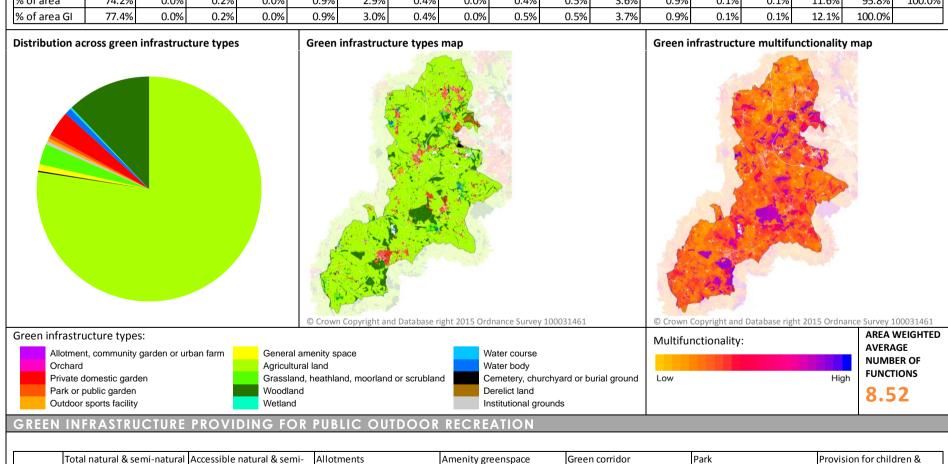


NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION																	
	Agricultural land	Allotment, community garden or urban farm	Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground	Derelict land	General amenity space	Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Institutional grounds	Orchard	Outdoor sports facility	Park or public garden	Private domestic garden	Water body	Water course	Wetland	Woodland	Total GI	Total area
Area (ha)	11965.1	2.5	27.0	1.3	144.3	461.5	68.2	2.3	70.4	83.1	575.8	142.8	21.2	19.5	1871.5	15456.5	16127.7
% of area	74.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	2.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	3.6%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	11.6%	95.8%	100.0%
% of area GI	77.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	3.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	3.7%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	12.1%	100.0%	



Amenity greenspace

2.72

green space

Area (ha)

natural green space

780.82

1453.26

Green corridor

17.55

Park

15.68

young people

11.42

183.08

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICITS: RECREATION

Is quantity appropriate?	2016 PROVISION PER 1,000 POPULATION	SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIT (-) IN HECTARES
Total natural & semi-natural green space	58.16	+54.56
Accessible natural & semi-natural green space	31.25	+27.65
Allotments	0.11	-0.04
Amenity greenspace	0.70	-0.20
Park	7.33	+4.23
Provision for children and young people	0.46	+0.05

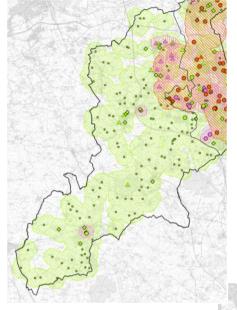
¹ Extent of recommended quantity standard met. Recommended standards per 1,000 population are: 3.60ha for natural & seminatural green space, 0.15ha for allotments, 0.90ha for amenity greenspace, 3.10ha for parks, 0.41ha for provision for children and young people.

Beyond quantity: key sites requiring qualitative improvements²

SITE TYPE	SCORE	SITE ID, SITE NAME AND COMMENTS				
Natural & semi-natural green space	48% 55% 59% 62% 62%	404 – Bonker's Wood 538 – Bower End Lane 515 – Bignall End Road 391 – Arbour Close Playing Field 403 – Maer Hills				
Allotments	≥80%					
Amenity greenspace	60% 63% 66% 68% 68%	431 – Rowney Close Playing Field 541 – Hilwood Road 430 – Chapel Chorlton Village Green 435 – Station Road 438 – Victoria Avenue				
Green corridor	67% 67% 68%	553 – Bateswood Dismantled Railway 535 – Bateswood Bridle Paths 528 – Marion Platt walkway				
Park	≥80%					
Provision for children and young people	55% 56% 58% 58% 60%	519 – Halmer End Playing Field 516 – Bignall End Play Area 529 – Alsagers Bank Play Area 514 – Rileys Field 487 – Miles Green Recreation Ground				

² For each type, the 5 audited sites with the lowest quality score are listed, including only those that achieve less than 80% of the maximum. ≥80% indicates that all audited sites of the type scored at least 80% of the maximum quality score.

Beyond quantity: quality and distribution



Type

- Natural & semi-natural green space
- Allotments
- Amenity greenspace
- Green corridor
- Park
- Provision for children and young people

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Quality score

- Not audited
- <70%
- O 80%+

Catchment

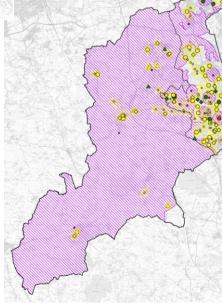
Natural & semi-natural green space

Allotments

Amenity greenspace

Par

Provision for children and young people



NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND	DEFICITS: OTHER	R DIMENSIONS						
Total percentage of needs met: 24.4 NEEDS MET NE		OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI) CAN PROVIDE - IN ADDITION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION	LOCAL RELEVANCE ³	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES ⁴				
(1 mg			Wildlife and biodiversity					
			> Pollination	••••	•			
	人們 製		> Pest and disease control	••••	•			
			> Habitat for wildlife	•				
			> Corridor for wildlife	•				
			Community health and wellbeing					
Size Ingalance and Size Ingalance (Size Ingala	© Crown Copyright and Database right 2015 Ordnance Survey 100031461		> Support for community cohesion	•				
OTHER BENEFITS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI) CAN PROVIDE - IN ADDITION			> Environment for learning	•	•			
TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION	LOCAL RELEVANCE ³	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCES ⁴	> Opportunities to hear natural sound	-	0			
Environmental resilience		> Connection with local environment	•					
> Noise absorption	•	•	> Encouraging green travel	•	•			
> Trapping air pollutants	rapping air pollutants			Quality of place				
> Soil stabilisation	-		> Visual contribution to landscape character	•				
> Removal of pollution from soil/water	•	•	> Quality physical boundaries	•••				
> Water interception		•	> Culture	•	•			
> Water infiltration	••		> Heritage	•				
> Water flow reduction through surface roughness		•	Products and green economy					
> Water conveyance	•	•	> Food production	-				
> Accessible water storage		•	> Timber production		•			
> Inaccessible water storage	••		> Biofuels production	•	•			
> Wind shelter	•	•	> Providing jobs	•				
> Carbon storage			3 Local relevance: 0 = None Implicates that there is a high level of need covering up to 25% of the area Implicates that there is a high level of need covering 25 to 50% of the area Implicates that there is a high level of need covering 50 to 75% of the area Implicates that there is a high level of need covering 50 to 75% of the area Implicates that there is a high level of need covering over 75% of the area					
> Shading from the sun								
> Evaporative cooling	⁴ <u>Functional resources</u> : 0 = None in the areas of need ■ = Cover up to 25% of the area of need ■ ■ = Cover 25-50% of the area of need ■ ■ = Cover 50-75% of the area of need ■ ■ = Cover 75-100% of the area of need							