**Air quality benefits**

Identifying dependencies on air quality

There is limited information available at a suitable resolution in order to spatially map the current risks associated with low air quality and therefore dependencies or demand for air quality mitigation services that might be provided by woodland.

National air quality monitoring zones established in ??? have been adopted to identify areas where mitigation of air pollutants would be particularly beneficial. Such areas have been assigned a constant value of 0.5

Methodology limitations and alternatives

Other geographical features could be used to indicate areas that could be considered as potentially vulnerable areas in terms of air quality. These include A roads, railway lines and highly built-up areas. Such areas could also indicate areas liable to be at risk of noise pollution that could also be mitigated by woodlands.