

**3 CITIES & 3 COUNTIES  
NEW GROWTH POINT**

**DRAFT PARTNERSHIP FOR GROWTH  
PROGRAMME OF DEVELOPMENT 2006-2026  
and indicative investment priorities for 2008-2011**

**Appendix 4 – Strategic Green Infrastructure Programme**

**VERSION 3.1**

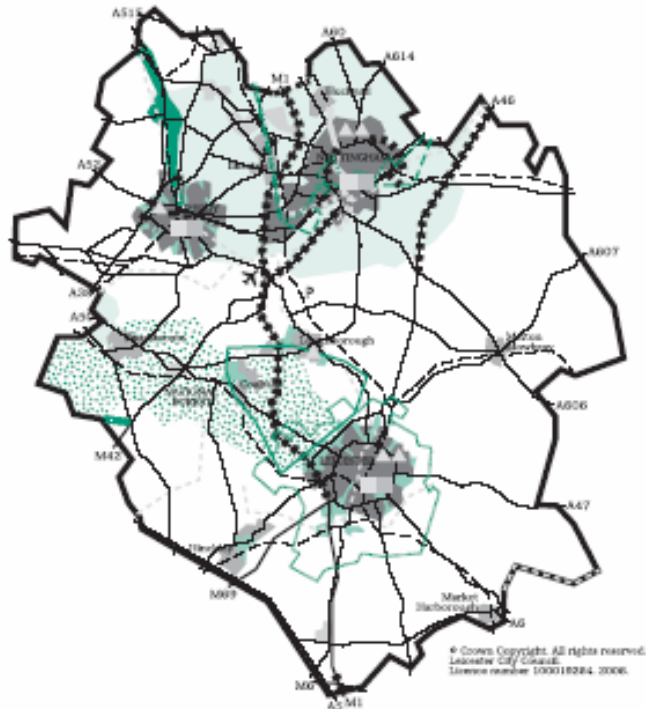
**1<sup>st</sup> October 2007**

**FINAL SUBMISSION TO CLG**

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# Three Cities Sub-Regional Strategy



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## 3 Cities Sub-Regional Strategy SPATIAL DIAGRAM

- 3 Cities Sub-Regional Strategy Boundary (Follows District Council boundaries)
- 3 Cities Sub-Regional Strategy Boundary (Does not follow District Council boundaries)
- Strategic River Corridors
- Nottingham East Midlands Airport
- Main Roads
- Motorways
- Railways
- NET Line One
- NET Line extensions
- Parkway Station
- Major road and junction improvements
- River Mease Special Area of Conservation
- Charnwood Forest Regional Park (Area for investigation)
- National Forest
- Community Forest
- Proposed Community Forest
- Sherwood Forest Regional Park (Area for investigation)
- Principal Urban Areas
- Sub-Regional Centres
- Other Urban Areas
- Regional Shopping Centres
- Existing Green Belt
- Existing Green Wedges
- World Heritage Site
- Regeneration Priorities
- Universities

## Introduction and rationale

- A4.1 “Green Infrastructure (GI) is a term which has evolved in recent years within Governmental social and regeneration policies to describe the network of green spaces and natural elements that intersperse and connect our cities, villages and towns. In urban situations GI complements and balances the built environment; in rural settings it provides a framework for sustainable economies and biodiversity; in-between it links town and country and interconnects wider environmental processes. GI is an holistic approach to viewing the natural environment which acknowledges the multiple benefits and vital functions it provides for the economy, wildlife, local people, communities and cultural assets alike.” (Connecting People and Spaces, EMRA, 2007)
- A4.2 The purpose of this Programme of Development (POD) is to provide the strategic backbone within which both individual HMA and Sub-Regional GI schemes can be considered and developed. The complexity of the 3 Cities & 3 Counties growth bid, involving 17 Local Planning Authorities and 3 County Councils, requires such a strategic approach to intra and cross-boundary issues since GI takes no account of administrative boundaries. Thus, if no one authority has the control or responsibility to make the most of them important green infrastructure opportunities may be overlooked.
- A4.3 Past reductions in public spending have restricted local authorities’ capacity and expertise in maximising green infrastructure opportunities. Many of our sites are overworked, whilst others lack the modern facilities (such as toilets or disabled access) and interpretation, which make them attractive to visit. Additionally there is an increasing need for informal recreation, linked to the healthy living agenda, where we want to offer people opportunities for walking and cycling in pleasant and safe environments. As we increase the densities of housing in our urban areas, we need to offer high quality local places where people can relax and recharge their batteries.
- A4.4 The original CLG letter of 26<sup>th</sup> October 2006 announcing our inclusion in the list of New Growth Points set clear conditions about planning and developing our green infrastructure. As with good design and sustainable transport, there are clear benefits in a collaborative approach to drive up standards and ambitions across the whole 3 Cities sub-area, and increase our capacity to deliver green infrastructure effectively and early in the growth programme.
- A4.5 This Strategic Green Infrastructure Programme therefore builds on the work already carried out by the East Midlands Regional Assembly in identifying the benefits of and opportunities for green infrastructure in the East Midlands – the

“Connecting People & Spaces” work published in April 2007. It shows how we need both to strengthen our evidence base to inform the long-term programme and to invest in specific schemes, which we already know will be necessary to accommodate the planned growth.

### **The role of the various partners**

- A4.6 Whilst the 20 Local Authorities form a significant part of the picture, project proposals come from a wide variety of stakeholders, including voluntary/community groups and the private sector and often at a local level. The Partnership therefore seeks to share sources of expertise, support both strategic and local projects and join up the individual proposals into a coherent and attractive network of green infrastructure.
- A4.7 The remit of the three statutory agencies, Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage is, at the last resort, regulatory. Whilst our partnership very much needs their input, expertise and access to national and international sources of best practice, they need to retain their independence and ability to take enforcement action if necessary. The funding and partnership role of these organisations is also important. Delivery mechanisms, such as the proposed 6Cs Strategic Green Infrastructure Programme Board will include their representatives, but in a way that does not prejudice their regulatory independence
- A4.8 In some instances the development and maintenance of parts of our GI is supported by Parish and Town Councils and the voluntary and community groups. These groups often have great resources in terms of voluntary labour, local knowledge and ownership of the site, but badly need small amounts of financial help for buying materials and equipment. Their local ownership usually provides a safe exit strategy for the investment, in that they will be able to maintain the improved site in the medium to long term. They rarely have legal or financial resources in-house, and we therefore seek to minimise the contractual obligations necessary to access funding. Even at Parish/Town Council level, where a site can effectively be held for public use in perpetuity, we need the lowest possible administrative burden.
- A4.9 We also benefit from some existing delivery bodies that have a strong track record in delivering green infrastructure projects. With the National Forest Company, Greenwood Community Forest, British Waterways, Stepping Stones Countryside Management Project and other Country Management Services Groups, the Wildlife Trusts and Groundwork, we have a strong core of key long-term projects. There is comparatively little National Trust property in the 3 Cities sub-area, but individual estates such as Kedleston Hall (north east of Derby) have a dramatic influence over the green infrastructure in their vicinity.

## Delivery mechanisms

A4.10 Although the three HMA Programme Boards and the individual Local Authorities within them will have their own delivery mechanisms for local projects; for example in delivering their local Parks & Open Spaces Strategies, the added value for a joint Strategic Green Infrastructure Programme Board is to tackle sub-regional issues by providing a central resource of expertise and support. It will initially focus on preparing a GI Strategy with implementation through the resulting framework at a local level. A GI Delivery Coordinator will ensure that best practice in GI is delivered across the partnership.

A4.11 The role of the 6Cs Strategic Green Infrastructure Programme Board is to:

- Commission and steer the 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy (draft brief attached at Annex B)
- Shape and plan not just investment, but also cross boundary assets of sub-regional importance e.g. Charnwood Forest and trail other possible regional park provision
- Ensure the sharing of best practice and the building of local capacity to deliver GI projects
- Manage the spend of the allocated budgets and the use of cross-boundary developer contributions
- Set ambitious standards for Green Infrastructure for adoption by all Planning Authorities
- Oversee the work of the CLG-funded Green Infrastructure Development Co-ordinator post, which will be hosted by one of the Local Authority partners (draft job description attached at Annex A)

A4.12 The anticipated composition of the Board is representation from:

- 6 x HMA reps (including District Councils)
- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- EMRA
- National Forest Company
- Greenwood Community Forest Partnership

- Stepping Stones Countryside Management Project
- Voluntary & Community Sector reps, National Farmers Union / Country Land & Business Association
- Wildlife Trusts<sup>1</sup>
- Groundwork
- Rural Community Council

- A4.13 Local Authorities will remain responsible for co-ordinating their requirements for developer contributions to provide and help maintain local green space, play areas, sports and recreation facilities, within the context of the GI Strategy. Our partnership will seek to adopt common higher standards in all the Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) to ensure that we all get the basics right, and one of the roles of the Board will be to assist this process.
- A4.14 The GI study will also inform the preparation of LDFs and Growth Point funding will allow a step-change to deliver larger or better connected more strategically planned sites. The nearby local example of the River Nene Regional Park shows what can be achieved.
- A4.15 Local Planning Authorities remain responsible for their PPS9 duties to identify biodiversity sites for protection in Local Development Frameworks and prevent them being built on. The LDFs will identify opportunities to create more Local Nature Reserves and adopt planning policies, which give greater protection to this aspect of GI. One role of the New Growth Point funding is to take positive action to conserve and enhance biodiversity sites and protect them from neglect, mismanagement or the effects of natural change. We also intend to use the new funding sources to develop such sites (where appropriate) for educational, interpretative and leisure uses.
- A4.16 We interpret page 60 of the Housing Green Paper as proposing a continuation of the dedication of 10% of New Growth Point funding to GI. While some of this will provide local projects, we anticipate substantial sums being available for joint strategic projects in support of a number of growth locations across our partnership area.

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<sup>1</sup> The Wildlife Trusts, East Midlands are Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire & Rutland and Northamptonshire Wildlife Trusts. Collectively they have over 65,000 members, 2,500 volunteers, manage nature reserves covering 7,000 hectares and invest considerable funds, expertise and effort into the region's wildlife each year.

## Priorities for investment in 2008-2011

The funding bid has been put together to prioritise work necessary to deliver of those items of GI where public intervention is considered necessary to assist in the delivery of the housing trajectory and/ or to deliver housing and other development which will create sustainable prosperous and cohesive mixed communities, which , in the words of PPS3 are make “places better for people”

A4.17 The Strategic Green Infrastructure Programme priorities for the 2008-2011 New Growth Points funding round are:

- Fieldwork to complete biodiversity surveys and identification of habitat sites which will require protection and enhancement (to inform Local Development Frameworks)
- Finishing the other evidence base to inform future investment
- Completion of the 6C GI strategy

Which will assist with:

- Identifying options for linking sites into strategic networks and developing costed action plans

And so support:

- Seizing existing opportunities to increase the land available for informal public access, either by land purchase, or by negotiating permissive access agreements (and achieving appropriate recompense for the land managers)
- Increasing capacity, facilitating joint working, and sharing commissioning and procurement costs
- Starting to deliver noticeable improvements in local green infrastructure

## A4.18 Capital/Revenue Schemes

The following list covers only those currently proposed schemes which have a clear strategic role, either within individual HMA areas or at a sub-regional level. Lists of other more local GI schemes can be found in the individual HMA documents. All the schemes are those which, even ahead of the GI strategy, can be seen as key schemes necessary to

fulfil the investment priorities. We estimate that we could run a programme of around £5m a year New Growth Point funding to help deliver these schemes.

- Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire -Derby-Sandiacre Canal restoration, promoted by Canal Restoration Society.
- Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire – Greenways along the Trent and Derwent.
- Derby and Derbyshire Derwent Riverside Development Project
- Derbyshire – Elvaston Castle Country Park
- Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire National Cycle Network Green Routes - the Great Northern Greenway from Derby to Ilkeston Breadsall section ,Midshires Way, Derwent Valley Way ,Ripley Greenway - NCN 54
- Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Erewash Valley Way
- Derbyshire and Leicestershire development of the National Forest
- Leicester and Leicestershire Green Infrastructure in Charnwood Forest and establishment of a Regional Park
- Leicester and Leicestershire the Rivers Soar, Sence and Wreake as Strategic River Corridors
- Leicester and Leicestershire Community Woodland and Green Space Project.
- Other Strategic River Corridors – linking up the individual projects, sharing experience and knowledge, taking a strategic approach to the river system and the potential for using flood alleviation infrastructure (e.g. washlands) as biodiversity opportunities

#### A4.19 Revenue /capital projects 2008-2011

A4.20 Green Infrastructure development co-ordinator post – the funding of a three-year strategic delivery post to support the 6Cs Strategic Green Infrastructure Programme Board, £50k revenue in each of the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, total £150k revenue over the three years

A4.20.1 Consultancy support budget – the funding of a pooled budget to pay for particular expertise, which the partnership does not have in house, £50k revenue in each of the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, total £150k revenue over the three years

A4.20.2 In the first year, the key task is to deliver the production of the GI Strategy (Annex B), which Natural England estimate will cost some £500k in 2008/09, based on their experience in Cambridgeshire

A4.20.3 Capital or revenue works to prepare for and deliver schemes coming forward for 2011-2014

- A4.20.4 Looking to the longer term it is anticipated that there will be a need to look at areas like cross boundary working in, for example, the Newark, Grantham and Burton New Growth Points to determine their likely effect on GI.
- A4.20.5 The creation of a GI small capital grants fund to assist with local initiatives, which would contribute towards the aims of the GI Strategy.

**Draft Job Description**

**Job Title**

Green Infrastructure (GI) development coordinator

**Job Purpose**

To develop and promote GI in the 3C sub region working with, supporting and developing the capacity of Local Authorities and other agencies.

**Key tasks**

1. Reporting to the steering group, oversee the development of a GI strategy for the sub-region
2. Ensure that GI is fully represented and has a high profile within the LDFs / LAAs within the sub-region
3. Oversee and monitor the promotion, dissemination and integration of the GI strategy for the sub-region into LA documents, plans and policies.
4. Organise and manage wider stakeholder consultation, public exhibitions and meetings to promote the GI strategy in liaison with partner organisations
5. Identify and recommend funding sources for specific schemes and elements of the GI strategy, involving relevant stakeholders and partners.

**Draft Person Specification**

**Essential**

- Degree in appropriate discipline- environmental/countryside management/planning
- Experience of public consultation and consensus building
- Experience of the planning system
- Managing contracts/consultants/proven project management skills/budget management
- Securing and managing funding bids
- Partnership working
- Experience in producing publicity material and public speaking

## **Desirable**

- Experience of use of GIS software

## **DRAFT CONSULTANTS BRIEF FOR THE THREE CITIES SUB-REGION GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY      Annex B**

**DRAFT**

### **Three Cities Sub-region Green Infrastructure Strategy**

#### **Brief to consultants**

##### **Aim**

To produce a Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy and Action Plan for the 3 Cities sub-region.

##### **Project Management**

The 6C's strategic Green Infrastructure Programme Board will commission the Project. It will be tendered through a lead local authority from this programme Board following their standing orders.

The project will be managed on a day-to-day basis by the Green Infrastructure Development Co-ordinator who will be assisted and advised by the Programme Board Members.

##### **Introduction and Background**

The 3 cities sub-region and growth point is defined within the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan and is shown in the attached plan. As well as the Principal Urban Areas of Leicester, Nottingham and Derby it includes the sub-regional centres of Loughborough (Charnwood), Hinckley (Hinckley and Bosworth) and Coalville (North West Leicestershire), Blaby (Blaby) and Melton Mowbray (Melton Mowbray) as the focus of growth within their districts.

Guy Wisbey has been appointed since January 2007 to coordinate the development of the 6Cs growth point. There has been close contact with the unitary, county and district authorities in preparing a 'Programme of Development' including management structures, potential projects and housing trajectories. GI projects are an integral part within this.

Derby, Leicester and Nottingham are three of the fifteen largest cities in England and are located within thirty miles of each other. They represent half the economy of the region, which is home to 4.3 million people. Their economies, labour markets, shopping catchments, travel patterns and housing markets overlap to varying degrees. They are home to some of the most deprived communities in the country and have areas that need urgent regeneration, both within the city centres and in the outlying housing estates.

Parts of the sub-region have a rural character with areas such as Charnwood Forest providing significant landscape and biodiversity value as well as many recreational opportunities. With such a high population in close proximity it is essential that a sub-regional approach is taken to GI provision, with the Three Cities GI strategy forming the bedrock to a co-ordinated and long-term approach. Co-operation and partnership across administrative boundaries will ensure consistency and give a strong voice for GI investment. An action based green infrastructure strategy will inform and compliment growth. Opportunities to extend and enhance the green infrastructure network will be delivered through the Growth Point funding as well as through other programmes and developer contributions. The strategy will function at different levels, showing the sub-regional scale, through to a finer grained analysis for the urban areas

Growth Point status is conditional on fulfilling specific conditions, in particular ensuring that growth is sustainable and this involves Local Authorities developing a Green Infrastructure Strategy using an approach that is consistent across the Growth Point.

The Three Cities GI partnership is currently an informal grouping of relevant stakeholders including Local Authorities, Statutory Agencies and the Voluntary Sector. A more formal partnership to guide and deliver the strategic GI work across the sub regional area is being developed. A list of members is included in Annex C. An indicative project portfolio of potential GI projects has been compiled– see pages 8, 9 and10.

The development of a GI Strategy is in line with the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy Plan, which requires the development of GI implementation plans by Local Authorities.

Coverage of the sub-region in terms of GI strategies is currently patchy. The East Midlands Regional Assembly led the development of a Regional Public Benefit GI mapping study (see summary in Appendix). Other data sets cover the region for

environmental, social and economic data however there is a lack of more detailed information in some areas see Appendix... for existing strategies and data sets.

### Green Infrastructure Definition

Green Infrastructure is defined in the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan as “networks of multi-functional green space which sit within and contribute to, the type of high quality natural and built environment required to deliver “sustainable communities”.

Delivering, protecting and enhancing these networks require the creation of new assets to link with river corridors, woodlands, nature reserves urban green space historic sites, and other existing assets. “...if properly planned and managed Green Infrastructure should also contribute to wider Environmental Infrastructure through local climate and air quality amelioration floodplain management”...

Green infrastructure in this instance is defined as the sub-regional network of protected sites, nature reserves, green spaces and greenway linkages. Green infrastructure should provide (where possible) multi-functional uses i.e., wildlife, recreational and cultural experience, as well as delivering ecological services, such as flood protection and microclimate control. It should also operate at all spatial scales from urban centres through to the open countryside.

Well-designed and integrated green infrastructure improves environmental quality, health and well-being, sense of community and provides an opportunity for exercise, sport and informal recreation. Green infrastructure should contribute to and enhance the quality of life of both present and future residents and visitors through:

- Providing a focus and attraction for the increased population proposed within the three cities growth area
- Providing an enhanced environmental backdrop that respects existing landscape character and that will assist in attracting and retaining inward investment in the area.
- Protecting and enhancing existing biodiversity, creating new areas for biodiversity and reversing the fragmentation of habitats by restoring the connectivity between them
- Providing continued, new and enhanced links to the countryside
- Coordinating the use of green space to optimise its use for leisure, biodiversity, drainage and flood management and its other socio economic value

## Project Objectives and Scope

The Partnership wants a GI Strategy that can be used to assist in the preparation of LDF's planning the growth point development, which encompasses the elements and advantages of Green Infrastructure set out above.

The Strategy will focus primarily on those areas that will be subject to growth but will also be required to take a broader view of the development of GI at a sub regional level.

The objectives of the study will be:

- To ensure the baseline data across the whole area for a green infrastructure strategy is a common standard and quality
- To identify and evaluate the strategic landscape, biodiversity historic and other environmental heritage in the area.
- To identify GI deficiencies and surpluses of provision for the area's existing and future communities.
- To evaluate the importance of existing green space in the area and its multifunctional value.
- To identify opportunities for further protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat and making the countryside more accessible for users especially from deprived areas.
- To identify opportunities to extend and enhance the green infrastructure network.
- To identify opportunities to create improved linkages within and to the city network by increases in and enhancement of green spaces and of the access network.
- To identify complementary opportunities with the green infrastructure network for example linking with a Strategic Regional Riverside Corridor covering the River Derwent, Soar and Trent and their tributaries.

It is seen that this would be achieved in general by;

- Bringing together updating and filling gaps in existing data on green infrastructure, including landscape, biodiversity, ecological assets and geo-diversity and electronically map out and assess existing green infrastructure provision
- Identifying a long term (over 20 years) vision for Green Infrastructure including future Green Infrastructure needs of the growing population for the three Cities area

- Identifying specific future Green Infrastructure needs of the sub-region up to 2026 and beyond. Categorise these needs in order of priority and deliverability, with target dates for implementation.

For the purpose of the tender requirements the elements of the study are split between the existing, urban rural and green field areas where development is likely to take place, largely by sustainable urban extensions.

## Tasks

- i) All parts of the sub region [- we have to have baseline data over the whole area, to inform both where development goes and where GI can be created]

Audit, review and collate:

- Existing GI strategies and other relevant plan and strategies reporting on the relevance of their proposals to GI delivery
- Baseline data at a sub regional level. Where gaps of information are identified, collect and digitise where necessary and practicable or recommend for further areas of work
- Gaps in this data would then be identified and field work undertaken to fill the agreed gaps in baseline information.
- Audit to include:
  1. Landscape character
  2. Greenspace typologies
  3. Strategic non-vehicular access network and key visitor attractions.
  4. Key natural and built heritage features, including Historic Parks and Gardens and Scheduled Ancient Monuments
  5. Strategic transport corridors including long-term rail, highway and road improvement initiatives
  6. Current/ future strategic mineral extraction/ waste disposal sites
  7. Key biodiversity and geological/ geomorphologic sites/ habitats
  8. Indicative floodplain information and areas at flood risk
  9. Strategic green infrastructure based visitor attractions Key land based recreational assets, including Country Parks, Local Nature Reserves, National Nature Reserves and other semi natural areas used for recreational activities

## ii) Urban areas

- Going into a finer level of detail in urban areas, where the analysis doesn't already exist and the existing datasets have been considered collect and bring the data on existing green infrastructure in the study area up to a common quality base. This should ensure that there is in place for all relevant identified urban areas:
  1. An audit of existing green infrastructure assets including a local assessment of open space generally as defined in PPG17 (These should indicate their primary and secondary or potential secondary roles in relation to a green infrastructure system.
  2. In relation to public open space the work should cover the necessary elements required for an assessment of needs and opportunities as identified in PPG 17 and its Companion Guide, particularly in terms of each area's accessibility, quantity in relation to the local standard of open space provision and Natural England's ANGST standards quality in relation to an agreed set of criteria (Including linkages between open spaces and preferably involve local stakeholder involvement. It should provide information, which would provide major elements towards the production of a Parks Strategy where this isn't currently in place. Given the strategic nature of this exercise it should cover all public open spaces over 2ha in size, but take into account the roles of smaller spaces (from 0.25 ha) in the area especially in areas with limited or no open space within this size range.
- Biodiversity study – Where up to date information does not currently exist, and focussing on areas that are expected to receive development, a Phase One habitat survey (with tagged notes) and biodiversity enhancement opportunities of open land in the urban area or directly abutting it. It should take particular note of Protected Species and BAP priority habitats
  1. Recreational route network study - Identifying and mapping locations for potential new or enhanced footpaths, cycleway and multi-user route links, and extending a network of access routes between and within new and existing communities and the countryside as well as delivering other opportunities for network enhancement. Particularly those identified in local Rights of Way Improvement Plans.
- Produce a map of anticipated development sites through liaison with Local Planning Authorities and undertaking an audit of LDF's/Local development Documents and reviewing existing studies looking at the suitable locations for growth

## Analysis

- From dataset overlays and stakeholder engagement identify existing GI provision, current and future deficiencies and opportunities to form the framework of the GI strategy.
- Analysis should include strategic corridors, biodiversity, heritage, recreational assets, and landscape and development sites.

## Developing the GI Strategy

The culmination of this process will be the production of a draft strategic plan identifying existing sub-regional green infrastructure assets and opportunities (this reads as if it would cover the whole of the sub-region, but from the wording in “Project objectives and Scope” that wouldn’t be the case) in spatial terms and a proposed sub-regional green infrastructure spatial framework with supporting policies and objectives. Thus we would wish to see the data and analysis taken forward to;

- Develop the analysis into a bold and imaginative strategy and action plan, which builds upon current and future initiatives and identifies key issues including those relating to biodiversity, landscape and rights of way and shows potential opportunities for enhancement of existing green infrastructure sites including changes in management regimes. These should include “early wins” which could be implemented early in any programme.
- The strategy should be appropriate to different scales from sub regional region? through to a finer level of detail for the urban areas. This should hang together as one strategy but should also function as ‘stand alone’ elements at the micro scale. The function of this is to ensure that urban areas such as Derby City, Coalville and Loughborough have a comprehensive GI strategy for their local area, and that they can use this to go into further detail at a later stage if necessary. An important element of this is recommendations for LDFs and local consultation with stakeholder engagement. The urban areas of Leicester and Nottingham already have strategies in place to draw on. Please see appendix (details will be added to the final brief) for GI strategies in the area
- Identify and initially map in conjunction with key stakeholders potential new and enhanced assets that are required to improve the functionality of the green infrastructure network including opportunities for landscape and habitat enhancement and the provision of new green spaces and links. This should include the distribution of major strategic corridors, environmental, recreational and heritage assets, areas of major development activity and the potential to address connectivity needs (for both wildlife and people) of the sub-regional network.

- Produce a draft Action Plan of projects (new and enhanced existing) including lead partner/partnerships, indicative costs, options for how they could be financed, costs of long term management and maintenance of new/enhanced Green Infrastructure, post implementation.
- Produce a set of “principles for developers outlining what is required for high quality environment associated with new development, appropriate mitigation measures and long term management (including ANGST).
- Identify opportunities in green infrastructure for water management, for example, flood risk management, sustainable drainage systems and public water supplies.
- Key priority areas to be highlighted across the sub-region to allow for prioritisation of funding. A clear methodology or series of methodologies should be used, for example the Forestry Commissions Public Benefit Recording System.

### **Key Outputs**

- A co-ordinated mapped Green Infrastructure Plan, in electronic format, of existing assets, with collated data sets and resulting mapped discrete data sets GIS layers. to help identify sub regional green infrastructure provision, current and future deficiencies in provision, and opportunities across the plan area.
- Accompanying report setting out process and survey methods and justified methodology.
- Plans and reports on the GI proposed in the study, and the implementation strategy/ prioritised action plan, including those connected with major development sites embracing and developing the work being carried out by the local planning authorities and their partners through the LDFs all as set out above and should include the set of standards on what is required for high quality environment and appropriate mitigation measures consistent with the objectives outlined above.
- Colour summary document

At each interim stage any draft final report will be discussed in turn, with the partnership, prior to the production of the Final Report. An Executive Summary of the Study should also be produced. Copies of each report should be provided for the Councils and their partners by the Consultant in paper and CD-Rom formats in a compatible format for Local Authorities and other partners to use.

The Final Reports, Appendices and supporting background information (databases, photographs and GIS files) are to be supplied in electronic format on CD or DVD in original format as well as Adobe Acrobat format unless otherwise specified. The partnership will hold the copyright of all presented material and retain the right to distribute the material in part or whole to any organisation or individual it determines, at no extra cost.

**Tender process** – to be developed

## **Appendices**

Existing data sets  
Current GI strategies  
Steering group member organisations  
Indicative Project Portfolio  
Regional Public Benefit GI mapping study summary

## **Membership of the 3 Cities & 3 Counties New Growth Point Green Infrastructure Working Group Team Annex C**

David Slinger - Derby City Council  
Malcolm Hackett – Greenwood Community Forest Partnership (Nottinghamshire)  
Dawn Griffiths – Natural England  
Charlotte Gault – East Midlands Wildlife Trusts  
Tony Lockley – Leicestershire County Council