

Flintshire Deposit Local Development Plan 2015 - 2030

Background Paper 2 Green Infrastructure Assessment (GIA)

September 2019

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Green Infrastructure Assessment (GIA)

1. Introduction

1.1 The Council is in the process of preparing the Local Development Plan (LDP) which will guide development in the County between 2015 and 2030. The LDP will identify certain locations where new development, such as housing and employment will be permitted, whilst also seeking to protect other areas from development. Once adopted, the LDP will form the basis for making decisions on individual planning applications in the County. The LDP is supported by an evidence base set out within a series of background papers. This background paper provides an assessment of the green infrastructure (GI) across Flintshire.

2. What is Green Infrastructure (GI)?

2.1 Green infrastructure (GI) is defined by PPW 10 (6.21) as “*the network of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces, rivers and lakes that intersperse and connect places.*” GI functions at different levels including landscape, local and small scale areas, and encompasses the following;

Landscape
Wetlands Waterways Mountain ranges Coastland
Local
Parks Fields Woodlands Public right of way Allotments Cemeteries
Small Scale
Hedgerows Trees Roadside verges Green roofs/walls Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)

2.2 GI can be incorporated across all scales of development, from individual householders looking to extend their home to large scale regeneration projects and volume housebuilders. Small scale features such as roof gardens/walls on

individual builds can equally contribute towards developing our GI. The following images demonstrate some examples of GI within the urban environment.



3. What are the benefits of GI?

3.1 GI provides a range of social, economic and environmental benefits, therefore it is important that it is valued and protected through the development process. The table below summarises some of the key benefits of providing and improving our GI:

Local Distinctiveness
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creating an attractive setting through improved townscape, landscape quality and visual amenity• Enhancing visitor experience• Reinforcing the local landscape character• Giving places character and a strong identity• Improving the image of a place, making it more interesting and distinctive
Environmental & Climate Change
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protecting and enhancing biodiversity by safeguarding existing habitats and creating new ones• Improve biodiversity and ecosystem resilience by linking existing natural habitat to create broader green corridors which enable species movement in a changing climate• Effectively managing waterside habitats and protecting aquatic species• Preventing the fragmentation of habitats by enabling movement between habitats

- Allowing diverse habitats to be created which are rich in flora and fauna
- Reducing CO² emissions by providing non-vehicular travel routes and encouraging walking and cycling
- Providing carbon storage and sequestration in vegetation
- Mitigating against extreme weather conditions by providing shelter and protection from strong winds and extreme heat
- Managing flood risk through the natural absorption of heavy rainfall: upper catchment woodland creation, living roofs, large trees and soft landscape
- Providing for storage of surface water in times of peak flow in SuDS and other water features
- Cleaning and cooling the air, water and soil
- Reducing the need to use energy by using natural solutions rather than engineered
- Reducing the need to use energy to heat and cool buildings: living roofs insulate buildings, and large trees provide shade, reducing the need for air conditioning.
- Reducing exposure of street users to air pollutants

Social

- Promoting opportunities for children to play.
- Providing improved physical connections through green networks to get between places
- Creating green spaces for socialising, interaction and events
- Improving community cohesion and social inclusion by providing opportunities for community participation and volunteering
- Providing spaces for growing our own food.
- Creating spaces and opportunities for education and training

Health & Well being

- Encouraging exercise and physical activity by providing quality green spaces for walking, cycling, sports and play.
- Promoting active travel through accessible and attractive routes.
- Improving mental well-being by providing access to nature and attractive green spaces
- Providing access to clean air
- Promoting healthy eating by enabling people to grow their own fruit and vegetables

Economic

- Attracting visitors and supporting the tourism industry
- Supporting a reduction in healthcare costs due to increased health and well-being.
- Helping attract and retain a quality workforce.
- Supporting the local green economy.
- Reducing environmental costs such as those associated with the reduction of flood risk.
- Boosting property values including house prices due to proximity to greenspace and creating an attractive setting.
- Attracting businesses and inward investors by creating attractive settings.
- Saving money for residents/end users by reducing energy consumption

*Adapted from GI Design and Placemaking (Scottish Government, 2011)

3.2 PPW 10 (6.2.4) highlights the value that GI can bring to an area, stating that “*Green infrastructure plays a fundamental role in shaping places and our sense of well-being, and are intrinsic to the quality of the spaces we live, work and play in. The planning system should protect and enhance green infrastructure assets and networks because of these multi-functional roles.*”

4. The Environment (Wales) Act 2016

4.1 The Environment (Wales) Act (2016) introduces a number of measures to improve and protect the environment in Wales including a duty on Local Authorities to ensure the maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity and to promote the resilience of ecosystems in terms of their diversity, condition and connectivity (Section six). As highlighted by PPW 10 (6.2.2) GI makes a significant contribution towards achieving this obligation, therefore it is important that GI is promoted, protected and enhanced through the policies within the LDP.

5. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015)

5.1 The Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) places a duty on public bodies to ensure sustainable development and sets out seven well-being goals which Local Authorities must achieve. Protecting and enhancing Flintshire’s GI can make an important contribution towards promoting sustainable development through the planning system and achieving all of these goals.

6. National Planning Guidance

6.1 The concept of a Green Infrastructure (GI) approach to spatial planning is well established through the Welsh planning system. For many years there has been a strong emphasis on protecting and enhancing our natural environments, and the recognition that in doing so we can generate associated social and economic benefits. The core principles of GI are embedded within Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5 (Nature and Conservation) and TAN 12 (Design). Planning Policy Wales 10 (PPW) continues this ethos (Para 6.27) and recommends the production of Green Infrastructure Assessments (GIA) “*to develop a robust approach to enhancing biodiversity, increasing ecological resilience and improving well-being outcomes,*” GIA’s should “*identify key strategic opportunities where the restoration, maintenance, creation or connection of green features and functions would deliver the most significant benefits.*”

6.2 A key aim of the GIA is to consider the wider benefits GI can facilitate (PPW 10, 6.2.9) including the identification of opportunities “*to improve water management and flood mitigation through the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems, including design measures such as green roofs. In a similar way, identifying how the provision of green infrastructure could form an integral part of strategies for growth will be an*

important factor in maintaining good air quality and appropriate soundscapes.” PPW 10 promotes the early integration of GI into the development process, highlighting the many benefits that well planned, high quality GI can bring to a scheme (4.1.20), “Well integrated green infrastructure, such as SUDS, street trees and verges, not only create a pleasant environment but can also achieve a range of other benefits, including pollutant filtering, urban cooling, water management and habitat creation. Such features should be included as part of a well-designed street layout.”

7. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs)

7.1 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs) can form an important and attractive part of a GI scheme. The Flood and Water Management Act (2010) defines sustainable drainage as the management of rainwater with the aim of:

- Reducing damage from flooding
- Improving water quality
- Protecting and improving the environment
- Protecting health and safety, and
- Ensuring the stability and durability of drainage systems

7.2 From the 7th January 2019 all new developments of more than 1 dwelling, or where the construction area is 100m² or more, will require SuDs to deal with surface water which must be designed and built in accordance with statutory standards and approved by the Local Authority before construction work begins. Schedule 3 to the Flood and Water Management Act (2010) provides the framework for the approval and adoption of surface water systems serving new developments.

7.3 The requirement to incorporate SuDs into new developments should be seen as an opportunity to enhance and extend the GI network. SuDs can make a significant contribution to the biodiversity value of an area, and provide attractive recreational areas within a scheme, which in turn can improve the well-being of people who live or work in the area. Examples of SuDs can include ponds, soakaways, green roofs/walls and swales.



8. Local Green Infrastructure Plans and Strategies

8.1 A series of action plans and strategies have already been developed for protecting and enhancing GI within Flintshire. Collectively they set the direction for future investment that will maximize the economic, social and environmental benefits of the County's GI. The following sections provides a summary of how each of these plans aim to improve GI across Flintshire. These strategies and assessments have involved mapping the existing GI across the County and highlighting areas for enhancement and protection.

8.2 PPW 10 recommends that the GIA should be carried out using the most up to date data sets available in order to develop an integrated map based evidence resource (6.2.6), therefore the information collated by the various GI action plans and strategies for Flintshire form the baseline evidence for this GIA in respect of the location, quality, quantity and accessibility of GI assets.

9. Green Infrastructure Framework for North East Wales, Cheshire & Wirral

9.1 The Green Infrastructure Framework for North East Wales, Cheshire and the Wirral provides a guide for GI planning, investment and delivery. The Framework considers the natural environments of Denbighshire, Flintshire, Wrexham, Cheshire West and Chester, Cheshire East and the Wirral, and sets out a vision of how a healthy natural environment can help sustain economic growth and thriving communities. It highlights where the existing GI assets are within this study area, locates the weaker areas and guides priorities for future investment. It has been produced to assist with, and guide actions for the delivery of GI across the study area as part of its long term sustainable development, and is supported by six long term aims:

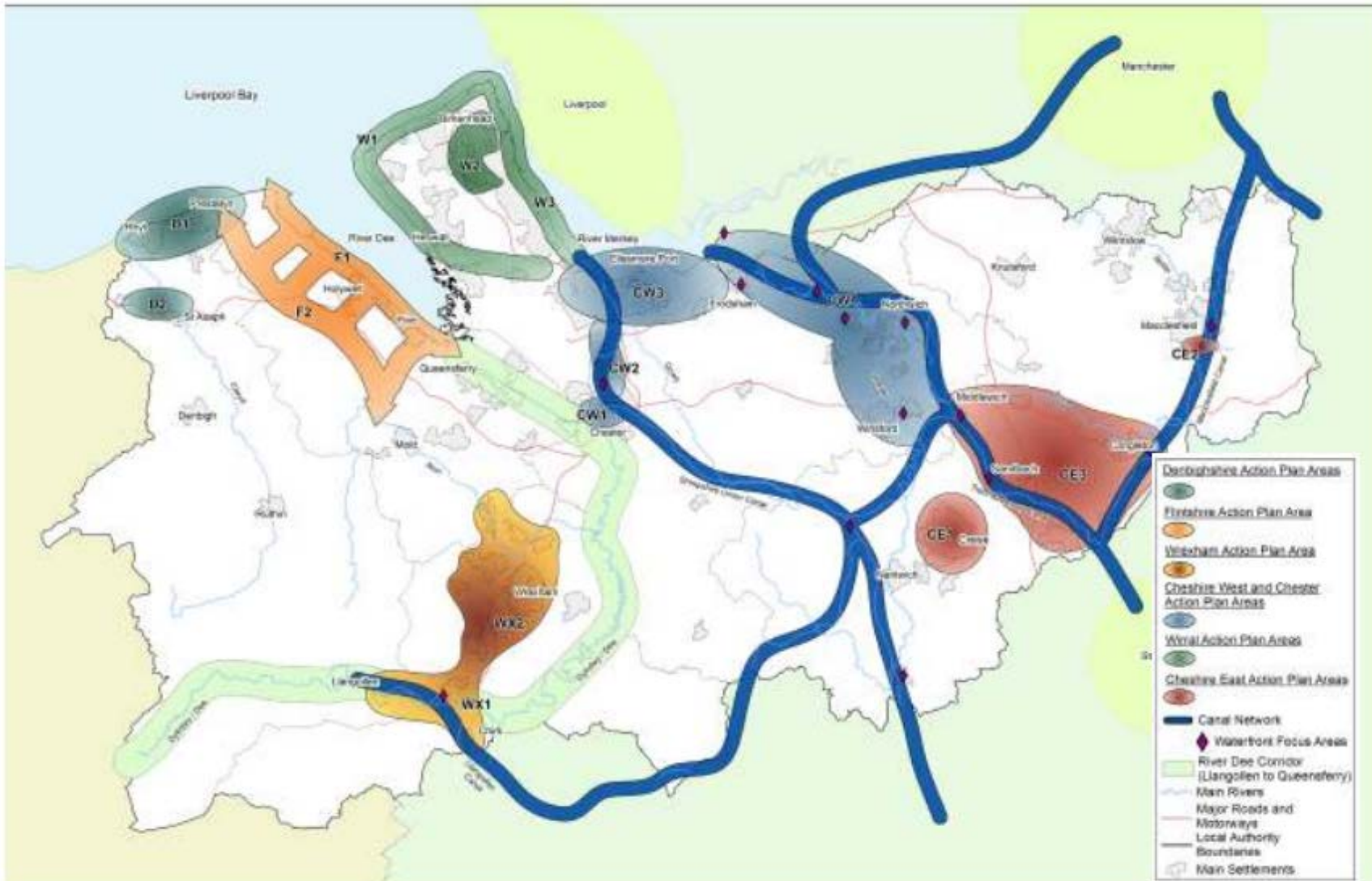
- *Create a setting for urban and rural prosperity.*
- *Support and enhance the visitor experience and economy.*
- *Build healthier communities.*
- *Maintain and enhance quality of place*
- *Ensure urban and rural areas are resilient to effects of climate change.*
- *Protect and enhance biodiversity and natural networks, providing*
- *Opportunity for people to experience the natural environment.*

9.2 A Key element of the framework is identifying how GI investment will boost attractiveness for inward investment and will enhance environmental performance. This includes measures such as managing flood risk, surface water management, reducing run-off into sensitive watercourses, providing opportunities for wildlife and delivering high quality landscape settings. These findings are supported by a series

of maps which highlight action plan areas. Further details of interventions at a local level can be seen within the Flintshire Coastal Park GI action plan.

9.3 Figure 1 shows the regional GI action plan areas highlighted within the framework, identifying the River Dee & Estuary, the Clwydian Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Halkyn Mountain with Holywell Common as key strategic interests within Flintshire.

Figure 1: Regional Green Infrastructure Network for the Dee and



9.4 The GI framework for North East Wales, Cheshire and the Wirral provided the basis for the development of the Flintshire Coastal Park GI Action Plan as detailed in the paragraphs below. For further information on the GI framework for North East Wales please see http://www.merseydeealliance.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/small_2230_Framework_Final_March_2011.pdf

10. Flintshire Coastal Park Green infrastructure Action Plan.

10.1 The Flintshire GI action plan is a non-statutory framework designed to guide the development and management of Flintshire's coastal landscapes and settlements. The aim of the plan is to encourage visitors and local residents to enjoy Flintshire's coastal areas by improving accessibility, enhancing biodiversity, reducing flood risk and promoting more wildlife friendly greenspace management. The plan sets out a series of spatial and local actions to build on existing initiatives and attract the right investment into the area that will protect and enhance this natural asset.

10.2 The action plan was developed by a range of stakeholders including the Environment Agency Wales, Countryside Council for Wales and Flintshire County Council Officers from Spatial Planning, Transport, Biodiversity, Regeneration and Economic Development. This involved mapping existing GI assets in order to identify areas of weakness within the GI network and to highlight where investment could bring the most benefits to the coast. The following four overarching themes set out how the Action Plan will improve GI along Flintshire's coastal areas;

- Settlement Greening
- Adapting to a changing climate
- Connected to the coast
- Green infrastructure in planning policy

The actions that sit underneath these themes include:

- Improving access to the coast
- Gateway and road corridor greening
- Promoting more wildlife friendly greenspace management
- Community adoption of local spaces
- Reducing flood risk
- Protecting and enhancing Flintshire's biodiversity

The full action plan and maps can be seen at http://www.merseydeealliance.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/small_Flintshire_Coastal_Park_GI_Action_Plan.pdf

11. A Greenspace Framework Strategy for Flintshire

11.1 The Greenspace framework strategy for Flintshire defines green space as accessible open spaces that are not necessarily within public ownership. It also identifies green corridors as the wider network or clustering of spaces which afford the opportunity for the movement of both people and wildlife.

11.2 The strategy has been developed through consultation with a range of public and private sector agencies including Countryside Council for Wales, The Forestry Commission and Grosvenor Estates, neighboring Local Authorities, local community groups and key service providers within Flintshire County Council. This consultation process highlighted the need to encourage residents to “*use Green Spaces positively and more frequently as part of their daily lifestyle*” by improving green spaces so they can “*deliver welcoming, accessible, attractive and safer community spaces*” Subsequently the strategy identifies three key areas for improvement: quantity, quality and accessibility. The vision set out within the strategy is as follows:

“Flintshire will enjoy a well-planned and managed network of integrated, accessible and diverse green spaces; creating a sustainable environment for the benefit of all people, wildlife and our natural heritage.”

The aims of the strategy are;

- 1. To ensure all communities have appropriate and available green space provision*
- 2. We will maintain and improve the quality of green space provision across the County*
- 3. We will make existing green spaces more accessible for both people and wildlife*

11.3 The strategy highlights that although residents of Flintshire are well served by existing green spaces including the Dee Estuary, Country Parks and the Clwydian Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), there are deficiencies across both urban and rural parts of the County which need to be addressed, this finding is supported by the Flintshire Open Space Survey (2005) which is currently in the process of being updated.

11.4 To increase the supply of green space the Greenspace strategy proposes the adoption of a new quantitative standard of open space. The current benchmark standard for open space provision is 2.4 hectares per 1000 people as recommended by the National Playing Field Association (Six Acre Standard), the Greenspace Strategy for Flintshire recommends increasing this to 3.6 hectares per 1000 population (36m² per person), which would consist of 8m² of playing space (formal), 16m² of playing fields and sports pitches, and 12m² of semi natural green space.

- 11.5 The LDP recognises the benefits of increasing open space provision however this has to be balanced with the delivery of other priorities including affordable housing and education contributions. Increasing the level of open space provision to 3.6 hectares would significantly impact upon the capacity and viability of residential sites, resulting in deliverability issues. For this reason the LDP will continue to implement the recommended 2.4 hectares standard in line with the approach of the majority of LDPs throughout Wales.
- 11.6 The Greenspace strategy also recommends the adoption of a new quality standard for the assessment of the County's green spaces. The 'Flintshire Quality Standard' is based upon the Green Flag award which was initially set up in 1996 to recognise and reward green spaces within England and Wales that met specified high standards. The Green Flag award is a mark of national quality in open space provision and its achievement represents that the open space is well planned, maintained and managed. The Flintshire Quality standard adapts the principles of the Green Flag award so that they can be applied to smaller green spaces that otherwise wouldn't be eligible for Green Flag status due to their size or facilities.
- 11.7 The Greenspaces Framework Strategy for Flintshire can be viewed here: <https://www.flintshire.gov.uk/en/PDFFiles/Countryside--Coast/Greenspace-framework-strategy-Flintshire.pdf>

12. Urban Tree & Woodland Plan (2018-2033)

- 12.1 Trees and woodland are an integral part of GI. In line with the principles of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 Flintshire Council have developed a fifteen year plan to increase urban canopy cover from 14.5% to 18% or more by 2033. Urban canopy cover is classed as the amount and distribution of urban land under tree or woodland cover when assessed using ariel photographs.
- 12.2 Natural Resources Wales (NRW) carried out an assessment of urban canopy cover across Wales in 2016, "Tree Cover in Wales' Towns and Cities" which found the National average canopy cover in 2013 was 16.3% down from 17% in the previous survey in 2009. Flintshire currently has an urban canopy cover of 14.5% which is the seventh lowest in Wales. Despite this low figure Flintshire was one of only two counties to increase canopy cover between the 2009 and 2013 surveys.
- 12.3 Connaught's Quay, the largest of the fourteen urban areas included within NRW's Survey has a canopy cover of 15.7%, which is slightly higher than the County average but still lower than the National average of urban canopy cover. Caergwrle has the greatest urban canopy cover (29.7%) in Flintshire, probably as a result of the wooded slopes to the castle and the woodland areas along the River

Alyn which bisect the settlement. In comparison Broughton (5.3%) and Saltney (5.5%) have the lowest canopy covers in the County. Despite the wooded Bailey Hill, Mold has a canopy cover slightly below the average for Wales (15.3%) and similar to Flint (14.2%). Perhaps the slightly lower canopy cover in these two towns recognises their origins as compact market towns.

12.4 The Urban Tree & Woodland plan highlights the many benefits that trees provide to people and the environment. As well as moderating air temperatures, reducing flooding, locking up carbon dioxide and improving air quality, trees have a positive effect on our physical health and wellbeing. Therefore the plan examines the opportunities for tree planting within the urban areas of the County, and the sustainable management of existing trees. The overall vision of the plan is *“to have a diverse and resilient tree canopy cover throughout Flintshire’s towns that is appreciated, managed sustainably, provides multiple benefits to people and the environment, and enhances biodiversity.”*

The vision is supported by five overarching objectives;

1. Increase the amount of tree planting
2. Manage trees sustainably
3. Manage the risks associated with trees
4. Promote biodiversity
5. Work in partnership

12.5 These objectives are not confined to the management of trees on the Council’s own land and include the Local Planning Authority’s role in protecting existing trees and promoting the planting of new ones as part of new development schemes. The LDP includes policies to safeguard existing trees, woodlands and hedgerows, mitigating against the loss of such assets where absolutely necessary.

The Urban Tree & Woodland Plan can be seen here; <https://www.flintshire.gov.uk/en/PDFFiles/Countryside--Coast/Tree/Tree-Plan.pdf>

Tree cover in Flintshire (NRW) 2016 can be seen here: <https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/682939/flintshire-tcwtc3-technical-annex.pdf>

13. Flintshire Open Space Survey

13.1 The Flintshire open space survey was initially carried out in 2005 and is currently in the process of being updated. The 2005 survey identifies open space within and adjacent to settlements throughout the County, and assesses the provision against the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) six acre minimum standard of 2.4 hectares of open space per 1,000 population. Table 1 presents the findings of the study for the County as a whole.

Table 1. Open Space Study 2005.

	Outdoor Youth & Adult Space	Children's Equipped Space	Children's unequipped free space	Total Required
NPFA six acre standard (Ha)	238	30	89	357
Actual Provision (2005) Ha	194.81	31.76	97.58	324.77
Surplus/Deficit	-43.19 Ha	+1.76 Ha	+8.58 Ha	-32.23 Ha

13.2 The study shows that overall there is a deficit of 32.23 hectares of open space across Flintshire, this deficit is caused by a lack of outdoor youth and adult space which shows a deficit of 43.19 hectares. However the County has a surplus of children's equipped and unequipped play space which has helped to mitigate against some of the deficit. There is a surplus of 1.76 hectares of equipped play space and a surplus of 8.58 hectares of non-equipped children's free space.

13.3 PPW10 seeks to protect open space from development through local development plans and secure the provision of new open spaces where deficiencies exist. An SPG will be produced to support the open space policies within the LDP which will ensure the delivery of high quality on site open spaces as part of new residential developments that meet the relevant thresholds.

14. Play Space Sufficiency Assessment

14.1 Flintshire's Play Sufficiency Assessment was carried out in 2013 using Welsh Government's play sufficiency assessment toolkit (2012). The aim of this study was to identify barriers that prevent children from accessing their right to play, including physical barriers such as space and non-physical barriers such as the time and freedom children have to play. From this assessment an action plan has been created to improve accessibility to play opportunities for children within Flintshire.

This includes an initial action plan with 40 low cost or no cost actions that could be delivered within the short term, and a separate long list of actions that require additional resources and funding.

15. Green Infrastructure Mapping (2019)

15.1 Flintshire County Council have worked with Cofnod, the Local Environmental Records Centre (LERC) for North Wales, Wrexham County Borough Council and Denbighshire County Council to implement a project which has mapped all the green assets across North East Wales. Founded in 2005 Cofnod aims to access and share a wide range of wildlife related data. Together with three other LERCs, Cofnod forms part of the only national network anywhere in the UK. The Wales LERC network is supported by Welsh Government, Natural Resources Wales and many of Wales' Local Authorities.

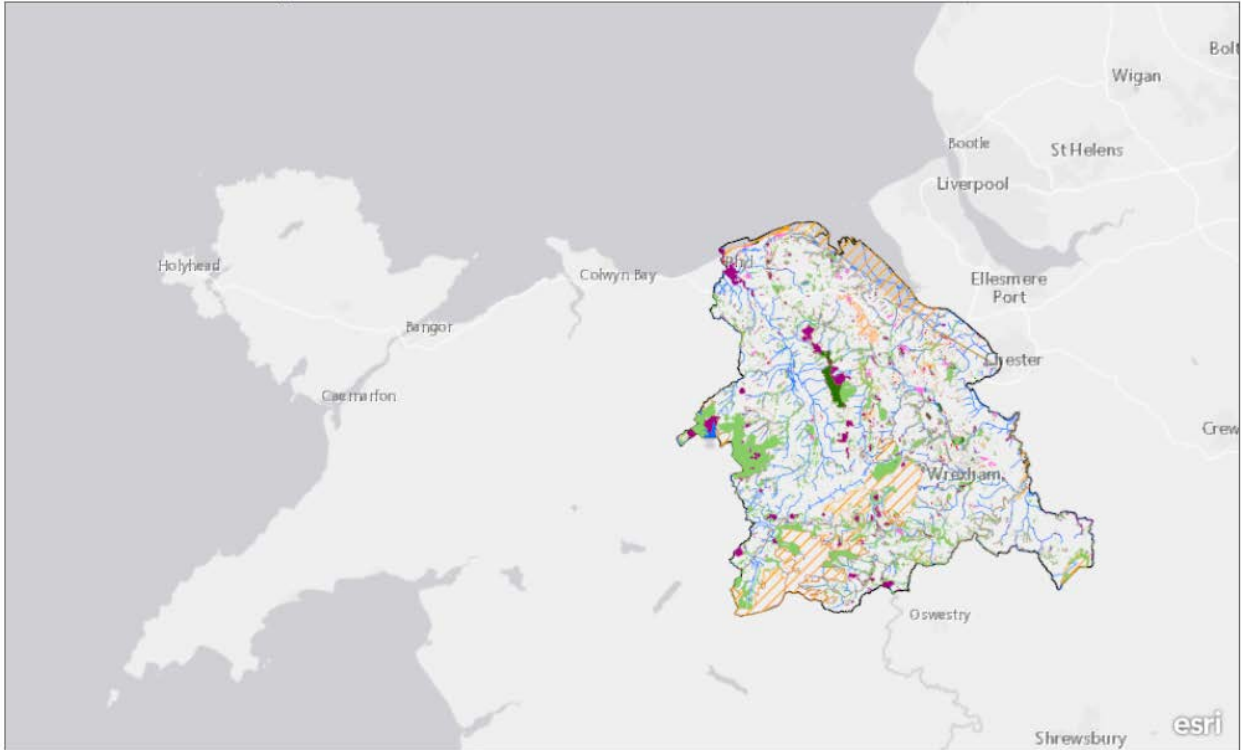
15.2 Mapping the GI across North East Wales involved collating 75 public data sets from National and Local sources, and dividing this information into seven appropriate themes in order to create an inventory of all the green assets across the study area. Table 2 details the seven broad themes and the total number of GI features recorded within each category across North East Wales. Map 1 shows the GI mapped across the North East Wales study area.

Table 2. Cofnod GI Seven Broad Themes

GI Type	Number of recorded features	Examples
Play Space (Sport & Recreation)	953	Bowling Greens, Golf Courses, Sports Pitches, Parks and Gardens
Food Space	70	Allotments
Civic Spaces	342	Cemeteries, Church Grounds and gardens
Blue Space	160	Lakes, Reservoirs and Ponds
Green Space	34,550	Coastal areas, Woodland, Parks and Gardens, areas or urban trees, Commons and Amenity Green Space.
Wildspace	801	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites, in addition it also includes sites which are not under statutory protection.
Connections	2088	Rivers, Canals, Trails, Walks and Dismantled Railways

Map 1. Cofnod Study Area (2019)

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales















Green Assets map for North East Wales

Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS | Esri, HERE

The key below details the seven broad themes as they are shown on the Cofnod map. Examples of the maps can be seen in the LDP Allocations section of this report.

Key 1. Cofnod Mapping Key (2019)

Play Space	Green Space
 Golf Course	 Coastal
 Sports and Recreation Areas	 Access Land
Food Space	 Amenity Green Space
 Allotments	 Commons
Civic Space	 Parks and Gardens
 Cemetery	 Woodland
Blue Space	 Urban Trees
 Lakes, Reservoirs, Ponds	

Wild Space



Protected Sites



Sites Not Under Statutory Protection

Connections



Connections



Rivers, Canals

16. Flintshire's Active Travel Network

16.1 Active travel is walking or cycling as a means of transport rather than for health or leisure purposes. It is a means of getting to a particular destination such as work, the shops or attending an appointment. The Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 is intended to make it easier for people to cycle and walk in Wales. The Act places a duty on Local Authorities to continuously improve walking and cycling routes and prepare maps identifying current and future routes. The Act also requires new road schemes to consider the needs of pedestrians and cyclists at the design stage. The aim of the act is to encourage people to walk or cycle for short journeys, it is not intended to cover recreational walking/cycling routes and only applies to the settlements listed below:

- Buckley
- Broughton
- Connah's Quay
- Deeside industrial Park
- Flint
- Gorsedd
- Holywell
- Hope
- Leeswood
- Mold
- Northop Hall
- Penyffordd
- Shotton
- Walwen

16.2 Welsh Ministers have recently approved Flintshire's Active Travel integrated network map following a public consultation between July and September 2017. The Active Travel maps can be seen here:

<https://www.flintshire.gov.uk/en/Resident/Streetscene/Active-Travel-Integrated-Network-Map-Consultation.aspx>

17. Flintshire's GI

- 17.1 Flintshire is located in North East Wales, bounded to the North by the Dee Estuary, to the East by Cheshire, to the West by Denbighshire and to the South by Wrexham. The County includes a wealth of GI assets including the Clwydian Range to the West of the County and the Dee Estuary to the North. Some of these natural assets extend across neighboring local authorities, therefore it is important that Local Authorities work collaboratively to preserve and enhance these features.
- 17.2 Flintshire's coast is designated as a Ramsar site, which are internationally recognised important wetlands and estuarine habitats. It also has also been designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area for Conservation (SAC) and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Coast and its surrounding settlements are well served by an extensive network of public rights of way and a number of promoted paths such as the Borderlands trail and the Halkyn Mountain trail. Inland many of the valley woodlands that line the streams and rivers are ancient in origin and provide natural corridors for both wildlife and people.
- 17.3 Talacre is a key tourist destination along the Flintshire coast, it boasts some of Wales' best sand dunes and vegetated foreshore habitats, and is also the gateway to the RSPB reserve, allowing observation of the coast's extensive wildlife. In addition the mudflats and the Dee estuary are extremely productive, the estuary is home to 21 species of fish including salmon, Sea Lamprey and Sea Trout, a testament to the continually improving water quality of the River Dee.
- 17.4 The biodiversity of the Flintshire coast and inland areas are of a high value and should be protected, enhanced and where appropriate increased. This enhancement need not be restricted to 'traditional' habitats such as woodlands and the shore. It should consider other greenspaces such as parks, amenity areas, school grounds and roadsides, maximising every opportunity to grow the GI across the County.
- 17.5 PPW 10 (5.5.5) recognises the important role GI plays in developing and sustaining our tourism and recreation economy "*Long-distance routes, rights of way, disused railways, waterways and other green infrastructure are important tourism and recreation facilities, both in their own right and as a means of linking attractions.*" Therefore it is crucial that GI is protected and enhanced through the policies within the LDP.

18. Key policies within the LDP

- 18.1 The review of existing GI action plans and strategies for Flintshire has highlighted the following key priorities for future GI investment and enhancement over the LDP period:
- Providing new GI and enhancing the existing network through new development

- Improving the GI network linkages throughout the County
- Promoting high quality landscape design within new developments, creating attractive settings for people and nature.
- Reducing the effects of climate change through GI development.
- Promoting active travel through improved cycle and walking routes

18.2 The policies within the LDP seek to safeguard and enhance GI strategically, ensuring that there are natural connections throughout the urban environment and across the wider rural landscape. GI has the capability to provide a solution to multiple ongoing issues including poor ecosystem resilience, air and noise pollution, flooding and sustainable travel. With limited resources and significant pressures on land, a strategic approach to habitat creation and restoration is vital.

18.3 As recommended by PPW 10 it is paramount that GI is considered at the beginning of the development process so that it can be effectively designed and implemented within a scheme, adding it on at the end of the design process can limit the potential benefits and its overall success within the development. Policy STR13 sets out the LDP's strategic priority to protect and enhance Flintshire's natural and built environment. The policy seeks to promote the enhancement and inclusion of GI within new development in order to ensure sustainability. In addition policy EN2 seeks to increase the GI network across the County.

STR13: Natural and Built Environment, Green Networks and Infrastructure

Environmental networks can, and do, have a variety of roles in protecting and enhancing biodiversity, defining the landscape setting of places, defining the transition from urban to countryside, and facilitating well-being through amenity, recreation and active leisure. The key is to balance these sometimes conflicting roles, achieving a sustainable balance.

Development will identify, respect, protect, enhance and connect Flintshire's environmental assets, to create a multifunctional network of natural and historic resources.

To achieve this all development will:

- i. Protect open countryside and the undeveloped coastline;**
- ii. Protect the open character and appearance of green barriers;**
- iii. Conserve, protect and enhance the quality and diversity of Flintshire's natural environment including landscape, biodiversity, the Dee Estuary and the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB;**
- iv. Promote opportunities to enhance biodiversity and ensure resilience;**
- v. Maintain, enhance, and contribute to green infrastructure;**
- vi. Create and protect green spaces and open space / play environments that encourage and support good health, well-being, and equality;**
- vii. Conserve, protect and enhance the local distinctiveness and quality of Flintshire's built and historic environment including listed buildings,**

- conservation areas, registered historic parks, gardens and landscapes, scheduled ancient monuments and other locally important historic assets;**
- viii. Make financial contributions where appropriate, to facilitate and maintain the favourable conservation status of key environmental assets;**
 - ix. Support measures to minimise the consequences of climate change;**
 - x. Protecting playing fields and open space from development; and**
 - xi. Ensuring adequate new open space and playing fields are provided as part of new housing development.**

Policy EN2: Green Infrastructure

Development proposals will be required to protect, maintain and enhance the extent, quality and connectivity of the green infrastructure network, including designated green spaces (as shown on the proposals maps), and where appropriate:

- a. create new green infrastructure linkages from the proposed development to the existing network;**
- b. fill in gaps in the existing network to improve connectivity.**

Where the loss or damage of existing green infrastructure is unavoidable, appropriate mitigation and compensation will be required.

Appendix one details the designated green spaces as shown on the proposals maps. These designated spaces play an important part in the County's GI network.

19. LDP Allocations

19.1 The following tables detail all of the allocated sites within the LDP and any green assets highlighted by the Cofnod map on or surrounding the site where there may be opportunities to link this existing GI with the proposed development and/or provide opportunities for enhancement. Where the site already has planning permission or a master plan has been developed which sets out a GI strategy for the site, then an overview of the GI will be provided here.

Strategic Sites – Mixed Residential & Employment	
Site Location	Key Strategic Site Northern Gateway
Employment Land Area (ha)	72.4
No Dwellings	1,300
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
Cofnod shows that there are two waterways that pass through part of the site into the River Dee which runs adjacent to the site. The River Dee is a designated SSSI. Some small sports and recreation areas are located adjacent to the allocation including a Bowling Green, Sealand Comprehensive Playing Fields, Sealand Youth Centre football pitch. Within Garden City there are Allotments along Welsh Road and a Cemetery off Sealand Avenue.	The development of this site should be sensitive to the adjacent designated SSSI along the River Dee. A GI Strategy has already been developed for the site which proposes a new GI facility alongside the river which connects with new GI throughout the site. This GI will include flood storage areas and drainage channels, tree lines and clusters, set aside grassland, feature hedgerows and formal open spaces.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Strategic Sites – Mixed Residential & Employment	
Site Location	Key Strategic Site Warren Hall
Employment Land Area (ha)	22.7
No Dwellings	300
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
<p>The Cofnod map shows three large areas of woodland within the proposed site boundary for Warren Hall. The smallest area is to the West and South of Warren Hall Court, to the West of this is the second largest woodland. The largest area of woodland stretches from the Western boundary of the site at Kinnerton Lane across a section of the site. In addition there is a large pond just South of Warren Hall Court. Adjacent to the Western boundary of the site is an area of undesignated wild space</p>	<p>A GI Strategy has already been developed as part of the masterplan for this site. The strategy shows the retention of existing trees and hedgerows throughout the site and the development of new cycle/pedestrian links into and around the site. A number of ecological mitigation areas have also been identified around the existing woodland on the site, and connecting the two areas of woodland in the middle to the North of the site.</p>

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

Housing – Tier 1 Main Service Centres	
Ref	1
Site Location	Well Street, Buckley
Area (ha)	5.3
No Dwellings	159
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site by Cofnod. There is a small area of urban trees adjacent to the Northern boundary of the allocation. Some sports and recreation areas nearby including Bistre Community Centre playing field, and the Flash playing fields. There is also a Cemetery at Emmanuel Church.	The development of the site should seek to retain the area of trees to the North of the allocation and incorporate them into the wider GI scheme on site. It is important that the GI scheme on this site includes grass verges and hedgerows to retain the rural character of this area.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Housing – Tier 1 Main Service Centres	
Ref	2
Site Location	Broad Oak Holding, Mold Rd, Connah's Quay
Area (ha)	1.3
No Dwellings	32
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site by Cofnod. Across the road from the allocation there is a Sports and recreation area at Broadoak playing field, and an area of urban trees which are surrounded by a SSSI.	There is a resolution to grant planning permission on this site subject to a S106. The application includes the development of a new area of open space with a link to a nearby public right of way, it also includes a landscaping scheme which shows the retention of the existing hedgerow between the South Western site boundary adjacent to the adjoining private land, new tree planting and hedgerows. A buffer zone will also be placed along the North Western boundary of the site, protecting the existing trees.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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DigitalGlobe, Microsoft | OS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, iPC

Housing – Tier 1 Main Service Centres	
Ref	3
Site Location	Highmere Drive, Connah's Quay
Area (ha)	5.0
No Dwellings	150
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site by Cofnod. Adjacent to the allocation Cofnod has highlighted several areas of urban trees, particularly along the Pembry Rise and Highmere Drive boundary to the site. To the South of the site Cofnod notes there is a large woodland area. Some sports and recreation areas are located nearby which include Deeside CP playing fields, Hillside Avenue playing field & Baarmouth Close amenity greenspace. Golftyn Cemetery is also near to the site.	The development of this site should retain the trees along the Eastern Border, and maximise GI linkages with the existing woodland area to the south of the site.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

Housing – Tier 1 Main Service Centres	
Ref	4
Site Location	Northop Road, Flint
Area (ha)	9.1
No Dwellings	170
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site by Cofnod. There are some trees recorded along the Western boundary of the site. Across the road from the site there is a Sports and Recreation area at Flint High School. There is a public right of way from Northop Road through to Halkyn road.	The GI scheme on this site should seek to retain the existing trees along the boundary of the site and provide additional tree planting where possible. The existing public right of way through the site will also be retained and enhanced with appropriate landscaping where possible.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Housing – Tier 1 Main Service Centres	
Ref	5
Site Location	Maes Gwern, Mold
Area (ha)	5.7
No Dwellings	160
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
<p>The boundary of the site is recorded on Cofnod as a mixture of woodland and wildspace which are sites not under statutory protection but worthy of retention. Adjacent to the Eastern boundary of the site there is a sports and recreation area at Alun & Ysgol Maes Garmon. To the North of the site there is a designated green space at Upper Bryn Coch Lane.</p>	<p>This site already has planning permission, and proposes a GI scheme which retains the existing green corridor along the southern and northern boundaries of the site, incorporating areas of public open space and a cycle/footpath. Additional landscaping and tree planting with take place throughout the development.</p>

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Housing – Tier 1 Main Service Centres	
Ref	6
Site Location	Land between Denbigh Road and Gwernaffield Rd, Mold
Area (ha)	12.1
No Dwellings	246
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site by Cofnod. Some small pockets of urban trees recorded along the Eastern boundary of the site. There is also an area of woodland adjacent to the Northern boundary of the site.	The development should incorporate the existing trees and woodland area into the proposed GI scheme for the site. Alwen Aqueduct mains water pipe also runs through the site, this area cannot be developed therefore could form an attractive green corridor through the site, linking it with the existing built environment.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Housing – Tier 2 Local Service Centres	
Ref	7
Site Location	Holywell Rd / Green Lane, Ewloe
Area (ha)	9.9
No Dwellings	298
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site by Cofnod. There are some small pockets of trees along the Eastern boundary of the site and two sports and recreation areas near to the site, but not adjacent to it. To the North of the site there is a large area of ancient woodland. A public right of way runs from North to South across the site.	The development of this site should include a GI scheme that protects the existing trees and promotes linkages between the ancient woodland nearby, retaining the existing public right of way and enhancing it through landscaping

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

DigitalGlobe, Microsoft | OS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, iPC

Housing – Tier 2 Local Service Centres	
Ref	8
Site Location	Ash Lane, Hawarden
Area (ha)	10.9
No Dwellings	288
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site by Cofnod. There is a Sports and Recreation area to the north of the site, and a cemetery just off Ash Lane.	The development of this site should include a GI scheme which links with the existing recreation facilities to the north of the site. It should also include a buffer around St Deiniol's Farm which is a listed building, providing an opportunity to create new GI on the site.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Housing – Tier 2 Local Service Centres

Ref	9
Site Location	Wrexham Road, HCAC
Area (ha)	3.5
No Dwellings	80
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
Cofnod shows that the site is adjacent to a large area of wildspace known as Caeau Abermonddu, which is a site not under statutory protection. To the south of the site is an area for sport and recreation at Ysgol Abermorddu. A small waterway runs through the site.	The development of this site will need to be sensitive to the area of wildspace adjacent to it, and seek to create GI linkages with the adjacent school and recreation area through the proposed GI on this site. The existing watercourse through the site could also be an attractive feature as part of the GI scheme.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Housing – Tier 3 Sustainable Villages	
Ref	10
Site Location	Cae Isa, A5119, New Brighton
Area (ha)	3.5
No Dwellings	105
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site. There is a large woodland area to the North of the site.	The proposed GI scheme on this site should include a SuDs facility to the eastern corner alongside Cae Isa and New Brighton Road. The GI scheme should also seek to retain existing trees and hedgerows wherever possible.

Green Assets, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Housing – Tier 3 Sustainable Villages	
Ref	11
Site Location	Chester Road, Penymynydd
Area (ha)	7.7
No Dwellings	186
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on the site by Cofnod. Some areas of trees to the South-Western boundary of the site, and the Northern Boundary.	The development of the site should retain the existing trees along the boundary of the site and seek to incorporate these into the proposed GI scheme. This site already has planning permission which includes GI links between the bridleway to the North of the site, and new GI corridors along the existing hedgerows. There will also be pockets of open space and children's play facilities within the site

Green Assets, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Land has been allocated at the following sites for the extension of existing Gypsy Traveller sites and the development of a new transit site.

Gypsy Traveller Allocation	
Ref	HN8-1
Site Location	Magazine Lane, Ewloe (extension)
Type of Site	Permanent
No Pitches	6-8
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site by Cofnod. Some trees around the boundary of the site.	The development of this site should incorporate a GI scheme.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Gypsy Traveller Allocation	
Ref	HN8-2
Site Location	Gwern Lane, Cae Estyn, Hope (extension)
Type of Site	Permanent
No Pitches	6-8
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site by Cofnod.	The development of the site should include a GI scheme.

Green Assets, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Gypsy Traveller Allocation	
Ref	HN8-3
Site Location	Riverside, Pentre (extension)
Type of Site	Permanent
No Pitches	10
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site by Cofnod. The River Dee runs alongside the proposed site which is a SSSI, and there is an area of trees to the North of the site.	The development of this site should include a GI scheme that promotes linkages with existing GI around the site.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales

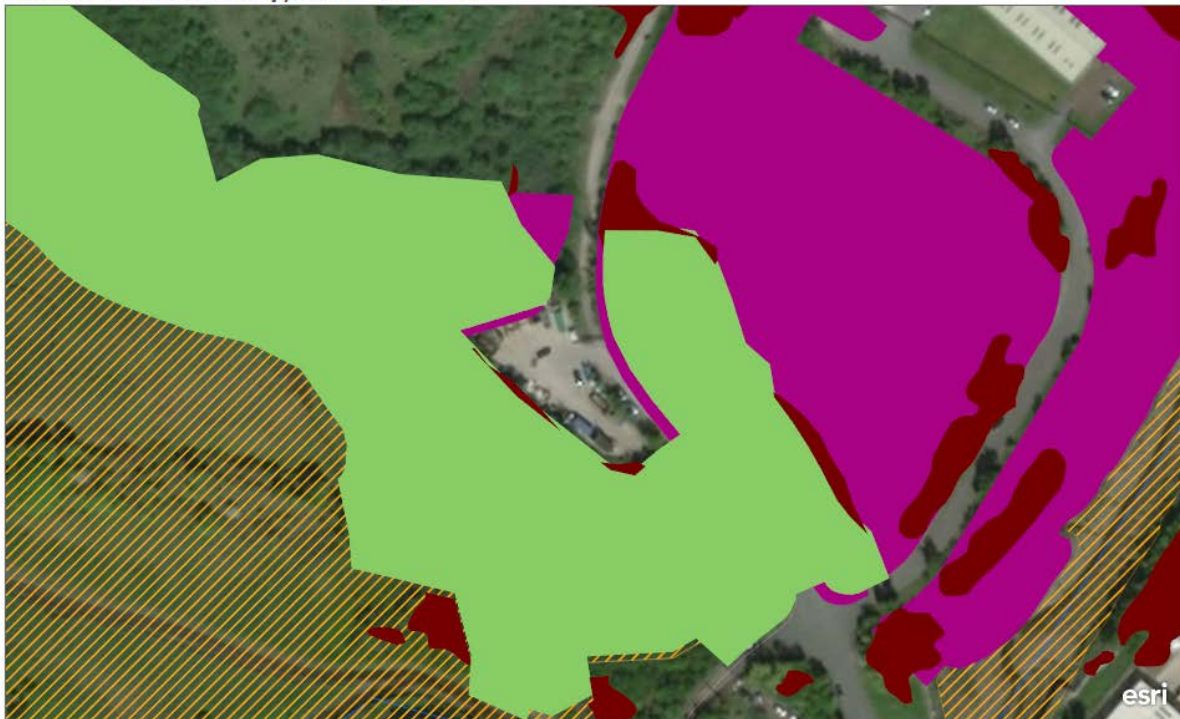


Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Gypsy Traveller Allocation	
Ref	HN8-4
Site Location	Castle Park Industrial Estate
Type of Site	Transit
No Pitches	6
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site by Cofnod. The site is surrounded by an area of woodland which Cofnod have classified as a site not under statutory protection. Adjacent to this there is a statutory protected site. Sports & recreation areas nearby include the Flint Castle greenspace, Pafiliwn Jade Jones and Swinchiard Brook playing field. There are also allotments available at Swinchiard Brook and Henry Taylor Street.	The development of this site should include opportunities to link with the surrounding woodland area

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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DigitalGlobe, Microsoft | OS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, iPC

Land has been allocated at the following locations for employment purposes.

Employment Allocation	
Ref	1
Site Location	Chester Aerospace Park, Broughton
Employment Land Area (ha)	5.72
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No GI recorded on site by Cofnod. The adjacent allocation detailed under reference 2 has some GI features on site.	The development of this site should incorporate a GI scheme that promotes linkages with the existing GI.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

200m

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Employment Allocation	
Ref	2
Site Location	Manor Lane/Hawarden Park Extension, Broughton
Employment Land Area (ha)	18.20
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
Cofnod shows that Broughton Brook runs through part of the site. Along this waterway there is an area of trees. To the Western boundary of the site there is an area of woodland which forms part of the Hawrden Estate.	The GI scheme for this site should incorporate linkages with the adjacent woodland areas.

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Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Employment Allocation	
Ref	3
Site Location	Drury New Road, Buckley
Employment Land Area (ha)	1.40
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
Cofnod shows that there are some areas of trees on the site. The site is also partially surrounded by trees. There is a designated SSSI to the North Boundary of the site.	The development of this site should seek to provide opportunities for linkages between the SSSI and retain the existing trees where possible.

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Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Employment Allocation	
Ref	4
Site Location	Greenfield Business Park, Phase II
Employment Land Area (ha)	1.20
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
Cofnod shows that part of the site is covered with trees. The site is also adjacent to the River Dee which is a designated SSSI.	The development of this site should seek to retain existing GI on site where possible, promoting linkages between the existing GI and the new GI.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Employment Allocation	
Ref	5
Site Location	Greenfield Business Park, Phase III
Employment Land Area (ha)	4.40
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
Cofnod shows that there is a large area of woodland on one part of the site. On the other side of the site there are several areas of trees. To the North East of the site is the River Dee which is a SSSI.	The development of this site should seek to retain existing GI on site where possible, promoting linkages between the existing GI and the new GI.

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Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Employment Allocation	
Ref	6
Site Location	Broncoed Ind. Est. Mold
Employment Land Area (ha)	0.70
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on site. There is an area of trees adjacent to the site	The GI scheme on this development should include links with the existing trees adjacent to the site.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales



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Employment Allocation	
Ref	7
Site Location	Mold Business Park
Employment Land Area (ha)	3.90
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
The Cofnod maps show the two sites are partially covered by woodland. To the North of the site there is an area of wildspace not under statutory protection.	The development of this site should seek to retain as much of the existing GI as possible, and incorporate new GI linkages with the existing network.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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DigitalGlobe, Microsoft | OS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, iPC

Employment Allocation	
Ref	8
Site Location	Adjacent Mostyn Docks
Employment Land Area (ha)	3.00
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
The Cofnod maps show that the site is covered by woodland. The River Dee is to the North of the site which is a designated SSSI.	The development of this site should seek to retain existing GI on site where possible, promoting linkages between the existing GI and the new GI.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Employment Allocation	
Ref	9
Site Location	Chester Road East, Queensferry
Employment Land Area (ha)	3.15
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No GI recorded on site by Cofnod. There are some trees along the boundary of the site.	The development of the site should include a GI scheme that retains existing trees where possible.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales



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Employment Allocation	
Ref	10
Site Location	Antelope Ind. Est. Rhydymwyn
Employment Land Area (ha)	1.10
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI on the site recorded by Cofnod. There is an area of woodland to the Eastern boundary of the sites. The Rhydymwyn Valley Nature Reserve is also adjacent to the Western boundary of the Southern site.	The GI scheme on this development should incorporate linkages with the surrounding woodland and Nature Reserve, providing opportunity for the movement of species between the two areas.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



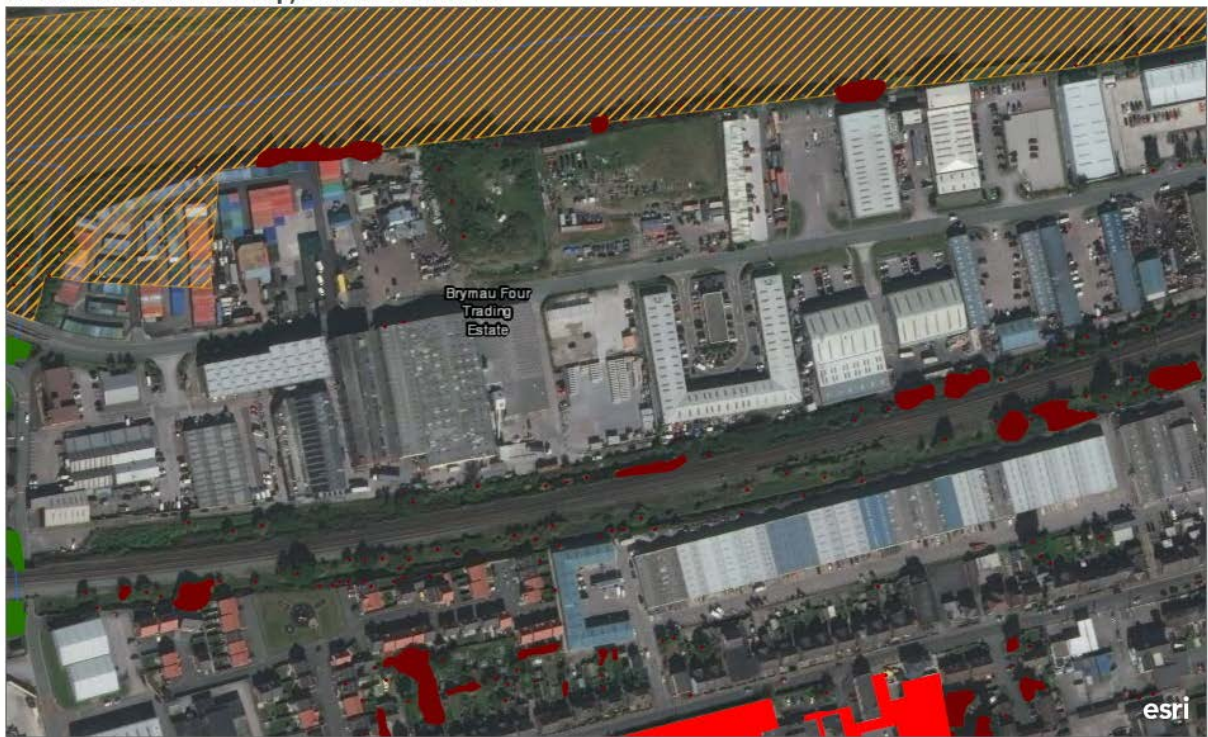
Green Assets map for North East Wales

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Employment Allocation	
Ref	11
Site Location	River Lane, Saltney
Employment Land Area (ha)	1.10
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
No existing GI recorded on the site by Cofnod. The River Dee is to the North of the site which is a designated SSSI.	The development of this site should include a GI scheme which promotes linkages with the adjacent SSSI.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales



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Employment Allocation	
Ref	12
Site Location	Rowley's Drive, Shotton
Employment Land Area (ha)	0.70
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
Cofnod shows that part of the site is covered by an area of trees. There are also trees to the Northern boundary of the site.	The development of this site should seek to retain existing GI on site where possible, promoting linkages between the existing GI and the new GI.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales




Green Assets map for North East Wales

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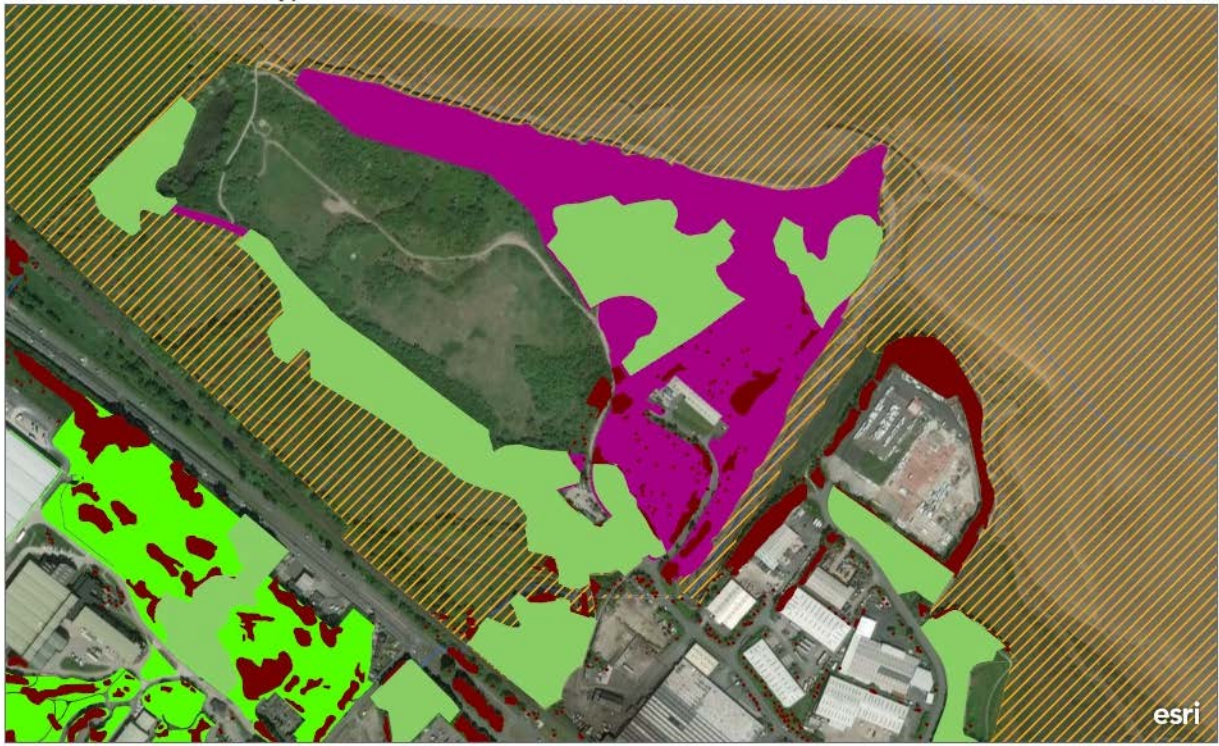
DigitalGlobe, Microsoft | OS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, IPC

Land is specifically allocated for solar farms at Crumps Yard, Connah’s Quay and at Castle Park, Flint, as shown on the proposals map.

Solar Farm Allocation	
Ref	1
Site Location	Crumps Yard, Connah’s Quay
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
The Cofnod maps show that there is a large area of trees covering part of the site. Adjacent to the site is the Connah’s Quay Nomads football pitch. The River Dee is to the North of the site which is a designated SSSI.	The development of this site should seek to retain existing trees wherever possible, and incorporate these into the proposed GI scheme on site.
<p>Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales</p>  <p>Green Assets map for North East Wales</p> <p>60m</p> <p>DigitalGlobe, Microsoft OS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, IPC</p>	

Solar Farm Allocation	
Ref	2
Site Location	Castle Park, Flint
Existing Green Infrastructure	Recommendation
Cofnod shows that the site is surrounded by a designated SSSI, it is also bordered by the Flint Marsh which is site not under statutory protection. There are some areas of trees on and around the site.	The development of this site should incorporate links between the surrounding GI to promote the movement of species between different habitats.

Green Assets Online Map, North East Wales



Green Assets map for North East Wales

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20. Monitoring

20.1 This assessment has highlighted the wealth of GI that already exists across Flintshire. It has also shown that work to protect and enhance GI is well established through the various local GI plans and strategies already in place. The LDP will include planning policies which seek to protect existing GI and encourage the expansion of this established network through new developments. These policies will be monitored and reported on via the annual monitoring report (AMR) for the LDP. This will involve testing the policies to see how they are working in practice, if the policies are found to not protect and enhance GI as intended then they will need to be reviewed.

20.2 The maps created by Cofnod for this GIA provide the baseline data of GI across Flintshire, any future mapping of these green assets will be closely monitored to check the GI has been protected and increased as intended. Appendix one shows an extract from the LDP monitoring section for policy EN2 Green Infrastructure.

21. Conclusion

21.1 Promoting sustainability and improving our natural environment is a key priority within the Flintshire LDP. A fundamental part of this is planning high quality GI through the development process. GI is widely acknowledged to attract investment and boost the economy of an area, it is also seen as an essential component for successful regeneration. In line with the recommendations of the relevant National and local plans detailed within this background paper the policies within the LDP will seek to promote the enhancement of existing GI and develop new GI linkages wherever possible.

21.2 The sites allocated within the plan have been assessed against the Cofnod maps to identify potential GI linkages and opportunities for enhancement through the development process.

Appendix 1. LDP Monitoring

LDP Objective	Strategic Policy	Policies to Monitor	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Justification for Target and Trigger	Implementation	Source of Data	Action
SO17	STR13	EN2	MI35 Green Infrastructure	No target	No trigger	To ensure new development protects, enhances or creates green infrastructure	FCC Planning	Planning Register Green Infr' Assess't Update	Keep monitoring Further investigation / review required

Appendix 2. Green Spaces

EN2.1	Old Railway	Afonwen	EN2.88	East of Gronant Hill	Gronant
EN2.2	Common Land within Settlement Boundary	Alltami	EN2.89	Land at east end of village	Gronant
EN2.3	Llys Maesteg	Bagillt	EN2.90	Land adjacent To St. Mary's Church	Gwaenysgor
EN2.4	Victoria Road	Bagillt	EN2.91	Cae Rhug Lane	Gwernaffield
EN2.5	Adjacent St. Mary's Church	Bagillt	EN2.92	Opposite the Miners Arms	Gwernaffield
EN2.6	Land between Wern Ucha and Bryn Dyrys	Bagillt	EN2.93	Village Centre	Halkyn
EN2.7	Adjacent Bryn Merllyn School	Bagillt	EN2.94	Overlea Drive	Hawarden
EN2.8	Broughton Park landscape buffer	Bretton (Broughton Retail Park)	EN2.95	Truemans Hill / Motte	Hawarden
EN2.9	Village Green at Bretton Road/Bretton Lane junction	Bretton	EN2.96	The Chase	Higher Kinnerton
EN2.10	Brookes Avenue	Broughton	EN2.97	Main Road Football Pitch	Higher Kinnerton
EN2.11	Landsdown Road	Broughton	EN2.98	Top of Greenfield Valley	Holywell
EN2.12	Areas around Broughton Hall Road underpass	Broughton	EN2.99	Pen y Maes Road	Holywell
EN2.13	Ffordd Cledwen	Broughton	EN2.100	Fron Park	Holywell
EN2.14	Adjacent St. Michael's Church	Brynford	EN2.101	North of The Beeches	Holywell
EN2.15	Common Land within settlement boundary	Buckley	EN2.102	Pistyll	Holywell
EN2.16	Etna Park	Buckley	EN2.103	Land between Queensway and Kiln Lane	HCAC
EN2.17	Mount Pool	Buckley	EN2.104	Recreation ground, Hawarden Road	HCAC
EN2.18	West of Elfed Park	Buckley	EN2.105	High Street	HCAC
EN2.19	West of Elfed Drive	Buckley	EN2.106	Crossways	HCAC
EN2.20	Mill Lane	Buckley	EN2.107	Sycamore Drive	Leeswood
EN2.21	The Flash	Buckley	EN2.108	Maes y Meillion	Leeswood
EN2.22	East of The Brackens	Buckley	EN2.109	Llys Ann	Leeswood
EN2.23	Princess Avenue	Buckley	EN2.110	Adjacent To Ffordd Siarl	Leeswood
EN2.24	West View	Buckley	EN2.111	Adjacent Capel y Berthan	Lixwm
EN2.25	Laurel Drive	Buckley	EN2.112	Mancot Way	Mancot
EN2.26	Lane End Cricket Club	Buckley	EN2.113	Hawarden Way	Mancot
EN2.27	Chester Road	Buckley	EN2.114	Leeches Close	Mancot
EN2.28	Meadow View, Little Mountain	Buckley	EN2.115	Leaches Lane	Mancot
EN2.29	Forest Walk (1)	Buckley	EN2.116	East of Synthite	Mold
EN2.30	Forest Walk (2)	Buckley	EN2.117	Maes y Dre	Mold
EN2.31	Adjacent to St. Michael's Church	Caerwys	EN2.118	Former Railway Line	Mold
EN2.32	Adjacent Celyn Farm	Carmel	EN2.119	East of Park Avenue	Mold
EN2.33	Carmel Road	Carmel	EN2.120	Bailey Hill	Mold
EN2.34	Tan y Coed	Carmel	EN2.121	Alyn Meadow	Mold

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EN2.35	Area around Byr Brook	Coed Talon & Pontybodkin	EN2.122	Parc Alun off King Street	Mold
EN2.36	North of Church Street	Connah's Quay	EN2.123	County Hall	Mold
EN2.37	Land to rear of Bryn Road Cemetery	Connah's Quay	EN2.124	Adjacent Maes Bodlonfa	Mold
EN2.38	Central Park	Connah's Quay	EN2.125	Victoria Park	Mold
EN2.39	Land to rear Ffordd Llanarth/Maengwyn Avenue	Connah's Quay	EN2.126	North of Gas Lane	Mold
EN2.40	Land at Barmouth Close	Connah's Quay	EN2.127	Gas Lane	Mold
EN2.41	Former Princes's Tip	Connah's Quay	EN2.128	Ffordd Dolgoed	Mold
EN2.42	Granby Court	Connah's Quay	EN2.129	West of Ffordd Dolgoed	Mold
EN2.43	Adjacent Broadoak Wood	Connah's Quay	EN2.130	Upper Bryn Coch Lane	Mold
EN2.44	West of Wepre Drive and Richmond Road	Connah's Quay	EN2.131	Maes Gwern	Mold
EN2.45	Henry Taylor Street allotments	Connah's Quay	EN2.132	Land between Llys y Foel and Bromfield Industrial Estate	Mold
EN2.46	Ffordd Cae Llwyn	Connah's Quay	EN2.133	Ffordd Ysgubor	Mostyn
EN2.47	Llwyni Drive	Connah's Quay	EN2.134	Y Gerddi, Maes Pennant	Mostyn
EN2.48	Land adjacent Daulwyn Road	Drury & Burntwood	EN2.135	North of Bryn Road, Bryn-y-Baal	Mynydd Isa
EN2.49	Land between Burntwood Road and Meadow Avenue	Drury & Burntwood	EN2.136	Adjacent to Bryn Road, Bryn-y-Baal	Mynydd Isa
EN2.50	Carlins Avenue	Ewloe	EN2.137	Heol Fammau Park	Mynydd Isa
EN2.51	Chester Road pond	Ewloe	EN2.138	Moelwyn Close	Mynydd Isa
EN2.52	Former railway trackbed	Ewloe	EN2.139	South of Moel Gron	Mynydd Isa
EN2.53	Disused railway cutting north of Chester Road	Ewloe	EN2.140	Wat's Dyke Infants School	Mynydd Isa
EN2.54	Parkland between business park and housing	Ewloe	EN2.141	Vale Drive	Mynydd Isa
EN2.55	Village Green, St. David's Park	Ewloe	EN2.142	Chamber's Lane and Alyndale Avenue	Mynydd Isa
EN2.56	Site east of Level Road (opposite Village Green)	Ewloe	EN2.143	Land adjacent to A494	New Brighton
EN2.57	Land west of Level Road	Ewloe	EN2.144	St. Peter's Park allotments	Northop
EN2.58	East of Level Road	Ewloe	EN2.145	Ffordd Glyndwr	Northop
EN2.59	South of Bronte Grove	Ewloe	EN2.146	Ffordd Gwynedd	Northop
EN2.60	West of Longfellow Avenue	Ewloe	EN2.147	South of Vicarage	Northop
EN2.61	Maple Crescent	Ewloe	EN2.148	Llys y Wennol	Northop Hall
EN2.62	Windsor Drive	Flint	EN2.149	Community Centre	Pentre Halkyn
EN2.63	Old London Road Greenspace	Flint	EN2.150	Lon y Fron	Pentre Halkyn
EN2.64	Swinchiard Brook	Flint	EN2.151	Green Park	Penyffordd & Penymynydd
EN2.65	Chapel Street	Flint	EN2.152	Rhos-y-brwyner	Penyffordd & Penymynydd
EN2.66	Allt Goch allotments	Flint	EN2.153	Melwood Close	Penyffordd & Penymynydd

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EN2.67	Knights Green	Flint	EN2.154	Adjacent Ebenezer Chapel	Rhes-y-cae
EN2.68	Off Henry Taylor Street	Flint	EN2.155	South of Old School House	Rhes-y-cae
EN2.69	Henry Taylor Street allotments	Flint	EN2.156	East of Mold Road	Rhosesmor
EN2.70	Opposite Chester Road School	Flint	EN2.157	North of St. John's Church	Rhydymwyn
EN2.71	Maes Afon allotments	Flint	EN2.158	Chester Road and the drainage channel	Saltney
EN2.72	Pen Goch Hill	Flint	EN2.159	Balderton Brook	Saltney
EN2.73	Pentre Recreation Ground	Flint	EN2.160	Tegid Way	Saltney
EN2.74	Croes Atti Lane	Flint	EN2.161	Garden Village, off High Street	Saltney
EN2.75	Tudor Avenue	Flint	EN2.162	Park Avenue	Saltney
EN2.76	Village Green	Flint Mountain	EN2.163	Factory Road	Sandycroft
EN2.77	School Lane / Y Waun	Flint Mountain	EN2.164	Crofters Park	Sandycroft
EN2.78	Off Kingsley Road	Garden City	EN2.165	Alexander Street	Shotton & Aston
EN2.79	Bridge View allotments	Garden City	EN2.166	Shotton Lane	Shotton & Aston
EN2.80	Adjacent Vicarage	Gorsedd	EN2.167	North Street	Shotton & Aston
EN2.81	Junction off A548 Mostyn Road and B5121	Greenfield	EN2.168	Central Drive	Shotton & Aston
EN2.82	Park Hall Road	Greenfield	EN2.169	North of Vownog	Sychdyn
EN2.83	Junction of Tan-y-Felin and B5121	Greenfield	EN2.170	South of Vownog	Sychdyn
EN2.84	Cairnton Crescent	Greenfield	EN2.171	Bryn Hyfryd	Sychdyn
EN2.85	Rear of Rayon Road and Clwyd Avenue	Greenfield	EN2.172	Queen Street	Treuddyn
EN2.86	Bagillt Road	Greenfield	EN2.173	Opposite Fox Inn	Ysceifiog
EN2.87	Bethesda Street	Gronant			

