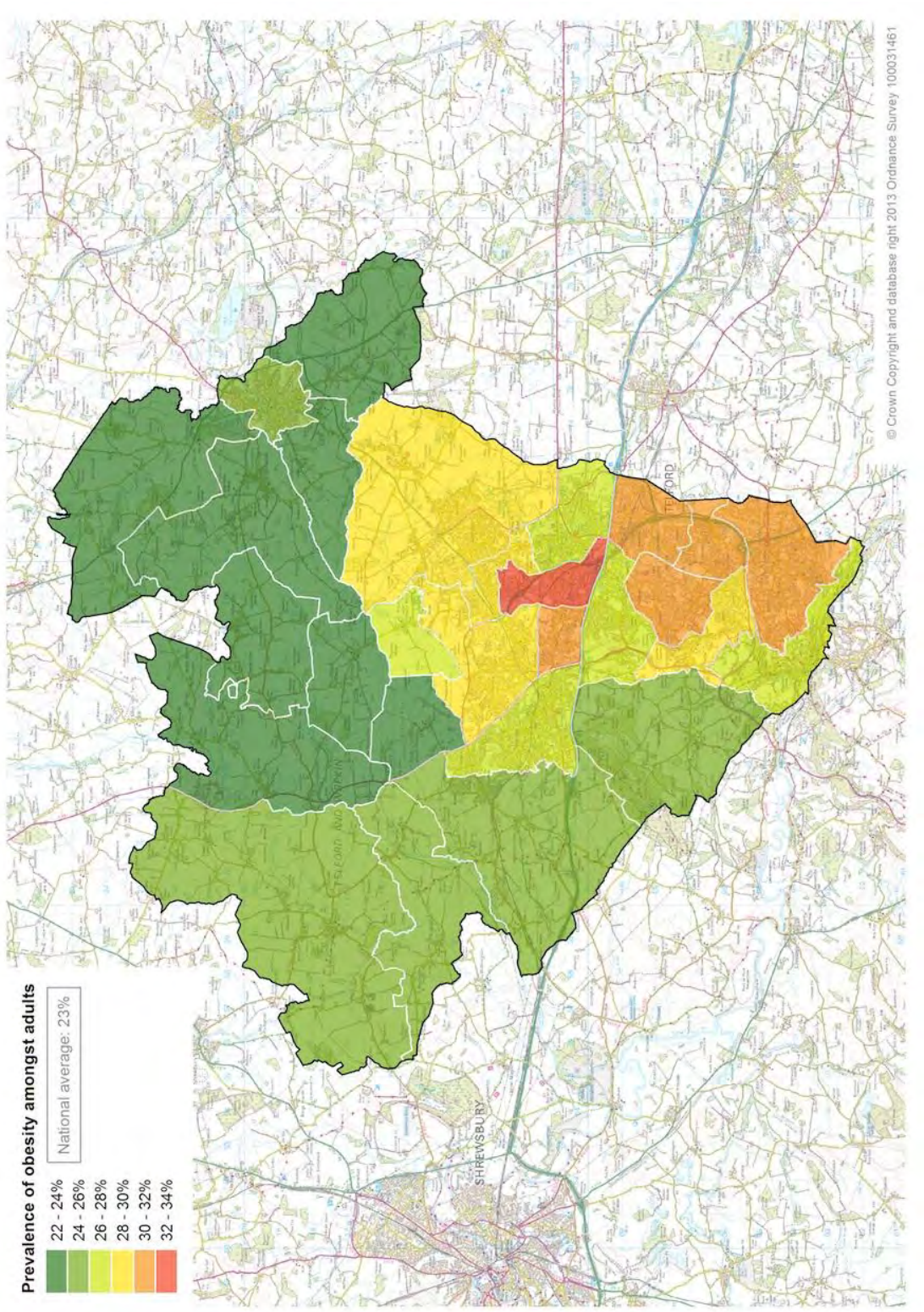
Map 32 – Future needs for green travel routes under housing option 3



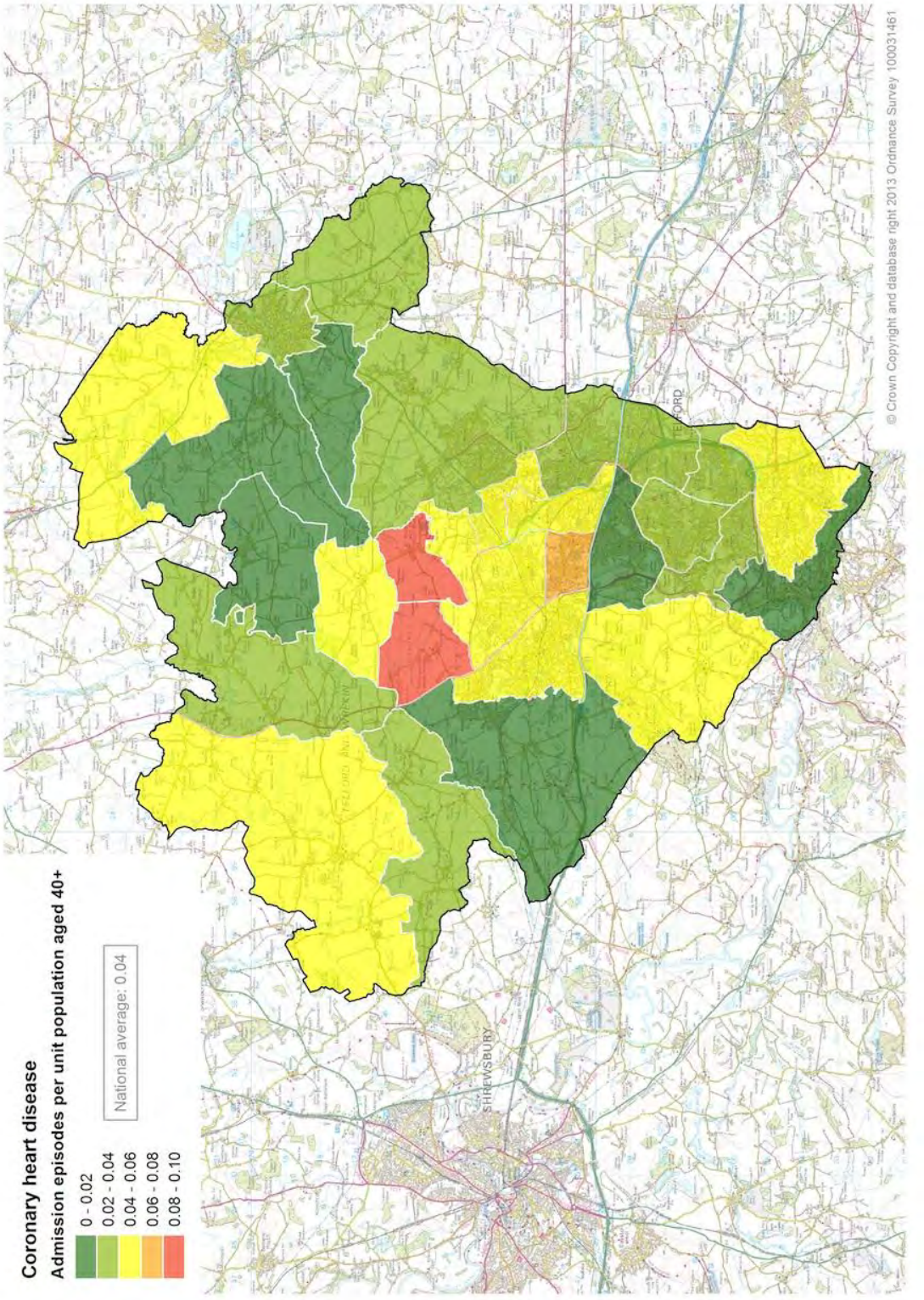
Map 32bis – Change in needs for green travel routes under housing option 3



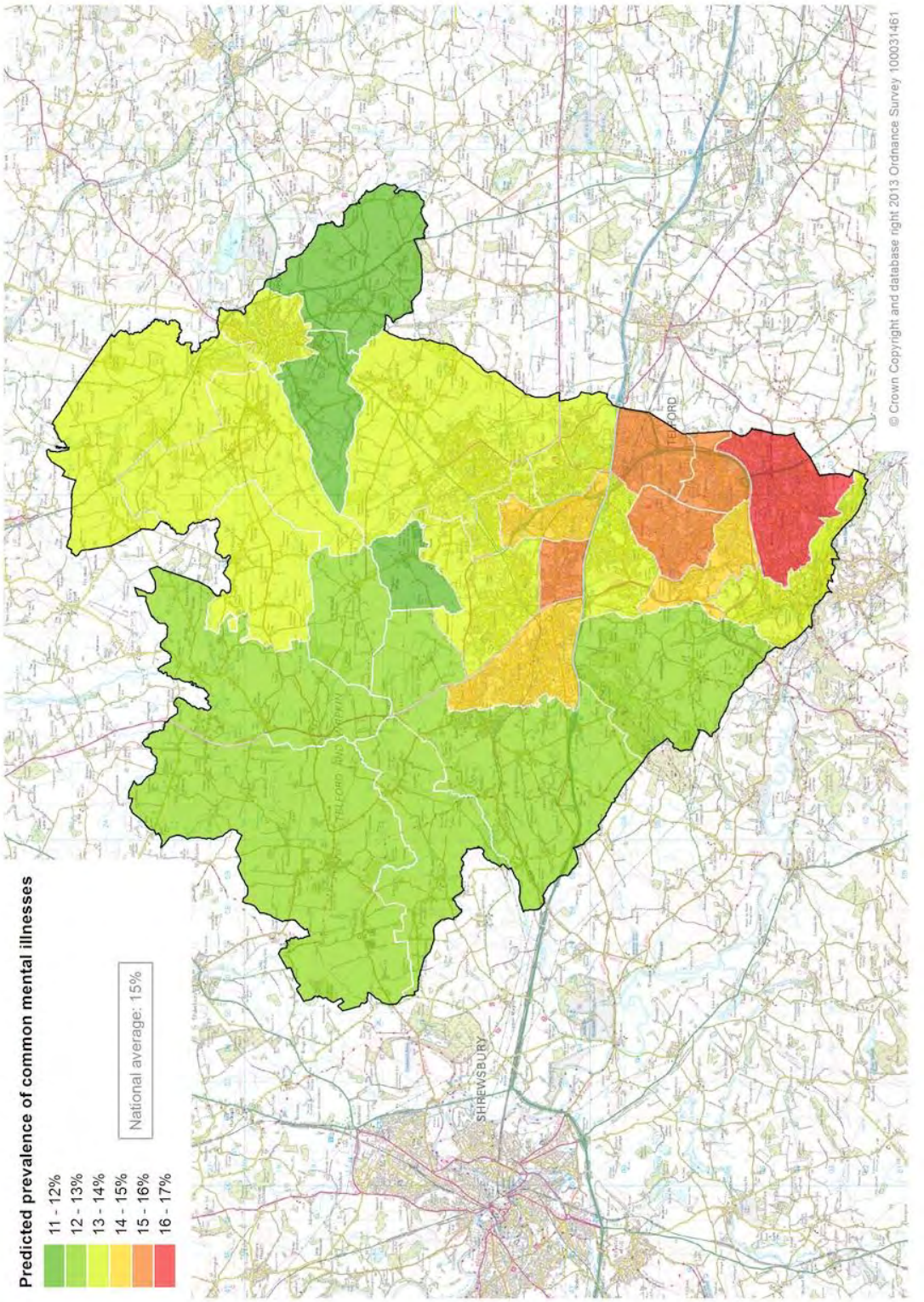
Map 33 – Need for healthier, more active lifestyles: Obesity prevalence amongst adults



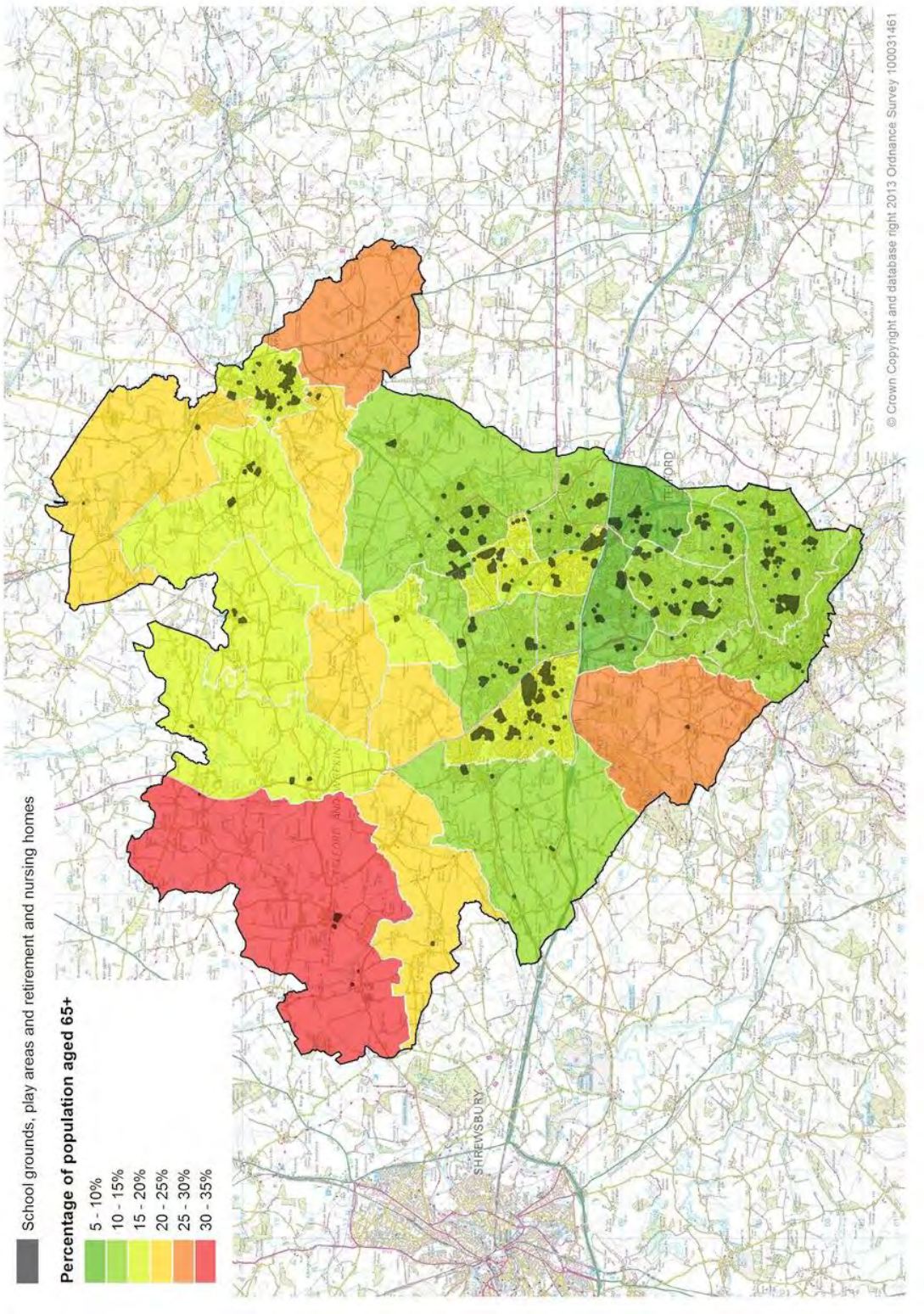
Map 34 – Need for healthier, more active lifestyles: Coronary heart diseases admission episodes per unit population aged 40+



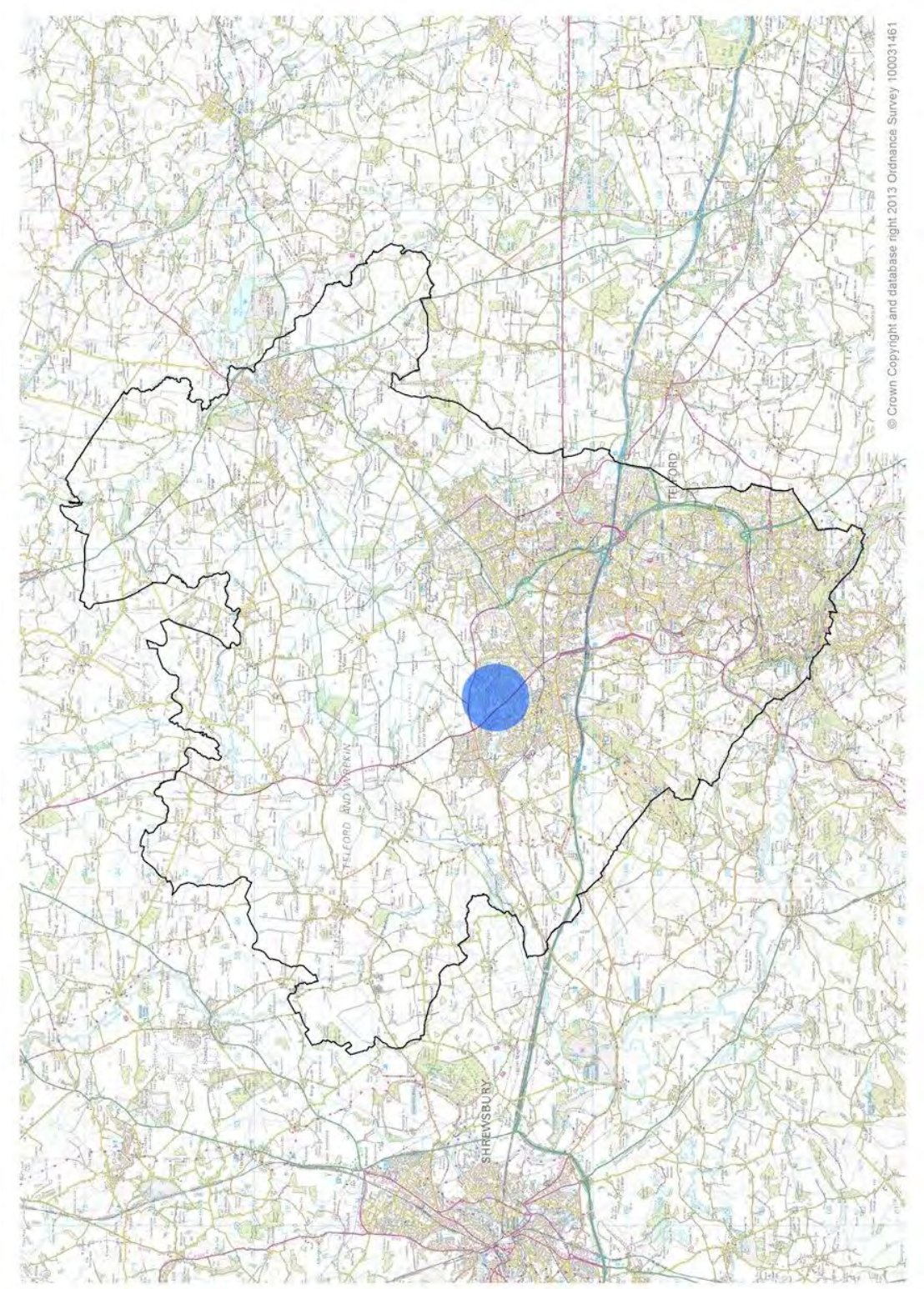
Map 35 – Need for improved mental health



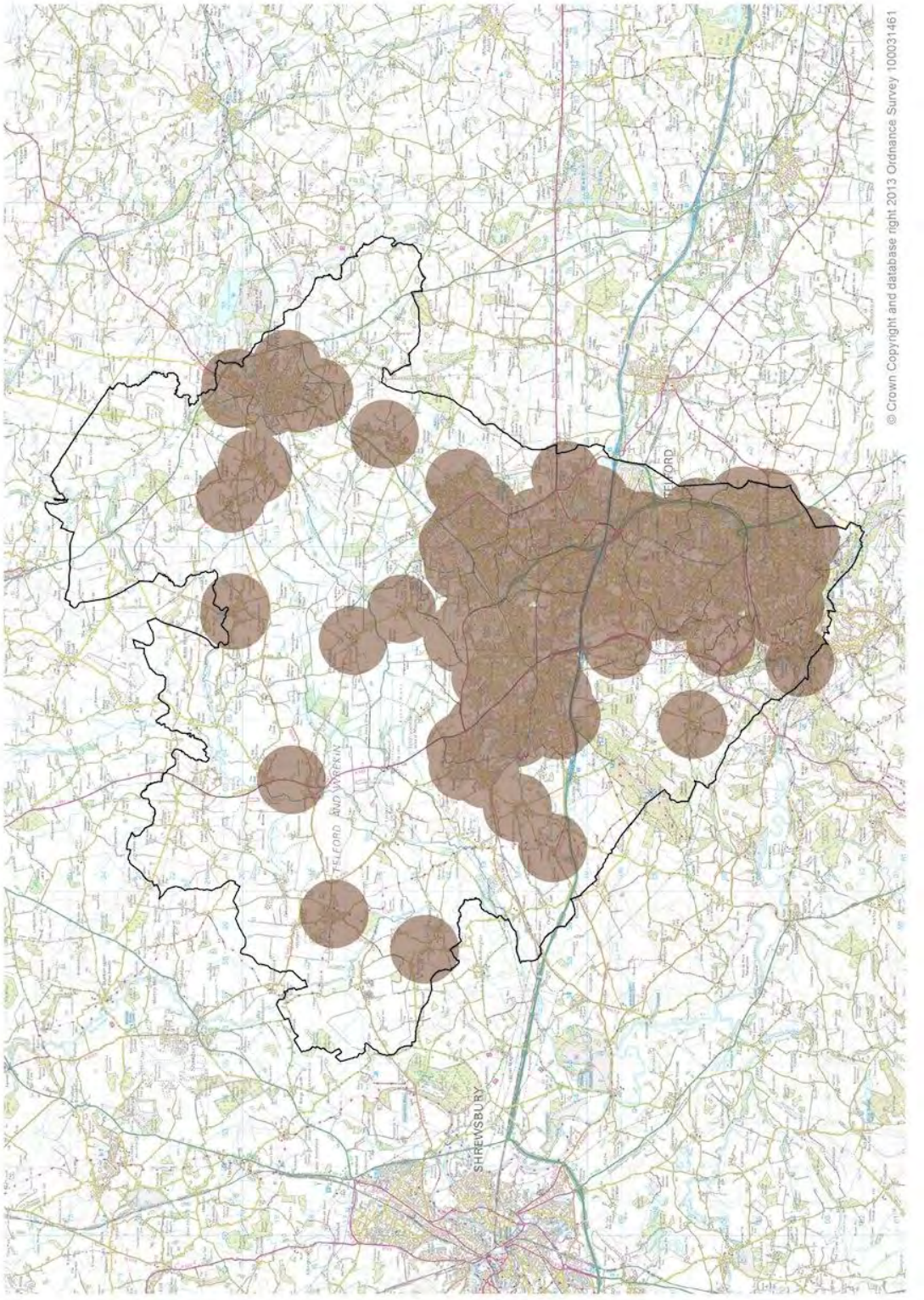
Map 36 – Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun



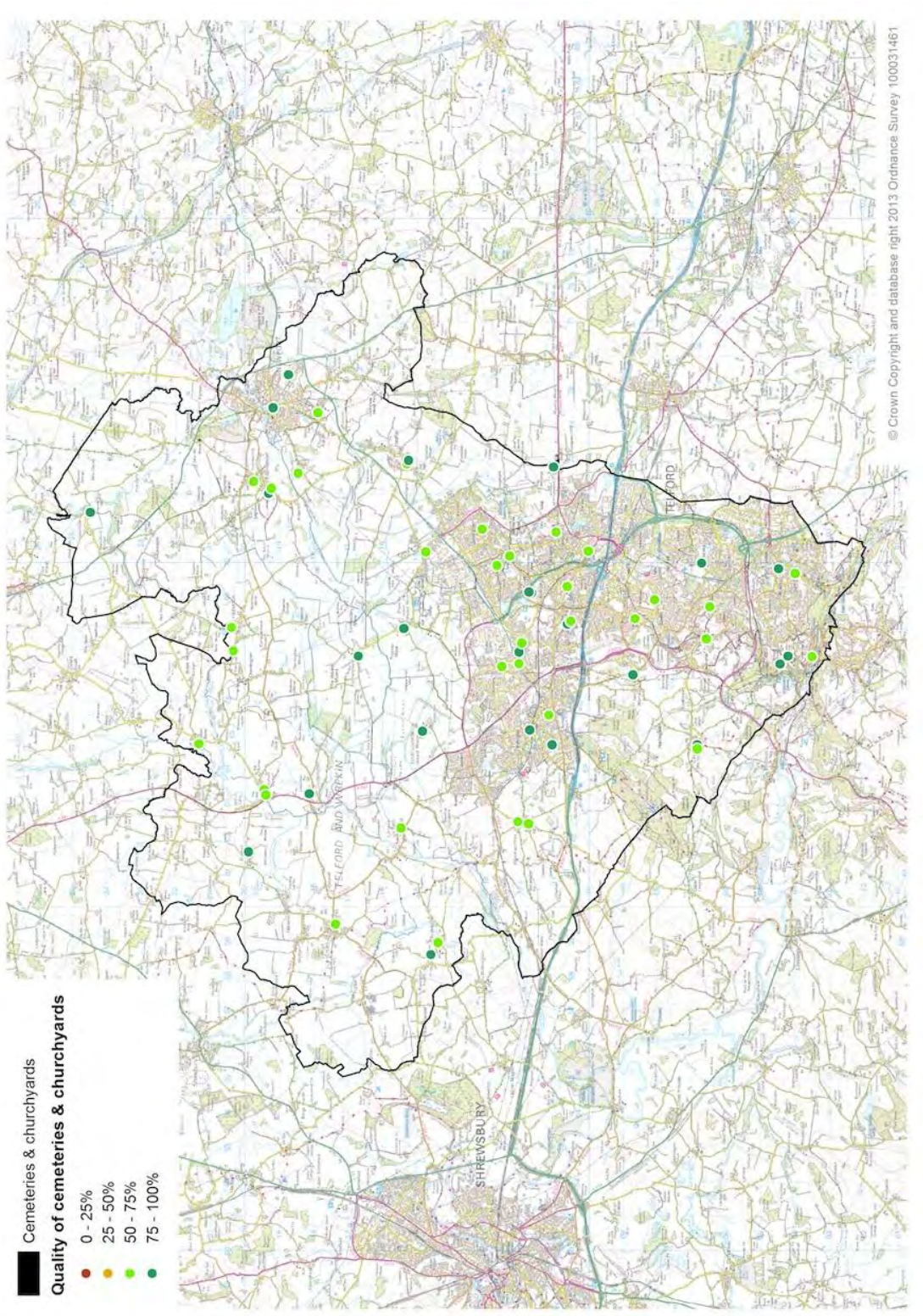
Map 37 – Need for natural assets supporting healing



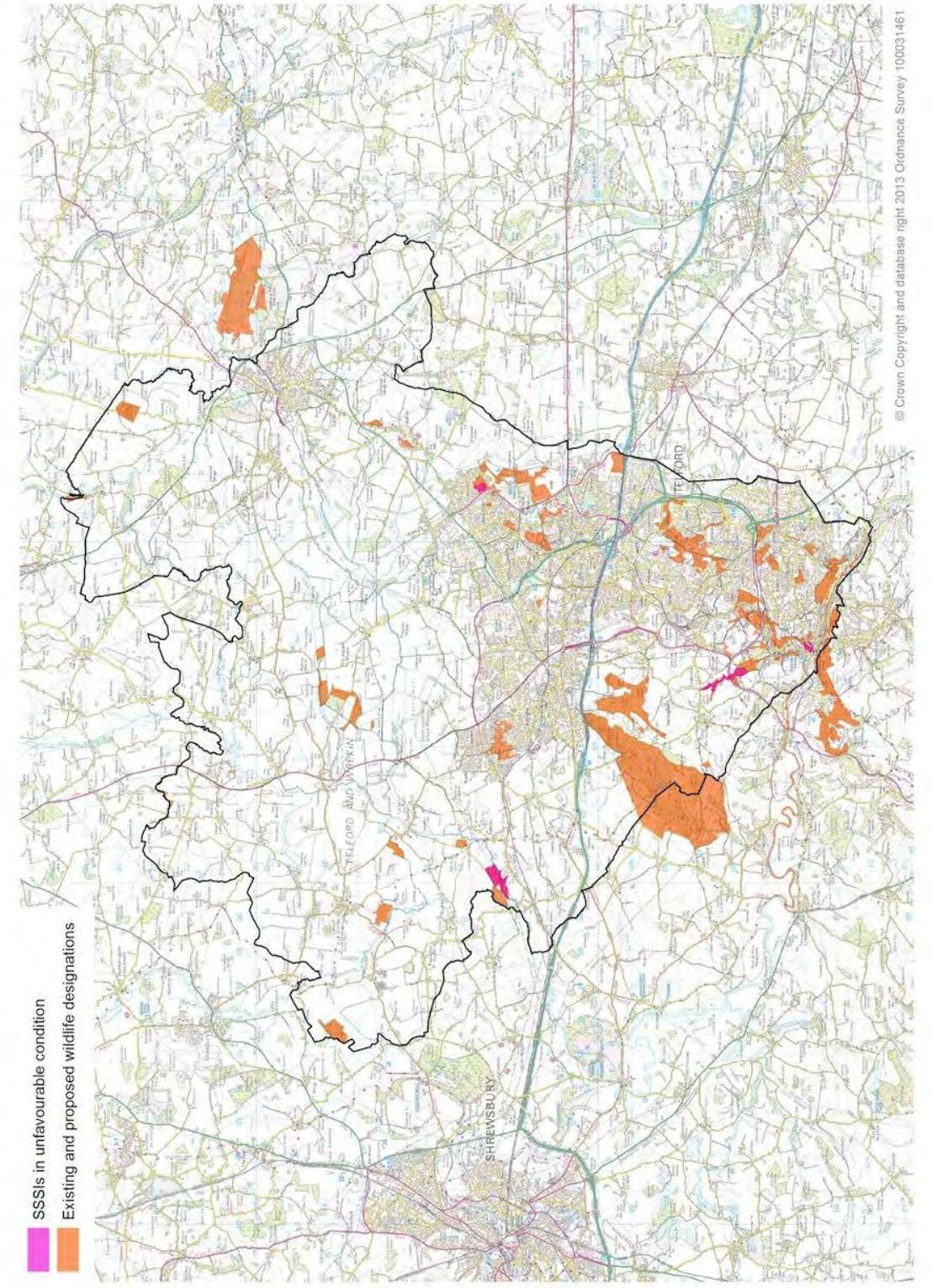
Map 38 – Need for natural asset supporting learning



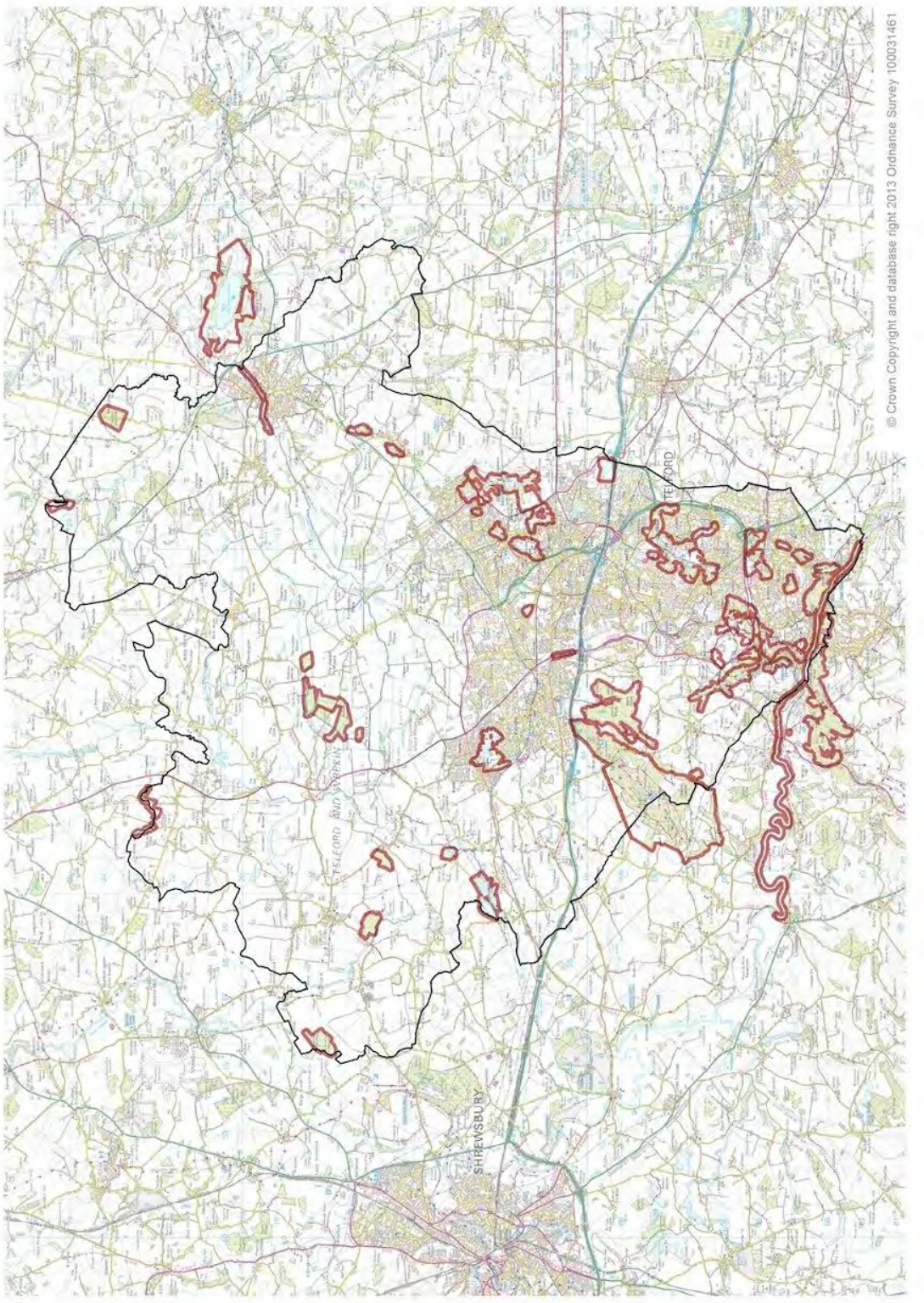
Map 39 – Need for quality burial space



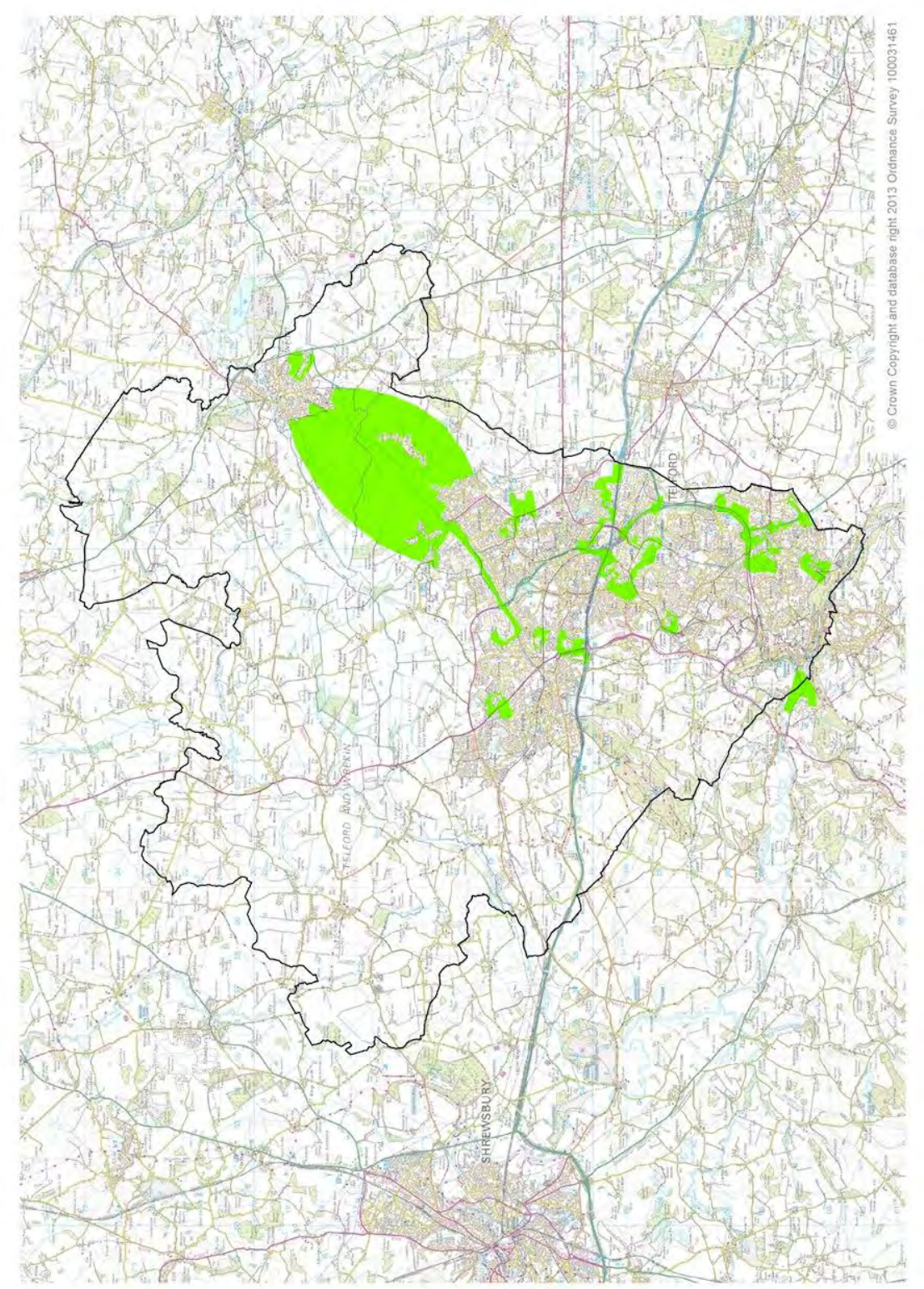
Map 40 – Need for habitat for wildlife



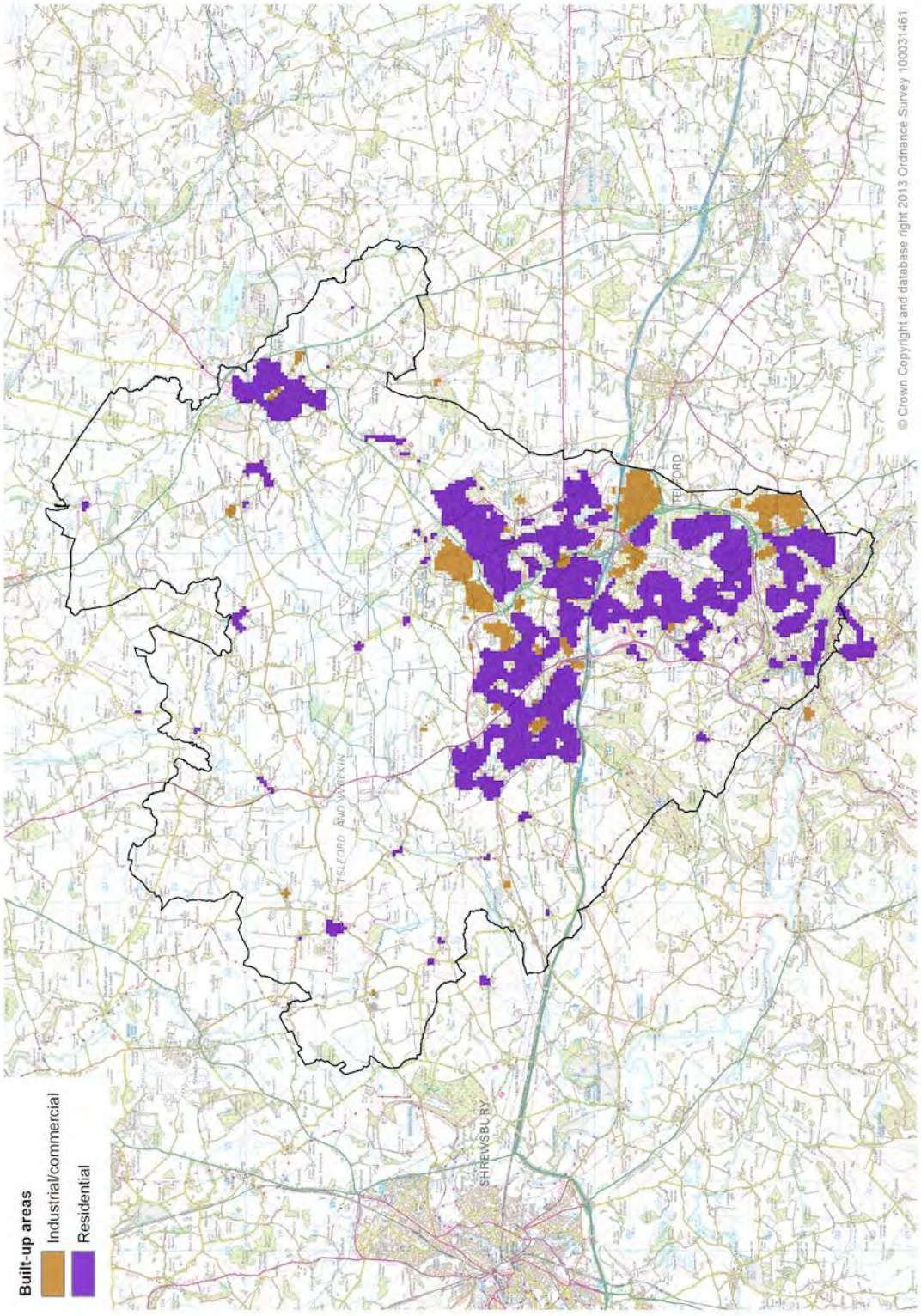
Map 41 – Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movements



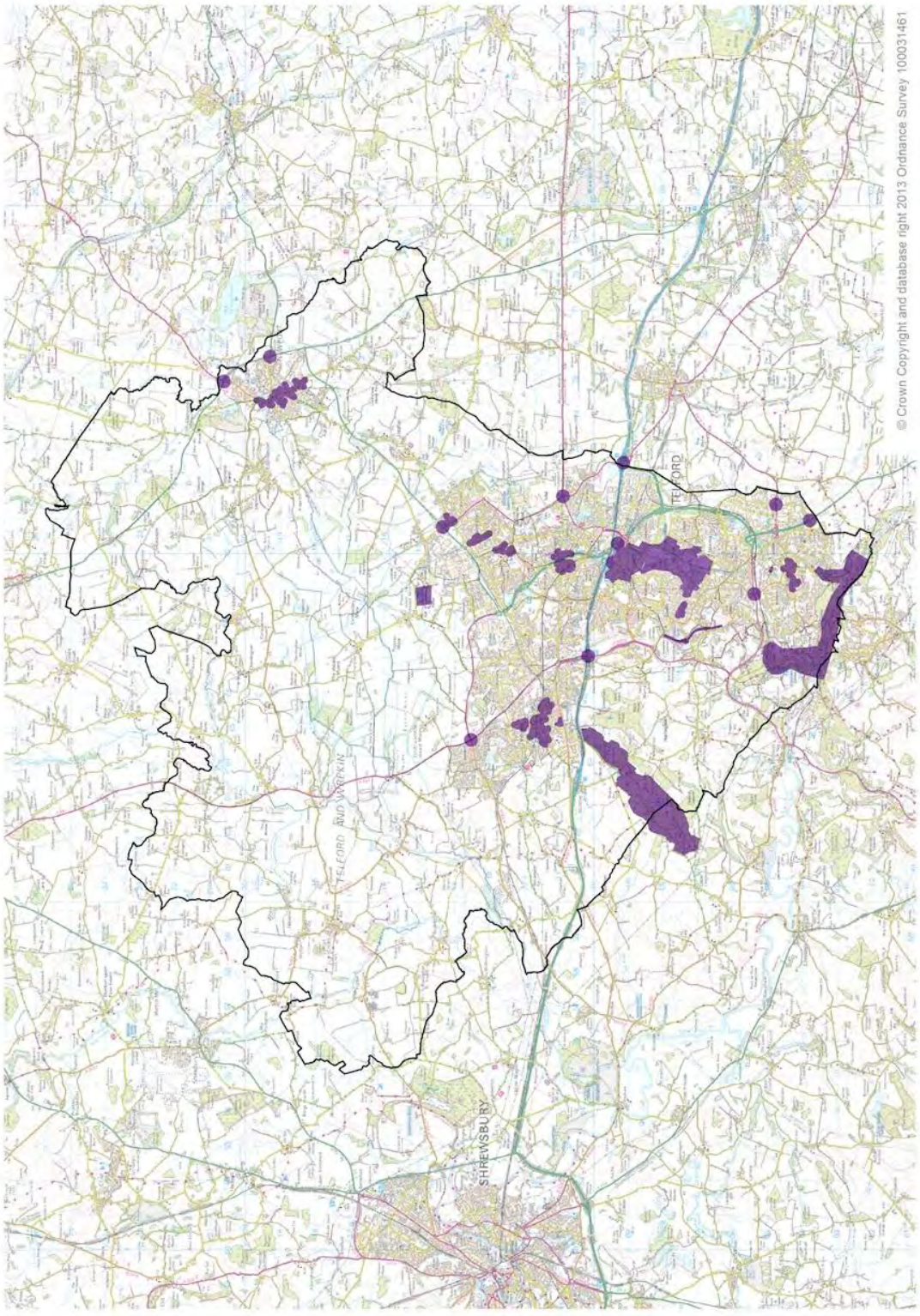
Map 42 – Need for separation of built-up areas



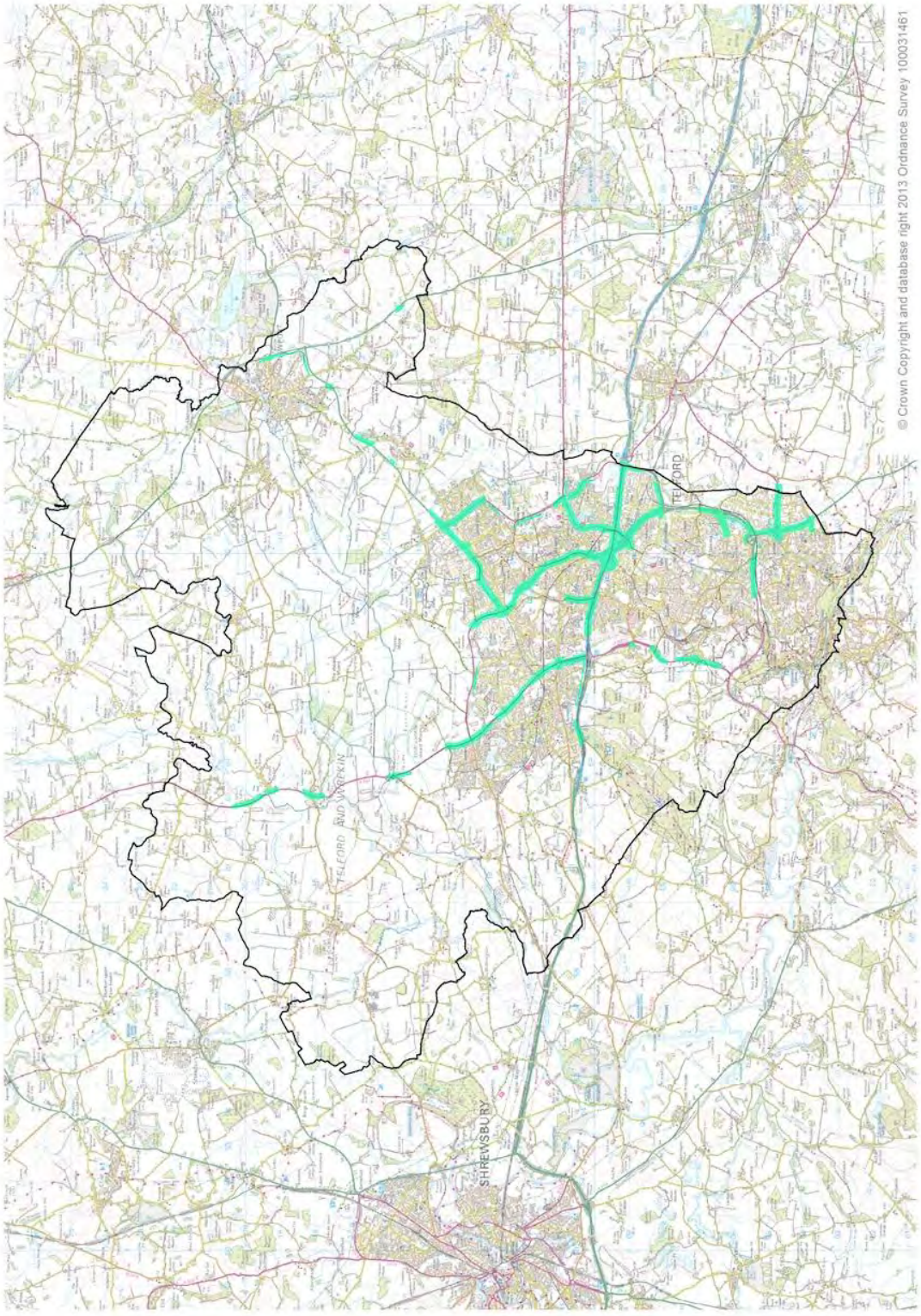
Map 42bis – Location of residential and main industrial or commercial areas



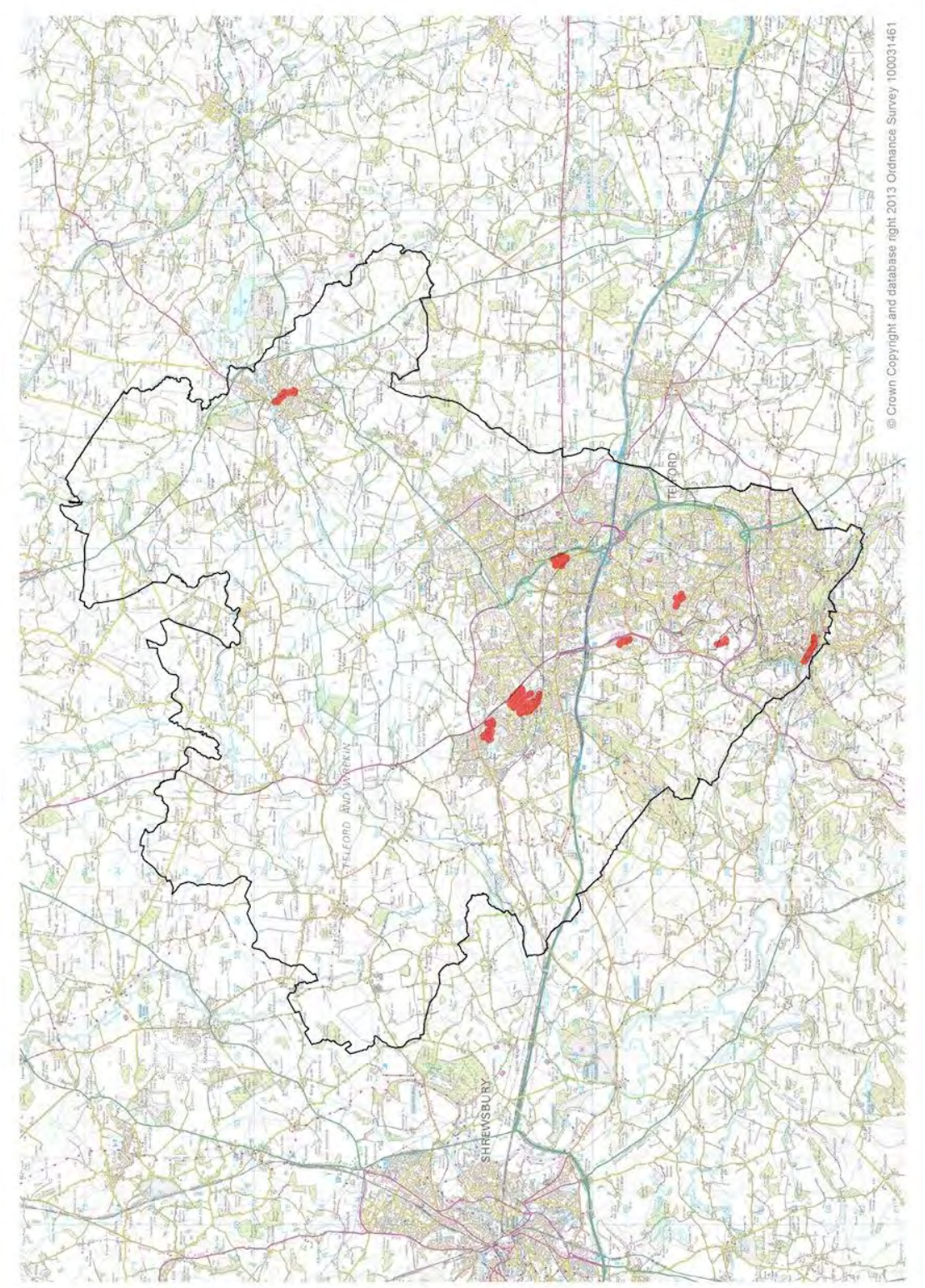
Map 43 – Need for attractive environments to support local businesses and the visitor economy



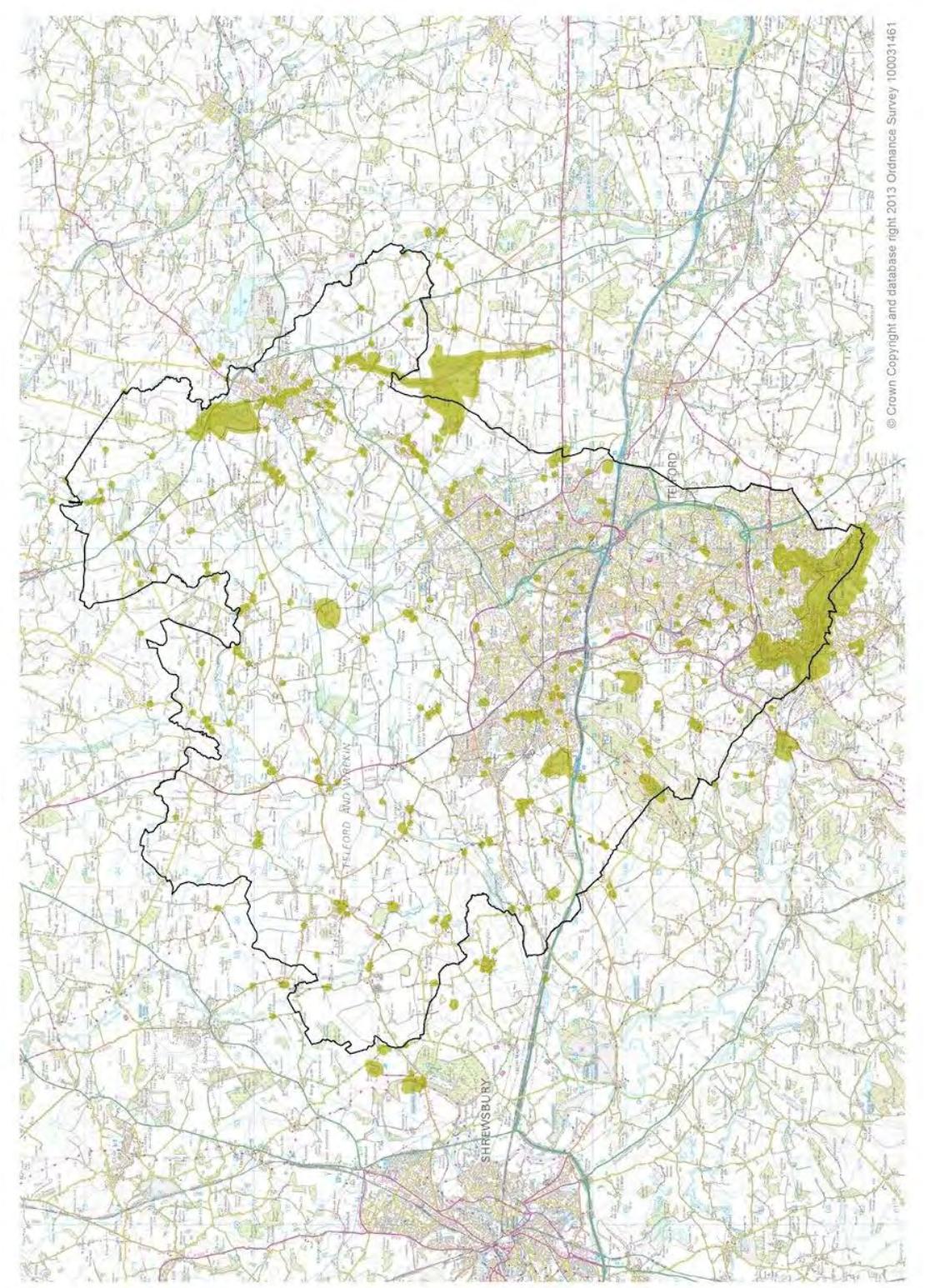
Map 44 – Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic



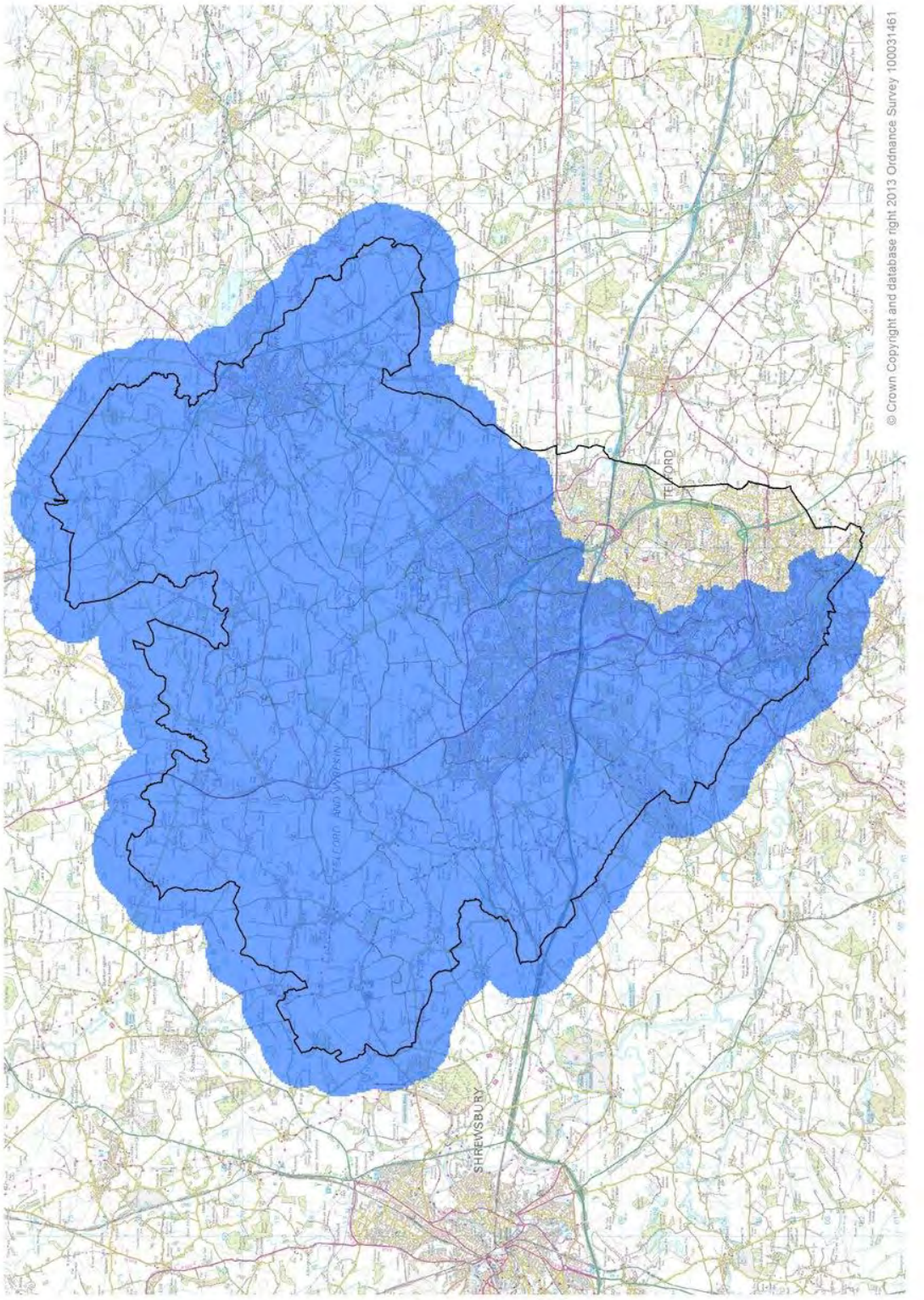
Map 45 – Need for green measures to support traffic calming



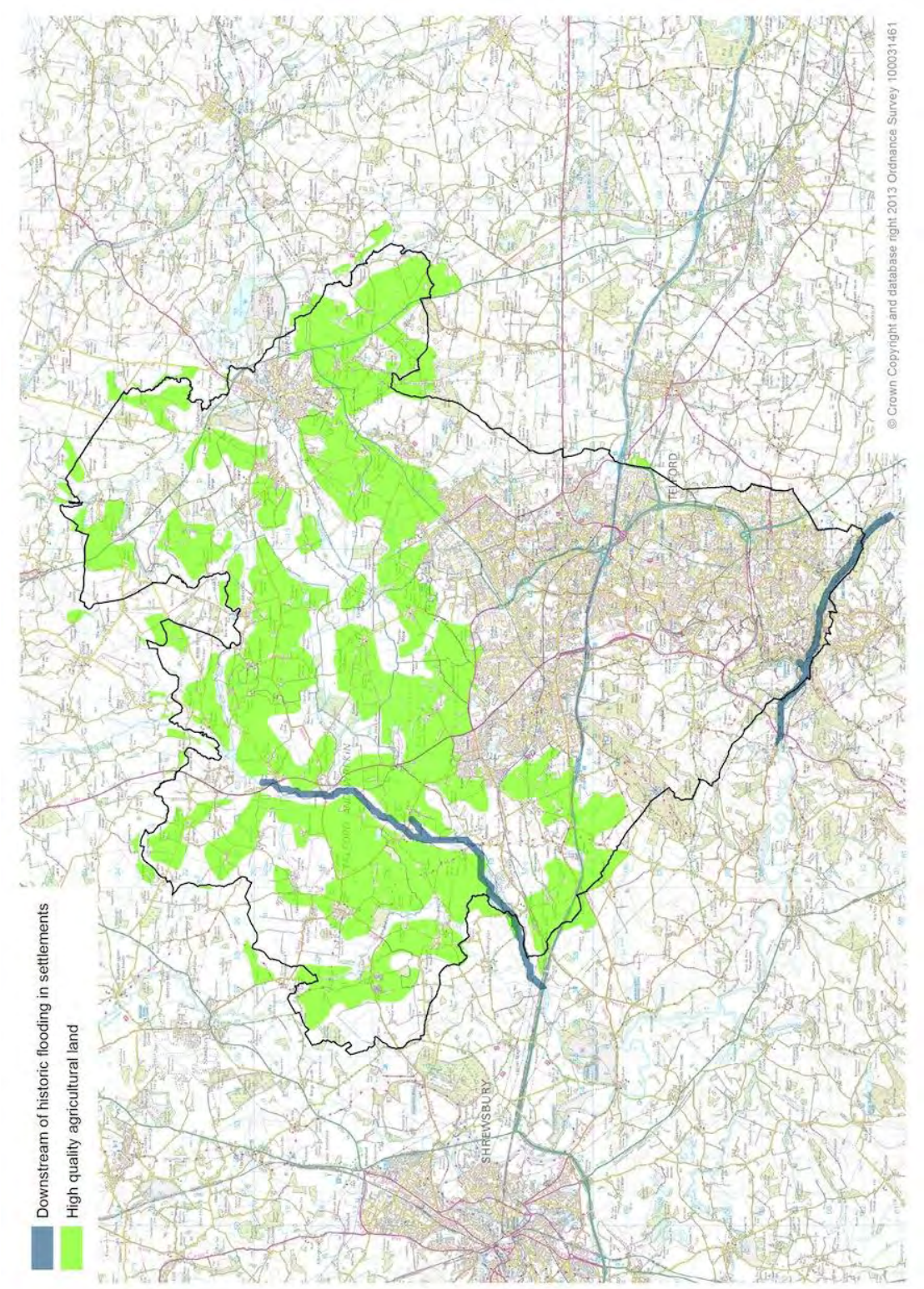
Map 46 – Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets



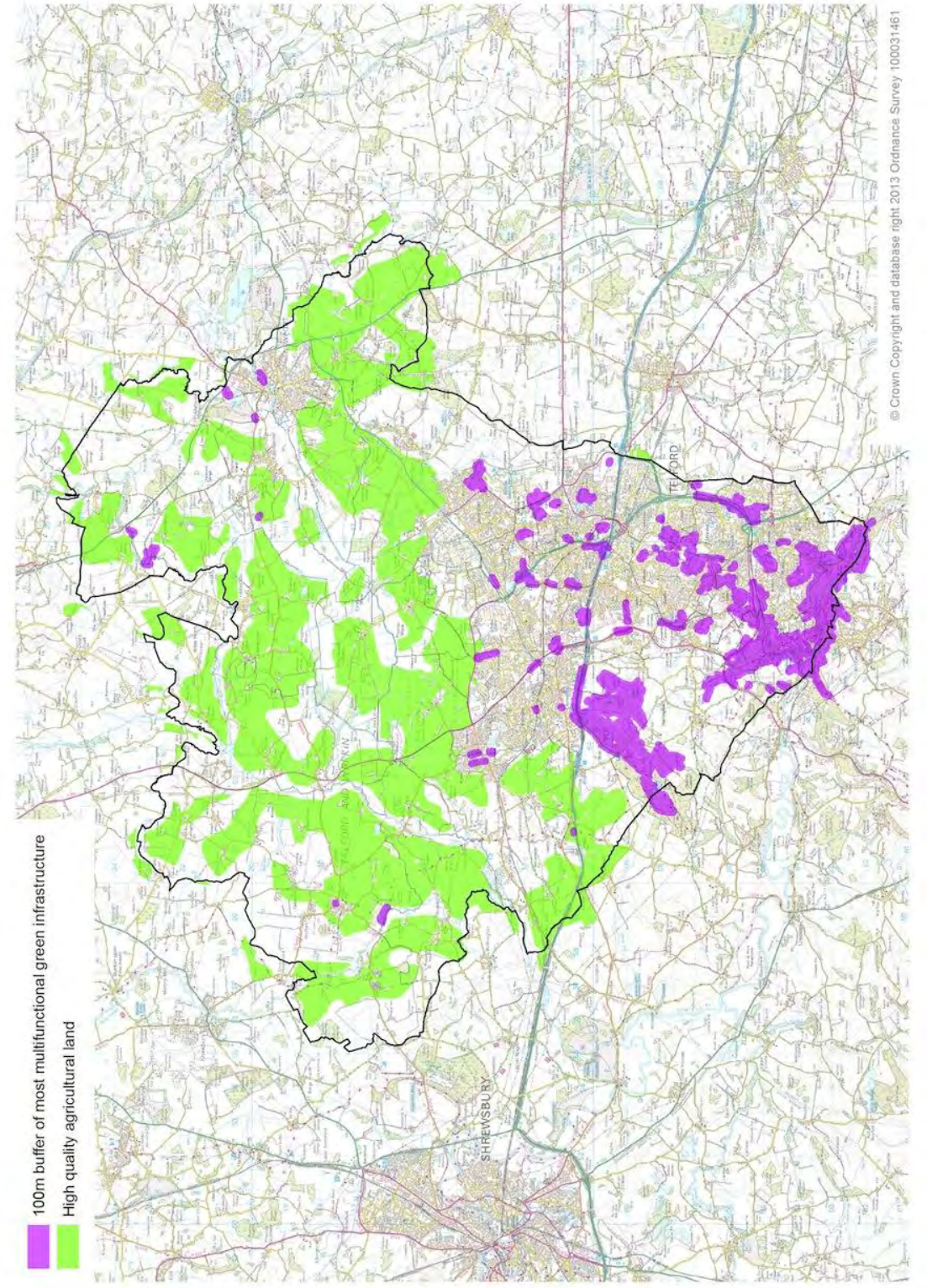
Map 47 – Need for water interception, storage and infiltration through surface roughness



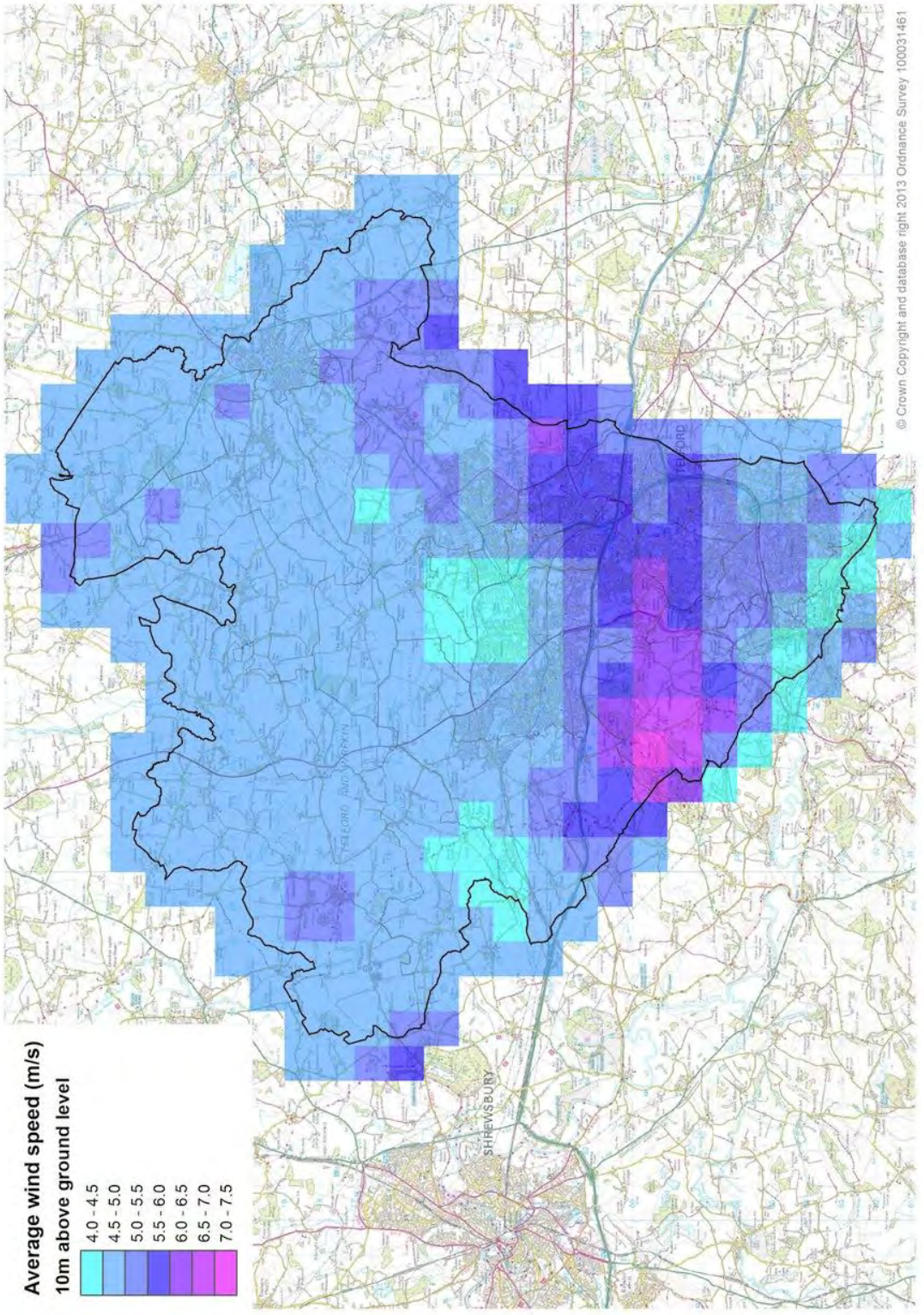
Map 48 – Need for water conveyance



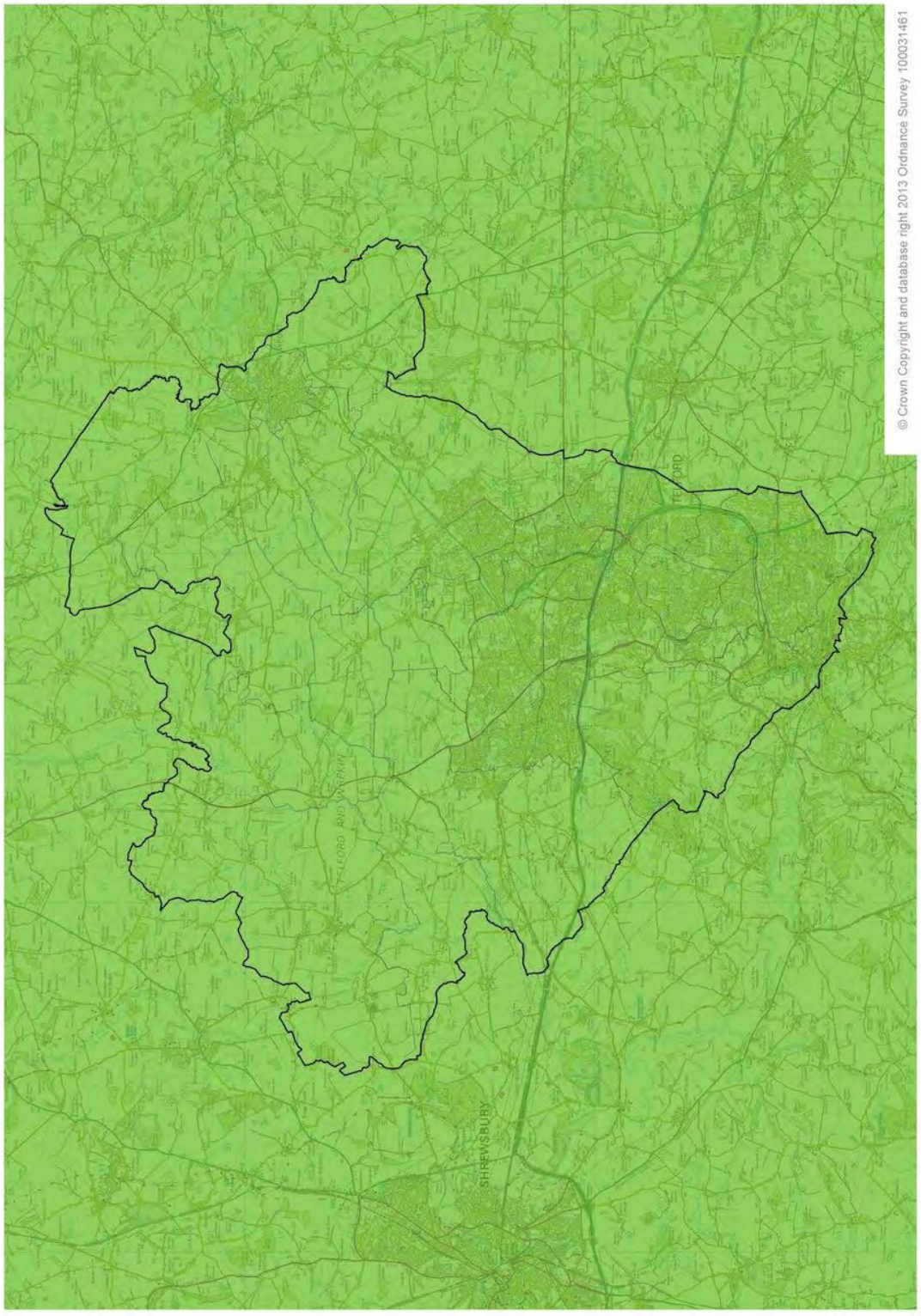
Map 49 – Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought



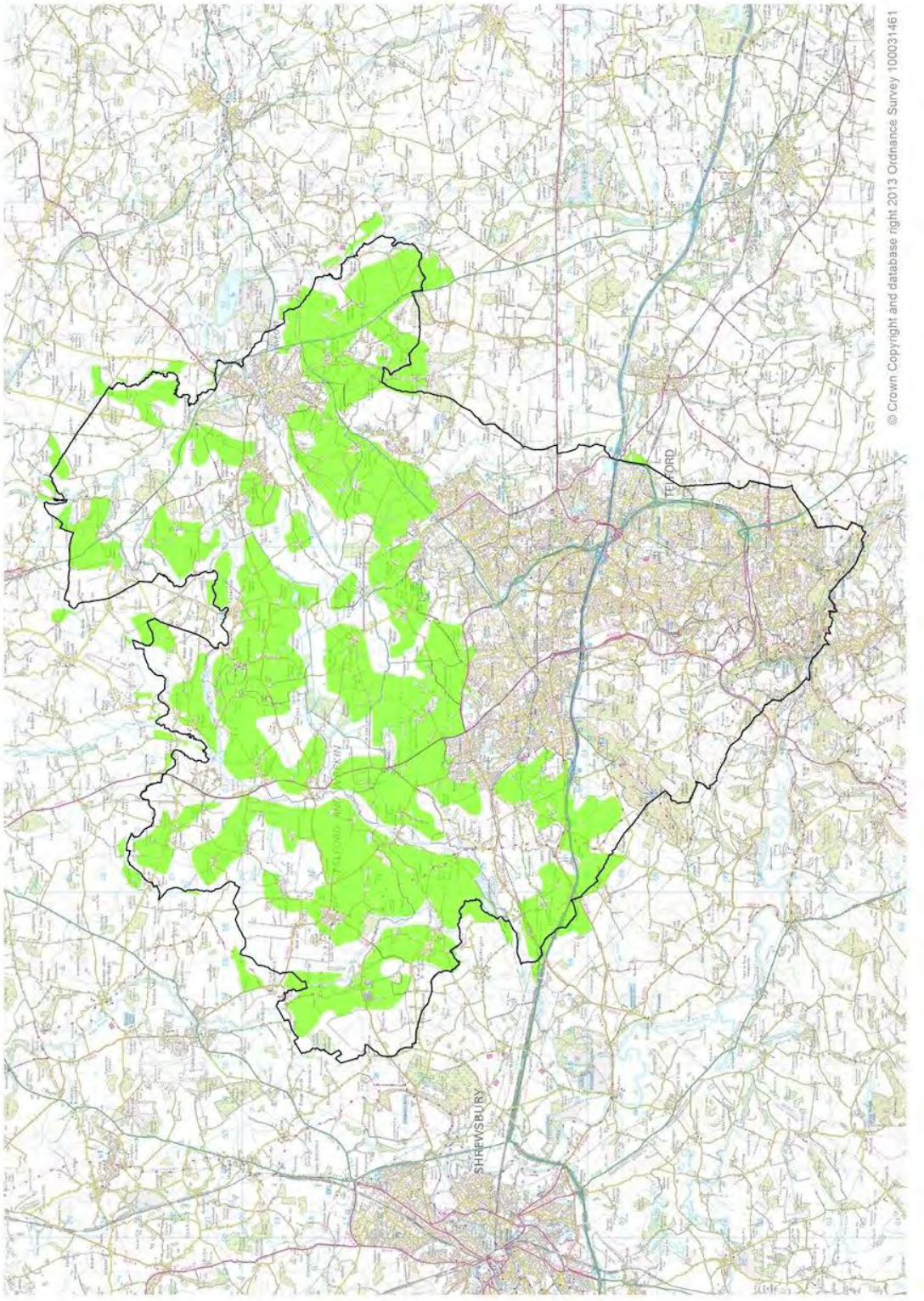
Map 50 – Need for wind shelter



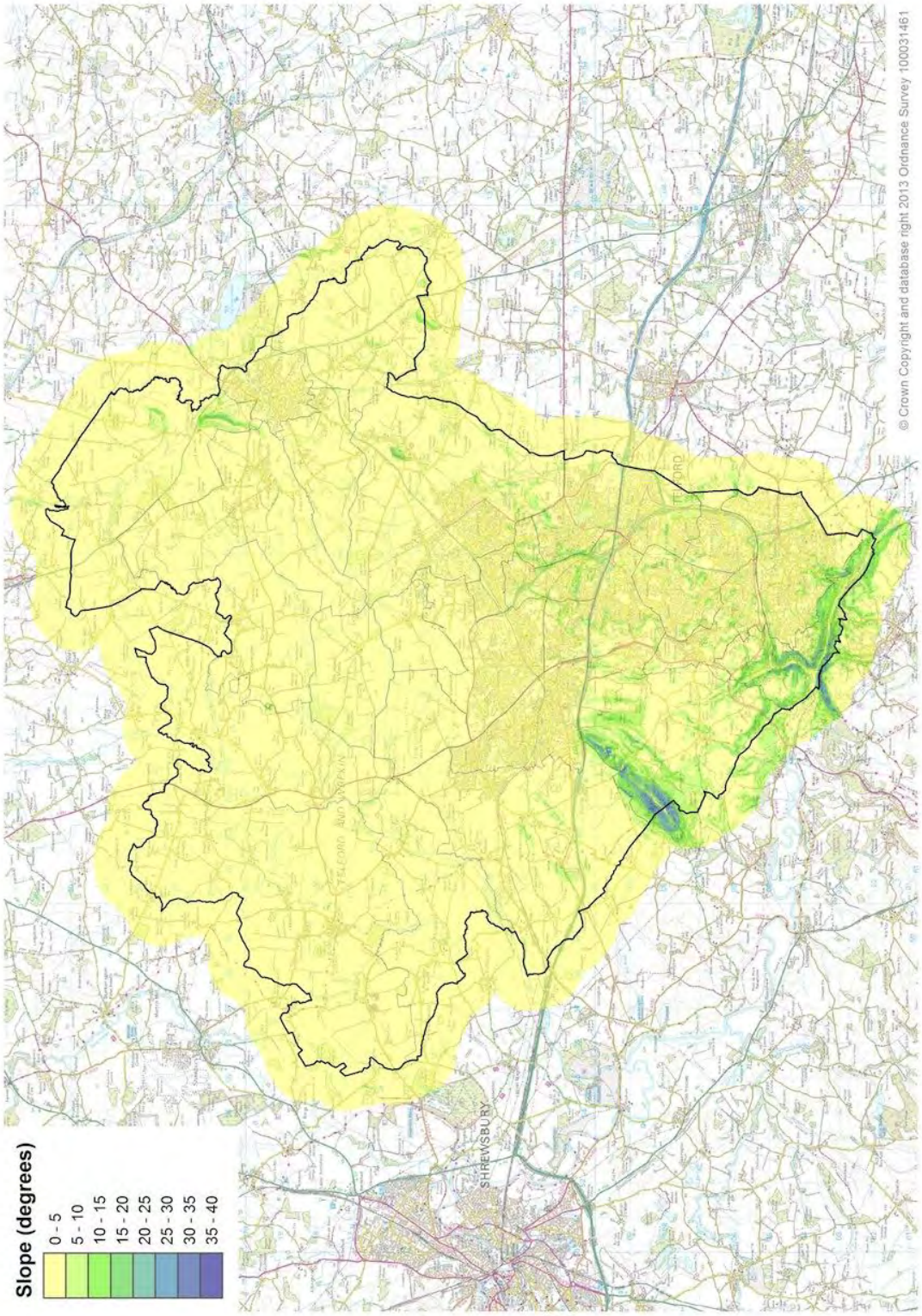
Map 51 – Need for carbon storage



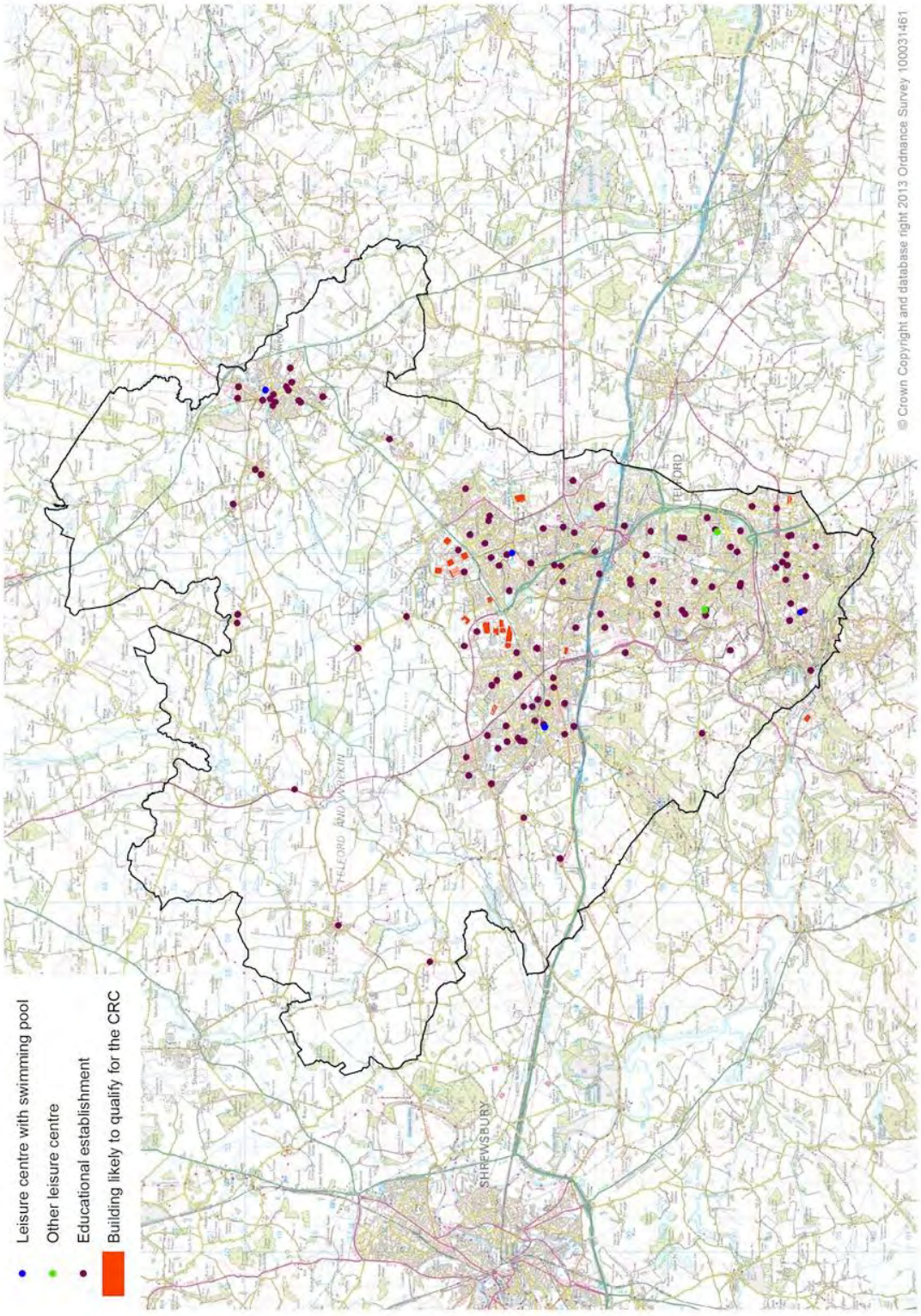
Map 52 – Need for food production



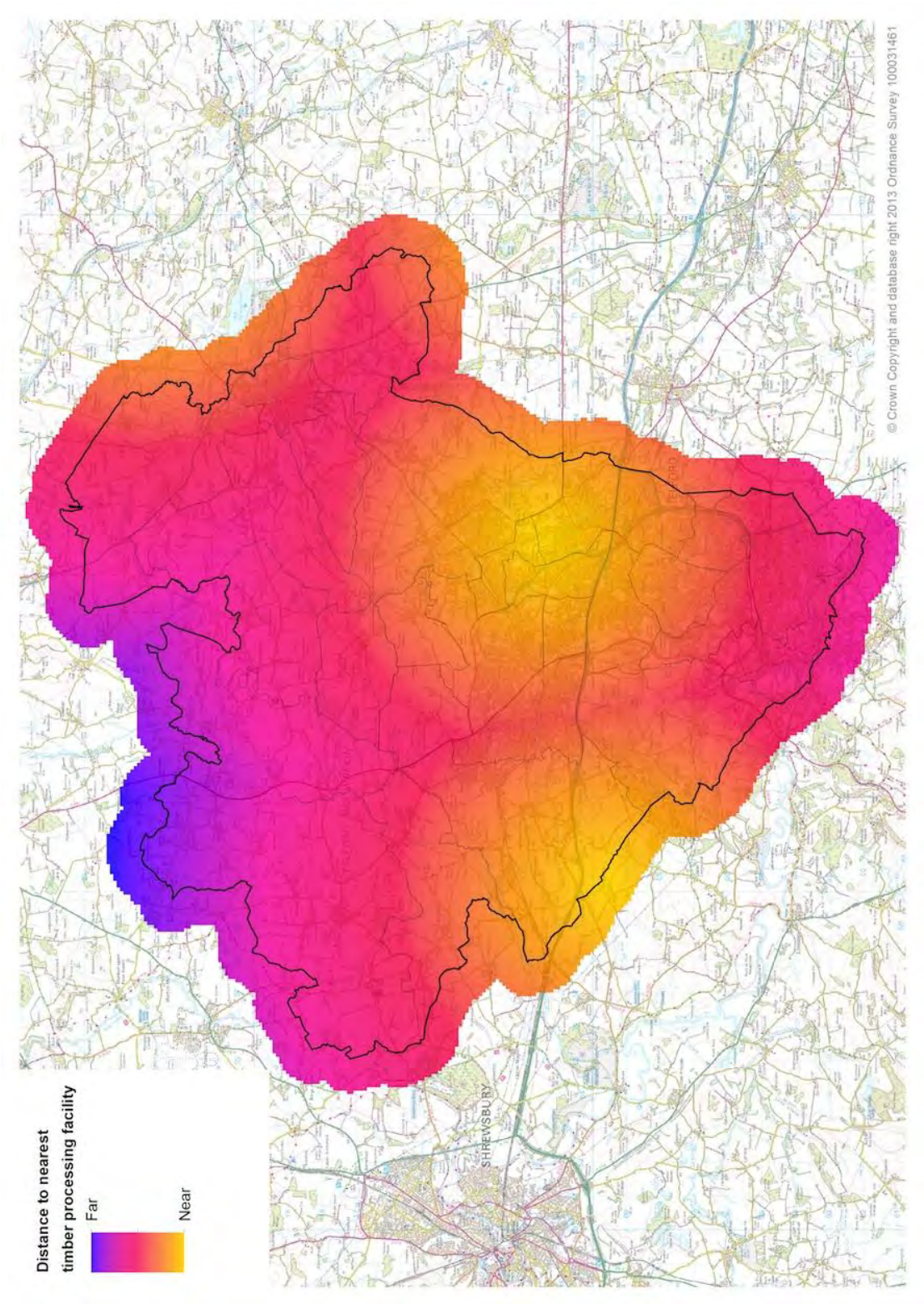
Map 53 – Need for ground stabilisation



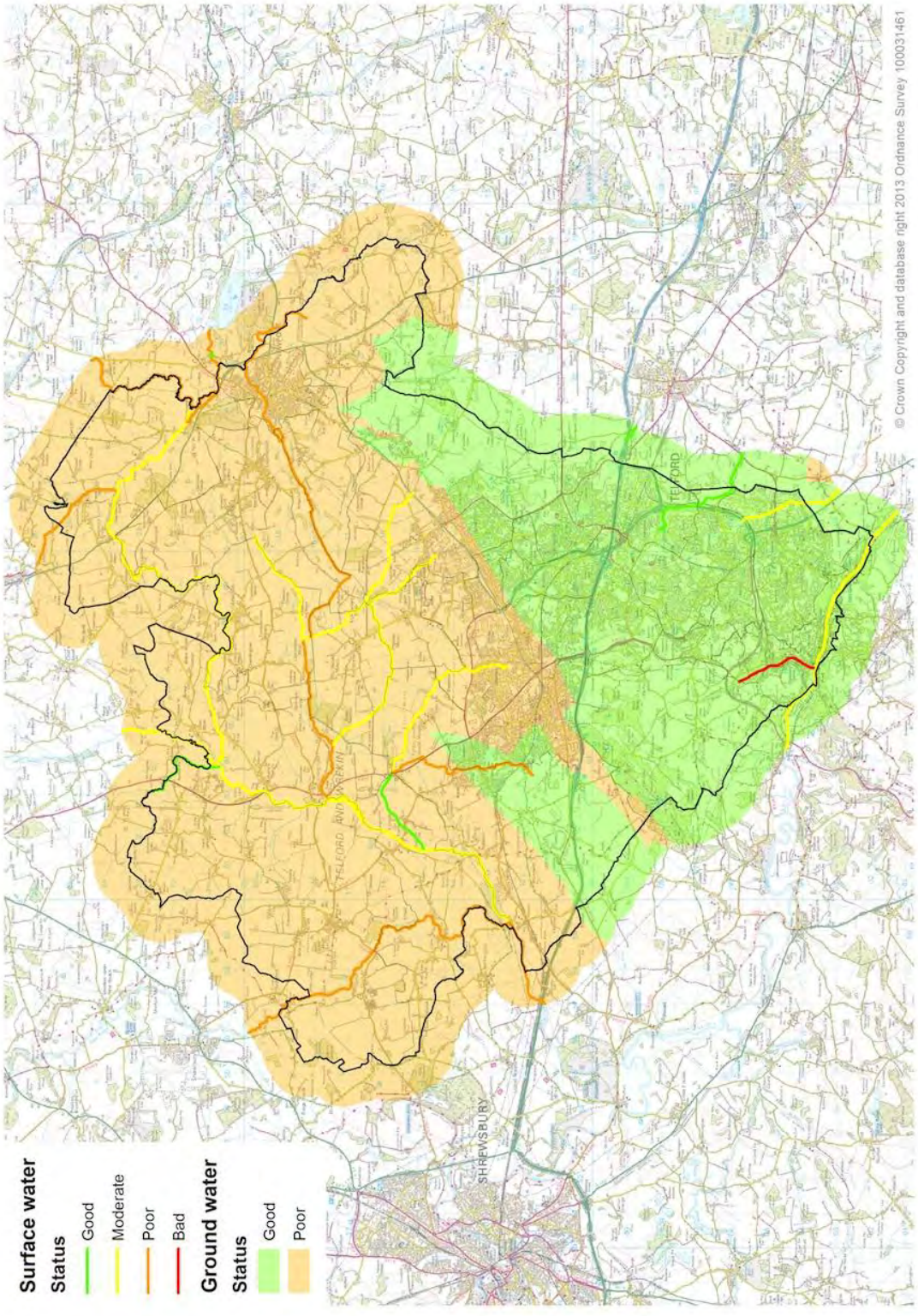
Map 54 – Need for biofuel production



Map 55 – Need for timber production



Map 56 – Need for pollutant removal from water/soil



Telford & Wrekin Council

Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study

APPENDIX 3 – Suggested green infrastructure interventions

June 2013

a co-operative council

Telford & Wrekin COUNCIL

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for green infrastructure supporting healing	Need for green infrastructure supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green infrastructure to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Increase tree cover on site	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Select a mixture of native species (to provide food and habitat for wildlife)												x	x															
Select species to improve air quality	x		x	x	x	x										x												
Select species to provide shade (e.g. that will have large canopies when mature) and plant in areas where people walk and gather	x		x	x	x	x		x																				
Select broadleaf								x																				

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for green infrastructure supporting healing	Need for green infrastructure supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green infrastructure to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
species and plant to provide shade to buildings (e.g. on south facing facades)																											
Select species with large canopies to capture rainwater																			x								
Select species (e.g. conifers) and plant to provide wind shelter																						x					
Select species and plant for aesthetic quality / image and to provide visual screening	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x	x												
Select species				x																				x			

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for green infrastructure supporting healing	Need for green infrastructure supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green infrastructure to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
to provide fruit and nuts																											
Planted in streets					x	x	x	x					x		x	x	x										
Retain existing mature trees on site	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Planted along streams, rivers and on floodplains																			x								
Select and manage species to provide carbon sequestration and storage																							x				
Plant trees to stabilise slopes and soils vulnerable to erosion																								x			
Plant trees as							x									x											

Manage trees on site as a timber and/or fuel resource	part of a sound barrier	**Suggested GI intervention**
		Need for publicly accessible recreation space
		Need for sports pitches
		Need for contact with and access to nature
		Need for allotments
		Need for green travel routes
		Need for healthier, more active lifestyles
		Need for improved mental health
		Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun
		Need for green infrastructure supporting healing
		Need for green infrastructure supporting learning
		Need for quality burial space
		Need for habitat for wildlife
		Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement
		Need for separation of built-up areas
		Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy
		Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic
		Need for green infrastructure to support traffic calming
		Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets
		Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness
		Need for water conveyance
		Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought
		Need for wind shelter
		Need for carbon storage
		Need for food production
		Need for ground stabilisation
x		Need for biofuel production
x		Need for timber production
		Need for pollutant removal from soil/water

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Install green roofs	x						x	x	x	x		x	x		x				x					x				
Designed to capture rainwater																			x									
Design green roofs to increase biodiversity (e.g. a using a variety of substrates, differing depths, and selecting species appropriately)												x	x															
Design green roofs to allow access by people	x						x		x	x																		

Grow food crops																									x				
Install on buildings which are overlooked for aesthetic purposes							x		x	x					x														

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Install green walls					x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x									x				
Plant to provide shade to buildings (e.g. on south facing facades); reducing direct solar gain in summer, use species to allow for solar gain in winter								x																			
Plant to increase biodiversity (e.g. species to provide food and habitat)												x	x														
Grow food crops																								x			

Plant to improve aesthetic quality or image	**Suggested GI intervention**
	Need for publicly accessible recreation space
	Need for sports pitches
	Need for contact with and access to nature
	Need for allotments
x	Need for green travel routes
	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles
x	Need for improved mental health
	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun
x	Need for natural assets supporting healing
x	Need for natural assets supporting learning
	Need for quality burial space
	Need for habitat for wildlife
	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement
	Need for separation of built-up areas
x	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy
	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic
	Need for green measures to support traffic calming
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Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
General vegetation-related interventions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x		x
Increase green cover on site	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x						x			x
Design green infrastructure on site to provide a variety of micro-climates for users (e.g. access to sun, shade, wind, shelter)	x		x	x	x	x		x																			
Plant vegetation to stabilise slopes and soils vulnerable to erosion																									x			

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Safeguard wildlife habitats on site, referring to Biodiversity Action Plans												x	x														
Create new habitats on site, including ponds			x									x	x								x						
Select vegetation to provide food for wildlife e.g. nectar rich plants												x	x														
Plant a diverse mixture of vegetation, using native species			x									x	x														
Install bird and bat boxes												x	x														

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Minimise use of mown lawns on site			x									x	x														
Avoid development in areas of high carbon storage																							x				
Design the green infrastructure to improve the image of the area, taking into account landscape character			x		x									x	x			x									
Provide public access to the on-site green infrastructure, including any linear features such as rivers and canals	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x																	

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Provide benches on-site, in a variety of microclimates	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																		
Provide recreation facilities on site different age groups	x	x				x	x			x																	
Safeguard existing green infrastructure and landforms that act as sound and visual barriers					x		x							x	x	x		x									
Create new green infrastructure features as part of sound and visual barriers					x		x							x	x	x		x									

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
No development on best and most versatile agricultural land														x										x				
Safeguard any allotments on site				x																				x				
Create allotments on site				x																				x				
Use species that provide food, including fruit and nuts																								x				
Compost household and garden waste for use on site																								x				

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Involve the local community in the design, construction and management of the site			x			x	x			x																	
All windows in office developments to have a view over greenery							x								x												
In office developments, provision of accessible outdoor green space for office workers			x			x	x								x												

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Water-related interventions	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x	x	x			x				x
Avoid development in river and coastal flood zones																			x	x	x							
Use river and coastal flood zones as multifunctional green spaces, including combining recreation and biodiversity with flood water storage	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x					x	x	x							x
De-culvert water courses			x					x				x	x		x				x	x	x							x
Re-create natural floodplain vegetation			x									x	x						x									x

Use Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) as part of the on-site green infrastructure so there is no increase in runoff post-development and water quality is improved	Create or enhance green infrastructure upstream to store flood waters	**Suggested GI intervention**
		Need for publicly accessible recreation space
		Need for sports pitches
		Need for contact with and access to nature
		Need for allotments
		Need for green travel routes
		Need for healthier, more active lifestyles
		Need for improved mental health
		Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun
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		Need for quality burial space
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		Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement
		Need for separation of built-up areas
		Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy
		Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic
		Need for green measures to support traffic calming
		Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets
x	x	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness
x		Need for water conveyance
x		Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought
		Need for wind shelter
		Need for carbon storage
		Need for food production
		Need for ground stabilisation
		Need for biofuel production
		Need for timber production
x		Need for pollutant removal from soil/water

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Use permeable surfacing within the design of any green infrastructure areas																			x									x
Where soils have a high water infiltration rate, keep surfaces unsealed																			x									x
Harvest, store and use rainwater on-site to irrigate green infrastructure (so that it provides urban cooling)																			x		x							x

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Increase of blue cover and features on site for its role in urban cooling								x																			
Irrigate green infrastructure on site, preferably from a sustainable source (e.g. greywater or harvested rainwater)	x	x		x				x			x	x	x		x			x	x		x			x			x

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Linear features and connectivity	**x**		**x**		**x**	**x**							**x**	**x**		**x**	**x**	**x**		**x**	**x**							
Use green infrastructure on site to connect up nearby habitats off site													**x**															
Make linear features such as canals, rivers, railway lines, and road verges friendly to wildlife												**x**	**x**															
Create new wildlife friendly linear features (e.g. hedgerows)												**x**	**x**															

Suggested GI intervention	Need for publicly accessible recreation space	Need for sports pitches	Need for contact with and access to nature	Need for allotments	Need for green travel routes	Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	Need for improved mental health	Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	Need for natural assets supporting healing	Need for natural assets supporting learning	Need for quality burial space	Need for habitat for wildlife	Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	Need for separation of built-up areas	Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	Need for green measures to support traffic calming	Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	Need for water conveyance	Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	Need for wind shelter	Need for carbon storage	Need for food production	Need for ground stabilisation	Need for biofuel production	Need for timber production	Need for pollutant removal from soil/water
Safeguard existing rights of way on the site			**x**		**x**	**x**																					
Connect public access routes in on-site green infrastructure to existing access routes in the surrounding area (e.g. public rights of way)	**x**		**x**		**x**	**x**																					
Provide sign-posting to connect up green infrastructure routes	**x**		**x**		**x**	**x**																					

Telford & Wrekin Council

Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study

APPENDIX 4 – Data confidence appraisal

June 2013

Telford & Wrekin
COUNCIL

The following table provides a critical appraisal of the suitability of the indicators and data used as a proxy to assess each dimension of need. Where significant issues exist, they could potentially be addressed in the future if better data were to become available, or if a more in-depth study focussing on the dimension of need in question was carried out.

Table 5 – Confidence rating

🟢	**Good proxy** – small issues only
🟡	**Reasonable proxy** – significant issues
🔴	**Weak proxy –** included to highlight that the dimension of need exists

Table 6 – Confidence appraisal

Dimension of need	**Confidence**
Need for publicly accessible recreation space	🟢
Need for sports pitches	🟢
Need for contact with and access to nature	🟢
Need for allotments	🟢
Need for green travel routes	🟡
Need for healthier, more active lifestyles	🟢
Need for improved mental health	🟡
Need for evaporative cooling and protection from the sun	🟢
Need for green infrastructure supporting healing	🟢
Need for green infrastructure supporting learning	🟢
Need for quality burial space	🟢
Need for habitat for wildlife	🟢
Need for enhanced permeability to allow species movement	🟡
Need for separation of built-up areas	🟡
Need for beautification to support local businesses and the visitor economy	🟡
Need for mitigation against noise and emissions associated with vehicular traffic	🟡
Need for green infrastructure supporting traffic calming	🟡
Need for preserved/managed landscape settings for heritage assets	🟡
Need for water interception, storage and infiltration as well as flow reduction through surface roughness	🟡
Need for water conveyance	🟡
Need for availability of water for irrigation during drought	🟡
Need for wind shelter	🟡
Need for carbon storage	🟢
Need for food production	🟡
Need for ground stabilisation	🟡
Need for biofuel production	🟡
Need for timber production	🔴
Need for pollutant removal from soil/water	🟡