



CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY
FINAL OPEN SPACE AUDIT REPORT
MAY 2012

Integrity, Innovation, Inspiration

1-2 Frecheville Court ◀ off Knowsley Street ◀ Bury BL9 0UF
T 0161 764 7040 ◀ **F** 0161 764 7490 ◀ **E** mail@kcp.co.uk ◀ **www.kcp.co.uk**



Quality assurance	Name	Date
Report origination	Chris MacFarlane	01.12.11
Quality control	Claire Fallon	13.02.12
Final approval	Peter McAnespie	30.05.12

PART 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Report structure	3
1.2 National context	4
1.3 Local context.....	5
 PART 2: METHODOLOGY	 7
2.1 Analysis areas.....	7
2.2 Auditing local provision (supply)	9
2.3 Quality and value	10
2.4 Quality and value thresholds	11
2.5 Identifying local need (demand).....	12
2.6 Accessibility standards	13
 PART 3: GENERAL OPEN SPACE SUMMARY	 14
3.1 Quality.....	14
3.2 Value.....	15
3.3 Local need (demand)	16
3.4 Summary.....	17
 PART 4: PARKS AND GARDENS	 18
4.1 Introduction	18
4.2 Key issues.....	18
4.3 Summary.....	27
 PART 5: NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE	 28
5.1 Introduction	28
5.2 Key issues.....	28
5.3 Summary.....	36
 PART 6: AMENITY GREENSPACE.....	 37
6.1 Introduction	37
6.2 Key issues.....	37
6.3 Summary.....	43
 PART 7: PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	 44
7.1 Introduction	44
7.2 Key issues.....	44
7.3 Summary.....	51
 PART 8: ALLOTMENTS	 52
8.1 Introduction	52
8.2 Key issues.....	52
8.3 Summary.....	60
 PART 9: CEMETERIES/CHURCHYARDS.....	 61
9.1 Introduction	61
9.2 Key issues.....	61
9.3 Summary.....	67

PART 10: CIVIC SPACE.....	68
10.1 Introduction	68
10.2 Key issues.....	68
10.3 Summary.....	71
 PART 11: GREEN CORRIDORS.....	 72
11.1 Introduction	72
11.2 Key issues.....	72
11.3 Summary.....	78
 PART 12: QUANTITY STANDARDS	 79
12.1 Introduction	79
12.2 Quantity standards calculator	81
12.3 Quantity standards by typology	84
 APPENDICES	 88
Appendix One: Natural and semi-natural greenspace	88
Appendix Two: Amenity greenspace	91
Appendix Three: Provision for children and young people.....	99
Appendix Four: Consultee list.....	104

Glossary

BTCV	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
DPD	Development Plan Document
FC	Forestry Commission
FIT	Fields in Trust
FOG	Friends of Group (including users groups and advisory groups)
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
LDF	Local Development Framework
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
MUGA	Multi-use Games Area (an enclosed area using a synthetic grass or hard surface for playing sports)
NHS	National Health Service
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NSALG	National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PROW	Public Rights of Way
Ranger Service	Ranger functions as delivered by each authority
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SADMP	Site Allocations and Development Management Policies
SOA	Super Output Areas
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the Open Space Audit Report prepared by Knight Kavanagh & Page (KKP) for Central Lancashire (CL) consisting of Chorley, Preston and South Ribble councils. It focuses on reporting the findings of the research, consultation, site assessments, data analysis and GIS mapping that underpins the study.

This study supplements a previous report, delivered in 2010 referred to as the Central Lancashire Open Space, Sport & Recreation Study, which predominately focused on identifying local needs in relation to quantity and accessibility.

This audit based assessment of both quantitative and qualitative open space facilities is carried out in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 and the Companion Guide entitled 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities' published in September 2002. The specific objectives of this audit and assessment are to:

- ◀ Review and utilise (as appropriate) work and studies completed to date (including the 2010 local needs assessment/consultation).
- ◀ Verify the audit and carry out site assessments to assess the quality and value of provision.
- ◀ Set and apply locally derived provision standards including quality, quantity and accessibility.
- ◀ Identify open space surpluses and deficiencies and provide evidence to support development of planning policies.

This study and its audit findings are important in the contribution of Central Lancashire's joint Core Strategy and Local Development Framework (LDF) process. This study will specifically help to inform:

- ◀ Site allocation processes.
- ◀ Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) on open spaces and other related matters.

Through recognising the provision of open spaces in plan form, provision can be assessed in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility, strengthening their protection in planning policy from future encroachment.

This is not to say open space outside of the recognised provision should be seen as secondary or surplus. Sites can be of equal significance to the neighbourhoods they service and/or be of wider strategic importance to the area. This should be reflected in policy, which should aim to provide better linkages and standards of provision where appropriate.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

This assessment covers the following open space typologies as set out in 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG17'

Table 1.1: PPG17 definitions

	PPG17 typology	Primary purpose
Greenspaces	Parks and gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.
	Natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness. Includes urban woodland and beaches, where appropriate.
	Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
	Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, MUGAs, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.
	Allotments	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.
	Green corridors	Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration.
	Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.
Civic spaces	Civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians including the promenade	Providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events.

1.1 Report structure

Open spaces

This report considers the supply and demand issues for open space facilities in Central Lancashire. Each part contains relevant typology specific data. Further description of the methodology used can be found in Part 2. The report as a whole covers the predominant issues for all open spaces defined in 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG 17'; it is structured as follows:

- Part 3: General open space summary
- Part 4: Parks and gardens
- Part 5: Natural and semi-natural greenspace
- Part 6: Amenity greenspace
- Part 7: Provision for children and young people
- Part 8: Allotments
- Part 9: Cemeteries/churchyards
- Part 10: Civic space
- Part 11: Green corridors
- Part 12: Quantity standards

Playing pitch strategy

The study sits alongside the Central Lancashire Playing Pitch Strategy being undertaken by KKP in accordance with the methodology provided in the Sport England's 'Towards a Level Playing Field – A guide to the production of playing pitch strategies' for assessing demand and supply for outdoor sports facilities. This is provided in a separate report.

1.2 National context

PPG17 describes the role of the planning system in assessing opportunities and needs for sport and recreation provision and safeguarding open space that has recreational value. The guidance observes that it is part of the function of the planning system to ensure that, through the preparation of development plans, adequate land and water resources are allocated for organised sport and informal recreation.

It states that local planning authorities should take account of the community's need for recreational space, having regard to current levels of provision and deficiencies and resisting pressures for development of open space where such development would conflict with the wider public interest. It discusses the role of all levels of plan, planning agreements, and the use of local authority land and compulsory purchase powers.

'Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG17' reflects the Government policy objectives for open space, sport and recreation, as set out in PPG17. The long-term outcomes of PPG17 aim to deliver:

- ◀ Networks of accessible, high quality open spaces and sport and recreation facilities, in both urban and rural areas, which meet the needs of residents and visitors that are fit for purpose and economically and environmentally sustainable
- ◀ An appropriate balance between new provision and the enhancement of existing provision
- ◀ Clarity and reasonable certainty for developers and landowners in relation to the requirements and expectations of local planning authorities in respect of open space and sport and recreation provision

The Localism Act, assented in November 2011, contains the Governments measures for strengthening local democracy. It establishes an aim to shift decision making powers from central Government to local councils and communities, giving them the legal support and confidence to deliver more innovative and efficient services. The Act includes:

- ◀ Devolving significant new powers to councils
- ◀ Establishing powerful new rights for local people and communities
- ◀ Radically reforming planning
- ◀ Making housing fairer and more democratic
- ◀ Creating powerful incentives for economic growth

One of the key aspects of the Act is to incentivise house building. This is to be carried out through aspects of the Act such as the Community Right to Build and the New Homes Bonus.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets the Governments reformed planning policies for England. It provides the governments vision of sustainable development to be interpreted locally. A number of the emerging policies directly relate to the delivery of open space, sports and recreational facilities. Importantly policies state open space, sport and recreation land should not be built on, unless:

- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the land to be surplus to requirements; or
- ◀ The need for and benefits of the development clearly outweigh the loss.

1.3 Local context

This study and its audit findings are important in the contribution to the production of the Central Lancashire's Local Development Framework (LDF) and is an integral part of identifying and regulating the open space infrastructure. Through recognising the provision of open spaces in plan form, provision can be assessed in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility, whilst strengthening its presence in planning policy for the future. Below is the local context in which the study has been undertaken.

Central Lancashire Core Strategy

The document sets out the long-term 'spatial planning proposals' for the authorities of Chorley, Preston and South Ribble up to 2026. It incorporates the future policies for major development and other forms of investment for the area. Both the vision and policies set out within the Core Strategy are informed by the views of the community through consultation.

Identified within the Strategy are the key spatial challenges facing Central Lancashire. These include:

- ◀ Road congestion into and out of Preston is particularly critical in terms of the city's future commercial role.
- ◀ The motorway and key rail routes are heavily used with the likelihood of them becoming more congested.
- ◀ New house building activity is currently at a low level due to the recession.
- ◀ There are pockets of deprivation and some poor housing in the plan area but generally the residential offer is quite attractive albeit there is a shortage of affordable housing.
- ◀ Although growth industries are well represented in Central Lancashire the economic growth potential of the area is not being fully realised.
- ◀ Preston City Centre has seen little development of retail and office space in the last 10 years or so and is slipping further behind Manchester and Liverpool as an alternative commercial destination.
- ◀ Chorley and Leyland town centres risk being in the shadow of Preston and their potential overlooked.
- ◀ The rural areas are becoming more affluent but this conceals the difficulties local low wage earners have in accessing affordable housing.
- ◀ The use of standard designs and building densities for new housing is undermining the character of local places.
- ◀ Urban development pressures risk damaging the character of the countryside and how it interconnects with urban green space.
- ◀ An ageing population brings with it issues of health, mobility and dependency.
- ◀ Poor levels of health are particularly prevalent in the most deprived areas.
- ◀ Responding to the climate change agenda: significant emissions of carbon dioxide are produced from activities across Central Lancashire.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Population projections

It is anticipated in the Central Lancashire Core Strategy that 35% of proposed new dwellings are predicted to be developed at four Strategic Sites and three Strategic Locations. The Strategic sites are:

- ◀ Buckshaw Village
- ◀ Cuerden
- ◀ BAE Systems, Samlesbury
- ◀ Cottam

The Strategic locations include:

- ◀ Central Preston – including the City Centre with the Tithebarn Regeneration Area, the new Central Business District and Inner East Preston.
- ◀ North West Preston – including Higher Bartle and Broughton/Land at Eastway.
- ◀ South of Penwortham and North of Farington.

These strategic sites will help to accommodate some of the projected increases in population. Population projections up to 2026 for the three local authorities are shown below. These are the population figures set out in the Table 4.1 of the Core Strategy.

Table 1.2: Population projections

Authority area	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

* Sourced from Central Lancashire Core Strategy

PART 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Analysis areas

For mapping purposes and audit analysis, Central Lancashire is divided into three analysis areas (reflecting the geographical and demographical nature of the area). These allow more localised assessment of provision in addition to examination of open space/facility surplus and deficiencies at a more local level. Use of analysis areas also allows local circumstances and issues to be taken into account. Central Lancashire is therefore, broken down as follows:

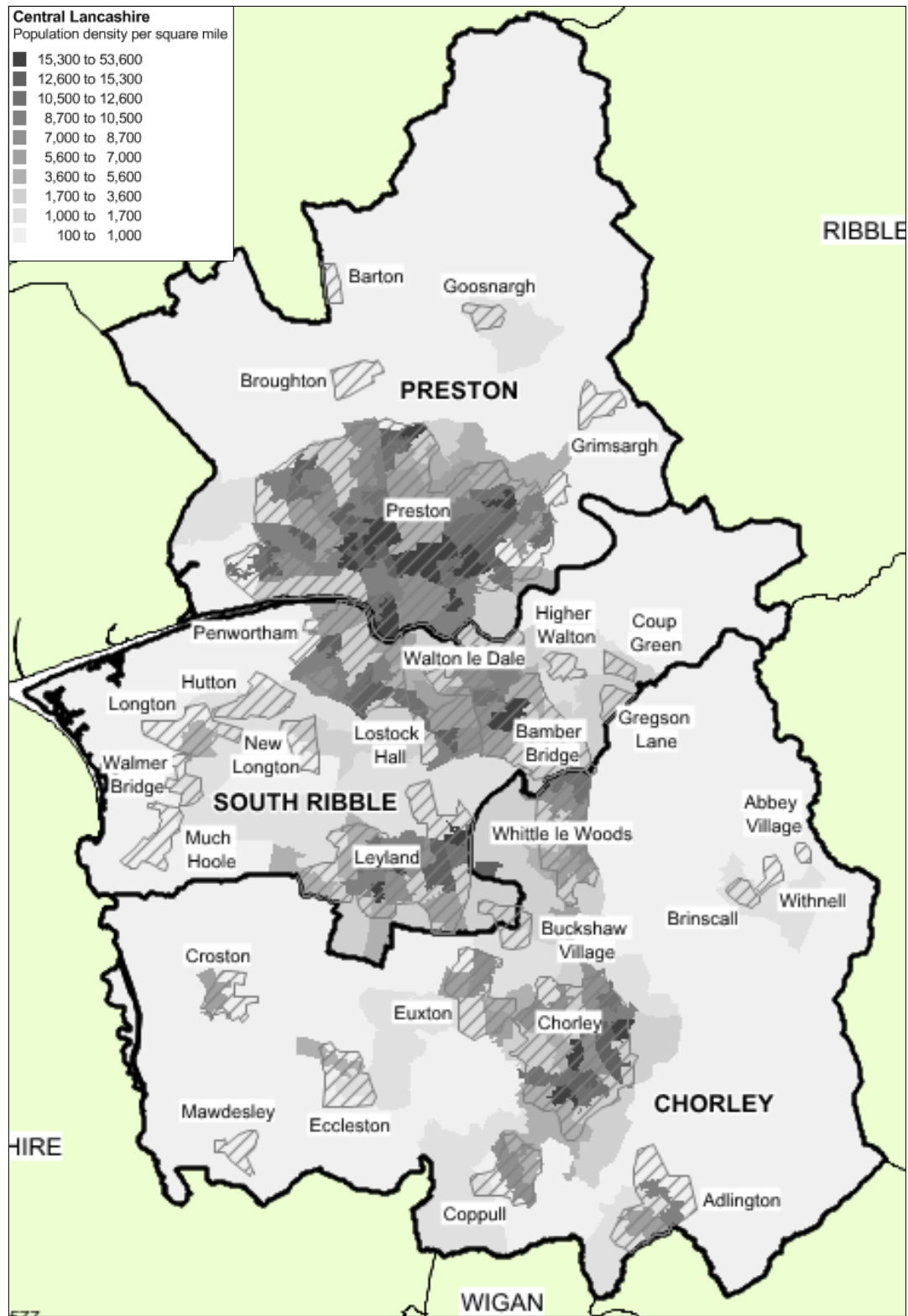
Table 2.1: Population by analysis area

Analysis area	Population (2008)
Chorley	104,700
Preston	135,300
South Ribble	107,500
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	347,500

Figure 2.1 shows the map of analysis areas with population density and settlement boundaries.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 2.1: Analysis areas in Central Lancashire



2.2 Auditing local provision (supply)

The site audit for this study was undertaken by the KKP Field Research Team. In total, 711 open spaces* (including provision for children and young people) are identified, plotted on GIS and assessed to evaluate site value and quality. Each site is classified based on its primary open space purpose, so that each type of space is counted only once. The audit, and therefore the report, utilise the following typologies in accordance with PPG17:

1. Parks and gardens
2. Natural and semi-natural greenspace (including country parks)
3. Amenity greenspace
4. Provision for children and young people
5. Allotments
6. Cemeteries/churchyards
7. Civic space
8. Green corridors

In accordance with PPG17 recommendations a size threshold of 0.2 hectares has been applied to the inclusion of some typologies within the study. This means that, in general, sites that fall below this threshold are not audited. However, some sites below the threshold (i.e. those that are identified through consultation as being of significance) are included. The list below details the threshold for each typology:

- ◀ Parks and gardens – no threshold
- ◀ Natural and semi-natural greenspace – 0.2 ha
- ◀ Amenity greenspace – 0.2 ha
- ◀ Provision for children and young people – no threshold
- ◀ Allotments – no threshold
- ◀ Cemeteries/churchyards – no threshold
- ◀ Civic space – no threshold

Database development

All information relating to open spaces across Central Lancashire is collated in the project open space database (supplied as an Excel electronic file). All sites included within the audit, as identified and assessed, are included within it. The database details for each site are as follows:

Data held on open spaces database (summary)

- ◀ KKP reference number (used for mapping)
- ◀ Site name
- ◀ Ownership
- ◀ Management
- ◀ Typology
- ◀ Size (hectares)
- ◀ Site visit data

Sites are primarily identified by KKP in the audit using official site names, where possible, and/or secondly using road names and locations.

* A further 74 sites were also site visited but excluded from the audit as they were not physically accessible to site researchers (i.e. no obvious entry point, secured fence site)

2.3 Quality and value

Quality and value are fundamentally different and can be unrelated. For example, a high quality space may be in an inaccessible location and, thus, be of little value; while, if a rundown (poor quality) space may be the only one in an area and thus be immensely valuable. As a result, quality and value are also treated separately in terms of scoring. Each type of open space receives separate quality and value scores as follows. This will also allow application of a high and low quality/value matrix to further help determine prioritisation of investment and to identify sites that may be surplus to a particular open space typology.

Analysis of quality

Data collated from site visits is based upon those derived from the Green Flag Award scheme (a national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales, operated by the Green Flag Plus Partnership). This is utilised to calculate a quality score for each site visited. Scores in the database are presented as percentage figures. The quality criteria used for the open space assessments carried out are summarised in the following table.

Quality criteria for open space site visit (score)

- ◀ Physical access, e.g., public transport links, directional signposts,
- ◀ Personal security, e.g., site is overlooked, natural surveillance
- ◀ Access-social, e.g., appropriate minimum entrance widths
- ◀ Parking, e.g., availability, specific, disabled parking
- ◀ Information signage, e.g., presence of up to date site information, notice boards
- ◀ Equipment and facilities, e.g., assessment of both adequacy and maintenance of provision such as seats, benches, bins, toilets
- ◀ Location value, e.g., proximity of housing, other greenspace
- ◀ Site problems, e.g., presence of vandalism, graffiti
- ◀ Healthy, safe and secure, e.g., fencing, gates, staff on site
- ◀ Maintenance and cleanliness, e.g., condition of general landscape & features
- ◀ Groups that the site meets the needs of, e.g., elderly, young people
- ◀ Site potential

For provision for children and young people, the criteria is also built around Green Flag and is a non technical visual assessment of the whole site, including general equipment and surface quality/appearance but also includes an assessment of, for example, bench and bin provision. This differs from an independent RosPA review, which is a more technical assessment of equipment in terms of play value and risk assessment grade. Subsequently, for the purpose of any future equipment requirements, the findings of the RosPA reviews should also be used.

Analysis of value

Using data calculated from the site visits and desk based research a value score for each site is identified. Value is defined in PPG17 in relation to the following three issues:

- ◀ Context of the site i.e. its accessibility, scarcity value and historic value.
- ◀ Level and type of use.
- ◀ The wider benefits it generates for people, biodiversity and the wider environment.

The value criteria set is derived from PPG17. It is summarised below:

<p>Value criteria for open space site visits (score)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Level of use (observations only), e.g., evidence of different user types (e.g. dog walkers, joggers, children) throughout day, located near school and/or community facility ◀ Context of site in relation to other open spaces ◀ Structural and landscape benefits, e.g., well located, high quality defining the identity and character of the area ◀ Ecological benefits, e.g., supports/promotes biodiversity & wildlife habitats ◀ Educational benefits, e.g., provides learning opportunities on nature/historic landscapes, people & features ◀ Social inclusion and health benefits, e.g., promotes civic pride, community ownership and a sense of belonging; helping to promote well-being ◀ Cultural and heritage benefits, e.g., historic elements/links (e.g. listed building, statues) and high profile symbols of local area ◀ Amenity benefits and a sense of place, e.g., attractive places that are safe and well maintained; helping to create specific neighbourhoods and landmarks ◀ Economic benefits, e.g., enhances property values, promotes economic activity and attracts people from near and far
<p>Value - non site visit criteria (score)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Designated site such as LNR or SSSI ◀ Educational programme in place ◀ Historic site ◀ Listed building or historical monument on site ◀ Registered 'friends of group' to the site

2.4 Quality and value thresholds

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. However, 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.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Therefore the baseline threshold for certain typologies is amended to better reflect this.

Table 2.2: Quality and value thresholds by typology

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%

2.5 Identifying local need (demand)

Consultation to identify local need for new and improved facilities was the predominant focus of the Central Lancashire Open Space, Sport & Recreation Study 2010. We have therefore utilised the findings of the household survey carried out as part of this to further support the results of the quality and value assessment. This has also been supplemented by face-to-face and/or telephone interviews with key local authority officers responsible for the management and development of sites relating to each typology. A new survey has also been sent to parish councils

In addition, a survey to all parish and town councils was also distributed, generating 38 responses (100% response rate). This helped to pick up on issues, problems and concerns relating to open space provision at a more local level, as well as identifying the attitudes and needs of the broader local community. It also allowed any local issues and aspirations to be identified.

Surveys

As part of the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2010, research was undertaken to gain an understanding of the views and opinions regarding open spaces in Central Lancashire. KKP has used this information to support the findings of the audit, where possible.

In total 10,000 postal surveys were distributed to households across Central Lancashire; with 711 being returned as follows:

Table 2.3: Survey responses and return rate

Authority area	Responses received	Return rate
Chorley	229	7.6%
Preston	229	5.9%
South Ribble	253	8.2%
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	711	7.1%

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

In addition to this, an online survey for children and young people was also carried out between February and April 2010. The two surveys (one primary and one secondary) were hosted on a website with guidance notes being sent to schools via Lancashire County Council's communication portal. A total of 358 responses were received.

2.6 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 household survey in relation to how far residents would be willing to travel to access different types of open space provision.

Table 2.4: 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 minute drive	See separate Playing Pitch Strategy
	10 minute 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.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

PART 3: GENERAL OPEN SPACE SUMMARY

This section describes generic trends and findings from the quality and value ratings for each typology.

3.1 Quality

The methodology for assessing quality is set out in Part 2. The table below summarises the results of all the quality assessment for open spaces across Central Lancashire.

Table 3.1: 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
TOTAL	-	161	5%	93%	241	450

Nearly two thirds (65%) 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 by other land uses. 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.

The responsibility for management and maintenance of most open space within Central Lancashire lies with the respective local authority. A summary of maintenance regimes is provided in more detail in its corresponding chapter later in the report. However, on average an open space site receives a grass cut every two weeks.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

In addition, maintenance is undertaken on some sites by parish/town councils, associated voluntary conservation and 'friends of' groups. These groups provide a valuable input to the upkeep of sites throughout Central Lancashire. For example, most of the major parks in the area have a 'friends of group' linked to the site. Groups such as these assist local authorities with maintaining sites and helping to promote sites through community engagement.

Similar to results for quality, most typologies, except teenage provision and allotments, are rated as being sufficient in terms of the amount of provision available. A total of 41% of household survey respondents suggest that the quantity of allotments is inadequate; whilst 60% considers provision for young people to be insufficient.

Through the consultation process a number of sites are highlighted due to their high quality. Sites such as the ones below are generally regarded as offering users a varied and pleasant experience:

- ◀ Worden Park, South Ribble
- ◀ Cuerden Valley Park, Chorley/South Ribble
- ◀ Ashton Park, Preston
- ◀ Moor Park, Preston
- ◀ Yarrow Valley Country Park, Chorley
- ◀ Coronation Recreation Ground, Chorley

Since the consultation carried out in 2010, Astley Park (Chorley) has been refurbished to a high standard and as such is also thought to be highly regarded by users.

The above list is only an example of sites of a high quality and therefore may not include all possible sites. It is only intended to act as an initial indicator of high quality sites.

3.2 Value

The methodology for assessing value is set out in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for open spaces across Central Lancashire.

Table 3.2: Value scores for all open space typologies

Typology	Threshold	Maximum score	Lowest score	Highest score	Low	High
Allotments	20%	105	16%	48%	1	26
Amenity greenspace	20%	100	9%	61%	95	185
Cemeteries/churchyards	20%	100	18%	52%	3	34
Provision for children and young people	20%	55	11%	64%	7	166
Civic space	20%	100	24%	50%	0	12
Park and gardens	20%	110	11%	79%	1	48
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	20%	110	6%	69%	40	73
TOTAL	20%	110	6%	79%	148	544

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

The majority of sites are assessed as being of high value. Similar to the quality scores; natural and amenity greenspaces have a higher proportion of low value sites. This reflects the number of sites that lack any particular features, especially for natural and semi-natural greenspaces. However, the value these sites play in providing a visual amenity and a break from the built form remains important in a wider context.

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

The majority of feedback from the household survey in 2010 views open spaces as being important to people's lives. This reflects the high value placed on open space provision by respondents and supports the findings of the site visit data.

3.3 Local need (demand)

A number of parishes identify plans to develop new or existing open spaces. The following table summarises these plans as identified by the parish/town clerks during the consultation and supplemented by local authority information.

Table 3.3: Parish/Town council consultation summary

Parish/town council	Plans
Charnock Richard	Identifies demand to provide ancillary facilities such as benches/bandstand etc. at Orchard Gardens. Funding would need to be secured first.
Clayton-le-Woods	Early stages of applying for planning permission to develop a car park on Manor Road as part of a wider allotment development.
Coppull	Identifies that a wildflower meadow is planned at the Blainscough Nature Reserve next year.
Croston	Currently looking at improvements to the play area and considering a small number of allotments on its Station Road site.
Euxton	Planning permission has been granted and funding in place to construct a skate park on Southport Road.
Hoghton	Recently carried out works to restore its Pinfold site to a greenspace which involved removing trees and levelling surfaces.
Little Hoole	Highlights demand for allotments but no available land identified. Land is potentially available in nearby Much Hoole.
Longton	Need for allotments identified during the consultation on Site Allocations & Development Management Policies DPD (Preferred Options).
Samlesbury & Cuerdale	Pursuing funding to enable reinstatement of a play area that was closed on Nabs Head Lane.
Whittingham	Working with Cumeragh Village Association to replace the existing play area on The Square (Bleasedale Road) and register it as a Village Green.
Woodplumpton	Application submitted to register Orchard Playing Field for protection under the Diamond Jubilee 2012 Challenge.

3.4 Summary

General summary

- ◀ In total there are 711 sites identified in Central Lancashire as open space provision. This is an equivalent of over 1,933 hectares across the area.
- ◀ Most typologies are set as having an accessibility standard of 10 minute walk time. The typologies of allotments, parks and gardens and natural and semi-natural greenspace also have a drive time catchment applied.
- ◀ The majority of typologies are perceived as having a good level of availability, with the exception of teenage provision and allotments. In particular, provision for teenagers is felt to be lacking.
- ◀ Nearly two thirds of all open spaces score high for quality. More natural and semi-natural sites score low for quality compared to any other typology. This is due to sites of this type being outside of the typical open space classifications (i.e. woodland buffer zones). General maintenance of open spaces is considered to be of a good standard.
- ◀ The majority of all open spaces are assessed as being of high value. Reflecting the importance of provision; nearly all allotments, cemeteries, parks and provision for children and young people score high for value. All civic spaces are rated as high value. In addition, more amenity greenspace and natural and semi-natural sites are viewed as high for value.
- ◀ A number of parish councils identify demand for new or improved open spaces.

PART 4: PARKS AND GARDENS

4.1 Introduction

As set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide, the typology of parks and gardens generally covers urban parks, country parks and formal gardens (including designed landscapes), which provide 'accessible high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events'.

To better reflect local provision within the audit, the typology does not include country parks. This is due to their more natural characteristics compared to formal park provision. This type of provision can be found in the natural/semi-natural greenspace section of this report (Part 5).

4.2 Key issues

Current provision

There are 49 sites classified as parks and gardens across Central Lancashire, an equivalent of over 516 hectares. No site size threshold has been applied and, as such, all sites have been included within the typology.

Table 4.1: Distribution of parks by authority

Authority area	Parks and gardens		
	Number	Size (ha)	Current standard (ha per 1,000 population)
Chorley	12	199.96	1.91
Preston	31	245.29	1.81
South Ribble	6	71.19	0.66
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	49	516.44	1.49

The number of sites identified as parks and gardens provision has reduced in comparison to the previous study. A total of 66 sites equating to 683 hectares were cited in the 2010 work. The reduction is due to a reclassification of park and garden sites to other forms of open space typologies.

A large number of sites (31) are currently identified in Preston. This is slightly less than the 34 sites identified previously. However, the 2010 study did not include four sites (Ashton, Haslam, Savick and Moor) above 20 hectares in size. The reduction in total numbers is due to the reclassification of sites to another typology.

It is important to recognise that the provision standards in the 2010 report did not incorporate seven sites above 20 hectares in size. These sites were included under another typology, designed to not skew the quantity standards for parks. However, to provide a robust set of quantity standards all park sites have been included in standards within this report.

Accessibility

It is evident that country parks also contribute towards residents' perceptions of the accessibility of parks and gardens. Residents often consider country parks such as Yarrow Valley, Cuerden Valley and Beacon Fell to be important recreational resources that provide a similar function and facilities as parks provision.

According to the household survey (2010), current users of formal parks generally walk to access a site (76%) and most walk between 5-15 minutes to access their local site (58%). This demonstrates that most regular users of formal parks are using facilities in close proximity to their home.

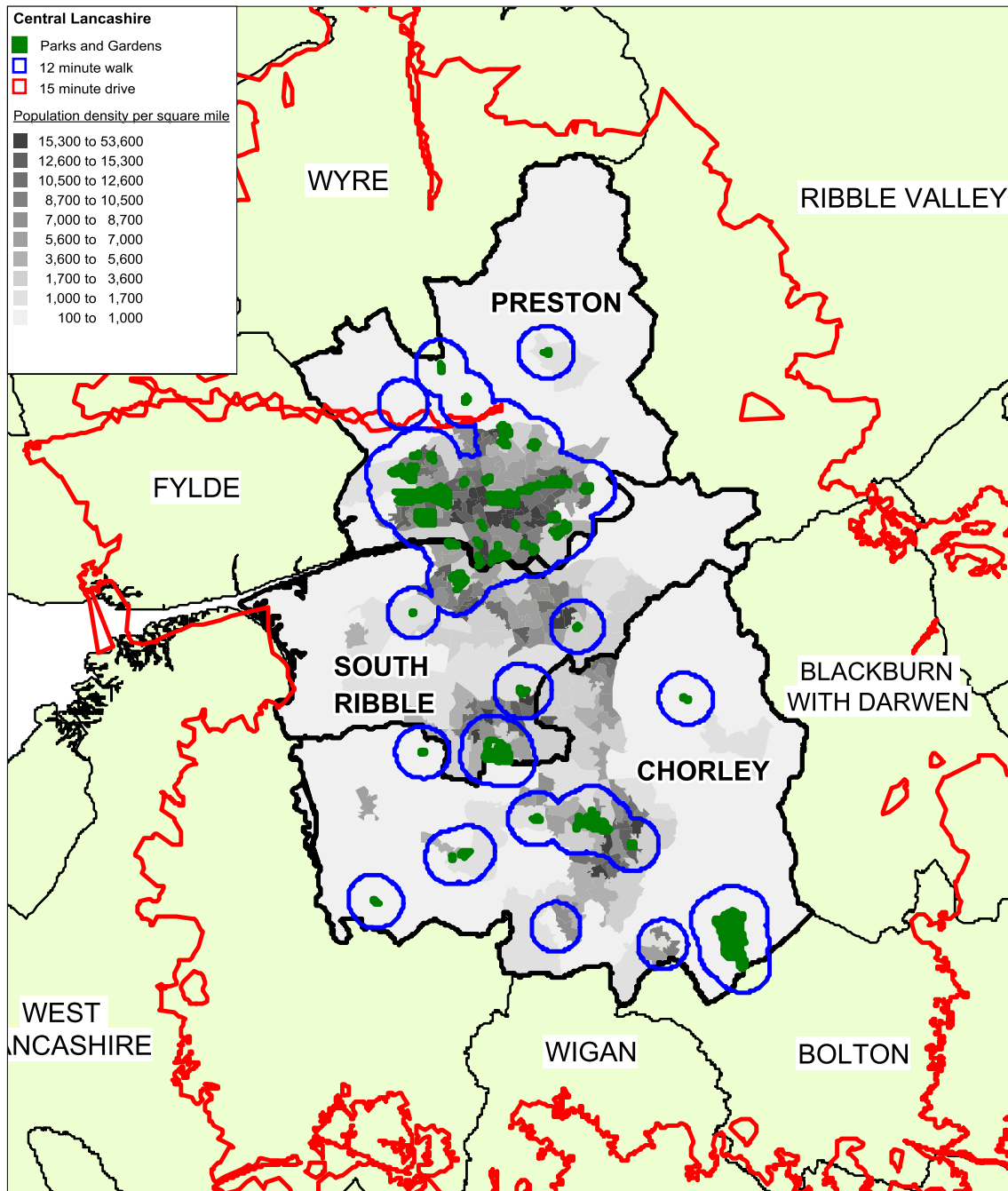
This has resulted in the following accessibility standards to be set:

- ◀ 12 minute walk time – Preston Urban Area, Key Service Centres, Urban Local Service Centres
- ◀ 15 minute drive time – Rural Local Service Centres

Figure 4.1 shows parks and gardens mapped against analysis areas with the above accessibility standards.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 4.1: Parks and gardens mapped with 12 minute walk time and 15 minute drive time



CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 4.2: Key to sites mapped

KKP Ref	Site	Authority	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
461	Woodplumpton Community Garden	Preston	Woodplumpton		
826	Hurst Grange Park	South Ribble	Penwortham		
827	Priory Park	South Ribble	Penwortham		
828	Withy Grove House Parks & Gardens	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
829	Rawstones Crescent Gardens	South Ribble	Hutton		
846	Ribbleton Park	Preston	Preston		
847	Winckley Square	Preston	Preston		
848	Ashton Park	Preston	Preston		
849	Goosnargh	Preston	Goosnargh		
851	Mill Lane Playing Field	Preston	Preston		
852	Station Lane	Preston	Newsham		
854	Broadgate Park, off Hassett Close	Preston	Preston		
855	Euston Street Park	Preston	Preston		
856	Maudland Bank Park	Preston	Preston		
857	Manor House Lane Park	Preston	Preston		
858	Sherwood Way Park	Preston	Preston		
860	Brookfield Park	Preston	Preston		
866	King George's Playing Field	Preston	Broughton		
867	Cadley Bridge Park	Preston	Preston		
869	Fishwick Recreation Ground	Preston	Preston		
870	Fishwick View Recreation Ground	Preston	Preston		
871	Greenside	Preston	Preston		
873	Smiths Rec Ground	Preston	Preston		
874	Deepdale Enclosure	Preston	Preston		
877	Cottam Ponds	Preston	Preston		
878	Cottam Park	Preston	Preston		
880	Grange Park	Preston	Preston		
881	Haslam Park	Preston	Preston		
883	Moor Park	Preston	Preston		
884	Sion Park	Preston	Preston		
885	Avenham and Miller Parks	Preston	Preston		
886	Savick Park	Preston	Preston		
887	Clough Copse	Preston	Preston		
888	Haywood Close Park	Preston	Preston		
889	Tanterton	Preston	Preston		
890	Worden Park	South Ribble	Leyland		
938	Farington Park	South Ribble	Farington		
1330	Tatton Recreation Ground	Chorley	Chorley		
1386	Millennium Green, Red House Lane	Chorley	Eccleston		
1416	Wymott Park Play Area	Chorley	Wymott		
1435	Astley Park	Chorley	Chorley		
1610	Millennium Green, Hurst Green	Chorley	Mawdesley		
1613	Euxton Hall Gardens	Chorley	Euxton		
1689	Bothy Garden	Chorley	Withnell		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP Ref	Site	Authority	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
1690	Memorial Garden	Chorley	Withnell		
1744	War Memorial Garden, Railway Road	Chorley	Adlington		
1750	Lever Park	Chorley	Rivington		
1803	Jubilee & Bradley Lane Fields	Chorley	Eccleston		
1978	Coppull Memorial Garden	Chorley	Coppull		

All Rural Local Service Centres are sufficiently covered by the accessibility catchment standard of 15 minutes drive time. However, gaps in the 12 minute walk time catchment mapping are noted for South Ribble and Chorley. In South Ribble, gaps in provision are observed in the areas to the north west of Leyland (Moss Side/Farington) and to the south of Walton-le-Dale. Addressing these deficiencies is recommended.

For Chorley, catchment deficiencies are noted to the south of Chorley and in the Whittle-le-Woods area. The Council should consider addressing these gaps. South Chorley is well served by sites such as Yarrow Valley Country Park and Whittle-le-Woods have sufficient provision of amenity greenspace sites which could be formalised in order to meet gaps.

The 2010 study found that overall; the majority of respondents are satisfied with the provision of formal parks. Over two thirds of the household survey respondents (69%) indicate that provision is sufficient (about right/more than enough). However, a quarter of respondents (25%) felt provision to be insufficient.

Parks and gardens are managed as part of the open spaces portfolio by in-house maintenance teams at each local authority. All three authorities provide, in general, a fortnightly visit to open space sites. This includes maintenance regimes such as grass cutting; coppicing and general site maintenance (e.g. bin emptying, path checks). Seasonal floral displays are also provided in park sites by each of the Councils.

All three local authorities operate an online gateway system for members of the public to report any problems of issues with sites. A landline number is also available.

Quality

In order to determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the quality scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for parks in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 40% is applied in order to identify high and low quality.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 4.3: Quality ratings for parks by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <40%	High >40%
Chorley	159	32%	47%	77%	45%	3	9
Preston	159	17%	48%	81%	64%	10	21
South Ribble	159	42%	52%	66%	24%	0	6
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	159	17%	48%	81%	64%	13	36

The majority of park sites in Central Lancashire (73%) score high for quality against the criteria. The lowest scoring site is Maudland Bank Park (17%) in Preston. Site observations suggest this is due to a lack of personal security at entrances and the general condition and maintenance of the site. It was noted that the site had poor drainage at the time of the visit and areas that were severely overgrown. Fishwick View Recreation Ground also received a low score for quality with 19%. This was attributed to the lack of informal surveillance and evidence of motorcycles and fly-tipping.

Proportionally, parks in South Ribble score highly for quality, with all six sites identified as being of a high standard above the threshold.

Two out of the 13 sites classified as low quality only just fall outside the set threshold of 40%. Cottam Park (39%) in Preston and Wymott Park (38%) in Chorley are particularly close to the threshold boundary and could be regarded as being easily capable of achieving a higher mark with a few minor improvements. The latter scores low due to its topography of hilly/banked landscapes resulting in a lack of natural surveillance (i.e. level of personal security).

The highest scoring site is Moor Park (81%) in Preston. It is one of the larger parks in Central Lancashire and is noted as providing a wide range of good quality features such as football pitches, MUGA, tennis courts, a pavilion with changing rooms and a children's play area; all attracting a variety of different users. The site is currently undergoing further improvements as part of a recent Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) bid. These include, for example, restoration works to the sites ornamental bridges and lake. Phase Two of the project will look at introducing a regionally significant skate park facility. Planning permission has been approved and the facility is likely to be complete in 2013.

Another site in Central Lancashire to have received HLF is Astley Park in Chorley. Improvements include enhancements to its pathways, pavilion and pets corner. These are reflected in its high quality score of 77%. It is regarded as a key asset for the area, especially given its ease of access from Chorley Town Centre.

Farington Park in South Ribble is currently undergoing improvements to the site. These include works to develop the footpaths and children's play area. Such works should help to increase its quality score further beyond the high quality threshold (42%).

Consultation with Council officers also identifies the open spaces of Worden Park in Penwortham, South Ribble and Ashton Park in Preston as key sites viewed as good quality. This further supported by the site visit assessments which recognise the attractive and high standard of provision. Both sites receive a quality score well above the threshold with 66% and 58% respectively.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Three sites are observed from the site visit assessments as having problems with vandalism; Sion Park, Manor House Lane Park and Brookfield Park. All three are located in Preston and are highlighted as having a noticeable amount of litter and graffiti present. Sion Park is also identified as having some evidence of fire damage.

According to the 2010 household survey, there is an overall positive perception of the quality of parks in Central Lancashire with just over half (55%) of respondents rate the quality of parks as either excellent or good. In addition, around a quarter (23%) considers parks to be average quality which suggests some minor dissatisfaction with the quality of provision. The survey found that the lowest satisfaction levels are in the Preston and South Ribble, with litter highlighted as the main problem. Other issues concern levels of vandalism and graffiti. However, none of these issues are highlighted from the site visit assessments.

Green Flag

The Green Flag Plus Partnership, consisting of Keep Britain Tidy, BTCV and GreenSpace, manages the Green Flag Award scheme. It provides national standards for parks and greenspaces across England and Wales. Public service agreements, identified by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) highlight the importance placed on Green Flag status as an indicator of high quality. This in turn impacts upon the way parks and gardens are managed and maintained.

A recent survey by improvement charity GreenSpace highlights that parks with a Green Flag Award provide more satisfaction to members of the public compared to those sites without it. The survey of 16,000 park users found that more than 90% of Green Flag Award park visitors were very satisfied or satisfied with their chosen site, compared to 65% of visitors to non-Green Flag parks.

There are currently 12 Green Flag accredited sites across Central Lancashire. This includes sites classified across all open space typologies. There are seven sites classified as parks:

Table 4.4: Green Flag sites by authority

Authority area	Number of Green Flag sites	Site names
Chorley	1	◀ Tatton Recreation Ground
Preston	4	◀ Ashton Park ◀ Avenham and Miller Parks ◀ Grange Park ◀ Haslam Park
South Ribble	2	◀ Worden Park, Leyland ◀ Hurst Grange Park, Penwortham

Haslam Park in Preston is the only site in Central Lancashire to also receive a Green Flag Community Award for its Sensory Garden. The area of raised beds is designed to provide a place for people to experience plants through sight, sound, smell and touch. It was constructed by the Friends of Haslam Park in 2008 with the assistance of local junior schools and youth groups. The sites contribution has been further recognised by it achieving a certificate of Outstanding Level 5 from the Britain in Bloom competition.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

There are also a number of additional sites identified with the potential to achieve Green Flag in the future. In particular Astley Park in Chorley has applied for Green Flag status in January 2012. This is part of the recent improvement works to the site from the successful HLF bid.

Site assessments show that a number of other park sites in Central Lancashire would be appropriate and are likely to score well if they were to be submitted for the Green Flag Award scheme. Moor Park scores particularly well for quality, receiving a score of 81% from the site assessments. The site is due to be put forward for Green Flag once improvement works have been completed. A number of other sites score above or close to the quality threshold could be used as a guide for determining sites with potential to achieve accreditation:

- ◀ Moor Park, Preston 81%
- ◀ Ribbleton Park, Preston 68%
- ◀ Smiths Recreation Ground , Preston 67%
- ◀ Lever Park, Rivington, Chorley 59%

A requirement for any site being put forward for Green Flag status is to have an active 'friends of group' (FOG). FOGs can provide a valuable function in applying for the Award. They can help to assist with the initial application process as well as the long-term management of the site. Currently there are a number of active FOGs at parks in Central Lancashire, including:

- ◀ Ashton Park, Preston
- ◀ Astley Park, Chorley
- ◀ Avenham and Miller, Preston
- ◀ Haslam Park, Preston
- ◀ Hurst Grange Park, Penwortham, South Ribble
- ◀ Ribbleton Park, Preston
- ◀ Worden Park, Leyland, South Ribble
- ◀ Walton Park, Walton-le-Dale, South Ribble
- ◀ Withy Grove, Bamber Bridge, South Ribble

Both Ribbleton Park and Moor Park score well from the site visit assessment and are in a good position to be put forward for a future Green Flag application. Ribbleton Park could be better placed as it already has existing FOG. South Ribble also indicate an ambition for Withy Grove to be put forward. The site currently receives a score of 55%.

Furthermore South Ribble council identifies that it is currently trying to establish FOGs at Farington Park. This is with a view to providing a more local level of interest and ownership through community engagement.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Value

In order to determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the value scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for parks in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 20% is applied in order to identify high and low value.

Table 4.5: Value scores for parks by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <20%	High >20%
Chorley	110	21%	37%	79%	58%	0	12
Preston	110	11%	41%	77%	66%	1	30
South Ribble	110	31%	42%	55%	24%	0	6
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	110	11%	40%	79%	68%	1	48

Nearly all parks are assessed as being of high value from the site visit assessments. This is supported in consultation with Council officers. It demonstrates the high social inclusion and health benefits, ecological value and sense of place park sites offer. Astley Park (Chorley), Worden Park (South Ribble) and sites such as Moor Park and Avenham & Miller Parks (Preston) are regularly mentioned throughout consultation as sites of high value to residents. This is often a result of their role in providing a range of facilities and events/festivals (i.e. bonfire, Mela), which appeal to a variety of users, and their level of condition.

The only site to score low for value is Maudland Bank Park in Preston, which receives a score of 11%. This reflects its low quality score, given due to poor drainage and general appearance of the site.

Reflecting this, the value of parks in Central Lancashire was also demonstrated in the consultation carried out in the 2010 study with around a quarter (25%) of the population visit parks either on a daily or weekly basis

4.3 Summary

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 considers 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 and Astley Park are both expected to be put forward following respective HLF bids. Withy Grove 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.

PART 5: NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE

5.1 Introduction

As set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide, the natural and semi-natural greenspace typology includes woodland (coniferous, deciduous, mixed) and scrub, grassland (e.g. downland, meadow), heath or moor, wetlands (e.g. marsh, fen), open running water, wastelands (including disturbed ground), and bare rock habitats (e.g. cliffs, quarries, pits). These provide 'wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.'

To better reflect local provision within the audit, the typology also includes country parks and local nature reserves (LNRs).

5.2 Key issues

Current provision

In total 113 sites are identified as publicly accessible natural and semi-natural greenspace, totalling just over 938 hectares of provision. These totals may not include all provision in Central Lancashire as a site size threshold of 0.2 hectares has been applied. PPG17 recommends that sites smaller than this may be of less recreational value to residents. Four sites below 0.2 hectares have been included due to their identified local significance.

Table 5.1: Distribution of natural and semi-natural greenspace by authority

Authority area	Natural and semi-natural greenspace		
	Number	Size (ha)	Current standard (ha per 1,000 population)
Chorley	35	485.92	4.64
Preston	24	240.21	1.78
South Ribble	54	212.69	1.98
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	113	938.82	2.70

The 2010 Open space, sport and recreation study found there to be a total of 115 sites of natural and semi-natural provision, equating to 368 hectares of provision. However, this did not include five sites over 20 hectares in size or any of the Country Parks provision.

Central Lancashire has a variety of natural and semi-natural sites including woodlands, grasslands and quarries. A number of sites across Central Lancashire have been designated for nature conservation (set out below). The area also contains the following country parks which contribute to a large amount of this typology:

- ◀ Beacon Fell Country Park, Preston (62 hectares).
- ◀ Cuerden Valley Country Park, Chorley & South Ribble (104 hectares).
- ◀ Yarrow Valley Country Park, Chorley (322 hectares).

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

As a statutory declaration, LNRs provide a clear signal to local communities of local authority commitment to nature conservation and access to it. In addition, LNRs can help local authorities meet Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) and Sustainable Development targets. There are 11 publically accessible local nature reserves (LNRs) designated in Central Lancashire:

- ◀ Longton Brickcroft, Longton, South Ribble
- ◀ Pope Lane Field, Preston
- ◀ Boilton Woods, Preston
- ◀ Grange Valley, Preston
- ◀ Hills and Hollows, Preston
- ◀ Preston Junction, Penwortham, South Ribble
- ◀ Fishwick Bottoms, Preston
- ◀ Blainscough Nature Reserve, Coppull, Chorley
- ◀ Withnell Linear Park, Withnell, Chorley
- ◀ Cuerden Valley Country Park, Chorley/South Ribble
- ◀ Hic Bibi, Coppull, Chorley

LNRs contribute a total of 210.31 hectares to natural provision in Central Lancashire. Further to this, parts of the Yarrow Valley Country Park and Haslam Park sites are also identified as providing some LNR provision. In 1996, English Nature (now Natural England) recommended that there should be one hectare of designated LNR per 1,000 population. To put this into local context, with a population of 347,500 (ONS 2008), across the Central Lancashire there should be provision of least 347 hectares of LNR provision. A breakdown by local authority is shown below.

Table 5.2: Distribution of LNR provision by authority

Authority area	Current provision (hectares)	Requirement based on population (hectares)
Chorley	123.43	105
Preston	63.84	135
South Ribble	23.03	107
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	210.30	347

Accessibility

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

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

In some areas, this may be difficult to achieve in the short term, but it could be a long-term aim for all local authorities to work towards this standard. This study, in order to be PPG17 compliant uses locally informed standards derived from consultation. It does not focus on the ANGSt Standard; as this uses a different methodology for identifying accessible natural greenspace to that advocated in PPG17.

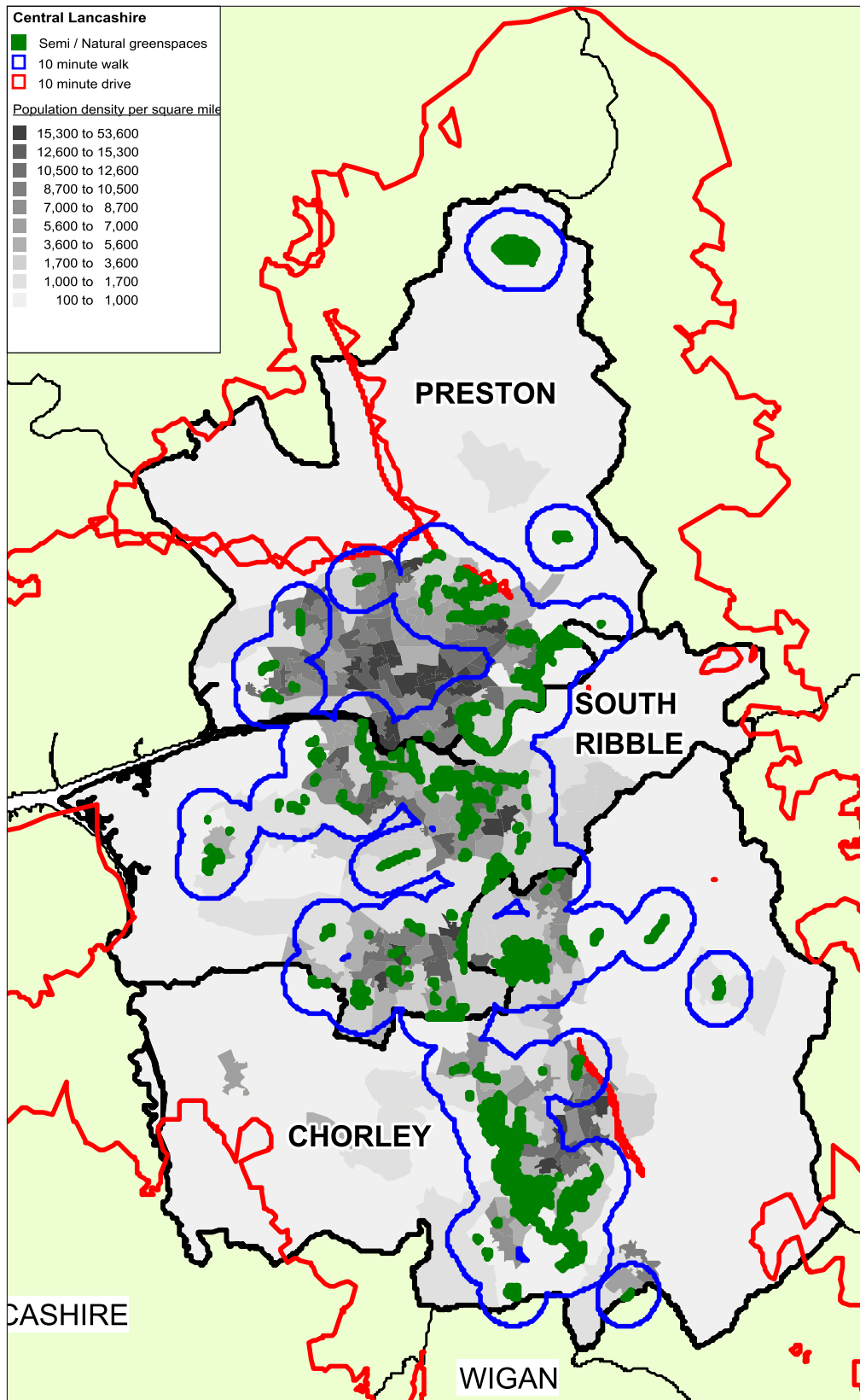
In the 2010 study consultation identified that of those who currently use natural open spaces, 74% walk, suggesting that residents are using sites particularly close to their home. In addition the most common expected travel time (mode) is 10 minutes with the average (mean) response being 11 minutes. In total 75% of residents are willing to walk for five minutes to reach a natural open space while the remaining 25% expect to walk for 15 minutes or more. The consultation also found that residents in some areas expect to travel by car to access sites. This has resulted in the following accessibility standards to be set:

- ◀ 10 minute walk time – Key Service Centres, Urban Local Service Centres and Rural Local Service Centres.
- ◀ 10 minute drive time – Preston Urban Area.

Figure 5.1 shows natural and semi-natural greenspace mapped against analysis areas with the above accessibility standards.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 5.1: Natural and semi-natural greenspace mapped against analysis areas



A full list of natural and semi-natural sites can be viewed in Appendix One.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

All settlements are covered by the 10 minute drive time catchment. Most settlement areas are sufficiently covered by the accessibility catchment standard of a 10 minute walk time. However, gaps in provision are highlighted in Preston and Chorley. Central Preston is deficient against the walk time but is covered by the drive time. As the area is well served by amenity greenspace it could be appropriate to look to provide natural and semi-natural features at these existing sites. In Chorley, the areas to the east of Chorley and the Rural Local Service Centre of Ecclestone are identified as not being covered by walk time catchment. Ecclestone has sufficient access to the surrounding countryside and continued access should be ensured. The area to the east of Chorley is restricted by the M61. However, similar to Ecclestone, the area is also served by general countryside.

From the 2010 household survey, most respondents (50%) were satisfied with current levels of provision, suggesting that the quantity is about right or more than sufficient. A further 27% of respondents felt that provision was insufficient. Unsurprisingly, the study found residents in Preston were the least satisfied with levels of provision (due to a fewer number of sites being located in the urban area). A similar trend was also seen in relation to country parks.

Management

A total of 938 hectares of natural and semi-natural greenspace is identified across Central Lancashire, including LNRs and country parks. Management of these sites is the responsibility of a variety of organisations. Aside from each local authority, site management is also the responsibility of Lancashire County Council, the Lancashire Wildlife Trust, the Woodland Trust and private landowners.

Some maintenance is undertaken by associated voluntary conservation and 'friends of groups'. These groups provide a valuable input to the regular upkeep of sites throughout Central Lancashire. Groups such as these assist with maintaining sites and help to manage evasive species, sustain footpaths, coppice flora to encourage healthy growth and install beneficial features (e.g. bird boxes, benches).

All three local authorities have a ranger service function that carries out practical conservation work at sites. In addition each service provides educational learning opportunities on environmental issues as well as organising events and activities. Activities often include surveying wildlife and practical jobs such as coppicing and path construction. Rangers also help to facilitate local groups in the area in terms of their creation and development. Most recently in South Ribble for instance, the Ranger Service has helped to set up a Friends of Farington Lodges to help undertake regular conservation works on site.

Country park provision in Central Lancashire totals 486 hectares. This is distributed between three sites; Beacon Fell, Cuerden Valley and Yarrow Valley. The latter, Yarrow Valley Country Park, is the largest of the three sites at 321 hectares. The site is a hugely popular facility and has a number of ancillary features including a visitors centre, nature trail and picnic area. All three provide opportunities for recreational activities such as walking, fishing and canoeing. The popularity and quality of these sites is demonstrated by Cuerden Valley and Yarrow Valley both achieving Green Flag Awards.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Quality

In order to determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the quality scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for natural and semi-natural greenspace in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 25% is applied in order to identify high and low quality.

Table 5.3: Quality rating for natural and semi-natural greenspace by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <25%	High >25%
Chorley	117	8%	30%	91%	83%	16	19
Preston	117	13%	36%	68%	56%	8	16
South Ribble	117	5%	26%	77%	72%	34	20
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	117	5%	29%	91%	85%	58	55

Slightly more sites (51%) score low for quality than high. This is due to a large number of sites being without any specific features or facilities (i.e. woodlands, open grassland). Sites of this typology also tend to score low for personal security given their often isolated location and not overlooked by other frequently used land uses. Often sites deliberately have very little ongoing management or maintenance in order to provide, for example, unmanaged habitats. To tease this information from the audit the quality threshold has intentionally been set low. However, it is important that these sites are recognised for their purpose and function.

The lowest scoring site is Midge Hall NSN site in South Ribble. It receives a quality score below the threshold with 5%. The site scores particularly low for personal security and level of use. In addition it is also observed as having some evidence of fire damage. The site is private with no official public use. Fulwood Hall Lane in Preston is another low scoring site with reported evidence of fire damage. The site receives a quality score of 22% and is considered to be in need of some attention. Site visits found there to be several fallen trees and branches posing a potential risk.

Other issues such as litter and fly-tipping are noted from site visit assessments at Sandybrook Wood (45%) and Brockholes Wood (19%) in Preston as well as Leyland Way Woodland (14%) and Blashaw Wood (11%) in Leyland and Penwortham in South Ribble. Issues such as this act in a detrimental way to the sites quality and overall scores.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Consultation also highlights some misuse is often noted at the Denham Quarry site in Chorley. This is in the form of trail bikes using the site as a circuit. The open access nature of the site is advantageous for users such as dog walkers but poses health and safety risks.

A total of 55 sites score high for quality. The highest scoring sites are Yarrow Valley Country Park and Cuerden Valley Country Park. Both of which receive a quality rating of 91% and 81% respectively. For both, this is a reflection of the range and standard of facilities and features that can be found on site. Other high scoring sites of note include:

- ◀ Longton Brickcroft Nature Reserve, South Ribble (77%)
- ◀ Beacon Fell Country Park, Preston (68%)
- ◀ Grimsargh Rec, Preston (63%)
- ◀ Preston Junction Nature Reserve, South Ribble (61%)

All the above sites are observed as being attractive and well maintained; offering a number of ancillary features such as bins, benches and pathways all to a high standard. In addition, they are noted as being particularly popular and well used facilities.

During the 2010 consultation respondents generally had a positive opinion of the quality of natural open spaces across Central Lancashire. Just under half of respondents (49%) rate provision as excellent or good. Not surprisingly respondents in the more rural areas are particularly positive, with 26% suggesting the quality is excellent and a further 42% rating quality as good. Only 8% of residents consider the overall quality of provision to be poor.

Green Flag

As discussed earlier in the Parks Section, the Green Flag Plus Partnership, consisting of Keep Britain Tidy, BTCV and GreenSpace, manages the Green Flag Award scheme. It provides national standards for parks and greenspaces across England and Wales. Public service agreements, identified by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) highlight the importance placed on Green Flag status as an indicator of high quality. This in turn impacts upon the way open spaces are managed and maintained.

Currently there are 12 Green Flag accredited sites in Central Lancashire. In addition to the seven park sites, there are five natural and semi-natural greenspaces also accredited with a Green Flag Award:

Table 5.4: Green Flag Award sites by authority

Authority area	Number of Green Flags	Site name
Chorley	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Withnell LNR ◀ Yarrow Valley Country Park ◀ Cuerden Valley Country Park (site also within South Ribble)
Preston	1	◀ Fishwick Bottoms
South Ribble	1	◀ Longton Brickcroft Nature Reserve
South Ribble/Chorley	1	◀ Cuerden Valley Country Park

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Other high scoring sites currently without a Green Flag are Beacon Fell Country Park and Carrs Wood in Preston and South Ribble respectively. Both are in a favourable position given their high quality scores of 68% and 56% each. The sites are noted from the site visits as having an excellent overall appearance and maintenance in addition to offering environmental educational learning. The latter is identified as being used by the Wildlife Trust to teach woodland skills and maybe more suitable to a Green Flag Community Award.

Value

In order to determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the value scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for natural and semi-natural greenspace in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 20% is applied in order to identify high and low value.

Table 5.5: Value scores for natural and semi-natural greenspace by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <20%	High >20%
Chorley	110	7%	24%	61%	54%	13	22
Preston	110	9%	33%	69%	60%	4	20
South Ribble	110	6%	25%	53%	46%	23	31
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	110	6%	26%	69%	63%	40	73

The majority of natural and semi-natural greenspace scores high for value. However, there is quite a considerable spread between the lowest and highest scoring sites, with sites such as Langdale Road NSN and Holt Brow Wood, scoring particularly low. Many of the sites which score low for value are observed as being unkempt, grazing land and/or act as a buffer zone to a highway such as the M6. These tend to be open spaces without any specific features or facilities and are therefore of less recreation value.

As well as providing important nature conservation and biodiversity value, many countryside sites in Central Lancashire are well used for recreational purposes and are a valuable open space resource for local people. As mentioned earlier in the quality section, some sites score low for quality and value as a result of their function (e.g. an open field, woodland).

Consultation in 2010 via the household survey identified natural and semi-natural greenspace and country parks as two of the most popular types of open spaces in Central Lancashire. Many residents state that they frequently visit natural and semi-natural greenspace once a week or more (31%) and country parks at least once weekly (19%).

5.3 Summary

Natural and semi-natural greenspace summary

- ◀ Central Lancashire is identified as having 113 individual natural and semi-natural greenspace sites, totalling over 938 hectares of provision.
- ◀ There is a 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 considers 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 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.

PART 6: AMENITY GREENSPACE

6.1 Introduction

The amenity space typology, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide defines sites as offering 'opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas. These include informal recreation spaces, housing green spaces, village greens and other incidental space.'

6.2 Key issues

Current provision

There are a total of 280 amenity greenspace sites identified in Central Lancashire. This results in there being just over 292 hectares of provision.

Amenity spaces in Central Lancashire are most often found in housing estates and function as informal recreation spaces or as open spaces along highways that provide a visual amenity.

Table 6.1: Distribution of amenity greenspace sites by authority

Authority area	Amenity greenspace		
	Number	Size (ha)	Current standard (ha per 1,000 population)
Chorley	119	76.35	0.73
Preston	57	72.81	0.54
South Ribble	104	143.20	1.33
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	280	292.36	0.84

The 2010 study found there to be a total of 531 sites classed as amenity greenspace; an equivalent of 359 hectares.

Site sizes vary from the smallest incidental open space on housing estates, such as Adjacent 9 Brow Hey (0.03 hectares), to the largest, AGS South of Vehicle Test Track, at just over 11 hectares.

It is important to note that whilst the majority of provision is considered as being small grassed areas in housing estates or visual landscaped space, there is some variation of sites within this typology. For example, recreation grounds, which serve a different purpose to grassed areas in housing estates, are included under amenity greenspace. These often provide an extended range of opportunities for recreational activities compared to grass areas. In addition, these sites are often much larger in size.

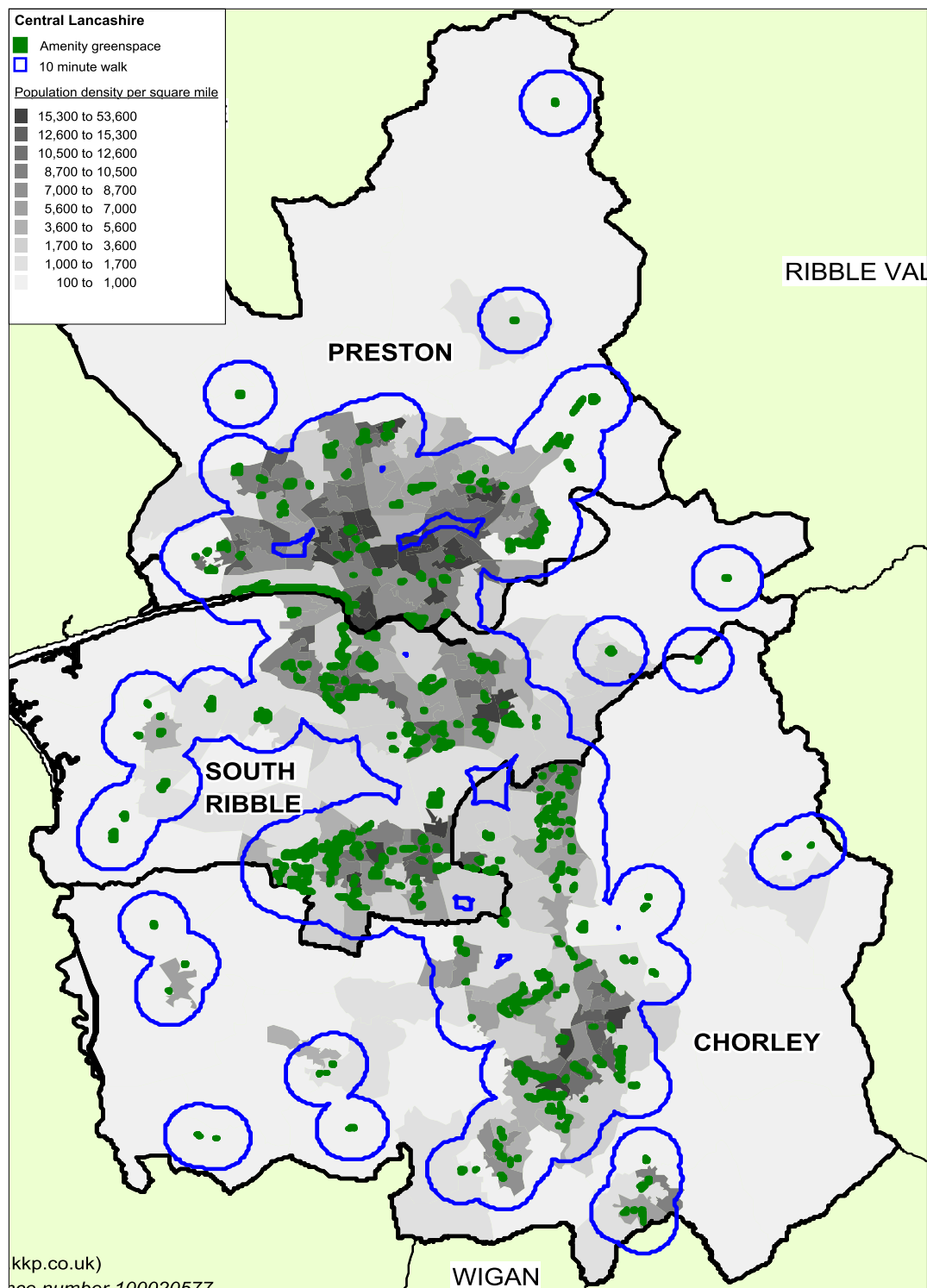
Significantly more amenity greenspaces are located in Chorley (119) and South Ribble (104) than Preston (57). This relates to the higher amount of sites classified as other types of open space in Preston. For example, there are 31 parks identified in Preston compared to Chorley (11) and South Ribble (6). In general amenity greenspaces tend to be less present in rural areas, which are often also served by the open countryside.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Accessibility

In the 2010 household survey respondents expect to walk to access an amenity green space (87%). The average travel time indicated by residents is 8 minutes and the most common expected travel time is 10 minutes. Therefore an accessibility standard of a 10 minute walk has been applied across Central Lancashire.

Figure 6.1: Amenity greenspace mapped against authority



CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

A full list of amenity spaces in Central Lancashire can be viewed in Appendix Two.

Catchment mapping shows areas of greater population density generally have good access to provision within a 10 minute walk time. However, there are some minor gaps noted in the urban areas of Preston and some settlements in South Ribble and Chorley such as Higher Walton and Eccleston. Addressing these deficiencies is recommended. The three areas are served by other forms of open space provision such as parks (e.g. Moor Park, Millennium Green). Options to address identified deficiencies are discussed further in the Policy and Recommendation Paper.

The 2010 household survey found there is a difference of opinion as to whether provision of amenity greenspace is sufficient. A total of 42% of respondents indicate that provision of amenity green space is sufficient whilst over a quarter (29%) hold the opposing view, suggesting that provision is insufficient. It also established that respondents from the Rural Local Service Centres are most satisfied (60%). Respondents from Preston (32%) have the highest rates of dissatisfaction, although provision in this area is higher than some other parts of the region.

Quality

In order to determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the quality scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for amenity greenspaces in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 30% is applied in order to identify high and low quality.

Table 6.2: Quality ratings for amenity greenspaces by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low	High
						<30%	>30%
Chorley	121	15%	32%	62%	47%	55	64
Preston	121	16%	40%	79%	62%	11	46
South Ribble	121	18%	38%	78%	60%	38	66
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	121	15%	36%	79%	64%	104	176

The majority of amenity greenspaces in Central Lancashire (63%) receive a high quality rating. In particular provision in Preston scores well, with 80% of sites being rated as high quality.

The highest scoring sites are William Street Recreation Ground in South Ribble and Fulwood Leisure Centre Amenity site in Preston with each scoring 78% for quality. This is due to the range of facilities available as well as the high standard of appearance and maintenance. Both sites are identified as having good informal and equipped play provision in addition to ancillary facilities such as bins, lighting and signage. Features such as these allow for a greater range of activities to take place and help to create more opportunities and reasons for people to access the site, contributing to their overall quality.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

The four lowest scoring amenity greenspace sites are:

- ◀ Gillbrand, Adjacent Walleys Wood Court, Chorley (15%)
- ◀ Greenthorn Crescent Amenity, Preston (17%)
- ◀ Adjacent 3 Flag Lane, Heath Charnock, Chorley (17%)
- ◀ Opposite 19 Bannister Lane, Eccleston, Chorley (17%)

It is important to recognise that despite scoring low for quality, sites still have the potential to be of a high value to the community. For instance, if a site is the only form of open space in that local area it may potentially be of high value given it is the only provision of its type.

All four sites are observed as having a lack of natural surveillance and safe entrances. In addition accessibility into and through the sites is felt to be restricted due to the lack of footpaths. The site Opposite 19 Bannister Lane in Chorley is noted as being overgrown with brambles. Evidence of fire damage and an issue with vehicle tracks is highlighted at Greenthorn Crescent Amenity in Preston.

Further to those identified above, a number of other sites are observed in the site assessments as having specific site issues. The following sites are all noted as having evidence of fire damage:

- ◀ AGS South of Vehicle Test Track, Leyland, South Ribble
- ◀ Leadale Green, Leyland, South Ribble
- ◀ Leyton Green AGS, Leyland, South Ribble
- ◀ Demming Close, Preston
- ◀ Broadgate Amenity, Preston
- ◀ Sheffield Drive PF, Preston

Despite this, the AGS South of Vehicle Test Track site in South Ribble (38%) and the Broadgate Amenity site in Preston (32%) score well for quality. This is due to the sites overall good level of maintenance and presence of features such as bins and benches.

A handful of amenity greenspaces are also observed as having broken glass at the time of the site visit, including:

- ◀ Maple Drive, Bamber Bridge, South Ribble
- ◀ Tythe Barn POS, Preston
- ◀ Shelley Road POS, Preston
- ◀ Adelphi Roundabout, Preston
- ◀ The Willows, Mawdesley, Chorley
- ◀ Adjacent 77 Redwood Drive, Chorley
- ◀ Adjacent Weldbank House, Chorley

Of these, only three (Shelley Road POS, Adjacent 77 Redwood Drive, Adjacent Weldbank House) score low for quality. Suggesting the problem of broken glass may only be minor. The Shelley Road site is noted as having the potential to be enhanced given its position as the beginning of a canal walk to the centre of Preston.

The 2010 household survey identified that, in general, residents were less positive about the quality of amenity green spaces than about other informal open spaces. Only 18% indicated that spaces were either good or excellent, with a further third (31%) only rating sites as average. One in five residents (20%) thought sites to be of a poor quality.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Management

Similar to other open spaces (e.g. parks, natural and semi-natural greenspace) amenity greenspaces are managed as part of the wider open spaces portfolio by maintenance teams at each council. All three councils provide, in general, a fortnightly visit to sites. This includes maintenance regimes such as grass cutting, litter bin emptying and general maintenance.

Only three sites are noted from the assessment data as scoring low for general maintenance. These are Maple Drive in Preston and Adjacent Weldbank House and Opposite 19 Bannister Lane in Chorley. All three sites are viewed as having a considerable amount of litter.

Green Pennant Award

The Green Pennant Award (renamed the Green Flag Community Award), part of the Green Flag Award Scheme, is a national award recognising high quality greenspaces in England and Wales that are managed by voluntary and community groups. One of the main differences to Green Flag is that Green Pennant sites do not require a written management plan, as they are often community-led sites. Currently there are no such Awards designated for amenity greenspaces in Central Lancashire. However, a number of sites are well positioned to be put forward as possible future applicants if desired.

The most suitable sites, as identified during the site assessments, include:

- ✦ William Street Recreation Ground, South Ribble (78%)
- ✦ Northern Avenue Recreation Ground, South Ribble (63%)
- ✦ Coronation Recreation Ground, Chorley (62%)

All three sites score high for quality and are recognised for their overall good standard of maintenance. If there is a genuine desire to take these sites forward for Green Flag, it may be beneficial to establish an associated ‘friends of group’ or community group established to assist with the award process.

Value

In order to determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the value scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for amenity greenspace in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 20% is applied in order to identify high and low value.

Table 6.3: Value ratings for amenity greenspace by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <20%	High >20%
Chorley	100	9%	22%	61%	52%	50	69
Preston	100	12%	30%	52%	40%	13	44
South Ribble	100	9%	29%	61%	52%	32	72
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	100	9%	26%	61%	52%	95	185

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Similar to quality, the majority of amenity greenspaces are rated as being high value (66%). Slightly more sites are rated as high value than high quality. The three lowest scoring sites all receive a value rating of 9%:

- ◀ Leyland Leisure Centre AGS, Leyland, South Ribble
- ◀ Adjacent Millennium Way/M61 junction, Chorley
- ◀ Buckshaw Village Community Centre, Buckshaw Village, Chorley

The Buckshaw Village Community Centre site in Chorley receives a low value score. This is due to the site currently being under construction. It is identified that the site does not currently have any features (e.g. bins, benches) or use given its current state. The two other sites low value score is thought to be a reflection of their lack of ancillary features and use, as they are small grassed areas acting as buffer zones.

In general the role amenity greenspaces play as a form of open space provision is supported by the fact the majority of sites score high for value. Compared to quality where 63% of sites score high. This suggests even though a number of sites may score low for quality, they still receive a high value. Often the visual environment these sites provide is recognised.

Amenity greenspaces should also be recognised for their multi-purpose function, offering opportunities for a variety of leisure and recreational activities. They can often be used for informal recreational activity such as casual play and dog walking. Many amenity greenspaces in Central Lancashire have a dual function; recreation grounds, for example, are used as amenity resources for residents but also provide informal outdoor sports provision for competitive sports such as football and cricket.

These attributes add to the quality, accessibility and visibility of amenity greenspace. The greater these features, combined with the presence of facilities (e.g. benches, landscaping, trees), the greater sites are respected and valued by the local community.

The value of amenity green space is further recognised during from the 2010 household survey. This found that amenity greenspace offered local access to informal recreational opportunities and was identified as particularly important in some of the more rural areas where there is less forms of other informal open space.

6.3 Summary

Amenity greenspace summary

- ◀ 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 this is felt to 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. This is demonstrated by the 66% of sites which score high for value.

PART 7: PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

7.1 Introduction

As set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide, the typology of provision for children and young people, includes 'areas designated primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.'

Provision for children is deemed to be sites consisting of formal equipped play facilities typically associated with play areas. This is usually perceived to be for children under 12 years of age. Provision for young people can also include equipped sites that provide more robust equipment catering to older age ranges. It also includes facilities such as skate parks, BMX tracks, basketball courts, youth shelters, MUGAs and informal kick-about areas.

7.2 Key issues

Current provision

A total of 175 sites for provision for children and young people are identified in Central Lancashire. This combines to create a total of over 18 hectares. The table below shows the distribution of provision in Central Lancashire by area. No site size threshold has been applied and as such all provision is identified and included within the audit.

Table 7.1: Distribution of provision for children and young people by authority

Authority area	Provision for children and young people		
	Number	Size (ha)	Current standard (ha per 1,000 population)
Chorley	79	8.65	0.08
Preston	51	3.21	0.02
South Ribble	45	6.59	0.06
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	175	18.45	0.05

This is a slight increase on the number of sites included in the 2010 study; which identified 170 sites and a total amount of 14.36 hectares of provision. This slight increase is due to the re-categorisation of sites and creation of new sites on housing developments since the last 2010.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

The table below summarises the provision of play in Central Lancashire using the Fields in Trust (FIT) classifications of play areas.

Table 7.2: Categorised distribution of provision for children and young people by authority

Authority area	Provision for children and young people					
	LAP	LEAP	NEAP	Skate parks/BMX	Unclassified /other	TOTAL
Chorley	27	23	7	2	20	79
Preston	26	13	3	1	8	51
South Ribble*	5	5	11	0	24	45
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	58	41	21	3	51	175

Most provision in Central Lancashire is identified as being of LAP classification, which is often viewed as sites with a small amount of equipment. However, a high proportion of provision is also classified as LEAP.

Accessibility

In the 2010 household survey the majority of residents use play areas (64%) more frequently than any other type of open space. The majority expect to walk to their favourite site with 91% of residents expecting to find a play area within walking distance of their home. Most respondents (28%) will travel between 5 and 10 minutes and a further 20% will travel less than five minutes. Only 8% would expect to travel by car. The most common travel time is 10 minutes across each area.

A similar trend is shown from the responses for facilities for young people. Reflecting individuals travel patterns, over three-quarters (78%) of residents would expect to find a facility for young people within walking distance. Furthermore, all expect to travel less than five minutes to access provision. Only 12% would expect to drive to such a facility. These expectations are evident across Central Lancashire and similar to the results for play areas the average time that people would expect to travel to a facility is 10 minutes.

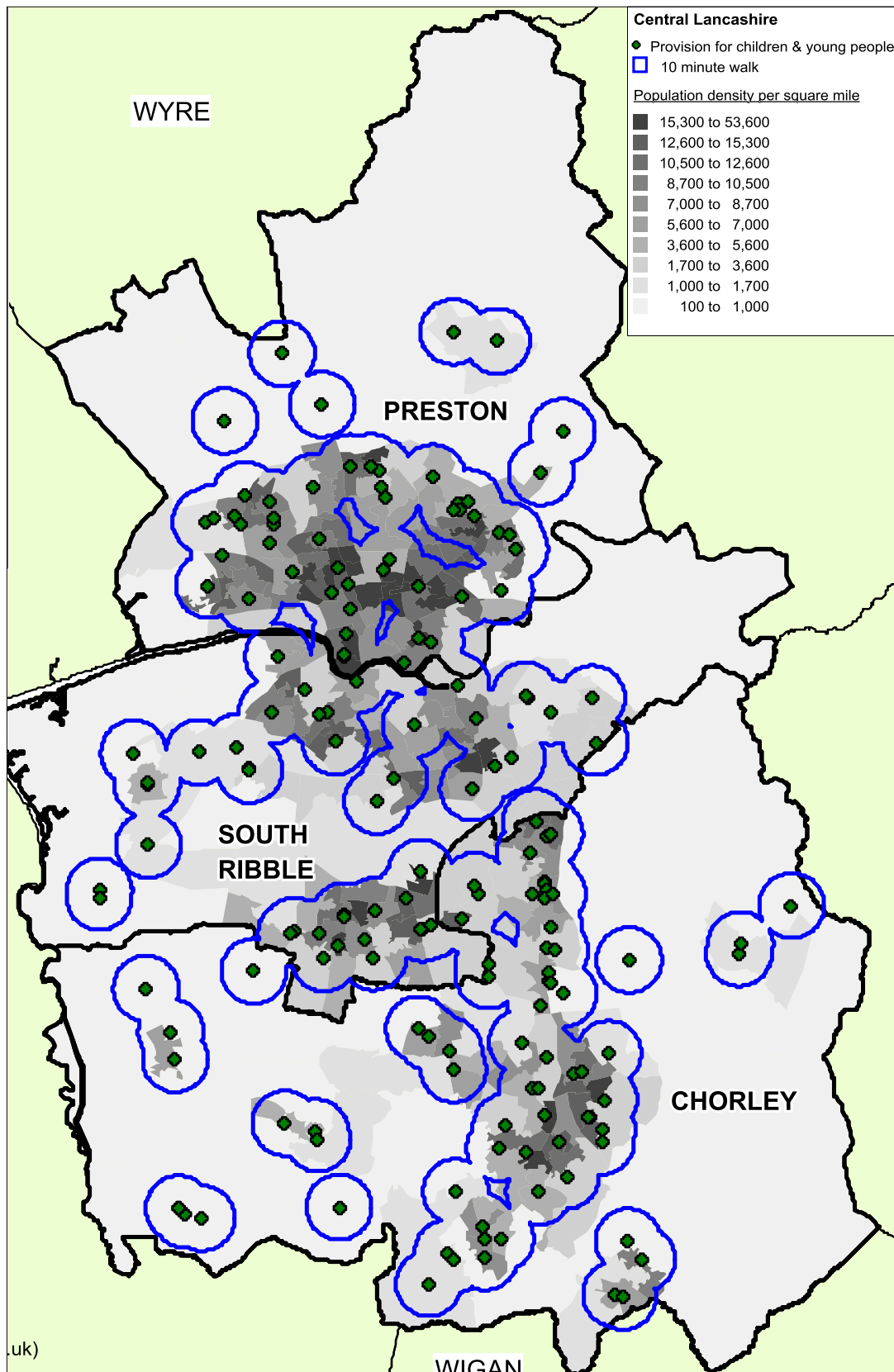
In combining provision for children and young people, an accessibility standard of a 10 minute walk is set and applied below.

Figure 7.1 shows provision for children and young people mapped against analysis areas with the above accessibility standard.

* Farrington Park Play Area is not included in any categorisation or quality and value scoring as the site was being redeveloped at the time of site visiting

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 7.1: Provision for children and young people mapped against authority



A full list of sites in Central Lancashire can be viewed in Appendix Three.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

There is generally a good spread of provision across Central Lancashire, with the greatest areas of population density in walking distance of some form of provision. However, catchment gaps are noticeable to the north and south of Leyland in South Ribble. In addition, minor gaps are also identified against the standard in central and east Preston.

New provision is not recommended as a priority to the south of Leyland, as the area is served by similar provision at the nearby Worden Park site. However, seeking to meet the catchment gap to the north of Leyland and in Preston is considered a priority.

There is, in general, a perceived lack of provision for young people across Central Lancashire. As highlighted through consultation with council officers, this is most pronounced in South Ribble. The only provision in the area is a small skateboard zone located to the rear of Leyland Leisure Centre. The Council has identified this as a deficiency and is looking, where feasible, to promote the creation of additional skateboard areas/equipment at sites in the future.

Preston City Council is currently in the process of creating a large skate park facility at Moor Park. It is planned to be designed to a regional standard; with the intention to attract a wide audience including people from outside Preston. The development has outline planning permission and is scheduled to be complete in 2013. It may be possible that the development may help to service parts of South Ribble on some level.

Both Samlesbury & Cuerdale and Euxton parish councils identify demand for new play provision. The former is looking to raise funds in order to reinstate play equipment, which previously was located at Nabs Head Open Space. Euxton Parish Council identifies they have secured planning permission and funding to develop a skate park facility off Southport Road.

The 2010 household survey found that overall, over a third (35%) of respondents are satisfied with the quantity of play provision. This is less when compared to the 38% of residents who are dissatisfied. Respondents' dissatisfaction with the quantity of facilities for young people is also significantly higher than dissatisfaction with any other facility type. Only 15% of respondents view provision to be sufficient, while 60% indicate that there are insufficient facilities for young people.

Management

Maintenance of play provision is carried out as part of the open space portfolio by grounds maintenance teams at each council. All three authorities provide a minimum fortnightly visit to open space sites including play facilities. Preston City Council provides a weekly inspection of play sites. This is undertaken by a dedicated three person team. In addition to the weekly visits, play sites in Preston also undergo a technical in-house inspection every three months.

South Ribble Council has a rolling refurbishment program in operation but due to budget restraints refurbishment is now done on an ad hoc basis and/or when external funding and opportunities to work with external partners is available. Chorley Council also highlights recent work with external partners such as parish councils in providing play facilities. Most recently the Council has worked with Bretherton and Wheelton parish councils in the design of new provision; with the parish councils taking on the responsibility of site maintenance.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

All three authorities indicate a move towards a rationalisation of provision. This is designed to provide bigger and better play sites whilst reducing the number of smaller facilities, as it is anticipated individuals are willing to travel further to access better provision. For instance, most recently Preston has merged provision of three sites (two LAPS and a NEAP) into one large site in Grimsargh.

Quality

In order to determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the quality scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for provision for children and young people in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 40% is applied in order to identify high and low quality.

Quality assessments of play sites do not include a detailed technical assessment of equipment. This is due to all three local authorities carrying out independent annual inspections.

For an informed report on the condition of play equipment the Annual Inspection Reports carried out by each of the local authorities should be sort.

Table 7.3: Quality ratings for provision for children and young people by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <40%	High >40%
Chorley	97	19%	45%	74%	56%	28	50
Preston	97	26%	50%	74%	48%	13	38
South Ribble	97	22%	56%	93%	71%	12	32
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	97	19%	49%	93%	74%	53	120

Farington Park Play Area in South Ribble does not receive a quality or value score as the site could not be assessed as it was being developed at the time of the site visit. Fairview Community Centre Play Area does not have a quality or value due to being added at a later stage of the study.

The majority of sites are assessed as high quality (69%) against the site visit criteria. However, there is a significant spread between the highest and lowest scoring sites, particularly in South Ribble. The Brow Hey site in Whittle-le-Woods scores only 19% compared to, for instance, the King George's Playing Field Play Area in Higher Walton which scores 93%. The Brow Hey sites low score is a reflection of its surfaces, which are in the need of repairing, as well as its poor general appearance and maintenance. In contrast, King George's Field Play Area receives the highest score due to its extensive range of play equipment and excellent appearance. The site also benefits from additional features such as car parking and seating.

The other site to receive the joint highest score for quality (93%) is William Street Play Area in Lostock Hall, South Ribble. The site is noted as having an excellent range of equipment in addition to other features such as benches, bins and car parking; all to a high standard.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Consultation with local authority officers highlights a number of sites that are considered to be of a good standard as well as being popular/well used by children. This is supported from the site visit assessments which scores all the highlighted sites as good quality:

- ◀ Yarrow Valley Playground, Chorley (74%)
- ◀ Bretherton Playground, Bretherton, Chorley (56%)
- ◀ Dob Lane, Walmer Bridge, South Ribble (63%)
- ◀ Worden Play Area, Leyland, South Ribble (68%)
- ◀ Withy Grove Play Area, Bamber Bridge, South Ribble (86%)
- ◀ Moor Park Play Area, Preston (54%)
- ◀ Ashton Park Play Area, Preston (53%)

A number of play sites are observed in the site assessments as having specific site issues. Grange Park Play in Preston is noted as having some fire damage to a litter bin at the time of the site visit. However, despite this the site still receives a high quality score of 66%.

A significant amount of damage and broken glass is also evident at the play area, off Gough Lane in Whittle-le-Woods, Chorley. The site is identified as having new free running equipment installed but due to the amount of issues could be viewed as unattractive to use. It is important to remember that site visits provide only a snap shot in time in relation to a sites daily appearance. It receives a low quality score of 31%. Other sites that score particularly low in Central Lancashire include:

- ◀ Wymott Park Playground, Wymott, Chorley (20%)
- ◀ Rear of Willowfield, Whittle-le-Woods, Chorley (20%)
- ◀ Hastings Road MUGA, Leyland, South Ribble (22%)

The latter two score low due to the limited scope and isolated position of the play equipment. In addition, the equipment at Rear of Willowfield could be better maintained. Wymott Park Playground scores low due to elements such as personal security; as the site is not overlooked and its entrances do not open onto areas with natural surveillance.

The 2010 household survey identified that overall residents view the quality of play facilities as relatively poor; with half suggesting that play areas are either average or poor. Only around a quarter (24%) of residents suggest that play areas are either good or excellent quality which illustrates a higher level of dissatisfaction than is evident for some other types of open space. It also found that residents in Preston and South Ribble rate play areas as poorest.

Value

In order to determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the value scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for children and young people in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 20% is applied in order to identify high and low value.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 7.4: Value ratings for provision for children and young people by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low	High
						<20%	>20%
Chorley	55	11%	27%	45%	35%	4	74
Preston	55	11%	34%	55%	44%	1	50
South Ribble	55	11%	35%	64%	53%	2	42
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	55	11%	31%	64%	53%	7	166

Nearly all play provision (95%) is rated as being of high value in Central Lancashire. This demonstrates the role such provision provides in allowing children to play but also the contribution sites can offer in terms of creating aesthetically pleasing local environments, which give children safe places to learn and to socialise with others. Further demonstrating the high value of provision, only seven sites receive a low value score:

- ✦ Bent Green Play Area, Leyland, South Ribble (11%)
- ✦ Dunkirk Bridge Play Area, Leyland, South Ribble (11%)
- ✦ Beech Street South, Preston (11%)
- ✦ Opposite 26-30 Railway Road Play Area, Chorley (11%)
- ✦ The Ridings, Whittle-le-Woods, Chorley (16%)
- ✦ Adjacent Broom Close, Clayton-le-Woods, Chorley (16%)
- ✦ Brow Hey, Whittle-le-Woods, Chorley (13%)

The low value scores are a reflection of the limited amount of play equipment found at the sites. Only Adjacent Broom Close is identified as having more than one piece of equipment. The site scores low for value due drainage issues; as the site was observed as being especially muddy.

Adidas Fitness Zones found in Moor Park and Ashton Park in Preston are highlighted as being of particular high value and popular with a variety of age groups. Both contain gym style equipment designed to promote healthy lifestyles and are the only provision of this kind in Central Lancashire. The latter has a canopy allowing it to be used in all weather conditions.

It is also important to recognise the benefits that play provides in terms of health, active lifestyles, social inclusion and interaction between children plus its developmental and educational value. It is essential that parents, carers and members of the public are made aware of the importance of play and of children's rights to play in their local communities. Creative and innovative ways need to be found to involve all sectors of the community in better understanding the wider benefits of play.

7.3 Summary

Provision for children and young people summary

- ◀ 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 start to address this.
- ◀ There is, in general, a perceived lack of provision for young people across Central Lancashire 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 considers 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 scope of equipment.

PART 8: ALLOTMENTS

8.1 Introduction

Allotments as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide is a typology which covers sites that provide 'opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social interaction.' This may include provision such as allotments, community gardens and city farms.

8.2 Key issues

Current provision

There are 29 sites classified as allotments in Central Lancashire, equating to over 38 hectares. No site size threshold has been applied to allotments and as such all provision is identified and included within the audit.

Table 8.1: Distribution of allotment sites by authority

Authority area	Allotments		
	Number of sites	Size (ha)	Current standard (Ha per 1,000 population)
Chorley	16	6.84	0.07
Preston	7	23.34	0.17
South Ribble	6	8.67	0.08
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	29	38.85	0.11

Just over half of the sites (16) are located in Chorley. However, the most hectareage (23 hectares) is found in Preston.

Overall, there is a combined total of circa 650 plots, including half plots, at sites across Central Lancashire. The number of plots offered at each site varies with the largest at the Penwortham sites in South Ribble (174 plots). Other significant contributors are; Crosse Hall and the Windsor sites in Chorley, with 75 and 30 plots respectively.

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 100 people. This equates to 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population based on an average plot-size of 250 metres squared.

Based on the current population of 347,500 (ONS 2010 mid-term estimates), Central Lancashire as a whole does not meet the NSALG standard. Using the suggested national standard, the minimum amount of allotment provision for Central Lancashire is 86.88 hectares. The existing provision of 38.85 hectares is 48.03 hectares short.

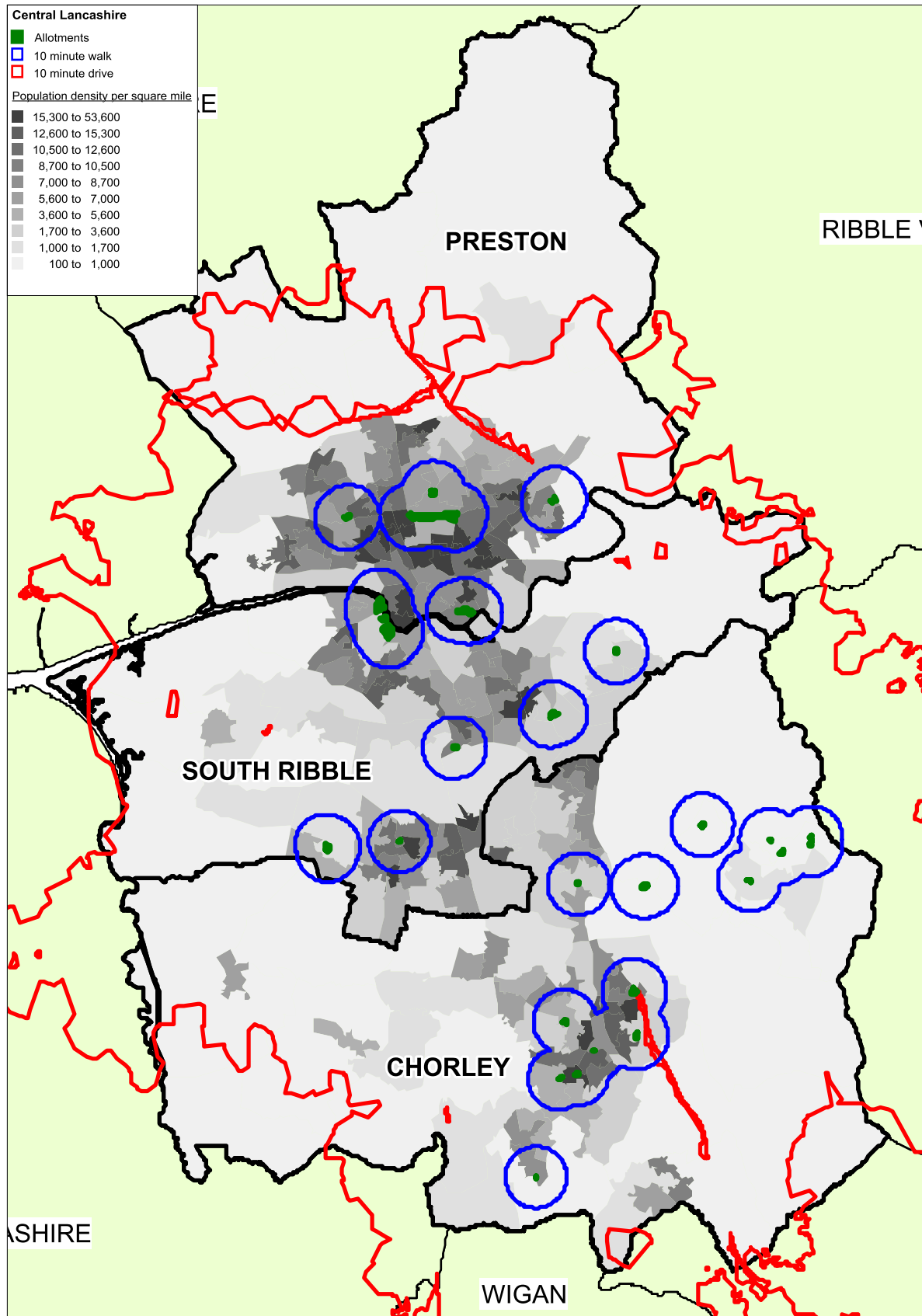
Accessibility

The 2010 study consultation found the most common travel time expected by respondents who would walk in order to access provision is 10 minutes, although the average travel time is slightly higher at 13 minutes. Analysis of the range of responses established that views are predominantly spread between 10 and 15 minutes. For those that would drive, residents expect to travel 10 – 15 minutes. We have therefore applied 10 minute walk and drive time to accessibility mapping.

Figure 8.1 shows allotments mapped against analysis areas and the above accessibility standard.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 8.1: Allotments plotted against authority



CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 8.2: Key to sites mapped

KKP Ref	Site	Authority area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
686	Penwortham Holme East Allotments*	South Ribble	Penwortham		
687	Penwortham Holme West Allotments*	South Ribble	Penwortham		
688	Longmeanygate Allotment	South Ribble	Leyland		
689	Bridge Road Allotments	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
690	Lostock View Allotments	South Ribble	Leyland		
691	St John's Green Allotments	South Ribble	Leyland		
692	Penwortham Allotments South	South Ribble	Penwortham		
693	Thornton Drive Allotments	South Ribble	Coup Green		
709	Serpentine 1,2,3 and Deepdale allotments	Preston	Preston		
710	Sharoe Green Lane allotment gardens	Preston	Preston		
711	Haslam Park allotment gardens	Preston	Preston		
712	Frenchwood self managed allotments	Preston	Preston		
713	Grange Community Allotment Gardens	Preston	Preston		
1636	Rear of 41-73 Bolton Road	Chorley	Abbey Village		
1637	Rear of 70-90 School Lane	Chorley	Brinscall		
1638	Rear of 130-134 Park View Terrace	Chorley	Withnell		
1639	Rear of Pleasant View	Chorley	Withnell		
1640	Allotments off Crosse Hall Lane	Chorley	Chorley		
1641	Duke Street Allotments	Chorley	Chorley		
1642	Allotments off Dunscar Drive	Chorley	Chorley		
1643	Hallwood Road/ Moor Road Allotments	Chorley	Chorley		
1644	Whittam Road/ Moor Road Allotments	Chorley	Chorley		
1645	Sandringham Road Allotments	Chorley	Chorley		
1646	Allotments rear of Worthy Street	Chorley	Chorley		
1647	Rear of 297-315 Chapel Lane	Chorley	Coppull		
1648	Allotments rear of Bay Horse Hotel, Preston Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1649	Rear of Maybank and Oakdene	Chorley	Withnell		
1650	Rear of Park View Terrace	Chorley	Abbey Village		
1992	Cophurst Lane Allotments	Chorley	Wheulton		

* Sites 686 and 687 are owned by Preston City Council but are located within South Ribble. For management purposes both sites are included with calculations for Preston, as they are available to Preston residents only.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Two sites were unable to be assessed for quality and value (Rear of 130 – 134 Park View Terrace and Duke Street Allotments in Chorley). It was not possible from the site visits to fully establish whether the sites are currently used for allotment provision. Observations suggest that these sites may be being used as garden space for the adjacent housing.

The three local authorities are all covered by the 10 minute drive time catchment standard. However, a number of gaps are noted against the walk time standard for each local authority. If a settlement does not have access to the required level of provision 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). The Greater London Authority (GLA) suggests that a minimum site size of 0.4 hectares is required to meet allotment gaps.

The areas of Whittle-le-Woods, Euxton, Croston and Adlington in Chorley are all identified as being deficient from the catchment mapping. A total of 1.6 hectares of new provision is recommended, an equivalent of 0.4 hectares for each gap.

Preston is observed as having gaps in provision particularly to the north, east, south and west of the city. A total of 1.6 hectares of new provision is recommended, an equivalent of 0.4 hectares for each gap.

In South Ribble, the areas to the east of Leyland, south of Walton-le-Dale and south of Penwortham are deficient from catchment mapping. To meet this gap new provision of 1.2 hectares is recommended, an equivalent of 0.4 hectares per identified gap.

New provision should be provided, where possible, at existing allotment sites by extending provision.

In the last few years Chorley Council has made providing more allotment provision as a key corporate priority. Sites such as Manor Road in Clayton-le-Woods have been identified as potentially being used for future allotment provision.

Demand

Consultation with officers and allotment associations highlights general demand for the creation of additional allotment provision across each local authority. In addition, Little Hoole Parish Council and Longton Parish Council identify demand for new provision from the consultation on the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD (Preferred Option).

Overall, the 2010 household survey found there to be a strong perception for the need for additional allotments. A total of 41% respondents indicated that they feel provision is insufficient whilst only 9% feel provision is sufficient. The negativity is generally consistent across settlements of all sizes. Although respondents in Preston show the highest level of satisfaction (27%) whilst respondents in the other Key Service Areas (57%) demonstrate the lowest level of satisfaction with the quantity of allotments.

Currently there is a combined waiting list of circa 728 across local authority owned sites in Central Lancashire. Chorley Council has the most significant list of 358. This is due to the limited number of plots available (140) in relation to the area's population. The current standard for Chorley of 0.06 hectares per 1,000 population is considerably lower than the NSALG suggested standard of 0.125. These numbers are assumed to be an overestimate, as you are able to be on more than one waiting list at any one time.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

However, on average, a person wanting an allotment plot has a wait of three to four years. The Council recognises this and is actively seeking land in order to create new provision.

In addition, most allotments in Central Lancashire are operating at 100% capacity with no vacant plots identified.

Each authority has a centralised management of waiting lists in their respective areas. This helps to allocate plots which become available as soon as possible. There is no cross boundary use of plots.

Table 8.3: Local authority owned and managed allotment plots and waiting lists

Authority area	Number of local authority owned sites	Number of plots	Waiting list
Chorley	5	140	358
Preston	8*	500	300
South Ribble	2	10	70
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	15	650	728

It is important to recognise that other privately managed allotment sites (owned by local authorities) also exist. However, there will also be further demand on these externally managed sites as well.

The combined waiting list across local authority sites, of circa 728, demonstrates that demand for allotments is not being met by current provision. This high demand for provision is relatively recent (predominantly within the last four/five years) and the growth of new plot holders is thought to represent an increase in demand for healthier living and home grown produce.

Table 8.3 demonstrates that demand for plots differs between areas. This range in demand is thought to relate to the current level of provision and demand being a function of supply.

In addition, a total of 37% of respondents to the 2010 household survey stated that they would be interested in using an allotment but do not currently rent one. This highlights the value of existing allotments to residents, and the need to protect and ensure the availability of sites of this type.

Management

Management of allotments is predominately the responsibility of each local authority. Nearly all allotment sites in the area are owned and managed by their respective councils. In addition, there are also around 40 plots identified at privately owned and managed sites in Chorley. These include; Canal Side, Wheelton and Brownhouse Lane, Higher Wheelton.

The allotment at Canal Side is available for a rental fee of £5 a week. This is considerably higher than the annual fee of £40 at a Council run site. The rate charged for a plot varies

* Classified as five sites in the site visit audit due to polygon sharing

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

slightly across each authority area. The average cost of a full plot is £40 per year in Chorley, £45 in Preston and £30 in South Ribble.

Each area has allotment societies to help keep sites secure and well maintained. These voluntary associations also assist with training and identifying funding opportunities. For instance, Chorley Allotment Society recently ran a heritage apple tree scheme in which plot holders could apply to plant a tree of a heritage variety. This was designed to produce a 'virtual community orchard' and promote traditional foods. Membership to a society is optional for plot holders and requires a minimal annual fee.

There are no allotment strategies currently in place. Chorley Council does operate an Allotment Advisory Groups; holding meetings every quarter to discuss relevant issues. Meeting such as these can be used to strengthen communication and relationships between the Council and the Association as well as to help prioritise areas of action.

There has been limited promotion of allotments and their associated health and well-being benefits in the past. However, in recent years this has changed and Chorley Council, for example, has a dedicated Health Officer to promote healthier lifestyles and activities.

Quality

In order to determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the quality scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for allotments in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 40% is applied in order to identify high and low quality.

Please also note, as detailed earlier, two sites were inaccessible and therefore did not receive a quality score.

Table 8.4: Quality ratings for allotments by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <40%	High >40%
Chorley	124	27%	40%	52%	25%	6	8
Preston	124	45%	59%	70%	27%	0	7
South Ribble	124	32%	45%	62%	30%	1	5
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	124	27%	45%	70%	43%	7	20

In terms of quality, most of the allotment sites in Central Lancashire (73%) score highly. The highest scoring site is Grange Community Allotment Gardens in Preston with a score of 70%. The site scores well due to its appearance and range of facilities (e.g. car parking, toilets).

Six allotment sites in Chorley score low for quality. Pleasant View scores low because of its steep terrain and fencing in need of improvement. Five other sites score low for quality because they lack a mains water supply and toilet facilities. However, it should be noted that Chorley Council is moving towards sustainable water management such as use of

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

water butts and other storage systems on its allotments and there are no plans to provide toilets. This low scoring should therefore not be taken at full face value.

Consultation highlights no significant problems or issues with regard to the general quality of provision. All sites are currently in use or with no vacant plots. However, consultation with Chorley Allotment Society suggests the recent expansion to Crosse Hall has created an issue with drainage. No observations are noted from the site visit assessments and it scores high for quality with a mark of 52%.

Overall, the quality of allotments is perceived from the 2010 household survey to be lower than the quality of some other types of open space, with only 9% of residents indicating that provision is good or excellent. 19% of respondents suggest that provision is poor. Residents in the Preston Urban Area are the most positive, with 16% indicating that provision is good or excellent; however, more residents think that provision is either average or poor in those areas.

Value

In order to determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the value scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for allotments in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 20% is applied in order to identify high and low value.

Please also note, as detailed earlier, two sites were inaccessible and therefore did not receive a value score.

Table 8.5: Value ratings for allotments by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <20%	High >20%
Chorley	105	20%	26%	45%	25%	0	14
Preston	105	20%	34%	48%	28%	0	7
South Ribble	105	16%	27%	46%	30%	1	5
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	105	16%	29%	48%	31%	1	26

Nearly all allotments in Central Lancashire are assessed as high value. This is a reflection of the associated social inclusion and health benefits, amenity value and the sense of place offered by provision. The value of allotments is further demonstrated by the large waiting lists identified in each area.

The only site to score low for value is the Lostock View Allotments in South Ribble (16%). This is mostly due to part of the site being observed as no longer being used for allotment purposes. Nearly half the site appears to have been converted for private garden use and features such as a trampoline and garden furniture are identified.

Allotments in Central Lancashire are generally well utilised by community groups. Most are identified as having an allotment association and a few are identified as having links with external groups. Sites such as Haslam Park Allotment Gardens, Grange Community Allotment Gardens and Rear of Maybank and Oakdene are all highlighted as working with local school groups and organisations like the Wildlife Trust. Grange Community Allotment Gardens in Preston has a RHS Award and strong community links from its use by hard to reach groups.

8.3 Summary

Allotments summary

- ◀ 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 authority; with allotment associations in place to assist with day-to-day management.
- ◀ The current provision of 38 hectares is below the nationally recommended amount. In addition, 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.

PART 9: CEMETERIES/CHURCHYARDS

9.1 Introduction

The cemeteries typology as defined in PPG17: A Companion Guide includes areas for 'quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.'

9.2 Key issues

Current provision

There are 39 sites classified as cemeteries/churchyards, equating to just over 88 hectares of provision in Central Lancashire. No site size threshold has been applied and as such all provision is identified and included within the audit.

Table 9.1: Distribution of cemeteries by authority

Authority area	Cemeteries		
	Number of sites	Size (ha)	Current standard (Ha per 1,000 population)
Chorley	19	44.34	0.42
Preston	4	38.34	0.28
South Ribble	16	14.16	0.13
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	39	96.84	0.28

The 2010 Open space, sport and recreation study identified a total figure of 59 hectares of cemetery provision. This figure did not include churchyards. Subsequently the increase in hectares identified in this study is due to the inclusion of churchyards.

The largest contributors to provision in Central Lancashire are Ribbleton/Farrington Park Cemetery in Preston, Charnock Richard Crematorium and Preston Temple in Chorley, equating to 29, 11 and 10 hectares respectively.

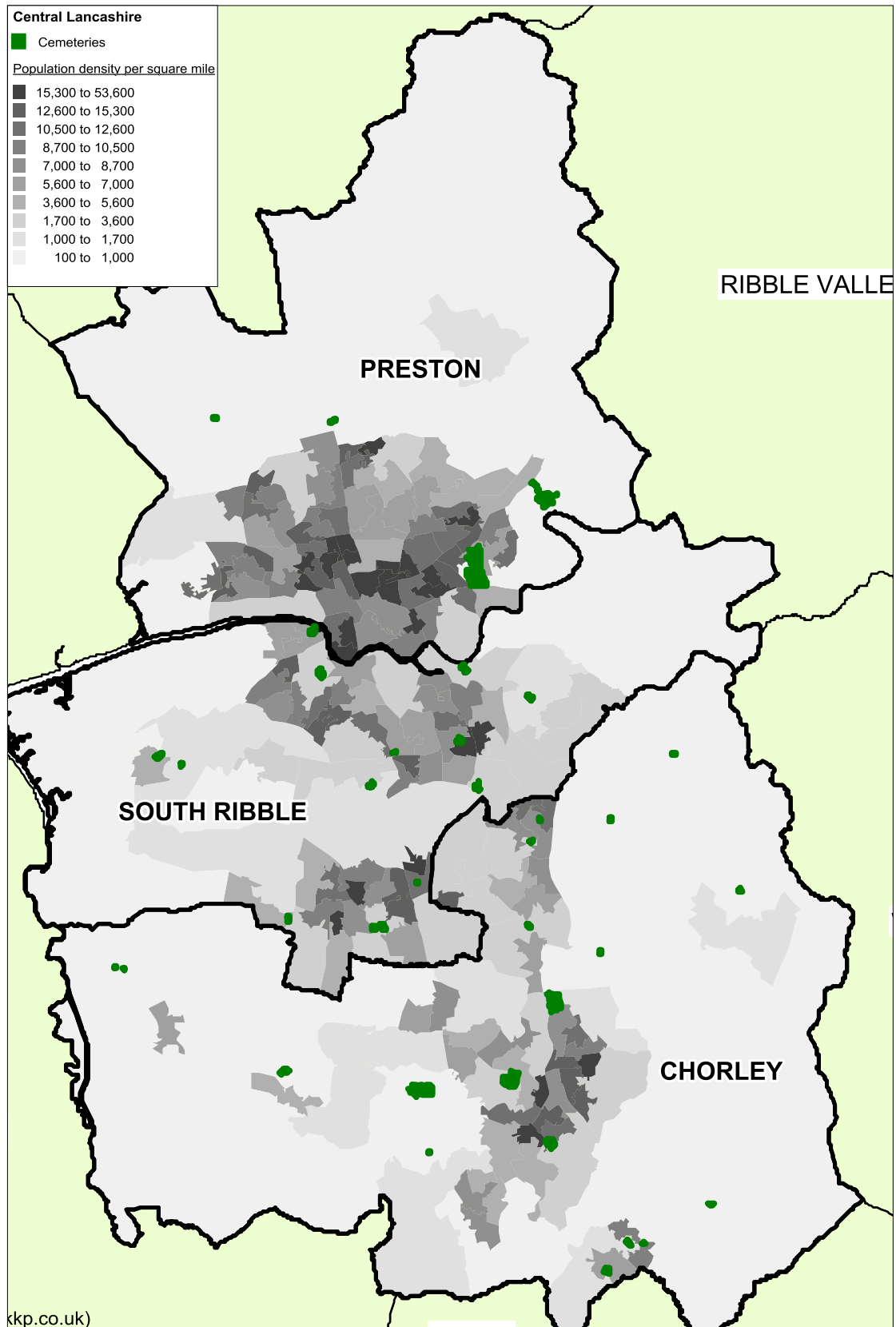
Accessibility

No accessibility standard is set for the typology of cemeteries and churchyards. Furthermore, there is no realistic requirement to set accessibility standards for such provision. Instead provision should be based on burial demand.

Figure 9.1 shows cemeteries mapped against analysis areas.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 9.1: Cemetery sites mapped against authority



CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 9.2: Key to sites mapped

KKP Ref	Site	Authority area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
775	St James's Churchyard	South Ribble	Leyland		
776	St Ambrose Churchyard	South Ribble	Leyland		
778	Worden Lane Cemetery	South Ribble	Leyland		
779	St Andrews Churchyard	South Ribble	Leyland		
780	Our Lady & St Gerard's Churchyard	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
781	St Saviours Churchyard	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
782	Church Road Cemetery	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
783	St Mary's RC Church	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
784	St Mary's Churchyard	South Ribble	Penwortham		
785	Hurst Grange Burial Ground	South Ribble	Penwortham		
786	St Andrew's Churchyard	South Ribble	Longton		
787	Longton Cemetery	South Ribble	Longton		
788	St. Pauls Cemetery	South Ribble	Farington		
789	All Saints Church	South Ribble	Higher Walton		
790	St Patrick's Churchyard	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
791	St Leonards Churchyard	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
813	Church Lane Cemetery	Preston	Broughton		
814	St Annes Church Cemetery	Preston	Woodplumpton		
815	Ribbleton/ Farrington Park Cemetery	Preston	Preston		
816	Preston Crematorium	Preston	Ribbleton		
1668	Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Towngate	Chorley	Eccleston		
1700	St James Parish Church, Water Street	Chorley	Brindle		
1702	St Josephs Church, Bolton Road	Chorley	Adlington		
1703	Clayton Brook Community Church, Great Greens Lane	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1716	St Paul's Church, Railway Road	Chorley	Adlington		
1717	Adlington Cemetery, Chapel Street	Chorley	Adlington		
1720	Chorley Cemetery, Southport Road	Chorley	Chorley		
1731	St Bede's Church, Preston Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1733	St JohnThe Evangelist Church, Preston Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1735	Preston Temple, Temple Way	Chorley	Chorley		
1736	Church of St John the Evangelist, South Road	Chorley	Bretherton		
1737	The Methodist Chapel, South Road	Chorley	Bretherton		
1741	St Paul's Church, Bury Lane	Chorley	Withnell		
1742	Church of the Holy Trinity, Chorley Old Road	Chorley	Rivington		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP Ref	Site	Authority area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
1743	Rivington Parish Church, Horrobin Lane	Chorley	Rivington		
1746	St Gregory's RC Church, Weldbank Lane	Chorley	Chorley		
1768	Charnock Richard Crematorium, Preston Road	Chorley	Charnock Richard		
1806	St Chads RC Church, Town Lane	Chorley	Wheelton		
1844	Christ Church, Church Lane	Chorley	Charnock Richard		

Two sites included in the audit do not receive a quality/value score from the site visit assessments. Preston Crematorium was not assessed as it is not yet open and Clayton Brook Community Church in Chorley was identified as not providing any form of burial space.

In terms of provision, mapping demonstrates it is fairly evenly distributed across the area. Preston is identified as having significantly less number of sites compared to Chorley and South Ribble. However, the sites located in the City are of a considerable larger size.

Management

Provision of burial space is not a statutory requirement of councils. However, both Preston and Chorley councils manage and maintain active cemetery provision as follows:

- ◀ Ribbleton/Farrington Park Cemetery (Preston)
- ◀ Preston Crematorium
- ◀ Adlington Cemetery (Chorley)
- ◀ Chorley Cemetery

South Ribble Council does not maintain or manage any open burial provision. Additional cemetery sites are also found within the boundary of Preston. The other cemetery sites identified in Central Lancashire are:

- ◀ St Anne's Church Cemetery, Woodplumpton, Preston
- ◀ Church Lane Cemetery, Broughton, Preston
- ◀ Worden Lane Cemetery, Leyland, South Ribble
- ◀ St Saviour's Cemetery, Bamber Bridge, South Ribble
- ◀ Longton Cemetery, Longton, South Ribble
- ◀ St Paul's Cemetery, Farington, South Ribble

Ribbleton/Farrington Park Cemetery in Preston and Chorley Cemetery are the only sites to be noted as having onsite maintenance teams. Adlington Cemetery, maintained by Chorley Council is visited at a similar rate to other types of open space. On average this is every two weeks.

In terms of burial capacity, the two sites managed by Chorley are both identified as having remaining interment space for the next 50 years. This follows recent expansion works to both sites. Additional land for further expansion is also identified at Chorley Cemetery for potential future use. The Council recognises that further burial capacity could be provided if the ratio of cremations continues to increase.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Ribbleton/Farrington Park Cemetery is identified as having 20 years of burial capacity remaining. Currently work is being undertaken at Preston Crematorium. This is a new site which whilst it does not provide burial space will provide areas for ashes to be placed.

Quality

In order to determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the quality scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for cemeteries in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 40% is applied in order to identify high and low quality.

Table 9.3: Quality ratings for cemeteries by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <40%	High >40%
Chorley	161	28%	47%	70%	42%	3	15
Preston	161	42%	52%	61%	19%	-	3
South Ribble	161	22%	50%	71%	49%	3	13
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	161	22%	48%	71%	49%	6	31

The majority of cemeteries in Central Lancashire (84%) are rated as being of a high quality. Only six sites score below the quality threshold:

- ✦ St Ambrose Churchyard (South Ribble) 32%
- ✦ St Saviour's Cemetery (South Ribble) 22%
- ✦ St Andrew's Churchyard (South Ribble) 38%
- ✦ St Joseph's Church (Chorley) 33%
- ✦ The Methodist Chapel (Chorley) 28%
- ✦ Rivington Parish Church (Chorley) 36%

All the sites are noted as having a lack of ancillary facilities such as seating and litter bins. In addition, personal security is marked relatively low for those sites in Chorley. Evidence of loose and moved headstones was also found on sites.

In general, the safety of memorial statues and loose headstones is highlighted through officer consultation as a major concern. Chorley Council specifically identifies this as a common problem throughout the Borough.

Two of the highest scoring sites for quality are All Saints Church in South Ribble (71%) and Preston Temple in Chorley (70%). The sites score well due to the presence and quality of features such as benches, lighting, signage and parking. Maintenance of both sites is also identified as being high.

No significant problems or issues are raised with regard to the general quality of provision, reflecting the high quality and value of sites. However, consultation identifies that the two main cemeteries (Ribbleton/Farrington Park Cemetery and Chorley Cemetery) suffer from drainage issues, particularly during the winter months. A key contributor to this is felt to be the underlying clay surfaces in the area.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

From the 2010 consultation, just over a quarter (26%) of residents thinks that the quality of cemeteries and churchyards is excellent or very good. Only 6% considers them to be poor quality; suggesting that overall there are relatively positive perceptions of the quality of cemeteries and churchyards in Central Lancashire.

Green Flag Award

Currently there are no sites designated as Green Flag in Central Lancashire. However, Ribbleton/Farrington Park Cemetery in Preston is being considered for future submission by the Council. The site receives a high score of 53% and is maintained to a good standard by the onsite team. Chorley Cemetery is also identified as having the potential to achieve Green Flag Award status given its quality score of 65%.

Value

In order to determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the value scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for cemeteries in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 20% is applied in order to identify high and low value.

Table 9.4: Value ratings for cemeteries by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <20%	High >20%
Chorley	100	20%	27%	42%	22%	0	18
Preston	100	31%	34%	36%	5%	0	3
South Ribble	100	18%	29%	52%	34%	3	13
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	100	18%	29%	52%	34%	3	34

Nearly all cemeteries are assessed as being of high value (92%), reflecting the role they provide in peoples' lives. Furthermore, sites can have added value and importance to communities through catering for multi religion burial. Both Ribbleton/Farrington Park Cemetery and Chorley Cemetery cater for Muslim burials.

In addition, the cultural/heritage value of sites and the sense of place they provide to the local community are acknowledged in the site assessment data. The majority of sites receive a score for value from their contribution to wildlife/habitats or sense of place to the local environment.

Cemeteries and churchyards are also important natural resources in Central Lancashire, offering both recreational and conservation benefits. As well as providing burial space, cemeteries and churchyards offer important recreational benefits and the 2010 study found 8% of respondents visit these sites once per week or more.

9.3 Summary

Cemeteries summary

- ◀ 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 site 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 both identified through consultation as having some issues with drainage, particularly during the winter months.
- ◀ Safety of memorials and loose headstones is highlighted through officer consultation as a major 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.

PART 10: CIVIC SPACE

10.1 Introduction

The civic space typology, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide includes civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians, providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events.

10.2 Key issues

Current provision

There are 12 formal civic space sites, equating to over two hectares of provision, identified in Central Lancashire. However, there are other informal pedestrian areas or squares which residents may view as providing the same role as a civic space.

Table 10.1: Distribution of civic spaces by authority

Authority area	Civic space		
	Number of sites	Size (ha)	Current standard (Ha per 1,000 population)
Chorley	4	1.27	0.010
Preston	4	1.04	0.008
South Ribble	4	0.33	0.003
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	12	2.63	0.007

The typology of civic space was not identified in the previous 2010 study as a form of open space. Subsequently there is no consultation evidence to support audit findings.

The majority of formal civic space is located in Chorley with a total of over 1.2 hectares of provision being found in the area. The remaining civic space is located in Preston and South Ribble. Given the nature of the typology it is understandable for civic space provision to be found in areas with a high population density.

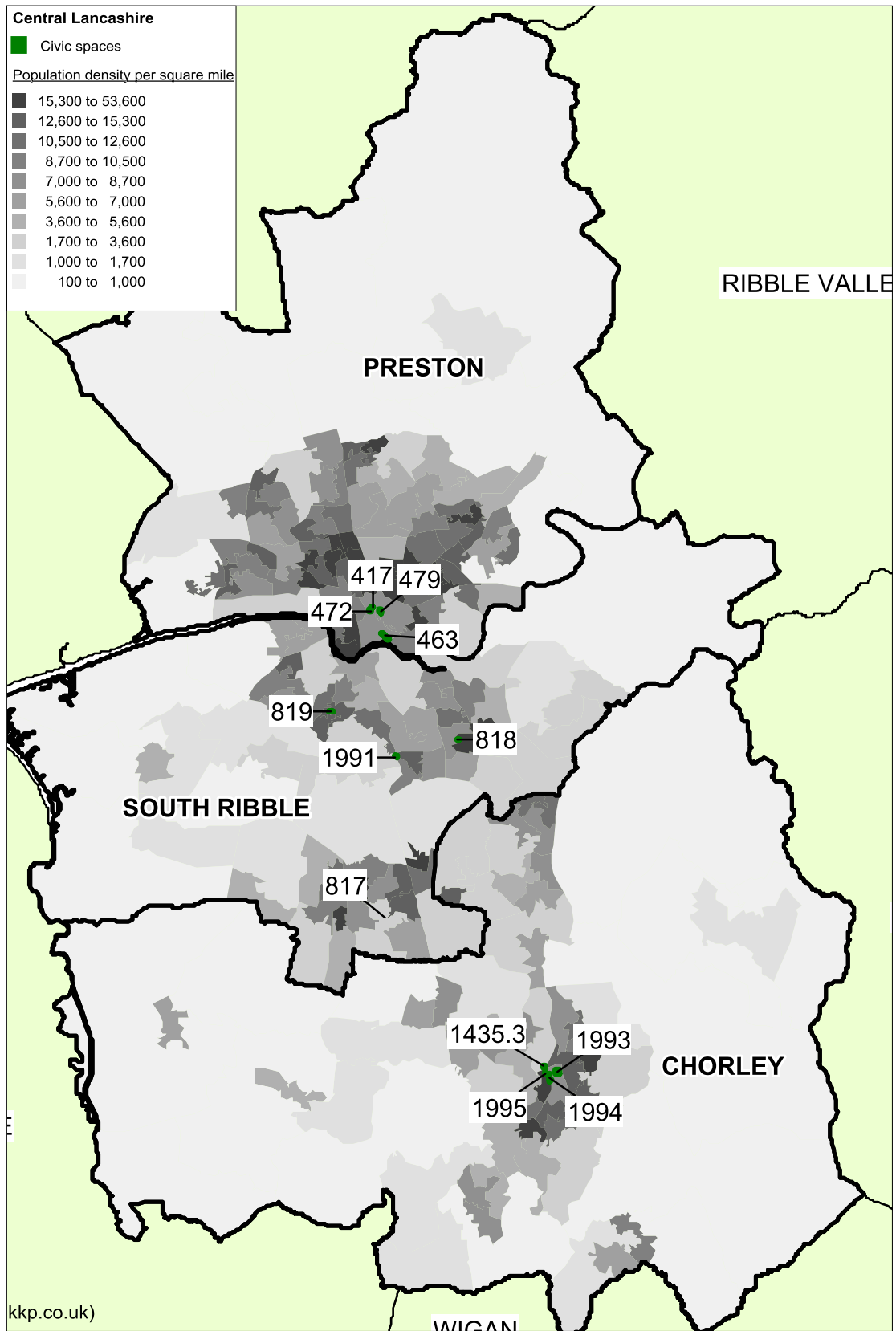
There are sites and areas that will function in a secondary role as civic space provision. For example, the Adlington War Memorial provides uses associated with civic spaces. For the purposes of this report this site has been classified as an amenity greenspace due to its wider amenity use/value.

Accessibility

No accessibility standard has been set for civic spaces. Figure 10.1 on p66 shows civic spaces mapped against analysis areas.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 10.1: Civic spaces mapped against authority



CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 10.2: Key to sites mapped

KKP Ref	Site	Authority area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
417	Peace Gardens	Preston	Preston		
463	Avenham Walk	Preston	Preston		
472	Corn Exchange	Preston	Preston		
479	Market Place	Preston	Preston		
817	Leyland Cross Memorial	South Ribble	Leyland		
818	Brownedge Lane (including war memorial)	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
819	Kingsfold Methodist Church	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1991	Tardy Gate War Memorial	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
1993	Flat Iron Car Park	Chorley	Chorley		
1994	Market Street, Chorley	Chorley	Chorley		
1435.3	War Memorial, Astley Park	Chorley	Chorley		

Quality

In order to determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the quality scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for civic spaces in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 40% is applied in order to identify high and low quality.

Table 10.3: Quality ratings for civic spaces by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <40%	High >40%
Chorley	146	42%	62%	84%	42%	0	4
Preston	146	40%	52%	61%	20%	0	4
South Ribble	146	40%	46%	51%	10%	0	3
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	146	40%	49%	61%	20%	0	7

All civic spaces are, in general, regarded as being of high quality. Sites are generally identified as having a good level of general maintenance. In addition they are also observed as being well served by public transport and meeting the needs of a variety of user groups.

The highest scoring site, with 84%, is the Flat Iron Car Park in Chorley. It scores highly due to its high level of use and location in the heart of the Town. The site is also noted as having heritage provision through a memorial statue and being used to host a weekly market.

It is noted that Brownedge Lane site in South Ribble could benefit from the addition of seating provision. However, the site still scores highly for quality, with a score of 51%.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Value

In order to determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the value scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for civic spaces in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 20% is applied in order to identify high and low value.

Table 10.4: Value ratings for civic spaces by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <20%	High >20%
Chorley	100	24%	38%	50%	26%	0	4
Preston	100	28%	34%	50%	22%	0	4
South Ribble	100	32%	37%	40%	8%	0	4
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	100	24%	36%	50%	26%	0	12

All identified civic spaces are assessed as being of high value, reflecting that provision has cultural/heritage value whilst also providing a sense of place to the local community. This is further supported by site visit observations, which confirms the social and cultural value of civic spaces through their use as attractive shopping and event spaces.

Many of the sites identified include a war memorial of some form. Subsequently these sites have a role in allowing the local community to hold memorial services. The Market Place in Preston is also noted as hosting regular markets and seasonal events and unsurprisingly scores the highest for value (50%).

10.3 Summary

Civic space summary

- ◀ 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.

PART 11: GREEN CORRIDORS

11.1 Introduction

The typology of green corridors, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide includes sites that offer opportunities for ‘walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel and opportunities for wildlife migration’. This also includes river and canal banks, road and rail corridors, cycling routes, pedestrian paths, rights of way and permissive paths.

11.2 Key issues

Current provision

There are only 14 specific open space sites, equating to over 29 hectares of provision, identified as being maintained as green corridors in Central Lancashire. However, there are further forms of provision not included in this study which contribute to the typology of green corridors.

Table 11.1: Distribution of civic spaces by authority

Authority area	Green corridors	
	Number of sites	Size (ha)
Chorley	14	29.04
Preston	-	-
South Ribble	-	-
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	14	29.04

There are no green corridors identified in South Ribble. This is not to say this land has been omitted from the study. Instead sites may have been included as other open space typologies such as amenity greenspace and natural and semi-natural greenspace. For instance, the AGS South of Vehicle Test Track site and Lostock Lane site are identified in the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (SADMP) DPD as green corridors but are included within this study as amenity greenspace. The majority of green corridor provision identified from the SADMP is, however, classified as natural and semi-natural greenspace in this report.

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.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Management

Statutory responsibility of the network is with Lancashire County Council. Duties regarding this include:

- ◀ Signposting
- ◀ Way-marking
- ◀ Maintenance
- ◀ Updating the PROW records
- ◀ Legal administration

The County Council has adopted, in December 2005, a Rights Of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP). The ROWIP for Lancashire also covers the Local Authorities of Blackburn with Darwin and Blackpool. Within the Plan a number of key intentions are identified with a view to influencing future activities. These include:

- ◀ To use the Plan preparation process as an opportunity to undertake a strategic overview of the access opportunities available within Lancashire's countryside
- ◀ To improve the network of local rights of way, within the powers available to the County Council, to better meet the needs of local people (including those with impaired vision and reduced mobility) and visitors
- ◀ To increase the public's enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside
- ◀ To monitor the improvements against clear targets during the life of the Plan.

Green Flag

As discussed earlier, the Green Flag Plus Partnership, consisting of Keep Britain Tidy, BTCV and GreenSpace, manages the Green Flag Award scheme. It provides national standards for parks and greenspaces across England and Wales. Public service agreements, identified by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) highlight the importance placed on Green Flag status as an indicator of high quality. This in turn impacts upon the way open spaces are managed and maintained.

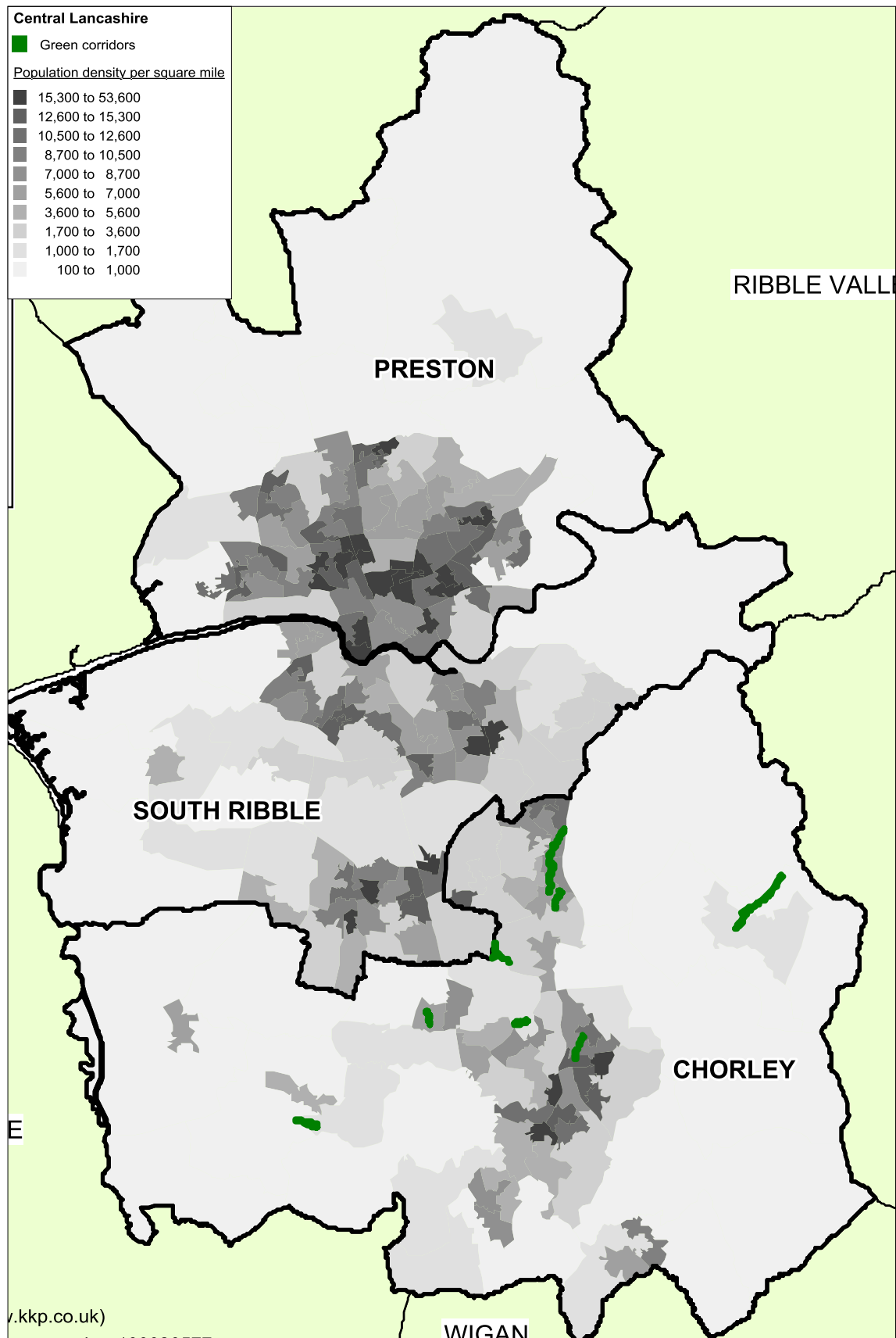
Currently there are 12 Green Flag accredited sites in Central Lancashire. One of these, Withnell Linear Park, is classified as a green corridor. The site is identified by Chorley Council as looking to be further improved in terms of quality over the next 12 months.

Accessibility

In line with PPG17 guidance no current standard has been set for the provision of green corridors; due to their linear nature. Instead provision should be informed by demand and delivered through local policies. The PROW network will further contribute to the level of accessibility to provision associated with activities linked to green corridor provision. Figure 11.1 shows green corridors mapped against analysis areas.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 11.1: Green corridor sites mapped against authority



CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 11.2: Key to sites mapped

KKP Ref	Site	Authority area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
1368	Carr Brook Linear Park, Adjacent Birch Field/Clover Field	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1423	Whittle Canal Basin, Mill Lane/Chorley Old Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1505	Carr Brook Linear Park, Westwood Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1509	Carr Brook Linear Park, Clayton Brook Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1669	Rear of Larkfield	Chorley	Eccleston		
1686	Between Chancery Road/ Westway	Chorley	Chorley		
1692	Withnell Linear Park, off Bury Lane	Chorley	Withnell		
1693	Withnell Linear Park, rear of Railway Road	Chorley	Withnell		
1723	Opposite Railway Road	Chorley	Chorley		
1724	Former Railway Line, Harpers Lane	Chorley	Chorley		
1892	Adjacent Meadowcroft	Chorley	Euxton		
1965	Between Perthshire Grove/Grenadier Walk	Chorley	Buckshaw Village		
1966	Between Guernsey Avenue/Buckinghamshire Place	Chorley	Buckshaw Village		
1972	Liverpool Walk	Chorley	Buckshaw Village		

The ROWIP highlights issues relating specifically to the quantity of provision, including:

- ✦ Length of bridleway in 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.

For further detail please refer to the ROWIP.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Quality

In order to determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the quality scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for green corridors in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 40% is applied in order to identify high and low quality.

Table 11.3: Quality ratings for green corridors by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <40%	High >40%
Chorley	56	29%	44%	54%	25%	3	11
Preston	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Ribble	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	56	29%	44%	54%	25%	3	11

A high proportion of green corridors (79%) score high for quality. The highest scoring sites with a score of 54% are:

- ◀ Former Railway Line
- ◀ Between Perthshire Grove/Grenadier Walk

Both sites receive a high score for their general appearance and maintenance as well as the level of personal security and disabled access.

The lowest scoring site is the Rear of Larkfield, with a score of 29%. Its low quality score is a reflection of the poor level of drainage observed at the time of the site visit. The site was also observed as having a level of personal security and provision of paths that could be improved.

Consultation carried out as part the development of the ROWIP found that the quality of provision is viewed positively by respondents. Over a third (35%) indicated that the quality of provision is very good or good, while a further 32% considered it to be average. Only 3% considered the quality of provision to be poor. The main quality concerns were with regard to a lack of maintenance.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Value

In order to determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by PPG17); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). Further explanation of how the value scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for green corridors in Central Lancashire. A threshold of 20% is applied in order to identify high and low value.

Table 11.4: Value ratings for green corridors by authority

Authority area	Maximum score	Lowest score	Mean score	Highest score	Spread	Low <20%	High >20%
Chorley	100	14%	23%	36%	22%	2	12
Preston	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Ribble	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	100	14%	23%	36%	22%	2	12

The majority of green corridors (86%) are assessed to be of high value. Withnell Linear Park receives the highest value score of 36%; a reflection of the sites designation as a local nature reserve (LNR). The site's value is further demonstrated by it being awarded Green Flag status.

The two sites to score low for value are the Rear of Larkfield and Liverpool Walk. Both receive low scores of 14% and 17% respectively. Rear of Larkfield also scores low for quality due to the drainage issues observed on site. This subsequently impacts on the sites value scoring. Liverpool Walk receives a low value score as it is currently under development and has limited usage.

The importance of green corridors is highlighted during consultation as important in linking open space, sport and recreation facilities together. The sites themselves provide recreational opportunities for activities such as walking and jogging. Furthermore, the role green corridor provision can provide in meeting objectives from other strategic documents, such as the Central Lancashire Transport Plan and Community Strategies, should be highlighted.

11.3 Summary

Green corridor summary

- ◀ 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 ROWIP:
 - ◀ Length of bridleway in 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, is awarded a Green Flag; demonstrating both its high quality and value.

PART 12: QUANTITY STANDARDS

12.1 Introduction

Target quantity standards are a guideline as to how much open space, sport and recreation provision per 1,000 people is needed to strategically serve the Area. Standards were calculated from current hectareage and to be reflective of local needs and aspirations as well as ensuring that open space requirements are deliverable and sustainable.

Standards for each typology were set within the 2010 Study as follows:

Table 12.1: Typology standards

Typology	Current provision (ha per 1,000 population)	Standard (ha per 1,000 population)
Formal parks (excluding Country Parks)	0.59	0.59
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	1.10	2.00
Amenity greenspace	1.07	1.10
Provision for children	0.04	0.05
Provision for young people	0.004	0.01
Outdoor sports facilities	0.88	0.90
Allotments	0.13	0.16
Green corridors	No standards set	
Cemeteries and churchyards	Requirement for 7.80 hectares of burial space over LDF period	

Development of standards was carried out on an individual typology basis as opposed to grouping similar types of open spaces together such as formal (parks, burial grounds and allotments) and informal (amenity greenspace, natural and semi natural greenspace). This is done in order to recognise the different values placed on each typology as identified during site visits and as placed on by residents during the consultation. However, on a local level some similar typologies such as amenity and natural and semi-natural greenspace will be compared within the process and are recognised as providing a similar function.

The quantity standards are revised within this report to take account of revisions to the audit data, including, for example, the application of site size thresholds to amenity green space and natural and semi-natural open space.

Shortfalls identified from the application of the accessibility standards have also been added to the standards. Once gaps have been quantified, we will make a policy recommendation as to whether new provision is required to meet the gap or whether the deficiency is already met by other similar typologies in the area. This is explored in more detail in the subsequent Policy and Recommendation Paper.

In summary, if a settlement does not have access to the required level of provision 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).

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

The Greater London Authority (GLA) provides some guidance on minimum site sizes required to meet identified open spaces deficiencies:

Table 12.2: 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

The above minimum site sizes have been used to identify the amount of open space provision required to meet catchment gaps.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

12.2 Quantity standards calculator

The following calculation is an example of how we propose to calculate quantity standards in the Area 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.

Analysis area	Current provision (ha) ⁶ (A)	Current population (B)	Current standard (C)	Identified deficiencies ⁷ (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 generally appropriate to set provision standards in terms of quantity and accessibility. However, policy should promote the use of green corridors to link existing open spaces, housing areas to cycle routes, 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 explored.

The current level of provision (column A)

The current level of provision is calculated using the information collected within the audit and analysed within the accompanying assessment reports and stored within the study project databases.

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.

⁶ Taken from the project/audit database, supplied as an electronic file

⁷ Provision to meet catchment gaps

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Identified deficiencies (column D)

If a settlement does not have access to the required level of open space provision 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.

Table 12.3: Identified deficiencies by authority

Analysis area	Identified need (from application of accessibility standards)
Chorley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ New allotment provision should be sought at a minimum size of 1.6 hectares. ◀ Look to formalise provision of amenity greenspace in areas of deficiency for parks in Whittle-le-Woods.
Preston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ New allotment provision should be sought at a minimum size of 1.6 hectares. ◀ New play provision should be sought at a minimum size of 0.08 hectares. ◀ Provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace features on amenity greenspace sites should be sought in areas of identified deficiency.
South Ribble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ New allotment provision should be sought at a minimum size of 1.2 hectares. ◀ New play provision should be sought at a minimum of 0.04 hectares. ◀ Look to formalise provision of amenity greenspace in areas of deficiency for parks to the north west of Leyland and south of Walton-le-Dale.

Total future provision (column E)

A new total provision is gained by adding in any deficiencies to the current provision. This takes into account current demand for open spaces and should be specific to each particular area and capable of being achieved by carrying out the actions outlined within an action plan or strategy.

Standard based on current demand (column F)

Once a new total provision is gained by adding in any deficiencies to the current provision, an aspirational standard can be calculated. This takes into account current demand for open spaces and should be specific to each particular area and capable of being achieved by carrying out the actions outlined.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Future population

Population projections up to 2026 for the three local authorities are set out below. These are based on the figures identified from Table 4.1 in the Central Lancashire Core Strategy. .

Table 12.4: Population projections

Local authority	Population (2008)	Population increase to 2026 ⁸	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

Total new provision 2026

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.

⁸ Sourced from Central Lancashire Core Strategy
May 2012

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

12.3 Quantity standards by typology

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 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	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

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

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

It is important to note that amenity greenspace will be affected if amenity greenspace sites are to be used (e.g. formalised) to meet gaps in provision for other typologies such as parks.

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	18.55	0.05	376,300	1.66

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

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

Cemeteries/churchyards

No quantity standard is set for cemetery provision. As such provision is determined by demand for burial space and a requirement for 7.80 hectares of burial space over LDF period is identified.

Civic space

No quantity standard is set for civic space. A number of major settlements appear to be without access to civic space provision. However, some civic facilities may be provided which are currently unrecorded due to the difficulty of classifying civic spaces where, for example, multipurpose spaces that double up as car parks.

Although no shortfall in provision was identified through consultation, this is not to say that major settlements without provision should not have access to civic space. However, we would recommend that this is not a priority in terms of securing funds for new provision. Councils should work in partnership to designate existing areas of land as civic space as required.

Green corridors

No quantity standard is set for green corridors. On this basis, 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.

Although accessibility is not assessed, green corridors are demand-led. There is a desire for new footpaths and cycle ways as highlighted in the ROWIP. Opportunities should be taken to link existing green corridors, especially river paths and networks, to those using PROW. An integrated network of high quality green corridors will link open spaces together to help provide opportunities for informal recreation, exercise and alternative means of transport. The network should also look to contribute to wildlife habitats.

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

APPENDICES

Appendix One: Natural and semi-natural greenspace

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
824	Beacon Fell Country Park	Preston	Goosnargh		
825	Cuerden Valley Park	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
850	Grimsargh Recreation Ground	Preston	Grimsargh		
1134	Tam Wood	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1136	Longton Brickcroft Nature Reserve	South Ribble	Longton		
1137	Longton Grove NSN	South Ribble	Longton		
1138	Hedgerow Road South	South Ribble	Leyland		
1140	Flensburg Way AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
1143	Leyland Way Woodland	South Ribble	Leyland		
1144	Beechfield NSN	South Ribble	Leyland		
1145	Colt House Wood	South Ribble	Leyland		
1146	Langdale Road NSN	South Ribble	Leyland		
1149	St David's Road NSN	South Ribble	Leyland		
1151	Schleswig Way Natural Area	South Ribble	Leyland		
1152	SPRING GARDENS. LANCASTER GATE.	South Ribble	Leyland		
1153	PINEWOOD CRESCENT NSN	South Ribble	Leyland		
1154	HIGH GREEN/LOW GREEN/WOOD	South Ribble	Leyland		
1158	LOSTOCK LANE NSN	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
1159	London Way NSN	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
1160	CARR WOOD	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
1162	CARR WOOD ROAD NSN	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
1163	LONDON WAY NSN	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
1164	SPRINGWOOD CLOSE WOODLAND AREA	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
1166	HAMPSHIRE ROAD NSN.	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
1167	HOLLAND WOOD	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
1168	BLASHAW WOOD	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1170	CHURCH WOOD	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1171	PENWORTHAM BROW	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1173	RIBBLE SIDING AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1174	WOODLAND GRANGE NSN	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1176	GOLDENWAY NSN SOUTH	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1177	PRESTON JUNCTION NATURE PRESERVE	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1178	DISMANTLED RAILWAY NSN	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1180	LONGTON LIBRARY NSN	South Ribble	Longton		
1181	MEADOW REACH NSN WEST	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1182	MEADOW REACH NSN	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1183	NAN HOLES WOOD	South Ribble	Hutton		
1184	SAUNDERS LANE NSN	South Ribble	Hutton		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
	HUTTON				
1186	Farington Lodge, Farington	South Ribble	Farington		
1187	Withy Grove House NSN	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
1188	Furtherfield NSN	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
1189	Brennard Close NSN	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
1190	Seven Sands NSN	South Ribble	Longton		
1191	Mosney Wood	South Ribble	Walton le Dale		
1192	Walton-Le-Dale High School NSN	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
1193	Midge Hall NSN	South Ribble	Leyland		
1194	PRIORY MEADOW NATURE RESERVE	South Ribble	Penwortham		
1196	SOUND MOUND	South Ribble	Leyland		
1197	SHRUGG WOOD NATURE RESERVE	South Ribble	Leyland		
1200	FARINGTON HALL WOOD	South Ribble	Farington		
1206	KENNELS WOOD	South Ribble	Hutton		
1207	MILL BROOK NSN	South Ribble	Leyland		
1208	HOLT BROW WOOD (SOUTH OF RUNSHAW COLLEGE)	South Ribble	Leyland		
1209	LONDON WAY NSN	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
1210	COCKSHOTT WOOD	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
1211	BANNISTER DRIVE NSN	South Ribble	Leyland		
1232	Fishwick Bottoms Open Space	Preston	Preston		
1233	Throslock Wood	Preston	Preston		
1234	Pope Lane Field	Preston	Preston		
1235	Tom Benson Walk	Preston	Preston		
1236	Grange Valley	Preston	Preston		
1237	Asda Wood	Preston	Preston		
1238	Fishwick Phase 3	Preston	Preston		
1239	Hills and Hollows	Preston	Preston		
1240	Frenchwood Knoll	Preston	Preston		
1241	Sandybrook Wood	Preston	Preston		
1242	Fulwood Hall Lane	Preston	Preston		
1243	Stoney Butts	Preston	Preston		
1244	Ribble Way and Cycle Route 6	Preston	Preston		
1245	Boilton Wood	Preston	Preston		
1246	Moss Leach Wood	Preston	Preston		
1247	Savick Way	Preston	Preston		
1248	Fishwick Bottoms Nature Reserve	Preston	Preston		
1249	Fernyhalgh Wood	Preston	Preston		
1250	Hills and Hollows EP	Preston	Preston		
1251	Brockholes Wood	Preston	Preston		
1252	Mason's Wood	Preston	Preston		
1253	Conway Linear Park	Preston	Preston		
1336	Adjacent Chorley North Industrial Park and Laburnum Road	Chorley	Chorley		
1372	Off Tanyard Close	Chorley	Coppull		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
1468	End of Blainscough Road	Chorley	Coppull		
1627	Off Withnell Fold Old Road	Chorley	Brinscall		
1683	Between Broadfields/ Euxton Lane	Chorley	Chorley		
1691	Adjacent Leeds/Liverpool Canal	Chorley	Withnell		
1694	Lodge Bank	Chorley	Brinscall		
1696	Rear of Firbank	Chorley	Euxton		
1697	Adjacent Euxton Hall Gardens	Chorley	Euxton		
1701	Denham Hill Quarry, Holt Lane	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1704	Rear of Wilderswood Close	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1712	Off Spring Meadow	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1714	Between Higher Meadow/ Cunnergy Meadow	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1725	Between St Gregory's Place/ Burgh Meadows	Chorley	Chorley		
1728	Reservoir, Mill Lane	Chorley	Coppull		
1730	Chapel Brook West Valley Park	Chorley	Euxton		
1762	Gillibrand, Nightingale Way	Chorley	Chorley		
1764	Gillibrand, Adjacent Little Wood Close	Chorley	Chorley		
1804	Adjacent 80 Princess Way	Chorley	Euxton		
1807	Yarrow Valley Country Park	Chorley	Chorley		
1810	Cuerden Valley Park	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1827	Plock Wood, Lower Burgh Way, Eaves Green	Chorley	Chorley		
1828	Copper Works Wood, Stansted Road	Chorley	Chorley		
1829	Adjacent Yarrow Valley Way	Chorley	Chorley		
1852	Rear of Cutterside Avenue	Chorley	Adlington		
1855	Rear of 41-44 Woodfield	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1857	Opposite 34-37 Brow Hey	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1858	Opposite 16-44 Carr Meadow	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1861	Rear of School Field	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1875	Rear of 16-28 Bearswood Croft	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1876	Adjacent Blackthorn Croft	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1897	Rear of 21-41 Empress Way	Chorley	Euxton		
1952	Between Osborne Drive/ Chorley Old Road	Chorley	Whittle le Woods		
1953	Between Wood End Road/ Rown Croft	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1975	Hic Bibi LNR	Chorley	Coppull		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Appendix Two: Amenity greenspace

Key to maps:

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality	Value
9	WESTERN DRIVE PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Leyland		
12	WOODSTOCK CLOSE PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
22	ACORN CLOSE PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Penwortham		
23	RYDAL AVENUE AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
24	FARFIELD AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
25	CRABTREE AVENUE AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
26	MIDDLEFORTH GREEN PLAYING FIELDS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
28	William Street Recreation Ground	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
29	MOREAND AVENUE AGS	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
30	KINGSWOOD ROAD AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
33	RIVER LOSTOCK PLAYING FIELDS	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
34	INDUSTRIAL ESTATE AGS	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
35	CARR WOOD WAY AGS	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
36	WALMER BRIDGE VILLAGE HALL AGS	South Ribble	Walmer Bridge		
37	ST JAMES GARDEN AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
38	AGS (alongside Schleswig Way)	South Ribble	Leyland		
39	ROSEMEADE AVENUE AGS	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
40	AGS SOUTH OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	South Ribble	Leyland		
41	AGS alongside Schleswig Way-2	South Ribble	Leyland		
42	AGS alongside Schleswig Way 3	South Ribble	Leyland		
43	AGS SOUTH OF VEHICLE TEST TRACK	South Ribble	Leyland		
44	LOSTOCK LANE NORTH AGS	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
45	EAST OF ULNES WALTON LANE	South Ribble	Leyland		
46	PENWORTHAM BROAD OAK AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
47	Seven Sands Amenity Greenspace	South Ribble	Longton		
48	RIVER LOSTOCK COUNTRY PARK. SHERDLEY WOOD.	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
49	BELLIS WAY, OLD TRAM ROAD	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
50	ST JOHNS GREEN	South Ribble	Leyland		
51	Coupe Green Amenity Area	South Ribble	Coup Green		
52	Samlesbury Playing Field	South Ribble	Samlesbury		
53	MILLBROOK PARK	South Ribble	Leyland		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality	Value
55	MAPLE DRIVE, BAMBER BRIDGE.	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
59	KING GEORGES FIELD	South Ribble	Penwortham		
60	GREYSTONES AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
64	CHEETHAM MEADOW AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
65	MIDDLEFIELD PARK	South Ribble	Leyland		
66	PINTAIL CLOSE AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
67	AGS ADJACENT TO MIDDLEFIELD PARK	South Ribble	Leyland		
69	ST JAMES CHURCH AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
70	MOSS SIDE AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
71	BALCARRS GREEN	South Ribble	Leyland		
72	BENT GREEN	South Ribble	Leyland		
73	RYDEN GREEN	South Ribble	Leyland		
74	BANNISTER BROOK AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
75	COLT HOUSE WOOD (SOUTH) AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
76	COLT HOUSE WOOD (WEST) AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
79	MEADOWLAND AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
80	Farington House	South Ribble	Leyland		
81	LYDIATE LANE AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
83	HASTINGS ROAD	South Ribble	Leyland		
85	INDUSTRIAL ESTATE AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
88	DOWNHAM ROAD AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
91	LEADALE GREEN	South Ribble	Leyland		
93	PEACOCK HALL GREEN	South Ribble	Leyland		
94	SHAWBROOK GREEN. WADE HALL.	South Ribble	Leyland		
97	SPRINGFIELD ROAD AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
98	LEYTON GREEN AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
100	LOWERHOUSE ROAD AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
101	ST ANDREWS CHURCH HALL AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
102	LEYLAND LEISURE CENTRE AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
103	WEST PADDOCK AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
104	WOOD GREEN AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
105	HIGH SCHOOL GREEN AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
106	HAIG AVENUE AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
113	MOSS BRIDGE PARK AGS	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
117	END OF MERCER ROAD AGS	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
122	HOLLAND HOUSE ROAD AGS	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
123	DEVONPORT CLOSE AGS.	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
124	HOLLAND HOUSE ROAD AGS.	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
126	Longbrook Avenue AGS.	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
127	LOW GREEN AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality	Value
130	CLOCK ROAD AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
131	RIBBLE SIDING AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
133	THE MALTINGS AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
135	ALDERFIELD AGS AND POND	South Ribble	Penwortham		
136	ALDERFIELD AGS EAST	South Ribble	Penwortham		
138	PENWORTHAM WAY AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
140	FRYER CLOSE AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
148	HAWKESBURY DRIVE AGS NORTH	South Ribble	Penwortham		
149	MARTINFIELD AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
150	STONECROFT AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
151	BUCKINGHAM AVENUE AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
153	DICKENSON FIELD AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
155	SUMPTER CROFT AGS EAST	South Ribble	Penwortham		
156	FORMBY CRESCENT AGS	South Ribble	Longton		
157	LONGTON PLAYING FIELDS AGS	South Ribble	Longton		
158	EAST & WEST SQUARE GREEN	South Ribble	Longton		
161	ROWAN CLOSE AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
163	MOORSIDE DRIVE AGS	South Ribble	Penwortham		
168	North Union View AGS	South Ribble	Farington		
169	St. Pauls Park AGS	South Ribble	Farington		
170	Withy Trees AGS	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
171	Bluebell Way AGS	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
172	FurtherField AGS 2	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
174	Hutton Recreation Ground	South Ribble	Hutton		
180	STOKES HALL ESTATE	South Ribble	Leyland		
181	MAYFIELD ESTATE	South Ribble	Leyland		
185	WESTERN DRIVE AGS	South Ribble	Leyland		
418	Demming Close	Preston	Preston		
419	Miller Green	Preston	Preston		
420	The Green	Preston	Preston		
421	The Green 2	Preston	Preston		
422	Roman Way Amenity	Preston	Ribbleton		
425	Lower Greenfield (Rear)	Preston	Preston		
427	Dunoon Close Amenity	Preston	Preston		
442	Ainsworth Grove	Preston	Preston		
443	Halstead Road Amenity	Preston	Preston		
445	Langcliffe Road	Preston	Preston		
448	Roman Way Amenity	Preston	Ribbleton		
449	Roman Way Amenity	Preston	Ribbleton		
450	Evans Street Play Area	Preston	Preston		
451	Barlow Street Play	Preston	Preston		
452	Vine Street Play Area	Preston	Preston		
458	Brookview	Preston	Preston		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality	Value
459	Wensley Place	Preston	Preston		
460	Fishwick Road	Preston	Preston		
462	Haighton Drive	Preston	Preston		
464	Cottam Hall Lane Amenity	Preston	Preston		
465	Grange Park Extension	Preston	Preston		
467	Amenity at River Ribble	Preston	Preston		
468	Layton Road	Preston	Preston		
471	Gamull Lane	Preston	Preston		
473	Tythe Barn POS	Preston	Preston		
475	Rose Bud POS	Preston	Preston		
476	Mercer Street Amenity	Preston	Preston		
478	Shelley Road POS	Preston	Preston		
480	Carwags Picnic Area	Preston	Goosnargh		
481	Sharoe Green Hospital	Preston	Preston		
482	Fulwood Leisure Centre Amenity	Preston	Preston		
487	Langport Close Amenity Area	Preston	Preston		
488	Oxheys Street	Preston	Preston		
489	Peacock Hill Amenity	Preston	Ribbleton		
490	Bootle Street Amenity	Preston	Preston		
491	Greenthorn Crescent Amenity	Preston	Preston		
493	Riverside Walk	Preston	Preston		
494	Broadgate Amenity	Preston	Preston		
495	Grimsargh Linear Park	Preston	Grimsargh		
496	Adelphi Roundabout	Preston	Preston		
497	Aqueduct Street	Preston	Preston		
498	Stanley Street POS	Preston	Preston		
499	Grimsargh Village Hall POS	Preston	Grimsargh		
681	SEVEN STARS ROAD LEYLAND	South Ribble	Leyland		
853	The Square, Bleasedale Road	Preston	Goosnargh		
859	Oxhay's Recreation Ground	Preston	Preston		
861	Garstang Road	Preston	Preston		
862	Sheffield Drive Playing Field	Preston	Preston		
863	Dovedale Ave Playing Field	Preston	Preston		
864	Cromer Place Recreation Ground	Preston	Preston		
865	Conway Drive Playing Field	Preston	Preston		
868	Levensgath Avenue Recreation Ground	Preston	Preston		
872	Grange Ave	Preston	Preston		
875	The Orchard Playing Field	Preston	Woodplumpton		
879	Frenchwood Recreation Ground	Preston	Preston		
882	Longsands Village Green	Preston	Preston		
922	Kingsfold Playing Fields	South Ribble	Penwortham		
926	Northern Avenue Recreation Ground	South Ribble	Much Hoole		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality	Value
927	Gregson Lane Recreation Ground	South Ribble	Gregson Lane		
929	LITTLE HOOLE PLAYING FIELDS	South Ribble	Walmer Bridge		
1283	Adjacent Abbey Mill, Bolton Road	Chorley	Abbey Village		
1285	Rear of 24 Acresfield	Chorley	Adlington		
1298	Rear of Chester Place/ Croston Avenue	Chorley	Adlington		
1314	Coronation Recreation Ground, Devonshire Road	Chorley	Chorley		
1315	Between 6 and 8 Dorking Road, Great Knowley	Chorley	Great Knowley		
1316	Opposite 155 Draperfield, Eaves Green	Chorley	Chorley		
1326	Rangletts Recreation Ground, Brindle Street	Chorley	Chorley		
1339	Playing Field, Great Greens Lane	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1346	Between Oakcroft/ Manor Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1348	Off Clayton Green Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1349	Clayton Hall, Spring Meadow	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1350	Cunnery Park, Cunnery Meadow	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1352	Between 107and 108 Mendip Road	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1354	Between 113 and 152 Mendip Road	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1356	Between 164 and 172 Mendip Road	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1360	Brookside play area	Chorley	Coppull		
1363	Longfield Avenue play area	Chorley	Coppull		
1369	Hurst Brook play area	Chorley	Coppull		
1370	Burwell Avenue play area	Chorley	Coppull		
1373	Byron Crescent play area	Chorley	Coppull		
1402	Walmsley's Farm Play Area, Town Lane	Chorley	Heskin		
1407	The Willows play area	Chorley	Mawdesley		
1412	Tarnbeck Drive Play Area	Chorley	Mawdesley		
1420	Meadow St Play Area	Chorley	Wheelton		
1422	Opposite 43-73 Hillside Crescent	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1428	Orchard Drive Play Area	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1432	End of Foxglove Drive	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1436	Adjacent 94 Deerfold	Chorley	Chorley		
1437	Adjacent Buckshaw Primary School, Chancery Road	Chorley	Chorley		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality	Value
1439	Adjacent Derian House, Chancery Road	Chorley	Chorley		
1459	Adjacent Cottage Fields	Chorley	Chorley		
1461	Off Higher Meadow	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1473	Between Chapel Lane/ Poplar Drive	Chorley	Coppull		
1478	Adjacent 9 Kittwake Road, Heapey	Chorley	Knowley		
1481	Adjacent 3 Flag Lane, Heath Charnock	Chorley	Chorley		
1483	Jubilee Way Play Area	Chorley	Croston		
1495	The Cherries Play Area	Chorley	Euxton		
1504	Off Wilderswood	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1506	Off Radburn Brow	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1507	Adjacent Near Meadow, Sandy Lane	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1508	Off Westwood Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1510	Waterford Close Playground	Chorley	Adlington		
1512	Meadow Lane, Off Preston Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1515	Adjacent Gardenia Close	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1520	Adjacent 26 and 36 Redwood Drive	Chorley	Chorley		
1521	Adjacent 77 Redwood Drive	Chorley	Chorley		
1528	Rear of Amber Drive	Chorley	Chorley		
1532	Opposite 26-29 The Bowers	Chorley	Chorley		
1533	Middlewood Close Play Area	Chorley	Eccleston		
1535	Rear of Delph Way/ Cross Keys Drive	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1540	Between Chancery Road/ Hallgate	Chorley	Chorley		
1542	Between Heather Close and Eaves Lane	Chorley	Chorley		
1543	Adjacent 57 Cowling Brow/ Rear of Ridge Road	Chorley	Chorley		
1545	Fell View Park, Cowling Brow	Chorley	Chorley		
1546	Mayflower Gardens, Eaves Green	Chorley	Chorley		
1547	Rear of Fir Tree Close, Eaves Green	Chorley	Chorley		
1549	Between Lower Burgh Way/ Draperfield, Eaves Green	Chorley	Chorley		
1550	Adjacent Lower Burgh Way, Eaves Green	Chorley	Chorley		
1554	Adjacent Weldbank House, Weldbank Lane	Chorley	Chorley		
1556	Clematis Close Play Area, Off Euxton Lane	Chorley	Chorley		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality	Value
1558	Playground rear of 36 Foxcote	Chorley	Chorley		
1631	Land off Meadow Lane	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1659	Between Preston Road and Church Hill	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1660	Adjacent Heather Hill Cottage, Hill Top Lane	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1670	Opposite 19 Bannister Lane	Chorley	Eccleston		
1678	Adjacent 53 Broadfields	Chorley	Chorley		
1687	Adjacent Chancery Road/ Wymundsley/ The Farthings	Chorley	Chorley		
1688	Adjacent Chancery Road	Chorley	Chorley		
1705	Between Wood End Road/ Bearswood Croft	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1706	Adjacent 19 Holly Close	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1709	Adjacent 37 Sheep Hill Lane	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1710	Off Back Lane	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1711	Off Wood End Road, adjacent to reservoir	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1718	Adjacent Millennium Way/ Preston Temple	Chorley	Chorley		
1719	Adjacent Millennium Way/ M61 Junction	Chorley	Chorley		
1734	Between Preston Road and Watkin Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1739	The Apiary, Adjacent Bretherton Parish Institute, South Road	Chorley	Bretherton		
1760	Gillibrand, Off Burgh Wood Way	Chorley	Chorley		
1769	Gillibrand, Keepers Wood Way/ Lakeland Gardens	Chorley	Chorley		
1770	Gillibrand, Yarrow Valley Way Play Area, Adjacent Woodchat Drive	Chorley	Chorley		
1771	Gillibrand, Adjacent Walleets Wood Court	Chorley	Chorley		
1778	Adjacent 44 Long Acre	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1786	Between Carr Meadow/ Carr Barn Brow	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1788	Adjacent 87 Daisy Meadow	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1798	Between Forsythia Drive/Homestead	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1815	Adjacent 92 Mile Stone Meadow	Chorley	Euxton		
1817	Adjacent 16 Gleneagles Drive	Chorley	Euxton		
1818	Opposite 58-66 Wentworth Drive	Chorley	Euxton		
1831	Adjacent Fairview Community Centre	Chorley	Adlington		
1872	Adjacent Clayton Green Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1873	Adjacent 454 Preston Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1884	Clancutt Lane	Chorley	Coppull		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality	Value
1898	Adjacent Ryecroft	Chorley	Wheelton		
1902	End of Pleasant View	Chorley	Withnell		
1903	Opposite 208-234 Preston Road	Chorley	Chorley		
1921	Adjacent Northgate	Chorley	Chorley		
1928	Adjaent 10 Oakwood View	Chorley	Chorley		
1940	Rear of 19-21 Sutton Grove, Great Knowley	Chorley	Great Knowley		
1951	Opposite 4-6 Burghley Close	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1954	Off Cypress Close	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1955	Between Spendmore Lane/ Station Road	Chorley	Coppull		
1957	Buttermere Avenue Play Area	Chorley	Chorley		
1958	Adjacent Minstrel Pub, Lower Burgh Way, Eaves Green	Chorley	Chorley		
1959	Rear of 27-30 The Cedars, Eaves Green	Chorley	Chorley		
1960	Adjacent 60 The Cedars, Eaves Green	Chorley	Chorley		
1963	Guernsey Avenue	Chorley	Buckshaw Village		
1967	Jubilee Fields, Station Road	Chorley	Adlington		
1971	Rear of Community Centre, Unity Place	Chorley	Buckshaw Village		
1974	Spurrier Square	Chorley	Chorley		
1785	Adjacent 9 Brow Hey	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1793	Rear of 86-89 Greenwood	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1968	Rear of Chapel Street/ Park Road	Chorley	Adlington		
1976	Lady Hey Crescent	Preston	Preston		
1977	Gilhouse Avenue	Preston	Preston		
1979	Tanyard Garden	Chorley	Coppull		
1941	Adjacent 26 Primrose Street	Chorley	Chorley		
1485	Between 3 and 33 Riverside Crescent	Chorley	Croston		
1609	Between 20 and 26 Riverside Crescent	Chorley	Croston		
1499	Adjacent 275 The Green	Chorley	Eccleston		
1394	Rear of 60 Hawkshead Avenue	Chorley	Euxton		
1490	Opposite the Paddock, Gib Lane	Chorley	Hoghton		
1990	Mark Close Amenity	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Appendix Three: Provision for children and young people

Key to sites mapped:

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
25.1	CRABTREE AVENUE PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Penwortham		
28.1	WILLIAM STREET PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Lostock Hall		
33.1	RIVER LOSTOCK PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
47.1	Seven Sands Basketball Muga	South Ribble	Longton		
49.1	BELLIS WAY, OLD TRAM ROAD, PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
51.1	Coupe Green Play Area	South Ribble	Coup Green		
59.1	KING GEORGES PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Penwortham		
70.1	SLATER LANE PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Leyland		
70.2	SLATER LANE MUGA	South Ribble	Leyland		
72.1	BENT GREEN PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Leyland		
72.2	BENT GREEN KICKABOUT	South Ribble	Leyland		
73.1	RYDEN GREEN PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Leyland		
83.1	HASTING ROAD MUGA	South Ribble	Leyland		
88.1	PLAY AREA NEXT TO DUNKIRK BRIDGE. DOWNHAM ROAD BAL	South Ribble	Leyland		
91.1	LEADALE GREEN PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Leyland		
91.2	MUGA AT LEADALE GREEN	South Ribble	Leyland		
93.1	PEACOCK HALL GREEN MUGA	South Ribble	Leyland		
106.1	HAIG AVENUE PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Leyland		
131.1	RIBBLE SIDING PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Penwortham		
136.1	ALDERFIELD PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Penwortham		
157.1	LONGTON PLAYING FIELDS PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Longton		
157.2	LONGTON PLAYING FIELDS MUGA	South Ribble	Longton		
169.1	St. Pauls Park Play Area	South Ribble	Farington		
170.1	Withy Grove Play Area	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
174.1	Hutton Recreation Ground Play Area	South Ribble	Hutton		
450.1	Evans Street Play Area	Preston	Preston		
451.1	Barlow Street Play	Preston	Preston		
462.1	Haighton Drive	Preston	Preston		
489.1	Peacock Hill Amenity	Preston	Ribbleton		
495.1	Grimsargh Linear Park	Preston	Grimsargh		
532	Hawthorpe Avenue Play Area	South Ribble	Higher Walton		
627	Dovedale Close	Preston	Preston		
632	Maple Crescent Play	Preston	Preston		
634	Beech Street South	Preston	Preston		
636	Whinsands Play Area 1	Preston	Preston		
637	Whinsands Play Area 2	Preston	Preston		
638	Leesands Close	Preston	Preston		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
641	Hawkshead Road Play Area	Preston	Preston		
643	Grange Park Play	Preston	Preston		
669	Brockholes Wood Play Area	Preston	Preston		
681.1	SEVEN STARS ROAD	South Ribble	Leyland		
682	WEST PADDOCK YOUTH CENTRE MUGA	South Ribble	Leyland		
684	WALTON-LE-DALE YOUTH AND COMMUNITY CENTRE	South Ribble	Bamber Bridge		
685	Castleton Road	Preston	Preston		
826.1	HURST GRANGE PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Penwortham		
829.1	HALLIWELL CRESCENT PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Hutton		
846.1	Ribbleton Park	Preston	Preston		
848.1	Ashton Park	Preston	Preston		
849.1	Goosnargh	Preston	Goosnargh		
851.1	Mill Lane Playing Field	Preston	Preston		
852.1	Station Lane	Preston	Newsham		
853.1	The Square, Bleasedale Road	Preston	Goosnargh		
854.1	Broadgate Park, off Hassett Close	Preston	Preston		
856.1	Maudland Bank Park	Preston	Preston		
858.2	Sherwood Way Park	Preston	Preston		
859.1	Oxhay's Recreation Ground	Preston	Preston		
861.1	Garstang Road	Preston	Preston		
862.1	Sheffield Drive Playing Field	Preston	Preston		
863.1	Dovedale Ave Playing Field	Preston	Preston		
864.1	Cromer Place Recreation Ground	Preston	Preston		
865.1	Conway Drive Playing Field	Preston	Preston		
866.1	King George's Playing Field	Preston	Broughton		
868.1	Levensgath Avenue Recreation Ground	Preston	Preston		
871.1	Greenside	Preston	Preston		
871.2	Greenside	Preston	Preston		
872.1	Grange Ave	Preston	Preston		
873.1	Smiths Rec Ground	Preston	Preston		
875.1	The Orchard Playing Field	Preston	Woodplumpton		
877.1	Cottam Ponds	Preston	Preston		
878.1	Cottam Park	Preston	Preston		
878.2	Cottam Park	Preston	Preston		
879.1	Frenchwood Recreation Ground	Preston	Preston		
880.1	Grange Park	Preston	Preston		
881.1	Haslam Park	Preston	Preston		
883.1	Moor Park	Preston	Preston		
883.2	Moor Park	Preston	Preston		
886.1	Savick Park	Preston	Preston		
887.1	Clough Copse	Preston	Preston		
889.1	Tanterton	Preston	Preston		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
890.1	WORDEN PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Leyland		
904.1	HOLLAND HOUSE ROAD PLAY AREA.	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
922.1	COMMUNITY CENTRE PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Penwortham		
925.1	New Longton Recreation Ground	South Ribble	New Longton		
925.2	New Longton Ball and Skate Park	South Ribble	New Longton		
926.1	Northern Avenue Play Area	South Ribble	Much Hoole		
926.2	Northern Avenue Muga Kickabout	South Ribble	Much Hoole		
927.1	Gregson Lane Play Area	South Ribble	Gregson Lane		
928.1	Higher Walton Recreation Ground Play Area	South Ribble	Walton-le-Dale		
929.1	LITTLE HOOLE PLAYING FIELDS PLAY AREA	South Ribble	Walmer Bridge		
938.1	Farrington Park Play Area*	South Ribble	Leyland		
968	ALDERFIELD KICKABOUT	South Ribble	Penwortham		
988.1	King George's Playing Field - Play Area	South Ribble	Higher Walton		
988.2	KING GEORGES MUGA	South Ribble	Higher Walton		
1282	Adjacent Abbey Mill, Bolton Road	Chorley	Abbey Village		
1289.1	Jubilee Park, Station Road	Chorley	Adlington		
1291.1	King George's Field Playground	Chorley	Adlington		
1300	Bretherton Parish Institute Playground, South Road	Chorley	Bretherton		
1694.1	Lodge Bank Playground, School Lane	Chorley	Brinscall		
1306	Adjacent 40 Leeson Avenue	Chorley	Charnock Richard		
1314.1	Coronation Recreation Ground playground	Chorley	Chorley		
1320	Grey Heights View play area	Chorley	Chorley		
1321.1	Harpers Lane Recreation Ground Playground	Chorley	Chorley		
1323	Knowley Brow play area, Heapey Road	Chorley	Knowley		
1325	Opposite 26-30 Railway Road	Chorley	Chorley		
1326.1	Rangletts Recreation Ground Playground	Chorley	Chorley		
1330.1	Tatton Recreation Ground Play Area	Chorley	Chorley		
1330.2	Tatton Recreation Ground Playground	Chorley	Chorley		
1339.1	Playing Pitch, Great Greens Lane	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1339.2	Playing Pitch, Off Gough Lane	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1339.3	Great Greens Lane playground	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1346.1	Manor Road playground	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1350.1	Rear of 72 Higher Meadow	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1360.1	Opposite 17 Brookside	Chorley	Coppull		
1363.1	Adjacent 105 Longfield Avenue	Chorley	Coppull		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
1368.1	Rear of Willowfield	Chorley	Whittle le Woods		
1368.2	Rear of 108 Cloverfield	Chorley	Whittle le Woods		
1368.3	Rear of Cedarfield	Chorley	Whittle le Woods		
1368.4	Rear of 6 Ashfield, Carr Brook	Chorley	Whittle le Woods		
1369.1	Adjacent 26 Hurst Brook	Chorley	Coppull		
1370.1	Rear of 19 Tansley Avenue	Chorley	Coppull		
1373.1	Opposite 108 Byron Crescent	Chorley	Coppull		
1380.1	Station Road Playground	Chorley	Croston		
1388	Rear of 42 The Hawthorns	Chorley	Eccleston		
1390	Balshaw Lane Play Area, adjacent Balshaw House	Chorley	Euxton		
1392	Greenside Play Area	Chorley	Euxton		
1402.1	Walmsley's Farm Playground, Town Lane	Chorley	Heskin		
1407.1	The Willows Playground	Chorley	Mawdesley		
1412.1	Tarnbeck Drive Playground	Chorley	Mawdesley		
1416.1	Wymott Park Playground	Chorley	Wymott		
1419	Meadow St Playground	Chorley	Wheelton		
1423.1	Adjacent Whittle and Clayton Scout Hut, Chorley Old Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1424	Adjacent 34 Chorley Old Rd	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1428.1	Orchard Drive playground	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1430	Harvest Drive play area	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1431	The Ridings	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1432.1	Rear of 79 Foxglove Drive	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1435.1	Astley Park Playground, adjacent Pet's Corner	Chorley	Chorley		
1435.2	Astley Park Playground	Chorley	Chorley		
1462	Opposite 9-11 Dahlia Close	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1467	Mid Lancs BMX Track, Chisnall Lane	Chorley	Coppull		
1472	Opposite 14 Manor Way	Chorley	Coppull		
1483.1	Jubilee Way Playground	Chorley	Croston		
1496	The Cherries Playground	Chorley	Euxton		
1510.1	Adjacent 5-7 Waterford Close	Chorley	Adlington		
1513	Meadow Lane playground, Off Preston Road	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1526	Opposite 1-2 The Willows, Eaves Green	Chorley	Chorley		
1529	Opposite 21 Amber Drive	Chorley	Chorley		
1532.1	Adjacent 21 The Bowers	Chorley	Chorley		
1533.1	Middlewood Close Playground	Chorley	Eccleston		
1535.1	Opposite 17 Delph Way	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1537	Dunham Drive play area	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1544	Fell View playground, Cowling Brow	Chorley	Chorley		
1556.1	Clematis Close Playground, Off	Chorley	Chorley		

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

KKP ref	Site	Analysis area	Settlement	Quality score	Value score
	Euxton Lane				
1559	Rear of 36 Foxcote	Chorley	Chorley		
1591.1	Rear of 6-14 Laurel Avenue	Chorley	Euxton		
1610.1	Millennium Green Skate Park	Chorley	Mawdesley		
1610.2	Millennium Green Playground	Chorley	Mawdesley		
1693.1	Withnell Park, Railway Road	Chorley	Withnell		
1715	Adjacent Broom Close	Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods		
1770.1	Gillibrand, Yarrow Valley Way Playground, Adjacent Woodchat Drive	Chorley	Chorley		
1785.1	Adjacent 9 Brow Hey	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
1803.1	Draper Avenue Park	Chorley	Eccleston		
1807.1	Adjacent 2 Stansted Road	Chorley	Chorley		
1815.1	Adjacent 92 Mile Stone Meadow Playground	Chorley	Euxton		
1957.1	Buttermere Avenue Playground	Chorley	Chorley		
1962	Basketball Court, Old Worden Avenue	Chorley	Buckshaw Village		
1963.1	Guernsey Avenue Play Area	Chorley	Buckshaw Village		
1968.1	Rear of 1-5 Windsor Avenue	Chorley	Adlington		
1996	Fairview Community Centre Play Area**	Chorley	Adlington		
1390.1	Balshaw Lane Skate Park	Chorley	Euxton		
869.1	Fishwick Recreation Ground BMX	Preston	Preston		
882.1	Longsands Village Green MUGA	Preston	Preston		
1952.1	Between Osborne Drive Play Area	Chorley	Whittle-le-Woods		
460.1	Fishwick Road MUGA	Preston	Preston		
1394.1	Rear of 60 Hawkeshead Avenue	Chorley	Euxton		

*site being developed at time of site visits

**site added at a later stage after site visits had been completed

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Appendix Four: Consultee list

Name	Designation	Organisation
Ms Linda Crouch	-	Adlington Town Council
Ms Maureen Price	-	Anderton Parish Council
Mr Peter Smellie	-	Anglezarke Parish Council
Mrs Debra Platt	-	Astley Village Parish Council
Mr J R Coulson	-	Barton Parish Council
Mrs Glenys Southworth	-	Bretherton Parish Council
Mr Tony Harkness	-	Brindle Parish Council
Mrs Christina Worswick	-	Broughton-in-Amounderness Parish Council
Mrs Carolyn A Cross	-	Charnock Richard Parish Council
Bill Taylor		Chorley Allotment Association
Peter McAnespie	Policy and Design Team Leader	Chorley Borough Council
Andy Brown	Parks and Open Spaces Manager	Chorley Borough Council
Katherine Howard	Planning Officer	Chorley Borough Council
Bob Webster		Chorley Borough Council
Alan Bothamley		Chorley Borough Council
Various	Elected members	Chorley Borough Council
Mrs Eileen Whiteford	-	Clayton-le-Woods Parish Council
Mrs Susan Edwards	-	Coppull Parish Council
Mr Alan Platt	-	Croston Parish Council
Ms Ann Woodhouse	-	Cuerden Parish Council
Mr Alan Platt	-	Eccleston Parish Council
Mrs Debra Platt	-	Euxton Parish Council
Mrs Sue Whittam	-	Farington Parish Council
Mrs J Ward	-	Goosnargh Parish Council
Mrs S Whittam	-	Grimsargh Parish Council
Mr J N Jones	-	Haighton Parish Council
Mr Alan Platt	-	Heapey Parish Council
Mrs Edna Woodrow	-	Heath Charnock Parish Council
Mr A Whittaker	-	Heskin Parish Council
Mr Tony Harkness	-	Hoghton Parish Council
Mr W V McEnnerney-Whittle	-	Hutton Parish Council
Mr W V McEnnerney-Whittle	-	Lea and Cottam Parish Council
Mrs S Molder	-	Little Hoole Parish Council
Mr W V McEnnerney-Whittle	-	Longton Parish Council
Ms Angela Nicholls	-	Mawdesley Parish Council

CENTRAL LANCASHIRE PPG17 OPEN SPACE STUDY

Name	Designation	Organisation
Mr Richard Gelder	-	Much Hoole Parish Council
Mr Steve Caswell / Mr Michael Cronin	-	Penwortham Town Council
Mike Molyneux	Planning Policy Manager	Preston City Council
Sash Essuah-Mensah	Parks Development Manager	Preston City Council
Ken Regan	Assistant Head of Parks	Preston City Council
Pam Duncanson	Cemetery and Crematorium Manager	Preston City Council
Mrs Olive Fisher	-	Rivington Parish Council
Mr Paul Mulrooney	-	Samlesbury and Cuerdale Parish Council
Debra Holyroyd	Principal Planning Officer	South Ribble Borough Council
Andrew Richardson	Parks and Neighbourhood Manager	South Ribble Borough Council
Carole Scrivens		South Ribble Borough Council
Chris Wilkinson	Property Services	South Ribble Borough Council
Various	Elected members	South Ribble Borough Council
Ms Amanda Partington	-	Ulnes Walton Parish Council
Mr Eric Patterson	-	Wheelton Parish Council
Mrs Julie Buttle	-	Whittingham Parish Council
Mr Bernard Golding	-	Withnell Parish Council
Mrs Julie Buttle	-	Woodplumpton Parish Council