

Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy

Appendix 4: Typology written definitions



**FACING PAGE
THIS PAGE HAS BEEN LEFT DELIBERATELY BLANK**

TYPOLOGY

1 Introduction

To ensure that the myriad of functions green infrastructure performs and that the associated needs in the Borough of Wyre can be geographically mapped and understood, the Wyre Green Infrastructure strategy uses a broad typology of 'green spaces'. This encompasses all vegetated or surface water areas, both public and private. It includes:

- Agricultural land (c)
- Allotment, community garden or urban farm (c)
- Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground (r)
- Coastal habitat (n)
- Derelict land (o)
- General amenity space (r)
- Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland
- Green roofs (o)
- Institutional grounds (r)
- Orchards (c)
- Outdoor sports facilities (r)
- Parks or public gardens (r)
- Private domestic gardens (r)
- Street trees (o)
- Water body (n)
- Water course (n)
- Wetland (n)
- Woodland (n)

The list was developed from (the now superseded) Planning Policy Guidance Note 17¹ typology to cover all green infrastructures in broad, functionally distinct categories.

When considering recreation and access needs, the Wyre Green Infrastructure strategy draws from the typology used in the Wyre Open Space Needs Assessment (2007, updated in 2010 and 2013). This largely overlaps with the green infrastructure presented above. It also considers other open space types – which are not intrinsically "green" but enhance the value of the surrounding green infrastructure. This includes designated play areas, access to water (e.g. boat ramps) and civic spaces.

2 Agricultural land

Land managed for agriculture, including grazing lands, crop production fields and hedgerows. Potentially irregular field margin trees may be included.

3 Allotment, community garden or urban farm

Allotments are small plots which collectively make up a larger green space. Community gardens and urban farms are community-managed projects ranging from wildlife gardens, to fruit and vegetable plots on housing estates, community poly-tunnels, to large city farms.

4 Cemetery, churchyard or burial ground

Land used as burial grounds, including cemeteries and churchyards, usually grass covered with occasional shrubs and trees.

5 Coastal habitat

Beaches, sand dunes, marshes, mudflats and semi-natural open land by the coast.

6 Derelict land

Land which has been disturbed by previous development or land use, but is now abandoned. Waste or derelict land is often re-colonised by processes of natural succession. Land is classed as derelict whilst it is in the early stages of natural succession.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/assessing-needs-and-opportunities-a-companion-guide-to-planning-policy-guidance-17>

7 General amenity space	Usually publicly owned and managed, and always accessible for public enjoyment. Their function is usually as a green 'landscape backdrop' but their landscape value can sometimes be minimal because of poor design.
8 Grassland, heathland, moorland or scrubland	Grassland which is not agriculturally improved. Could include established vegetation on reclaimed derelict land which is not part of a formal recreation green space. Includes meadows. Also includes areas of moorland and heathland. Scrubland areas predominantly consist of shrubs, with grasses and herbs also present.
9 Green roof	Roofs of buildings, bus shelters or any other form of construction which are partially or completely covered with vegetation. Larger green roofs may contain small ponds.
10 Institutional grounds	Green space in the grounds of institutions such as schools, universities and colleges, hospitals and nursing homes, and associated with commercial and industrial premises. Outdoor sports facilities are not included.
11 Orchard	Areas populated with fruit bearing trees, can be publicly or privately owned, could be for commercial selling or local community use.
12 Outdoor sports facility	Includes sports pitches, school and other institutional playing fields, golf courses and other outdoor activities. Usually consist of vegetated sports surface and boundary shrubbery, trees and hedges.
13 Park or public garden	Includes urban parks, country parks and formal gardens (including ones where you may have to pay for access). Generally designed for public access and enjoyment, combining a variety of landscape and horticultural elements.
14 Private domestic garden	Privately owned greenspace within the curtilage of individual dwellings, which is generally not publicly accessible.
15 Street trees	Generally in urban areas, a row/collection of individual trees along the side of a road. Trees will vary in size and species depending on location and size of street. Usually located on the pavement edge in tree pits, requires reasonably wide pavements. Tree pits may be planted with small flowering plants.
16 Water body	Expanses of open water, including large lakes, small ponds, reservoirs and harbours. The sea is also classed as a water body.
17 Water course	All areas of running water, including large rivers, small streams, canals and aqueducts.
18 Wetland	Land dominated by wet habitats, including fen, marsh, bog and wet flush vegetation. Wetland associated with the coast, such as salt marshes, is classified as coastal habitat.
19 Woodland	All forms of woodland including deciduous woodland (both ancient semi-natural and woodlands of more recent origin) and mixed and coniferous woodland (including plantations and shelterbelts). Includes newly planted woodland. Small clusters of trees are classed as woodlands.