

# Wyre Council Green Infrastructure Strategy

## Appendix 1 – Area profiles



## Content

How to read the area profiles .....	3
Fleetwood .....	5
Thornton.....	10
Cleveleys .....	15
Poulton-le-Fylde .....	20
Rural Plain .....	25
Mosslands .....	30
Central Corridor.....	35
Rural East and Uplands.....	40
Sands and Coast .....	45

# HOW TO READ THE AREA PROFILES

Page 1:

**POULTON-LE-FYLDE** ← Green Infrastructure Area name

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION														
	Agricultural land	Allotments, community gardens or urban farms	Community amenity space (not public)	Community allotment	Domestic garden	Domestic roof	General amenity space (recreational, healthland, woodland or woodland)	Green roof	Institutional grounds	Open roof	Public open space	Public or public garden	Private domestic garden	Street trees
Area (Ha)	303.7	0.2	2.6	0.0	11.3	33.3	30.7	0.0	3.2	1.0	35.0	8.7	233.7	0.0
% of area	99.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	3.7%	10.9%	9.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%	11.2%	2.7%	73.3%	0.0%
% of area G	43.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.7%	11.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	6.7%	1.0%	27.0%	0.0%

To find out how much and what type of green infrastructure is found in the area, 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 area, refer to the Green infrastructure types map

To visualise the degree of multifunctionality of the green infrastructure found in the area, 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 area, refer to the this number

OPEN SPACE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION				
	Parks and gardens (Ha)	Amenity greenspace (Ha)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace (Ha)	Provision for children and teenagers (Ha)
Area (Ha)	3.17	7.52	7.52	0.00
% of area G	0.04%	0.10%	0.10%	0.00%

Apart from the bottom table, all the information displayed on the 1<sup>st</sup> page of each Green Infrastructure Area profile is sourced from the GIS mapping that was conducted to inform the 2013 Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy (which this document is an appendix to). Definitions of the green infrastructure typology used as well as an explanation of the mapping methodology followed is presented in the companion *Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy Supplementary Report: Maps and Indicators*.

The bottom table is derived from the *Open Space Needs Study 2013 update*, based on the typology used for standards in Appendix 2 of the Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Area Weighted Average Number of Functions: **6.4**

The first page of each area profile provides an overview of existing provision.

Page 2-4:

**POULTON-LE-FYLDE** ← Green Infrastructure Area name

1. IS QUANTITY APPROPRIATE?			2. BEYOND QUANTITY: QUALITY AND DISTRIBUTION (maps provided overlaid)	
TYPE	SCORE	COMMENTS	TYPE	QUALITY SCORE
Parks and gardens	0.172	-4.219		
Amenity green space	0.407	+0.135		
Natural and semi-natural green space (beaches included)	0.407	-20.174		
Natural and semi-natural green space (beaches excluded)	0.407	-20.174		
Designated play areas for children and young people	0.000	-3.324		
Allotments	0.008	-4.478		

To provide insight into recreational needs and deficiencies associated with publicly accessible open space, this page applies the green infrastructure standards recommended in Appendix 2 of the Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy to each of the Wyre Green Infrastructure Areas. The typology used only includes those green spaces for which standards have been set.

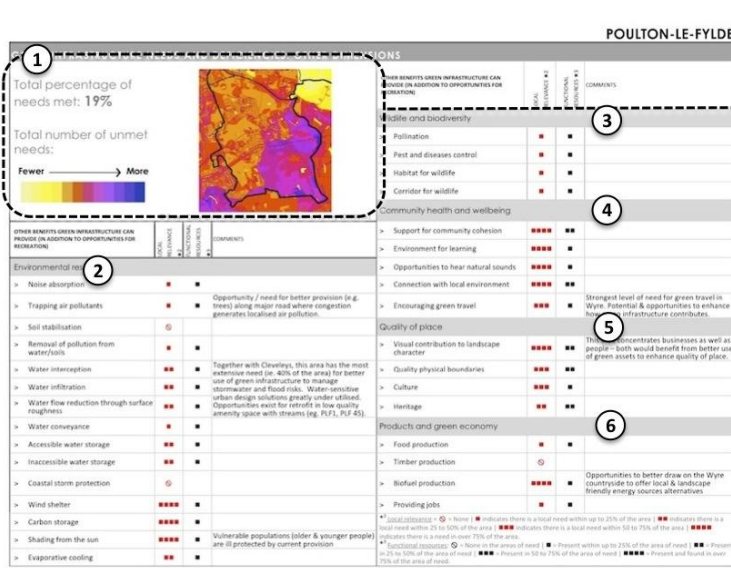
For an 'at a glance' overview of surpluses and deficiencies, refer to the 'Is quantity appropriate?' table (1) on the top left. The figures shown in this table are based on the quantity standards recommended in Appendix 2 of the Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy, the Open Space needs Study 2013 update and the 2011 census figures.

3. BEYOND QUANTITY: KEY SITES REQUIRING QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENTS*		
SITE TYPE	SCORE	SITE ID AND SITE NAME
Parks and gardens	6.4%	PU11 - Tibbarn St/ Poulton Road
Amenity green space	7.6%	PU13 - Broadway
	7.6%	PU14 - Hodgkin Place
	7.6%	PU17 - Blackpool Old Road
	7.6%	PU14 - Carlton Green (Coldwell Way)
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	5.8%	PU143 - Former St Joseph's School
Designated play areas for children and young people	0.0%	
Green Corridors	5.8%	PU148 - Path and Booths car park
	6.2%	PU160 - Shirley Heights
	6.9%	PU157 - Levens Dr/Hardens ROP/167 - Shirley Heights - Brock Road
	6.9%	PU171 - Tarnes Ct - The Fieldwick
	7.3%	PU153 - Compay Green
	7.6%	PU156 - Woodland Dr/Neil Hey Ave
	7.6%	PU155 - Howarth Cre/167/Hog School
Allotments	3.92%	

The two maps titled 'Beyond quantity: quality and distribution' (2) show catchment areas for each green space type of considered. The size of these catchment areas is based on the accessibility standards (i.e. maximum distance people should have to travel to reach a facility) defined in Appendix 2 of the Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy. The two maps also show the quality of each site. This is conveyed by the icon locating each site. The quality scores were determined through site visits conducted as part of the *Open Space Needs Assessment*. A close-up of each map is provided on pages 3 and 4 of each Area Profile.

The bottom table titled 'Beyond quantity: key sites requiring qualitative improvements' (3) provide extracts from the findings of the audit conducted as part of the *Open Space Needs Assessment*. The table lists all sites that scored less than 80% of the total possible quality score.

The second, third and fourth page of each area profile focuses on recreational benefits and associated needs and deficiencies.



Green Infrastructure Area name

The map and stats on the top right consider the total number of needs met and unmet (1)

This is based on the mapping presented in the *Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy Supplementary Report: Maps and Indicators*.

The rest of this sheet considers other dimensions of need (beyond recreation) green infrastructure can help address such as: environmental resilience (2), wildlife and biodiversity (3), community health and wellbeing (4), quality of place (5), and products / green economy (6)

A red squares (■) in the column "local relevance" indicates that the mapping presented in the *Maps and Indicator supplementary report* has found that the function considered is relevant to and needed in the area. The number of red square is indicative of the land area where the need was identified.

A black square (■) in the column "functional resource" indicates that within the area where the function considered is needed, green infrastructure do perform this function, thus contributing to meet existing needs. The number of squares is indicative of the proportion of the area of need where relevant functional green infrastructure is found.

The last page of each area profile focuses on other benefits and associated needs and deficiencies.

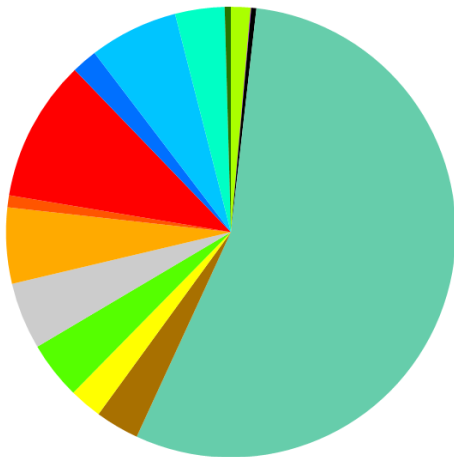
NOTES:

- i. In this analysis 2011 ward based census data has been used: Fleetwood (G11) [pop: 25,989]; Thornton (G12) [pop: 16,547]; Cleveleys (G13) [pop: 15,916]; Poulton-le-Fylde (G14) [pop: 18,467]; Rural Plain (G15) [pop: 13,502]; Mosslands (G16) [pop: 2,293]; Central Corridor (G17) [pop: 8,968]; Rural East and Uplands (G18) [pop: 6,117]; Sands and Coast (G19) [n/a]
- ii. Natural and semi natural green space (beaches excluded) is to be used when comparing with Standards.

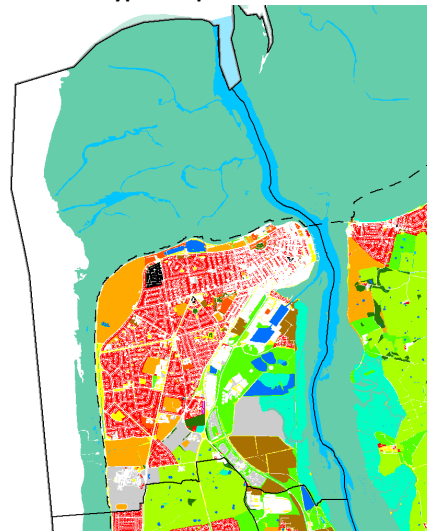
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

	Agricultural land	Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground	Coastal habitat	Derelict land	General amenity space	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Green roof	Institutional grounds	Orchard	Outdoor sports facility	Park or public garden	Private domestic garden	Street trees	Water body	Water course	Wetland	Woodland	Total GI	Total area
Area (ha)	24.1	0.6	6.3	942.6	53.8	40.2	70.9	0.0	82.2	0.0	93.3	14.7	174.0	0.0	31.5	109.2	60.8	7.6	1711.7	2024.9
% of area	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	46.6%	2.7%	2.0%	3.5%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	4.6%	0.7%	8.6%	0.0%	1.6%	5.4%	3.0%	0.4%	84.5%	100.0%
% of area GI	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	55.1%	3.1%	2.3%	4.1%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	5.4%	0.9%	10.2%	0.0%	1.8%	6.4%	3.6%	0.4%	100.0%	

Distribution across green infrastructure types

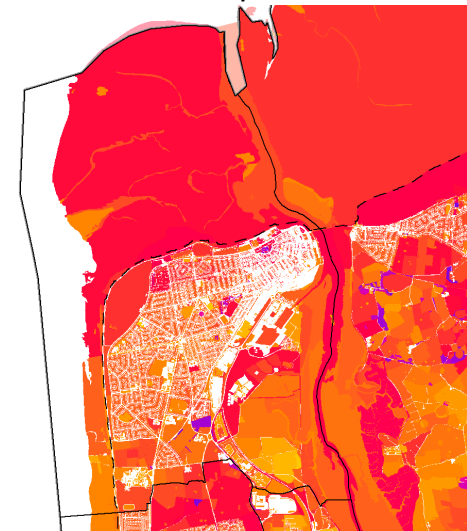


Green infrastructure types map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure functions map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure types:

- Allotment, community garden or urban farm
- Agricultural land
- Water course
- Orchard
- Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland
- Water body
- Private domestic garden
- Street trees
- Green roof
- Park or public garden
- Woodland
- Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground
- Coastal habitat
- Derelict land
- Outdoor sports facility
- Wetland
- Institutional grounds
- General amenity space

Multifunctionality:



AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS

7.5

OPEN SPACE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

	Parks and gardens (Ha)	Amenity greenspace (Ha)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace (Ha)	Provision for children and teenagers (Ha)– excl. restricted access sites such as playgrounds in schools	Allotments (Ha)
Area (Ha)	15.53	16.00	944.39	2.19	0.67

RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES

Is <b>quantity</b> appropriate? <sup>01</sup>	2013 PROVISION PER 1,000	SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) IN HECTARES	COMMENTS
Parks and gardens	0.599	+5.156	
Amenity green space	0.617	+5.625	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches included)	36.408	+905.481	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches excluded)	0.593	-23.519	
Designated play areas for children and young people	0.084	-2.480	Designated play areas for children and young people excludes provision in schools c.f. with figure on preceding page which includes schools provision.
Allotments	0.026	-5.816	

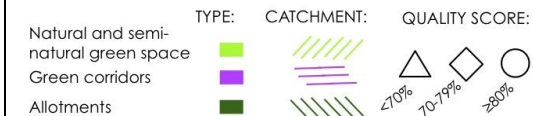
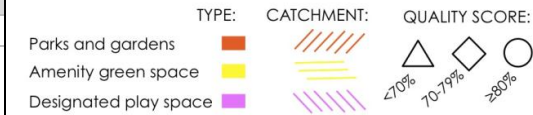
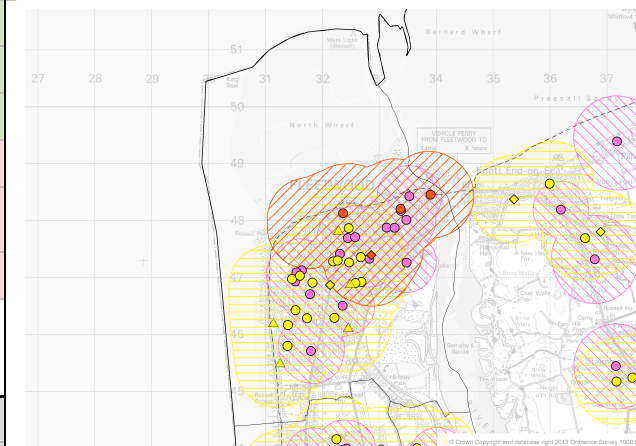
<sup>01</sup> Extent of recommended quantity standard met. Recommended standards per 1,000 population are 0.4 for parks and gardens, 0.4 for amenity green space, 1.5 for natural and semi-natural green space, 0.18 for designated play areas and 0.25 for allotments. For further background on standards, see Appendix 2 of the Wyre Council Green Infrastructure Strategy).

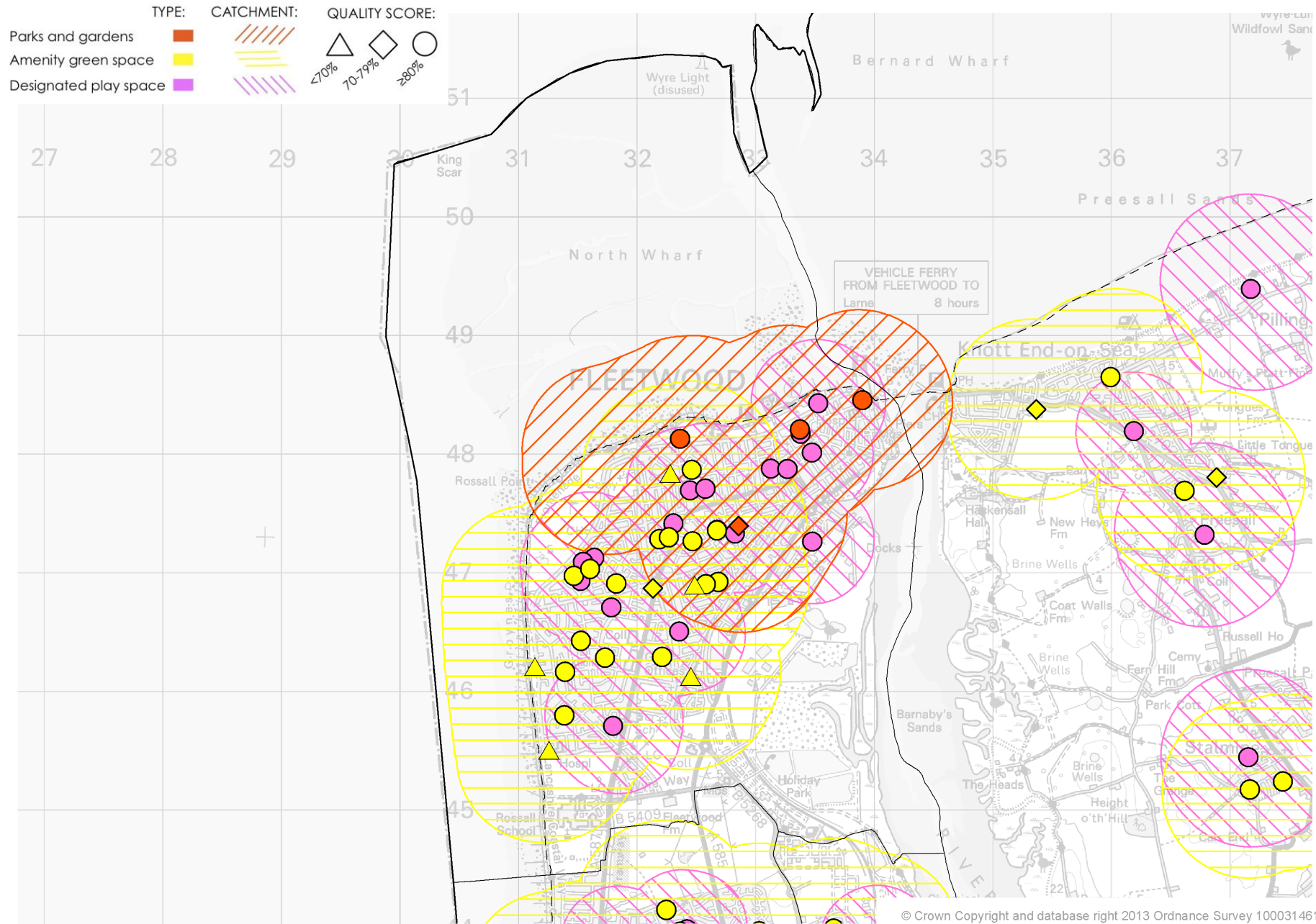
Beyond quantity: key sites requiring qualitative improvements<sup>02</sup>

SITE TYPE	SCORE	SITE ID FROM OSNA AND SITE NAME
Parks and gardens	76%	FL28 - Memorial Park
Amenity green space	56%	FL4 - Linear Park/Tramway
	62%	FL13 - Fairway
	64%	FL25 - Westhead Walk
	67%	FL12 - Fisherman's Way
	69%	FL32 - Birnam Green
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	76%	FL20 - Broadway
	≥ 80%	
Designated play areas for children and young people	⊙	
Green Corridors	67%	FL71 - Rossall Close – Southgate
	71%	FL69 - Mowbray Road - Beach Road
	71%	FL73 - Larkholme Parade - Newby Close
	73%	CLE28 - Rossall Prom – Fleetwood
	73%	FL72 - Buttermere Ave - Inglewood Close
	76%	FL67 - Ariel Way
	76%	FL68 - Stratford Place
Allotments	≥ 80%	

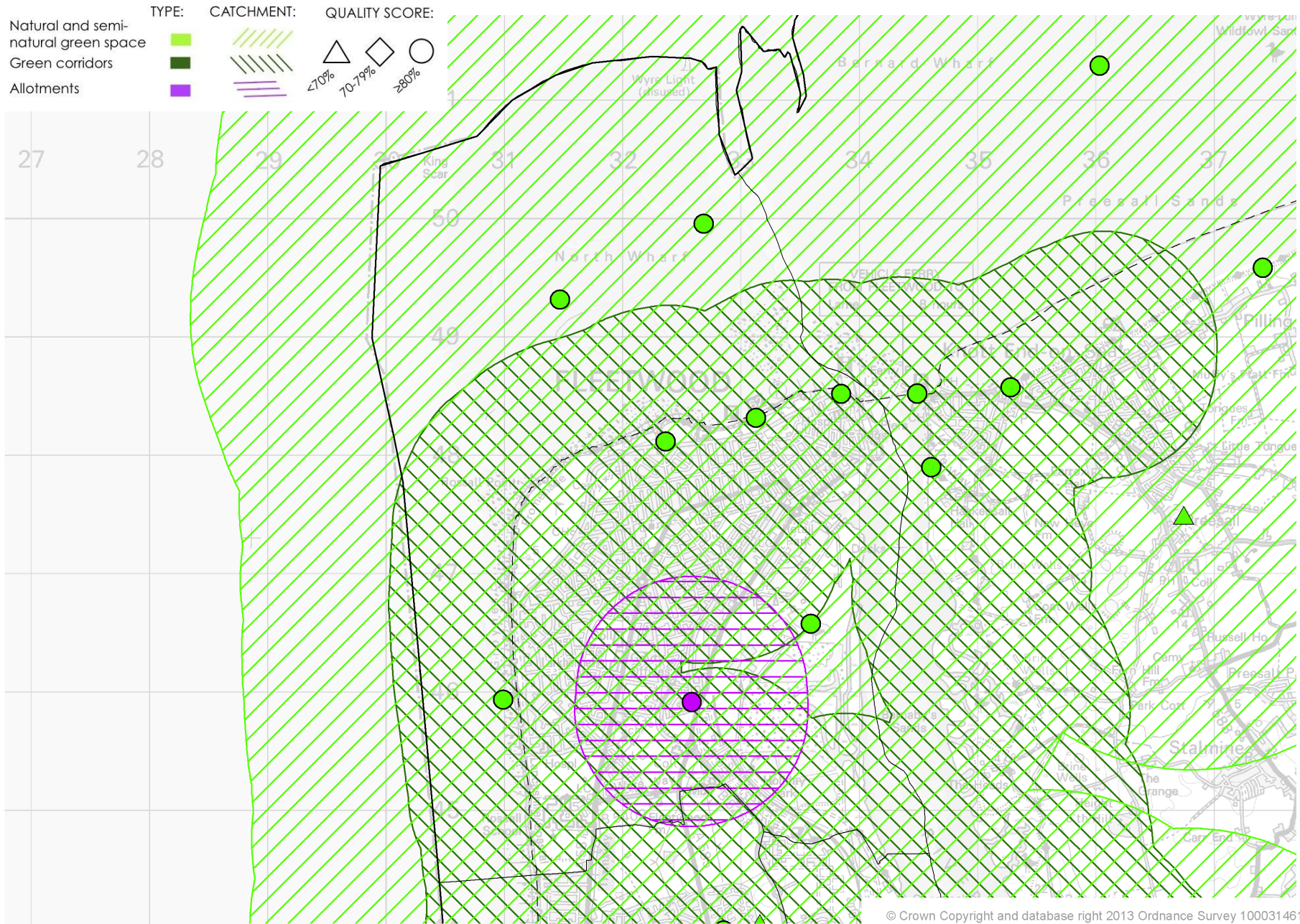
<sup>02</sup> Lists sites which do not achieve at least 80% of the maximum quality score. Refer to the Open Space Needs Study (OSNS) for further details on the criteria applied for scoring. NA indicates that quality scoring does not apply. ⊙ denotes that there are no sites of the type considered in the area. ≥ 80% indicates that all sites of the type considered scored 80% or over the maximum quality score. The source of the data presented is the Open Space Needs Study (OSNS) 2013 update.

Beyond quantity: quality and distribution (map close-ups provided overleaf)





© Crown Copyright and database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461



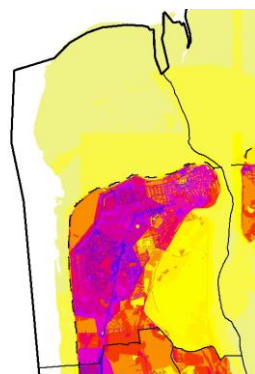
© Crown Copyright and database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461



GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES: OTHER DIMENSIONS

Total percentage of needs met: **23%**

Total number of unmet needs: **Fewer** → **More**



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PROVIDE - IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION	LOCAL RELEVANCE D2	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES D3	COMMENTS
<b>Wildlife and biodiversity</b>			
> Pollination	⊘		Not relevant.
> Pest and diseases control	■■■	■	
> Habitat for wildlife	■■■	■	The type and extent of GI do not meet the needs of the local & nearby high value wildlife (Eur. designated sites)
> Corridor for wildlife	■■	■	In relative terms (% of affected land area) Fleetwood has the highest level of needs for enhanced habitat connectivity.
<b>Community health and wellbeing</b>			
> Support for community cohesion	■■	■	Type and distribution of GI do not support social interaction (e.g. prevalence of private gardens)
> Environment for learning	■■	■	Fleetwood has the strongest concentration of children and young people. Opportunities exist for enhancement to GI near educational facilities.
> Opportunities to hear natural sounds	■■	■	High-density population (i.e. > 1,000/km <sup>2</sup> ) found in 1/3 of the area, with little tranquil GI.
> Connection with local environment	■■	■	Only a minority of residents living in high-density setting (see above) are within 300 m. of accessible GI
> Encouraging green travel	■■	■	Existing active travel routes do not meet everyday needs (utilitarian journeys to work, school, services)
<b>Quality of place</b>			
> Visual contribution to landscape character	■■	■	Main roads and transport corridors into the area seldom feature GI contributing to visual quality
> Quality physical boundaries	■■	■	
> Culture	■■	■	Limited provision in GI suitable & used for hosting of public art, events and festival
> Heritage	■■■	■	GI seldom provides a setting for the extensive local heritage. The Marine Hall is a rare positive example
<b>Products and green economy</b>			
> Food production	⊘		Not relevant.
> Timber production	⊘		Not relevant
> Biofuel production	■■■	■	Energy demand exists (commercial boilers). Local GI is inadequate to feed into of a biofuel supply chain. An opportunity for other GI areas in Wyre to address?
> Providing jobs	■■	■	Areas affected by high levels of deprivation, particularly unemployment, are found in close to 30% of this area. Type and extent of local GI offer little job opportunities.

OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI) CAN PROVIDE - IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION	LOCAL RELEVANCE D2	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES D3	COMMENTS
<b>Environmental resilience</b>			
> Noise absorption	■	■	Not a significant area of need – although where needs exist (e.g. high density population or wildlife habitats near A roads) GI is not used for mitigation
> Trapping air pollutants	■	■	
> Soil stabilisation	■	■	Needs affect limited areas along coast and Wyre estuary. GI seldom used to meet these needs.
> Removal of pollution from water/soils	■	■	Contamination concentrated around former landfill (south of Jameson Rd.). Current GI contributes little to remediation
> Water interception	■	■	Virtually all of Fleetwood’s urban areas are in flood zone 3a and subject to risk of flooding from tidal sources, fluvial sources (due to the low gradients and difficulty in discharging into the estuary), and sewer flooding. GI currently minimally contributes to alleviating those risks.
> Water infiltration	■	■	
> Water flow reduction through surface roughness	■	■	
> Water conveyance	⊘		Not relevant.
> Accessible water storage	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Inaccessible water storage	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Coastal storm protection	■	■	Tidal flooding is the primary source of flood risks in the area. Use of GI to help mitigate against this risk is limited.
> Wind shelter	■■■	■	North-westerly prevailing winds create harsh conditions, particularly on the coast. GI (e.g. dune on the coast; trees within the urban areas) is seldom used to mitigate this.
> Carbon storage	■■■	■	Little carbon storage is provided by current GI types.
> Shading from the sun	■■	■	Existing GI ill fitted to provide shade where needed (lack of trees)
> Evaporative cooling	■	■	Not a significant area of need.

<sup>D2</sup> Local relevance = ⊘ = None | ■ indicates there is a local need within up to 25% of the area | ■■ indicates there is a local need within 25 to 50% of the area | ■■■ indicates there is a local need within 50 to 75% of the area | ■■■■ indicates there is a need in over 75% of the area.  
<sup>D3</sup> Functional resources: ⊘ = None in the areas of need | ■ = Present within up to 25% of the area of need | ■■ = Present in 25 to 50% of the area of need | ■■■ = Present in 50 to 75% of the area of need | ■■■■ = Present and found in over 75% of the area of need.

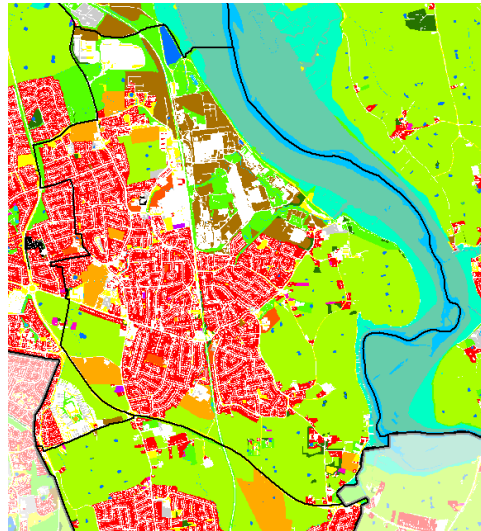
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

	Agricultural land	Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground	Coastal habitat	Derelict land	General amenity space	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Green roof	Institutional grounds	Orchard	Outdoor sports facility	Park or public garden	Private domestic garden	Street trees	Water body	Water course	Wetland	Woodland	Total GI	Total area
Area (ha)	217.4	0.9	0.3	73.6	55.5	27.2	61.4	0.0	4.9	1.8	33.1	6.9	174.0	0.0	6.1	24.5	29.2	7.4	724.0	936.4
% of area	23.2%	0.1%	0.0%	7.9%	5.9%	2.9%	6.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	3.5%	0.7%	18.6%	0.0%	0.7%	2.6%	3.1%	0.8%	77.3%	100.0%
% of area GI	30.0%	0.1%	0.0%	10.2%	7.7%	3.8%	8.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	4.6%	0.9%	24.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.4%	4.0%	1.0%	100.0%	

Distribution across green infrastructure types

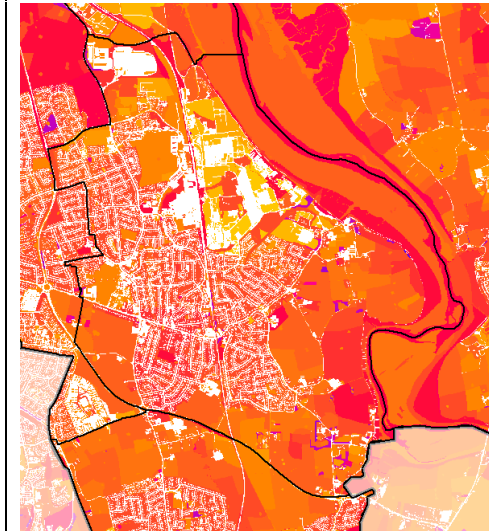


Green infrastructure types map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure functions map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure types:



Multifunctionality:



AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS

5.9

OPEN SPACE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

	Parks and gardens (Ha)	Amenity greenspace (Ha)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace (Ha)	Provision for children and teenagers (Ha)– excl. restricted access sites such as playgrounds in schools	Allotments (Ha)
Area (Ha)	7.58	8.07	1.69	0.51	0.92

RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES

Is <b>quantity</b> appropriate? <sup>01</sup>	2013 PROVISION PER 1,000	SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) IN HECTARES	COMMENTS
Parks and gardens	0.458	+0.964	
Amenity green space	0.490	+1.441	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches included)	0.102	-23.128	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches excluded)	0.102	-23.128	
Designated play areas for children and young people	0.031	-2.470	Designated play areas for children and young people excludes provision in schools c.f. with figure on preceding page which includes schools provision.
Allotments	0.056	-3.218	

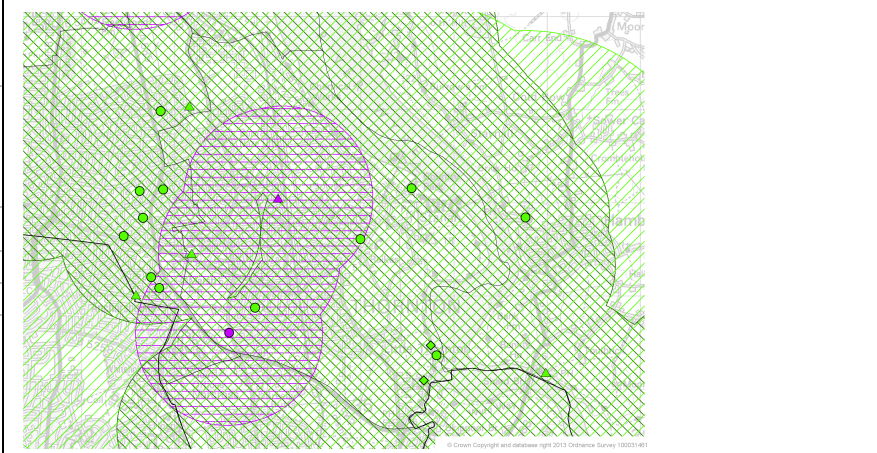
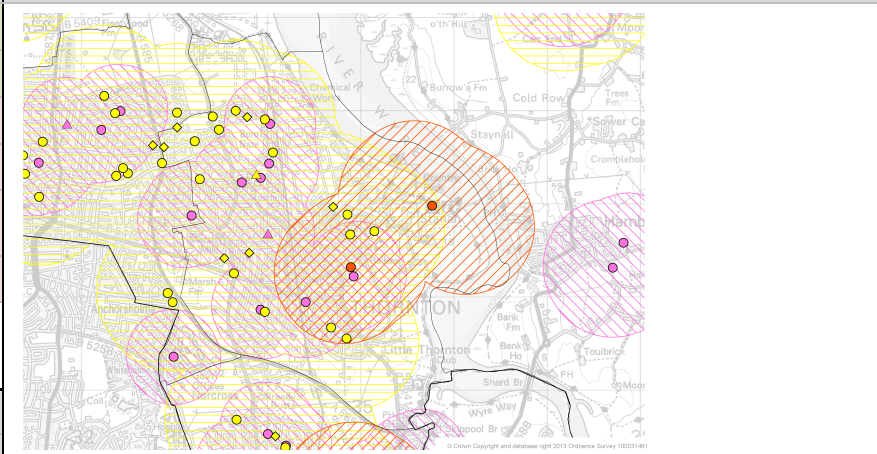
<sup>01</sup> Extent of recommended quantity standard met. Recommended standards per 1,000 population are 0.4 for parks and gardens, 0.4 for amenity green space, 1.5 for natural and semi-natural green space, 0.18 for designated play areas and 0.25 for allotments. For further background on standards, see Appendix 2 of the Wyre Council Green Infrastructure Strategy)

**Beyond quantity:** key sites requiring qualitative improvements<sup>02</sup>

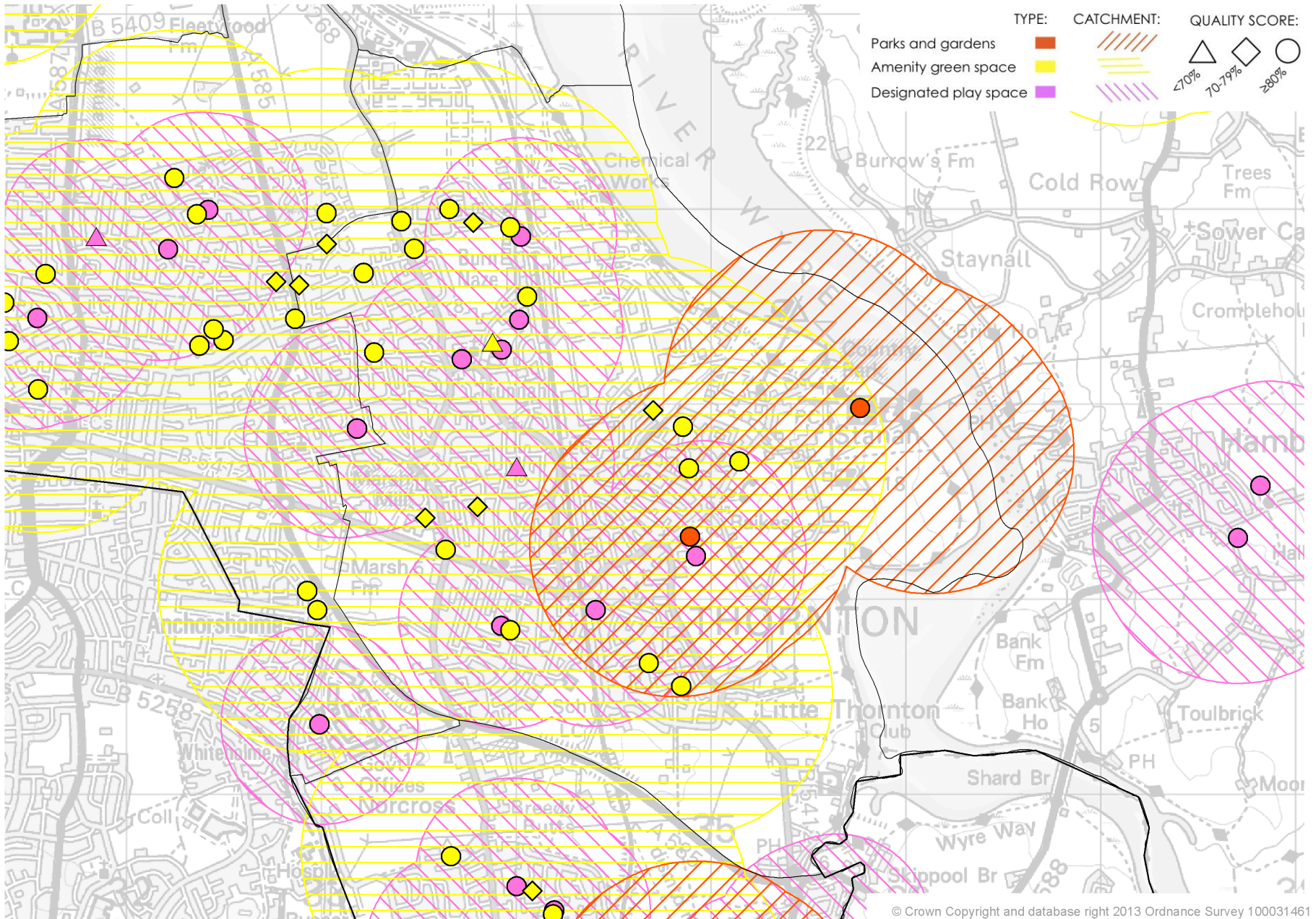
SITE TYPE	SCORE	SITE ID FROM OSNS AND SITE NAME
Parks and gardens	≥ 80%	
Amenity green space	69%	TH20 - Heys Street
	71%	TH17 - Sandringham Avenue
	73%	TH37 - Land to east of Amounderness Way
	73%	TH40 - Land south of Marsh Mill
	76%	TH36 - Mayfield Ave
	78%	TH54 - Connaught Dr/Roscoe Ave
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	51%	TH39 - Thornton YMCA Leisure Centre
	78%	TH72 - Skippool Creek Moorings
	78%	TH2 - Wyre Estuary Country Park
Designated play areas for children and young people	62%	TH7 - Knowsley Crescent
Green Corridors	76%	TH60 - Hillside Close/Tuxbury Dr - Tarnway Ave
Allotments	78%	TH16 - Sandringham Allotments

<sup>02</sup> Lists sites which do not achieve 80% of the maximum quality score. Refer to the Open Space Needs Study (OSNS) for further details on the criteria applied for scoring. NA indicates that quality scoring does not apply. ∅ denotes that there are no sites of the type considered in the area. ≥ 80% indicates that all sites of the type considered scored 80% or over the maximum quality score.

**Beyond quantity:** quality and distribution (map close-ups provided overleaf)

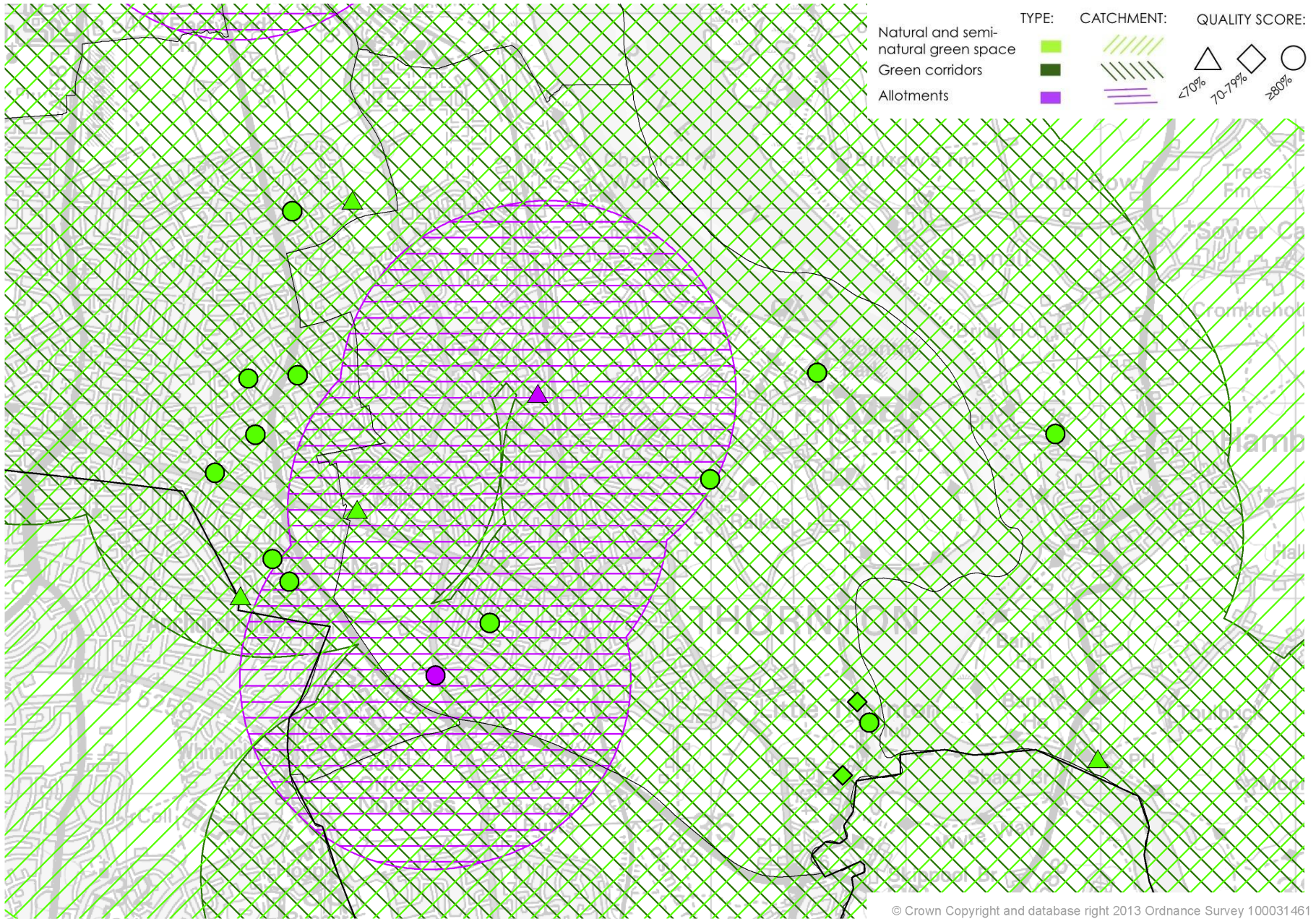


# THORNTON

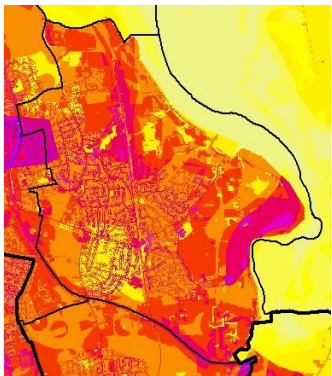


© Crown Copyright and database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

# THORNTON



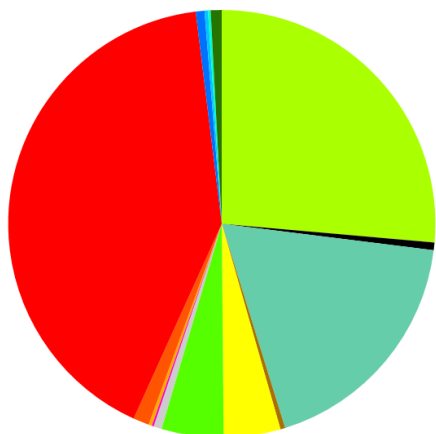
© Crown Copyright and database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES: OTHER DIMENSIONS				
OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI) CAN PROVIDE - IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION		LOCAL RELEVANCE D2	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES D3	COMMENTS
<p>Total percentage of needs met: <b>19%</b></p> <p>Total number of unmet needs: <b>Fewer</b> → <b>More</b></p>  <p>© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461</p>				
OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI) CAN PROVIDE - IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION		LOCAL RELEVANCE D2	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES D3	COMMENTS
<b>Wildlife and biodiversity</b>				
> Pollination	■	■		Not a significant area of need.
> Pest and diseases control	■	■		Not a significant area of need.
> Habitat for wildlife	■	■		Eur. designated sites. Current GI poorly serves wildlife needs.
> Corridor for wildlife	■	■		Need concentrated along River Wyre. Current GI in this corridor not optimum.
<b>Community health and wellbeing</b>				
> Support for community cohesion	■■■■	■		Current type of GI do not support social interaction (e.g. prevalence of private gardens)
> Environment for learning	■■■■	■		Important children & young people population. Need for better GI provision in the immediate vicinity of educational facilities
> Opportunities to hear natural sounds	■■■■	■		High-density population (i.e. > 1,000/km <sup>2</sup> ) found in 90% of the area, with little tranquil GI.
> Connection with local environment	■	■■		Only a minority of residents living in high-density setting (see above) are within 300 m. of accessible GI
> Encouraging green travel	■■■	■		Strong need for green travel & opportunities to enhance how green infrastructure contributes
<b>Quality of place</b>				
> Visual contribution to landscape character	■■■■	■■		Place-making & aesthetic benefits associated with green infrastructure not fully realised.
> Quality physical boundaries	■■	■		
> Culture	■■■■	■		Opportunity to strengthen GI use to support local cultural life (events, festivals, public/land art)
> Heritage	■■	■		
<b>Products and green economy</b>				
> Food production	■	■		Presence of grade 2 agricultural land.
> Timber production	⊘			Not relevant.
> Biofuel production	■■■■	■		Energy demand exists (commercial boilers). Local GI is now inadequate to feed into of a biofuel supply chain. An opportunity for other GI areas in Wyre to address?
> Providing jobs	■	■		Not a significant area of need (employment deprivation is not an issue)
<p><sup>D2</sup> Local relevance = ⊘ = None   ■ indicates there is a local need within up to 25% of the area   ■■ indicates there is a local need within 25 to 50% of the area   ■■■ indicates there is a local need within 50 to 75% of the area   ■■■■ indicates there is a need in over 75% of the area.</p> <p><sup>D3</sup> Functional resources: ⊘ = None in the areas of need   ■ = Present within up to 25% of the area of need   ■■ = Present in 25 to 50% of the area of need   ■■■ = Present in 50 to 75% of the area of need   ■■■■ = Present and found in over 75% of the area of need.</p>				
<b>Environmental resilience</b>				
> Noise absorption	■	■		Not a significant area of need – although where needs exist (e.g. high density population or wildlife habitats near A roads) GI is not used for mitigation
> Trapping air pollutants	■	■		
> Soil stabilisation	■	■		Not a significant area of need.
> Removal of pollution from water/soils	■	■		Remediation need concentrated at Hillhouse Site. GI is not currently tapped into to help address this need.
> Water interception	■	■		Most of Thornton’s built-up areas are in flood zone 3a and subject to risk of flooding from tidal sources, fluvial sources (due to the low gradients and difficulty in discharging into the estuary), and sewer flooding. GI currently minimally contributes to alleviating those risks.
> Water infiltration	■	■		
> Water flow reduction through surface roughness	■	■		
> Water conveyance	■	■		
> Accessible water storage	■■	■		Enhanced water storage can provide a sustainable resource for GI irrigation (keeping GI green in the summer ensures cooling effect is sustained through droughts)
> Inaccessible water storage	■	⊘		Not a significant area of need.
> Coastal storm protection	⊘			Not relevant.
> Wind shelter	■■■	■		Although not immediately on the coast, average wind speeds are high (>5.5 m/s) in most of the area.
> Carbon storage	■■■■	■		Little carbon storage is provided by the type and extent of existing GI.
> Shading from the sun	■■■■	■		Lack of trees to provide shading where needed (school grounds, concentrations of older people, town centre)
> Evaporative cooling	■■	■		As above.

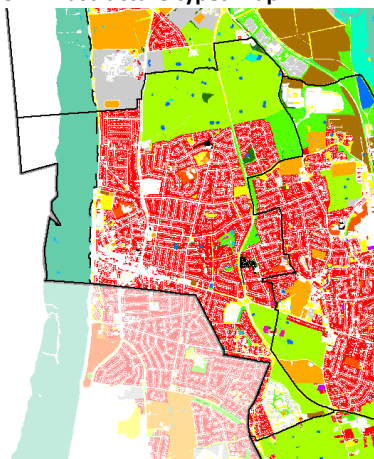
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

	Agricultural land	Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground	Coastal habitat	Derelict land	General amenity space	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Green roof	Institutional grounds	Orchard	Outdoor sports facility	Park or public garden	Private domestic garden	Street trees	Water body	Water course	Wetland	Woodland	Total GI	Total area
Area (ha)	109.2	0.0	2.4	75.5	1.5	17.8	19.4	0.0	2.6	0.6	1.0	5.0	170.8	0.0	2.7	1.1	0.8	3.4	413.9	585.7
% of area	18.6%	0.0%	0.4%	12.9%	0.3%	3.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	29.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	70.7%	100.0%
% of area GI	26.4%	0.0%	0.6%	18.2%	0.4%	4.3%	4.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	1.2%	41.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	100.0%	

Distribution across green infrastructure types

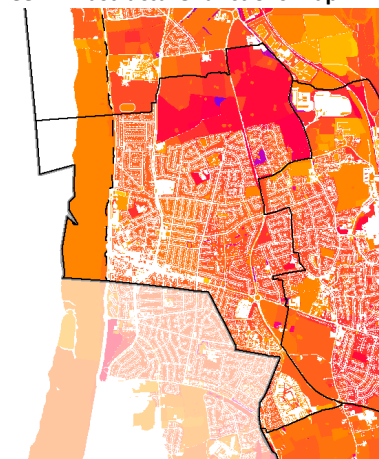


Green infrastructure types map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure functions map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure types:



Multifunctionality:



AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS

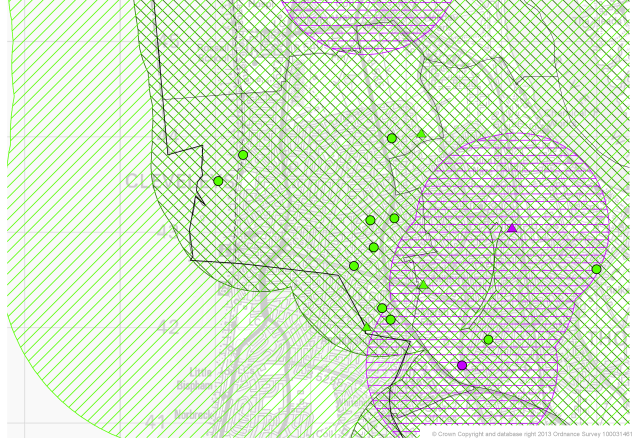
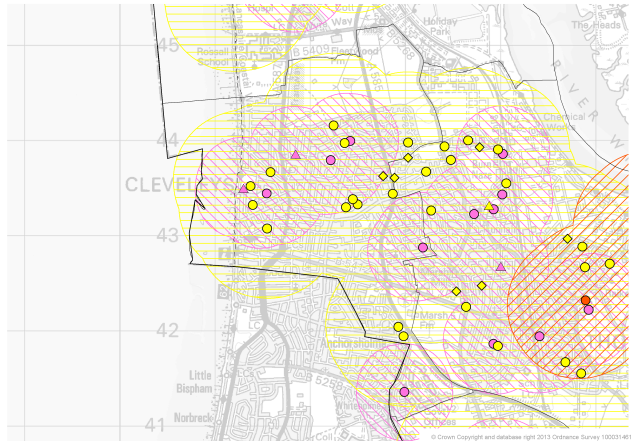
5.5

OPEN SPACE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

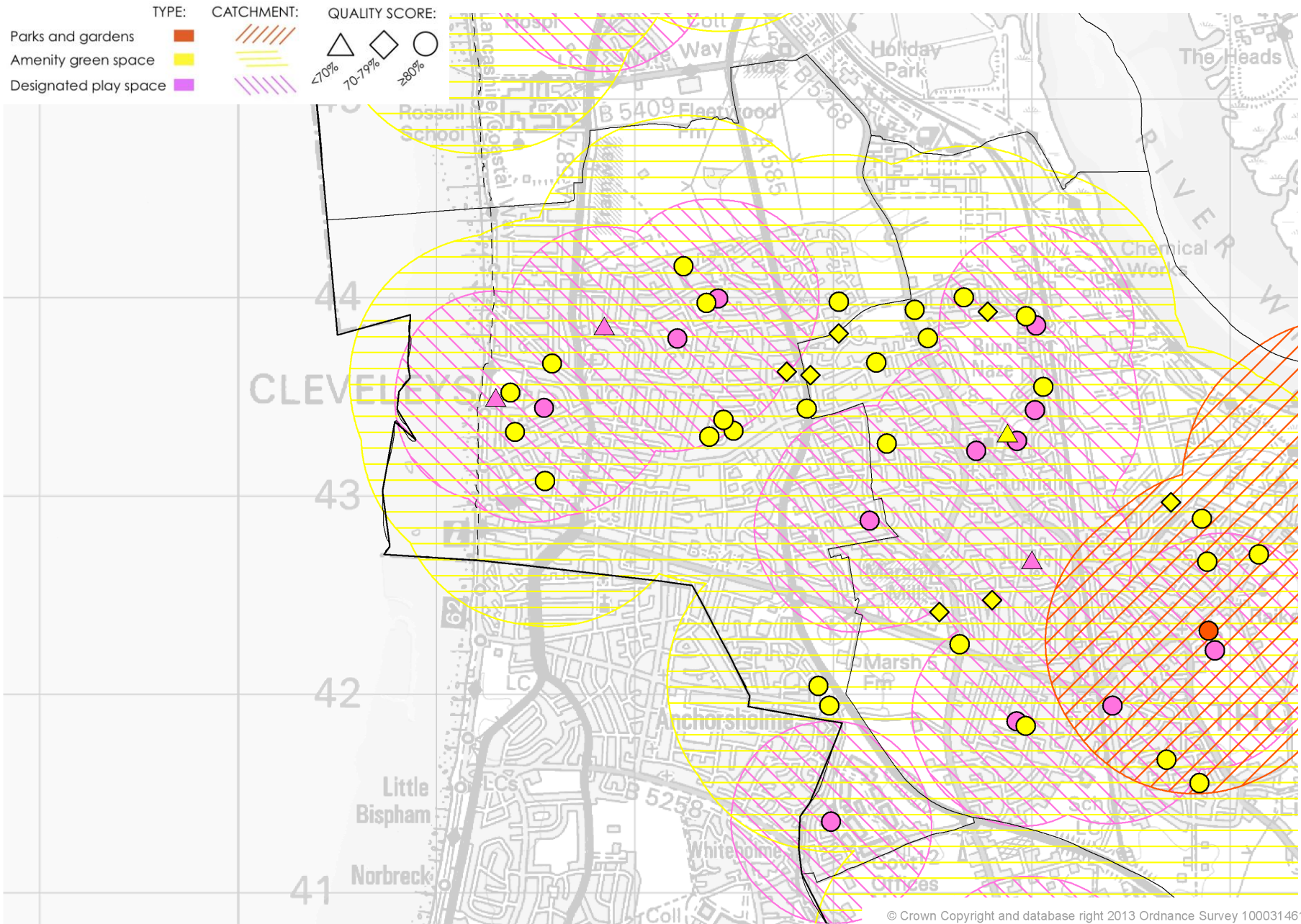
	Parks and gardens (Ha)	Amenity greenspace (Ha)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace (Ha)	Provision for children and teenagers (Ha)– excl. restricted access sites such as playgrounds in schools	Allotments (Ha)
Area (Ha)	0.00	6.82	82.44	0.84	0.00

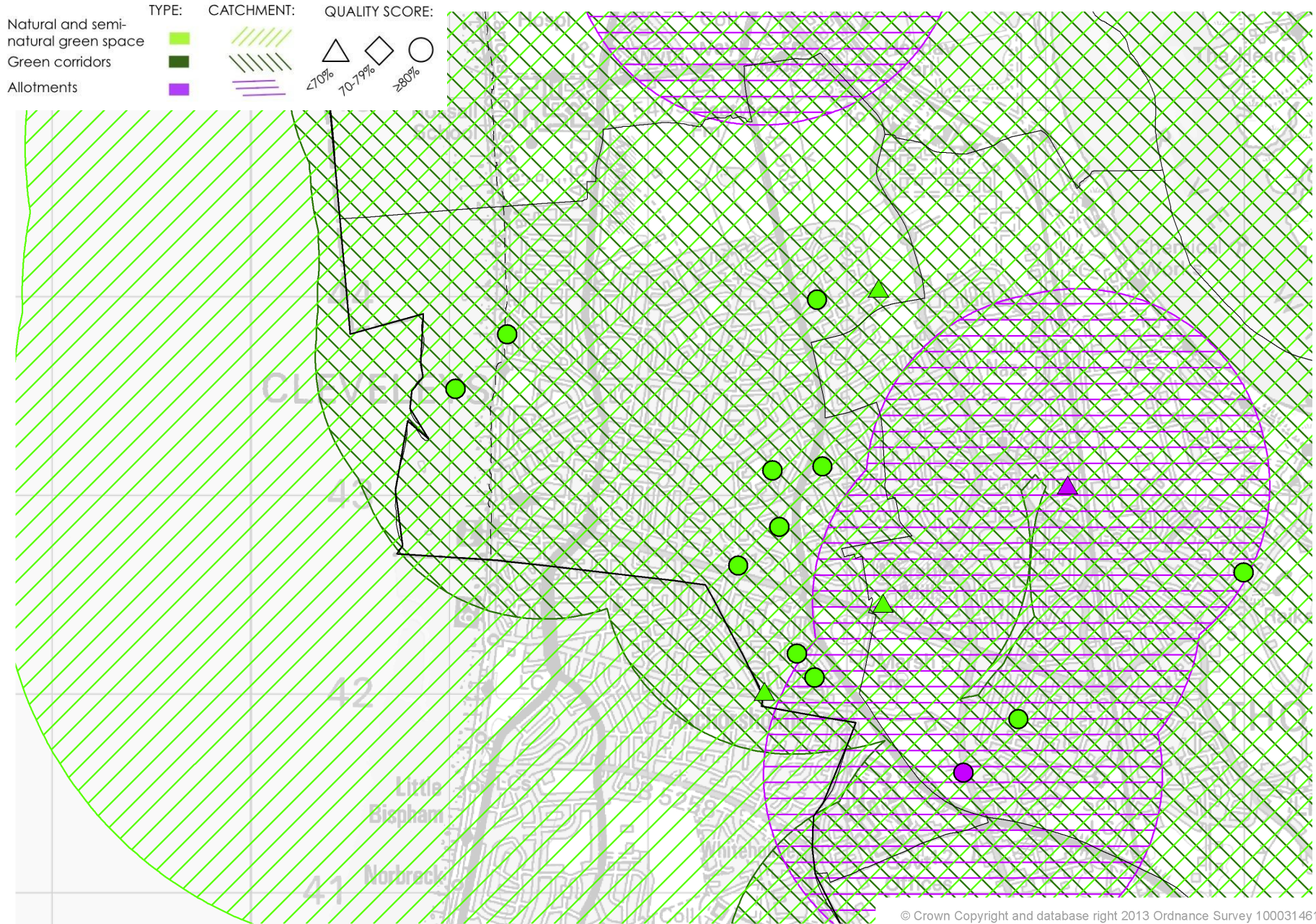
RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES			
Is <b>quantity</b> appropriate? <sup>01</sup>	2013 PROVISION PER 1,000	SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) IN HECTARES	COMMENTS
Parks and gardens	0.000	-6.366	
Amenity green space	0.429	+0.457	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches included)	5.180	+58.566	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches excluded)	0.530	-15.434	
Designated play areas for children and young people	0.053	-2.030	Designated play areas for children and young people excludes provision in schools c.f. with figure on preceding page which includes schools provision.
Allotments	0.000	-3.979	
<sup>01</sup> <u>Extent of recommended quantity standard met.</u> Recommended standards per 1,000 population are 0.4 for parks and gardens, 0.4 for amenity green space, 1.5 for natural and semi-natural green space, 0.18 for designated play areas and 0.25 for allotments. For further background on standards, see Appendix 2 of the Wyre Council Green Infrastructure Strategy)			
Beyond quantity: key sites requiring qualitative improvements <sup>02</sup>			
SITE TYPE	SCORE	SITE ID FROM OSNA AND SITE NAME	
Parks and gardens	⊙		
Amenity green space	78%	CLE1 - Central Avenue	
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	62%	TH46 - Bourne Way natural area	
Designated play areas for children and young people	67% 68%	CLE9 – Tebay Avenue CLE19 – Jubilee Gardens	
Green Corridors	64%	CLE41 - Jubilee Dr - Manor Dr: Locally important route to Jubilee Gardens and Promenade. Opportunity for links into adjoining estate. With signage could form part of cycle route via quiet roads to town centre	
	69%	CLE42 - The Corners - The Cove: Link provides pedestrian access from cul-de-sac and surrounding roads towards Promenade.	
	76%	CLE22 - Rowland La/Calder Ave: Crossing point over trunk road. Provides green route to superstore from Thornton. Opportunity to provide for cyclists	
Allotments	⊙		
<sup>02</sup> Lists sites which do not achieve 80% of the maximum quality score. Refer to the Open Space Needs Study (OSNS) for further details on the criteria applied for scoring. NA indicates that quality scoring does not apply. ⊙ denotes that there are no sites of the type considered in the area. ≥ 80% indicates that all sites of the type considered scored 80% or over the maximum quality score.			

**Beyond quantity: quality and distribution (map close-ups provided overleaf)**









RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES			
OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI) CAN PROVIDE, IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION	LOCAL RELEVANCE D2	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES D3	COMMENTS
<p>Total percentage of needs met: <b>18%</b></p> <p>Total number of unmet needs:</p> <p>Fewer → More</p> <p>© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461</p>			
OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI) CAN PROVIDE, IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION	LOCAL RELEVANCE D2	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES D3	COMMENTS
<b>Wildlife and biodiversity</b>			
> Pollination	⊘		Not relevant.
> Pest and diseases control	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Habitat for wildlife	■	■■■	GI mostly adequate to support wildlife where designations exist.
> Corridor for wildlife	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
<b>Community health and wellbeing</b>			
> Support for community cohesion	■■■■	■	Current type of GI does not support social interaction (e.g. prevalence of private gardens).
> Environment for learning	■■■■	■	Little GI in proximity of schools.
<b>Environmental resilience</b>			
> Noise absorption	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Trapping air pollutants	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Soil stabilisation	⊘		Not relevant.
> Removal of pollution from water/soils	■	⊘	Not a significant area of need.
> Water interception	■■	■	Together with Poulton-le-Fylde, this area has the most extensive need (i.e. 42% of the area) for better use of GI to manage (capture & slow down) stormwater and flood risks. Water-sensitive urban design solutions greatly under utilised.
> Water infiltration	■■	■	
> Water flow reduction through surface roughness	■	■	
> Water conveyance	⊘		Not relevant.
> Accessible water storage	■■	■	Increased water storage capacity would contribute to alleviate existing flood risks (from fluvial sources and sewer overflow). Accessible water storage also provides a resource for summer irrigation of GI resources.
> Inaccessible water storage	■■	■	
> Coastal storm protection	■	■	
> Wind shelter	■■■■	■	Significant exposure to important wind (>5.5m/s) – but little shelter provided by GI
> Carbon storage	■■■■	■	Little carbon storage is provided by current GI.
> Shading from the sun	■■■■	■	Lack of shade (i.e. trees) where needed (concentration of older people)
> Evaporative cooling	■■	■	
<b>Quality of place</b>			
> Visual contribution to landscape character	■■■■	■■	Opportunity to enhance GI contribution to visual quality and character.
> Quality physical boundaries	■■■	■	
> Culture	■■■■	■	Opportunity to enhance use of GI to support cultural life (which would also help strengthen tourism).
> Heritage	⊘		Not relevant.
<b>Products and green economy</b>			
> Food production	⊘		Not relevant.
> Timber production	⊘		Not relevant.
> Biofuel production	■■■■	■	Energy demand exists (commercial boilers). Local GI is currently inadequate to feed a biofuel supply chain. An opportunity for other GI areas in Wyre to address?
> Providing jobs	■■	■	Some pockets of high level of employment deprivation exist. The extent and type of GI offers little employment opportunities.
<p><sup>D2</sup> Local relevance = ⊘ = None   ■ indicates there is a local need within up to 25% of the area   ■■ indicates there is a local need within 25 to 50% of the area   ■■■ indicates there is a local need within 50 to 75% of the area   ■■■■ indicates there is a need in over 75% of the area.</p> <p><sup>D3</sup> Functional resources: ⊘ = None in the areas of need   ■ = Present within up to 25% of the area of need   ■■ = Present in 25 to 50% of the area of need   ■■■ = Present in 50 to 75% of the area of need   ■■■■ = Present and found in over 75% of the area of need.</p>			

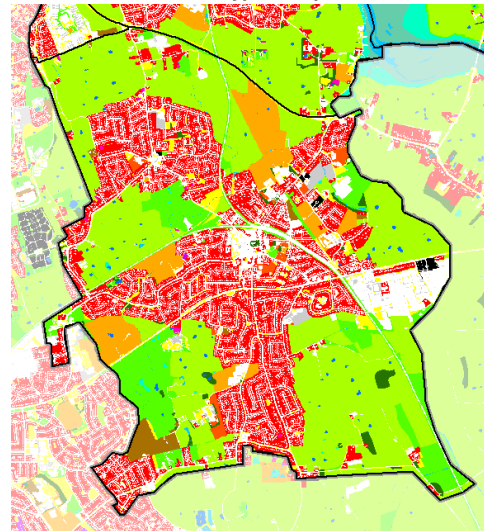
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

	Agricultural land	Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground	Coastal habitat	Derelict land	General amenity space	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Green roof	Institutional grounds	Orchard	Outdoor sports facility	Park or public garden	Private domestic garden	Street trees	Water-body	Water course	Wetland	Woodland	Total GI	Total area
Area (ha)	363.7	0.2	2.6	0.0	11.3	31.3	99.7	0.0	9.2	1.3	55.9	8.7	233.9	0.0	3.8	3.5	1.4	11.4	837.9	1062.5
% of area	34.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%	2.9%	9.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	5.3%	0.8%	22.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	1.1%	78.9%	100.0%
% of area GI	43.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	3.7%	11.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	6.7%	1.0%	27.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	1.4%	100.0%	

Distribution across green infrastructure types

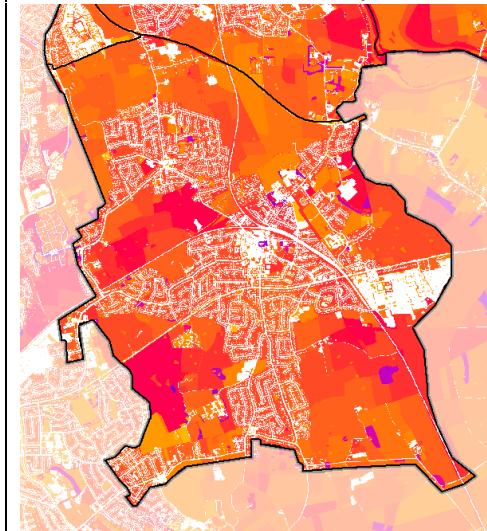


Green infrastructure types map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure functions map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure types:

- Allotment, community garden or urban farm
- Orchard
- Private domestic garden
- Agricultural land
- Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland
- Water course
- Street trees
- Water body
- Green roof
- Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground
- Woodland
- Derelict land
- Coastal habitat
- Institutional grounds
- Wetland

Multifunctionality:



AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS

6.4

OPEN SPACE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

	Parks and gardens (Ha)	Amenity greenspace (Ha)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace (Ha)	Provision for children and teenagers (Ha)– excl. restricted access sites such as playgrounds in schools	Allotments (Ha)
Area (Ha)	3.17	7.52	7.52	0.56	0.14

RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES

Is <b>quantity</b> appropriate? <sup>01</sup>	2013 PROVISION PER 1,000	SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) IN HECTARES	COMMENTS
Parks and gardens	0.172	-4.219	
Amenity green space	0.407	+0.135	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches included)	0.407	-20.176	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches excluded)	0.407	-20.176	
Designated play areas for children and young people	0.031	-2.760	Designated play areas for children and young people excludes provision in schools c.f. with figure on preceding page which includes schools provision.
Allotments	0.008	-4.478	

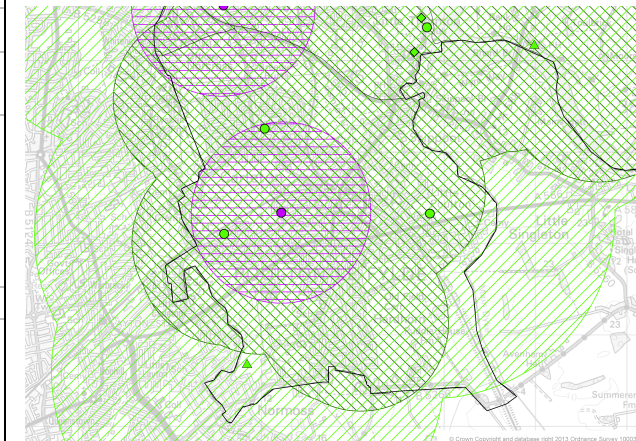
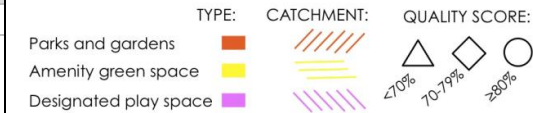
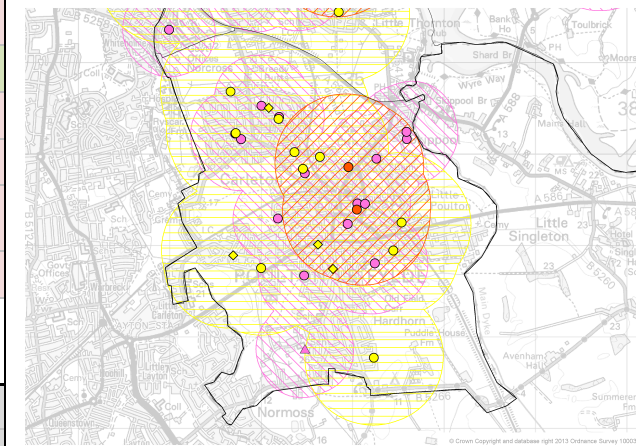
<sup>01</sup> Extent of recommended quantity standard met. Recommended standards per 1,000 population are 0.4 for parks and gardens, 0.4 for amenity green space, 1.5 for natural and semi-natural green space, 0.18 for designated play areas and 0.25 for allotments. For further background on standards, see Appendix 2 of the Wyre Council Green Infrastructure Strategy)

**Beyond quantity:** key sites requiring qualitative improvements<sup>02</sup>

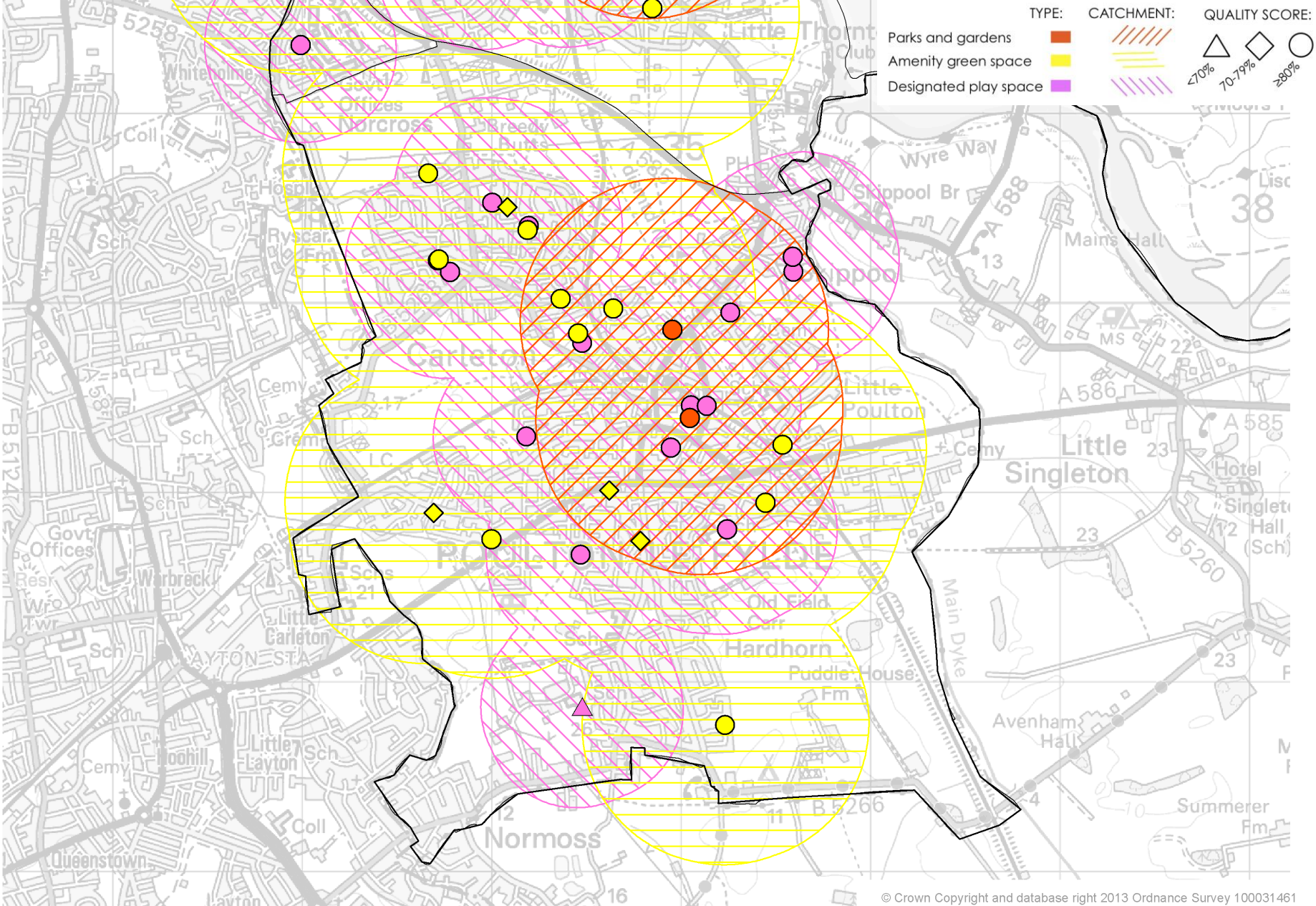
SITE TYPE	SCORE	SITE ID FROM OSNS AND SITE NAME
Parks and gardens	⊙	
Amenity green space	76%	PLF13 - Brockway
	76%	PLF45 - Hodgson Place
	78%	PLF7 - Blackpool Old Road
	78%	PLF4 - Carleton Green (Caldicot Way)
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	58%	PLF43 - Former St Joseph's School
Designated play areas for children and young people	⊙	
Green Corridors	58%	PLF48 - Path adjacent to Booths car park
	58%	PLF60 - Shirley Heights
	62%	PLF57 - Levens Dr/Hardhorn Rd
	69%	PLF67 - Shirley Heights - Breck Road
	69%	PLF71 - Totnes Close - The Paddock
	73%	PLF53 - Compley Green
	76%	PLF58 - Woodland Dr/Mill Hey Ave
78%	PLF55 - Howarth Crescent/adjacent to Hodgson School	
Allotments	≥ 80%	

<sup>02</sup> Lists sites which do not achieve 80% of the maximum quality score. Refer to the Open Space Needs Study (OSNS) for further details on the criteria applied for scoring. NA indicates that quality scoring does not apply. ⊙ denotes that there are no sites of the type considered in the area. ≥ 80% indicates that all sites of the type considered scored 80% or over the maximum quality score.

**Beyond quantity:** quality and distribution (map close-ups provided overleaf)

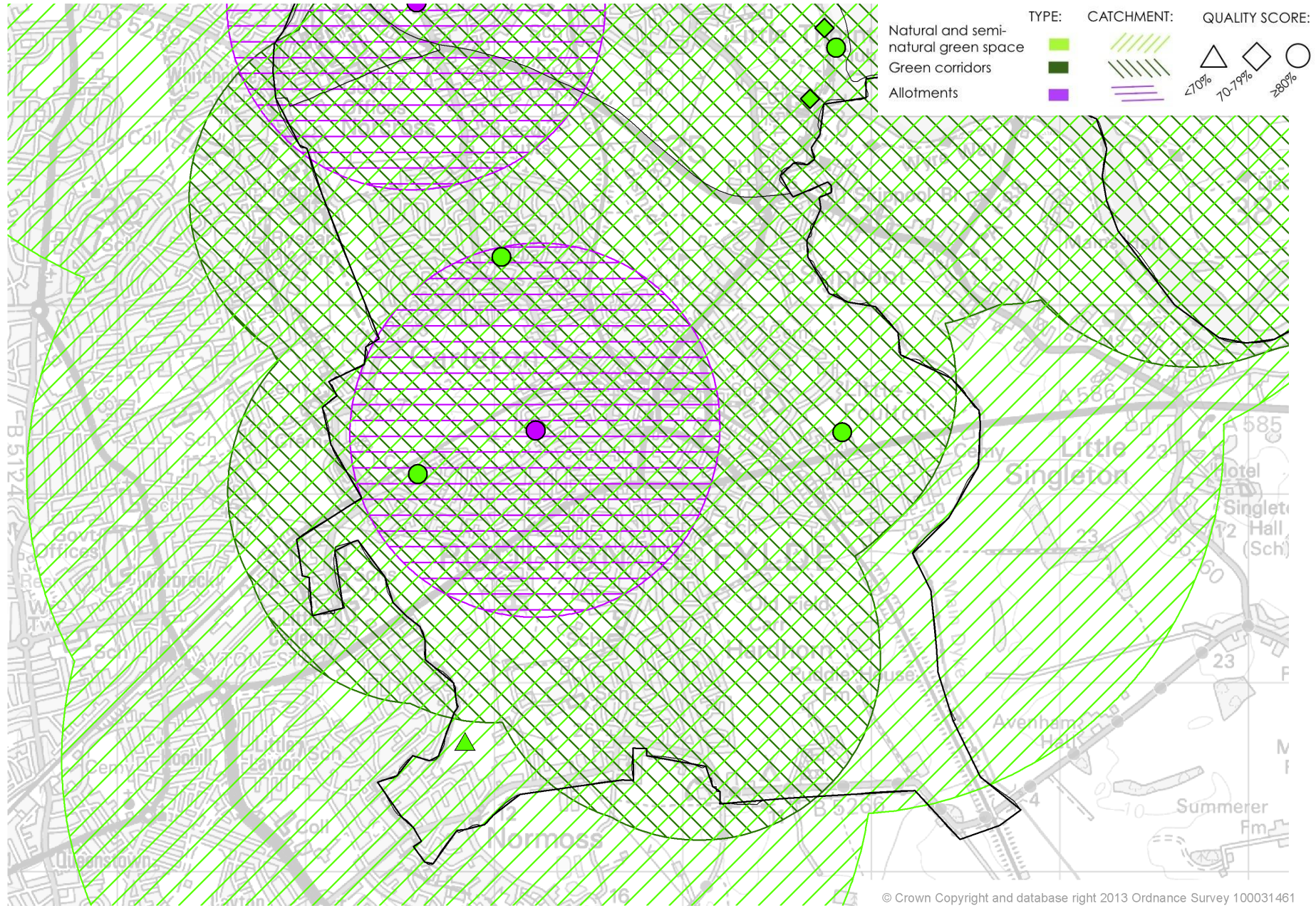


# POULTON-LE-FYLDE



© Crown Copyright and database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

# POULTON-LE-FYLDE



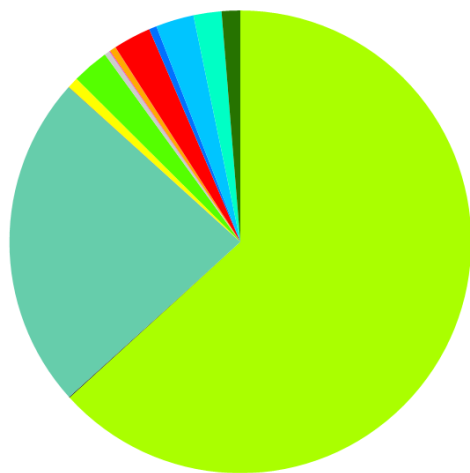




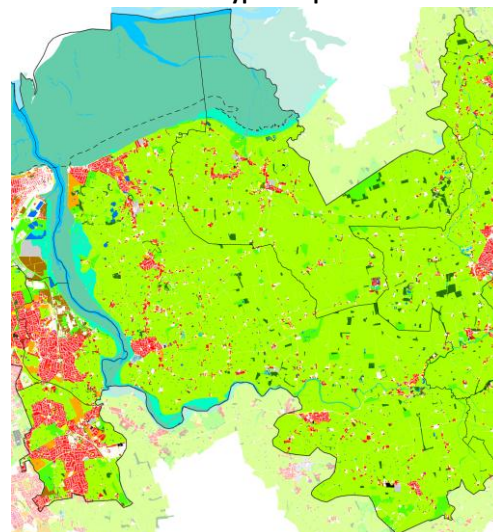
## GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

	Agricultural land	Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground	Coastal habitat	Derelict land	General amenity space	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Green roof	Institutional grounds	Orchard	Outdoor sports facility	Park or public garden	Private domestic garden	Street trees	Water body	Water course	Wetland	Woodland	Total GI	Total area
Area (ha)	6493.1	0.0	4.6	2397.8	2.7	78.4	264.5	0.0	39.2	4.9	44.2	2.3	270.8	0.0	54.8	273.4	201.2	133.5	10265.3	10655.1
% of area	60.9%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%	0.0%	0.7%	2.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.5%	2.6%	1.9%	1.3%	96.3%	100.0%
% of area GI	63.3%	0.0%	0.0%	23.4%	0.0%	0.8%	2.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.5%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%	100.0%	

Distribution across green infrastructure types

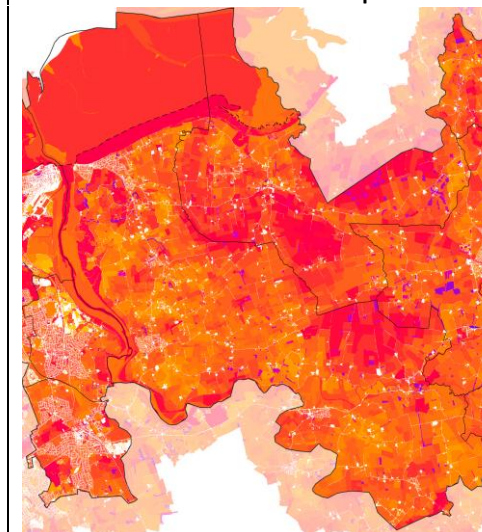


Green infrastructure types map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure functions map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure types:



Multifunctionality:



**AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS**

**7.9**

## OPEN SPACE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

	Parks and gardens (Ha)	Amenity greenspace (Ha)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace (Ha)	Provision for children and teenagers (Ha)- excl. restricted access sites such as playgrounds in schools	Allotments (Ha)
Area (Ha)	0.00	1.19	2,739.98	0.55	0.00

RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES

Is <b>quantity</b> appropriate? <sup>01</sup>	2013 PROVISION PER 1,000	SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) IN HECTARES	COMMENTS
Parks and gardens	0.000	-5.401	
Amenity green space	0.088	-4.207	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches included)	202.931	+2719.727	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches excluded)	0.221	-17.273	
Designated play areas for children and young people	0.041	-1.880	Designated play areas for children and young people excludes provision in schools c.f. with figure on preceding page which includes schools provision.
Allotments	0.000	-3.376	

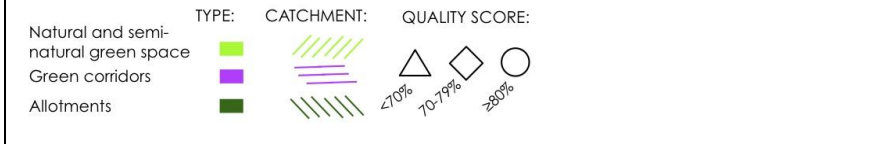
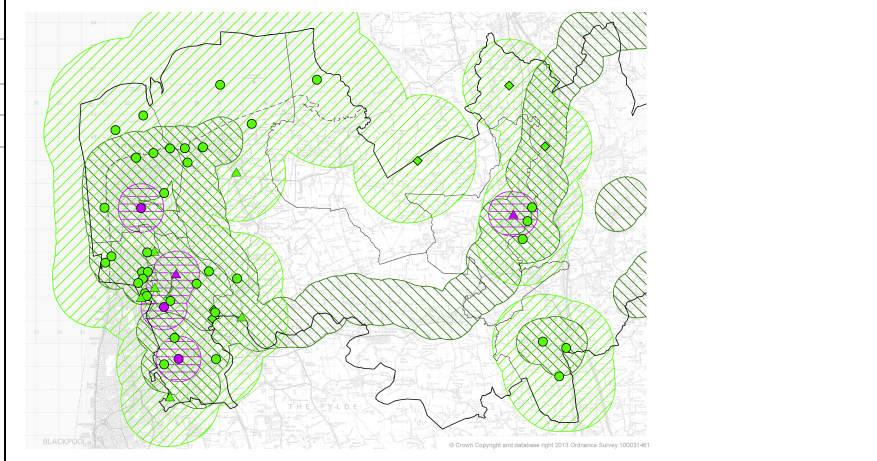
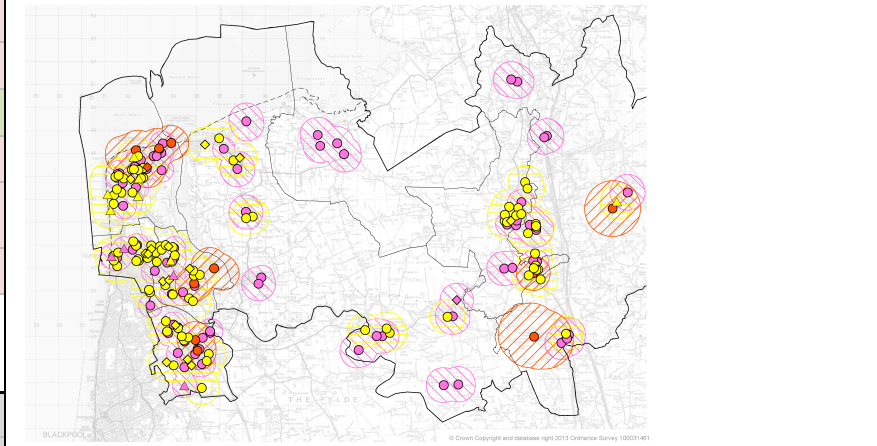
<sup>01</sup> Extent of recommended quantity standard met. Recommended standards per 1,000 population are 0.4 for parks and gardens, 0.4 for amenity green space, 1.5 for natural and semi-natural green space, 0.18 for designated play areas and 0.25 for allotments. For further background on standards, see Appendix 2 of the Wyre Council Green Infrastructure Strategy)

**Beyond quantity:** key sites requiring qualitative improvements<sup>02</sup>

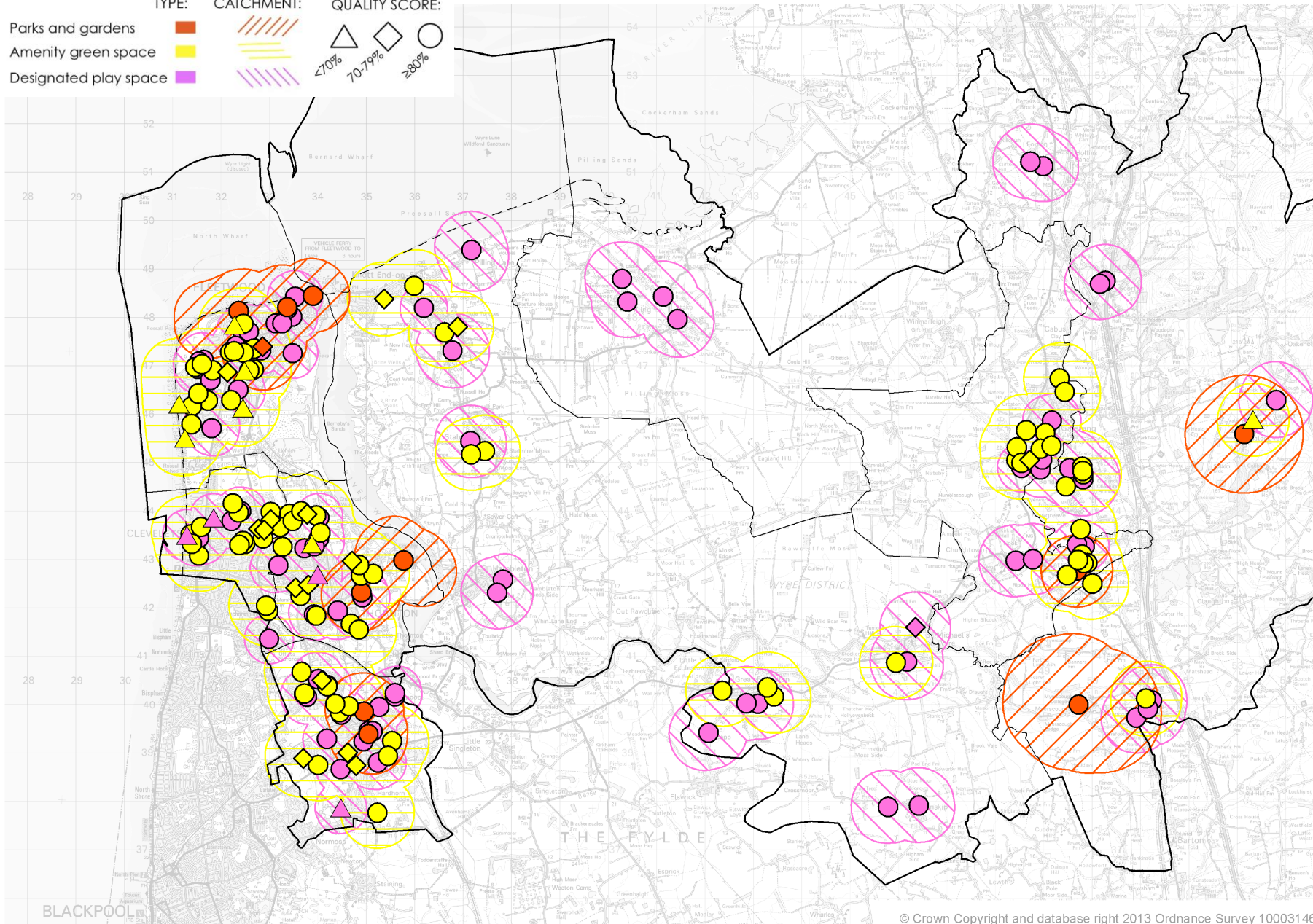
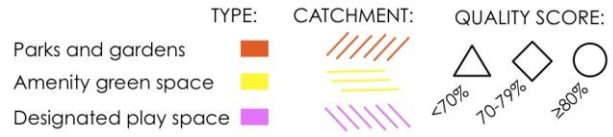
SITE TYPE	SCORE	SITE ID FROM OSNS AND SITE NAME
Parks and gardens	⊙	
Amenity green space	76% 78%	<b>PKN14 - Sandicroft Place</b> <b>PKN3 - Library, Plantation Ave</b>
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	62%	<b>PKN15 - Preesall Hill</b>
Designated play areas for children and young people	≥ 80%	
Green Corridors	≥ 80%	
Allotments	⊙	

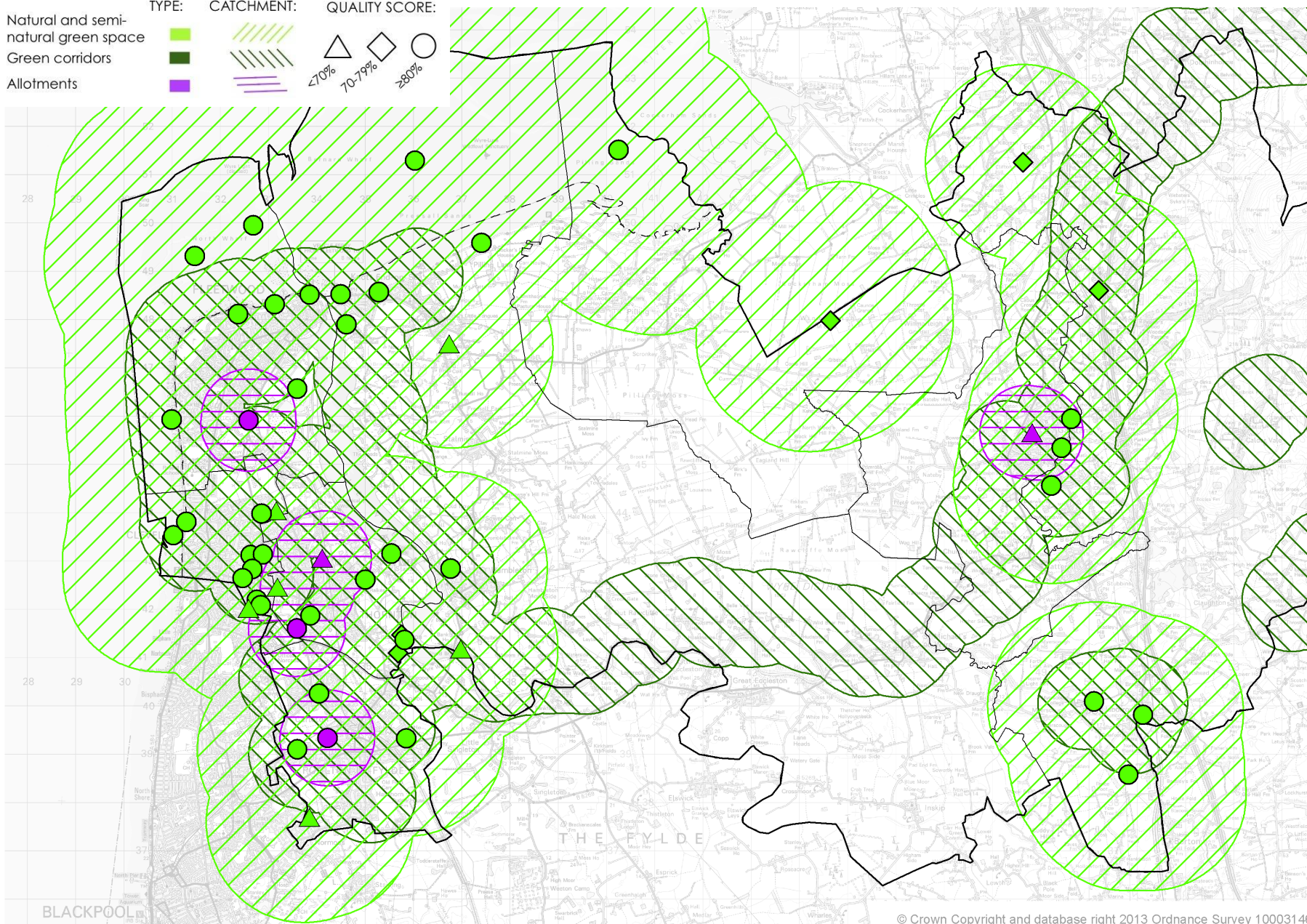
<sup>02</sup> Lists sites which do not achieve 80% of the maximum quality score. Refer to the Open Space Needs Study (OSNS) for further details on the criteria applied for scoring. NA indicates that quality scoring does not apply. ⊙ denotes that there are no sites of the type considered in the area. ≥ 80% indicates that all sites of the type considered scored 80% or over the maximum quality score.

**Beyond quantity:** quality and distribution (map close-ups provided overleaf)



# RURAL PLAIN

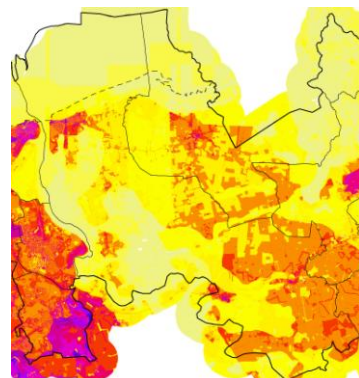




GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES: OTHER DIMENSIONS

Total percentage of needs met: **32%**

Total number of unmet needs:

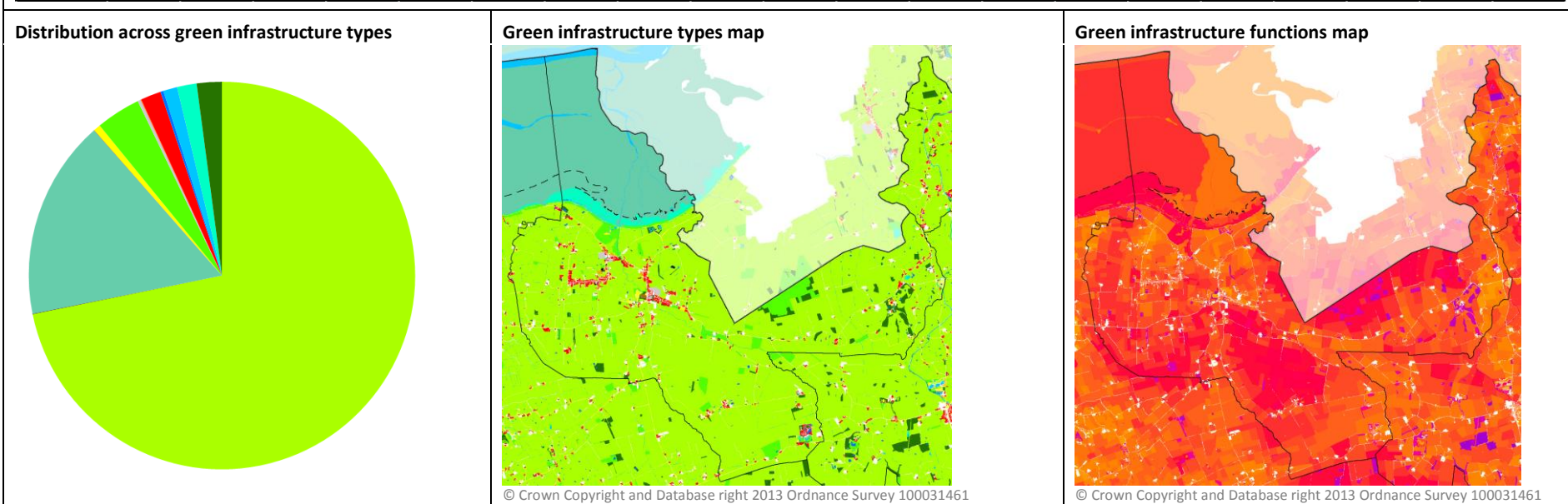


© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI) CAN PROVIDE, IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION	LOCAL RELEVANCE D2	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES D3	COMMENTS
<p><b>Environmental resilience</b></p>			
> Noise absorption	■	⊖	Not a significant issue in this area.
> Trapping air pollutants	■	⊖	Not a significant issue in this area.
> Soil stabilisation	■	■	Not a significant issue in this area.
> Removal of pollution from water/soils	■■	■	Adoption of more water quality sensitive practices by farmers is key in this area.
> Water interception	■■	■	Area subject to flooding from tidal and fluvial sources. Opportunities to use GI to mitigate risks are not fully realised. Improvement secured in this area will also help reduce flooding risks further downstream (urban areas)
> Water infiltration	■■	■	
> Water flow reduction through surface roughness	■■	■	
> Water conveyance	■■	■	
> Accessible water storage	■■	■	Enhancing both accessible and inaccessible water storage capacity will help alleviate downstream flooding (urban areas). Accessible water storage is important for the local agriculture.
> Inaccessible water storage	■■	■	
> Coastal storm protection	■	■	
> Wind shelter	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Carbon storage	■■■■	■■	GI provides some carbon storage.
> Shading from the sun	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Evaporative cooling	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
<p><b>OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI) CAN PROVIDE, IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION</b></p>			
<p><b>Wildlife and biodiversity</b></p>			
> Pollination	■■	■	Limited provision in GI types supporting pollination, although pollination is needed for local agriculture.
> Pest and diseases control	■	■	
> Habitat for wildlife	■■	■■	Significant unrealised potential for habitat enhancements
> Corridor for wildlife	■	■	Significant unrealised potential for habitat connectivity enhancements
<p><b>Community health and wellbeing</b></p>			
> Support for community cohesion	■	■	Need for facilities to support community cohesion localised to main settlements. Opportunity to enhance GI provision
> Environment for learning	■	⊖	Localised needs – poor GI in the immediate proximity of schools.
<p><b>Environmental resilience</b></p>			
> Opportunities to hear natural sounds	■	■	Not as significant area as further west in urban areas.
> Connection with local environment	■	■	Not as significant area as further west in urban areas.
> Encouraging green travel	■	■	Not as significant area as further west in urban areas.
<p><b>Quality of place</b></p>			
> Visual contribution to landscape character	■	■	Not as significant area as further west in urban areas.
> Quality physical boundaries	■	■	Loss of hedgerows is affecting the character and ecological permeability of the countryside
> Culture	■	■	Not as significant area as further west in urban areas.
> Heritage	■■	■	
<p><b>Products and green economy</b></p>			
> Food production	■■	■■	Food production is an important service provided by the local GI (agricultural land grade 2)
> Timber production	⊖		Not relevant.
> Biofuel production	■	■	Low local need. Opportunity to develop supply through hedgerow management?
> Providing jobs	■	■	No a significant issue (unemployment do not affect local communities as observed in Fleetwood)
<p><sup>D2</sup> Local relevance = ⊖ = None   ■ indicates there is a local need within up to 25% of the area   ■■ indicates there is a local need within 25 to 50% of the area   ■■■ indicates there is a local need within 50 to 75% of the area   ■■■■ indicates there is a need in over 75% of the area.  <sup>D3</sup> Functional resources: ⊖ = None in the areas of need   ■ = Present within up to 25% of the area of need   ■■ = Present in 25 to 50% of the area of need   ■■■ = Present in 50 to 75% of the area of need   ■■■■ = Present and found in over 75% of the area of need.</p>			

**GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION**

	Agricultural land	Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground	Coastal habitat	Derelict land	General amenity space	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Green roof	Institutional grounds	Orchard	Outdoor sports facility	Park or public garden	Private domestic garden	Street trees	Water body	Water course	Wetland	Woodland	Total GI	Total area
Area (ha)	2887.7	0.0	1.5	668.6	1.5	23.3	150.1	0.0	9.4	0.9	2.0	0.2	68.7	0.0	10.2	47.2	65.7	84.3	4021.4	4146.6
% of area	69.6%	0.0%	0.0%	16.1%	0.0%	0.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	1.6%	2.0%	97.0%	100.0%
% of area GI	71.8%	0.0%	0.0%	16.6%	0.0%	0.6%	3.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	100.0%	



**Green infrastructure types:**

Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Agricultural land	Water course
Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Water body
Private domestic garden	Street trees	Green roof
Park or public garden	Woodland	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground
Outdoor sports facility	Coastal habitat	Derelict land
General amenity space	Wetland	Institutional grounds

**Multifunctionality:**

Low High

**AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS**

**8.8**

**OPEN SPACE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION**

	Parks and gardens (Ha)	Amenity greenspace (Ha)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace (Ha)	Provision for children and teenagers (Ha) – excl. restricted access sites such as playgrounds in schools	Allotments (Ha)
Area (Ha)	0.00	0.00	89.96	0.14	0.00

**RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES**

Is <b>quantity</b> appropriate? <sup>01</sup>	2013 PROVISION PER 1,000	SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) IN HECTARES	COMMENTS
Parks and gardens	0.000	-0.917	
Amenity green space	0.000	-0.917	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches included)	39.232	+86.521	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches excluded)	39.232	+86.521	
Designated play areas for children and young people	0.061	-0.270	Designated play areas for children and young people excludes provision in schools c.f. with figure on preceding page which includes schools provision.
Allotments	0.000	-0.573	

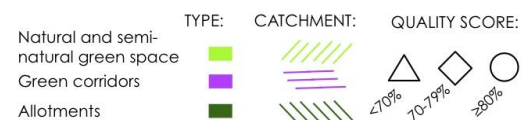
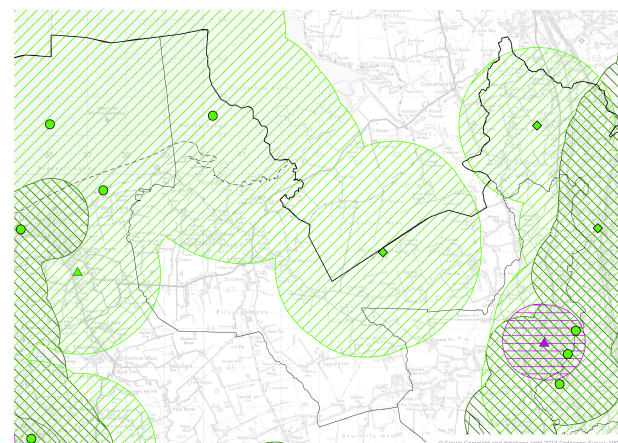
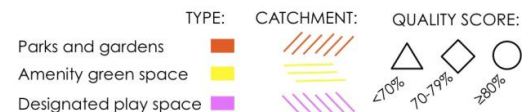
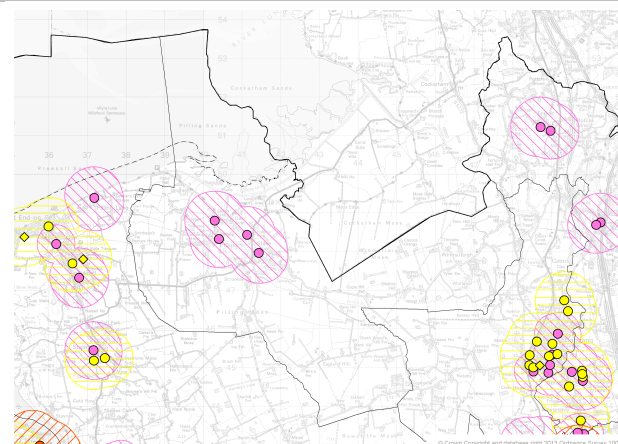
<sup>01</sup> Extent of recommended quantity standard met. Recommended standards per 1,000 population are 0.4 for parks and gardens, 0.4 for amenity green space, 1.5 for natural and semi-natural green space, 0.18 for designated play areas and 0.25 for allotments. For further background on standards, see Appendix 2 of the Wyre Council Green Infrastructure Strategy)

**Beyond quantity: key sites requiring qualitative improvements<sup>02</sup>**

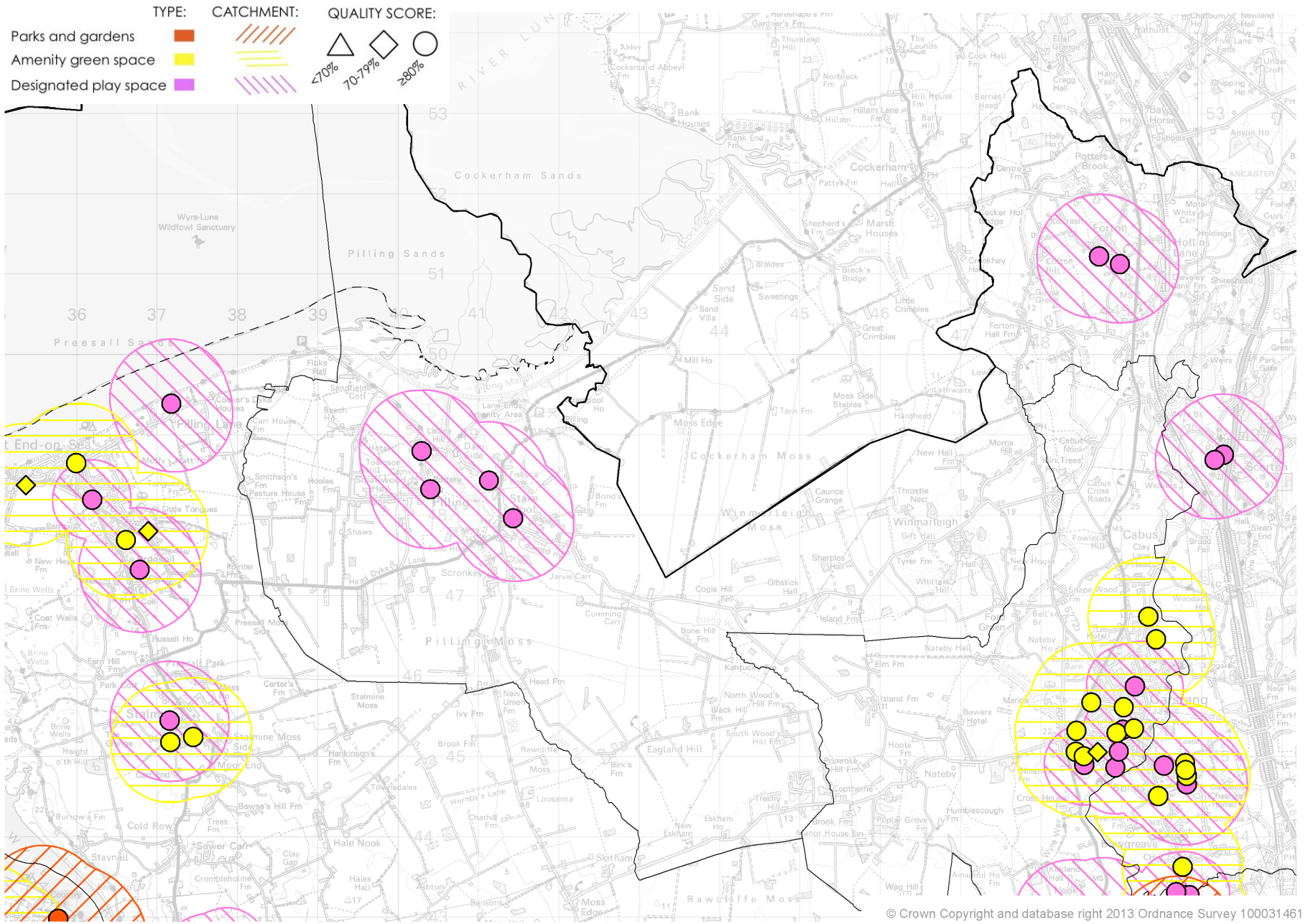
SITE TYPE	SCORE	SITE ID FROM OSNS AND SITE NAME
Parks and gardens	⊙	
Amenity green space	⊙	
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	78%	<b>WM1 - Winmarleigh Moss</b>
Designated play areas for children and young people	⊙	
Green Corridors	78%	<b>WW1 - Wyre Way</b>
Allotments	⊙	

<sup>02</sup> Lists sites which do not achieve 80% of the maximum quality score. Refer to the Open Space Needs Study (OSNS) for further details on the criteria applied for scoring. NA indicates that quality scoring does not apply. ⊙ denotes that there are no sites of the type considered in the area. ≥ 80% indicates that all sites of the type considered scored 80% or over the maximum quality score.

**Beyond quantity: quality and distribution (map close-ups provided overleaf)**



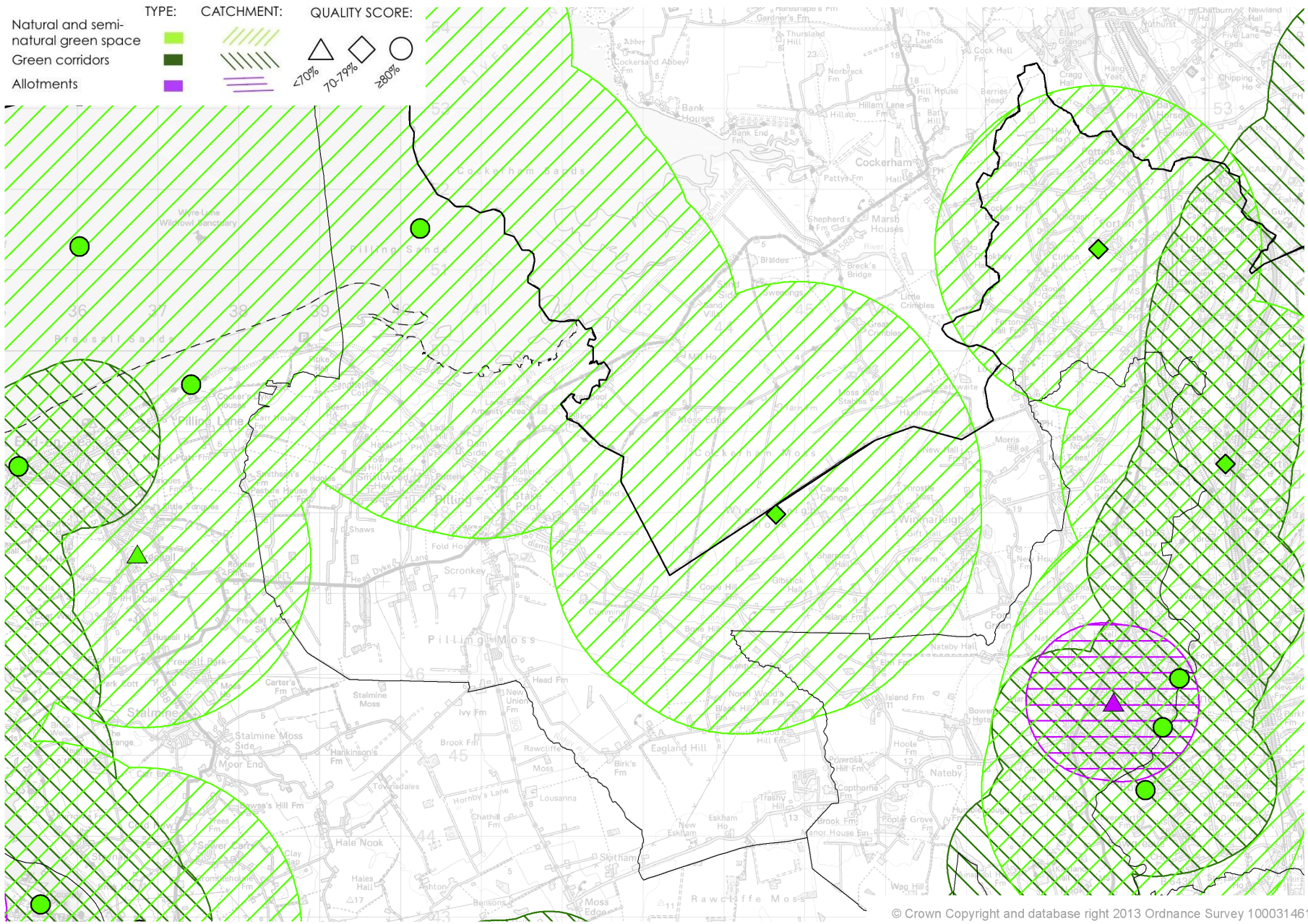
# MOSSLANDS



© Crown Copyright and database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461



# MOSSLANDS



© Crown Copyright and database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

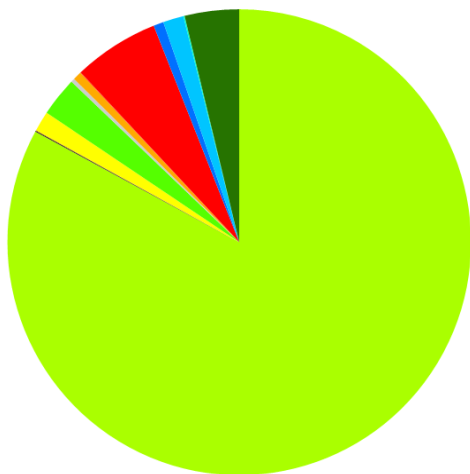
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES: OTHER DIMENSIONS				
OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PROVIDE (IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION)		LOCAL RELEVANCE <sup>[2]</sup>	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES <sup>[3]</sup>	COMMENTS
<p>Total percentage of needs met: <b>39%</b></p> <p>Total number of unmet needs:</p> <p>Fewer  More</p> <p>© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461</p>				
<b>Wildlife and biodiversity</b>				
> Pollination		■■■	■	
> Pest and diseases control		■■■■	■	
> Habitat for wildlife		■■■	■■■	Critical node in the local ecological network. Qualitative improvements highly desirable (e.g. Winmarleigh Moss SSSI)
> Corridor for wildlife		■	■	Strong opportunity for habitat connectivity enhancements.
<b>Community health and wellbeing</b>				
> Support for community cohesion		⊘		Not as relevant as further west.
> Environment for learning		■	⊘	Untapped opportunities for environmental education.
> Opportunities to hear natural sounds		⊘		Not relevant
> Connection with local environment		⊘		Not relevant
> Encouraging green travel		■	■	Untapped opportunities (abandoned railway) -
<b>Quality of place</b>				
> Visual contribution to landscape character		■	■	
> Quality physical boundaries		■■■	■■■	
> Culture		⊘		Not as relevant as further west.
> Heritage		■	■	
<b>Products and green economy</b>				
> Food production		■■■	■■■	
> Timber production		⊘		
> Biofuel production		⊘		
> Providing jobs		⊘		Not an issue in this area. No deprived communities (unemployment).
> Carbon storage		■■■■	■■■	Carbon storage landscape
> Shading from the sun		■	■	
> Evaporative cooling		⊘		Not relevant.

<sup>[2]</sup> Local relevance = ⊘ = None | ■ indicates there is a local need within up to 25% of the area | ■■ indicates there is a local need within 25 to 50% of the area | ■■■ indicates there is a local need within 50 to 75% of the area | ■■■■ indicates there is a need in over 75% of the area.  
<sup>[3]</sup> Functional resources: ⊘ = None in the areas of need | ■ = Present within up to 25% of the area of need | ■■ = Present in 25 to 50% of the area of need | ■■■ = Present in 50 to 75% of the area of need | ■■■■ = Present and found in over 75% of the area of need.

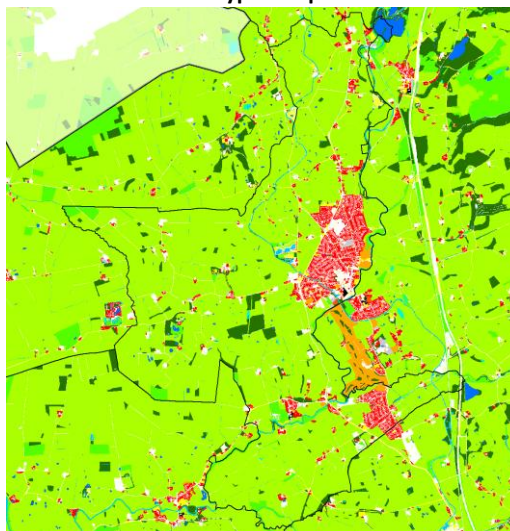
## GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

	Agricultural land	Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground	Coastal habitat	Derelict land	General amenity space	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Green roof	Institutional grounds	Orchard	Outdoor sports facility	Park or public garden	Private domestic garden	Street trees	Water-body	Water course	Wetland	Woodland	Total GI	Total area
Area (ha)	1932.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.1	32.6	63.6	0.0	6.0	0.1	13.6	1.1	139.4	0.0	16.4	33.5	2.0	88.4	2331.5	2517.6
% of area	76.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%	0.1%	3.5%	92.6%	100.0%
% of area GI	82.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	0.1%	3.8%	100.0%	

Distribution across green infrastructure types

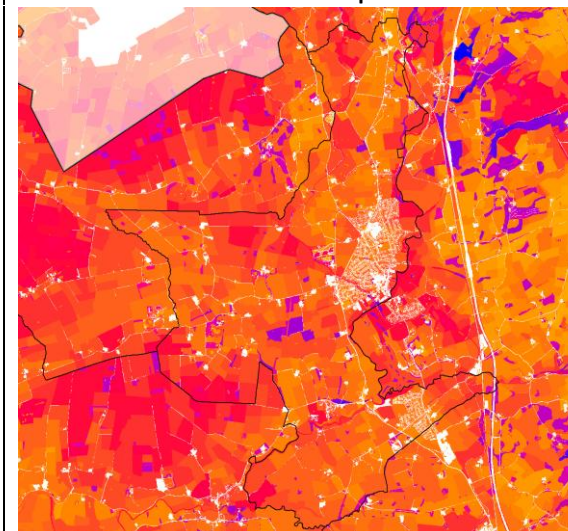


Green infrastructure types map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure functions map



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

Green infrastructure types:



Multifunctionality:



**AREA WEIGHTED  
AVERAGE  
NUMBER OF  
FUNCTIONS**

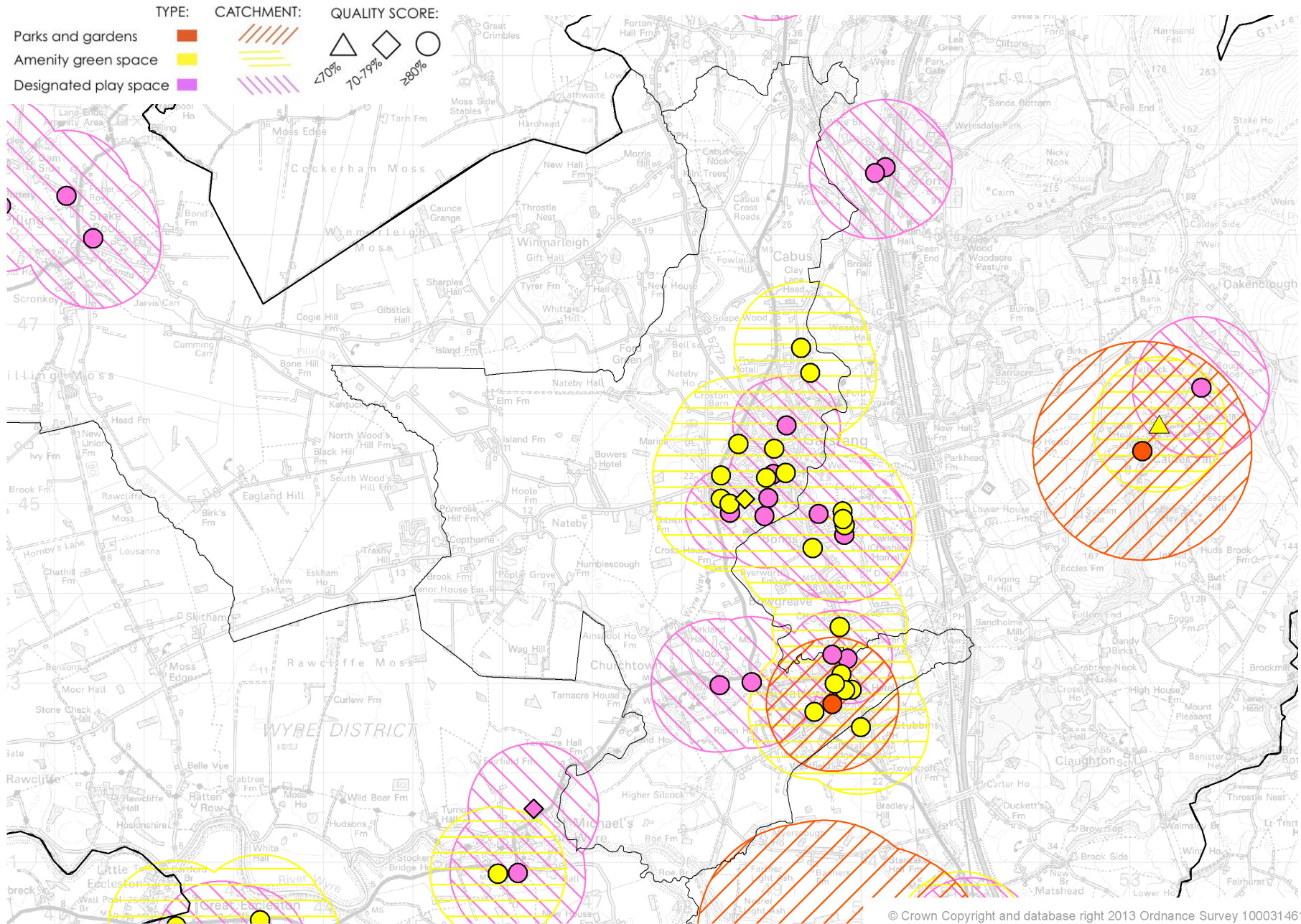
**7.6**

## OPEN SPACE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

	Parks and gardens (Ha)	Amenity greenspace (Ha)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace (Ha)	Provision for children and teenagers (Ha)- excl. restricted access sites such as playgrounds in schools	Allotments (Ha)
Area (Ha)	0.10	2.04	0.00	0.33	0.24

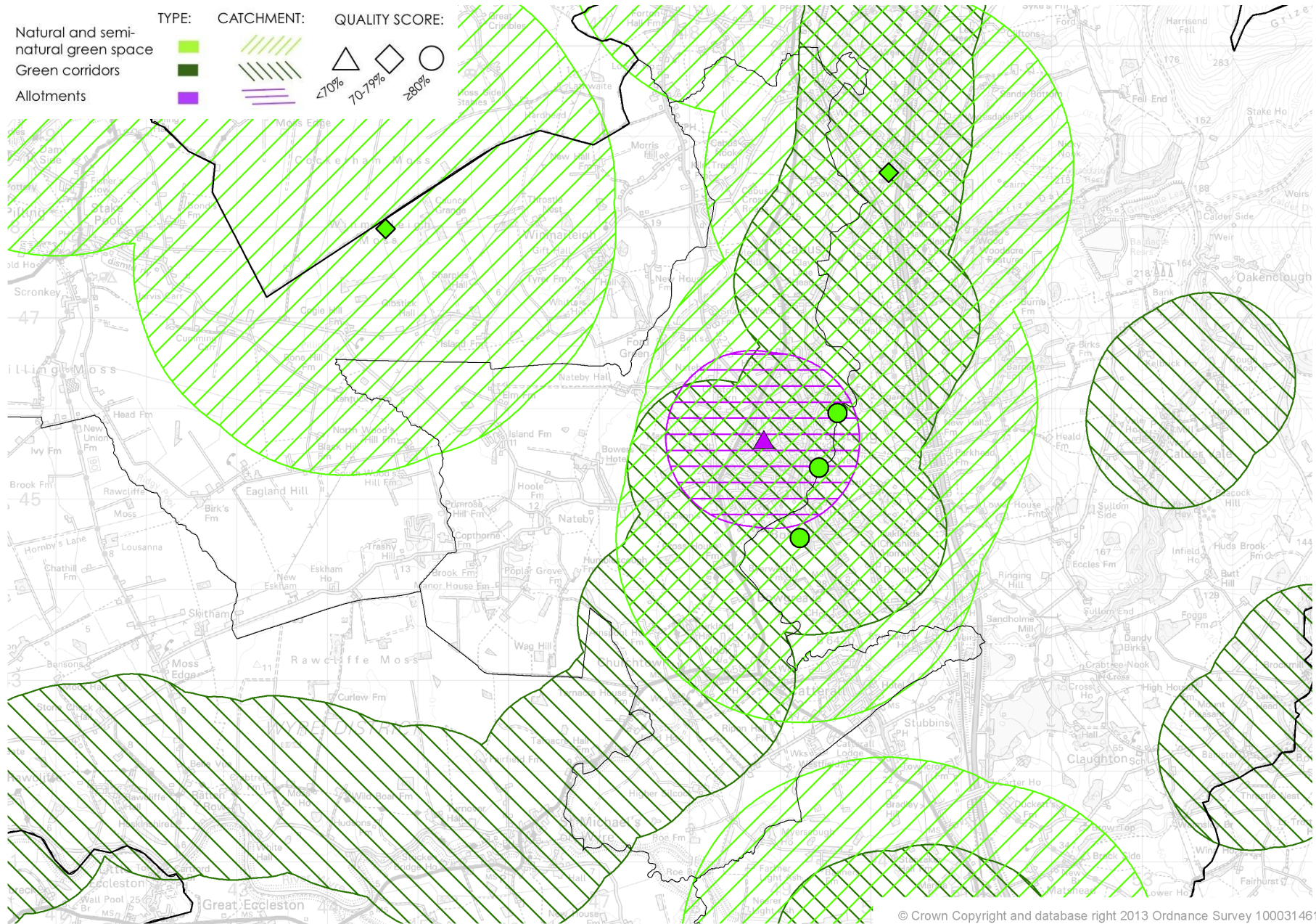
RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES			
Is <b>quantity</b> appropriate? <sup>01</sup>	2013 PROVISION PER 1,000	SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) IN HECTARES	COMMENTS
Parks and gardens	0.011	-3.486	
Amenity green space	0.228	-1.546	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches included)	0.000	-13.452	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches excluded)	0.000	-13.452	
Designated play areas for children and young people	0.037	-1.280	Designated play areas for children and young people excludes provision in schools c.f. with figure on preceding page which includes schools provision.
Allotments	0.027	-2.003	
<sup>01</sup> <u>Extent of recommended quantity standard met.</u> Recommended standards per 1,000 population are 0.4 for parks and gardens, 0.4 for amenity green space, 1.5 for natural and semi-natural green space, 0.18 for designated play areas and 0.25 for allotments. For further background on standards, see Appendix 2 of the Wyre Council Green Infrastructure Strategy)			
Beyond quantity: key sites requiring qualitative improvements <sup>02</sup>			
SITE TYPE	SCORE	SITE ID FROM OSNS AND SITE NAME	
Parks and gardens	≥ 80%		
Amenity green space	78%	GAR18 - Grizedale Avenue	
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	⊙		
Designated play areas for children and young people	≥ 80%		
Green Corridors	≥ 80%		
Allotments	No score	GAR10 - Derbyshire Avenue allotments	
<sup>02</sup> Lists sites which do not achieve 80% of the maximum quality score. Refer to the Open Space Needs Study (OSNS) for further details on the criteria applied for scoring. NA indicates that quality scoring does not apply. ⊙ denotes that there are no sites of the type considered in the area. ≥ 80% indicates that all sites of the type considered scored 80% or over the maximum quality score.			
<b>Beyond quantity: quality and distribution (map close-ups provided overleaf)</b>			

# CENTRAL CORRIDOR



© Crown Copyright and database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

# CENTRAL CORRIDOR

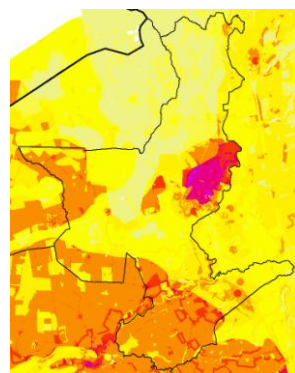


© Crown Copyright and database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

## GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES: OTHER DIMENSIONS

Total percentage of needs met: **32%**

Total number of unmet needs:



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PROVIDE (IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION)	LOCAL RELEVANCE I2	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES I3	COMMENTS
<b>Wildlife and biodiversity</b>			
> Pollination	■ ■	■	
> Pest and diseases control	■ ■	■	
> Habitat for wildlife	■	■	
> Corridor for wildlife	■	■	
<b>Community health and wellbeing</b>			
> Support for community cohesion	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Environment for learning	■	■	Opportunity to enhance GI in immediate vicinity of schools.
> Opportunities to hear natural sounds	■	⊘	Not a significant area of need.
> Connection with local environment	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Encouraging green travel	■	■	
<b>Environmental resilience</b>			
> Noise absorption	■	⊘	Not a significant area of need
> Trapping air pollutants	■	⊘	Not a significant area of need
> Soil stabilisation	■	⊘	Not a significant area of need
> Removal of pollution from water/soils	■ ■	■	
> Water interception	■ ■ ■	■	Fluvial flooding an important risk in the area. Use of water sensitive urban design and improving water management performance of existing GI an important priority.
> Water infiltration	■ ■ ■	■	
> Water flow reduction through surface roughness	■	■	
> Water conveyance	■ ■	■	
> Accessible water storage	■	■	
> Inaccessible water storage	■ ■ ■	■	Increasing landscape capacity for water retention will help alleviate flooding risks.
> Coastal storm protection	⊘		Not relevant.
> Wind shelter	⊘		Not relevant.
> Carbon storage	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	Carbon storage landscape
> Shading from the sun	■ ■	■	
> Evaporative cooling	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
<b>Quality of place</b>			
> Visual contribution to landscape character	■ ■	■ ■	Opportunity to enhance GI contribution of landscape visual quality along main road corridors (e.g. A6). Gateway to protected landscape. Maintaining hedgerow and important dimension of local landscape quality.
> Quality physical boundaries	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■	
> Culture	■	⊘	
> Heritage	■ ■ ■	■	Protected landscape – opportunities to enhance GI in immediate proximity to heritage attraction.
<b>Products and green economy</b>			
> Food production	■ ■	■ ■	Important local GI function – need to be preserved on most versatile land.
> Timber production	⊘		Not relevant.
> Biofuel production	⊘		No strong local demand.
> Providing jobs	⊘		Not an issue in this area. No deprived communities (unemployment). However, untapped opportunities to capitalise on Garstang as a hub to develop local supply chains associated with landscape products.

<sup>I2</sup> Local relevance = ⊘ = None | ■ indicates there is a local need within up to 25% of the area | ■ ■ indicates there is a local need within 25 to 50% of the area | ■ ■ ■ indicates there is a local need within 50 to 75% of the area | ■ ■ ■ ■ indicates there is a need in over 75% of the area.  
<sup>I3</sup> Functional resources: ⊘ = None in the areas of need | ■ = Present within up to 25% of the area of need | ■ ■ = Present in 25 to 50% of the area of need | ■ ■ ■ = Present in 50 to 75% of the area of need | ■ ■ ■ ■ = Present and found in over 75% of the area of need.

## GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

	Agricultural land	Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground	Coastal habitat	Derelict land	General amenity space	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Green roof	Institutional grounds	Orchard	Outdoor sports facility	Park or public garden	Private domestic garden	Street trees	Water-body	Water course	Wetland	Woodland	Total GI	Total area
Area (ha)	6487.1	0.2	2.1	0.0	1.2	104.2	2290.8	0.0	30.2	5.7	86.8	2.5	146.4	0.0	103.1	92.5	14.2	800.5	10167.7	10552.9
% of area	61.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	21.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.1%	7.6%	96.4%	100.0%
% of area GI	63.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	22.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.1%	7.9%	100.0%	

### Distribution across green infrastructure types

### Green infrastructure types map

© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

### Green infrastructure functions map

© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

**Green infrastructure types:**

Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Agricultural land	Water course
Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Water body
Private domestic garden	Street trees	Green roof
Park or public garden	Woodland	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground
Outdoor sports facility	Coastal habitat	Derelict land
General amenity space	Wetland	Institutional grounds

**Multifunctionality:**

Low High

**AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS**

**9.0**

## OPEN SPACE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

	Parks and gardens (Ha)	Amenity greenspace (Ha)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace (Ha)	Provision for children and teenagers (Ha)– excl. restricted access sites such as playgrounds in schools	Allotments (Ha)
Area (Ha)	11.04	1.29	7.76	0.35	0.00



# RURAL EAST AND UPLANDS

## RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES

Is <b>quantity</b> appropriate? <sup>01</sup>	2013 PROVISION PER 1,000	SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) IN HECTARES	COMMENTS
Parks and gardens	1.804	+8.591	
Amenity green space	0.210	-1.160	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches included)	1.269	-1.413	
Natural and semi natural green space (beaches excluded)	1.269	-1.413	
Designated play areas for children and young people	0.057	-0.750	Designated play areas for children and young people excludes provision in schools c.f. with figure on preceding page which includes schools provision.
Allotments	0.000	-1.529	

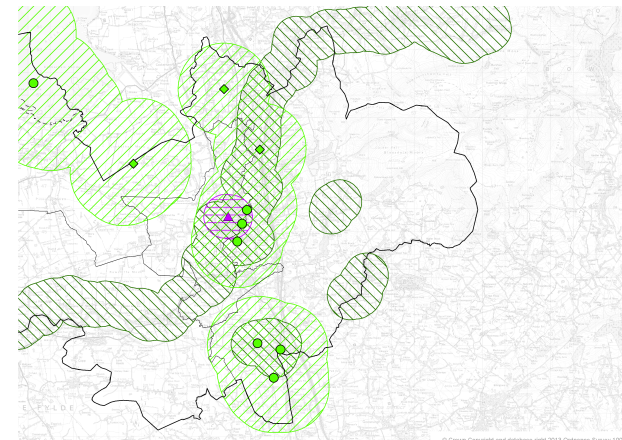
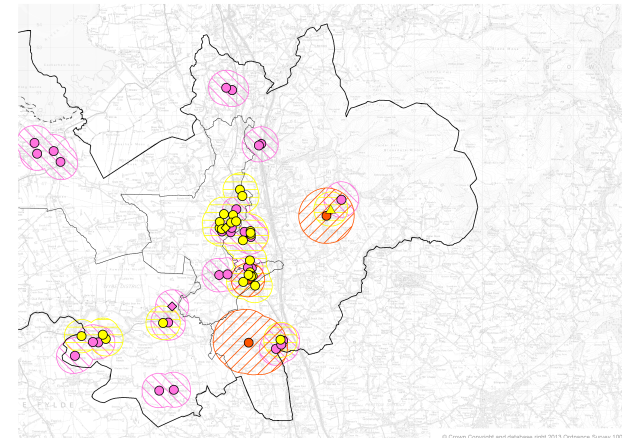
<sup>01</sup> Extent of recommended quantity standard met. Recommended standards per 1,000 population are 0.4 for parks and gardens, 0.4 for amenity green space, 1.5 for natural and semi-natural green space, 0.18 for designated play areas and 0.25 for allotments. For further background on standards, see Appendix 2 of the Wyre Council Green Infrastructure Strategy)

### Beyond quantity: key sites requiring qualitative improvements<sup>02</sup>

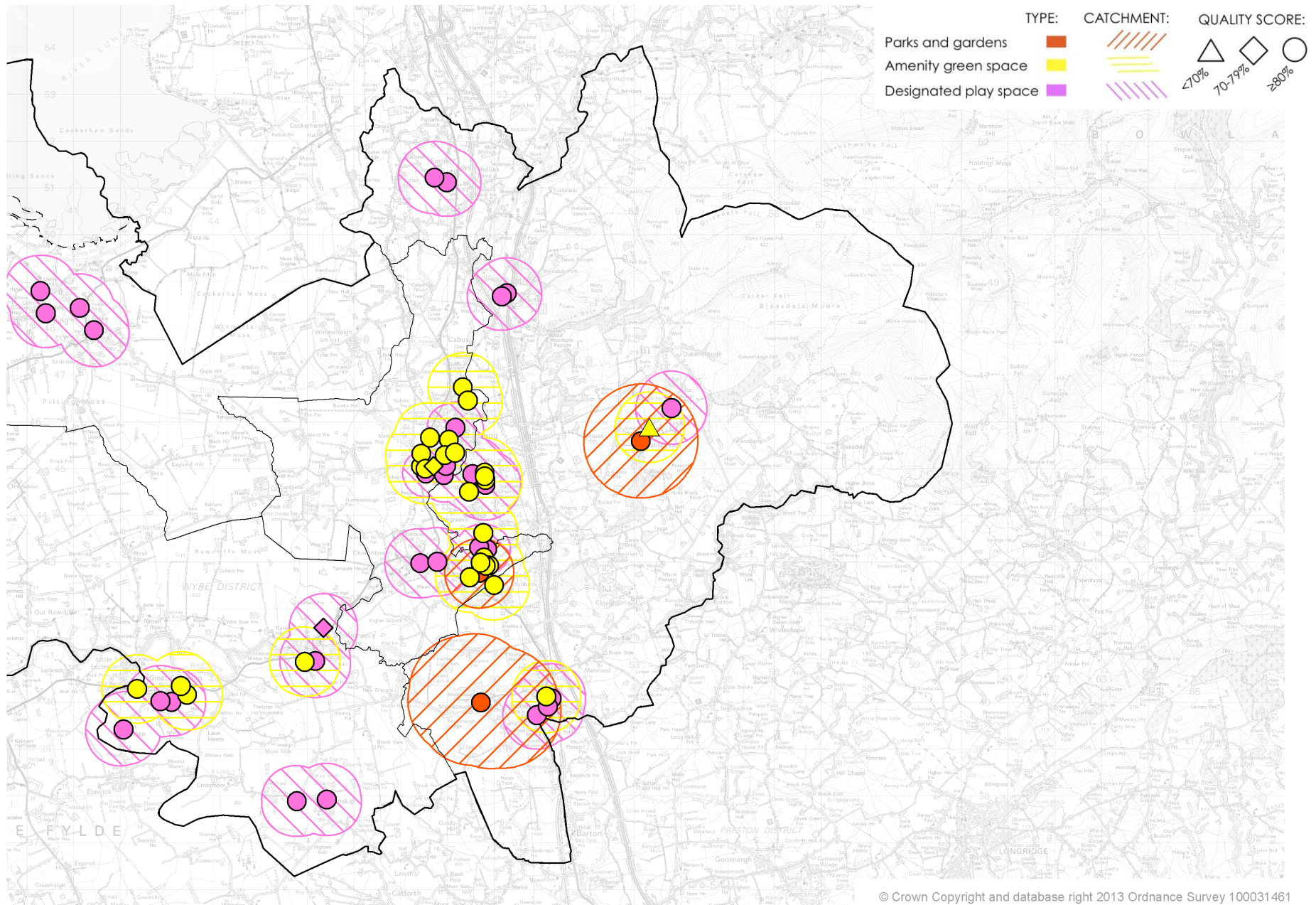
SITE TYPE	SCORE	SITE ID FROM OSNS AND SITE NAME
Parks and gardens	≥ 80%	
Amenity green space	69%	<b>CAL2 – Village Green</b>
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	76% 78%	<b>FOR1 - House Field Pond (The Pit)</b> <b>SCO8 - Land below St Peters Church</b>
Designated play areas for children and young people	≥ 80%	
Green Corridors	≥ 80%	
Allotments	⊙	

<sup>02</sup> Lists sites which do not achieve 80% of the maximum quality score. Refer to the Open Space Needs Study (OSNS) for further details on the criteria applied for scoring. NA indicates that quality scoring does not apply. ⊙ denotes that there are no sites of the type considered in the area. ≥ 80% indicates that all sites of the type considered scored 80% or over the maximum quality score.

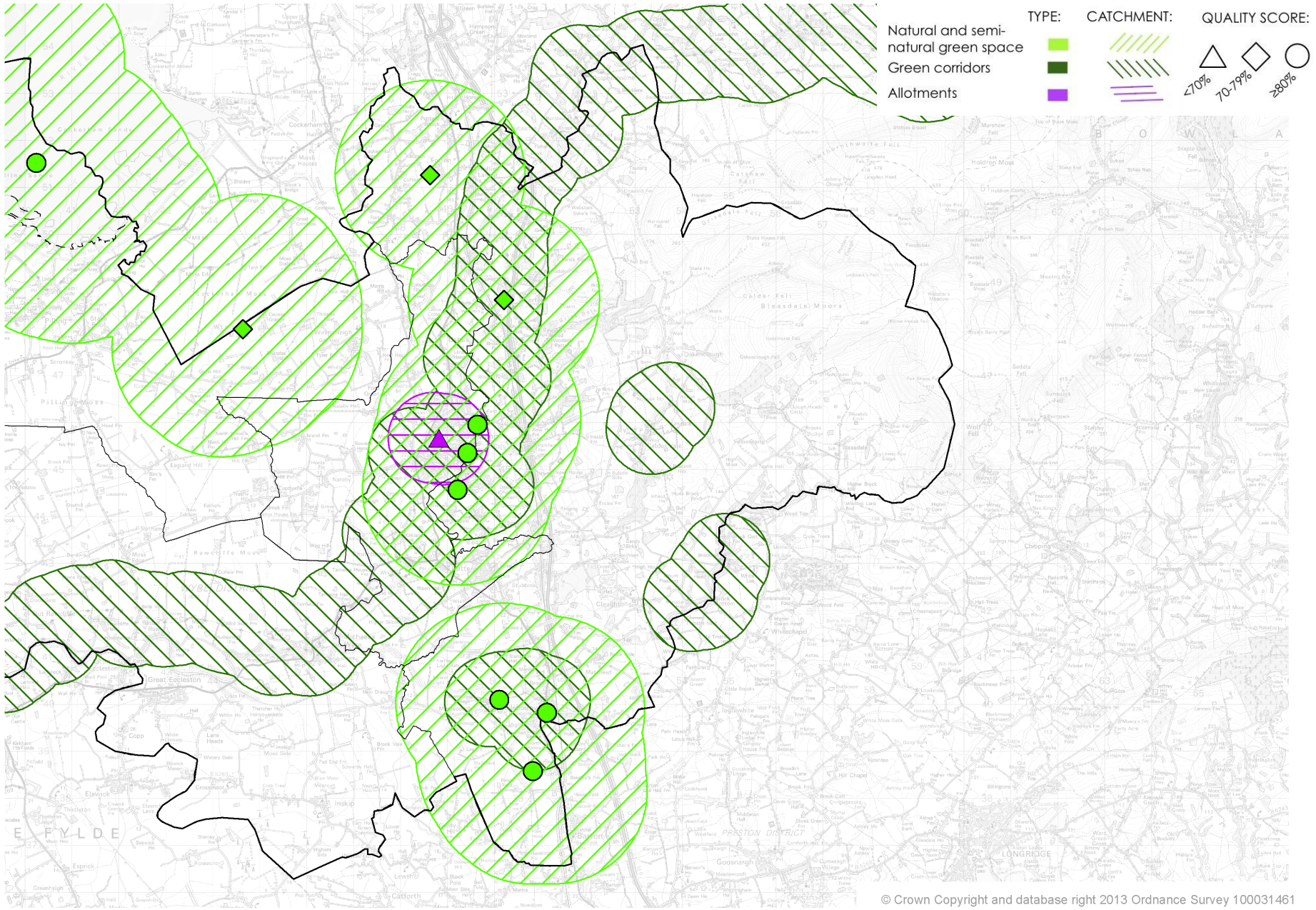
### Beyond quantity: quality and distribution (map close-ups provided overleaf)



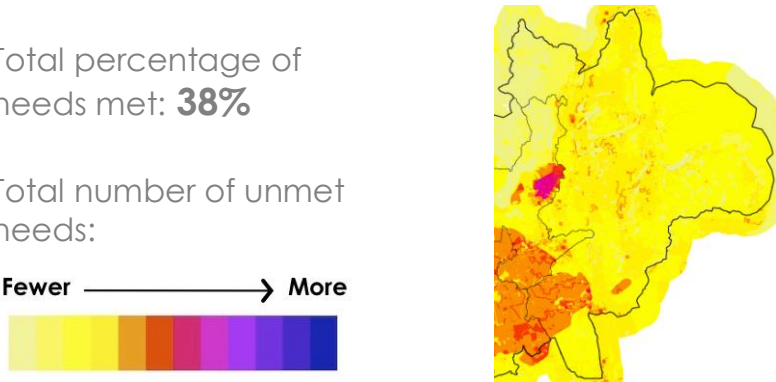
# RURAL EAST AND UPLANDS



# RURAL EAST AND UPLANDS

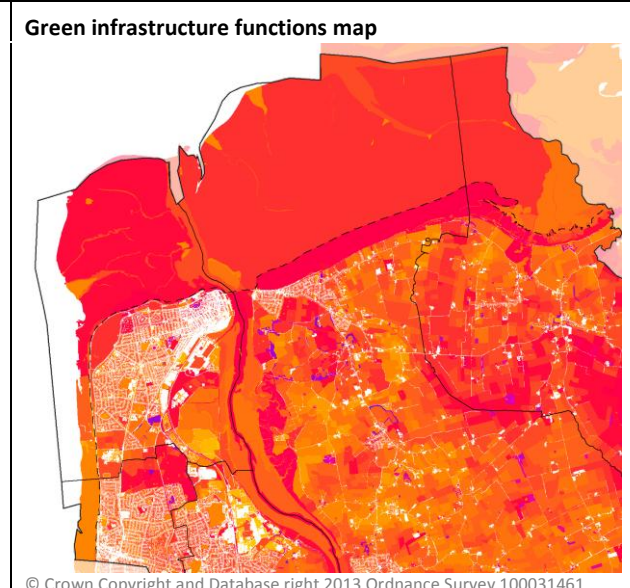
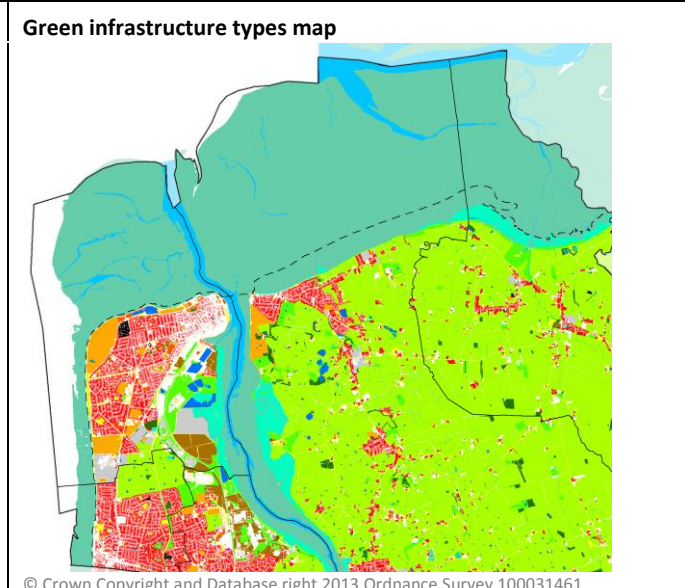
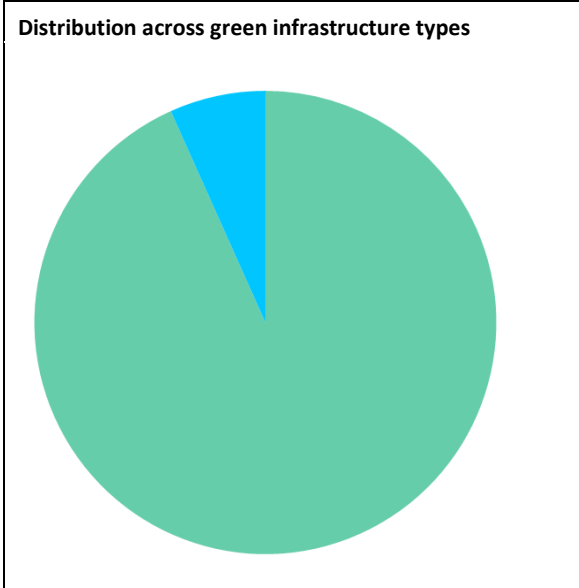


© Crown Copyright and database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES: OTHER DIMENSIONS			
OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PROVIDE (GI), IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION	LOCAL RELEVANCE <sup>02</sup>	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES <sup>03</sup>	COMMENTS
<p>Total percentage of needs met: <b>38%</b></p> <p>Total number of unmet needs:</p> <p>Fewer → More</p>  <p>© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461</p>			
<p><b>OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI), CAN PROVIDE, IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION</b></p> <p>LOCAL RELEVANCE <sup>02</sup>   FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES <sup>03</sup>   COMMENTS</p>			
<b>Environmental resilience</b>			
> Noise absorption	⊘		Not relevant.
> Trapping air pollutants	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Soil stabilisation	■	■	Area where need for soil stabilisation is the highest (21% of land area).
> Removal of pollution from water/soils	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Water interception	■■■■	■	Vegetation cover and land management practice affect downstream (Wyre peninsula) flooding. Opportunities for enhancement.
> Water infiltration	■■■■	■	
> Water flow reduction through surface roughness	■■■■	■■	
> Water conveyance	■	■	Not a significant area of need.
> Accessible water storage	■■■■	■	Need for enhance water storage capacity.
> Inaccessible water storage	■■■■	■■	
> Coastal storm protection	⊘		Not relevant
> Wind shelter	■■	■	
> Carbon storage	■■■■	■■■	Carbon storage landscape.
> Shading from the sun	■	⊘	Not a significant area of need.
> Evaporative cooling	⊘		Not relevant.
<b>Wildlife and biodiversity</b>			
> Pollination	■	■	
> Pest and diseases control	■■	■	
> Habitat for wildlife	■	■	-!- Indicator used. Habitat designations represent 21% of the area. Opportunity to enhance local GI to provide better conditions for wildlife
> Corridor for wildlife	■	■	Opportunity to enhance landscape ecological permeability.
<b>Community health and wellbeing</b>			
> Support for community cohesion	⊘		Not relevant (no areas with high-density population)
> Environment for learning	■	⊘	Opportunity to enhance GI in immediate vicinity of schools.
> Opportunities to hear natural sounds	⊘		Not relevant (no areas with high-density population)
> Connection with local environment	⊘		As above.
> Encouraging green travel	■	■	
<b>Quality of place</b>			
> Visual contribution to landscape character	■	■	-!- Indicator used not adapted to local context. GI makes a contribution to landscape
> Quality physical boundaries	■■■■	■■	Protected landscape – stronger need to restore field boundaries (hedgerows/embankment)
> Culture	⊘		-!- Indicator used (factors population density). However, as part of tourism offer, cultural programming associated with GI assets is relevant in this area.
> Heritage	■■■	■■	Opportunities to enhance GI in the immediate vicinity of heritage assets.
<b>Products and green economy</b>			
> Food production	■	■	
> Timber production	⊘		
> Biofuel production	⊘		-!- Indicator used: based on demand (which is limited in this area). Biofuel is however highly relevant to the local rural economy. Opportunity to create an economic incentive for hedgerow through the development of a supply chains to meet nearby urban areas' energy needs.
> Providing jobs	⊘		Not a significant area of need (no employment deprivation in this area).
<p><sup>02</sup> Local relevance = ⊘ = None   ■ indicates there is a local need within up to 25% of the area   ■■ indicates there is a local need within 25 to 50% of the area   ■■■ indicates there is a local need within 50 to 75% of the area   ■■■■ indicates there is a need in over 75% of the area.</p> <p><sup>03</sup> Functional resources: ⊘ = None in the areas of need   ■ = Present within up to 25% of the area of need   ■■ = Present in 25 to 50% of the area of need   ■■■ = Present in 50 to 75% of the area of need   ■■■■ = Present and found in over 75% of the area of need.</p>			

**GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION**

	Agricultural land	Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground	Coastal habitat	Derelict land	General amenity space	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Green roof	Institutional grounds	Orchard	Outdoor sports facility	Park or public garden	Private domestic garden	Street trees	Water body	Water course	Wetland	Woodland	Total GI	Total area
Area (ha)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3449.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	248.3	0.0	0.0	3698.0	3698.0
% of area	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of area GI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%



**Green infrastructure types:**

Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Agricultural land	Water course
Orchard	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Water body
Private domestic garden	Street trees	Green roof
Park or public garden	Woodland	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground
Outdoor sports facility	Coastal habitat	Derelict land
General amenity space	Wetland	Institutional grounds

**Multifunctionality:**

Low High

**AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS**

**9.2**

**OPEN SPACE PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION**

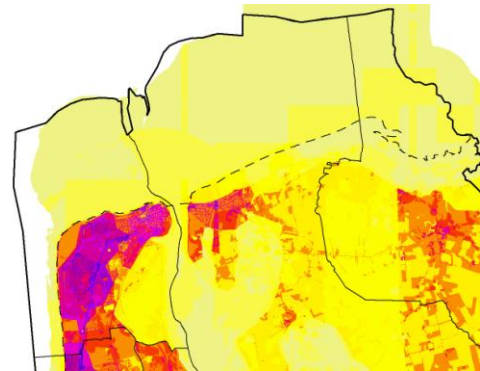
This Green Infrastructure Area includes the Sands and beach area from the high to the low water mark. Most recreational uses considered within the Green Infrastructure study take place above the high water mark – see Cleveleys, Fleetwood and Pilling Mosslands and Wyre Rural Plain.

RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES			
Is <b>quantity</b> appropriate? <sup>01</sup>	2013 PROVISION PER 1,000	SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) IN HECTARES	COMMENTS
Parks and gardens	X	X	X
Amenity green space			
Provision for young people			
Provision for children			
Natural green space			
Allotments			
<sup>01</sup> <u>Extent of recommended quantity standard met.</u> Recommended standards per 1,000 population are 0.4 for parks and gardens, 0.4 for amenity green space, 1.5 for natural and semi-natural green space, 0.18 for designated play areas and 0.25 for allotments. For further background on standards, see Appendix 2 of the Wyre Council Green Infrastructure Strategy)			
Beyond quantity: quality and distribution			
Beyond quantity: key sites requiring qualitative improvements <sup>02</sup>			
SITE TYPE	SCORE	SITE NAME	
Parks and gardens	X	X	X
Amenity green space			
Natural and semi-natural green spaces			
Natural and semi-natural - Access			
Designated play areas for children and young people			
Green Corridors			
Allotments			
<sup>02</sup> Lists sites which do not achieve 80% of the maximum quality score. Refer to the Open Space Needs Assessment for further details on the criteria applied for scoring. NA indicates that quality scoring does not apply. ☉ denotes that there are no sites of the type considered in the area. ≥ 80% indicates that all sites of the type considered scored 80% or over the maximum quality score.			

## GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES: OTHER DIMENSIONS

Total percentage of needs met: **35%**

Total number of unmet needs:



© Crown Copyright and Database right 2013 Ordnance Survey 100031461

OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PROVIDE (IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION)	LOCAL RELEVANCE I2	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES I3	COMMENTS
<b>Wildlife and biodiversity</b>			
> Pollination	⊘		Not relevant.
> Pest and diseases control	■■■■	■	
> Habitat for wildlife	■■■■	■■■■	Critical node in the local (and wider) ecological network
> Corridor for wildlife	■	■	-!-indicator used.
<b>Community health and wellbeing</b>			
> Support for community cohesion	⊘		Not relevant.
> Environment for learning	⊘		Not relevant.
<b>Environmental resilience</b>			
> Noise absorption	⊘		Not relevant.
> Trapping air pollutants	⊘		Not relevant.
> Soil stabilisation	■	■	
> Removal of pollution from water/soils	⊘		Not relevant.
> Water interception	⊘		Not relevant.
> Water infiltration	⊘		Not relevant.
> Water flow reduction through surface roughness	⊘		Not relevant.
> Water conveyance	⊘		Not relevant.
> Accessible water storage	⊘		Not relevant.
> Inaccessible water storage	⊘		Not relevant.
> Coastal storm protection	■	■	
> Wind shelter	■	⊘	
> Carbon storage	⊘		Not relevant.
> Shading from the sun	■	⊘	
> Evaporative cooling	⊘		Not relevant.
<b>Quality of place</b>			
> Visual contribution to landscape character	■	■	-!- Indicator used
> Quality physical boundaries	⊘		Not relevant.
> Culture	⊘		Not relevant.
> Heritage	■		
<b>Products and green economy</b>			
> Food production	⊘		Not relevant.
> Timber production	⊘		Not relevant.
> Biofuel production	⊘		Not relevant.
> Providing jobs	⊘		Not relevant.

<sup>I2</sup> Local relevance = ⊘ = None | ■ indicates there is a local need within up to 25% of the area | ■■ indicates there is a local need within 25 to 50% of the area | ■■■ indicates there is a local need within 50 to 75% of the area | ■■■■ indicates there is a need in over 75% of the area.

<sup>I3</sup> Functional resources: ⊘ = None in the areas of need | ■ = Present within up to 25% of the area of need | ■■ = Present in 25 to 50% of the area of need | ■■■ = Present in 50 to 75% of the area of need | ■■■■ = Present and found in over 75% of the area of need.