



CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

POLICY IMPLICATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

MAY 2012

Integrity, Innovation, Inspiration

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INTRODUCTION

This finalisation report, accompanies the Planning Policy Guidance (PPG17) compliant Open Space Audit Report (i.e., there are two reports) that provide an evidence base to help inform preparation of the appropriate policy documents. The audit report is a technical document that provides background information and identifies and analyses the current situation in relation to current and future population projections.

The evidence presented in this report should be used to inform development plan documents and supplementary planning documents. It sets an approach to securing open space facilities through new housing and commercial development and forms the basis for negotiation with developers for contributions towards the provision of appropriate open space facilities and their long term maintenance.

Key issues from the assessment

The following section provides a summary of the key issues emerging from the Audit Report on a typology by typology basis.

Parks and gardens

- ◀ There are 49 sites classified as parks and gardens totalling over 516 hectares. In addition, there are a number of country parks within Central Lancashire (included within natural greenspace section), which contribute to the perception of park provision.
- ◀ From the 2010 study it is established that the majority of current users of parks walk to access provision, resulting in accessibility standards of 12 minute walk time for Preston Urban Area, Key Service Centres, Urban Local Service Centres and 15 minute drive time for Rural Local Service Centres.
- ◀ The availability of parks is viewed positively in the 2010 consultation with most respondents rating provision as being sufficient. However, a quarter consider provision to be insufficient.
- ◀ Most parks score high for quality. The lowest scoring site is Maudland Bank Park in Preston. Proportionally South Ribble provides more high quality sites.
- ◀ There are currently seven park sites in Central Lancashire with Green Flag status. A number of sites are also identified as having the potential or intention to be submitted for Green Flag accreditation in the future. In particular, Moor Park in Preston and Astley Park in Chorley are both expected to be put forward following respective HLF bids. Withy Grove, in South Ribble, is also identified as a potential site to be put forward.
- ◀ Nearly all parks are assessed as being of high value, with the high social inclusion and health benefits, ecological value and sense of place sites offer being acknowledged. The only site to score low for value is Maudland Bank Park (11%), reflecting its poor quality score.

Natural and semi-natural greenspace

- ◀ Central Lancashire is identified as having 113 individual natural and semi-natural greenspace sites, totalling over 938 hectares of provision.
- ◀ There is a current shortfall of 158 hectares of LNR provision across Central Lancashire.
- ◀ Accessibility standards of 10 minute walk time for Key Service Centres, Urban Local Service Centres and Rural Local Service Centres and 10 minute drive time for Preston Urban Area have been set. Deficiencies are identified in Preston and Chorley.
- ◀ Availability of provision is considered in general to be sufficient. However, over a quarter of respondents consider current provision to be insufficient. In particular, respondents from Preston were the least satisfied.
- ◀ Natural greenspace sites are generally viewed as being of an excellent or good quality by respondents. Yarrow Valley Country Park scores the highest for quality with 91%. A handful of sites are identified as having issues which impact on the overall quality. These tend to relate to problems with litter, fly-tipping and fire damage.
- ◀ There are currently five Green Flag sites in Central Lancashire designated as natural and semi-natural greenspace. An additional two sites (Beacon Fell Country Park in Preston and Carrs Wood in South Ribble) are viewed from the audit as having the potential to do well if submitted in the future.
- ◀ There is a considerable spread between the lowest and highest value scoring sites, with sites such as Langdale Road NSN scoring particularly low. In general most natural sites score high for value.
- ◀ As well as providing nature conservation and biodiversity value, natural and semi-natural sites are also recognised for their recreational value through schemes such as the Ranger Services.

Amenity greenspace

- ◀ A total of 280 amenity greenspace sites are identified in Central Lancashire, totalling just over 292 hectares of amenity space.
- ◀ Significantly more amenity greenspaces are located in Chorley (119) and South Ribble (104) than Preston (57). The greater amount of actual provision in hectares is found in South Ribble (143 hectares).
- ◀ The multifunctional role of amenity greenspace to local communities is recognised and as such the expectation exists for provision to be locally accessible. Therefore an accessibility of a 10 minute walk has been set. Minor gaps in provision are observed in urban areas of Preston as well as Higher Walton in South Ribble and Eccleston in Chorley.
- ◀ Availability of provision is viewed as sufficient (42%) from respondents in the 2010 household survey. However, there are also a proportion of respondents (29%) that considers the availability of amenity greenspace as insufficient.
- ◀ Overall the quality of amenity greenspaces is generally positive. The majority of sites (63%) are rated as high for quality in the site visit audit results. Furthermore, 18% of respondents in the 2010 household survey rate quality of provision as good or excellent; in addition 31% rate quality as average. However, a number of sites do score low for quality and reflect their classification as either roadside verges or small grassed areas, which by their nature lack any form of ancillary feature. The contribution these sites provide as a visual amenity and for wildlife habitats should not be overlooked.
- ◀ There are currently no Green Pennant Award (now Green Flag Community Award) sites in Central Lancashire. However, a couple of sites appear to be well positioned to be put forward as possible future applicants. In particular William Street Recreation Ground, South Ribble and Coronation Recreation Ground, Chorley.
- ◀ In addition to the multifunctional role of sites, amenity greenspace provision is particularly valuable towards the visual aesthetics of residential areas. The high value of provision is demonstrated by the 66% of sites which score above the threshold.

Provision for children and young people

- ◀ Central Lancashire contains a high proportion of LAP (small) sized play areas, many of which score low for quality and value. Proportionally Preston has the highest amount of LAPS, however, work is underway to address this.
- ◀ There is, in general, a perceived lack of provision for young people across Central Lancashire (which is not reflected in the quantitative analysis) and this is most pronounced in South Ribble.
- ◀ No significant gaps in provision are identified against a 10 minute accessibility standard although minor gaps are observed for the areas to the north and south of Leyland and for central and east Preston.
- ◀ Respondents in the 2010 household survey are more dissatisfied with the quantity of play area provision. In addition, a high proportion also consider the amount of provision for young people to be insufficient.
- ◀ The majority of play area sites are assessed as being overall high quality. However, only 24% of respondents from the 2010 household survey rate quality of provision as good or excellent.
- ◀ Nearly all play provision is rated as being of high value from the site visit audit. Only seven sites score low, often as a result of their limited range of equipment.

Allotments

- ◀ A total of 29 sites are classified as allotments in Central Lancashire, equating to just over 38 hectares. The majority of provision is owned and managed by the local authorities; with allotment associations in place to assist with day-to-day management.
- ◀ The current provision of 38 hectares is below the nationally recommended amount. There are waiting lists totalling 728 for local authority owned sites suggesting demand for allotments is not currently being met by supply. In addition, no vacant plots are identified at sites.
- ◀ Sites for allotment usage are actively being considered by Chorley Council. For instance, Manor Road in Clayton-le-Woods is identified as potentially being used for future allotment provision.
- ◀ There are no allotment strategies in place, although there is some good practice which could be shared across the region.
- ◀ The majority of allotments (73%) score high for quality.
- ◀ Nearly all allotments in Central Lancashire are assessed as high value reflecting the associated social inclusion and health benefits, their amenity value and the sense of place offered by provision.

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Cemeteries

- ◀ Central Lancashire is identified as having 39 sites classified as cemeteries, equating to just over 96 hectares of provision.
- ◀ Management of sites is predominately undertaken by individual churches, although 11 sites are maintained by a local authority. Of these, four are managed as active burial sites (two in Chorley and two in Preston). Collectively Preston sites have 20 years remaining of burial space capacity and Chorley sites have circa 100 years.
- ◀ There are currently no cemeteries with a Green Flag Award in Central Lancashire. However, Ribbleton/Farrington Park Cemetery in Preston, which receives a score of 53% for quality, is being considered to be submitted for a future application. Chorley Cemetery also has the potential to achieve Green Flag status given its high quality score of 65%.
- ◀ The majority of cemeteries are rated as high quality. However, six sites score below the quality threshold. This is a reflection of the lack of ancillary facilities (e.g. benches, signage) and loose headstones observed. The two main sites of Ribbleton/Farrington Park Cemetery and Chorley Cemetery are identified through consultation as having some issues with drainage, particularly during the winter months.
- ◀ Safety of memorials and loose headstones are highlighted through officer consultation as issues of concern particularly in Chorley.
- ◀ Nearly all cemeteries are assessed as high value in Central Lancashire, reflecting that generally provision has cultural/heritage value and provide a sense of place to the local community.

Civic space

- ◀ There are 12 sites classified as civic spaces in Central Lancashire, equating to over two hectare of provision.
- ◀ The majority of civic space provision is identified in Chorley.
- ◀ All civic spaces are regarded as being of high quality. Sites are identified as having overall a good level of general maintenance. Brownedge Lane in South Ribble could benefit from the addition of seating provision
- ◀ All civic spaces are assessed as high value, reflecting provision has a cultural/heritage value and provides a sense of place to the local community.

Green corridors

- ◀ Green corridor provision is only identified in Chorley. However, there is significantly more provision to be found in Central Lancashire through the Public Rights of Way Network (PROW). Lancashire has a total network of 3,716 miles of PROW, including 240 miles of Bridleways. Statutory responsibility of the network is with Lancashire County Council.
- ◀ Quantity issues are identified in the Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP):
 - ◀ Length of bridleway in Central Lancashire is low in comparison with other areas.
 - ◀ Bridleway provision is fragmented.
 - ◀ Areas identified with a low density of PROW include Anglezarke and Rivington in Chorley (although open access areas are available) and Samlesbury and Hutton in South Ribble.
- ◀ The majority of green corridors score highly for quality and value. Consultation as part of the ROWIP also found quality of provision is viewed positively.
- ◀ One green corridor, Withnell Linear Park in Chorley, is awarded a Green Flag; demonstrating both its high quality and value.

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Policy review

Policies relating to open spaces for Chorley, Preston and South Ribble are to be set out in the Central Lancashire Core Strategy. Until the adoption of the Core Strategy, the three existing Local Plans provide the planning framework for each of the Local Authorities.

Chorley

The Local Plan for Chorley was adopted in August 2003. The majority of open space policies are set out within Chapter 10: Leisure and Tourism. One of the objectives set out in Chapter 10 is *to protect existing parks, playing fields, amenity open space and allotments from inappropriate development and to promote the provision of new facilities.*

A summary of the policies, set out within the Local Plan, relating to the protection and permitted development of open spaces are detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Chorley Local Plan existing policies

Policy	Content
LT8	States development will not be permitted that will detract from the Valley Parks and the amenity value that these sites offer.
LT10	Provision, improvement, maintenance and use of public rights of way including footpaths, cycle routes and bridleways will be encouraged.
LT11	Redevelopment of land which is or was last used for allotments will not be permitted unless one of two exceptions is met.
LT14	Land currently or last used as, or ancillary to, a park, recreation ground, playing field, bowling green, tennis court, play area and other areas of open space, in private, educational or institutional ownership or available for public use will be retained. Development will only be permitted where one of three exception criteria are met.
LT15	Development in areas of amenity open space which makes a significant contribution to the character of an area, either individually or as part of a wider network of open space will not be permitted unless one of two exceptions is met.

A range of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is also provided by Chorley Council. The SPG is intended to offer further advice to policies set out within the Local Plan. Current adopted SPG is available on topics such as Design Guidance, Outdoor Playing Space and Trees & Development.

Preston

The Local Plan for Preston was adopted in April 2004. Open space policies are found in the following Chapters:

- ◀ Chapter 5: Development in the Countryside
- ◀ Chapter 7: Greenspace
- ◀ Chapter 8: Conservation of the Historic Environment
- ◀ Chapter 14: Community and Leisure Facilities

Protection of greenspace in Preston is set out in paragraph 7.4 of Chapter 7. The text recognises the compactness of the City and its densely built up inner areas. Subsequently it cites the importance *to protect all greenspace which gives some relief in otherwise urban surroundings.*

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Specific policies relating to open spaces can mostly be found in Chapters 7 and 14. These detail the protection measures and permitted development criteria for certain types of open space. The policies are summarised below:

Table 2: Preston Local Plan existing policies

Policy	Content
G1	Parks and Open Spaces designated on the proposals map should be protected unless one of three exceptions is met.
G2	Development in areas of amenity green space will not be permitted unless one of two exceptions is met.
G4	Development of small amenity greenspaces will not be permitted unless it is part of a proposal which would provide equivalent community benefit and would not lead to significant loss of amenity.
G7	Areas defined as cemeteries/crematoria on the proposals maps will be retained for this purpose. Development will only be permitted where one of two conditions apply.
CLF6	Promotes the development and improvement of public rights of way. Development affecting PROW will not be permitted.
CLF10	Protects allotments from development unless one of two criteria is met.

South Ribble

The Local Plan for South Ribble was adopted in February 2000. Open space related policies are mostly found in the following Chapters:

- ◀ Chapter 7: Environment Policies and Proposals
- ◀ Chapter 8: Open Space and Recreation Policies and Proposals

Specific policies relating to open spaces can mostly be found in Chapters 7 and 8. These detail the protection measures and permitted development criteria for certain types of open space. The policies most relevant to open space provision are summarised below:

Table 3: South Ribble Local Plan existing policies

Policy	Content
OSR4	Protection of parks and other open spaces. Development will only be permitted if one of three conditions is met.
OSR5	Protection of amenity spaces. Development will only be permitted if one or two conditions are met.
OSR6	Protection of recreational spaces. Development will only be permitted if one of four conditions is met.
OSR7	Allotments are to be retained and protected. Replacement of these sites will be required if they are lost.
OSR8	New proposals for recreational facilities will be permitted providing that they meet with three criteria.
OSR14	Priority will be given to the protection, improvement and extension of the footpath network

Following completion of a Supplementary Planning Guidance Note Policy OSR2 was updated to reflect subsequent changes. An additional statement was also adopted in August 2008 to provide more up to date figures in relation to open space provision in new developments.

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QUALITY STANDARDS

In order to determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by PPG17); the results of the site assessments have been 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 base line threshold for assessing quality is, for most typologies, often set around 60%; 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 parks and open spaces. No other good practice examples are adopted for the setting of quality and value thresholds across the UK.

The site visit criteria used for Green Flag is not always appropriate for every open space typology and is set to represent a sufficiently high standard site. Therefore the baseline threshold for certain typologies is lowered to better reflect local circumstances, whilst still providing a distinction between sites of a higher or lower quality.

Table 4: Quality and value thresholds

Typology	Quality threshold	Value threshold
Parks and gardens	40%	20%
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	25%	20%
Amenity greenspace	30%	20%
Provision for children and young people	40%	20%
Allotments	40%	20%
Cemeteries/churchyards	40%	20%
Civic space	40%	20%
Green corridors	40%	20%

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Identifying deficiencies

The following table summarises the application of the quality standards in Central Lancashire.

Table 5: Quality scores for all open space typologies

Typology	Threshold	Maximum score	Lowest score	Highest score	Low	High
Allotments	40%	124	27%	70%	7	20
Amenity greenspace	30%	121	15%	79%	104	176
Cemeteries/churchyards	40%	161	22%	71%	6	31
Provision for children and young people	40%	97	19%	93%	53	120
Civic space	40%	148	40%	84%	0	12
Park and gardens	40%	159	17%	81%	13	36
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	25%	117	5%	91%	58	55
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	-	161	5%	93%	241	450

Nearly two thirds (64%) of assessed open spaces in Central Lancashire score high for quality. More natural and semi-natural sites score low for quality compared to any other typology. This is a reflection of the number of sites of this kind without any specific features or facilities (i.e. woodlands, open grassland). Sites of this typology also tend to score low for personal security given they are often in isolated locations and not overlooked. Often sites deliberately have very little ongoing management or maintenance in order to provide, for example, unmanaged habitats.

The typologies of amenity greenspaces, provision for children and young people and parks are generally all of a good quality. In particular the proportion of allotments and cemeteries are rated as being of a high quality.

In general, maintenance of open spaces is regarded as being of a good standard from the site assessments and is seen as a significant contributor to sites overall quality. This is further reflected in the results from the 2010 household survey; which found nearly all typologies are viewed as being of either good or excellent quality. However, more respondents consider the typologies of amenity greenspace and provision for children and young people to be of a poor quality.

Policy implications and recommendations

Assessing the quality and value of open spaces is used to identify those sites which should be given the highest level of protection by the planning system, those which require enhancement in some way 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 (whether there is a deficiency).

We present below a high/low classification giving the following possible combinations of quality and value for open spaces:

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 purpose. If this is not possible, the next best policy approach is to consider whether it might be of high value if converted to some other primary purpose. Only if this is also impossible will it be acceptable to consider a change of use.

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

Low quality/high value

The policy approach to these spaces should be to enhance their quality and therefore the planning system should seek to protect them.

If there is a choice of spaces or facilities 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 sport and recreation provision, it will normally be sensible to consider disposing of the one with the lowest value. Similarly, if two are of equal value, it will normally be sensible to dispose of the one of lower quality.

Please refer to the Appendix for a breakdown of sites within the matrix.

Management and development

The following issues should be considered when undertaking site development or enhancement:

- ◀ Financial viability.
- ◀ Security of tenure.
- ◀ Planning permission requirements and any foreseen difficulties in securing permission.
- ◀ Gaining revenue funding from planning contributions in order to maintain existing sites.
- ◀ Gaining planning contributions to assist with the creation of new provision where need has been identified.
- ◀ Analysis of the possibility of shared site management opportunities.
- ◀ The availability of opportunities to lease site to external organisations.
- ◀ Options to assist community groups/parish councils to gain funding to enhance existing provision.
- ◀ Negotiation with landowners to increase access to private strategic sites.

Community funding sources

Outside of developer contributions there are also a number of potential funding sources¹ available to community and voluntary groups. Each scheme is different and is designed to serve a different purpose. In order for any bid to be successful consideration to the schemes criteria and the applicant's objectives is needed. Below is a list of funding sources that are relevant for community improvement projects involving parks, open spaces and nature conservation.

- ◀ BIG Lottery Fund
- ◀ Awards for All
- ◀ Access to Nature (only eligible to existing Access to Nature projects)
- ◀ Heritage Lottery Fund
- ◀ Community Development Foundation
- ◀ Landfill Communities Fund
- ◀ Esmee Fairbairn Foundation
- ◀ Lloyds TSB Foundation
- ◀ Co-Operative Group Community Fund
- ◀ The Design Council
- ◀ Big Tree Plant
- ◀ Forestry Commission – English Woodland Grant Scheme
- ◀ Biffa Awards

There will be other sources of funding available in addition to those listed above. Sources for funding applications are continuously changing and regular checking of funding providers should be undertaken.

¹ Source: Potential funding for community green spaces, DCLG

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

Accessibility standards 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. This problem is overcome by accepting the concept of ‘effective catchments’, defined as the distance that would be travelled by the majority of users.

Guidance is offered by the Greater London Authority (GLA) (2002): ‘Guide to preparing open space strategies’ with regard to appropriate catchment areas for authorities to adopt. However, in order to make accessibility standards more locally specific to Central Lancashire, we propose to use data from the 2010 consultation to set appropriate catchments. The following standards were recorded in the 2010 work relation to how far residents would be willing to travel to access different types of open space provision.

Table 6: Accessibility standards to travel to open space provision

Typology	Accessibility Standard	KKP applied standard
Formal parks	12 minute walk time (1000m)	12 minute walk time (1000m)
	15 minute drive time	15 minute drive time
Country Parks	20 minute drive time	10 minute walk time (800m)
Natural and Semi-natural	10 minute walk time (800m)	
	10 minute drive time	10 minute drive time
Amenity greenspace	10 minute walk time (800m)	10 minute walk time (800m)
Provision for children	400m	10 minute walk time (800m)
Provision for young people	11 minute walk time (900m)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities	10 minutes drive	See separate Playing Pitch Strategy
	10 minutes walk	
Allotments	10 minute walk time (800m)	10 minute walk time (800m)
	10 minute drive time	10 minute drive time
Green corridors	No standard set	No standard set
Cemeteries	No standard set	No standard set

Most typologies are set as having an accessibility standard of 10 minute walk time. A combined accessibility standard of 10 minute walk time is also applied to the provision for children and young people. This is in order to provide a single complete catchment for such typologies, as both forms have been identified under one open space type. This is in keeping with the mapping presented in the previous study.

No standard is set for the typologies of green corridors or cemeteries. It is difficult to assess green corridors against catchment areas due to their linear nature and usage. For cemeteries, provision should be determined by demand for burial space.

Identifying deficiencies

If a settlement does not have access to the required level of provision (consistent with the hierarchy) it is deemed deficient. KKP has estimated how many sites, of a minimum size are needed to provide comprehensive access to this type of provision (in hectares).

As explained above, the Greater London Authority (GLA) provides some guidance on minimum site sizes available for open spaces as follows:

Table 7: GLA minimum size of site:

Classification	Minimum size of site
Allotments	0.4 ha (0.025 per plot)
Amenity greenspace	0.4 ha
Civic spaces	0.4 ha
Natural and semi natural	0.4 ha
Parks and gardens	2 ha
Play areas (equipped)	0.04 ha
Play areas (informal/casual)	0.04 ha

Policy implications and recommendations

The table below summaries the deficiencies identified from the application of the accessibility standards, together with the recommended actions. Please refer to the Open Space Audit Report to see the maps.

Analysis area	Identified need (from application of accessibility standards)
Chorley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Additional allotment provision should be sought at a minimum size of 1.6 hectares (i.e. four new sites for the areas of Adlington, Croston, Euxton and Whittle-le-Woods identified as being deficient). ◀ Seek to address lack of amenity greenspace provision identified in Ecclestone. ◀ Explore potential to formalise sites of a different typology in Whittle-le-Woods to address lack of parks provision. For example, Carr Brook Linear Park (green corridor) or Meadow Lane (amenity greenspace) could be improved to meet the identified deficiency.
Preston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Additional allotment provision should be sought at a minimum size of 1.6 hectares. ◀ Two new play areas should be sought (minimum LEAP size, 0.04 hectares each) in central and east Preston. Also consider increasing the range of equipment at existing sites such as Longsands Village Green MUGA (east Preston) and Mill Lane Playing Fields (central Preston). ◀ Seek alternative ways to address deficiency in natural and semi-natural greenspace in central Preston. Given the built environment of the area, provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace features such as habitat opportunities and environmental education/awareness should be incorporated into existing sites such as Haslam Park, Moor Park and Ashton Park.

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Analysis area	Identified need (from application of accessibility standards)
South Ribble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Additional allotment provision should be sought at a minimum size of 1.2 hectares. ◀ Seek to address lack of amenity greenspace provision identified in Higher Walton. Consider promoting amenity function of sites such as Rass Wood and Foundry Wood (natural and semi-natural). ◀ One new play area should be sought (minimum LEAP size, 0.04 hectares) in north Leyland. There is no existing play sites nearby that could benefit from additional equipment. Consider the option of providing play equipment at Meadowland (amenity greenspace). ◀ Seek to address the lack of parks provision to the north west of Leyland and south of Walton-le-Dales. The formalisation of sites of a different typology in the area could help to meet deficiencies in parks provision. For example, in Leyland, Moss Side and Schleswig Way (both amenity greenspaces) could be improved to meet the identified deficiency. In Walton-le-Dale, Higher Walton Recreation Ground could be improved to meet the identified deficiency.

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QUANTITY STANDARDS

The following calculation is an example of how we calculate quantity standards in Central Lancashire on a typology by typology basis to calculate how much open space provision per 1,000 people is needed to strategically serve the area now and in the future. An explanation about the different column headings can be found on the following pages.

Analysis area	Current provision (ha) [*] (A)	Current population (B)	Current standard (C)	Identified deficiencies [†] (D)	Total future provision (ha) (E)	Standard based on current demand (F)	Future population (G)	Total new provision 2026 (ha) (H)
			A/B*1000		A+D	E/B*1000		F*B-A

For green corridors, due to their (generally) linear nature, it is not appropriate to set provision standards in terms of quantity and accessibility. Therefore, only a quality standard is recommended. Policy should promote the use of green corridors to link existing open spaces, housing areas to cycle routes, town centres, places of employment and community facilities such as schools, shops, community centres and sports facilities. Opportunities to use established linear routes, such as river banks as green corridors should also be exploited.

No quantity standard is set for cemetery provision. As such provision is determined by demand for burial space.

^{*} Taken from the project/audit database, supplied as an electronic file

[†] Provision to meet catchment gaps

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The current level of provision (column A)

The starting point for calculating quantitative standards is total current provision within a given analysis area. Current provision usually has a high impact on aspirational future standards. Residents often base their judgement of need on or around current provision.

The current population for Central Lancashire from 2010 ONS figures is 348,862

Deficiencies (column D)

The accessibility catchment mapping (outlined above) is used to demonstrate which areas are deficient in provision. Deficiency against the catchment mapping is calculated by identifying gaps/areas not covered by the minimum level of provision required (as illustrated in the maps contained within the audit report). This is based on achieving comprehensive access, whereby people across Central Lancashire can access different types of open space within specific distances and/or walking/driving times (see accessibility standards earlier).

If a settlement does not have access to the required level of open space provision (as identified in by mapping) it is deemed deficient. KKP has estimated how many sites, of a minimum size (i.e., at least 0.2 ha, as recommended by the GLA), are needed to provide comprehensive access to this type of provision.

Standard based on current demand (column F)

Once a new total provision is gained by adding in any deficiencies to the current provision, a current minimum provision standard can be calculated. This takes into account current demand for open spaces and should be specific to each particular area.

Future population (column G)

Population projections up to 2026 for the three local authorities are calculated below. These are based on the total net dwellings identified from the Proposed Housing Related Changes Paper (Nov 2011) and the average household size.

Table 8: Population projections

Local authority	Population (2008)	Population increase to 2026*	2026 population
Chorley	104,700	9,500	114,200
Preston	135,300	9,200	144,500
South Ribble	107,500	10,100	117,600
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	347,500	28,800	376,300

* Source: Central Lancashire Core Strategy Submission Version

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Total new provision in 2026 (column H)

This column substantiates the actual deficiency in terms of the difference in hectares between current provision and future need, based on future growth having taken into account any identified deficiencies.

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Parks and gardens

Analysis area	Current provision (ha)	Current population	Current standard	Identified deficiencies	Total future provision (ha)	Standard based on current demand	Future population	Total new provision 2026 (ha)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
Chorley	199.96	104,700	1.91	-	199.96	1.91	114,200	18.14
Preston	245.29	135,300	1.81	-	245.29	1.81	144,500	16.68
South Ribble	71.19	107,500	0.66	-	71.19	0.66	117,600	6.69
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	516.44	347,500	1.49	-	516.44	1.49	376,300	42.80

Natural and semi-natural

Analysis area	Current provision (ha)	Current population	Current standard	Identified deficiencies	Total future provision (ha)	Standard based on current demand	Future population	Total new provision 2026 (ha)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
Chorley	485.92	104,700	4.64	-	485.92	4.64	114,200	44.09
Preston	240.21	135,300	1.78	-	240.21	1.78	144,500	16.33
South Ribble	212.69	107,500	1.98	-	212.69	1.98	117,600	19.98
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	938.82	347,500	2.70	-	938.82	2.70	376,300	77.81

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Amenity greenspace

Analysis area	Current provision (ha)	Current population	Current standard	Identified deficiencies	Total future provision (ha)	Standard based on current demand	Future population	Total new provision 2026 (ha)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
Chorley	76.36	104,700	0.73	-	76.36	0.73	114,200	6.93
Preston	72.81	135,300	0.54	-	72.81	0.54	144,500	4.95
South Ribble	143.20	107,500	1.33	-	143.20	1.34	117,600	13.45
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	292.36	347,500	0.84	-	292.36	0.84	376,300	24.23

Provision for children and young people

Analysis area	Current provision (ha)	Current population	Current standard	Identified deficiencies	Total future provision (ha)	Standard based on current demand	Future population	Total new provision 2026 (ha)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
Chorley	8.65	104,700	0.08	-	8.65	0.08	114,200	0.78
Preston	3.21	135,300	0.02	0.08	3.29	0.02	144,500	0.30
South Ribble	6.59	107,500	0.06	0.04	6.63	0.06	117,600	0.66
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	18.45	347,500	0.05	0.12	18.57	0.05	376,300	1.66

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Allotments

Analysis area	Current provision (ha)	Current population	Current standard	Identified deficiencies	Total future provision (ha)	Standard based on current demand	Future population	Total new provision 2026 (ha)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
Chorley	6.84	104,700	0.07	1.60	8.44	0.08	114,200	2.37
Preston	23.34	135,300	0.17	1.60	24.94	0.18	144,500	3.30
South Ribble	8.67	107,500	0.08	1.20	9.87	0.09	117,600	2.13
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	38.85	347,500	0.11	4.40	43.25	0.12	376,300	7.98

The quantity standards have also been applied on a settlement by settlement and ward basis to show surpluses and deficiencies of open space provision at a local level. This should also help to guide whether new provision may or may not be required for each settlement/ward. The tables are provided in the Appendices.

Quantitative deficiencies

In addition to the local standards developed above, the following summaries the national standards which may also be of relevance when trying to address deficiencies identified against PPG17 typologies.

- ◀ In 1996, English Nature (now Natural England) recommended that there should be one hectare of designated local nature reserve per 1,000 population. To put this into local context, with a population of 347,500 (ONS 2008), across Central Lancashire there should be provision of at least 347 hectares of provision, leaving a shortfall of 137 hectares.
- ◀ The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) suggests a national standard of 20 allotments per 1,000 households (i.e. 20 allotments per 2,000 people based on 2 people per house) or 1 allotment per 200 people. This equates to 0.125 hectares per 1,000 population based on an average plot-size of 250 metres squared. Based on the current population of 347,500 (ONS 2008), Central Lancashire as a whole is 4.59 hectares below the NSALG requirement of 43.44 hectares.
- ◀ Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) provides a set of benchmarks for ensuring access to places near to where people live. These standards recommend that people living in towns and cities should have:
 - ◀ An accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home
 - ◀ At least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home
 - ◀ One accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home
 - ◀ One accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home
 - ◀ One hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population

This paper, in order to be PPG17 compliant uses locally informed standards derived from consultation (e.g. household survey) quantitative and qualitative surveys. It does not focus on the ANGSt Standard; as this uses a different methodology for identifying accessible natural greenspace to that advocated in PPG17.

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 will be undertaken through the following two processes.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

CIL is a new method of requiring developers to fund infrastructure facilities including open spaces. They are envisaged by Central Government to replace Section 106 obligations. CIL charge rates are not negotiable and are established in advance of applications unlike Section 106. Subsequently contributions to open space provision will be provided by CIL charges.

The CIL for Central Lancashire is currently going through first stages of consultation as part of the Core Strategy process. CIL charges are set to be adopted by 2013. In the interim, Section 106 agreements are still an active procedure for collecting developer contributions.

The key findings of this report and in particular the deficiencies identified in quality, quantity and accessibility will be used as an evidence base of infrastructure needs for open spaces.

Seeking developer contributions

This document will also inform policies and emerging supplementary planning documents by setting out the Council's approach to securing open space through new housing and commercial development. The guidance should form the basis for negotiation with developers to secure contributions for the provision of appropriate facilities and their long term maintenance. Section 106 contributions could also be used to improve the condition and maintenance regimes of playing pitches. A number of management objectives should be implemented to enable the above to be delivered:

- ◀ Continue to ensure that where sites are lost, through development or closure, that facilities of the same or improved standard are provided to meet the continued needs of residents.
- ◀ Consider ring-fencing capital receipts from disposals of open spaces specifically for investment into other open spaces.
- ◀ Planning consent should include appropriate conditions and/or be subject to a Section 106 Agreement. Where developer contributions are applicable, a Section 106 Agreement must be completed specifying the amount and timing of sums to be paid.
- ◀ A 'central pot' for developer contributions across each authority should be established to invest in open space provision and maintenance.
- ◀ Where significant new open spaces are provided, car parking should also be incorporated to service the site.

Determining contributions

Areas of Central Lancashire are set in natural surroundings with ready access to the countryside. For this reason it is not considered appropriate to require developer contributions towards the creation of natural and semi-natural greenspace sites. However, it is proposed that it may be more appropriate for on-site provision of features associated with natural and semi-natural provision (e.g. trees, hedgerows) to be negotiated with a developer on an application-by-application basis in accordance with the recommended standards, having regard to the location and characteristics of the site.

Establishing whether open space provision is required and whether it should be provided on site should be detailed in a separate Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Elements to consider when determining this include:

- ◀ the total amount of open space provision within the locality and whether the amount of provision will be above the quantity standards set for each typology following completion of the development
- ◀ whether the locality is within the accessibility catchment standards as set for each open space typology
- ◀ whether enhancement of existing provision is required if either or both the quantity and accessibility standards are sufficiently met

In 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. Furthermore, it may also be possible through the CIL to pool such offsite contributions.

Off site contributions

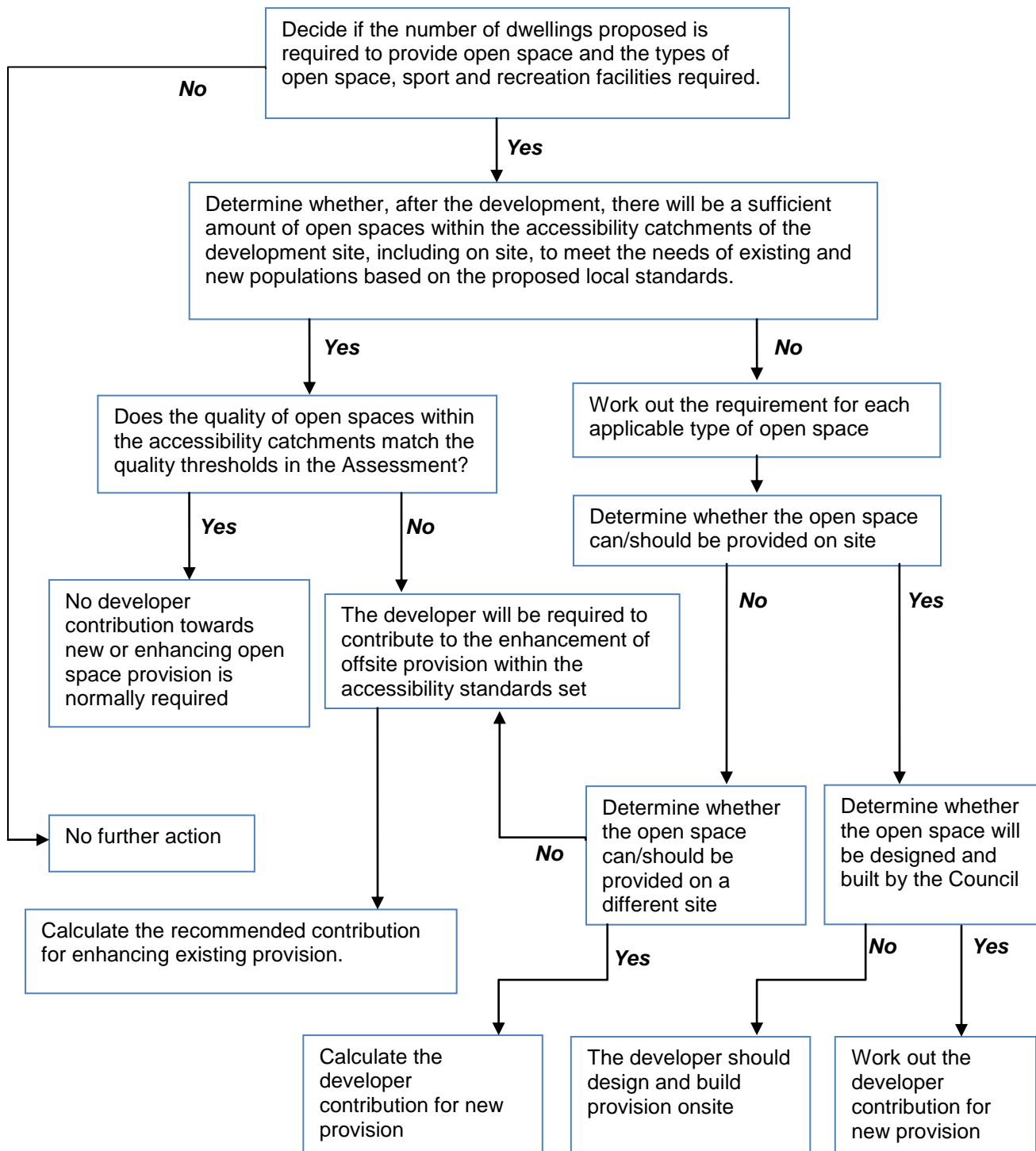
In instances where it is not realistic for new provision to be provided on site it may be more appropriate to seek to enhance the existing quality of provision and/or improve access to sites. Standard costs for the enhancement of existing open space and provision of new open spaces should be clearly identified and revised on a regular basis by each local authority. A financial contribution should be, for example, required principally but not exclusively for the following typologies; subject to the appropriate authority providing and managing the following forms of open space provision:

- ◀ Parks and gardens
- ◀ Allotments
- ◀ Amenity greenspace

The wider benefits of open space sites and features regardless of size should be recognised as a key design principle for any new development in a SPD. Particularly in instances where it is not deemed appropriate for new onsite provision or for contributions towards the enhancement of offsite provision. The SPD should set out that appropriate provision of open space features (e.g. trees, hedging, gaps in the built form) should be sought. These features and elements can help to contribute to the perception of open space provision in an area whilst also ensuring an aesthetically pleasing landscape providing social and health benefits.

The figure below sets out the processes needing to be considered when determining developer contributions towards open space, sport and recreation provision.

Figure 1.1: Determining developer contributions



Outside of residential developments, contributions to open spaces should also be sought from commercial developments. Non-residential users of open space sites, whether workers or visitors, add to the demand of existing provision. In contrast to contributions from residential developments, which are based on dwellings, commercial contributions would correspond to the expected number of net additional employees from the proposal, based on the use and amount of floor space.

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 sites future maintenance. Often the procedure for Councils adopting new sites includes:

- ◀ The developer being responsible for maintenance of the site for 12 months or a different agreed time period
- ◀ Sums to cover the maintenance costs of a site (once transferred to the Council) should be intended to cover a period between 10 – 20 years

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.

Calculating onsite contributions

The requirement for open spaces should be based upon the number of persons generated from the net increase in dwellings in the proposed scheme, using the average household occupancy rate of 2.32 persons per dwelling as derived from the Census 2001. On this basis, 1,000 persons at 2.32 persons per household represent 431 dwellings.

The next stage is to calculate the open space requirement by typology per dwelling. This is calculated by multiplying 431 (dwellings) X the appropriate provision per dwelling by typology.

Using amenity greenspace in Chorley as an example, the recommended standard is 0.72 ha per 1,000 population (7,200 sq. metres per 1,000 population) or 431 dwellings. Therefore by dividing 7,200 sq. metres by 431 dwellings a requirement for 16.7 sq. metres of amenity greenspace per dwelling is obtained.

Equipped children's play areas recommendation:

Residential developments should normally be required to meet the need for children's play generated by the development on site, either as an integral part of the design, or through payment of a development contribution which will be used to install or upgrade play facilities in the vicinity of a proposed development.

Whilst the norm has been to expect provision to be made on site, consideration needs to be given to the feasibility of provision.

The Fields in Trust (FIT) recommended minimum area of a formal LAP (Local Area for Play) is approximately 0.01ha, or 100 sq. metres (0.01ha). Similarly, the FIT recommended area of a formal LEAP (Local Equipped Area for Play) is approximately 0.04 hectares, or 400 sq. metres per 1000 population. Therefore, a significant amount of new housing development would be required on a site to warrant on-site provision of formal children's play space of an FIT standard.

This means that for a significant number of development sites formal children's play space provision should take the form of developer contributions to up-grade local equipped children's play facilities in the vicinity of the development. However, informal provision may still need to be made on site in locations where the nearest existing play provision 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.

Supplementary Planning Document

The procedure for seeking developer contributions may change following adoption of the Central Lancashire Core Strategy. In order to respond to any adjustments from this process, a separate Supplementary Planning Document (for each local authority) should set the principles on the following topics in relation to developer contributions:

- ◀ Setting process for determining whether contributions should be provided, and if so whether they are required onsite or offsite (e.g., use of minimum size thresholds).
- ◀ Identify standard costs for the enhancement of exiting provision for each open space typology (for offsite contributions)
- ◀ Establish wider benefits and roles of open space provision and features regardless of size or type, which contribute to the perception of open space in an area.
- ◀ Set out the contribution required from commercial developments based on number of expected employees and floor space.
- ◀ Identify clearly the calculation for developer maintenance contributions taking into account typology and size of site.

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APPENDIX ONE

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 by the planning system, those which require enhancement in some way and those which may be redundant in terms of their present purpose. Further guidance on the quality and value matrix is set out on p9.

Chorley

Figure 1.2: Chorley quality and value matrix

Allotments			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1636; Rear of 41-73 Bolton Road ◀ 1637; Rear of 70-90 School Lane ◀ 1640; Allotments off Crosse Hall Lane ◀ 1642; Allotments off Dunsicar Drive ◀ 1643 Hallwood Road/ Moor Road Allotments ◀ 1645; Sandringham Road Allotments ◀ 1650; Rear of Park View Terrace ◀ 1992; Cophurst Lane Allotments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1639; Rear of Pleasant View ◀ 1644; Whittam Road/ Moor Road Allotments ◀ 1646; Allotments rear of Worthy Street ◀ 1647; Rear of 297-315 Chapel Lane ◀ 1648; Allotments rear of Bay Horse Hotel, Preston Road ◀ 1649; Rear of Maybank and Oakdene
	Low		

Amenity greenspace			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1283; Adjacent Abbey Mill, Bolton Road ◀ 1298; Rear of Chester Place/ Croston Avenue ◀ 1314; Coronation Recreation Ground, Devonshire Road ◀ 1326; Rangleys Recreation Ground, Brindle Street ◀ 1339; Playing Field, Great Greens Lane ◀ 1346; Between Oakcroft/ Manor Road ◀ 1350; Cunnery Park, Cunnery Meadow ◀ 1369; Hurst Brook play area ◀ 1370; Burwell Avenue play area ◀ 1373; Byron Crescent play area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1360; Brookside play area ◀ 1363; Longfield Avenue play area ◀ 1412; Tarnbeck Drive Play Area ◀ 1420; Meadow St Play Area ◀ 1428; Orchard Drive Play Area ◀ 1432; End of Foxglove Drive ◀ 1461; Off Higher Meadow ◀ 1473; Between Chapel Lane/ Poplar Drive ◀ 1483; Jubilee Way Play Area ◀ 1495; The Cherries Play Area ◀ 1506; Off Radburn Brow ◀ 1510; Waterford Close Playground ◀ 1515; Adjacent Gardenia Close ◀ 1521; Adjacent 77 Redwood Drive ◀ 1528; Rear of Amber Drive
	Low		

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Amenity greenspace		
	Quality	
	High	Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1402; Walmsley's Farm Play Area, Town Lane ◀ 1407; The Willows play area ◀ 1422; Opposite 43-73 Hillside Crescent ◀ 143; Adjacent Derian House, Chancery Road ◀ 1459; Adjacent Cottage Fields ◀ 1512; Meadow Lane, Off Preston Road ◀ 1532; Opposite 26-29 The Bowers ◀ 1533; Middlewood Close Play Area ◀ 1540; Between Chancery Road/ Hallgate ◀ 1542; Between Heather Close and Eaves Lane ◀ 1545; Fell View Park, Cowling Brow ◀ 1546; Mayflower Gardens, Eaves Green ◀ 1550; Adjacent Lower Burgh Way, Eaves Green ◀ 1558; Playground rear of 36 Foxcote ◀ 1659; Between Preston Road and Church Hill ◀ 1678; Adjacent 53 Broadfields ◀ 1688; Adjacent Chancery Road ◀ 1706; Adjacent 19 Holly Close ◀ 1734; Between Preston Road and Watkin Road ◀ 1770; Gillibrand, Yarrow Valley Way Play Area, Adjacent Woodchat Drive ◀ 1778; Adjacent 44 Long Acre ◀ 1786; Between Carr Meadow/ Carr Barn Brow ◀ 1788; Adjacent 87 Daisy Meadow ◀ 1815; Adjacent 92 Mile Stone Meadow ◀ 1884; Clancutt Lane ◀ 1958; Adjacent Minstrel Pub, Lower Burgh Way, Eaves Green ◀ 1959; Rear of 27-30 The Cedars, Eaves Green ◀ 1963; Guernsey Avenue ◀ 1967; Jubilee Fields, Station Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1547; Rear of Fir Tree Close, Eaves Green ◀ 1549; Between Lower Burgh Way/ Draperfield, Eaves Green ◀ 1554; Adjacent Weldbank House, Weldbank Lane ◀ 1556; Clematis Close Play Area, Off Euxton Lane ◀ 1631; Land off Meadow Lane ◀ 1705; Between Wood End Road/ Bearswood Croft ◀ 1798; Between Forsythia Drive/Homestead ◀ 1831; Adjacent Fairview Community Centre ◀ 1957; Buttermere Avenue Play Area ◀ 1793; Rear of 86-89 Greenwood ◀ 1609; Between 20 and 26 Riverside Crescent

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Amenity greenspace		Quality	
	High	Low	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1968; Rear of Chapel Street/ Park Road ◀ 1979; Tanyard Garden ◀ 1499; Adjacent 275 The Green ◀ 1490; Opposite the Paddock, Gib Lane 		
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1315; Between 6 and 8 Dorking Road, Great Knowley ◀ 1348; Off Clayton Green Road ◀ 1437; Adjacent Buckshaw Primary School, Chancery Road ◀ 1478; Adjacent 9 Kittwake Road, Heapey ◀ 1507; Adjacent Near Meadow, Sandy Lane ◀ 1520; Adjacent 26 and 36 Redwood Drive ◀ 1687; Adjacent Chancery Road/ Wymundsley/ The Farthings ◀ 1709; Adjacent 37 Sheep Hill Lane ◀ 1710; Off Back Lane ◀ 1718; Adjacent Millennium Way/ Preston Temple ◀ 1817; Adjacent 16 Gleneagles Drive ◀ 1818; Opposite 58-66 Wentworth Drive ◀ 1872; Adjacent Clayton Green Road ◀ 1873; Adjacent 454 Preston Road ◀ 1898; Adjacent Ryecroft ◀ 1903; Opposite 208-234 Preston Road ◀ 1940; Rear of 19-21 Sutton Grove, Great Knowley ◀ 1955; Between Spendmore Lane/ Station Road ◀ 1971; Rear of Community Centre, Unity Place ◀ 1941; Adjacent 26 Primrose Street ◀ 1394; Rear of 60 Hawkshead Avenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1285; Rear of 24 Acresfield ◀ 1316; Opposite 155 Draperfield, Eaves Green ◀ 1349; Clayton Hall, Spring Meadow ◀ 1352; Between 107and 108 Mendip Road ◀ 1354; Between 113 and 152 Mendip Road ◀ 1356; Betwwen 164 and 172 Mendip Road ◀ 1436; Adjacent 94 Deerfold ◀ 1481; Adjacent 3 Flag Lane, Heath Charnock ◀ 1504; Off Wilderswood ◀ 1508; Off Westwood Road ◀ 1535; Rear of Delph Way/ Cross Keys Drive ◀ 1543; Adjacent 57 Cowling Brow/ Rear of Ridge Road ◀ 1660; Adjacent Heather Hill Cottage, Hill Top Lane ◀ 1670; Opposite 19 Bannister Lane ◀ 1711; Off Wood End Road, adjacent to reservoir ◀ 1719; Adjacent Millennium Way/ M61 Junction ◀ 1739; The Apiary, Adjacent Bretherton Parish Institute, South Road ◀ 1760; Gillibrand, Off Burgh Wood Way ◀ 1769; Gillibrand, Keepers Wood Way/ Lakeland Gardens ◀ 1771; Gillibrand, Adjacent Wallests Wood Court ◀ 1902; End of Pleasant View ◀ 1921; Adjacent Northgate ◀ 1928; Adjaent 10 Oakwood View ◀ 1951; Opposite 4-6 Burghley Close ◀ 1954; Off Cypress Close ◀ 1960; Adjacent 60 The Cedars, Eaves Green ◀ 1974; Spurrier Square 	

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Amenity greenspace		
	Quality	
	High	Low
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1785; Adjacent 9 Brow Hey ◀ 1485; Between 3 and 33 Riverside Crescent

Provision for children and young people		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Value High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1282; Adjacent Abbey Mill, Bolton Road ◀ 1291.1; King George's Field Playground ◀ 1300; Bretherton Parish Institute Playground, South Road ◀ 1694.1; Lodge Bank Playground, School Lane ◀ 1306; Adjacent 40 Leeson Avenue ◀ 1314.1; Coronation Recreation Ground playground ◀ 1321.1; Harpers Lane Recreation Ground Playground ◀ 1326.1; Rangleys Recreation Ground Playground ◀ 1330.1; Tatton Recreation Ground Play Area ◀ 1339.1; Playing Pitch, Great Greens Lane ◀ 1339.3; Great Greens Lane playground ◀ 1346.1; Manor Road playground ◀ 1350.1; Rear of 72 Higher Meadow ◀ 1368.4; Rear of 6 Ashfield, Carr Brook ◀ 1369.1; Adjacent 26 Hurst Brook ◀ 1370.1; Rear of 19 Tansley Avenue ◀ 1373.1; Opposite 108 Byron Crescent ◀ 1388; Rear of 42 The Hawthorns ◀ 1390; Balshaw Lane Play Area, adjacent Balshaw House ◀ 1392; Greenside Play Area ◀ 1402.1; Walmsley's Farm Playground, Town Lane ◀ 1407.1; The Willows Playground ◀ 1419; Meadow St Playground ◀ 1423.1; Adjacent Whittle and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1289.1; Jubilee Park, Station Road ◀ 1320; Grey Heights View play area ◀ 1323; Knowley Brow play area, Heapey Road ◀ 1330.2; Tatton Recreation Ground Playground ◀ 1339.2; Playing Pitch, Off Gough Lane ◀ 1360.1; Opposite 17 Brookside ◀ 1363.1; Adjacent 105 Longfield Avenue ◀ 1368.1; Rear of Willowfield ◀ 1368.2; Rear of 108 Cloverfield ◀ 1368.3; Rear of Cedarfield ◀ 1380.1; Station Road Playground ◀ 1412.1; Tarnbeck Drive Playground ◀ 1416.1; Wymott Park Playground ◀ 1435.2; Astley Park Playground ◀ 1462; Opposite 9-11 Dahlia Close ◀ 1483.1; Jubilee Way Playground ◀ 1510.1; Adjacent 5-7 Waterford Close ◀ 1529; Opposite 21 Amber Drive ◀ 1544; Fell View playground, Cowling Brow ◀ 1610.2; Millennium Green Playground ◀ 1815.1; Adjacent 92 Mile Stone Meadow Playground ◀ 1957.1; Buttermere Avenue Playground ◀ 1968.1; Rear of 1-5 Windsor Avenue ◀ 1394.1; Rear of 60 Hawkeshead Avenue

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Provision for children and young people	
	Quality
	High
	Low
	<p>Clayton Scout Hut, Chorley Old Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1424; Adjacent 34 Chorley Old Rd ◀ 1428.1; Orchard Drive playground ◀ 1430; Harvest Drive play area ◀ 1432.1; Rear of 79 Foxglove Drive ◀ 1435.1; Astley Park Playground, adjacent Pet's Corner ◀ 1467; Mid Lancs BMX Track, Chisnall Lane ◀ 1472; Opposite 14 Manor Way ◀ 1496; The Cherries Playground ◀ 1513; Meadow Lane playground, Off Preston Road ◀ 1526; Opposite 1-2 The Willows, Eaves Green ◀ 1532.1; Adjacent 21 The Bowers ◀ 1533.1; Middlewood Close Playground ◀ 1535.1; Opposite 17 Delph Way ◀ 1537; Dunham Drive play area ◀ 1556.1; Clematis Close Playground, Off Euxton Lane ◀ 1559; Rear of 36 Foxcote ◀ 1591.1; Rear of 6-14 Laurel Avenue ◀ 1610.1; Millennium Green Skate Park ◀ 1693.1; Withnell Park, Railway Road ◀ 1770.1; Gillibrand, Yarrow Valley Way Playground, Adjacent Woodchat Drive ◀ 1803.1; Draper Avenue Park ◀ 1807.1; Adjacent 2 Stansted Road ◀ 1962; Basketball Court, Old Worden Avenue ◀ 1963.1; Guernsey Avenue Play Area ◀ 1390.1; Balshaw Lane Skate Park ◀ 1952.1; Between Osborne Drive Play Area
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1325; Opposite 26-30 Railway Road ◀ 1431; The Ridings ◀ 1715; Adjacent Broom Close ◀ 1785.1; Adjacent 9 Brow Hey

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Parks and gardens		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1330; Tatton Recreation Ground ◀ 1386; Millenium Green, Red House Lane ◀ 1435; Astley Park ◀ 1610; Millennium Green, Hurst Green ◀ 1613; Euxton Hall Park, Euxton ◀ 1744; War Memorial Garden, Railway Road ◀ 1750; Lever Park ◀ 1803; Jubilee & Bradley Lane Fields ◀ 1978; Coppull Memorial Garden
	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1416; Wymott Park ◀ 1689; Bothy Garden ◀ 1690; Memorial Garden

Natural and semi-natural greenspace		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1336; Adjacent Chorley North Industrial Park and Laburnum Road ◀ 1468; End of Blainscough Road ◀ 1683; Between Broadfields/ Euxton Lane ◀ 1691; Adjacent Leeds Liverpool Canal, Off Marsh Lane ◀ 1694; Lodge Bank ◀ 1701; Denham Hill Quarry, Holt Lane ◀ 1704; Rear of Wilderswood Close ◀ 1714; Between Higher Meadow/ Cunnery Meadow ◀ 1730; Chapel Brook West Valley Park ◀ 1804; Adjacent 80 Princess Way ◀ 1807; Yarrow Valley Country Park ◀ 1810; Cuerden Valley Park ◀ 1829; Adjacent Yarrow Valley Way ◀ 1875; Rear of 16-28 Bearswood Croft ◀ 1897; Rear of 21-41 Empress Way ◀ 1975; Hic Bibi LNR
	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1696; Rear of Firbank ◀ 1712; Off Spring Meadow ◀ 1728; Reservoir, Mill Lane ◀ 1762; Gillibrand, Nightingale Way ◀ 1827; Plock Wood, Lower Burgh Way, Eaves Green ◀ 1852; Rear of Cutterside Avenue ◀ 1372; Off Tanyard Close ◀ 1627; Off Withnell Fold Old Road ◀ 1697; Adjacent Euxton Hall Gardens ◀ 1725; Between St Gregory's Place/ Burgh Meadows ◀ 1764; Gillibrand, Adjacent Little Wood Close

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
	Quality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1855; Rear of 41-44 Woodfield ◀ 1861; Rear of School Field ◀ 1876; Adjacent Blackthorn Croft ◀ 1952; Between Osborne Drive/ Chorley Old Road ◀ 1953; Between Wood End Road/ Rown Croft

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Preston

Figure 1.3: Preston Quality and Value Matrix

Allotments		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 709; Serpentine 1,2,3 and Deepdale allotments ◀ 710; Sharoe Green Lane allotment gardens ◀ 711; Haslam Park allotment gardens ◀ 712; Frenchwood self managed allotments ◀ 713; Grange Community Allotment Gardens 	
	Low		

Amenity greenspace		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 418 Demming Close ◀ 420 The Green ◀ 421 The Green 2 ◀ 422 Roman Way Amenity ◀ 443 Halstead Road Amenity ◀ 445 Langcliffe Road ◀ 448 Roman Way Amenity ◀ 449 Roman Way Amenity ◀ 450 Evans Street Play Area ◀ 451 Barlow Street Play ◀ 459 Wensley Place ◀ 460 Fishwick Road ◀ 462 Houghton Drive ◀ 464 Cottam Hall Lane Amenity ◀ 467 Amenity at River Ribble ◀ 471 Gamull Lane ◀ 476 Mercer Street Amenity ◀ 480 Carwags Picnic Area ◀ 481 Sharoe Green Hospital ◀ 482 Fulwood Leisure Centre Amenity ◀ 487 Langport Close Amenity Area ◀ 489 Peacock Hill Amenity ◀ 490 Bootle Street Amenity ◀ 493 Riverside Walk ◀ 495 Grimsargh Linear Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 452 Vine Street Play Area ◀ 458 Brookview ◀ 465 Grange Park Extension ◀ 478 Shelley Road POS ◀ 491 Greenthorn Crescent Amenity ◀ 497 Aquaduct Street ◀ 862 Sheffield Drive Playing Field
	Low		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Amenity greenspace		
	Quality	
	High	Low
	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 499 Grimsargh Village Hall POS ◀ 853 The Square, Bleasedale Road ◀ 859 Oxhay's Recreation Ground ◀ 861 Garstang Road ◀ 863 Dovedale Ave Playing Field ◀ 864 Cromer Place Recreation Ground ◀ 865 Conway Drive Playing Field ◀ 868 Levensgath Avenue Recreation Ground ◀ 872 Grange Ave ◀ 875 The Orchard Playing Field ◀ 879 Frenchwood Recreation Ground ◀ 882 Longsands Village Green
	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 419 Miller Green ◀ 468 Layton Road ◀ 473 Tythe Barn POS ◀ 475 Rose Bud POS ◀ 488 Oxheys Street ◀ 494 Broadgate Amenity ◀ 496 Adelphi Roundabout ◀ 498 Stanley Street POS ◀ 1977 Gilhouse Avenue ◀ 425 Lower Greenfield (Rear) ◀ 427 Dunoon Close Amenity ◀ 442 Ainsworth Grove ◀ 1976 Lady Hey Crescent

Provision for children and young people		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 450.1 Evans Street Play Area ◀ 489.1 Peacock Hill Amenity ◀ 637 Whinsands Play Area 2 ◀ 641 Hawkshead Road Play Area ◀ 849.1 Goosnargh ◀ 853.1 The Square, Bleasedale Road ◀ 858.2 Sherwood Way Park ◀ 859.1 Oxhay's Recreation Ground ◀ 862.1 Sheffield Drive Playing Field ◀ 878.2 Cottam Park ◀ 886.1 Savick Park ◀ 889.1 Tanterton
	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 451.1 Barlow Street Play ◀ 462.1 Haighton Drive ◀ 495.1 Grimsargh Linear Park ◀ 627 Dovedale Close ◀ 632 Maple Crescent Play ◀ 636 Whinsands Play Area 1 ◀ 638 Leesands Close ◀ 643 Grange Park Play ◀ 669 Brockholes Wood Play Area ◀ 685 Castleton Road ◀ 846.1 Ribbleton Park

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Provision for children and young people	
	Quality
	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 848.1 Ashton Park ◀ 851.1 Mill Lane Playing Field ◀ 852.1 Station Lane ◀ 854.1 Broadgate Park, off Hassett Close ◀ 856.1 Maudland Bank Park ◀ 861.1 Garstang Road ◀ 863.1 Dovedale Ave Playing Field ◀ 864.1 Cromer Place Recreation Ground ◀ 865.1 Conway Drive Playing Field ◀ 866.1 King George's Playing Field ◀ 868.1 Levensgath Avenue Recreation Ground ◀ 871.1 Greenside ◀ 871.2 Greenside ◀ 872.1 Grange Ave ◀ 873.1 Smiths Rec Ground ◀ 875.1 The Orchard Playing Field ◀ 877.1 Cottam Ponds ◀ 878.1 Cottam Park ◀ 879.1 Frenchwood Recreation Ground ◀ 880.1 Grange Park ◀ 881.1 Haslam Park ◀ 883.1 Moor Park ◀ 883.2 Moor Park ◀ 887.1 Clough Copse ◀ 869.1 Fishwick Recreation Ground BMX ◀ 882.1 Longsands Village Green MUGA ◀ 460.1 Fishwick Road MUGA
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 634 Beech Street South

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Parks and gardens		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 461 Woodplumpton Community Garden ◀ 846 Ribbleson Park ◀ 847 Winckley Square ◀ 848 Ashton Park ◀ 851 Mill Lane Playing Field ◀ 852 Station Lane ◀ 857 Manor House Lane Park ◀ 858 Sherwood Way Park ◀ 860 Brookfield Park ◀ 866 King George's Playing Field ◀ 869 Fishwick Recreation Ground ◀ 871 Greenside ◀ 873 Smiths Rec Ground ◀ 874 Deepdale Enclosure ◀ 877 Cottam Ponds ◀ 880 Grange Park ◀ 881 Haslam Park ◀ 883 Moor Park ◀ 884 Sion Park ◀ 885 Avenham and Miller Parks ◀ 887 Clough Copse
	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 849 Goosnargh ◀ 854 Broadgate Park, off Hassett Close ◀ 855 Euston Street Park ◀ 867 Cadley Bridge Park ◀ 870 Fishwick View Recreation Ground ◀ 878 Cottam Park ◀ 886 Savick Park ◀ 888 Haywood Close Park ◀ 889 Tanterton

Natural and semi-natural greenspace		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 824 Beacon Fell Country Park ◀ 850 Grimsargh Recreation Ground ◀ 1233 Throslock Wood ◀ 1234 Pope Lane Field ◀ 1236 Grange Valley ◀ 1238 Fishwick Phase 3 ◀ 1239 Hills and Hollows ◀ 1241 Sandybrook Wood ◀ 1245 Boilton Wood ◀ 1246 Moss Leach Wood
	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1235 Tom Benson Walk ◀ 1237 Asda Wood ◀ 1242 Fulwood Hall Lane ◀ 1244 Ribble Way and Cycle Route 6 ◀ 1251 Brockholes Wood

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
	Quality
	<i>High</i> <i>Low</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1248 Fishwick Bottoms Nature Reserve ◀ 1249 Fernyhalgh Wood ◀ 1250 Hills and Hollows EP ◀ 1252 Mason's Wood ◀ 1253 Conway Linear Park
<i>Low</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1240 Frenchwood Knoll ◀ 1232 Fishwick Bottoms Open Space ◀ 1243 Stoney Butts ◀ 1247 Savick Way

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

South Ribble

Figure 1.4: South Ribble Quality and Value Matrix

Allotments		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 686 Penwortham Allotments ◀ 687 Penwortham Allotments North ◀ 688 Longmeanygate Allotment ◀ 689 Bridge Road Allotments ◀ 692 Penwortham Allotments South ◀ 693 Thornton Drive Allotments
	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 691 St John's Green Allotments ◀ 690 Lostock View Allotments

Amenity greenspace		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 12 Woodstock Close Play Area ◀ 23 Rydal Avenue AGS ◀ 25 Crabtree Avenue AGS ◀ 26 Middleforth Green Playing Fields ◀ 28 William Street Recreation Ground ◀ 29 Moreland Avenue AGS ◀ 30 Kingswood Road AGS ◀ 33 River Lostock Playing Fields ◀ 34 Industrial Estate AGS ◀ 35 Carr Wood Way AGS ◀ 38 AGS (alongside Schleswic Way) ◀ 40 AGS South of Industrial Estate ◀ 41 AGS alongside Schleswic Way-2 ◀ 42 AGS (alongside Schleswic Way 3) ◀ 43 AGS South of Vehicle Test Track ◀ 44 Lostock Lane North AGS ◀ 45 East of Ulnes Walton Lane ◀ 46 Penwortham Broad Oak AGS ◀ 48 River Lostock Country Park, Sherdley Wood
	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 24 Fairfield AGS ◀ 39 Rosemeade Avenue AGS ◀ 66 Pintail Close AGS ◀ 69 St James Church AGS ◀ 72 Bent Green ◀ 74 Bannister Brook AGS ◀ 81 Lydiate Lane AGS ◀ 85 Industrial Estate AGS ◀ 88 Downham Road AGS ◀ 91 Leadale Green ◀ 93 Peacock Hall Green ◀ 106 Haig Avenue AGS ◀ 153 Dickenson Field AGS ◀ 157 Longton Playing Fields AGS ◀ 161 Rowan Close AGS ◀ 185 Western Drive AGS ◀ 681 Seven Stars Road Leyland ◀ 929 Little Hoole Playing Fields

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Amenity greenspace	
	Quality
	High Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 49 Bellis Way, Old Tram Road ◀ 50 St Johns Green ◀ 51 Coupe Green Amenity Area ◀ 52 Samlesbury Playing Field ◀ 59 King Georges Field ◀ 64 Cheetham Meadow AGS ◀ 65 Middlefield Park ◀ 67 AGS Adjacent to Middlefield Park ◀ 70 Moss Side AGS ◀ 73 Ryden Green ◀ 79 Meadowland AGS ◀ 80 Farington House ◀ 83 Hastings Road ◀ 94 Shawbrook Green, Wade Hall. ◀ 122 Holland House Road AGS ◀ 123 Devonport Close AGS. ◀ 124 Holland House Road AGS. ◀ 126 Longbrook Avenue AGS. ◀ 127 Low Green AGS ◀ 130 Clock Road AGS ◀ 131 Ribble Siding AGS ◀ 133 The Maltings AGS ◀ 135 Alderfield AGS and pond ◀ 136 Alderfield AGS East ◀ 149 Martinfield AGS ◀ 151 Buckingham Avenue AGS ◀ 169 St. Pauls Park AGS ◀ 170 Withy Trees AGS ◀ 171 Bluebell Way AGS ◀ 172 FurtherField AGS 2 ◀ 174 Hutton Recreation Ground ◀ 181 Mayfield Estate ◀ 922 Kingsford Playing Fields ◀ 926 Northern Avenue Recreation Ground ◀ 927 Gregson Lane Recreation Ground

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Amenity greenspace		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 22 Acorn Close Play Area ◀ 37 St James Garden AGS ◀ 53 Millbrook Park ◀ 55 Maple Drive, Bamber Bridge ◀ 71 Balcarres Green ◀ 101 ST Andrews Church Hall AGS ◀ 105 High School Green AGS ◀ 113 Moss Bridge Park AGS ◀ 117 End of Mercer Road AGS ◀ 150 Stonecroft AGS ◀ 158 East & West Square Green ◀ 168 North Union View AGS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 9 Western Drive Play Area ◀ 36 Walmer Bridge Village Hall AGS ◀ 47 Seven Sands Amenity Greenspace ◀ 60 Greystones AGS ◀ 75 Colt House Wood (South) AGS ◀ 76 Colt House Wood (West) AGS ◀ 97 Springfield Road AGS ◀ 98 Leyton Green AGS ◀ 100 Lowerhouse Road AGS ◀ 102 Leyland Leisure Centre AGS ◀ 103 West Paddock AGS ◀ 104 Wood Green AGS ◀ 138 Penwortham Way AGS ◀ 140 Fryer Close AGS ◀ 148 Hawkesbury Drive AGS North ◀ 155 Sumpter Croft AGS East ◀ 156 Formby Crescent AGS ◀ 163 Moorside Drive AGS ◀ 180 Stokes Hall Estate ◀ 1990 Mark Close Amenity

Provision for children and young people		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Value High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 25.1 Crabtree Avenue Play Area ◀ 28.1 William Street Play Area ◀ 33.1 River Lostock Play Area ◀ 49.1 Bellis Way, Old Tram Road, Play Area ◀ 51.1 Coupe Green Play Area ◀ 59.1 King Georges Play Area ◀ 70.1 Slater Lane Play Area ◀ 70.2 Slater Lane MUGA ◀ 131.1 Ribble Siding Play Area ◀ 136.1 Alderfield Play Area ◀ 157.1 Longton Playing Fields Play Area ◀ 169.1 St. Pauls Park Play Area ◀ 170.1 Withy Grove Play Area ◀ 174.1 Hutton Recreation Ground Play Area ◀ 532 Hawthorpe Avenue Play Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 47.1 Seven Sands Basketball Muga ◀ 72.2 Bent Green Kickabout ◀ 73.1 Ryden Green Play Area ◀ 83.1 Hastings Road MUGA ◀ 91.1 Leadale Green Play Area ◀ 91.2 MUGA at Leadale Green ◀ 93.1 Peacock Hall Green MUGA ◀ 106.1 Haig Avenue Play Area ◀ 157.2 Longton Playing Fields MUGA ◀ 681.1 Seven Stars Road ◀ 968 Alderfield Kickabout

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Provision for children and young people		
	Quality	
	High	Low
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 682 West Paddock Youth Centre MUGA ◀ 684 Walton-Le-Dale Youth and Community Centre ◀ 826.1 Hurst Grange Play Area ◀ 829.1 Halliwell Crescent Play Area ◀ 890.1 Worden Play Area ◀ 904.1 Holland House Road Play Area ◀ 922.1 Community Centre Play Area ◀ 925.1 New Longton Recreation Ground ◀ 925.2 New Longton Ball and Skate Park ◀ 926.1 Northern Avenue Play Area ◀ 926.2 Northern Avenue Muga Kickabout ◀ 927.1 Gregson Lane Play Area ◀ 928.1 Higher Walton Recreation Ground Play Area ◀ 929.1 Little Hoole Playing Fields Play Area ◀ 988.1 King George's Playing Field - Play Area ◀ 988.2 King Georges MUGA 	
	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 72.1 Bent Green Play Area

Parks and gardens		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Value High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 826 Hurst Grange Park ◀ 827 Priory Park ◀ 828 Withy Grove House Parks and Gardens ◀ 829 Rawstone Crescent Gardens ◀ 890 Worden Park ◀ 938 Farrington Park 	
	Low	

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Natural and semi-natural greenspace		
	Quality	
	High	Low
Value	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 825 Cuerden Valley Park ◀ 1134 Tam Wood ◀ 1136 Longton Brickcroft Nature Reserve ◀ 1138 Hedgerow Road South ◀ 1158 Lostock Lane NSN ◀ 1160 Carr Wood ◀ 1173 Ribble Siding AGS ◀ 1174 Woodland Grange NSN ◀ 1177 Preston Junction Nature Reserve ◀ 1186 Farington Lodge, Farington ◀ 1188 Furtherfield NSN ◀ 1194 Priory Meadow Nature Reserve ◀ 1197 Shrugg Wood Nature Reserve ◀ 1200 Farington Hall Wood ◀ 1209 London Way NSN ◀ 1210 Cockshott Wood
	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1151 Schlesing Way Natural Area ◀ 1154 High Green/Low Green/Wood ◀ 1162 Carr Wood Road NSN ◀ 1163 London Way NSN ◀ 1164 Springwood Close Woodland Area ◀ 1166 Hampshire Raod NSN. ◀ 1167 Holland Wood ◀ 1168 Blashaw Wood ◀ 1181 Meadow Reach NSN West ◀ 1183 Nan Holes Wood ◀ 1189 Brennard Close NSN ◀ 1191 Mosney Wood ◀ 1192 Walton-Le-Dale High School NSN ◀ 1207 Mill Brook NSN ◀ 1159 London Way NSN
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 1137 Longton Grove NSN ◀ 1144 Beechfield NSN ◀ 1153 Pinewood Crescent NSN ◀ 1180 Longton Library NSN ◀ 1140 Flemsburg Way AGS ◀ 1143 Leyland Way Woodland ◀ 1145 Colt House Wood ◀ 1146 Langdale Road NSN ◀ 1149 St Davids Road NSN ◀ 1152 Spring Gardens, Lancaster Gate ◀ 1170 Church Wood ◀ 1171 Penwortham Brow ◀ 1176 Goldenway NSN South ◀ 1178 Dismantled Railway NSN ◀ 1182 Meadow Reach NSN ◀ 1184 Saunders Lane NSN Hutton ◀ 1187 Withy Grove House NSN ◀ 1190 Seven Sands NSN ◀ 1193 Midge Hall NSN ◀ 1196 Sound Mound ◀ 1206 Kennels Wood ◀ 1208 Holt Brow Wood (South of Runshaw College) ◀ 1211 Bannister Drive NSN

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

APPENDIX TWO

The quantity standards have been applied on a settlement by settlement or ward basis to show surpluses and deficiencies of open space provision at a more local level. This should help to identify where new provision may or may not be required for each settlement/ward subject to the existence and/or proximity of other types of open space demonstrated through catchment mapping.

Chorley surpluses and deficiencies

For Chorley surplus and deficiencies are set out on both a ward-by-ward and settlement-by-settlement basis.

Table 9.1: Total open space provision by Settlements

Settlements	Current population*	Total Open Space (ha) [†]	Parks & gardens (ha)	Natural & semi-natural greenspace (ha)	Amenity greenspace (ha)	Provision for children/ young people (ha)	Allotments (ha)
Adlington	5,435	5.623	0.073	0.623	2.115	0.340	-
Buckshaw Village	2,599	3.407	-	-	1.879	0.168	-
Chorley Town	34,124	138.107	40.729	22.291	40.799	1.800	3.609
Clayton Brook	10,375	28.889	-	5.281	13.558	0.271	-
Clayton-le-Woods	3,948	108.884	-	104.432	4.199	0.253	-
Coppull	6,848	18.019	0.068	11.554	3.079	3.049	0.278
Eccleston	4,217	12.406	6.882	-	0.353	0.767	-
Euxton	7,933	336.377	3.284	329.586	2.371	0.612	
Other Places	23,847	192.271	148.926	16.986	3.220	3.733	2.107
Whittle-le-	4,491	5.967	-	-	4.781	0.479	0.217

* Source: Population figures based on 2011 estimates provided by Chorley Council

[†] Total figures include all open space typologies (i.e. cemeteries, civic spaces, green corridors)

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Woods							
Withnell/ Brinscall	2,382	15.362	-	3.507	0.402	0.064	0.639
Total	106,199	865.312	199.962	494.260	76.756	11.536	6.850

Table 9.2: Surpluses and deficiencies by Settlement

Settlement	Population *	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		1.91		4.64		0.73		0.08		0.07	
Chorley settlements		Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient
Adlington	5,435	10.381	10.308	25.218	24.595	3.967	1.852	0.435	0.095	0.380	0.380
Buckshaw Village	2,599	4.964	4.964	12.059	12.059	1.897	0.018	0.208	0.040	0.182	0.182
Chorley Town	34,124	65.177	24.448	158.335	136.044	24.911	15.888	2.729	0.929	2.389	1.220
Clayton Brook	10,375	19.816	19.816	48.140	42.859	7.574	5.984	0.830	0.559	0.726	0.726
Clayton-le-Woods	3,948	7.541	7.541	18.319	86.113	2.882	1.317	0.316	0.063	0.276	0.276
Coppull	6,848	13.079	13.011	31.775	20.221	4.999	1.920	0.548	2.501	0.479	0.201
Eccleston	4,217	8.054	1.172	19.567	19.567	3.078	2.725	0.337	0.430	0.295	0.295
Euxton	7,933	15.152	11.868	36.809	292.777	5.791	3.420	0.635	0.023	0.555	0.555
Other Places	23,847	45.548	103.378	110.650	93.664	17.408	14.188	1.908	1.825	1.669	0.438
Whittle-le-Woods	4,491	8.578	8.578	20.838	20.838	3.278	1.503	0.359	0.120	0.314	0.097

* Source: Population figures based on 2011 estimates provided by Chorley Council

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Withnell/ Brinscall	2,382	4.549	4.549	11.052	7.545	1.739	1.337	0.191	0.127	0.167	0.472
Total	106,199	202.839	2.877	492.762	1.498	77.524	0.768	8.496	3.04	7.432	0.582

The '*current*' columns under each typology indicate the suggested amount of provision (in hectares) required for each Settlement if it were to meet the set standard. The adjacent '*surplus/deficient*' column in the table above shows whether actual provision for a Settlement (shown in Table 9.1) is above or below this recommended figure. If it is above the figure it is shown in green, if it is below it is shown in red.

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Table 9.3: Total open space provision by Ward

Wards	Current population *	Total Open Space (ha) [†]	Parks & gardens (ha)	Natural & semi-natural greenspace (ha)	Amenity greenspace (ha)	Provision for children/ young people (ha)	Allotments (ha)
Adlington & Anderton	7,007	6.145	0.073	0.623	2.025	0.329	-
Astley & Buckshaw	3,659	20.355	-	3.471	14.575	0.064	-
Brindle & Hoghton	2,187	9.676	-	8.645	0.194	-	0.090
Chisnall	4,089	19.138	-	2.730	1.178	3.235	-
Chorley East	6,549	8.548	1.493	-	5.371	0.622	1.061
Chorley North East	7,349	18.466	-	2.762	2.192	0.160	1.067
Chorley North West	5,845	56.537	39.236	4.372	1.665	0.445	0.724
Chorley South East	6,238	8.409	-	-	3.783	0.299	0.072
Chorley South West	8,016	352.338	-	336.612	14.725	0.317	0.685
Clayton-le-Woods & Whittle-le-Woods	7,122	19.367	-	4.314	6.229	0.628	0.217
Clayton-le-Woods North	6,692	15.803	-	0.967	10.996	0.191	-
Clayton-le-Woods	4,388	108.884	-	104.432	4.120	0.253	-

* Source: Population figures based on 2009 estimates provided by Chorley Council

† Total figures include all open space typologies (i.e. cemeteries, civic spaces, green corridors)

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& Cuerden							
Coppull	6,397	11.781	0.068	8.824	2.464	0.157	0.268
Eccleston & Mawdesley	6,004	15.650	8.389	-	0.562	0.829	-
Euxton North	4,525	4.890	-	2.163	1.929	0.274	-
Euxton South	4,020	6.259	3.284	2.497	0.148	0.330	-
Heath Charnock & Rivington	2,189	147.016	146.154	-	0.593	0.011	-
Lostock	6,098	2.052	0.879	-	0.545	0.178	-
Pennine	2,300	3.798	-	-	2.278	0.100	0.972
Wheelton & Withnell	4,111	17.263	0.386	3.507	0.705	0.231	1.684
Total	104,785	852.375	199.962	480.638	76.277	8.653	6.840

Table 9.4: Surpluses and deficiencies by Ward

Wards	Population *	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		1.91		4.64		0.73		0.08		0.07	
Chorley Wards		Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient
Adlington & Anderton	7,007	13.383	13.310	32.512	31.889	5.115	3.090	0.560	0.231	0.490	0.490
Astley & Buckshaw	3,659	6.989	6.989	16.978	13.507	2.671	11.904	0.293	0.229	0.256	0.256
Brindle &	2,187	4.177	4.177	10.148	1.503	1.596	1.402	0.175	0.175	0.153	0.063

* Source: Population figures based on 2009 estimates provided by Chorley Council

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Hoghton											
Chisnall	4,089	7.809	7.809	18.973	16.243	2.985	1.807	0.327	2.908	0.286	0.286
Chorley East	6,549	12.509	11.016	30.387	30.387	4.781	0.590	0.524	0.098	0.458	0.603
Chorley North East	7,349	14.037	14.037	34.099	31.337	5.365	3.173	0.588	0.428	0.514	0.553
Chorley North West	5,845	11.164	28.072	27.121	22.749	4.267	2.602	0.468	0.023	0.409	0.315
Chorley South East	6,238	11.915	11.915	28.944	28.944	4.554	0.771	0.499	0.200	0.437	0.365
Chorley South West	8,016	15.311	15.311	37.194	299.418	5.852	8.873	0.641	0.324	0.561	0.124
Clayton-le-Woods & Whittle-le-Woods	7,122	13.603	13.603	33.046	28.732	5.199	1.030	0.569	0.059	0.498	0.281
Clayton-le-Woods North	6,692	12.782	12.782	31.051	30.084	4.885	6.111	0.535	0.344	0.468	0.468
Clayton-le-Woods & Cuerden	4,388	8.381	8.381	20.360	84.072	3.203	0.917	0.351	0.098	0.307	0.307
Coppull	6,397	12.218	12.150	29.682	20.858	4.669	2.205	0.512	0.355	0.448	0.180
Eccleston & Mawdesley	6,004	11.468	3.079	27.859	27.859	4.383	3.821	0.480	0.349	0.420	0.420
Euxton North	4,525	8.643	8.643	20.996	18.833	3.303	1.374	0.362	0.088	0.317	0.317
Euxton South	4,020	7.678	4.394	18.653	16.156	2.935	2.787	0.322	0.008	0.281	0.281
Heath Charnock & Rivington	2,189	4.181	141.973	10.157	10.157	1.598	1.005	0.175	0.164	0.153	0.153
Lostock	6,098	11.647	10.768	28.295	28.295	4.451	3.906	0.488	0.310	0.427	0.427

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Pennine	2,300	4.393	4.393	10.672	10.672	1.679	0.599	0.184	0.084	0.161	0.811
Wheelton & Withnell	4,111	7.852	7.466	19.075	15.568	3.001	2.296	0.329	0.098	0.288	1.396
Total	106,199	200.140	0.178	486.202	0.283	76.492	0.215	8.382	0.271	7.332	0.492

The '*current*' columns under each typology indicate the suggested amount of provision (in hectares) required for each Ward if it were to meet the set standard. The adjacent '*surplus/deficient*' column in the table above shows whether actual provision for a Ward (shown in Table 9.3) is above or below this recommended figure. If it is above the figure it is shown in green, if it is below it is shown in red.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

APPENDIX THREE

Preston surpluses and deficiencies

Table 10.1: Total open space provision by Wards

Wards	Current population *	Total Open Space (ha) [†]	Parks & gardens (ha)	Natural & semi-natural greenspace (ha)	Amenity greenspace (ha)	Provision for children/ young people (ha)	Allotments (ha)
Ashton	4,347	44.528	44.343	-	-	0.185	-
Brookfield	7,258	22.656	11.822	9.742	1.079	0.013	-
Cadley	4,688	2.222	2.187	-	-	0.035	-
College	3,619	5.0234	3.171	-	1.220	-	0.633
Deepdale	5,922	7.464	7.462	-	-	0.001	-
Fishwick	5,708	48.966	14.615	33.493	0.708	0.150	-
Garrison	7,515	43.495	1.969	34.259	7.123	0.144	-
Greyfriars	6,243	9.399	-	4.460	4.843	0.096	-
Ingol	7,173	11.625	2.595	3.271	4.681	0.267	-
Larches	7,049	53.403	52.996	-	0.186	0.221	-
Lea	6,084	30.075	13.798	9.185	6.909	0.183	-
Moor Park	5,091	55.092	42.305	-	-	0.303	12.484
Ribbleton	7,369	123.829	4.614	69.869	11.099	0.267	0.727
Riversway	6,726	14.297	2.574	-	11.684	0.039	-
Rural East	4,509	13.553	1.972	4.689	6.120	0.157	-
Rural North	6,801	69.775	5.675	61.507	1.802	0.319	-

* Source: 2010 Ward population estimates from Preston City Council

† Total figures include all open space typologies (i.e. cemeteries, civic spaces, green corridors)

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Sharoe Green	6,338	21.893	8.576	8.789	4.234	0.294	-
St Georges	6,376	0.888	0.459	-	0.429	-	-
St Matthews	7,107	7.738	7.287	-	0.266	0.185	-
Town Centre	7,779	28.568	16.073	0.949	7.148	0.111	-
Tulketh	7,367	2.622	-	-	2.506	0.116	-
University	4,012	1.694	0.797	-	0.769	0.128	-
Total	135,081	618.805	245.290	240.213	72.806	3.214	13.844

Table 10.2: Surpluses and deficiencies by Ward

Wards	Population *	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		1.81		1.78		0.54		0.02		0.17	
Preston Wards		Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient
Ashton	4,347	7.868	36.475	7.738	7.738	2.347	2.347	0.087	0.098	0.739	0.739
Brookfield	7,258	13.137	1.315	12.919	3.177	3.919	2.840	0.145	0.132	1.234	1.234
Cadley	4,688	8.485	6.298	8.345	8.345	2.532	2.532	0.094	0.059	0.797	0.797
College	3,619	6.550	3.379	6.442	6.442	1.954	0.734	0.072	0.072	0.615	0.018
Deepdale	5,922	10.719	3.257	10.541	10.541	3.198	3.198	0.118	0.117	1.007	1.007
Fishwick	5,708	10.331	4.284	10.160	23.333	3.082	2.374	0.114	0.036	0.970	0.970
Garrison	7,515	13.602	11.633	13.377	20.882	4.058	3.065	0.150	0.006	1.278	1.278
Greyfriars	6,243	11.299	11.299	11.113	6.653	3.371	1.472	0.125	0.029	1.061	1.061
Ingol	7,173	12.983	10.388	12.768	9.497	3.873	0.808	0.143	0.124	1.219	1.219

* Source: 2010 Ward population estimates from Preston City Council

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Larches	7,049	12.759	40.237	12.547	12.547	3.806	3.620	0.141	0.080	1.198	1.198
Lea	6,084	11.012	2.786	10.829	1.644	3.285	3.624	0.122	0.061	1.034	1.034
Moor Park	5,091	9.215	33.090	9.062	9.062	2.749	2.749	0.102	0.201	0.865	11.619
Ribbleton	7,369	13.338	8.724	13.117	56.752	3.979	7.120	0.147	0.120	1.253	0.526
Riversway	6,726	12.174	9.600	11.972	11.972	3.632	8.052	0.135	0.096	1.143	1.143
Rural East	4,509	8.161	6.189	8.062	3.373	2.435	3.685	0.090	0.067	0.767	0.767
Rural North	6,801	12.309	6.634	12.106	49.401	3.673	1.871	0.136	0.183	1.156	1.156
Sharoe Green	6,338	11.472	2.896	11.282	2.493	3.423	0.811	0.127	0.167	1.077	1.077
St Georges	6,376	11.541	11.082	11.349	11.349	3.443	3.014	0.128	0.128	1.084	1.084
St Matthews	7,107	12.864	5.577	12.650	12.650	3.838	3.572	0.142	0.043	1.208	1.208
Town Centre	7,779	14.079	1.994	13.847	12.898	4.201	2.947	0.156	0.045	1.322	1.322
Tulketh	7,367	13.334	13.334	13.113	13.113	3.978	1.472	0.147	0.031	1.252	1.252
University	4,012	7.262	6.465	7.141	7.141	2.166	1.397	0.080	0.048	0.682	0.682
Total	135,081	236.936	0.796	240.480	0.267	72.942	0.136	2.701	0.513	22.961	9.117

The '*current*' columns under each typology indicate the suggested amount of provision (in hectares) required for each Ward if it were to meet the set standard. The adjacent '*surplus/deficient*' column in the table above shows whether actual provision for a Ward (shown in Table 10.1) is above or below this recommended figure. If it is above the figure is shown in green, if below it is shown in red.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

APPENDIX FOUR

South Ribble surpluses and deficiencies

Table 11.1: Total open space provision by Wards

Wards	Current population *	Total Open Space (ha) [†]	Parks & gardens (ha)	Natural & semi-natural greenspace (ha)	Amenity greenspace (ha)	Provision for children/ young people (ha)	Allotments (ha)
Bamber Bridge East	4,841	13.721	1.079	3.412	6.501	0.210	-
Bamber Bridge North	4,674	23.157	-	19.444	3.115	0.598	-
Bamber Bridge West	4,160	7.795	-	-	6.089	0.095	-
Broad Oak	4,396	39.588	16.558	8.207	5.753	0.761	4.911
Charnock	3,457	3.104	-	-	2.912	0.193	-
Coupe Green & Gregson Lane	3,333	5.210	-	-	4.549	0.306	0.354
Earnshaw Bridge	3,496	19.590	-	0.354	19.104	0.132	-
Farington East	2,897	32.238	3.307	22.189	6.436	0.306	-
Farington West	4,235	18.581	-	9.511	7.887	0.184	-
Golden Hill	4,839	3.869	-	1.167	2.482	0.125	0.095

* Source: 2010 Ward population estimates from South Ribble Council

[†] Total figures include all open space typologies (i.e. cemeteries, civic spaces, green corridors)

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Howick & Priory	3,944	24.836	5.186	11.475	1.884	0.135	4.403
Kingsfold	4,224	9.807	-	-	9.663	0.044	-
Leyland Central	3,655	1.274	-	-	1.257	0.017	-
Leyland St Ambrose	4,632	6.291	-	4.044	1.981	0.151	-
Leyland St Mary's	3,501	64.874	44.921	13.726	2.186	1.207	-
Little Hoole & Much Hoole	4,091	4.585	-	-	4.225	0.361	-
Longton & Hutton West	5,489	14.835	-	12.421	1.008	0.205	-
Lostock Hall	3,874	12.544	-	3.797	8.415	-	0.333
Lowerhouse	4,241	11.644	-	5.029	6.391	0.224	-
Middleforth	3,928	26.967	-	17.484	9.394	0.089	-
Moss Side	3,799	28.424	-	5.347	20.549	0.286	1.608
New Longton & Hutton East	4,457	6.557	0.141	3.364	2.663	0.389	-
Samlesbury & Walton	3,822	2.352	-	-	0.446	0.311	-
Seven Stars	3,672	18.674	-	14.952	3.504	0.218	-
Tardy Gate	3,418	14.528	-	9.550	4.805	0.040	-
Walton-le-Dale	3,860	46.129	-	46.129	-	-	-
Whitefield	3,414	1.083	-	1.083	-	-	-
Total	108,349	462.257	71.192	212.685	143.199	6.587	11.704

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 11.2: Surpluses and deficiencies by Ward

Wards	Population *	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		0.66		1.98		1.33		0.06		0.08	
South Ribble Wards		Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient
Bamber Bridge East	4,841	3.195	2.116	9.585	6.173	6.439	0.062	0.290	0.080	0.387	0.387
Bamber Bridge North	4,674	3.085	3.085	9.255	10.189	6.216	3.101	0.280	0.318	0.374	0.374
Bamber Bridge West	4,160	2.746	2.746	8.237	8.237	5.533	0.556	0.249	0.154	0.333	0.333
Broad Oak	4,396	2.901	13.657	8.704	0.497	5.847	0.094	0.264	0.497	0.352	4.559
Charnock	3,457	2.282	2.282	6.845	6.845	4.598	1.686	0.207	0.014	0.277	0.277
Coupe Green & Gregson Lane	3,333	2.199	2.199	6.599	6.599	4.433	0.116	0.199	0.107	0.267	0.087
Earnshaw Bridge	3,496	2.307	2.307	6.922	6.568	4.645	14.459	0.209	0.077	0.279	0.279
Farington East	2,897	1.912	1.395	5.736	16.453	3.853	2.583	0.174	0.132	0.232	0.232
Farington West	4,235	2.795	2.795	8.385	1.126	5.632	2.255	0.254	0.070	0.339	0.339
Golden Hill	4,839	3.194	3.194	9.581	8.414	6.436	3.954	0.290	0.165	0.387	0.292
Howick &	3,944	2.603	2.583	7.809	3.666	5.245	3.361	0.237	0.102	0.316	4.087

* Source: 2010 Ward population estimates from South Ribble Council

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Priory											
Kingsfold	4,224	2.788	2.788	8.364	8.364	5.618	4.045	0.253	0.209	0.338	0.338
Leyland Central	3,655	2.412	2.412	7.237	7.237	4.861	3.604	0.219	0.202	0.292	0.292
Leyland St Ambrose	4,632	3.057	3.057	9.171	5.127	6.161	4.180	0.278	0.127	0.371	0.371
Leyland St Mary's	3,501	2.311	42.610	6.932	6.794	4.656	2.470	0.210	0.997	0.280	0.280
Little Hoole & Much Hoole	4,091	2.700	2.700	8.100	8.100	5.441	1.216	0.245	0.116	0.327	0.327
Longton & Hutton West	5,489	3.623	3.623	10.868	1.553	7.300	6.292	0.329	0.124	0.439	0.439
Lostock Hall	3,874	2.557	2.557	7.671	3.874	5.152	3.262	0.232	0.232	0.309	0.024
Lowerhouse	4,241	2.799	2.799	8.397	3.368	5.641	0.750	0.254	0.030	0.339	0.339
Middleforth	3,928	2.592	2.592	7.777	9.707	5.224	4.170	0.236	0.147	0.314	0.314
Moss Side	3,799	2.507	2.507	7.522	2.175	5.053	15.496	0.228	0.058	0.304	1.304
New Longton & Hutton East	4,457	2.942	2.801	8.825	5.461	5.928	3.265	0.267	0.122	0.357	0.357
Samlesbury & Walton	3,822	2.523	2.523	7.568	7.568	5.083	4.637	0.229	0.082	0.306	0.306
Seven Stars	3,672	2.424	2.424	7.271	7.681	4.884	1.380	0.220	0.002	0.294	0.294
Tardy Gate	3,418	2.256	2.256	6.768	2.782	4.546	0.259	0.205	0.165	0.273	0.273
Walton-le-Dale	3,860	2.548	2.548	7.643	38.486	5.134	5.134	0.232	0.232	0.309	0.309
Whitefield	3,414	2.253	2.253	6.759	5.676	4.541	4.541	0.205	0.205	0.273	0.273
Total	108,349	71.511	0.319	214.531	1.846	144.100	0.902	6.495	0.902	8.668	3.000

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

The '*current*' columns under each typology indicate the suggested amount of provision (in hectares) required for each Ward if it were to meet the set standard. The adjacent '*surplus/deficient*' column in the table above shows whether actual provision for a Ward (shown in Table 11.1) is above or below this recommended figure. If it is above the figure is shown in green, if below it is shown in red.