



**SOUTH RIBBLE
OPEN SPACE STUDY
STANDARDS PAPER
FEBRUARY 2019**

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the Open Space Standards Paper prepared by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP) for South Ribble Borough Council. It follows on from the preceding Open Space Assessment Report. Together, the two documents provide an evidence base to help inform the future provision for open spaces in South Ribble.

This study is intended to assist in the Councils process of reviewing its adopted Local Plan for the area. Given the potential scale of growth in the area, and the implications such growth may have on existing provision, it is important for the Council to have clarity over existing levels of open space and what types of provision should be delivered.

This document helps identify the deficiencies and surpluses in existing and future open space provision. In addition, it should help inform an approach to securing open space facilities through new housing development and help form the basis for negotiation with developers for contributions towards the provision of open spaces.

Scope

The table below details the open space typologies included within the study:

Table 1.1: Open space typologies

Typology	Primary purpose
Parks and gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.
Natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.
Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, MUGAs, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.
Allotments	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.
Cemeteries and churchyards	Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.
Green corridors	Areas or route which provide walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel. May also offer opportunities for wildlife mitigation.
Civic Space	Including civic and market squares, and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians

This study should be read in conjunction with the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) which is also being updated by KKP (provided in a separate report). The associated PPS covers the provision and need of formal outdoor sports. The PPS is undertaken in accordance with the methodology provided in Sport England's Guidance 'Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance' for assessing demand and supply for outdoor sports facilities (October, 2013).

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All known open space sites (including provision for children and young people) are identified and mapped. Each site is classified based on its primary open space purpose, so that each type of space is only counted once. A total of 245 accessible sites are identified and included within the study. There are an additional 18 inaccessible natural sites, which would provide a total of 263 sites.

Within South Ribble, there is a total of approximately 459 hectares. The largest contributor to provision is natural and semi natural (200 hectares); accounting for 44%.

Table 1.2: Overview of open space provision

Open space typology	Number of sites	Total amount (hectares)*
Park and gardens	8	84
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	46	200
Amenity greenspace	108	144
Provision for children & young people	55	7
Allotments and community gardens	6	5
Cemeteries/churchyards	17	17
Green Corridors	1	2
Civic spaces	4	0.24
TOTAL	245	459

All 245 sites have been assessed and receive a quality and value score. The exception is for some play sites with multiple forms of provision which have been completed under one assessment.

Table 1.3: Quality scores for assessed open space typologies

Typology	Threshold	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	Low	High
Park and gardens	55%	52%	67%	87%	1	7
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	40%	21%	51%	90%	9	37
Amenity greenspace	65%	52%	73%	91%	26	82
Provision for children and young people	60%	44%	72%	88%	7	48
Allotments	45%	46%	53%	56%	1	3
Cemeteries	55%	32%	57%	66%	6	11
Green Corridors	60%	76%	76%	76%	0	1
Civic	55%	54%	56%	60%	2	2
TOTAL		21%	-	91%	52	192

* Rounded to the nearest whole number

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There is generally a good level of quality across all open space sites. This is reflected in over three quarters (79%) of sites scoring above their set threshold for quality. All green corridors score above the quality threshold.

This is followed by parks and provision for children and young people with 88% and 87% of sites assessed respectively scoring above the thresholds.

The typology proportionally scoring lowest on quality is amenity greenspaces 24% of assessed sites scoring below the threshold for quality. This often reflects overall maintenance and cleanliness as well as a lack of ancillary facilities.

Table 1.4: Value scores for assessed open space typologies

Typology	Threshold	Scores			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<20%	>20%
Park and gardens	20%	33%	59%	68%	0	8
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		17%	38%	84%	1	45
Amenity greenspace		22%	36%	64%	0	108
Provision for children & young people		38%	50%	73%	0	55
Allotments		24%	29%	39%	0	5
Cemeteries		31%	47%	74%	0	17
Green Corridors		46%	46%	46%	0	1
Civic		48%	48%	48%	0	4
TOTAL						1

All but one site is assessed as being above the threshold for value, reflecting the role and importance of open space provision to local communities and environments.

A high value site is considered to be one that is well used by the local community, well maintained (with a balance for conservation), provides a safe environment and has features of interest; for example, good quality play equipment and landscaping. Sites that provide for a cross section of users and have a multi-functional use are considered a higher value than those offering limited functions and viewed as unattractive.

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Analysis areas

For mapping purposes and audit analysis, South Ribble has been divided into three analysis areas. These allow more localised examination of open space surpluses and deficiencies. Use of analysis areas also allows local circumstances and issues to be taken into account. The analysis areas and their populations are shown in the table below.

Table 1.2: Population by analysis area

Analysis area	Population (2017)
South Ribble Western Parishes	15,751
South Ribble Eastern	27,305
South Ribble Central	11,275
South Ribble Penwortham	22,909
South Ribble Leyland	33,160
South Ribble	367,518

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PART 2: ASSESSMENT REPORT SUMMARY

A summary from the Assessment Report on a typology by typology basis is set out below.

2.1 Parks and gardens

- ◀ There are eight sites classified as parks and gardens totalling over 84 hectares. This is an equivalent to 0.76 ha per 1,000 population.
- ◀ Other forms of open space also contribute to the perception and role of parks; such as Cuerden Valley Park South Ribble which is classified and included as natural and semi-natural greenspace provision.
- ◀ Proportionally, a greater level of provision is located in the South Ribble Leyland Analysis Area (1.35 ha per 1,000 population) compared to the South Ribble Penwortham (1.29), South Ribble Central (0.75), South Ribble Eastern (0.04 ha per 1,000) and South Ribble Western (0.01)
- ◀ FIT suggests a standard of 0.80 ha per 1,000 population. By individual analysis area, only South Ribble Leyland and South Penwortham meet the FIT standard. Overall, South Ribble falls just below the standard. However, if Cuerden Valley Park South Ribble is included, South Ribble as a whole would have 0.96 ha per 1,000.
- ◀ Catchment mapping shows that there is a noticeable gap in the South Ribble East Analysis Area.
- ◀ All park and garden sites rate above the threshold for value. Just one site (Rawstone Crescent Gardens) rates below the quality threshold. However, no specific issues are highlighted. The quality of Worden Park is noted as particularly good. This is reflected in the site achieving the Green Flag Award status. Hurst Grange Park also has this status.
- ◀ All assessed sites score highly for value, with the important social interaction, health benefits, ecological value and sense of place sites offer being recognised.

2.2 Natural and semi-natural greenspace

- ◀ There are 46 accessible natural and semi-natural greenspace sites covering over 200 hectares. This is an equivalent to 1.81 ha per 1,000 population.
- ◀ There is proportionally more provision located in the South Ribble Central Analysis Area (3.57 ha per 1,000 population) compared to South Ribble Eastern (3.13), South Ribble Leyland (1.31), South Ribble Penwortham (0.79) and South Ribble Western (0.82).
- ◀ FIT suggests a standard of 1.80 ha per 1,000 population, overall South Ribble meets this with 1.81 ha per 1,000 population. Only the South Ribble Central (3.57) and South Ribble Eastern Analysis Area (3.13) meets the FIT standard individually.
- ◀ There is a good distribution of natural and semi-natural sites across the area. There are no gaps in provision in the 30-minute drive time catchment.
- ◀ Of the natural sites assessed, a total of 80% rate above the threshold set for quality. Only nine sites rate below the quality threshold. Quality issues are highlighted mainly due to poor generally maintenance, narrow paths and overgrown nettles hindering usage.
- ◀ All but one (Sound Mound) sites rates above the threshold for value as it is a mostly impassable site. This also rates below the quality threshold. The habitat role of many sites is widely recognised with some also offering extensive recreational opportunities (e.g. Longton Brickcroft Nature Reserve).
- ◀ Longton Brickcroft Nature Reserve is a Green Flag Award winning site; reflective of its high quality and value scores. It scores the highest both for value and quality.
- ◀ The high proportion of sites to rate above the threshold for value demonstrates the added benefit natural and semi-natural greenspaces can provide especially in terms of contributing to flora and fauna. Larger sites may also provide a level of recreational offer.

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2.3 Amenity greenspace

- ◀ There are 108 amenity greenspace sites equating to over 144 hectares of provision.
- ◀ Proportionally, more provision is located in the South Ribble Leyland Analysis Areas (1.94 ha per 1,000 population) compared to South Ribble Central (1.42), South Ribble Eastern (1.00), South Ribble Penwortham (0.87) or South Ribble Western (1.05).
- ◀ FIT suggest a standard of 0.60 ha per 1,000 population. Overall, South Ribble (1.31 ha per 1,000 population) meets the standard. Each of the five sub areas also meet the standard.
- ◀ Mapping demonstrates a good distribution of amenity greenspace across the area.
- ◀ Just over three quarters of amenity sites (76%) rate above the threshold for quality. The majority of sites to score lower for quality is due to a lack of ancillary features.
- ◀ In addition to its multifunctional role, amenity greenspace makes a valuable contribution to visual aesthetics for communities – hence all sites rate above the value threshold.

2.4 Provision for children and young people

- ◀ There are 55 play sites identified; a total of over seven hectares.
- ◀ South Ribble as a whole has a current provision of 0.06 ha per 1,000 population. By sub analysis area, South Ribble Leyland and South Ribble Western Analysis Areas have a higher current level of provision (0.08 and 0.07).
- ◀ There is a good spread of provision across the area. All areas with a greater population density are within walking distance of a form of play provision.
- ◀ A greater proportion of play sites (87%) rate above the threshold for quality. Lower quality scoring sites tends to reflect a lack in and/or range of equipment and/or its general condition.
- ◀ All sites rate above the threshold for value reflecting the social, healthy and developmental benefits provision can provide.

2.5 Allotments

- ◀ There are six allotments sites: equating to almost five hectares
- ◀ Current provision of 0.04 hectares per 1,000 population is significantly below the NSALG recommended amount (0.25 hectares per 1000 people). None of the individual analysis areas meet the standard. The analysis areas of South Ribble Western Parishes and South Ribble Central do not contain any allotments.
- ◀ Catchment mapping does not highlight any gaps in provision within a 15-minute drive.
- ◀ The value of allotments is widely recognised due to the associated social inclusion, health benefits and the sense of place they offer. This is reflected in all sites scoring above the value threshold.

2.6 Cemeteries

- ◀ There are 18 cemeteries and churchyards, equating to almost 17 hectares.
- ◀ The largest site is Hurst Grange Burial Ground (2.37 hectares).
- ◀ No standards are set for cemeteries. The need for additional cemetery provision should be driven by the requirement for burial demand and capacity.

2.7 Civic Space

- ◀ There are four sites classified as civic space; all sites score above the value threshold.

PART 3: SETTING PROVISION STANDARDS

3.1 Developing and setting standards

The following section derives and details the proposed local standards recommended for South Ribble Council. It details how current provision levels identified as part of the assessment compare to existing standards such as national benchmarks and whether any adjustments to the proposed standards are required.

It is important to recognise that there are no prescribed national standards for open space provision. In general, very little guidance is offered at a national level for quality with benchmarking of standards focusing on quantity and accessibility levels. Subsequently, the following approach has been used to provide an informed reasoning to the setting and application of standards for South Ribble Borough Council.

Consultation to update local need for open space provision has been conducted with key local authority officers. Consultation has also been carried out with parish and town councils. This has been via face to face meetings and surveys to all parish councils. A summary of any instances of demand being highlighted is set out in Appendix One.

An overview of the proposed standards in terms of quality, accessibility and quantity is set out below. Further information on the evidence used to inform these standards is provided in the associated Assessment Report. The proposed standards are then used to determine deficiencies and surpluses for open space in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility (as recommended by best practice).

3.2 Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by guidance); the results of the site assessments are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The primary aim of applying a threshold is to identify sites where investment and/or improvements are required. It can also be used to set an aspirational quality standard to be achieved at some point in the future and to inform decisions around the need to further protect sites from future development (particularly when applied with its respective value score in a matrix format).

The baseline threshold for assessing quality can often be set around 66%; based on the pass rate for Green Flag criteria (site visit criteria also being based on Green Flag). This is the only national benchmark available for quality of parks and open spaces. However, the site visit criteria used for Green Flag is not appropriate for every open space typology as it is designed to represent a sufficiently high standard of site. Quality thresholds are, thus, adjusted to better reflect average scores for each typology. In our experience this works effectively as a locally reflective method to distinguish between high and low quality sites. Consequently, the baseline threshold for certain typologies is amended to better reflect this.

Sites are also allocated a value score. Quality and value are fundamentally different and can be unrelated. For example, a high-quality space may be inaccessible and, thus, be of little value; while, a poor quality space may be the only one in an area and thus be immensely valuable. As a result, quality and value are also treated separately in terms of scoring.

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For value there is no national guidance on the setting of thresholds. The 20% threshold applied is derived from our experience and knowledge in assessing the value of sites. Whilst 20% may initially seem low, it is a relative score - designed to reflect those sites that meet more than one aspect of the criteria used for assessing value.

Table 3.2.1: Quality benchmark standards

Typology	Quality threshold	Value threshold
Parks and gardens	55%	20%
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	40%	20%
Amenity greenspace	65%	20%
Provision for children and young people	60%	20%
Allotments	45%	20%
Cemeteries/churchyards	55%	20%
Civic space	55%	20%

3.3 Accessibility

Accessibility catchments for different types of provision are a tool to identify communities currently not served by existing facilities. It is recognised that factors that underpin catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day and hour to hour. For the purposes of this process this problem is overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchments', defined as the distance that would be travelled by the majority of users.

Results of the community survey have been used to set initial accessibility catchments. These are presented in Table 3.3.1 and are applied to help inform deficiencies in each form of open space provision.

No national benchmarking or accessibility standards are recommended to be set for the typologies of cemeteries, green corridors or civic space. It is difficult to assess such provision against catchment areas due to their role and usage.

Table 3.3.1: Accessibility catchments

Open space type	Accessibility catchment
Parks & Gardens	15-minute walk time
Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace	30-minute drive time
Amenity Greenspace	10-minute walk time
Play areas & provision for young people	10-minute walk time
Allotments	15-minute drive time

Guidance on walking distance and times is published by Fields In Trust (FIT) in its document *Beyond the Six Acre Standard* (2015). These guidelines have been converted into an equivalent time period in the table below. FIT also offer appropriate accessibility distances for children's play provision. These vary depending on the type of play provision (children's play or older age ranges).

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Table 3.3.2: FIT accessibility guidelines

Open space type		FIT guideline	Time equivalent
Parks & Gardens		710m	9-minute walk time
Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace		720m	9-minute walk time
Amenity Greenspace		480m	6-minute walk time
Play areas & provision for young people	LAP	100m	1-minute walk time
	LEAP	400m	5-minute walk time
	NEAP	1,000m	12.5-minute walk time
	Youth	700m	9-minute walk time
	Fitness provision	n/a	n/a
Allotments		n/a	n/a

Recommendation for accessibility standards

For the purposes of this study, using the accessibility catchments derived from the community survey for most typologies is recommended. Best practice advice advocates using locally derived provision standards.

Whilst the FIT accessibility catchments are recognised benchmarks, they are not as relevant locally in comparison to accessibility standards derived from the community survey (see recommendations for quantity standards in section 3.4).

3.4 Quantity

Quantity standards can be used to identify areas of shortfalls and help with setting requirements for future developments.

No quantity standard is suggested for open space provision such as cemeteries, green corridors or civic space. Cemetery provision should be determined by instances of demand such as burial capacity and local need. Green corridor and civic space provision should be considered as a design requirement for any large-scale developments.

To set a quantity standard it is necessary to compare existing levels of provision identified as part of the assessment against national benchmarks. The current provision levels are initially detailed in the Assessment Report. It is also important to identify any instances of local need for open space as identified through consultation with local authority officers and parish/town councils.

Guidance on quantity levels is published by Fields In Trust (FIT) in its document *Beyond the Six Acre Standard* (2015). The guidance provides standards for three types of open space provision; parks and gardens, amenity greenspace and natural and semi-natural greenspace. The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) offers guidance on allotments. FIT also suggests 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population of equipped/designated playing space as a guideline quantity standard for play provision.

Table 3.4.1 sets out the quantity figures for current provision levels identified and the national benchmarks.

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Table 3.4.1: Comparison of current provision and national benchmarks

Typology		Hectares per 1,000 population	
		Current provision levels	National benchmarks
Parks & gardens		0.76	0.80
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	All sites	2.14	1.80
	Accessible sites only	1.81	
Amenity greenspace		1.31	0.60
Provision for children & young people		0.06	0.25
Allotments		0.04	0.25

Recommendation for quantity standards

The recommendation for open space is for the current provision levels to be used as the recommended quantity standards for South Ribble.

The national benchmark quantity standards are not deemed as appropriate for use as they do not take into consideration the local circumstances, distribution and historical trends of the area. An approach using locally derived quantity standards ensures more reflective standards are set as they are based on and take consideration to current local provision levels and views.

Parish councils were also asked whether they considered there to be enough open space to meet needs. A summary of the key headlines is set out below. Full responses are provided in the Assessment Report.

It is necessary to examine the highlighted concerns from the parish councils as there are comments reflecting lack of open space and maintenance issues. However, in general, none of the concerns justify increasing the quantity provision standards for the whole of the City based on these local instances.

Table 3.4.3: Parish council responses

Parish council	Highlighted concerns
Farington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Paul's Park Play Area needs refurbishment (intend to carry out asap). • There are a lack of sports pitches in the Borough. Always asked if the BTR field is available. This field is currently used by Leyland United but they are an adult team. There is play provision for smaller children but then nothing for the mid-range young people and it is this range that needs to be targeted. • We only have the BTR field until 2020 and this this lease is unlikely to be renewed. • Some open spaces are very good such as Farington Park and some are quite poor.
Hutton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No allotments or youth provision
Much Hoole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage across Northern Road Recreation Ground. Drainage has been improved but still remains a significant issue.

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Parish council	Highlighted concerns
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disused tennis courts at back of village hall which are not maintained. The Village Trustee want to prioritise village hall rebuild which is run down.
Penwortham TC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burial capacity at Hill Road Cemetery 10/15 years left. Plan is to extend into Hurst Grange Park. Some decent play areas. Drainage is the main issue. Pitch at Kingsfold Playing Fields had drainage issues last year. Hurst Grange Park needs refurbishing. The coachhouse building is going to be developed. Needs a café, toilets, lighting and a heritage centre.
Salmesbury and Cuerdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural area, not much open space. No parks, play areas, youth provision, allotments.

These concerns also help to highlight priorities and actions in relation to quality and access issues at certain settlements.

On this basis, the recommendation is for the current provision levels to be used as the recommended quantity standards for South Ribble. For natural provision, using the current provision level which omits the restricted access sites is recommended. This will better reflect existing provision levels and expectations whilst ensuring future demand from housing growth is not detrimental to existing provision levels.

The recommended quantity standards for South Ribble are set out in Table 3.4.5.

Table 3.4.5: Recommended quantity standard

Typology	Quantity standard (hectares per 1,000 population)
Parks & gardens	0.77
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	1.76
Amenity greenspace	1.20
Provision for children & young people	0.06
Allotments	0.04

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PART 4: APPLICATION OF PROVISION STANDARDS

The provision standards used to determine deficiencies and surpluses for open space are set in terms of quality, accessibility and quantity.

4.1: Quality and value

Each type of open space receives a separate quality and value score. This also allows for application of a high and low quality/value matrix to further help determine prioritisation of investment and to identify sites that may be surplus as a particular open space type.

Quality and value matrix

Assessing the quality and value of open spaces is used to identify those sites which should be given the highest level of protection, those which require enhancement and those which may no longer be needed for their present purpose. When analysing the quality/value of a site, it should be done in conjunction with regard to the quantity of provision in the area (i.e. whether there is a deficiency).

The high/low classification gives the following possible combinations of quality and value:

High quality/low value

The preferred policy approach to a space in this category should be to enhance its value in terms of its present primary function. If this is not possible, consideration to a change of primary function should be given (i.e. a change to another open space typology).

High quality/high value

All open spaces should have an aspiration to come into this category and the planning system should then seek to protect them. Sites of this category should be viewed as being key forms of open space provision.

Low quality/low value

The policy approach to these spaces or facilities in areas of identified shortfall should be to enhance their quality provided it is possible also to enhance their value.

For open spaces in areas of sufficiency a change of primary typology should be first considered. If no shortfall of other open space typologies is noted than the site may be redundant/ 'surplus to requirements'.

If there is a choice of sites of equal quality to declare surplus, and no need to use one or part of one to remedy a deficiency in some other form of open space or recreation provision, it would be best to consider the one of lowest value to be more disposable.

Low quality/high value

The policy approach to these spaces should be to enhance their quality to the applied standards. Therefore, the planning system should initially seek to protect them if they are not already so.

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4.2: Accessibility

Accessibility catchments for different types of provision are a tool to identify communities currently not served by existing facilities. It is recognised that factors that underpin catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day and hour to hour. For the purposes of this process this problem is overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchments', defined as the distance that would be travelled by the majority of users.

Results of the community survey and Settlement Hierarchy for South Ribble have been used to inform accessibility catchment standards. These are presented in Table 4.2.1 and are applied to identify potential deficiencies in each form of open space provision.

Table 4.2.1: Accessibility catchments

Open space type	Accessibility catchment
Parks & Gardens	15-minute walk time
Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace	30-minute drive time
Amenity Greenspace	10-minute walk time
Play areas & provision for young people	10-minute walk time
Allotments	15-minute drive time

No national benchmarking or accessibility standards are recommended to be set for the typologies of cemeteries or green corridors. It is difficult to assess such provision against catchment areas due to their role and usage.

Identifying deficiencies

If an area does not have access to the required level of provision (consistent with the catchments and settlement hierarchy) it is deemed deficient. KKP has identified instances where new sites may be needed or potential opportunities could be explored in order to provide comprehensive access to this type of provision (i.e. a gap in one form of provision may exist but the area in question may be served by another form of open space).

The following sections summarise the deficiencies identified from the application of the accessibility standards together with the recommended actions. Please refer to the associated mapping data to view site locations.

In determining the subsequent actions for any identified catchment gaps, the following key principles are adhered to:

- ◀ Increase capacity/usage in order to meet increases in demand, or
- ◀ Enhance quality in order to meet increases in demand, or
- ◀ Commuted sum for ongoing maintenance/repairs to mitigate impact of new demand

These principles are intended to mitigate for the impact of increases in demand on existing provision. An increase in population will reduce the lifespan of certain sites and/or features (e.g. play equipment, maintenance regimes etc). This will lead to the increased requirement to refurbish and/or replace such forms of provision. Consequently, the recommended approach is to increase the capacity of and/or enhance the existing provision available.

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South Ribble Central

Table 4.2.3: South Ribble Central Accessibility Summary

Typology	Identified need from catchment gap	Action
Parks and gardens	◀ No significant gaps in 15-minute walk time catchment	n/a
Amenity Greenspace	◀ No significant gaps in 10-minute walk time	n/a
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	◀ No gaps in 30-minute drive time	n/a
Provision for children and young people	◀ No significant gaps in 10-minute walk time	n/a
Allotments	◀ No gaps in 15-minute drive time	n/a

South Ribble Eastern

Table 4.2.4: South Ribble Eastern Accessibility Summary

Typology	Identified need from catchment gap	Action
Parks and gardens	◀ Gap in 15-minute walk time catchment to west of area	◀ Gaps are served by other forms of provision such natural greenspace (e.g. Cockshot Wood, Holland Wood and Walton Park)
Amenity Greenspace	◀ No significant gaps in 10-minute walk time	n/a
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	◀ No gaps in 30-minute drive time	n/a
Provision for children and young people	◀ No significant gaps in 10-minute walk time	n/a
Allotments	◀ No gaps in 15-minute drive time	n/a

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South Ribble Leyland

Table 4.2.5: South Ribble Leyland Accessibility Summary

Typology	Identified need from catchment gap	Action
Parks and gardens	◀ Minor gaps in 15-minute walk time catchment to north of densely populated area	◀ Gaps are served by other forms of provision such as natural and amenity greenspace (e.g. Alongside Schleswig Way-3 and Bannister Brook)
Amenity Greenspace	◀ No significant gaps in 10-minute walk time catchment	n/a
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	◀ No gaps in 30-minute drive time	n/a
Provision for children and young people	◀ No significant gaps in 10-minute walk time	n/a
Allotments	◀ No gaps in 15-minute drive time	n/a

South Ribble Penwortham

Table 4.2.5: South Ribble Penwortham Accessibility Summary

Typology	Identified need from catchment gap	Action
Parks and gardens	◀ No gaps in 15-minute walk time catchment	n/a
Amenity Greenspace	◀ No significant gaps in 10-minute walk time catchment	n/a
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	◀ No gaps in 30-minute drive time	n/a
Provision for children and young people	◀ No significant gaps in 10-minute walk time	n/a
Allotments	◀ No gaps in 15-minute drive time	n/a

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South Ribble Western

Table 4.2.5: South Ribble Western Penwortham Accessibility Summary

Typology	Identified need from catchment gap	Action
Parks and gardens	◀ No significant gap in 15-minute walk time catchment	n/a
Amenity Greenspace	◀ No gaps in 10-minute walk time catchment	n/a
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	◀ No gaps in 30-minute drive time	n/a
Provision for children and young people	◀ No significant gaps in 10-minute walk time	n/a
Allotments	◀ No gaps in 15-minute drive time	n/a

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4.3: Quantity

Quantity standards can be used to identify areas of shortfalls and help with setting requirements for future developments.

Setting quantity standards

The setting and application of quantity standards is necessary to ensure new developments contribute to the provision of open space across the area.

Shortfalls in quality and accessibility standards are identified across the Borough for different types of open space (as set out in Parts 4.1 and 4.2). Consequently, the Council should seek to ensure these shortfalls are not made worse through increases in demand as part of future development growth across the Borough.

The recommendation for open space is for the current provision levels to be used as the recommended quantity standards for South Ribble. The exception is potentially for allotments which is explained in section 3.4.

The recommended quantity standards for South Ribble are:

Table 4.3.1: Recommended quantity standards

Typology	Recommended Quantity Standard (hectares per 1,000 population)
Parks & gardens	0.76
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	1.81
Amenity greenspace	1.31
Provision for children & young people	0.06
Allotment	0.04

Implication and recommendations

The current provision levels can be used to help identify where areas may have a shortfall against the recommended quantity standards for South Ribble. Table 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 shows the position for each sub-area as to whether it is sufficient or identified as having a shortfall against the recommended quantity standards for each type of open space.

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Table 4.3.2: Current provision against recommended quantity standards

Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-natural (Hectares per 1000 population)		Amenity greenspace		Allotments	
	0.76		1.81		1.31		0.04	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
South Ribble Central	0.75	-0.01	3.57	1.76	1.42	+0.11	-	-0.04
South Ribble Eastern	0.04	-0.72	3.13	1.32	1.00	-0.31	0.06	+0.02
South Ribble Leyland	1.35	+0.59	1.31	-0.50	1.94	+0.63	0.05	+0.01
South Ribble Penwortham	1.29	+0.53	0.79	-1.02	0.87	+0.44	0.05	+0.01
South Ribble Western Parishes	0.01	-0.75	0.82	-0.99	1.05	+0.26	-	-0.04

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Table 4.3.3: Current provision against FIT guideline standards

Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-natural (Hectares per 1000 population)		Amenity greenspace		Allotments	
	0.80		1.80		0.60		0.25	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
South Ribble Central	0.75	-0.05	3.57	+1.77	1.42	+0.82	-	-0.25
South Ribble Eastern	0.04	-0.76	3.13	+1.33	1.00	+0.40	0.06	-0.19
South Ribble Leyland	1.35	+ 155	1.31	-0.49	1.94	+1.34	0.05	-0.20
South Ribble Penwortham	1.29	+0.49	0.79	-1.01	0.87	+0.27	0.05	-0.20
South Ribble Western Parishes	0.01	-0.79	0.82	-0.98	1.05	+0.45	-	-0.25

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All analysis areas are observed as having shortfalls in at least one form of open space (not taking in to account provision for children). South Ribble Western Parishes and South Ribble Central analysis areas do not have any allotment provision so are observed as having a shortfall. However, in most analysis areas, where a shortfall in one open space type might be identified; there is generally a sufficiency in other open space types noted.

Provision for children and young people

Table 4.3.4 shows the position for each sub-area as to whether it is sufficient or identified as having a shortfall against the recommended standard in terms of provision for children and young people.

Table 4.3.4: Current play provision against recommended quantity standard

Analysis area	Hectares per 1000 population	
	Current provision	Sufficiency/deficiency against 0.06 recommended standard
South Ribble Central	0.06	Level
South Ribble Eastern	0.05	-0.01
South Ribble Leyland	0.08	+0.02
South Ribble Penwortham	0.05	-0.01
South Ribble Western Parishes	0.07	+0.01

The South Ribble Eastern and South Ribble Penwortham Analysis Areas are identified as having a shortfall against the recommended standard.

Identifying priorities

The focus for areas identified as being sufficient against the existing quantity standards will be for priorities to ensure quality and accessibility standards are being met. Table 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 also highlights those areas of the Borough with shortfalls in open space provision.

The recommended quantity standards should also be used to determine the open space requirements as part of new housing developments. In the first instance, all types of open space provision should look to be provided as part of new housing developments.

If this is not considered viable, the column signalling whether an analysis area is sufficient or has a shortfall against the recommended quantity standards may be used to help inform the priorities for each type of open space within each analysis area (i.e. the priorities will be where a shortfall has been identified).

For example, in South Ribble Eastern, shortfalls are highlighted across three forms of open space provision (see Table 4.3.2 and 4.3.4). On this basis, this should be identified as a priority area for new forms of provision. If not feasible, then ensuring contributions to enhancing the quality and accessibility of existing open space provision will be necessary.

PART 5: POLICY ADVICE AND STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Strategic recommendations

The following section provides a summary on the key findings through the application of the quantity, quality and accessibility standards. It incorporates and recommends what the Council should be seeking to achieve in order to address the issues highlighted.

Recommendation 1

- ◀ *Ensure low quality sites are prioritised for enhancement*

The policy approach to these sites should be to enhance their quality to the applied standards (i.e. high quality) where possible. This is especially the case if the site is deemed to be of high value to the local community. Therefore, they should initially be protected, if they are not already so, in order for their quality to be improved.

The implications summary of low quality sites (p36-40) identifies those sites that should be given consideration for enhancement if possible. Priority sites should be those highlighted as helping or with the potential to serve gaps in provision (see Recommendation 2)

Recommendation 2

- ◀ *Sites helping or with the potential to serve areas identified as having gaps in catchment mapping should be recognised through opportunities for enhancement*

The implications summary for the accessibility catchment mapping (p14-16) highlights any sites that help or have the potential to serve gaps in provision. Furthermore, there are some sites across South Ribble with a multi-functional role which may serve (to some extent) the wider areas of the Borough.

The Council should seek to ensure the role and quality of these multi-functional sites through greater levels and diverse range of features linked to those types of open space. This is in order to provide a stronger secondary role as well as opportunities associated with other open space types. This may also help to minimise the need for new forms of provision in order to address gaps in catchments or as a result of potential new housing growth developments. This may particularly be the case in areas where the space to create new forms of provision is not a viable option.

Recommendation 3

- ◀ *Recognise areas with sufficient provision in open space and how they may be able to meet other areas of need*

If no improvements can be made to sites identified as lower quality (p36-40), then a change of primary typology should be considered (i.e. a change of role).

If no shortfall in other open space types is noted (p18-20), or it is not feasible to change the primary typology of the site, only then the site may be redundant/ 'surplus to requirements'.

Recommendation 4

- ◀ *The need for additional cemetery provision should be led by demand*

No standards have been set for the provision of cemeteries. Instead provision should be determined by demand for burial space.

5.2 Implications

The following section sets out the policy implications in terms of the planning process in South Ribble. This is intended to help steer the Council in seeking contributions to the improvement and/or provision of any new forms of open space.

How is provision to be made?

The requirements for on-site or off-site provision will vary according to the type of open space to be provided. Collecting contributions from developers can be undertaken through the following two processes.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Planning Obligations are the two main mechanisms available to the Council to ensure future development addresses any adverse impacts it creates. If required, Planning Conditions can be used to ensure that key requirements are met.

Planning obligations

Planning Conditions and Obligations (often known as Section 106 Agreements) require individual developments to provide or pay for the provision of development specific infrastructure requirements. They are flexible and deliver a wide range of site and community infrastructure benefits.

A development should make appropriate provision of services, facilities and infrastructure to meet its own needs. Where sufficient capacity does not exist, the development should contribute what is necessary either on-site or by making a financial contribution towards provision elsewhere.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

The CIL is a method of requiring developers to fund infrastructure facilities including open spaces. Charges are based on the size and type of new development. It will generate funding to deliver a range of Borough wide and local infrastructure projects that support residential and economic growth.

CILs are to be levied on the gross internal floor space of the net additional liable development. The rate at which to charge such developments is set out within a council's Charging Schedule. This will be expressed in £ per m².

More recently, in tandem with the Housing White Paper, an update to the DCLG consultation on CIL proposes an overhaul of the current system.

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Seeking developer contributions

This document can inform policies and emerging planning documents by assisting in the Council's approach to securing open spaces through new housing development. The evidence should form the basis for negotiation with developers to secure contributions for the provision of appropriate facilities and their long term maintenance.

The wider benefits of open space sites and features regardless of size should be recognised as a key design principle for any new development. These features and elements can help to contribute to the perception of open space provision in an area, at the same time as also ensuring an aesthetically pleasing landscape providing wider social, environmental and health benefits. Sport England's Active Design looks at the opportunities to encourage sport and physical activity through the built environment in order to support healthier and more active lifestyles. It is therefore important for planning to consider the principles of Active Design.

In smaller, infill, development areas where open space provision is identified as being sufficient in terms of quantity and subsequently, therefore, provision of new open space is not deemed necessary. It may be more suitable to seek contributions for quality improvements and/or new offsite provision in order to address any future demand.

Off site contributions

If new provision cannot be provided on site it may be more appropriate to seek to enhance the quality of existing provision and/or improve access and linkages to existing sites. In some instances, a development may be located within close proximity to an existing site. In such cases, it may be more beneficial for an offsite contribution to avoid creation of small incremental spaces so close to existing sites.

Standard costs for the enhancement of existing open space and provision of new open spaces should be clearly identified and revised on a regular basis.

Maintenance contributions

There will be a requirement on developers to demonstrate that where onsite provision is to be provided it will be managed and maintained accordingly. In some instances, the site may be adopted by the Council, which will require the developer to submit a sum of money in order to pay the costs of the site's future maintenance. Often the procedure for councils adopting new sites includes:

- ◆ The developer being responsible for maintenance of the site for an initial agreed establishment period.
- ◆ Sums to cover the maintenance costs of a site (once transferred to the Council) should be intended to cover an agreed set period.

Calculations to determine the amount of maintenance contributions required should be based on current maintenance costs. The typical maintenance costs for the site should also take into consideration its open space typology and size.

5.3 Approach to developer contributions

KKP advocates the requirement for open space should be based upon the number of persons generated from the net increase in dwellings in the proposed scheme. We also promote the use of quantity provision standards (in hectares per 1,000 population) in calculating the open space requirements of new housing development.

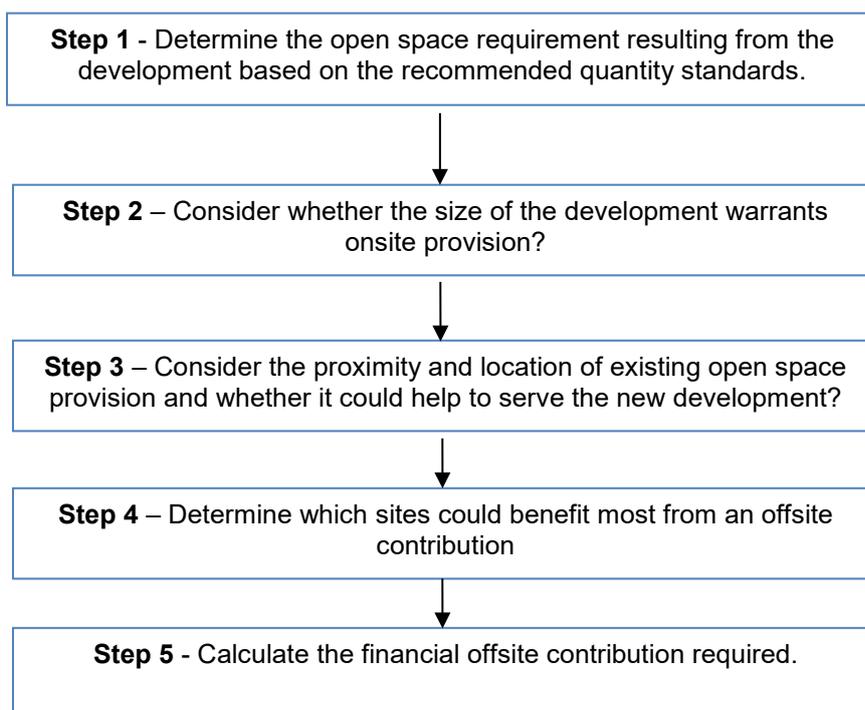
Flexible approach

A focus of this study has been to recognise the role quality and accessibility has in terms of open space provision. Future need should not just centre on quantity requirements of new residential developments. For instance, a new residential development may not warrant onsite provision but contribution to an existing site within close proximity could be.

The flowchart (Figure 5.3.1) sets out the process that should be considered when determining contributions in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility. For larger scale developments, the provision standards should be used to help determine the requirements for open space provision as part of a development.

The figure below sets out the processes that should be considered when determining developer contributions towards open space provision.

Figure 5.3.1: Determining developer contributions



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Determining onsite or offsite contributions

The requirement for on or off-site provision should be undertaken in conjunction with the accessibility and quality of existing open space provision. For instance, if an existing form of open space is located within access to the development there may not be a requirement to provide onsite provision.

Small sized onsite contributions should be avoided on developments smaller in size where necessary. It is recognised that open spaces of a particular small size hold less recreational use and value. The presence of additional smaller sites will also add to the existing pressures of maintenance regimes and safety inspections. It is therefore suggested that a minimum threshold is used to determine if provision should be provided on or off site.

Both the GLA and FIT offer some guidance to the potential minimum threshold size of sites (Table 5.3.1). New open space provision should look to be provided as offsite contributions if the calculated open space requirement for the proposed development falls below the size threshold. If the requirement is above the threshold, it should look to be provided onsite as part of the development.

Table 5.3.1: Minimum size threshold for contributions:

Classification		Minimum size of site
Allotments		0.4 ha (0.025 per plot)
Amenity greenspace		0.4 ha
Natural and semi natural		0.4 ha
Parks and gardens		2 ha
Play areas*	Equipped	0.04 ha
	Informal/casual	0.10 ha

Source: GLA Open space strategies: Best practice guidance (2009)

Play area recommendation

Residential developments should normally be required to meet the need for play provision generated by the development on site, as an integral part of the design. Where this is not feasible, payment of a development contribution will be used to install or upgrade play facilities in the vicinity of a proposed development.

A play area must be sited within an open space sufficient to accommodate the provision and its required buffer zone to ensure residential amenity is maintained. Buffer distances ensure that facilities do not enable users to overlook neighbouring properties, reducing possibility of conflict. Any play requirements should be counted as additional to any other onsite open space requirement (e.g. provision of amenity greenspace should not also be counted as informal play provision).

Fields in Trust (FIT) offer guidance to the appropriate buffer zone areas dependent upon the type of play provision (i.e. the larger the scale of play provision, the greater the buffer zone recommended).

* Minimum recommended size for play areas by Fields In Trust

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FIT also recommend minimum site areas for different levels of formal play; LAP (Local Area for Play) is approximately 0.01ha, or 100 sq. metres (0.01ha), LEAP (Local Equipped Area for Play) is approximately 0.04 hectares, or 400 sq. metres per 1,000 population, and for larger forms of play i.e. NEAPs (Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play), FIT recommends an area of 0.10 hectares per 1,000 population.

On this basis, a development of 435 dwellings* or more would be required to warrant on-site provision of play equipment. This means that for a significant number of developments, play provision may take the form of developer contributions to up-grade and expand the local equipped play provision in the vicinity of the development. However, play provision may still need to be made on sites in locations where the nearest existing play site is deemed too far away.

The extent to which the amount of the required provision should be made on site by way of informal provision would be determined on a case by case basis subject to site size, shape, topography, the risk of conflict with existing neighbouring residential properties and feasibility. Any informal provision can include useable informal grassed areas but should not include landscaping areas as these are regarded as formal provision. Opportunities to provide inclusive forms of play equipment at sites should be encouraged.

* Based on national household occupancy rate of 2.3 people per dwelling

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APPENDIX ONE: QUALITY AND VALUE MATRIX

The following tables are part of the application of the quality and value matrix as set out earlier in the report (Section 4.1).

Sites that are colour coded green represent scoring above the thresholds for quality and value. Conversely, red scoring sites are those which rate below the quality and value thresholds.

A3.1: South Ribble Central Analysis Area Summary

A3.1a: Amenity greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	St Cuthbert's Road AGS Townsway Community Orchard Tardy Gate/Croston Rd/William St Recreation Ground Morland Avenue AGS Rosemeade Avenue AGS Meadowland AGS Lydiate Lane AGS Moss Bridge Park AGS North Union View AGS St. Pauls Park AGS	River Lostock Country Park. Sherdley Wood Heatherleigh AGS End of Mercer Road AGS Trumpet Park Gardens
	Low		

A3.1b: Cemeteries

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	St. Pauls Cemetery	Our Lady & St Gellards Churchyard
	Low		

A3.1c: Natural and semi-natural greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Bluebell Wood Cuerden Valley Park, South Ribble St Catherine's Wetland and Woodland Reserve	
	Low		

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		Quality	
		High	Low
	High	Farington Lodge, Farington London Way NSN 2	
	Low		Sound Mound

A3.1d: Parks and gardens

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	St Catherine's Park Farington Park	
	Low		

A3.1e: Provision for children and young people

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Tardy Gate Croston Rd/William St Recreation Ground Play Area 1 William St Recreation Ground play area 2 William St Recreation Ground MUGA St Catherine's Park play area St. Pauls Park Play Area Kew Gardens Play Area/Farington Park Children's Play Area Farington Park MUGA Trumpet Park Gardens Play Area	
	Low		

A3.1f: Civic Space

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High		Tardy Gate War Memorial
	Low		

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A3.2: South Ribble Eastern Analysis Area Summary

A3.2a: Allotments

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Brindle Road Allotments	Thornton Drive Allotments
	Low		

A3.2b: Amenity greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Walnutwood Avenue AGS River Lostock Playing Fields Industrial Estate AGS 1 Bellis Way, Old Tram Road Coupe Green Amenity Area Holland House Road AGS 1 Longbrook Avenue AGS Withy Trees AGS Bluebell Way AGS Furtherfield AGS 2 Holland House Road Gregson Lane Recreation Area AGS Queen Victoria Recreation Ground King George V Playing Field, Higher Walton	Samlesbury Playing Field Devonport Close AGS Holland House Road AGS 2
	Low		

A3.2c: Cemeteries

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	St Leonard the Less St Saviours Churchyard St Mary's RC Church Leyland	Church Road Cemetery All Saints Church St Patrick's Churchyard St Leonards Churchyard
	Low		

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A3.2d: Natural and semi-natural greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Walton Park Carrwood Road NSN Holland Wood Preston Junction Nature Preserve Withy Grove House NSN Walton-le-dale High School NSN	Carr Wood Oakland Glen NSN Springwood Close Woodland Area Furtherfield NSN Mosney Wood Cockshott Wood
	Low		

A3.2e: Parks and gardens

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Withy Grove House Parks and Gardens	
	Low		

A3.2f: Provision for children and young people

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	River Lostock Play Area River Lostock MUGA Coupe Green Play Area Withy Grove Park play area Withy Grove Park skate park Withy Grove Park MUGA Hawthorpe Avenue Play Area Walton-le-dale Youth and Community Centre Holland House Road Play Area Gregson Lane Play Area Gregson Lane MUGA King George's Playing Field - Play Area, South Ribble King Georges MUGA	Bellis Way, Old Tram Road, Play Area
	Low		

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A3.2g: Civic Space

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Brownedge Lane (inc. War Memorial)	Carr Brook Linear Park, Clayton Brook Road
	Low		

A3.3: South Ribble Leyland Analysis Area Summary

A3.3a: Allotments

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Long Meanygate Allotment	
	Low		

A3.3b: Amenity greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Western Drive	AGS South of Industrial Estate
		Wigan Road/Central Avenue AGS	Cheetham Meadow AGS
		Quins Croft Village Green AGS	St James Church AGS
		Kingswood Road AGS	Springfield Road AGS
		St James Garden AGS	Wood Green AGS
		AGS Alongside Schleslig Way - 1	High School Green AGS
		AGS Alongside Schleswig Way - 2	Stokes Hall Estate
		AGS South of Vehicle Test Track	
		East of Ulnes Walton Lane	
		St Johns Green	
		Millbrook AGS	
		Greystones AGS	
		Middlefield Park	
		Pintail Close AGS	
		AGS Adjacent To Middlefield Park	
		Moss Side AGS	
		Balcarres Green	
		Bent Green	
		Bannister Brook AGS	
		Colt House Wood (south) AGS	
Colt House Wood (west) AGS			
Hastings Road			
Downham Road AGS			

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		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Leadale Green	
		Peacock Hall Green	
		Shawbrook Green, Wade Hall	
		Leyton Green AGS	
		Lowerhouse Road AGS	
		Leyland Leisure Centre AGS	
		West Paddock AGS	
		Haig Avenue AGS	
		Low Green AGS	
		Mayfield Estate	
		Western Drive AGS	
		Seven Stars Road Leyland	
	Low		

A3.3c: Cemeteries

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	St James Churchyard	Pet Cemetery & Crematorium
		St Mary's Cemetery Leyland	
		St Andrews Churchyard Leyland	
Low			

A3.3d: Natural and semi-natural greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Saunton Walk NSN	Langdale Road NSN
		Silverstone Street NSN	Vehicle Test Track (North) NSN
		AGS Alongside Schleswig Way – 3	
		Nixon Lane Wood	
		Beechfield NSN	
		Colt House Wood	
		Schlesing Way Natural Area	
		Spring Gardens, Lancaster Gate	
		Pinewood Crescent NSN	
		High Green/low Green/wood	
		Shrugg Wood Nature Reserve	
		Farington Hall Wood	
		Mill Brook NSN	
		Schleswig Way/slater Lane NSN	
	Low		

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A3.3e: Parks and gardens

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Worden Park	
	Low		

A3.3f: Provision for children and young people

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Slater Lane Play Area Slater Lane MUGA Bent Green MUGA Ryden Green play area Downham Road Ball Court Leadale Green Play Area MUGA at Leadale Green Haig Avenue Play Area Haig Avenue MUGA West Paddock Youth Centre Basketball Court Worden Park Play Area Dunnerholme Avenue Play Area	Peacock Hall Green MUGA Shawbrook Green MUGA Seven Stars Road play area
	Low		

A3.3g: Green Corridors

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Between Durham Drive, Highfield Drive and Carpenters Close	
	Low		

A3.3h: Civic Space

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Leyland Cross Memorial	
	Low		

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A3.4: South Ribble Penwortham Analysis Area Summary

A3.4a: Allotments

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Braid Close Allotments Penwortham Allotments	
	Low		

A3.4b: Amenity greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Havelock Road, Penwortham Bank Top Road Rydal Avenue AGS Farfield AGS Birch Avenue AGS King George V Playing Field, South Ribble Clock Road AGS Ribble Siding AGS Alderfield AGS and Pond Fryer Close AGS Hawkesbury Drive AGS North Martinfield AGS Sumpter Croft AGS East Rowan Close AGS Kingsfold Playing Fields	Saxon Place AGS Penwortham Allotments NSN Penwortham Broad Oak AGS The Maltings AGS Alderfield AGS East Stonecroft AGS Buckingham Avenue AGS Dickenson Field AGS
	Low		

A3.3c: Cemeteries

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	St Marys Churchyard Hurst Grange Burial Ground	
	Low		

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A3.3d: Natural and semi-natural greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Tam Wood Blashaw Wood Church Wood Ribble Siding Woodland Grange NSN Goldenway NSN South Priory Meadow Nature Reserve	
	Low		

A3.3e: Parks and gardens

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Pear Tree Park, Middleforth Green Hurst Grange Park Priory Park	
	Low		

A3.3f: Provision for children and young people

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	Birch Avenue Play Area King Georges Play Area Hurst Grange Play Area Kingsfold Drive Play Area	Ribble Siding Play Area Alderfield Play Area
	Low		

A3.3g: Civic Space

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	War Memorial, Liverpool Road	
	Low		

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APPENDIX TWO: QUALITY AND VALUE SUMMARY

Following identification of high and low quality sites, a summary of the actions for any relevant sites in each analysis area is shown in the following tables.

The purpose of the tables below is to highlight sites for each typology scoring low for quality and/or value in each analysis area and to provide an indication to its level of priority and/or importance with regard to enhancement. The actions cited are broad and intended to act as a stepping stone to further investigation

There is a need for flexibility to the enhancing of sites within close proximity to sites of low quality. In some instances, a better use of resources and investment may be to focus on more suitable sites for enhancement as opposed to trying to enhance a site that is not appropriate or cost effective to do so.

Table A2.1: South Ribble Central Analysis Area Quality Summary

Summary	Action
Allotments	
◀ No allotments in analysis area	n/a
Amenity greenspace	
◀ Four sites rate below quality threshold: River Lostock Country Park, Sherdley Wood, Heatherleigh AGS, End of Mercer Road AGS, Trumpet Park Gardens	◀ Enhancing site quality should be explored where possible (exploring options for improved maintenance, drainage and enhancement of general appearance).
Cemeteries and churchyards	
◀ One site (Our Lady & St Gellards Churchyard) rates below quality threshold	◀ Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible; for example, exploring options for improved maintenance, personal security
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
◀ One site rates below quality threshold: Sound Mound	◀ Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible; for example, exploring options for improved maintenance, personal security etc
Parks and gardens	
◀ All sites rate above quality threshold:	n/a
Provision for children and young people	
◀ All sites rate above quality threshold	n/a
Green Corridors	
◀ No Green corridors in analysis area	n/a
Civic Space	
◀ Tardy Gate scores below quality threshold	

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Table A2.2: South Ribble Eastern Analysis Area Quality Summary

Summary	Action
Allotments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One site rates below the threshold for quality: Thornton Drive Allotments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality should be enhanced where possible; exploring ways to improve overall appearance, site security and boundary fencing.
Amenity greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three site rates below quality threshold: Samlesbury Playing Field, Devonport Close AGS, Holland House Road AGS 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing site quality should be explored where possible (enhancement of general appearance and features).
Cemeteries and churchyards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four sites rate below quality threshold: Church Road Cemetery, All Saints Church, St Patrick's Churchyard, St Leonards Churchyard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing quality should be explored where possible
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six sites rate below quality threshold: Carr Wood, Oakland Glen NSN, Springwood Close Woodland Area, Furtherfield NSN, Mosney Wood, Cockshott Wood 	
Parks and gardens	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sites rate above quality threshold 	n/a
Provision for children and young people	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellis Way, Old Tram Road, Play Area rates below quality threshold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. look to improve the amount and range of play equipment)
Green Corridors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sites in this analysis area 	n/a
Civic Space	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sites score below threshold 	

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Table A2.3: South Ribble Leyland Analysis Area Quality Summary

Summary	Action
Allotments	
◀ No sites below the quality threshold	n/a
Amenity greenspace	
◀ Seven sites rate below quality threshold: AGS South of Industrial Estate, Cheetham Meadow AGS, St James Church AGS, Springfield Road AGS, Wood Green AGS, High School Green AGS, Stokes Hall Estate	◀ Enhancing quality should be explored where possible (i.e. improved maintenance, general appearance / additional ancillary).
Cemeteries and churchyards	
◀ Pet Cemetery & Crematorium rates below quality threshold	◀ Enhancing quality should be explored where possible
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
◀ Vehicle Test Track (North) NSN rates below quality threshold	◀ Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (i.e. improved maintenance, pathways)
Parks and gardens	
◀ All sites score above thresholds	n/a
Provision for children and young people	
◀ Three sites rate below quality threshold: Peacock Hall Green MUGA, Shawbrook Green MUGA, Seven Stars Road play area	◀ Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. maintenance, equipment)
Green Corridors	
◀ All sites score above quality threshold	n/a

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Table A2.4: South Ribble Penwortham Analysis Area Quality Summary

Summary	Action
Allotments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ All sites score above the quality threshold 	n/a
Amenity greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Eight sites rate below quality threshold: Saxon Place AGS, Penwortham Allotments NSN, Penwortham Broad Oak AGS, The Maltings AGS, Alderfield AGS East, Stonecroft AGS, Buckingham Avenue AGS, Dickenson Field AGS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Enhancing quality should be explored where possible (i.e. improved maintenance, general appearance / additional ancillary).
Cemeteries and churchyards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ All sites rate above quality threshold 	n/a
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ All sites rate above quality threshold 	n/a
Parks and gardens	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ All sites score above thresholds 	n/a
Provision for children and young people	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Two sites rate below quality threshold: Ribble Siding Play Area, Alderfield Play Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. maintenance, equipment)

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Table A2.5: South Ribble Western Analysis Area Quality Summary

Summary	Action
Allotments	
◀ No allotments in this analysis area	n/a
Amenity greenspace	
◀ Three sites rate below quality threshold: Walmer Bridge Village Hall AGS, Seven Sands Amenity Greenspace, Formby Crescent AGS	◀ Enhancing quality should be explored where possible (i.e. improved maintenance, general appearance / additional ancillary).
Cemeteries and churchyards	
◀ All sites rate above quality threshold	n/a
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
◀ All sites rate above quality threshold	n/a
Parks and gardens	
◀ Rawstone Crescent Gardens rates below the quality threshold.	◀ Enhancing site quality in line with other parks should be explored where possible (general appearance and features).
Provision for children and young people	
◀ One site rates below quality threshold: Halliwell Crescent Play Area	◀ Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. range and amount of equipment)

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APPENDIX THREE: CONSULTATION SUMMARY WITH PARISH COUNCILS

Parish Council	Is there enough open space to meet needs?	Concerns
Hutton	Yes	Adequate quality open spaces. No allotments or youth provision
Longton	Yes	No concerns expressed. Good quality existing provision. No allotments.
Much Hoole	Reasonable	Poor drainage across Northern Road Recreation Ground. Drainage has been improved but still remains a significant issue. Potential for fitness equipment. At the back of village hall, there are disused tennis courts which are not maintained. The scout hut is brand new. Would be ideal to implement a MUGA or five-a-side on tennis courts as this would be popular and well used. However, they want to rebuild the village hall first. The Village Trustee want to prioritise village hall rebuild which is run down at the moment.
Penwortham Town Council	Yes	Burial capacity at Hill Road Cemetery 10/15 years left. Plan is to extend into Hurst Grange Park. Some decent play areas. Good supply of OS. Quite a lot of OS. Drainage is the main issue. Pitch at Kingsfold Playing Fields had drainage issues last year. Events held at Hurst Grange Park such as Penwortham Gala. The site needs refurbishing though. The coachhouse building is going to be developed. Needs a café, toilets, lighting and a heritage centre.
Salmesbury and Cuerdale	No	Rural area, not much open space. No parks, play areas, youth provision, allotments. In process of getting a playground on Nabs Head Lane where amenity greenspace is. Have drawn plans up. Got 78% of money. Will possibly be built next year.

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APPENDIX FOUR: QUANTITY BY WARD

Table A4.1: Current provision by Ward

Wards	Current population*	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000
Bamber Bridge East	4,844	1.08	0.22	2.35	0.49	6.02	1.24	0.65	0.13	-	-
Bamber Bridge West	4,262	-	-	-	-	6.07	1.42	0.11	0.03	-	-
Broad Oak	4,066	16.56	4.07	-	-	6.9	1.70	0.76	0.19	5.94	1.46
Broadfield	5,294	-	-	4.14	0.78	5.3	1.00	0.27	0.05	0.09	0.02
Buckshaw & Worden	4,736	44.92	9.48	3.66	0.77	19.25	4.06	1.59	0.34	-	-
Charnock	4,024	-	-	-	-	3.62	0.90	0.19	0.05	-	-
Coupe Green & Gregson Lane	4,309	-	-	0.70	0.16	4.86	1.13	0.31	0.07	1.72	0.40
Earnshaw Bridge	4,883	24.43	5.00	-	-	5.65	1.16	0.05	0.01	-	-
Farington East	3,260	4.77	1.46	22.19	6.81	1.44	0.44	0.31	0.10	-	-
Farington West	4,059	-	-	5.19	1.28	8.75	2.16	0.33	0.08	-	-
Hoole	4,200	-	-	-	-	4.24	1.01	0.46	0.11	-	-

* Source: Mid 2017 population estimates for 2017 Wards

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Wards	Current population *	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000
Howick & Priory	7,326	5.19	0.71	12.56	1.71	1.88	0.26	0.14	0.02	4.4	0.60
Leyland Central	5,081	-	-	3.76	0.74	2.11	0.42	-	0.00	-	-
Longton & Hutton West	5,857	-	-	12.42	2.12	4.63	0.79	0.19	0.03	-	-
Lostock Hall	5,938	3.65	0.61	12.82	2.16	7.65	1.29	0.01	0.00	-	-
Middleforth	7,493	7.75	1.03	5.56	0.74	7.63	1.02	0.11	0.01	0.06	0.01
Moss Side	3,996	-	-	5.35	1.34	24.09	6.03	0.29	0.07	1.61	0.40
New Longton & Hutton East	4,464	-	-	0.50	0.11	7.66	1.72	0.39	0.09	-	-
St Ambrose	4,598	-	-	-	-	2.51	0.55	0.28	0.06	-	-
Samlesbury & Walton	4,135	-	-	-	-	3.7	0.89	0.31	0.07	-	-
Seven Stars	4,310	-	-	2.18	0.51	5.39	1.25	0.3	0.07	-	-
Walton-le-Dale East	4,253	-	-	46.61	10.96	4.3	1.01	0.09	0.02	-	-
Walton-le-Dale West	5,012	-	-	35.67	7.12	0.51	0.10	0.04	0.01	-	-
Total	110,400	84.05	0.76	200.10	1.81	144.18	1.31	7.16	0.06	4.75	0.04

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Table A4.2: Current provision against recommended quantity standards (hectares per 1,000 population)

Wards	Population	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		0.76		1.81		1.31		0.06		0.04	
		Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient
Bamber Bridge East	4,844	0.22	-0.54	0.49	-1.32	1.24	-0.07	0.13	0.07	-	-0.04
Bamber Bridge West	4,262	-	-0.76	-	-1.81	1.42	0.11	0.03	-0.03	-	-0.04
Broad Oak	4,066	4.07	3.31	-	-1.81	1.70	0.39	0.19	0.13	1.46	1.42
Broadfield	5,294	-	-0.76	0.78	-1.03	1.00	-0.31	0.05	-0.01	0.02	-0.02
Buckshaw & Worden	4,736	9.48	8.72	0.77	-1.04	4.06	2.75	0.34	0.28	-	-0.04
Charnock	4,024	-	-0.76	-	-1.81	0.90	-0.41	0.05	-0.01	-	-0.04
Coupe Green & Gregson Lane	4,309	-	-0.76	0.16	-1.65	1.13	-0.18	0.07	0.01	0.40	0.36
Earnshaw Bridge	4,883	5.00	4.24	-	-1.81	1.16	-0.15	0.01	-0.05	-	-0.04
Farington East	3,260	1.46	0.70	6.81	5.00	0.44	-0.87	0.10	0.04	-	-0.04
Farington West	4,059	-	-0.76	1.28	-0.53	2.16	0.85	0.08	0.02	-	-0.04
Hoole	4,200	-	-0.76	-	-1.81	1.01	-0.30	0.11	0.05	-	-0.04
Howick & Priory	7,326	0.71	-0.05	1.71	-0.10	0.26	-1.05	0.02	-0.04	0.60	0.56
Leyland Central	5,081	-	-0.76	0.74	-1.07	0.42	-0.89	-	-0.06	-	-0.04
Longton & Hutton West	5,857	-	-0.76	2.12	0.31	0.79	-0.52	0.03	-0.03	9.31	9.27

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Wards	Population	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		0.76		1.81		1.31		0.06		0.04	
		Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient
Lostock Hall	5,938	0.61	-0.15	2.16	0.35	1.29	-0.02	-	-0.06	-	-0.04
Middleforth	7,493	1.03	0.27	0.74	-1.07	1.02	-0.29	0.01	-0.05	0.01	-0.03
Moss Side	3,996	-	-0.76	1.34	-0.47	6.03	4.72	0.07	0.01	0.40	0.36
New Longton & Hutton East	4,464	-	-0.76	0.11	-1.70	1.72	0.41	0.09	0.03	-	-0.04
St Ambrose	4,598	-	-0.76	-	-1.81	0.55	-0.76	0.06	0.00	-	-0.04
Samlesbury & Walton	4,135	-	-0.76	-	-1.81	0.89	-0.42	0.07	0.01	-	-0.04
Seven Stars	4,310	-	-0.76	0.51	-1.30	1.25	-0.06	0.07	0.01	-	-0.04
Walton-le-Dale East	4,253	-	-0.76	10.96	9.15	1.01	-0.30	0.02	-0.04	-	-0.04
Walton-le-Dale West	5,012	-	-0.76	7.12	5.31	0.10	-1.21	0.01	-0.05	-	-0.04