

Figure 3 Mapping of overall GI network across North Somerset

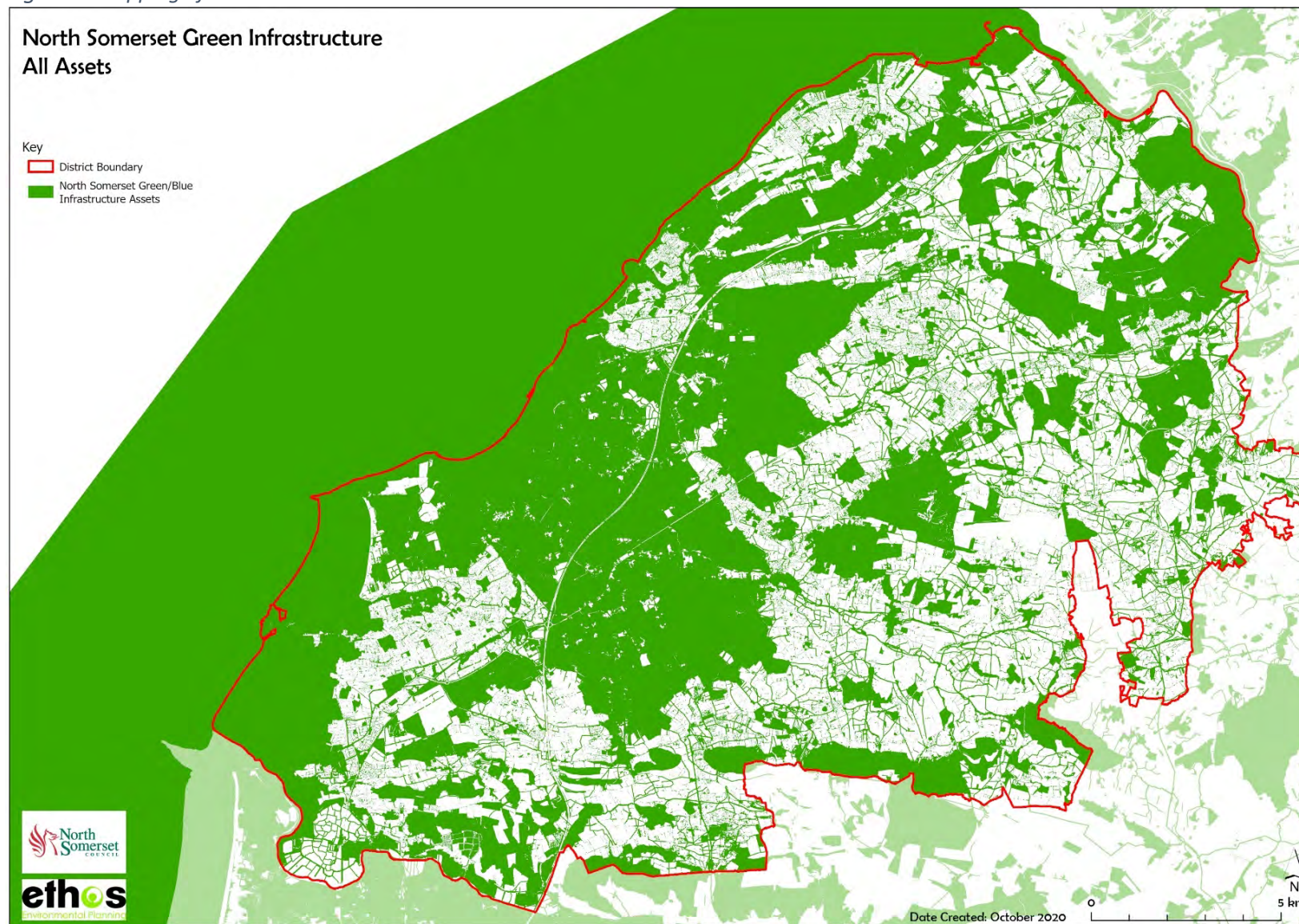


Figure 4 Strategic GI Corridors in North Somerset

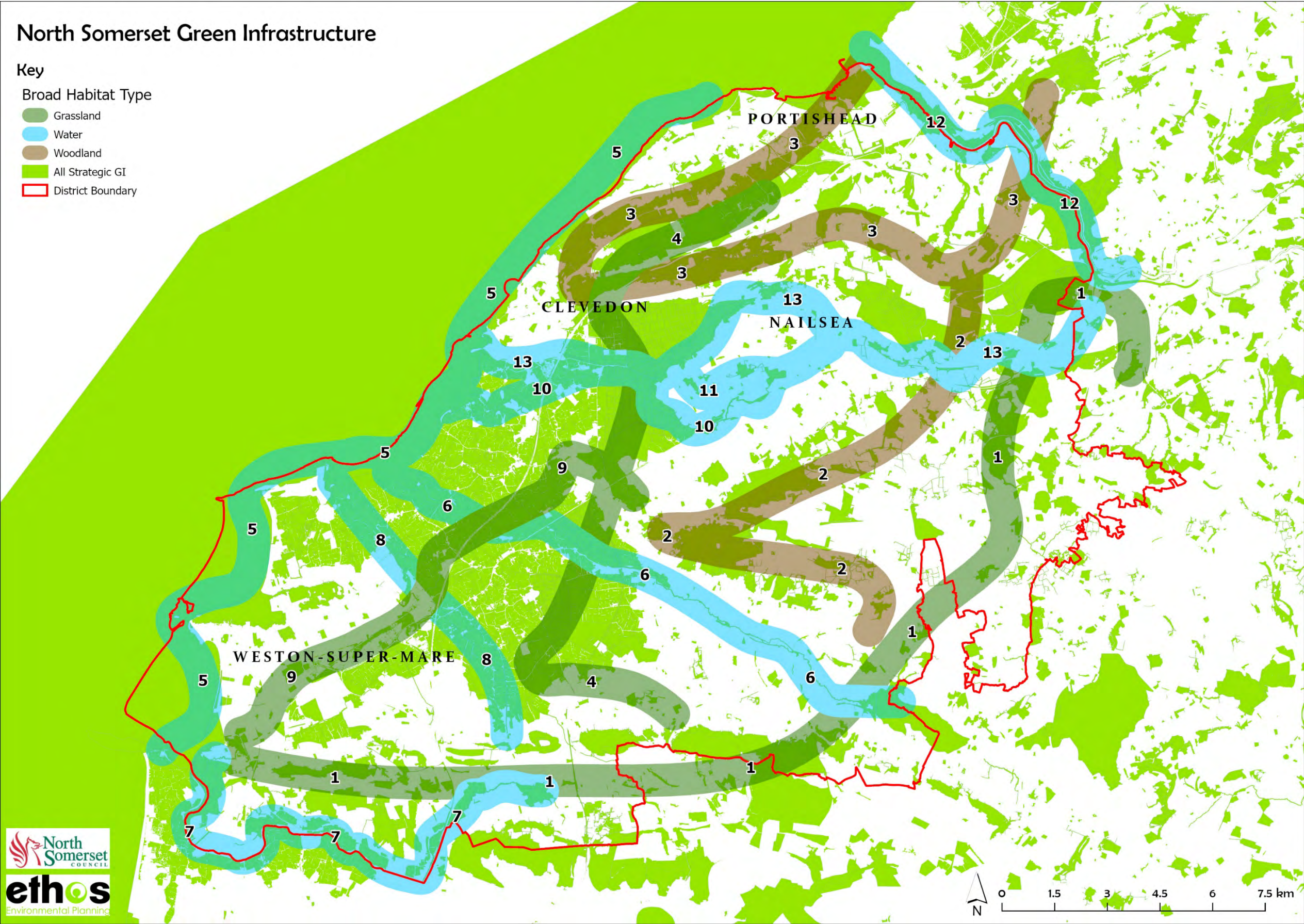
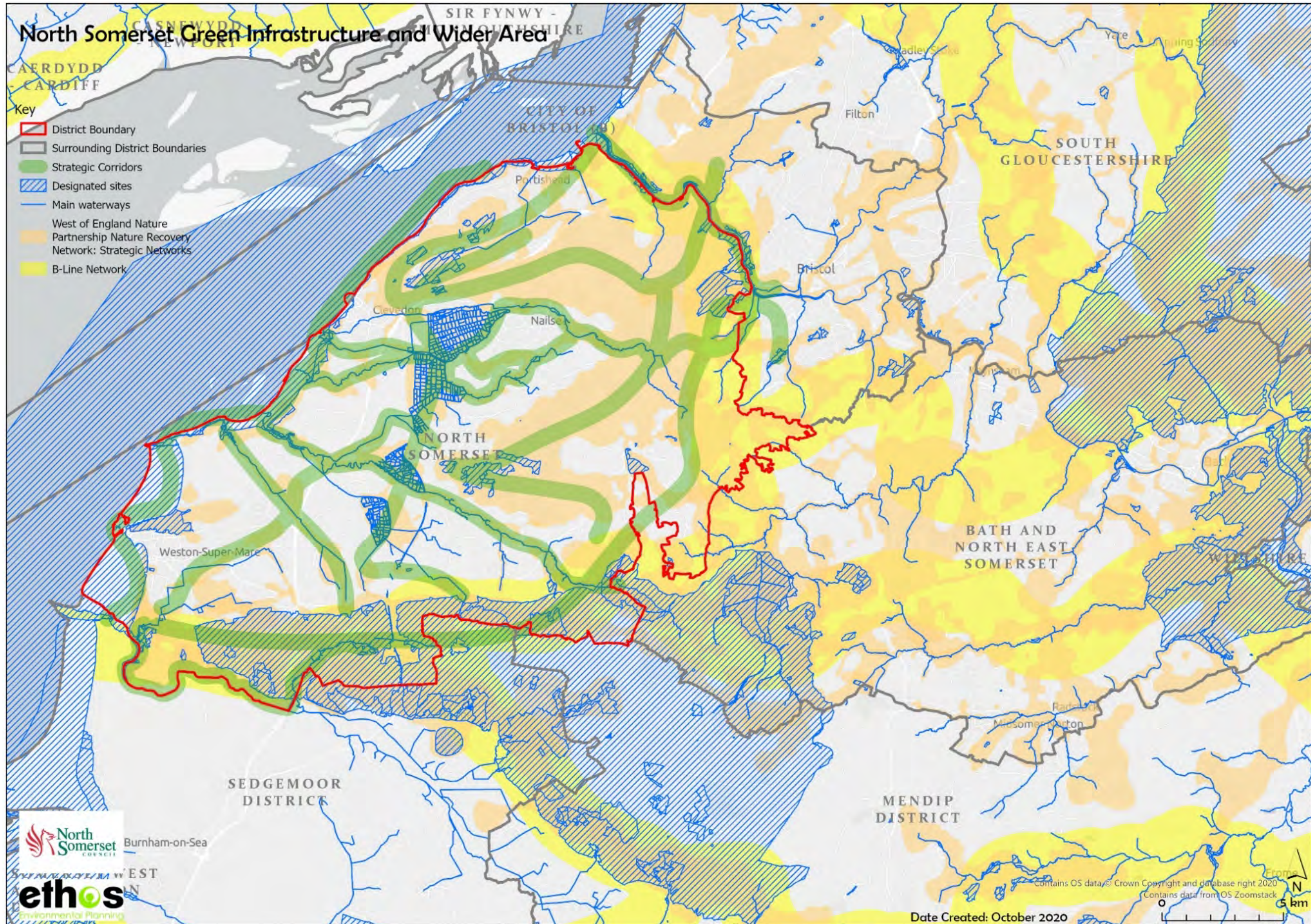
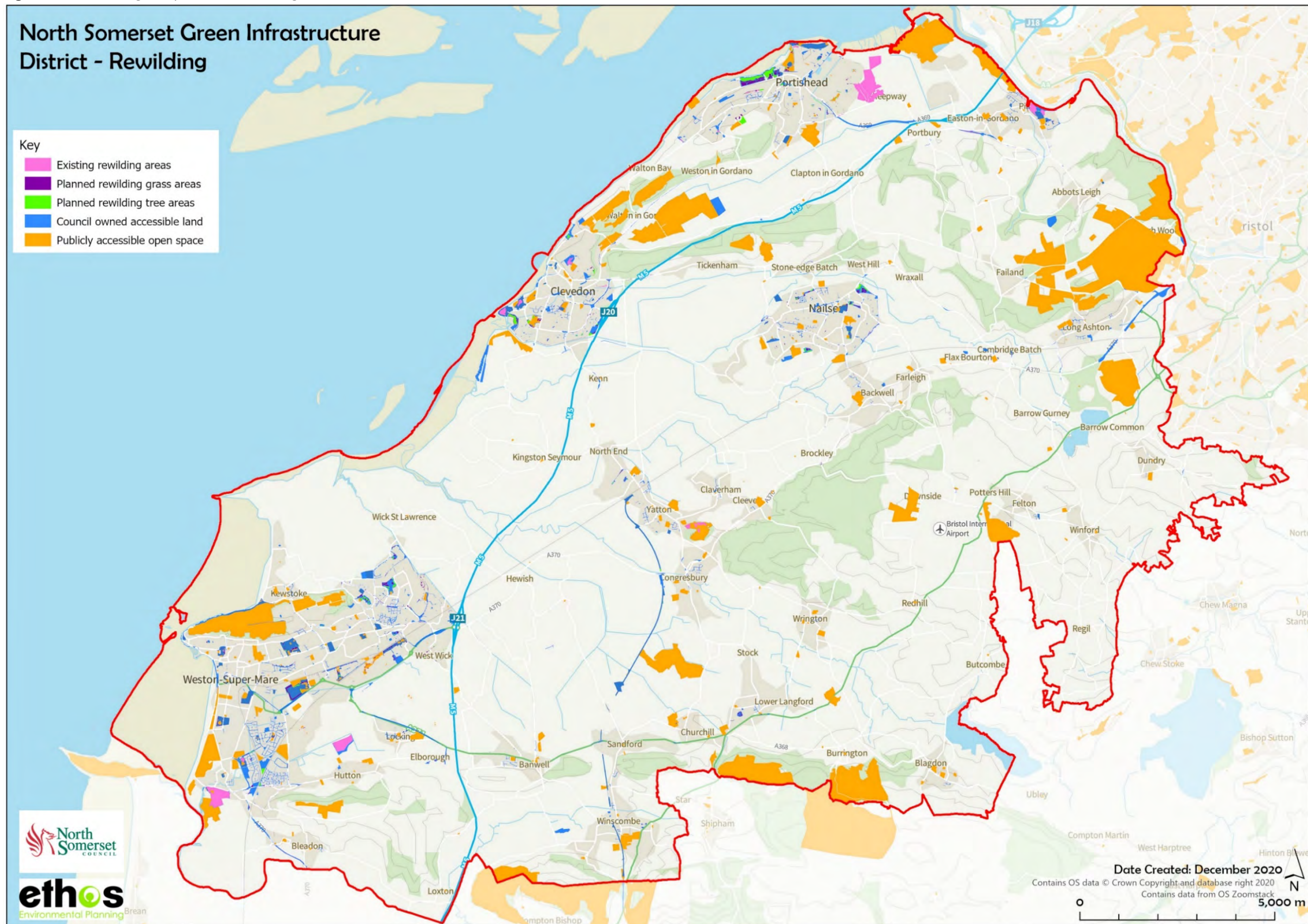


Figure 5- Strategic GI corridors and links with wider area/bordering Local Authorities



8.2.6 NSC 'Re-wilding' project

Figure 6 NSC existing and planned 're-wilding' areas

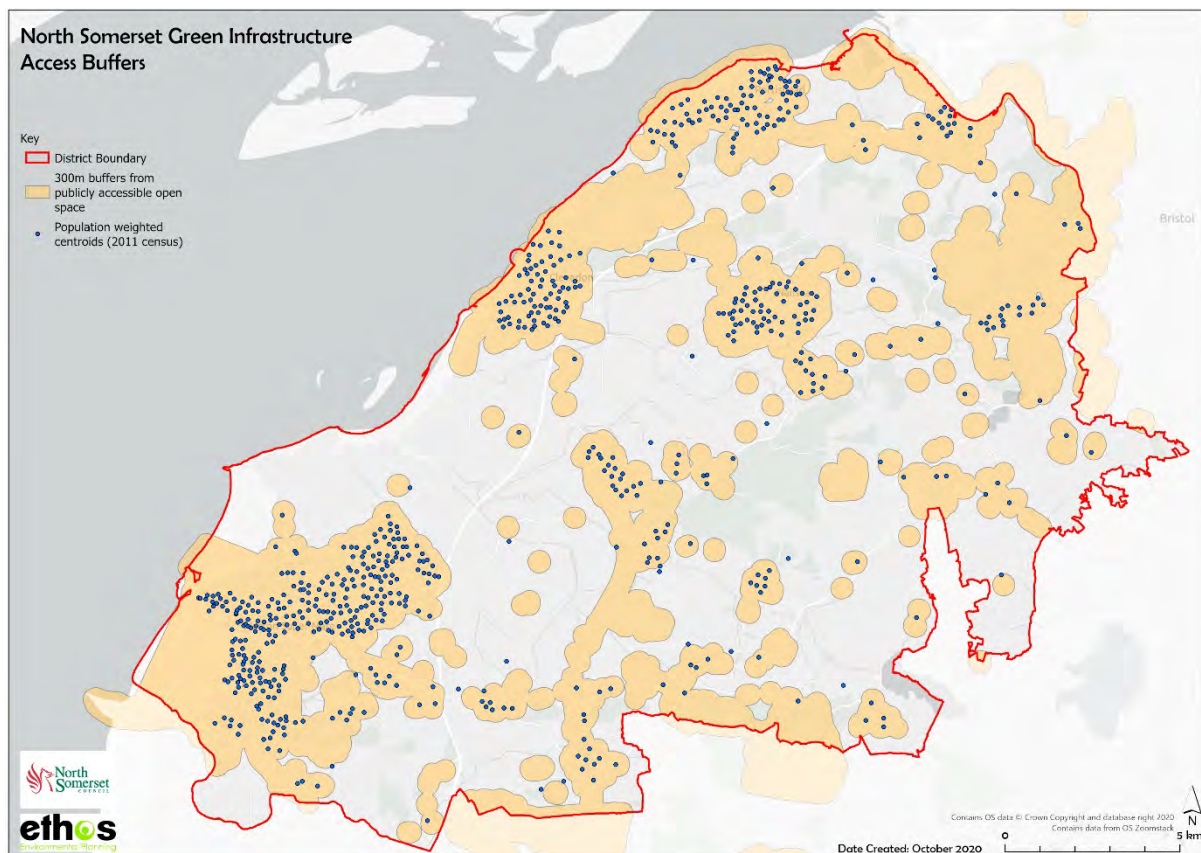


show where the key gaps in access are (i.e. in the populated parts of the study area) when analysing large scale maps.

As can be seen, there is good access to open space across the study area. However, the open space mapping and evidence base that underpins the NSC open space standards and areas of shortfall (developed in 2009) is now dated.

Recommendation 9: *It is recommended that a new open space assessment is undertaken in order to review existing open space (including play space) provision, and inform robust open space quantity, quality and access standards.*

Figure 7- Access to open space (300m buffer)



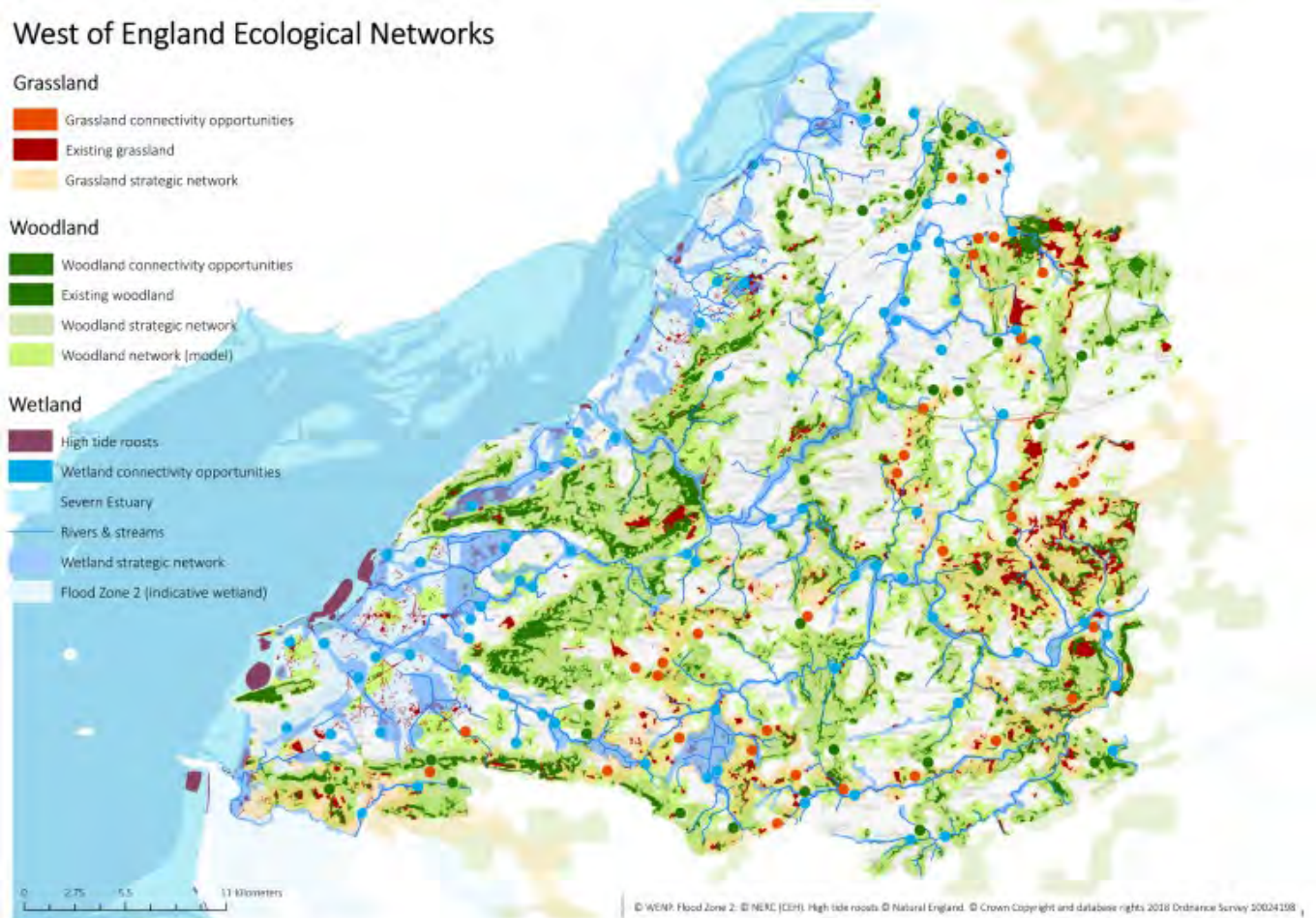
8.3.4 PROW/Access Routes

GI is an important tool in helping achieve a cleaner, greener and more sustainable transport network through; reducing the carbon footprint of transport e.g. providing opportunities for walking and cycling; connecting places for both people and wildlife through the provision of 'green' routes; and improving health and wellbeing e.g. through reducing air pollution and encouraging active travel. The Covid-19 crisis has highlighted the vital importance of effective sustainable transport.

The West of England Nature Partnership (WENP) is working to develop a regional Nature Recovery Network for the West of England, aligning with shared principles developed across the South West (by the South West Local Nature Partnerships) to ensure coherence and strengthened networks across the wider region. This is in accordance with Government’s 25 Year Environment Plan, which includes a commitment to “develop a Nature Recovery Network to protect and restore wildlife and provide opportunities to re-introduce species that we have lost from our countryside.”

WENP’s proposed NRN (mapping), has been used as the basis for identifying key GI assets, corridors and opportunities for improvement within this GI Strategy. The NRN map is intended as a living map, as new mapping tools and principles emerge at the national level. The development and delivery of a NRN plan is the next step in the process.

Figure 8 WENP Proposed NRN



3.2 West of England Nature Partnership (WENP) Greenspace Classification

This report takes a landscape approach that maps landscape quality. It utilises an approach pioneered in the Greater Manchester area by Dennis et al. (2018) to characterise census reporting units across the West of England into seven ‘greenspace’ types, based upon their composition of land use and land cover, and investigate the distribution of different land use types across the region. These greenspace types differ with respect to their value to wildlife,

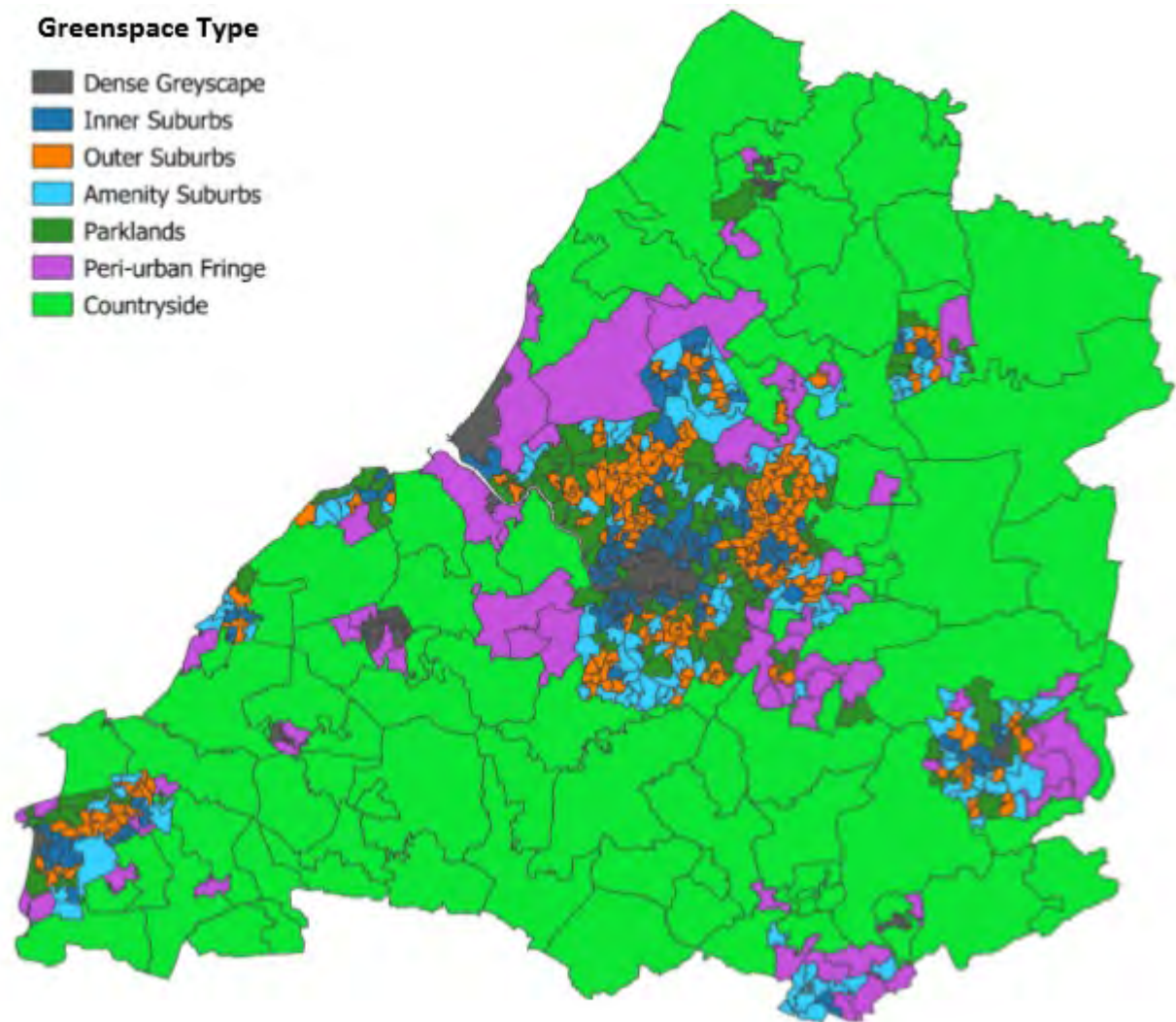


Figure 9 - map of the LSOAs in the West of England, categorised into greenspace types

The report recommends possible interventions for increasing the benefits delivered by each greenspace type for biodiversity, and human health and wellbeing, as shown in Table 5 below. These interventions provide a good basis for planning and implementing GI improvements, and are set out in the table below:

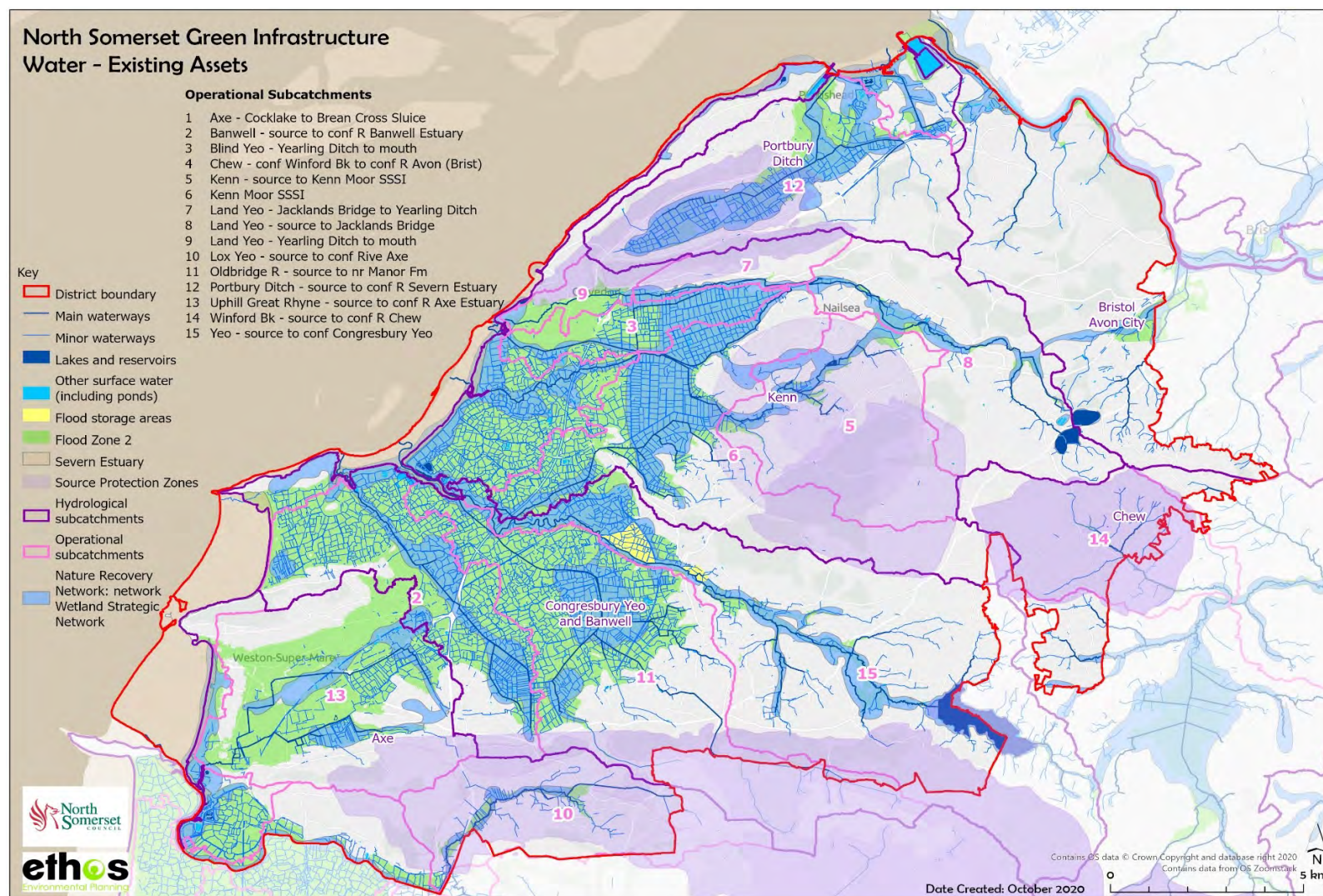


Figure 11 - Mapping of strategic GI by theme: Water

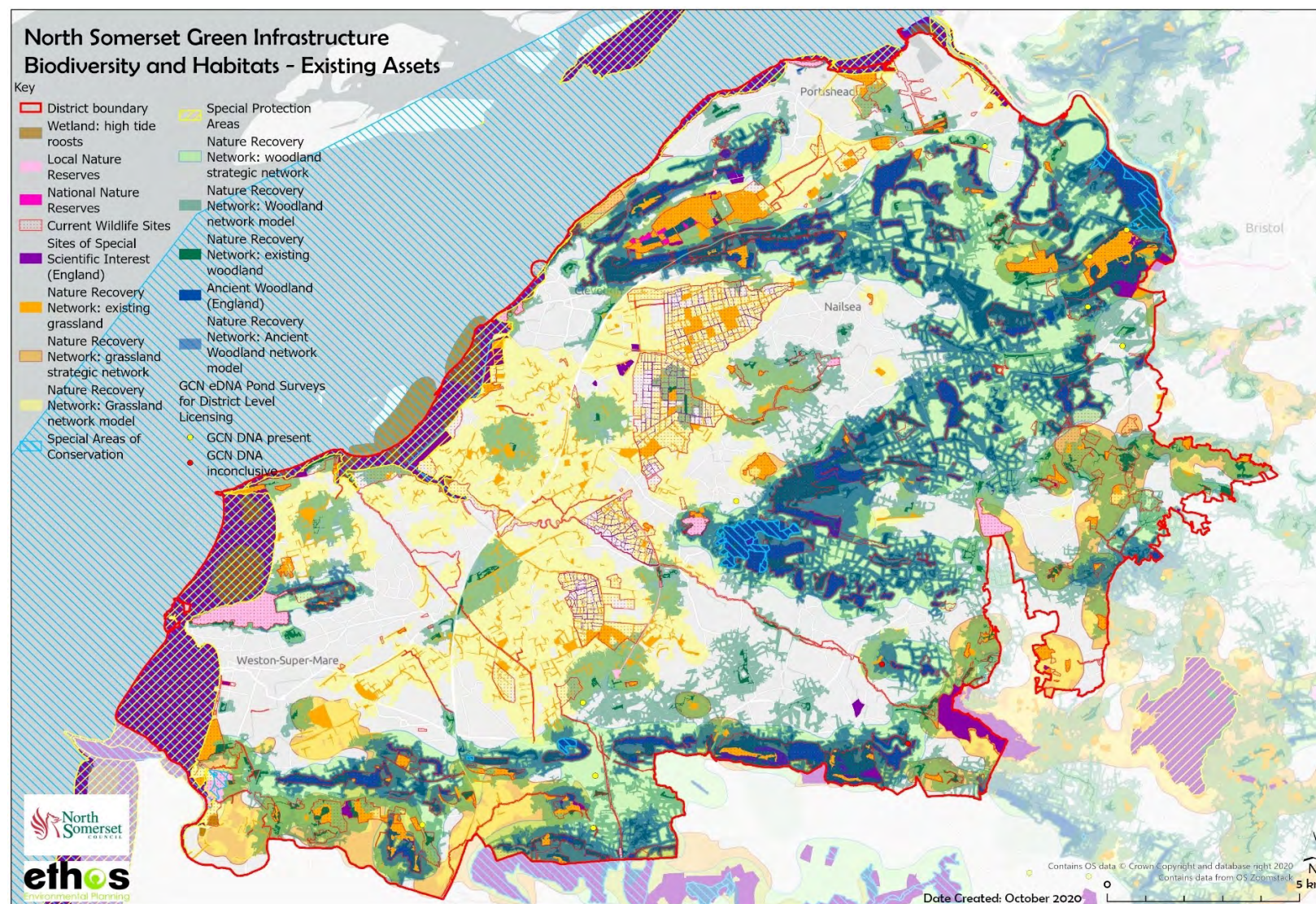


Figure 12 - Mapping of strategic GI by theme: Biodiversity and Habitats 1a (Designated Sites, Nature Recovery Network and GCN eDNA data)

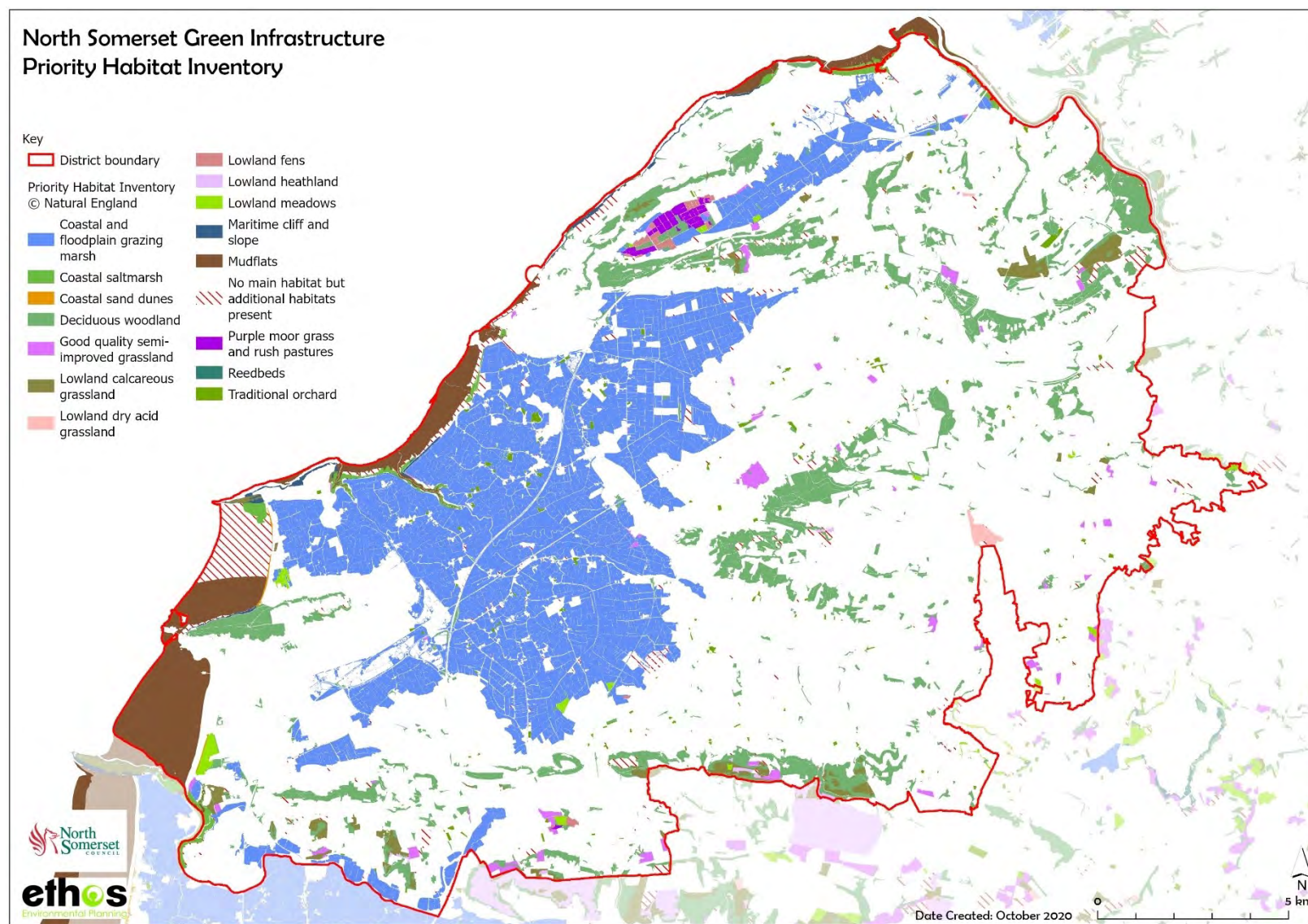


Figure 13 - Mapping of strategic GI by theme: Biodiversity and Habitats (Priority Habitat Inventory)

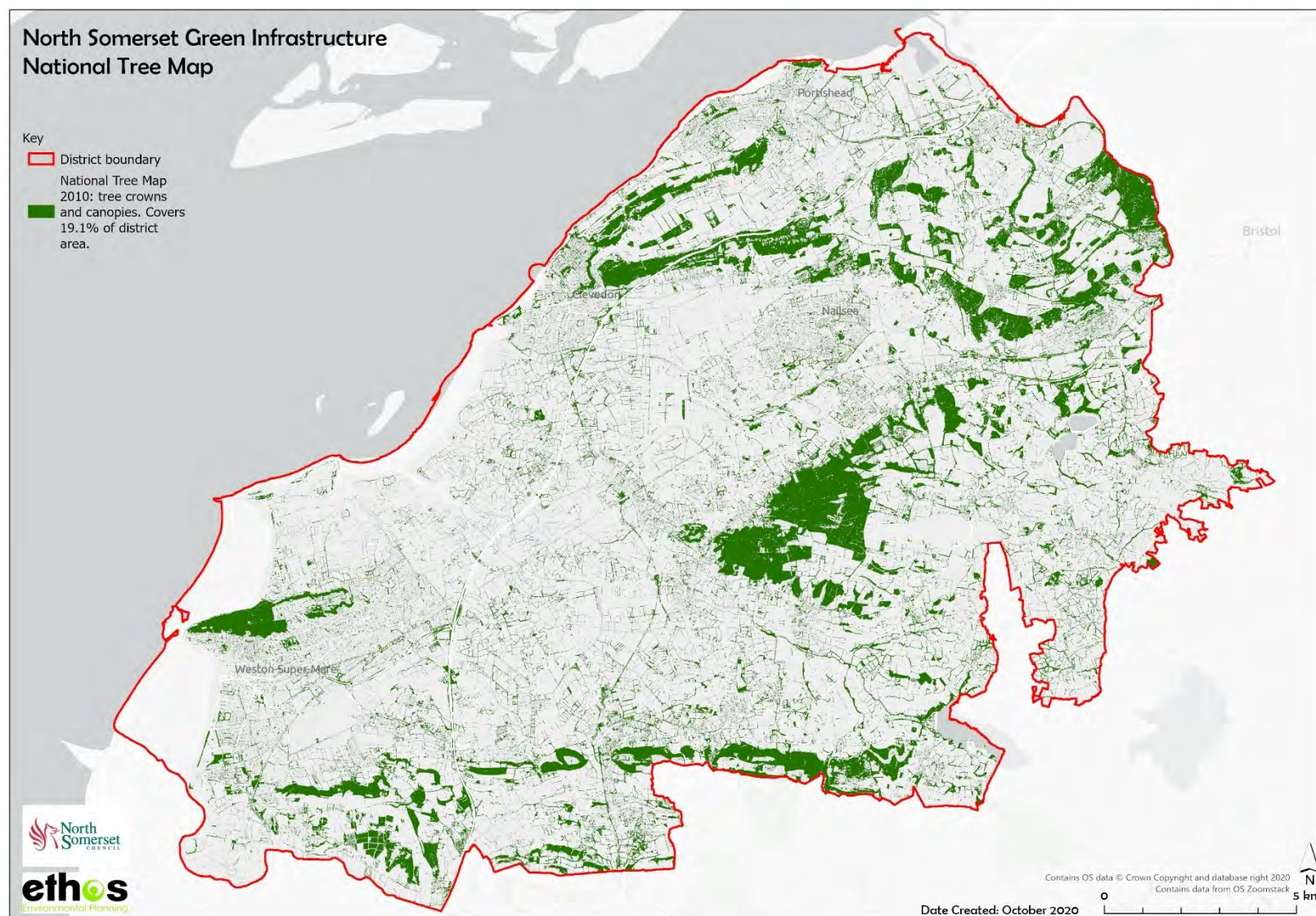


Figure 14 - Mapping of strategic GI by theme: Biodiversity and Habitats (National Tree Map)

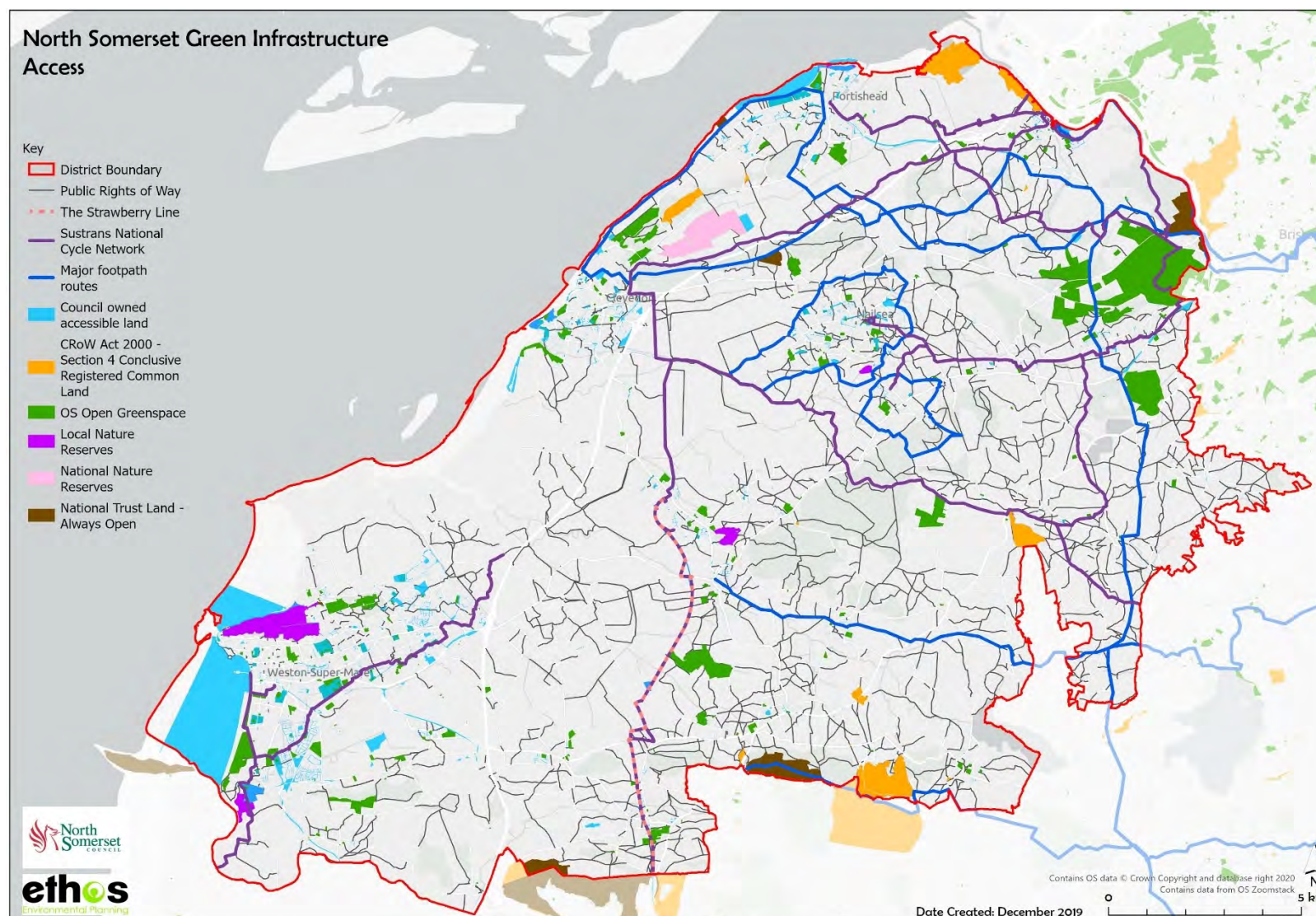


Figure 15 - Mapping of GI network by theme: Accessible Open Space and Access Routes/PROW

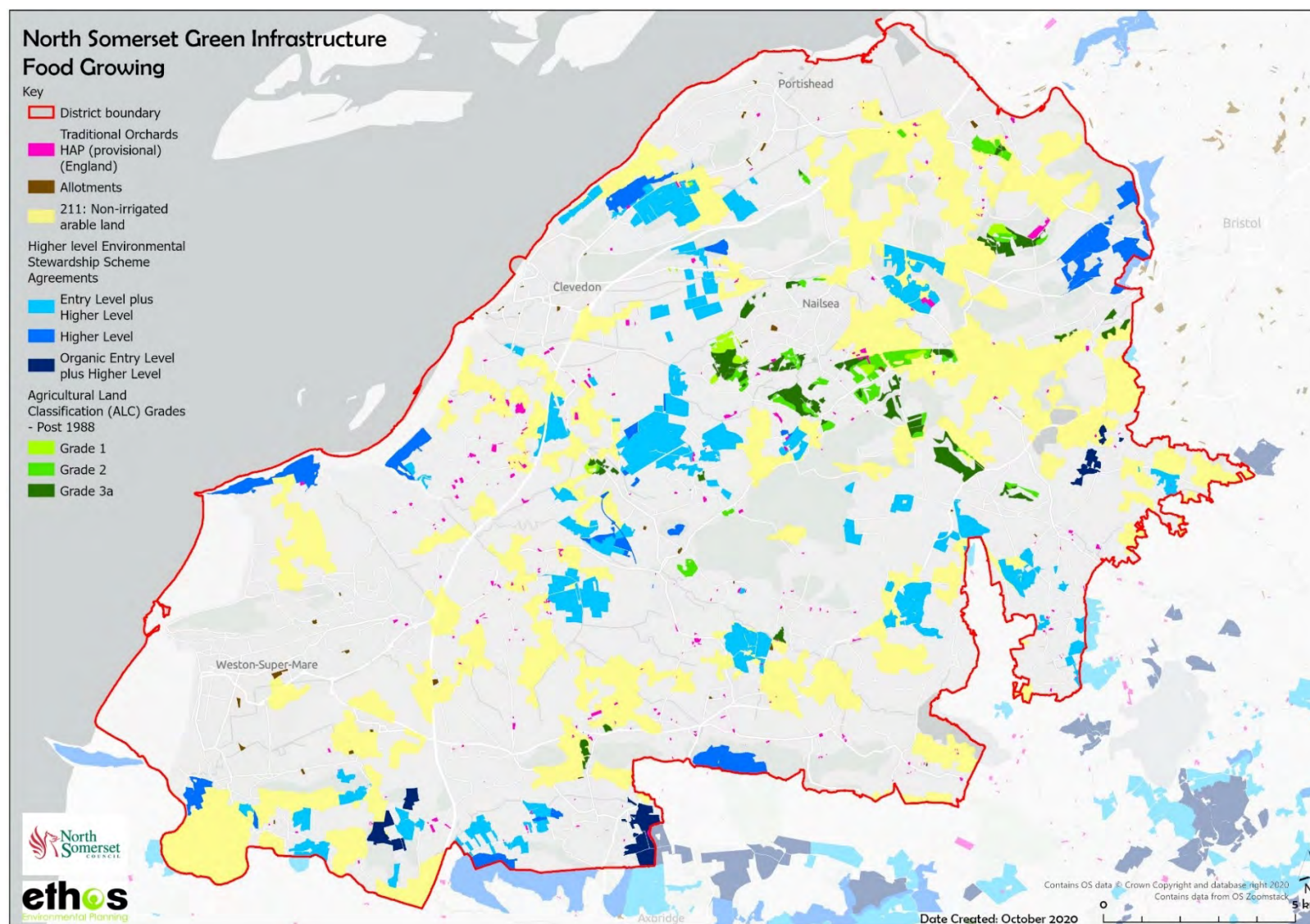


Figure 16 - Mapping of GI network by theme: Food growing

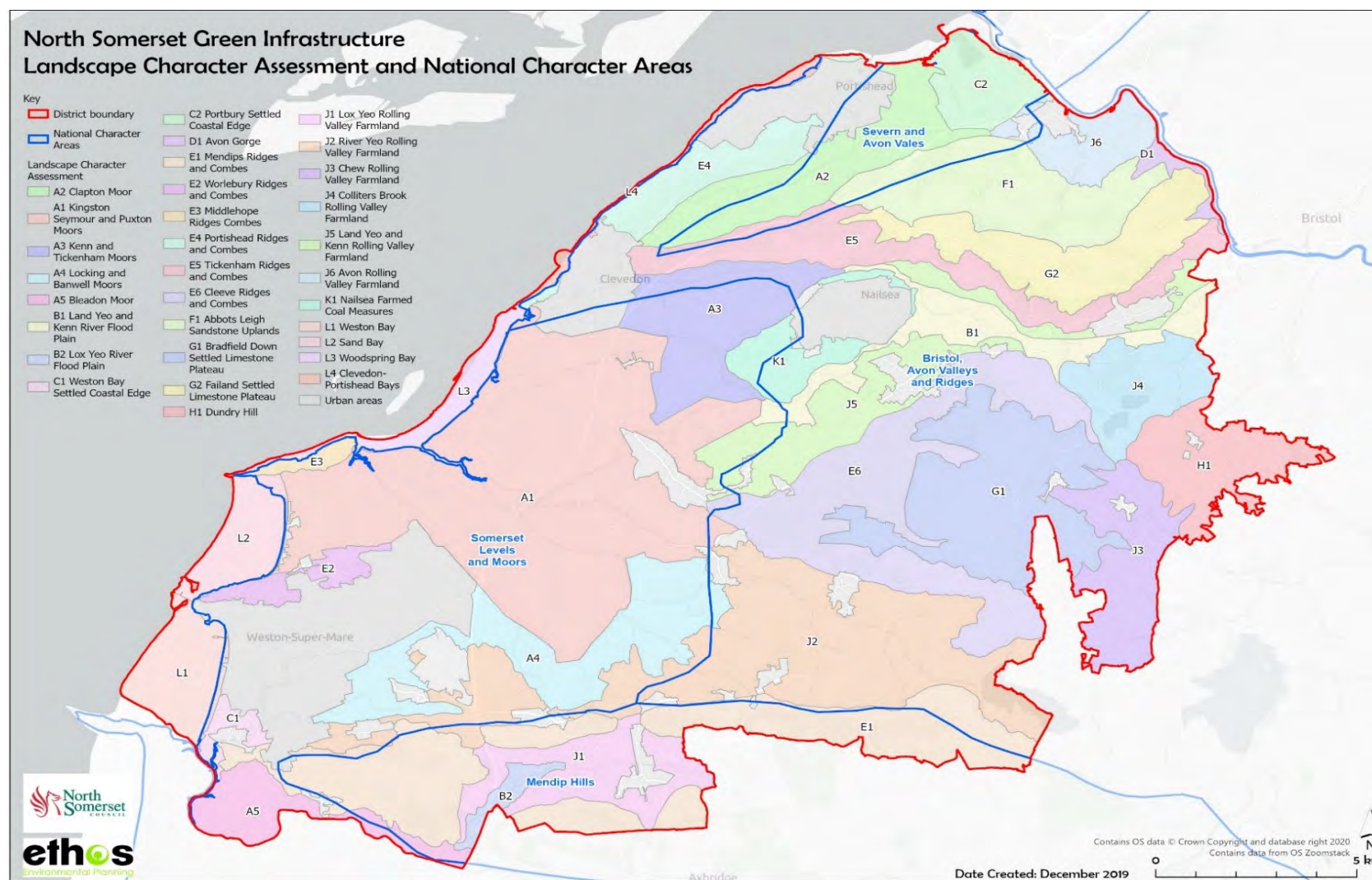


Figure 17 - Mapping of GI network by theme: Heritage and Landscape (LCA and NCAs)

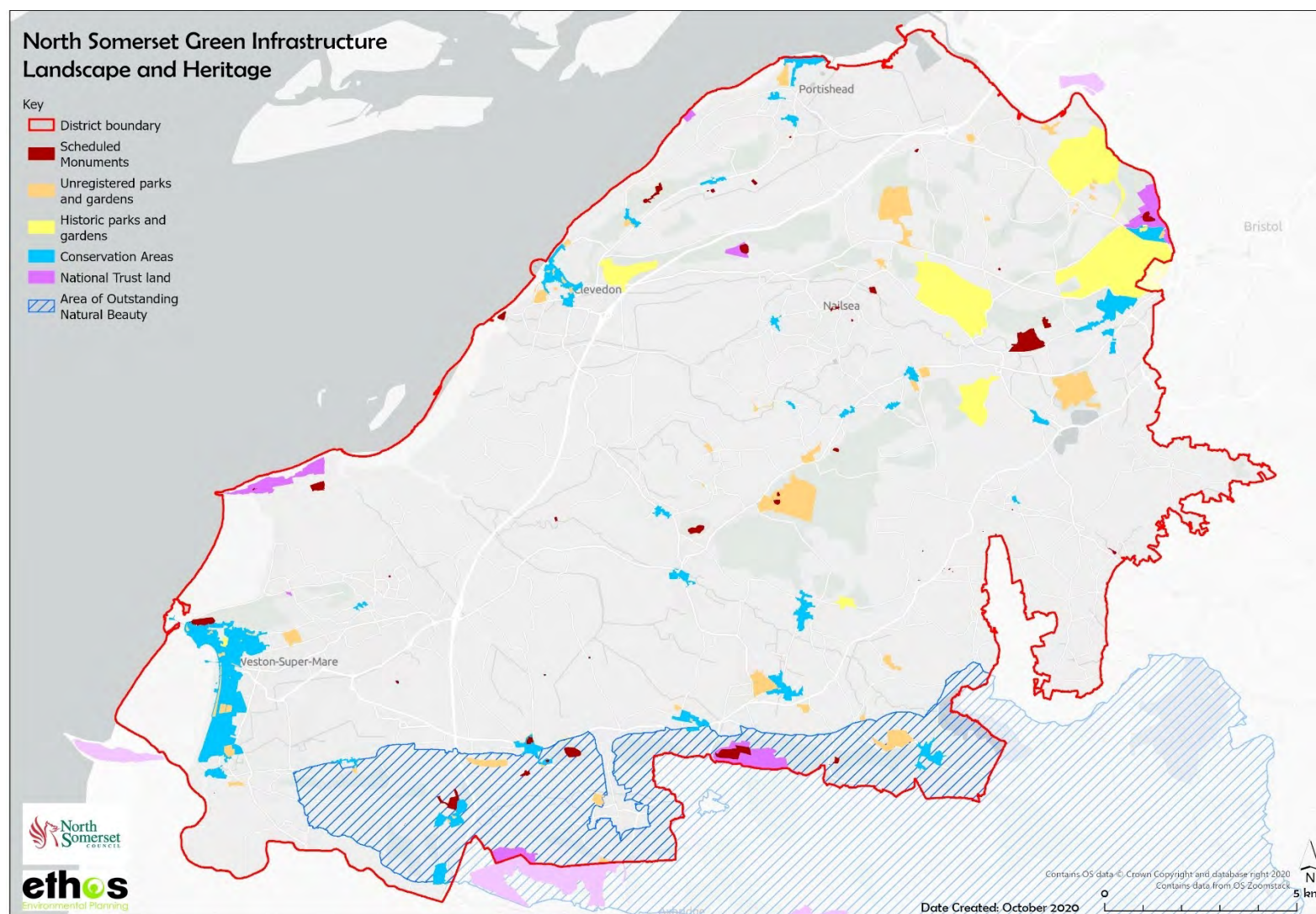


Figure 18 - Mapping of GI network by theme: Heritage and Landscape (Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, National Trust Land and AONB)

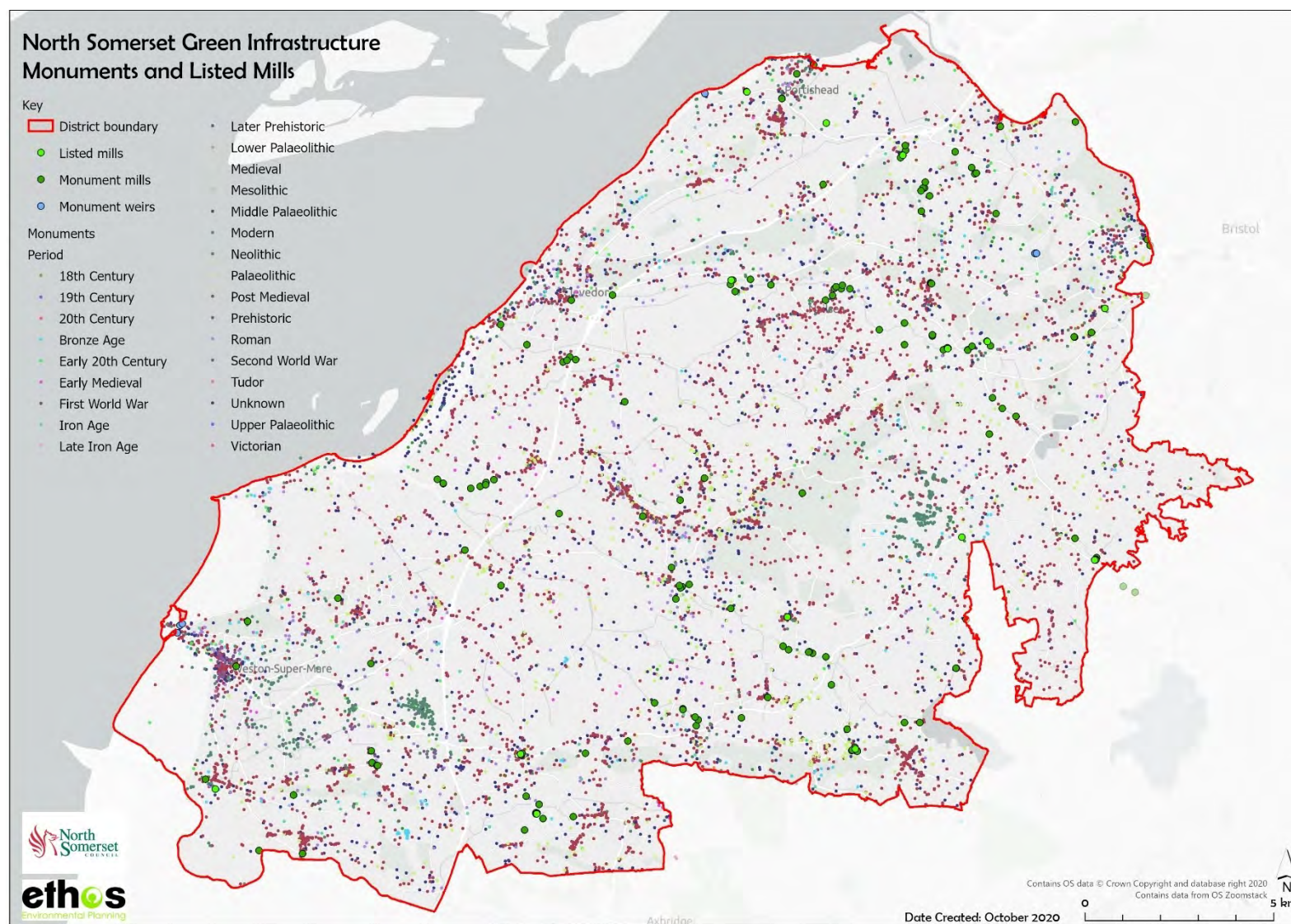
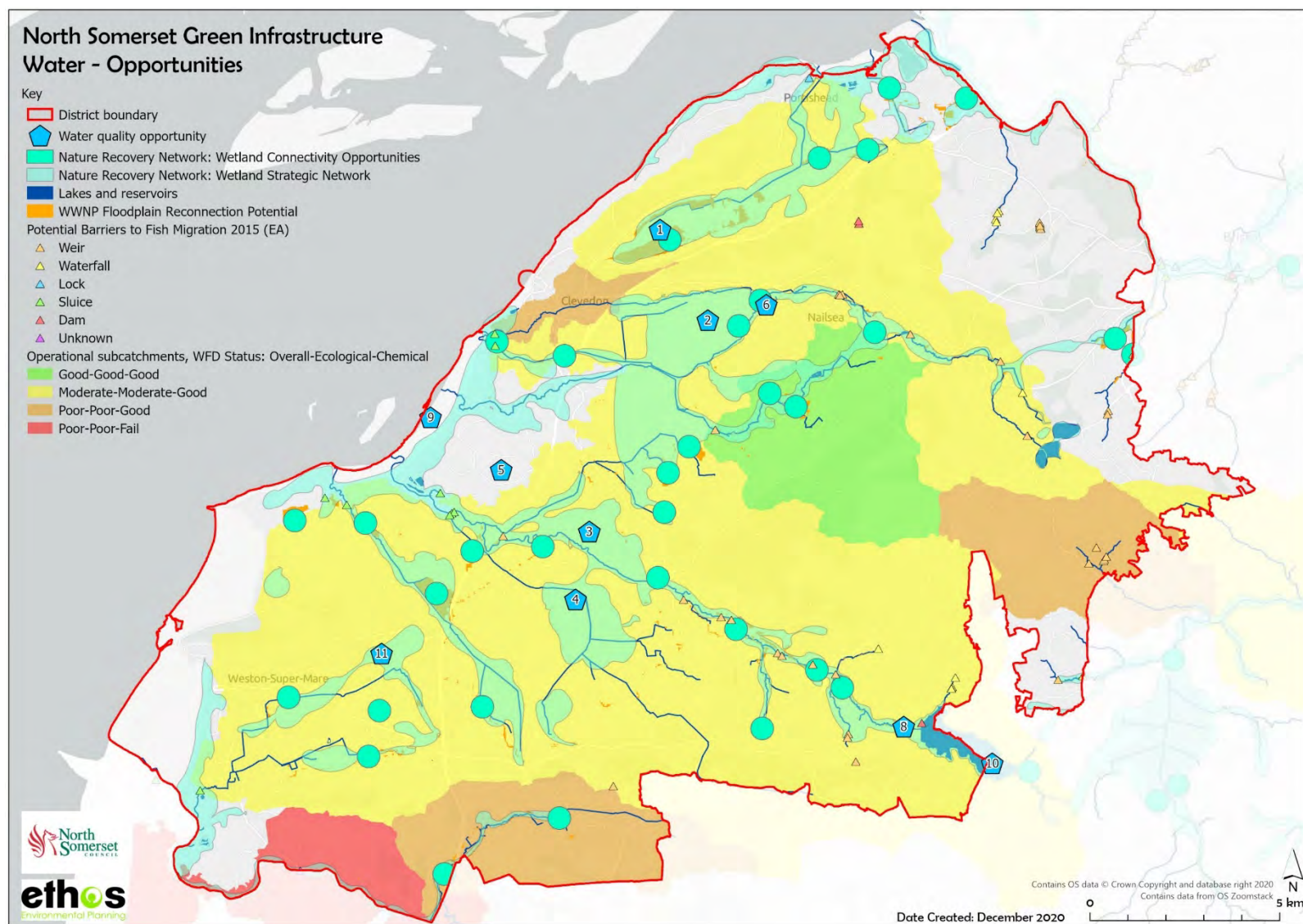


Figure 19 - Mapping of GI network by theme: Heritage and Landscape (Monuments and Mills)



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Figure 20 - North Somerset Green Infrastructure Water Opportunities

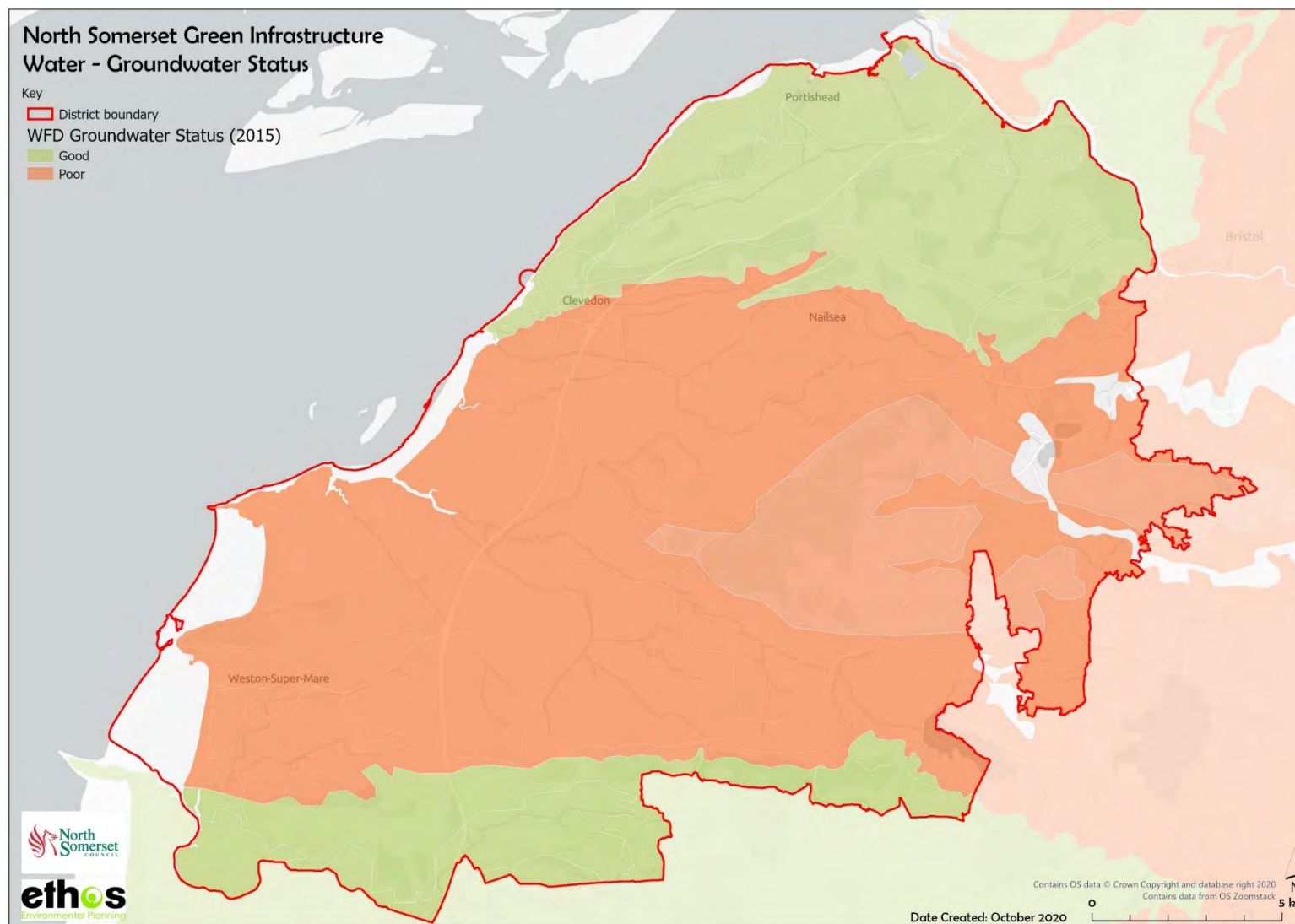


Figure 21 - Groundwater Status

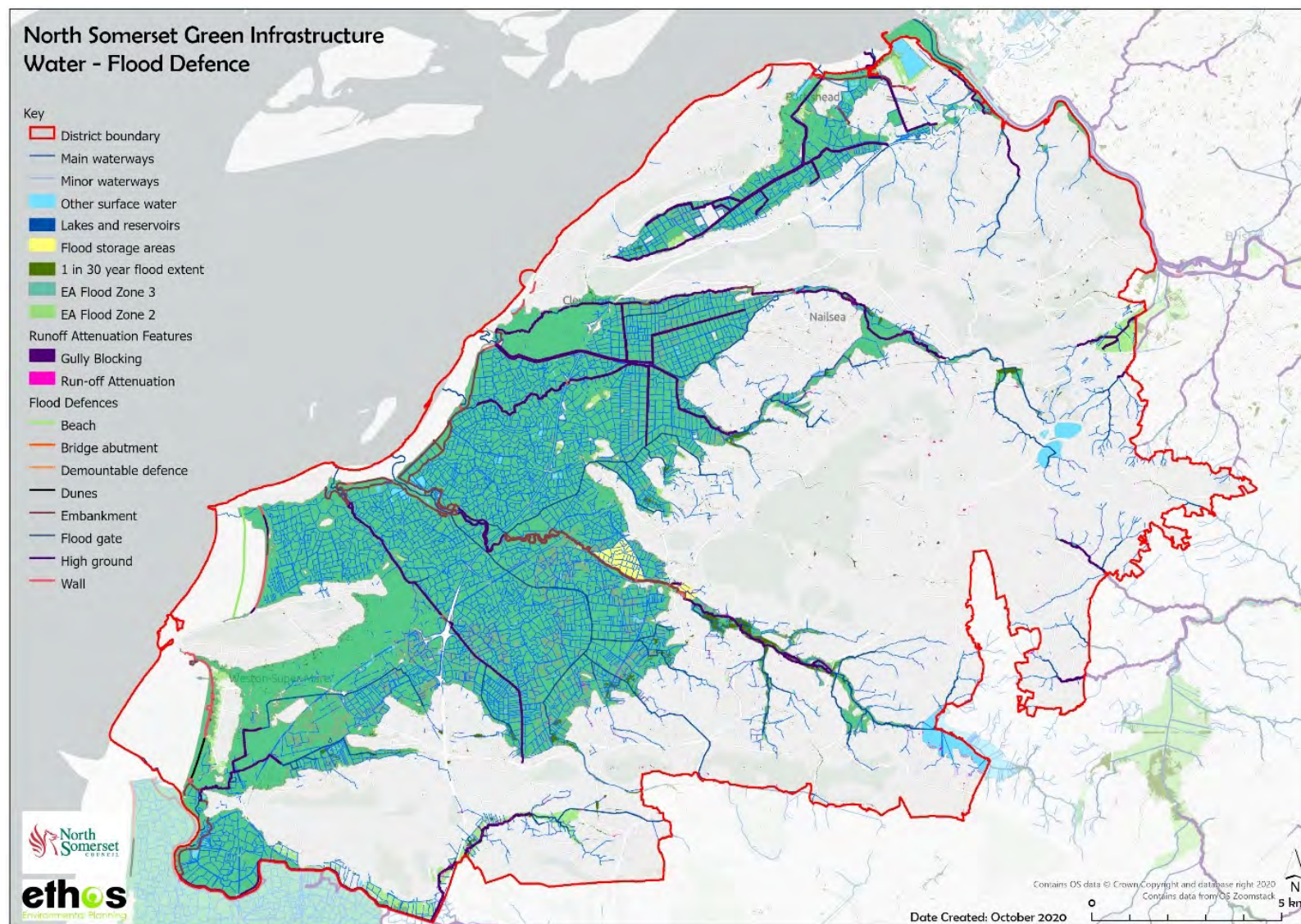


Figure 22 - EA Flood Zone 2 and 3

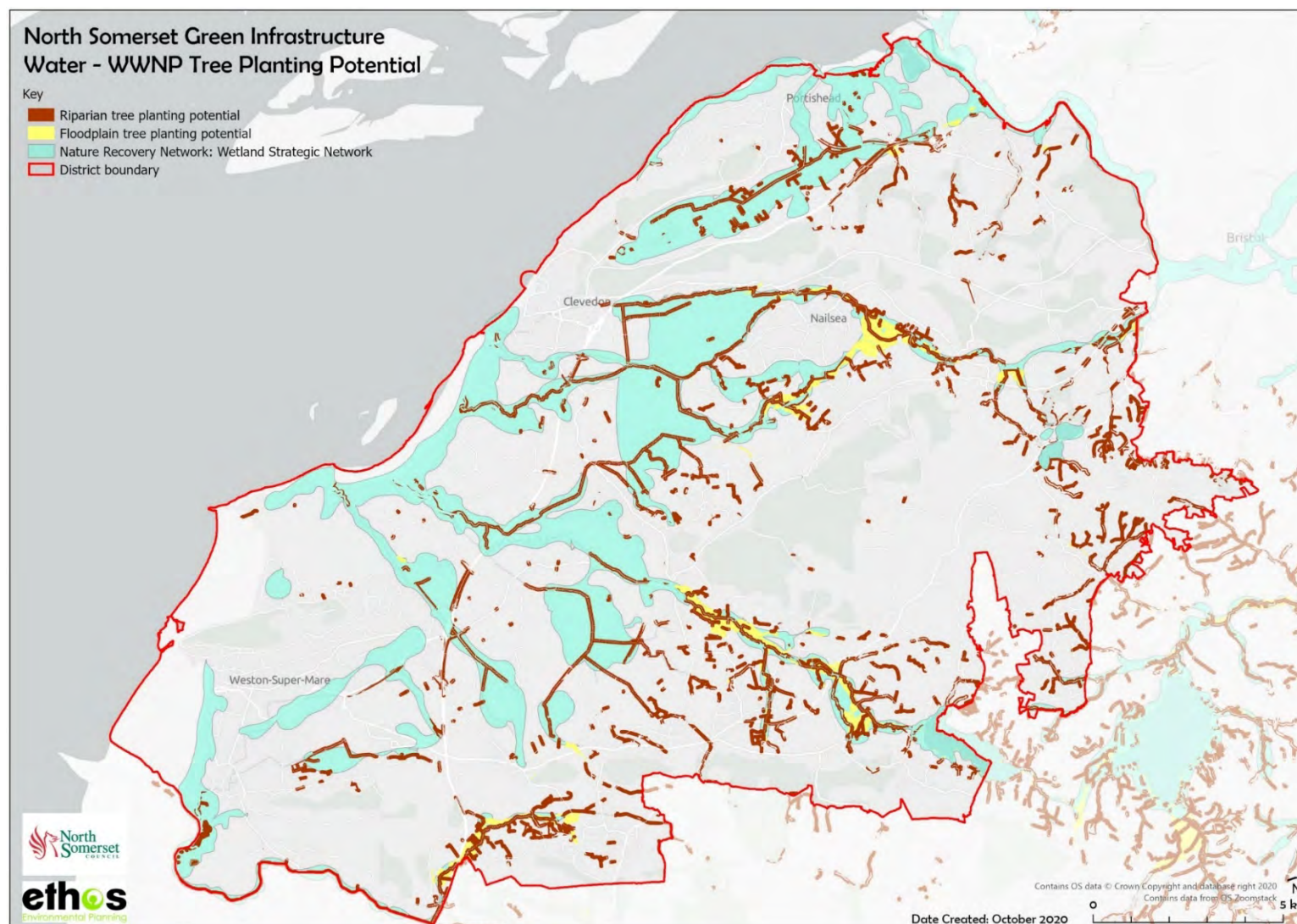


Figure 23 - EA Working with Natural Processes (Riparian tree planning potential and floodplain tree planting potential)

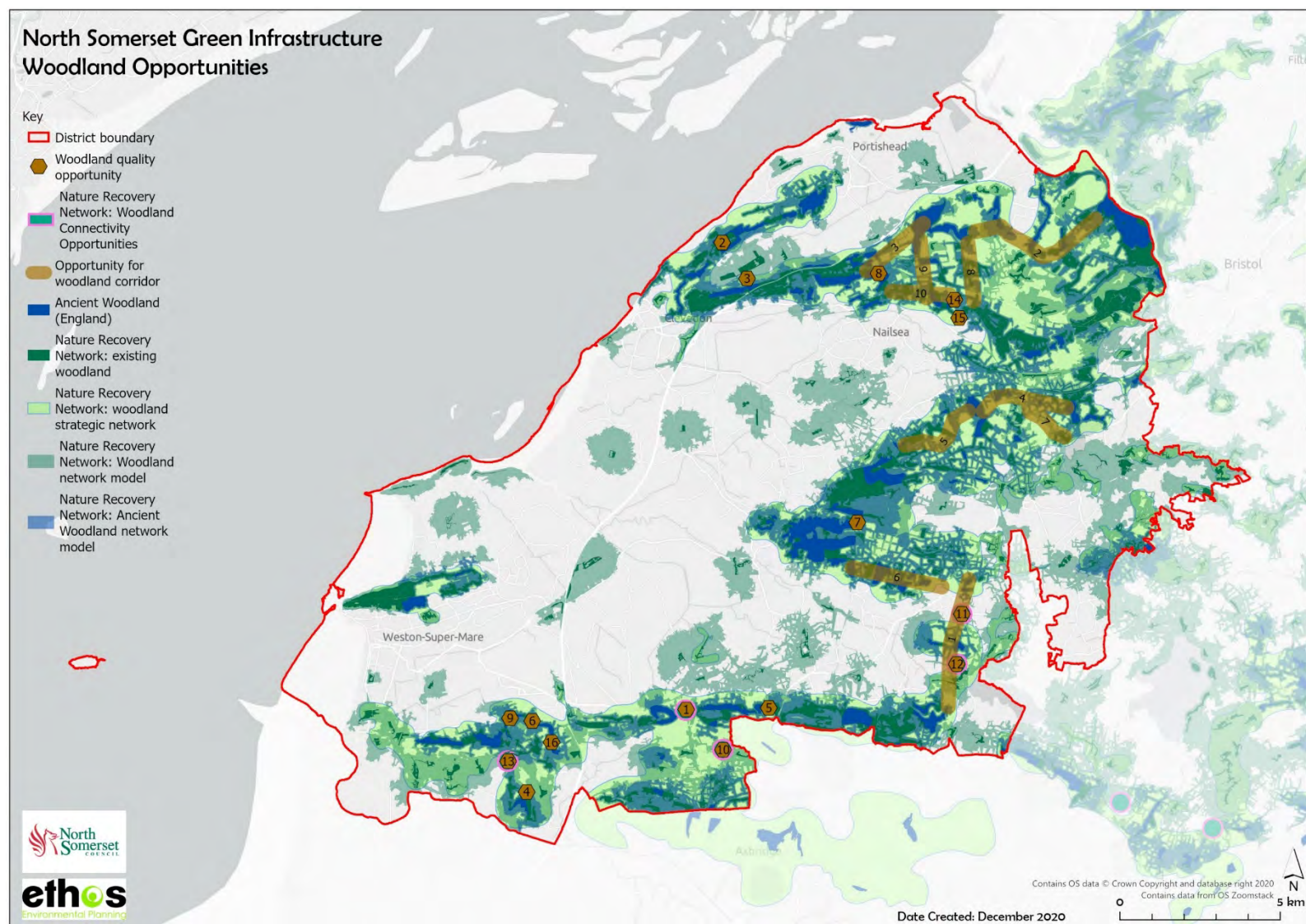
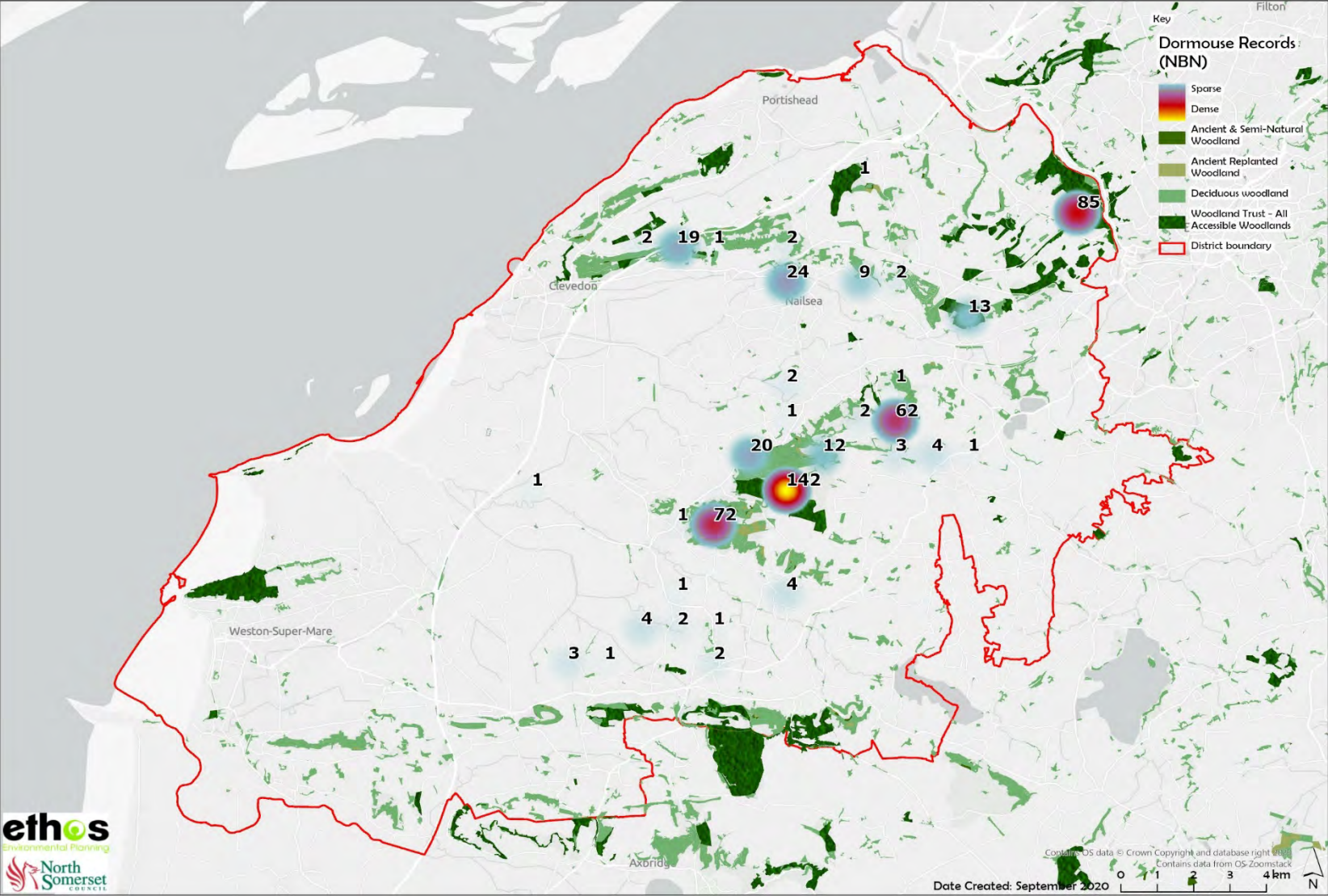


Figure 24 - North Somerset Green Infrastructure Woodland Opportunities



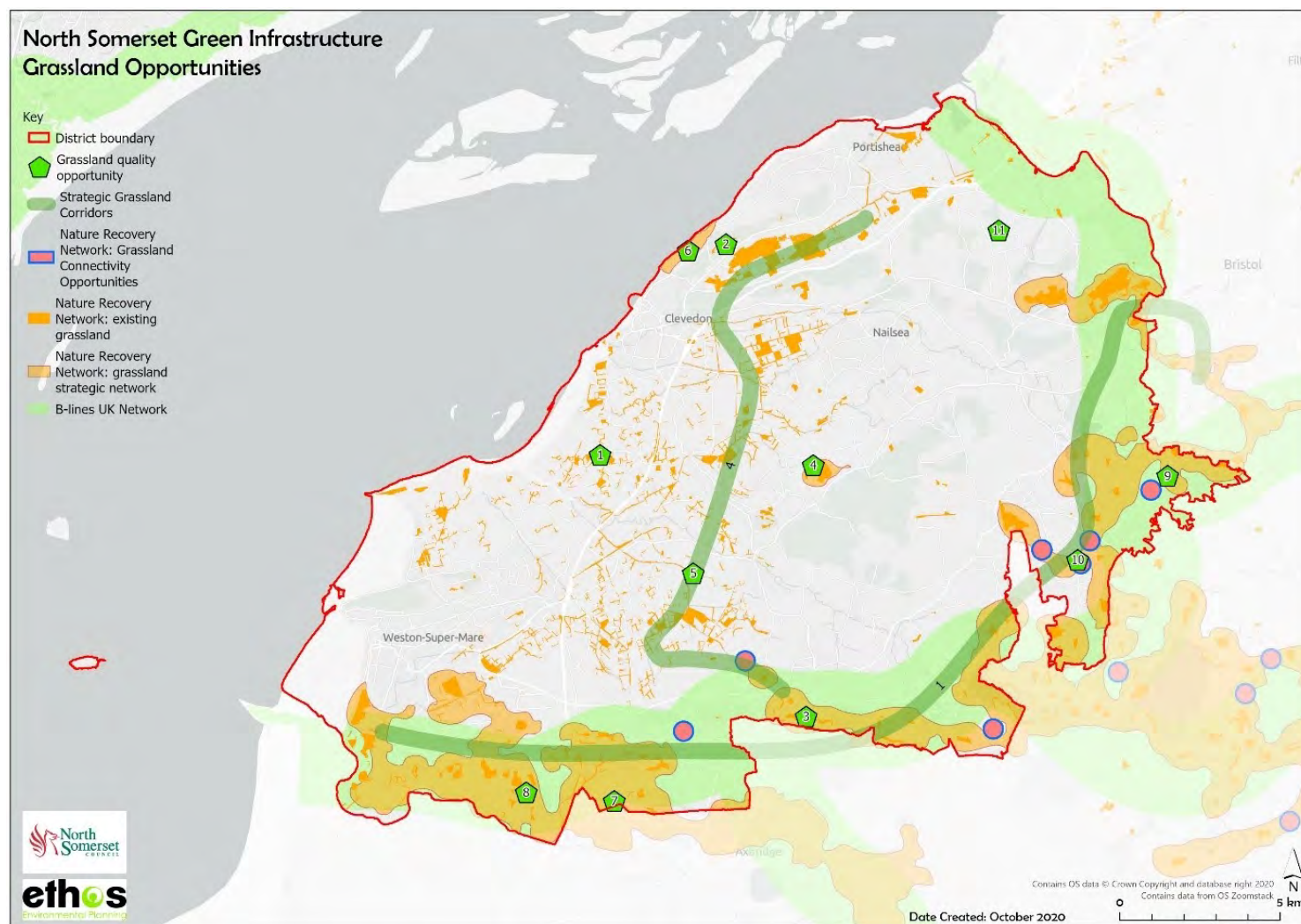


Figure 26 - North Somerset Green Infrastructure Grassland Opportunities

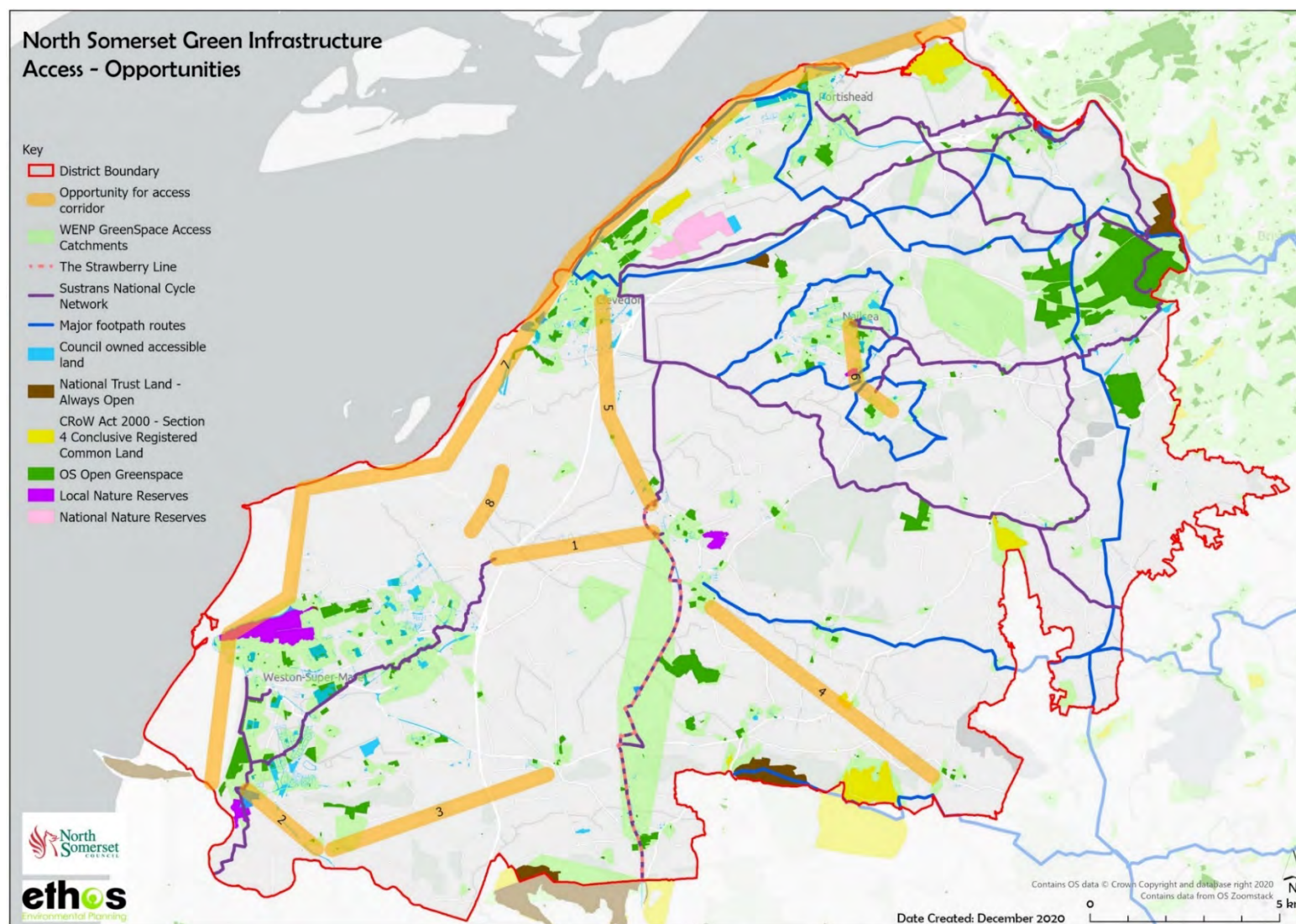


Figure 27 - Potential to improve strategic access routes

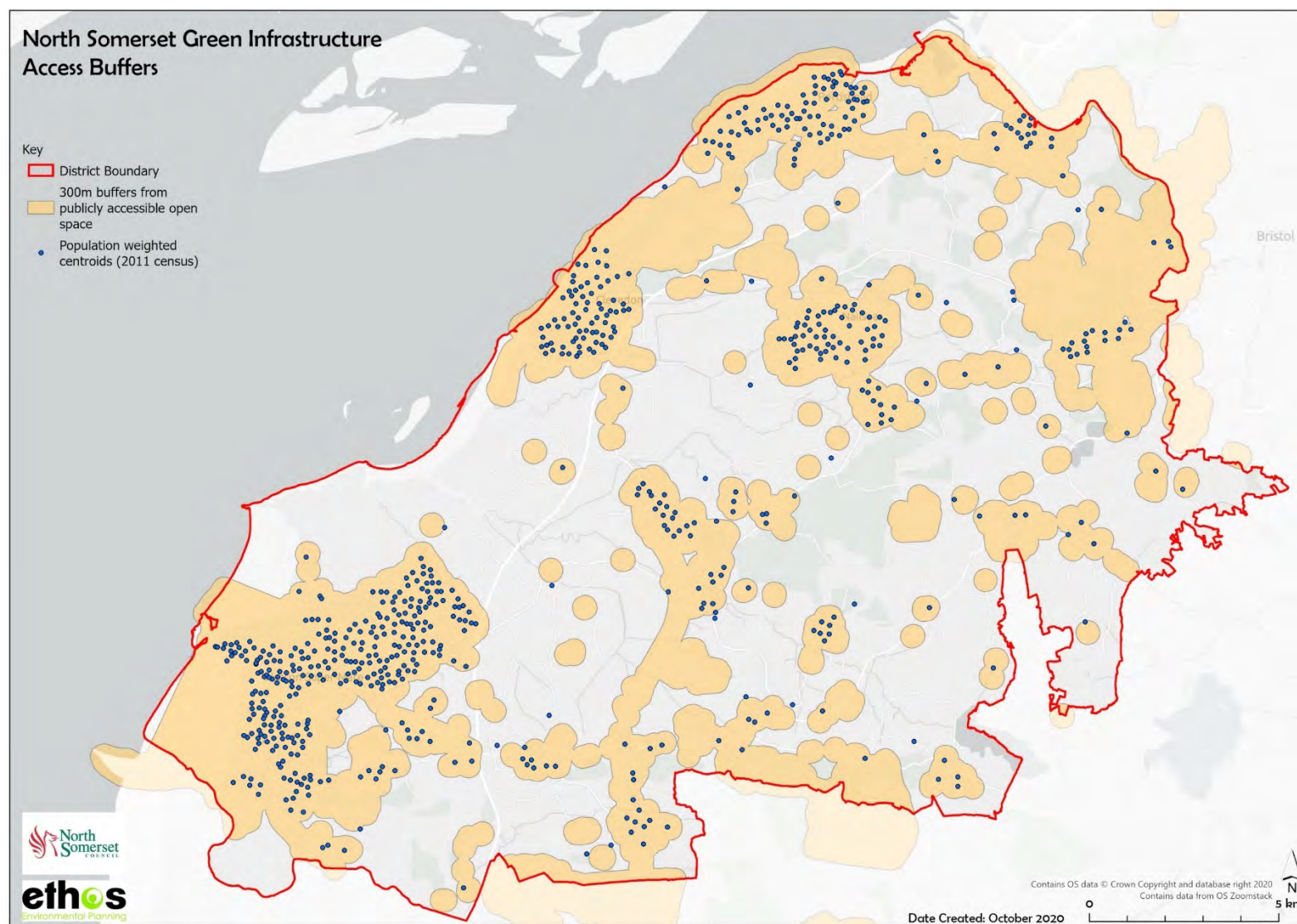


Figure 28 - Access to open space (300m buffer)