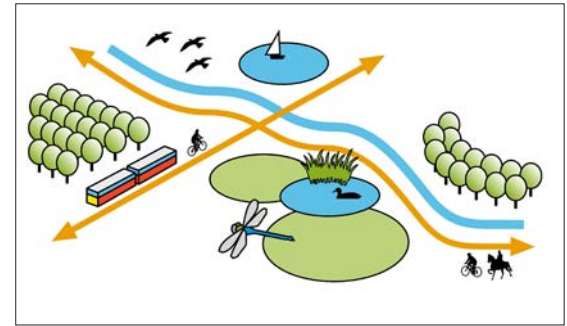


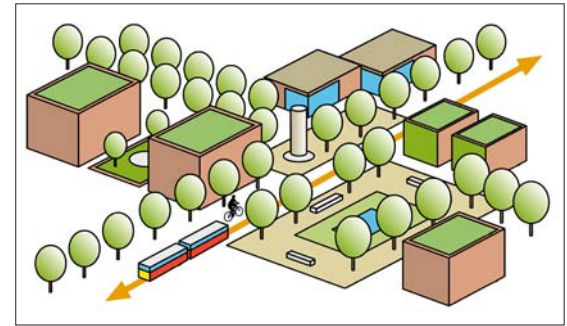
Local green infrastructure: making the most of our landscape





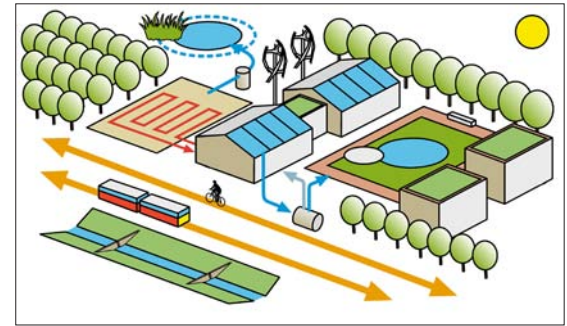
A Main green spine

Trees, green spaces, river valleys and waterways, pedestrian and cycle routes connecting places, reflecting local character, enabling wildlife to flourish, offering sustainable transport routes and reducing the impact of climate change.



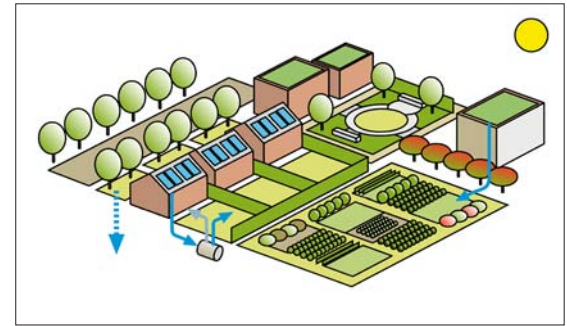
B Urban areas

Boulevards, plazas, green roofs and walls making attractive settings for shopping and leisure, improving the vibrancy of local economy. Street trees and green space making our settlements more liveable, providing cooling, shade and cleaner air, giving us spaces for relaxation and healthy living, creating distinctive places and delivering multiple economic benefits.



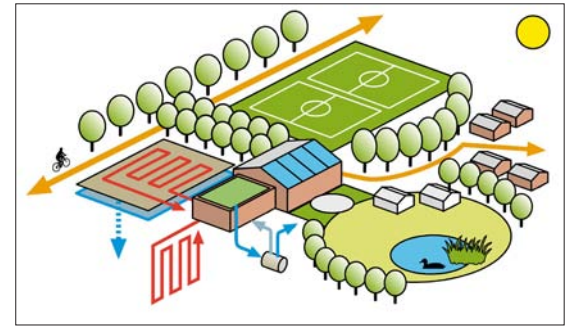
C Business park

Attractive settings encouraging inward investment, incorporating sustainable transport, sustainable urban drainage, rainwater collection and waste water cleansing. Creating attractive and distinctive workplaces, contributing to a vibrant local economy and economic benefits, reducing flood risk and climate change impacts and creating space for nature.



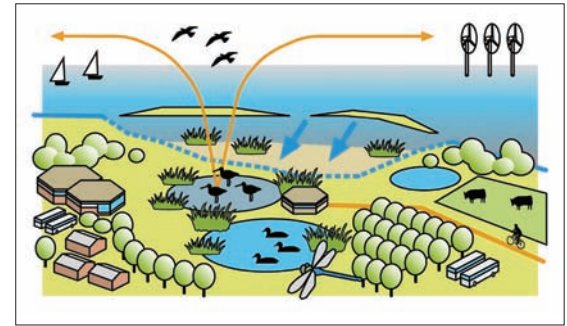
D Suburban housing

Spaces for relaxation and healthy living, encouraging social interaction, neighbourhood events and food growing, building community cohesion, making the settlement comfortable and liveable. Improving property values and reducing effects of climate change through natural drainage, renewable energy use and building orientation which maximise solar gain and daylight.



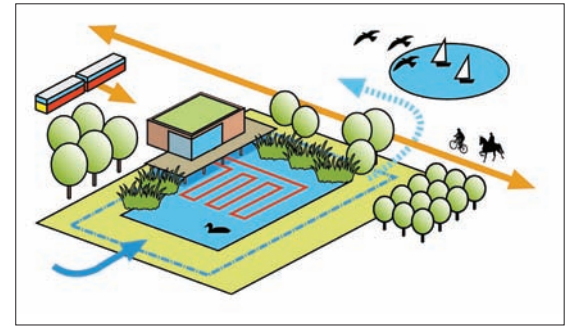
E Community centre

Sustainable building with green roof, geothermal heating and cooling and rainwater collection helping reduce climate change impacts and acting as a neighbourhood hub. Associated green space caters for healthy living activities including sports and opportunities for learning through connecting with nature and food growing, and employment in green space management.



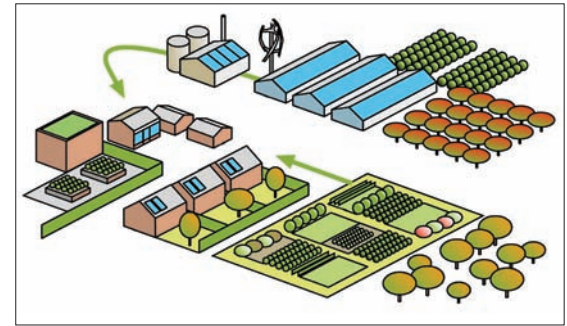
F Coastal zones

Managed coastal realignment reducing risk of flooding, providing potential sites for renewable energy and creating connected habitats for wildlife. Coastal areas provide opportunities for learning and leisure and deliver economic benefits through the creation of distinctive places for tourism.



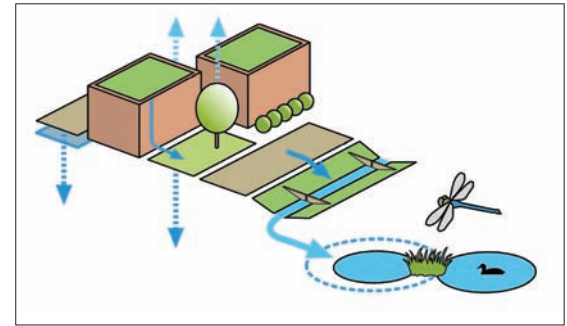
G Country park

Range of accessible habitats and green spaces managed for wildlife to flourish and people to enjoy, also giving spaces for relaxation and active recreation. Learning and employment opportunities via interpretation and events and jobs as rangers, green space managers and education outreach.



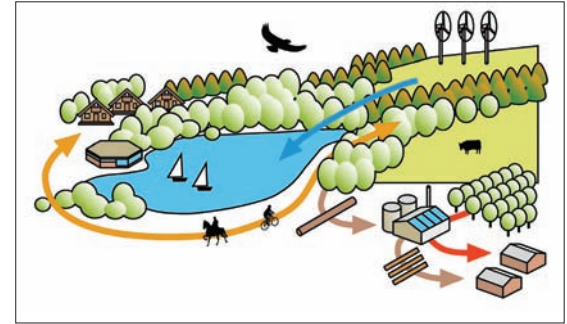
H Allotments, smallholdings and orchards

Providing space to restore locally sourced and distinctive food production and to connect urban populations with the rural economy. Opportunities to learn about and gain apprenticeships in gardening, vegetable and fruit growing, bee-keeping and horticulture, as well as providing for outdoor places and activities that help bring communities together and provide an active lifestyle.



I Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

Attenuation ponds, swales and reed beds, providing natural ways to reduce flood risk, provide temporary storage and improve water quality, while creating wetland habitats for wildlife in an attractive aquatic setting with additional potential for accessible leisure facilities.



J Upland areas

Agriculture, pasture, timber production and timber products, including biomass for local CHP plant and renewable power generation all providing multiple economic benefits and contributing to reducing climate change impact. Areas set aside for extreme sports, relaxation and activities that contribute to a healthy lifestyle whilst protecting vulnerable wildlife habitats and retaining the essential natural character of the landscape.