

Open Space Review 2006



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Often referred to as 'open-air living rooms' open space undoubtedly underpins peoples' quality of lives. Together with sport and recreation facilities, open space can make a major contribution to ensuring that settlements are places in which people will want to live.

Recognition of the importance of open space as a cross cutting issue has increased in recent years and the Government has recognised it as fundamental to delivering its wider objectives including

- Supporting an urban renaissance;
- Supporting a rural renewal;
- Promotion of social inclusion;
- Health and well-being; and
- Promoting more sustainable development.

To reinforce this stance, openspace is now at the heart of the Governments agenda for 'sustainable communities'^{*}.

Increased recognition of the importance of open space has been reinforced by a significant change in planning policy. As a result of this, the requirements placed on Planning Authorities with regards to open space, sport and recreation have increased.

Whilst it has always been recognised that the planning system has a fundamental role to play in ensuring that open space and sport and recreation facilities are in the right place and that there is a sufficient quantity of them, this alone is no longer enough. Revised guidance now requires that the planning system plays a role in ensuring that open spaces are high quality, attractive to users and well managed and maintained.

This report is intended to set out the Council's new approach to planning for open space. In addition to detailing the methodology behind a comprehensive update to the open space and sport and recreation audit, it also identifies the Council's adopted open space standards and details how these have been derived and how they will be applied in determining planning applications.

^{*} Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future, ODPM 2003

As well as informing the review of the Council's Supplementary Planning Document '*Open Space and Recreation Provision*', this report together with proposed annual monitoring reports will ensure that a robust evidence base exists, upon which the emerging Local Development Framework (LDF) can be founded.

2.0 POLICY BACKGROUND

National guidance relating to open space and sport and recreation is contained within Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17) '*Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation*'. Published in 2002, PPG17 replaced the earlier 1991 version and was accompanied by a companion guide entitled '*Assessing Needs and Opportunities*'.

With regards to open space, the main role of the planning system has in the past been to ensure that there were enough of them and that they were in the right places. Early policy approaches were concerned with protecting spaces from development pressures and securing new and enhancements to them through developer contributions. Whilst PPG17 reinforces that these issues remain of fundamental importance, it now also promotes a more spatial approach to open space planning and states that the planning system has a role to play in ensuring open spaces are high quality, attractive to users and well managed and maintained. To achieve this it requires Local Authorities to

- Undertake audits of existing open space and consider quantitative, qualitative and accessibility elements
- Undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities
- Use audits and assessments to identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses
- Use assessments and audits as the starting point for establishing open space strategies and for the development of appropriate policies in plans

Importantly, PPG17 states that open space standards are best set locally and that national standards do not cater for local circumstances. PPG17 therefore requires local planning authorities to derive and adopt local standards and to ensure that assessments are based on those standards.

Whilst PPG17 extends the scope of open space and sport and recreation to include indoor sports and recreation facilities and hard surfaced public spaces, indoor facilities have not been taken into account in the Council's revised approach. Leisure

Services are currently undertaking a comprehensive audit and review of its assets and it is therefore logical to wait until this exercise is complete before considering an approach for indoor sports facilities. Hard surfaced public spaces, i.e. civic spaces, have however been accounted for.

The Council adopted its Unitary Development Plan (UDP) on 23rd January 2006 in accordance with the transitional arrangements set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. In undertaking the transition to the new planning system, through the replacement of the UDP with a LDF, the UDP policies and proposals map are saved for a period of 3 years from the date of adoption or until replaced by Local Development Documents (LDDs). A schedule of saved policies and details on the Councils LDF and proposed LDDs is available in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) which is available on the Council's website or upon request.

The UDP contains a suite of policies that are relevant to open space. The following is a summary of those main policies.

UDP policies HOU4 *'Open Space Provision in New Housing Developments'* and EMP6 *'Employment Development in Other Areas of the Borough'* together seek to ensure that adequate open space provision is available for future residents of new developments whilst also taking into account the needs of any host community. Policies HOU4 & EMP6 therefore require development in some locations to make a contribution to provision if the local area is proven to have a deficiency. **For the purposes of clarity it should be noted that a deficiency can refer to a locality being deficient in quantitative, qualitative or accessibility terms.**

UDP policy GRN10 *'Protection and Enhancement of Urban Greenspace'* seeks to protect existing open space of community value from unnecessary development. One of a number of criteria the policy uses to assess development proposals considers the contribution the site makes to meeting standards of provision in the area, and the effect of its loss.

UDP Policy GRN11 *'Playing Fields'* amplifies the protective stance of GRN10 to reflect the particular importance of preventing the loss of playing fields including those in private ownership. Although not often classed as 'public open space', playing fields are often of particular importance to local communities and often contribute to wider benefits.

UDP Policy DCS6 *'The Design of Open Space and Play Areas'* sets out criteria aimed at achieving high quality design in the provision of open space within developments.

The above policies are elaborated through a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) entitled *'Open Space & Recreation Provision'* which was informally adopted by the Council in September 2005. It is proposed that this SPD will be revised and fully adopted post completion of this report in order to reflect and help deliver the Council's revised approach to planning for open space.

3.0 PURPOSE OF THE OPEN SPACE REPORT

The need to review the Open Space Audit and approach was prompted primarily by the emergence of the revised PPG17 and its companion guide. This guidance promoted a new and spatial approach to planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation. In order to ensure compliance with this, and therefore ensure that a 'sound' evidence base exists to underpin the LDF, it was imperative that Warrington's approach to planning for open space was revised. This report is therefore intended to detail that revision and clearly set out and justify the Council's approach.

As part of the process of complying with PPG17, the review has established a number of quantitative, qualitative and accessibility standards that will be used to assess, when required, the level of provision existing at a localised level. This process will bring to light any surpluses and deficits in either quantitative, qualitative or accessibility terms and will therefore identify the need for developer contributions and aid where these could be best put to use e.g. improving accessibility to existing facilities, improving the quality of existing facilities, the creation of new provision or a combination of all three.

In addition to setting out the Council's revised approach to open space planning, this report is also intended to set out the proposed content of an annual open space monitoring report. It is likely that this proposed report would provide detailed information such as

- Any losses of open space, in total and by individual typology;
- Any new open space provision secured by the planning system;
- Any enhancements to existing provision; and
- An overall snapshot of the quality and accessibility of open space for those sites that have been subjected to detailed assessments.

Although not a statutory obligation, it is hoped that the above information will ensure that what is a key evidence base will continually evolve and update as opposed to becoming static. In addition to this it will also allow the Council to monitor and gage the success of its planning for open space approach.

It should be noted that this report is not intended to be a strategy. Whilst PPG17 promotes the development of comprehensive open space strategies the decision to undertake one, given the likely need for a significant level of additional resources, would have to be made corporately. At the time of preparing this report, a comprehensive open space strategy could not be pursued and the efforts of the policy section were therefore concentrated on satisfying the immediate requirements of PPG17 and the needs of the emerging LDF.

The Council currently has a *'Parks and Greenspaces Strategy'* that is valid from 2002-2007. Because this strategy predates the revised PPG17 and its companion guide, it is not of the comprehensive nature that is now promoted. Should the Council choose to prepare an updated strategy in the future, the revised audit and the Councils new approach to planning for open space, as set out in this report, will undoubtedly form the starting point for such work.

4.0 PREVIOUS STUDIES

In 1992 the Council undertook a comprehensive survey of open space throughout the borough and later prepared a quantitative assessment of open space provision against its then adopted standards. The original audit identified approximately 750 sites within the built-up areas of the borough. For the purposes of the assessment geographically defined 'neighbourhoods' were then identified and 1991 census information was broken down to reflect a population for each of these neighbourhoods. The completed appraisal of neighbourhood provision was published in 1994 in the *'Open Space Background Paper'*.

Following the 1994 background paper, subsequent reviews were conducted in 2000 and 2004. These updates used population estimates from the 1991 census and took account of any known additions or losses of open space provision. Based solely on quantitative standards previous assessments considered only a narrow range of typologies however this approach did comply with at the time government advice in the form of the 1991 PPG17.

Whilst the demands of the 2002 PPG17 require the Council to adopt a comprehensive and new approach to planning for open space, the previous audit and reviews have provided a strong foundation upon which to build on.

5.0 THE REVISED OPEN SPACE APPROACH

The starting point for any open space review undoubtedly starts with an audit of existing facilities. Before this can begin however, it is necessary to consider the definition of open space and therefore what sites would be included.

5.1 Open Space Typologies

The definition of open space is one that has undoubtedly evolved as recognition and importance of it has increased. Traditional thoughts of what constituted open space centred on those spaces that provided some form of benefit by providing opportunities for informal and active sport, recreation and play. Whilst these views are still important, more recent definitions have importantly acknowledged the wider benefits that open space can entail. These include

- **Structural and landscape benefits** e.g. noise abatement, buffer zones
- **Ecological benefits** e.g. providing habitats and supporting biodiversity
- **Educational benefits** e.g. many open spaces provide 'outdoor classrooms' offering educational opportunities in a range of subjects
- **Social inclusion and health benefits** e.g. some open spaces promote civic pride, community ownership and are one of the very few publicly accessible facilities equally available to everyone irrespective of personal circumstances
- **Cultural and heritage** e.g. some open spaces have historical value and some provide settings for listed buildings or accommodate local fetes and festivals
- **Amenity Benefits** e.g. some open spaces soften urban texture and make places more attractive in which to live and work
- **Economic benefits** e.g. some open spaces can promote economic development and regeneration through for example enhancing property values
- **Sustainable travel** e.g. networks of greenspace facilitates 'green travel'

Under the new planning system open space is being increasingly referred to or grouped under the heading of 'Green Infrastructure'. 'Green Infrastructure' is the

name given to a network of multi-functional green spaces, consisting of both private and public ownership with and without public access, that provide a range of benefits and are fundamental in ensuring high quality and sustainable living environments. Use of the term 'Green Infrastructure' is intended to bring about a more strategic approach to managing green spaces and biodiversity assets. It is also intended, through use of the word 'infrastructure', to signify a change in attitude to recognise environmental assets and green spaces as a basic necessity upon which development can be built around.

The difficulty in adopting a precise definition for open space is that more often than not spaces are multifunctional in that they serve a variety of purposes and entail a number of wider benefits. Because of this, open space is commonly defined by typology i.e. consists of.

For the purposes of this and future open space reviews, the Council have resolved to adopt with one minor exception those typologies put forward in PPG17 by the Urban Green Spaces Task Force (UGSTF). Importantly, the UGSTF approach recognises a wider definition of open space and for example that hard spaces, e.g. civic space, warrant equal consideration as open space.

Green Spaces	Parks & Gardens
	Allotments
	Childrens Play
	Natural/Semi-natural Green Space
	Green Corridors
	Outdoor Sports
	Incidental Space
	Cemeteries & Churchyards
Civic Spaces	

Figure 1. Adopted Open Space Typologies

The minor difference between the typologies adopted by the Council and those proposed by the UGSTF is that 'amenity space' has been replaced with 'incidental space'. This change has been made because it was felt that 'incidental space' could incorporate amenity space as well as a range of other more difficult to categorise spaces. More detailed information on what each individual typology covers can be found in Appendix 1.

Whilst the concept of primary purpose has been adopted it should be noted that there can be large overlaps between typologies due to multi-functionality e.g. a space primarily defined as a park can contain significant elements of natural/semi-natural greenspace. The Council therefore recognises the need for assessments to reflect this.

5.2 Open Space Designation

Open Space sites have been included in this study where they fall within one of the adopted typologies referred to in the preceding section. There is no minimum size threshold for site inclusion through recognition that even relatively small spaces can sometimes serve a practical function within a community or affect the character of an area and come under development pressures, e.g. inclusion in private gardens.

In accordance with PPG17 and its companion guide, sites with clear evidence of frequent public use, regardless of whether there are formal access arrangements, have been included in this study. Inclusion of those sites without formal access should not however be interpreted to imply that the Council endorses the recreational use of such sites.

Sites without public access have been included where they make an important and identifiable contribution in terms of size and character to the settlement form or an important contribution to one or a number of those wider benefits referred to earlier.

The following are examples of land not included in this study. It should be noted however that despite this they still constitute important elements of the wider 'green infrastructure' concept.

- Small roadside verges (significant, continuous road side verges featuring extensive landscaping such as those characteristic of the New Town are included)

- Railway embankments (except if the railway is disused and enjoys public access)
- Private residential garden space (except where a larger than ordinary private garden makes a significant contribution to the character of an area)
- SLOAP (Space left over after planning) e.g. space around buildings
- Farmland

5.3 Methodology Relating to the Audit Update

Updating the previous 1992 audit began with a thorough desktop-based exercise the intention of which was to verify the status of those sites previously identified. This involved checking sites previously mapped on a geographical information system (GIS) against the most recent Ordnance Survey (O.S.) information, aerial pictures and in some instances through site visits. This process allowed those sites that had been lost to development or those which had undergone significant changes to be identified. Once existing sites were successfully verified, efforts were then concentrated on the identification of previous omissions, new sites and ensuring that a level of consistency existed across open space designation.

Following initial identification sites were recorded in an Excel database and accurately plotted on the GIS mapping system. Both the Excel database and GIS data were synchronised accordingly and together these now form the 'central hub' or reference point of planning related open space information.

The original 1992 audit consisted of site visits and the completion of a standardised survey form. These survey records recorded a range of quantitative and qualitative information and were electronically scanned. Although the majority of these are somewhat dated, they still provide a detailed valuable insight into specific sites and for this purpose have been retained. All new sites that underwent visits have also been subject to the completion of the standardised survey form a copy of which is included as Appendix 2. In addition to this survey sheet, an annotated site plan would also be filed for each site.

It should be noted that the audit is intended to become a rolling rather than static exercise. New sites will therefore be added as and when they become known. It should be noted however that adding a site is often reliant on the Ordnance Survey mapping data being available which explains why sites within recent developments such as Chapelford Urban Village have not yet been recorded.

6.0 SETTING OPEN SPACE STANDARDS

The setting of provision standards is an essential step in ensuring effective planning for open space. Through the application of quantitative, qualitative and accessibility standards, it allows gaps and issues with provision to be identified. A robust assessment may for example identify that whilst an area has a sufficient quantity of open space, the quality of these spaces is poor. A robust assessment can therefore identify areas of priority and help to ensure that developer contributions are used in the most efficient way in a manner that is both transparent and consistent.

In addition to identifying the standards the Council has decided to adopt, this section is intended to detail the reasoning behind these decisions and explain how standards have been derived. The methodology behind the application of the standards and worked examples will be provided in following sections.

6.1 Quantitative Standards

Quantitative standards have in the past formed the sole basis of open space reviews. Whilst current guidance highlights the need for a greater emphasis on the need to take account of accessibility and qualitative aspects of open space, quantitative standards remain an equally important consideration.

PPG17 states that

"The Government believes open space standards are best set locally. National standards cannot cater for local circumstances, such as differing demographic profiles and the extent of existing built development in an area."

Whilst it cannot be disputed that standards are indeed best set locally, advice on how to achieve this, despite guidance in the companion guide to PPG17, is arguably far from conclusive.

Having reviewed the methodology employed by those few authorities across England who have undertaken a full open space review, it has become clear that most have calculated existing provision and adjusted this accordingly based on public consultation i.e. asking people whether they think there is too much or too little. This approach seems rather arbitrary and one which the Council do not wish to follow.

Warrington's approach to setting local standards has focussed on reviewing existing national and neighbouring and other authority standards. In addition to this it has also involved assessing how well adopted standards have in the past served their intended purpose.

This approach, coupled with experience of applying the current standards, has concluded that there is no apparent need to significantly alter the existing standards. Existing standards have stood up well and have never been challenged despite being subject to extensive consultation through the recent UDP adoption process. In addition to this, they are founded on well-known and accepted standards that entail sound methodologies.

Adopted UDP Standards cover:

- Equipped Childrens Play – minimum 0.2 Ha/1000 people
- Informal Childrens Play – minimum 0.4 Ha/1000 people
- Public Open Space in the form of Parks & Gardens and General Amenity Space – minimum 1.6 Ha/1000 people

In order to ensure that equipped play and public open space standards reflect local circumstances, the Council has prepared neighbourhood profiles. These profiles provide a means of informing whether a departure from the adopted standards is required. More detailed information on the information contained within, and on the use of neighbourhood profiles, can be found in section 7.2.

In addition to those typologies catered for by existing standards, the review has identified the need for quantitative standards for 'natural greenspace' and 'allotments'.

6.1.1 Childrens Play

The standards for 'childrens play' were derived from the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) standard, formerly known as the Six-Acre Standard. This standard requires

- 1.6 – 1.8Ha/1000 population of playing pitches; and
- 0.6 – 0.8Ha/1000 population of childrens play space
 - 0.4 - 0.5Ha informal; and
 - 0.2 – 0.3Ha equipped play
- Playing Pitch element not adopted (see standards for outdoor sports, para 6.1.5)

6.1.2 Public Open Space

The Public Open Space standard is based on the 'Warrington New Town Outline Plan' standard of 1.6 Ha/1000 people and is intended to cover 'structural greenspace' including Linear Parks, Parks & Gardens and general Amenity Space.

6.1.3 Natural Greenspace

It has become clear from reviewing other authorities that English Nature's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) has been widely adopted (see Appendix 3). This standard recommends

Natural Greenspace – 2Ha /1000 people
Local Nature Reserve – 1Ha /1000 people

Although a commonly used indicator throughout Local Government and other major organisations, what constitutes 'natural greenspace' is often open to interpretation. It is not the purpose of this study to debate this issue but merely to identify a common meaning for any future or follow up work to adopt in order to ensure consistency and allow comparison. Both English Nature and the Urban Green Spaces Task Force offer definitions, in terms of 'consists of' and the two are not strikingly different. English Nature, in a previous research report¹, recognise the multifunctional role that open space can perform and acknowledge that the less intensively managed parts of parks, school grounds and sports fields all provide important opportunities for contact with nature. It is this definition that this study will adopt.

It should therefore be noted that natural greenspace standards do not necessarily need to be additional to other standards i.e. they can be met through the multifunctional element of other typologies e.g. the less-intensively managed parts of parks or playing fields. For assessment purposes however, it should be noted that only those sites with public access would be included.

6.1.4 Allotments

The companion guide to PPG17 states that the need for allotments is likely to rise with the growth of interest in organic farming and also due to an increase in housing densities and therefore a reduction in garden sizes. The guide states that the

¹ English Nature Report 153 *Accessible Natural greenspace in Towns and Cities*

requirement for allotments in a given area is a function of demand and a demand-led methodology should therefore be employed to derive standards.

Whilst the borough hosts a number of allotment sites, approximately only half of these sites are currently within Council ownership and management. The remainder are either in private or Parish Council ownership. In order to derive a quantitative standard, the methodology has considered those sites in Council ownership/management and those Parish Council sites for which information on plot numbers and waiting lists could be easily obtained.

The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) provided national standards some years ago for allotments in relation to household and population numbers. If these standards were applied to Warrington it would equate to a requirement of between 1599 and 1761 allotment plots as can be seen below.

$20 \text{ plots per } 1000 \text{ households} - 79,980 \text{ households (2001 census)} =$ $79,980/1000 \times 20 = 1599 \text{ plots; or}$
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$\text{Based on } 2.2 \text{ people per household} = 20 \text{ plots per } 2200 \text{ population}$ $193,750 \text{ (2004 mid-year population estimate)} =$ $193,750/2200 \times 20 = 1761 \text{ plots}$

As at April 2006, Warrington Council's 8 managed sites and Lymm Parish Councils 4 sites had a total of 325 allotment plots (Individual site details are included at Appendix 4). Based on this, current provision is therefore 1.68 plots per 1000 population (325/193.75) or 4.06 plots per 1000 households (325/79.98). In comparison to national standards it can be seen that Warrington's provision falls dramatically short hence the need for more realistic local standards.

Because a demand led assessment is required for setting allotment standards it is necessary to consider waiting lists for those sites for which both plot numbers and waiting list information is known. As at April 2006 there was a total of 134 people on the waiting list for the Council's 8 sites, 53 on Lymm Parish Council's waiting lists, making a combined total of 187. When the waiting list and number of current plots are considered together, this identifies a 58% shortfall in plot numbers (187/325 x 100 = 58) and therefore a current demand for a further 189 allotment plots (325 x 0.58 = 189).

In order to address this deficiency the Council has identified that a provision of 6.43 plots per 1000 households is required ($325 + 189 = 514$, $514/[79980/1000] = 6.43$) or 2.65 plots per 1000 population ($325 + 189 = 514$, $514/[193,750/1000] = 2.65$). The NSLAG define an allotment as '10 rods' or 250sqm (0.025Ha). The Councils adopted standards are therefore 0.16Ha/1000 household (6.43×0.025) or 0.07Ha/1000 population (2.65×0.025). It is the latter that the Council will formally adopt and promote.

It is believed that there is currently a large number of disused and vacant allotments throughout the borough at existing sites. It is highly likely therefore that new provision could be initially met through the renovation of these under or disused plots.

6.1.5 Outdoor Sports

Standards for outdoor sports are contained within the Council's Playing Pitch Strategy. This strategy established local standards for pitch and non-pitch sports, for each of the five sub-areas of the borough, based on a demand led assessment as advised in both PPG17 and Sport England's guidance 'Towards a Level Playing Field'. A summary of these standards which are Ha per 1000 population are shown below.

	Central	East	South	West	Lymm
Pitch Sports	1.6	1.3	1.36	1.54	1.97
Non-pitch	0.2	0.08	0.13	0.08	0.13

6.1.6 Green Corridors, Civic Space and Cemeteries and Churchyards

It has not been appropriate to set quantitative standards for the typologies of green corridors, civic space and cemeteries and churchyards. This is primarily because these forms of open space are more dependent on existing features or the already established urban settlement pattern.

Quantitative Standards Summary:

Typology	Standard	Assessment
Parks & Gardens	Collective Public Open Space (POS) standard of 1.6 Ha/1000 pop.	Assessed collectively as POS with requirement of 1.6Ha/1000 pop. It should be noted that this standard includes informal play. Informal play can be met within the POS requirement using the concept of multi-functionality.
Incidental Space (standard applies to that which is public e.g. amenity space)	Collective Public Open Space (POS) standard of 1.6 Ha/1000 pop.	
Children & Teenagers Play		
Informal Play	0.4 Ha/1000 pop. (can however be accommodated within POS standard using the concept of multi-functionality)	Individual assessment
Equipped Play	0.2 Ha/1000 pop.	Individual assessment
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	2 Ha/1000 pop.	Individual assessment
Allotments	0.07Ha/1000 pop.	Individual assessment
Green Corridor	Provision normally dependent on existing features	Considered within POS assessment
Cemeteries & Churchyards	Provision dependent on existing features	N/A
Civic Space	Provision dependent on urban pattern of town development	N/A
Outdoor Sports	Demand led assessment undertaken (Playing Pitch Strategy)	Refer to Playing Pitch Strategy

Whilst the concept of primary purpose has been adopted it should be noted that there can be large overlaps between typologies due to multi-functionality e.g. a space primarily defined as a park can contain significant elements of natural/semi-natural greenspace. The Council therefore recognises the need for assessments to reflect this.

6.2 Accessibility Standards

Accessibility is a key element in assessing open space provision. Whilst an area may have a sufficient or high quantity of open space, if this is inaccessible then it will be irrelevant to those who may want to use it and therefore of little benefit to the community. Nevertheless, it is important to recognise that even without public access, some open spaces make an important contribution to wider benefits such as biodiversity or the visual amenity of an area.

For the majority of typologies defined in this review, access is of fundamental importance. Defining accessibility standards is therefore crucial to ensuring that local assessments can accurately identify gaps in existing provision whilst helping to ensure that new provision is sited in a way which maximises its potential use.

PPG17 states that accessibility entails two elements

- The distance someone is prepared to travel to reach a facility; and
- The cost of using a facility.

Excluding outdoor sports, which is dealt with through the PPS, only allotments out of the remaining typologies incorporate some form of expenditure. It is therefore reasonable to discount cost and base accessibility standards on the concept of distance thresholds i.e. the maximum distance typical users can be reasonably expected to travel.

Because the sole focus of previous reviews has been on quantitative assessments, accessibility standards have never been proposed or indeed adopted. In setting accessibility standards the Council has therefore relied heavily on reviewing existing national standards and those used by neighbouring and other authorities. Having done this it suggests that most existing national standards are applicable at the local level (see Appendix 3).

The Companion Guide to PPG17 indicates that when deriving accessibility standards that these should be based on the time and appropriate mode of transport that at least 75% of the population are willing to travel and use. Most national standards are strongly founded on comprehensive consultation exercises and are therefore based on a far larger population sample than that which the Council could realistically undertake. Whilst local circumstances can have a direct influence on the level of required quantity, the same is not true with regards to accessibility. Accessibility is

usually determined by individual, subjective preference and therefore varies little with geographical location. A review of national and other authorities' standards strongly supports this view (see Appendix 3).

In light of the above there is no reason why well-understood and widely accepted national standards cannot be directly applied at the local level. Whilst accepting that in doing this older parts of the town may fall short of the suggested levels of access, there is no reason why they should not aspire to reach the same levels of accessibility that other parts of the borough enjoy through regeneration and redevelopment as opportunities arise.

An additional benefit of adopting widely accepted standards is that it allows comparison against other authorities. Having never before adopted accessibility standards, comparison against others would prove useful in refining standards in future and would also give an indication of the scale of problem, if any, Warrington has in terms of accessing different types of open space.

Accessibility Standards:

Typology	Standard (catchments)	Notes on how derived
Parks & Gardens	District Park (15 – 25Ha) 1.2km Local Park (2 – 15Ha) 600m Small Park (0.4 – 1.9Ha) 400m Pocket Park (<0.4Ha) 300m All distances 'straight-line'	Primarily based on Greater London standards. Adjusted to take account of Warrington's range of park sizes. Local park catchment increased from 400 to 600m. Pocket Park catchment reduced from 400 to 300m.
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	No person should live further than: - 300m 'straight-line' (6min) from the nearest natural greenspace; - 2km 'straight-line' from a 20Ha Site.	Taken directly from English Nature ANGSt standards. ANGSt standards incorporate all natural greenspace therefore no need for use of specific woodland trust standards.
Children & Teenagers Play Equipped Play Informal Play	LAP – 100m 'walk time' (1min) 60m 'straight-line' LEAP – 400m 'walk time' (5min) 240m 'straight-line' NEAP – 1000m 'walk time' (10-15min) 600m 'straight-line' 300m 'straight-line' (approx. 6-7 min walk)	Taken directly from NPFA standards. Reasonable to mirror Pocket Park standard.

Typology	Standard (catchments)	Notes on how derived
Green Corridor	N/A	Provision normally dependent on existing features
Allotments	1000m 'straight-line' (approx. 15min walk-time)	Review indicated allotment standards vary considerably. However, the average is approximately 1km or a 15-minute walk-time. Most authorities indicated that the preferred method of travel was by car but proceeded to adopt a walking standard in order to promote sustainable travel and ultimately assist in creating sustainable communities.
Incidental Space (standard applies to that which is public e.g. amenity space)	300m 'straight-line'	Reasonable to mirror Pocket Park standard.
Cemeteries & Churchyards	N/A	Provision normally dependent on existing features
Civic Space	N/A	Provision normally dependent on existing features
Outdoor Sports	Refer to Playing Pitch Strategy	

Whilst the concept of primary purpose has been adopted it should be noted that there can be large overlaps between typologies due to multi-functionality e.g. a space primarily defined as a park can contain significant elements of natural/semi-natural greenspace. The Council therefore recognises that assessments should reflect this.

It should be noted that 'walk-time' distances represent the actual pedestrian walk-time distance where as 'straight-line' distances represent the 'as the crow flies' distance. For the purposes of plotting catchment areas in order to assess accessibility, it is necessary to express standards in 'straight-line' terms. 'Walk-time' distances therefore need to be converted. The established way of converting 'walk-time' distances is by factoring a reduction of 40%. This approach is widely accepted and based on comprehensive research work undertaken by the NPFA during the formulation of their '6-Acre' standard.

6.3 Quality Standards

PPG17 places a strong emphasis on the importance of quality when assessing open space provision. Poor quality is the most commonly cited reason as to why people don't use public space more regularly. If an area enjoys good access to the right quantity of open space but the quality is poor, then the space or facility is likely to be underused and of little benefit to the community.

Whilst good design is essential in ensuring high quality spaces, quality goes beyond this to encompass management and maintenance issues. In addition to design guidance, which can play a valuable part in securing high quality spaces, a standard is required against which the need for enhancements to individual sites can be measured.

The Council has never previously established quality standards for open space. The companion guide to PPG17 recommends that ideally quality standards should be related to some form of scoring system. This approach allows the identification of what sites need enhancing and what form any enhancements should take. This in turn identifies priorities.

To facilitate scoring, it is necessary to derive quality criteria. Whilst PPG17 promotes the involvement of local stakeholders in doing this, it has become clear from reviewing other authorities' open space strategies that issues relating to quality are similar and almost identical across the country. Primary concerns are those relating to (cross check against complaints monitoring)

- Safety concerns
- Anti-social behaviour
- Dog fouling
- Litter
- Lack of facilities e.g. seats, bins etc.

Bearing in mind the above, deriving quality criteria based on consultation is unlikely to reveal any quality issues that are not already well documented and cannot therefore be justified given current resources. This means that the Council therefore requires an already established and widely recognised and accepted quality standard that they can found their own upon.

The Green Flag Scheme, the work of the UGSTF, represents the national standard for quality parks and green spaces. The scheme is widely recognised and accepted and provides a benchmark against which freely accessible open space can be measured.

Further support for use of the Green Flag Standard is that the number of sites 'managed to Greenflag Standard' is one of a number of statutory core indicators reported in the Council's Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report. Adopting this standard will therefore ensure the efficient use of available resources by ensuring that the results of assessments will serve a variety of purposes.

The standard is based on eight broad criteria that were derived following extensive consultation. The eight broad criteria relate to spaces being

- Welcoming;
- Healthy, safe and secure;
- Clean and well maintained;
- Managed and maintained in a sustainable manner;
- Well marketed;
- Well managed; and
- Promoting conservation of the built heritage; and
- Reflecting community needs and promoting community involvement.

It is important to acknowledge that for smaller sites criteria relating to management plans and the marketing of the site will obviously not be appropriate. Other criteria however such as 'clean and well maintained' is applicable to arguably all sites therefore demonstrating that the standard can be applied across a broad range of typologies of open space.

Those key headlines that the Council has carried forward for their own quality standard are

- A welcoming Place;
- Healthy, safe and secure; and
- Clean and well maintained.

Further details on the underlying quality criteria for each of the above, that will be subject to individual scoring, is detailed in section 7.3.

With regards to equipped childrens play, quality will be assessed through reference to guidance produced by the NPFA as part of the 6-Acre standard as well as the Councils standard approach detailed in the preceding paragraph. This guidance provides design guidelines i.e. ideal characteristics of LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs and will provide a baseline against which equipped sites can be measured and where appropriate enhanced.

PPG17 also promotes the use of qualitative vision statements in order to facilitate qualitative assessments. Having reviewed other authorities' approaches, this seems to be the preferred method for deriving a quality assessment for allotments and one that the Council have opted to follow. Below is the Councils adopted qualitative vision.

"Allotments should promote opportunities for healthy living, sustainable development, biodiversity and education. Sites should be clean, tidy and well-maintained with good, and appropriate, access arrangements and clearly defined plot and perimeter boundaries. Soils should be of a good quality and the site should possess all essential facilities such as a water supply as well as a range of ancillary facilities appropriate to the scale of the provision e.g. litter bins and seats."

Qualitative standards for Civic Spaces will not be appropriate, as these and public realm improvements are often design led. Qualitative standards relating to outdoor sports can be found within the Council's PPS.

Quality Standards Summary:

<u>Typology</u>	Applicable Standard
Parks & Gardens	Councils Qualitative Assessment
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	Councils Qualitative Assessment
Children & Teenagers Play	
Equipped Play	NPFA 6 Acre Standard LAP, LEAP & NEAP design guidelines &
Informal Play	Councils Qualitative Assessment
Green Corridor	Councils Qualitative Assessment
Allotments	Quality Vision: <i>"Allotments should promote opportunities for healthy living, sustainable development, biodiversity and education. Sites should be clean, tidy and well-maintained with good, and appropriate, access arrangements and clearly defined plot and perimeter boundaries. Soils should be of a good quality and the site should possess all essential facilities such as a water supply as well as a range of ancillary facilities appropriate to the scale of the provision e.g. litter bins and seats."</i>
Incidental Space (standard applies to that which is public e.g. amenity space)	Councils Qualitative Assessment
Cemeteries & Churchyards	Councils Qualitative Assessment where appropriate
Civic Space	Design Led
Outdoor Sports	Refer to PPS

7.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Once standards have been established, PPG17 promotes a thorough assessment of the quality, quantity and accessibility of all open spaces within a LPA's area. Any assessment of this nature would require a significant amount of resources and the decision to undertake such an approach would therefore have to be justified against other priorities. The result of such a comprehensive approach would be a detailed 'snapshot' of the borough that would identify where deficiencies or surpluses, either in terms of quantity, quality or accessibility, exist. This information could then be used to identify priorities and ultimately determine where finances, in the form of developer contributions, could be most effectively put to use.

The borough currently has a substantial oversupply of housing and is now operating a period of restraint. Because of a high level of existing commitments, this period of restraint is likely to last for the foreseeable future. The impact of this on open space is that there is likely to be little money in the form of developer contributions available for new or enhancements to existing provision because there will be fewer housing developments. For those that do come forward it is also likely that open space contributions will have to compete with other priorities, for example affordable housing.

In light of the above, it would not represent efficient use of resources to adopt the approach promoted by PPG17 at the present time, especially considering that this is not a corporate strategy. The council have however adopted an approach that is in general conformity with PPG17 and one that is importantly 'fit for purpose'. This section of the report sets out the Council's general approach to assessing open space and details the methodology behind the application of those standards identified in the preceding section.

7.1 General Approach to Open Space Assessments

The open space requirements resulting from development proposals will be assessed on a case by case basis as and when they come forward. This approach will ensure that assessments take account of current circumstances as opposed to relying on a static snapshot that may become unreliable over time. This assessment will entail a quantity, quality and accessibility component and will ultimately identify whether a need for either new or enhancements to existing public open space would result from a development. As stated previously, due to the complexity and multi-functionality nature of open spaces, careful interpretation of the findings of such an assessment is required.

Process of case by case basis

- Development site comes forward
- Sites within a reasonable catchment of the site identified (bearing in mind site size and adopted accessibility standards)
- Quantitative assessment conducted
- Qualitative assessment conducted
- Accessibility assessment conducted
- Process of the above 3 justifies and aids the decision as to whether new provision is required, if so where and to what extent, or whether enhancements to an existing site(s) are required
- Developer informed that contribution is to be sought if need demonstrated and how contribution will be put to use

To ensure efficient use of land, the Councils recent approach towards implementing open space contributions has generally focussed on increasing the capacity of existing sites through enhancing or upgrading facilities. It is likely that this approach will continue. To address individual typology deficiencies the Council will where possible promote the concept of multi-functional spaces and try to ensure that sites cater for a variety of purposes and users of all age groups.

7.2 Quantitative Assessments

In order to facilitate quantitative assessments there is a need to determine geographical areas for which population counts can be obtained. For the purposes of the 1994 assessment the built up areas of the borough were divided into a number of neighbourhoods, each intended to reflect 'on-the-ground' physical barriers such as railways and major roads as opposed to following arbitrary boundaries such as wards which very few communities could identify with. Following a few minor amendments and updating, primarily to take account of new developments, the previously established neighbourhoods will continue to be used for the purposes of quantitative assessments. Appendix 5 shows an illustrative map of the open space neighbourhoods. Appendix 15 includes maps identifying each individual neighbourhood boundary in greater detail.

All developments, regardless of location within the borough, will initially be subject to assessment against the adopted standards identified in the preceding section. However, in order to ensure that local circumstances are reflected the Council has produced detailed neighbourhood profiles that identify a range of indicators in order to determine whether a departure from these standards is appropriate.

Developers and the Council will be able to use the profiles as a basis for negotiation to help justify either an increase of the amount of open space requested or to justify the reason why not as much should be provided.

The profile primarily identifies a neighbourhood's

- Demographic profile;
- Predominant Housing types;
- Housing densities; and the
- Availability of private garden space

The profiles can be seen in full at Appendix 6.

Example departures (purely illustrative)

- An assessment of the requirement of a development to provide equipped play within an area that has very few children and young people (as identified by the demographic profile) may show that it is reasonable to relax or waive the quantitative requirement for equipped play. An assessment would however still conclude if a qualitative improvement to existing provision or improvements to accessibility were required.
- An assessment which identifies, through reference to the neighbourhood profile, that the predominant house type is detached and that the average private garden space is healthy, may result in the requirement for informal play space being reduced.

Use of the profiles will rarely identify or justify that provision be waived altogether as it is well evidenced that even individual dwellings can generate and place increased pressures on open space. The neighbourhood profiles therefore represent a tool to ensure that requests are reasonable and justified and that the most effective and needed typology of open space is sought and secured from proposed developments. In any instance where a departure is considered appropriate, it should be noted that the onus to clearly justify the departure lies with those proposing it.

Appendices 13 and 14 show actual equipped play and informal play provision against requirement on an individual neighbourhood basis. It should be noted however that these tables are included as a starting point only and should not be solely relied on to determine an actual, or the extent of, a surplus or deficit.

7.3 Qualitative Assessments

The Council has adopted a qualitative assessment approach that is based upon the Green Flag Standard Assessment derived by the UGSTF and applied by the Civic Trust. The Council's quality assessment focuses upon those elements of the national standard that the planning system can aid the improvement of. Each open space site, regardless of typology*, will be subject to a quality assessment that will ultimately produce an overall quality score for the site and more specifically identify those aspects of the site where quality could be improved.

The specific criteria that will be subjected to assessment are as follows

A Welcoming Place	
1	Welcoming
2	Good and Safe Access
3	Signage
4	Equal Access for all
Healthy Safe and Secure	
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities
6	Personal Security in Park
7	Dog Fouling
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities
9	Quality of facilities
Clean and Well Maintained	
10	Litter and Waste management
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance

More specific information to aid the determination of each criterion score is included at appendix 7. The intention behind this is to try and secure a level of consistency between individual site assessments, particularly where different assessors are used.

* The approach taken with regards to Outdoor Sports and Allotments is detailed later in this section.

Method:

The assessment primarily works by scoring each category out of 10 in accordance with the following score line.

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Qualitative Assessment Score Line taken from Civic Trust Green Flag Assessment

Because some criteria will not be relevant to every site, e.g. a relatively small amenity space in a housing estate, it is necessary to discount those criteria that are not. This is achieved by applying a N/A in the score column. Because the criteria may not be applicable to all sites, it is necessary to express the final quality score as a percentage rather than a total number of points. The following worked example uses the template taken from the Quality Assessment Score worksheet. A full version of this worksheet is included at Appendix 8.

Worked example:

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	6
2	Good and Safe Access	8
3	Signage	0
4	Equal Access for all	2
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	N/A
6	Personal Security in Park	N/A
7	Dog Fouling	10
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	N/A
9	Quality of facilities	7
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	9
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	6
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	N/A
Score Calculation		

A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-12)	48
B	Number of N/A criterion	5
C	B x 10	50
D	120 (maximum score) - C	80
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100) %	60%

In addition to merely deriving a quality score for sites, a quality assessment feedback worksheet, again based on the Green Flag assessment approach, will be completed where appropriate. This assessment will make recommendations as to how specific aspects of quality could be improved and will therefore aid the decision as to where developer contributions could best be put to use. A full version of this worksheet is included as Appendix 9.

It should be noted that a qualitative percentage score alone, cannot be used to determine the need for intervention and qualitative enhancement e.g. a park which scores highly on most aspects may have a total score of 75 (Good), however, the equipped play element may be unsafe and in need of essential maintenance and upgrading. The scoring line used for individual criteria, taken directly from the Green Flag approach, has been amended slightly and shown below. Scores should only however be used to give an indication of overall site quality and it is imperative that any qualitative assessment considers both the quality score and specific feedback sheets, or other relevant findings, together.

0 - 10	11 - 40	41 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 90	91 - 99	100
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Amended Qualitative Assessment Score Line (taken from Civic Trust Green Flag Assessment)

Whilst equipped play areas will be subject to the standard quality assessment outlined above, they will also be compared to the NPFA equipped play design guidelines (included as appendix 10). These guidelines set out the minimum requirements that nationally recognised tiers of play areas (LAPs, LEAPs & NEAPs) should adhere to. Comparison against these therefore allows the identification of the level of qualitative improvements required in order to ensure play areas accord with nationally recognised standards.

With regards to the quality of biodiversity, the companion guide to PPG17 states at 7.5 that

"Identifying quality deficiencies in biodiversity, however, is likely to require careful monitoring and expert evaluation as degraded habitats may well meet other quality standards in spite of poor wildlife value. Developing local wildlife site systems and preparing and implementing Local Biodiversity Action Plans should help to define and redress any such deficiencies."

In accordance with this guidance the Council will pursue addressing biodiversity quality through its biodiversity action plan 'Nature Matters'. In ensuring multi-functionality however and through more holistic 'Green Infrastructure' thinking, both the Councils specialist landscape and ecology officers will be consulted where necessary to help ensure that where practically possible, new or enhancements to open space provision support and help to meet biodiversity objectives. Development proposals involving the creation of new open space provision, or resulting in enhancements to existing provision will be required to be in conformity with the Councils 'Landscape Design Guide for New Developments' SPD.

Whilst details of qualitative improvements to outdoor sports facilities are detailed in the Council's PPS, the qualitative assessment will still apply to those sites with public access. Public sports fields often entail adjoining land and are often used for a variety of purposes including dog walking, informal play or other forms of informal recreation. In light of this, where necessary, the Council may wish to seek qualitative improvements to the non-sport aspects of public playing fields through open space contributions.

Allotment quality will be determined by comparison against the vision statement detailed in section 6.3. However, given the well-evidenced shortfall and demand for additional allotment plots, it is likely that the priority with regards to allotments in the mid-term future will be in creating new provision particularly through bringing vacant plots back into use.

Whilst quality assessments are useful in giving an indication of the level of improvements or enhancements required, the Council remain free to negotiate to seek improvements to qualitative elements beyond those covered by the standardised quality assessment. Those criteria listed in the assessment do not therefore represent an exhaustive list of where quality improvements can be sought, they are merely a basis for negotiation.

7.4 Accessibility Assessments

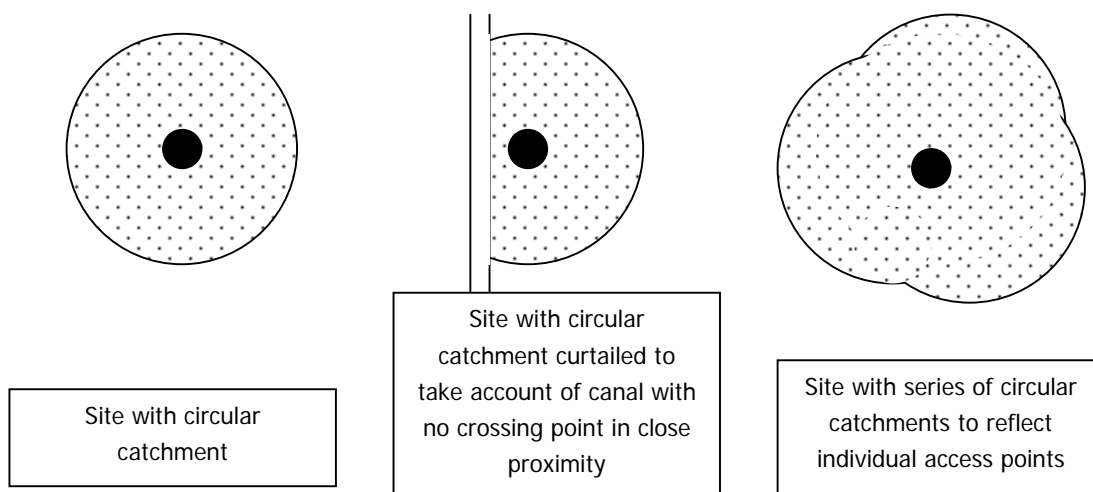
Whilst most distance thresholds are based on a pedestrian 'walk-time', in order to plot catchment areas it is necessary to convert these 'walk-time' distances into 'straight-line' distances. The widely accepted way of achieving this is by discounting a 'walk-time' distance by 40% e.g. a 100m 'straight-line' distance would equate to a 60m 'walk-time' distance.

The companion guide to PPG17 identifies that the easiest way to assess accessibility is to, using the relevant 'straight-line' distance as a radius, draw a circular catchment around each open space. This is most easily achieved through GIS and a separate assessment should be applied to each form of provision in the adopted typology.

As well as taking into account the distance that people are prepared to travel, accessibility assessments need to take account of severance factors. Severance factors are those physical barriers that prevent access e.g. rivers, motorways, canals etc. Circular catchments should therefore be curtailed where appropriate to reflect where these physical barriers cannot be easily crossed. This gives a more accurate reflection of the catchment of individual sites and fits well with the defined neighbourhoods which take account of severance factors.

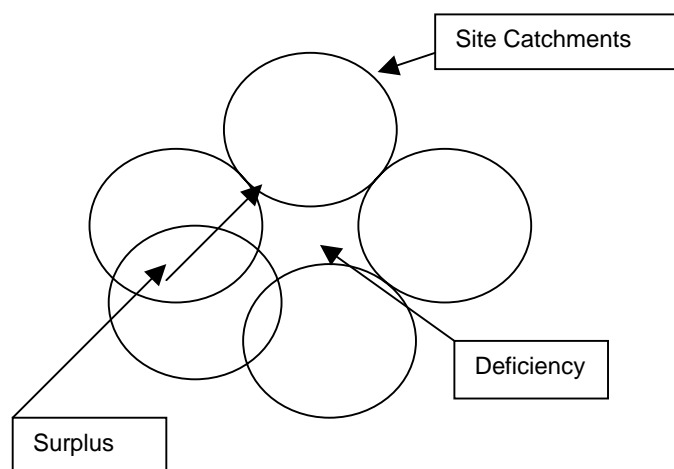
Where relatively small sites are concerned, accessibility catchments will normally be applied from the centre point of the space. For larger spaces however, where distances between access points can be quite substantial, individual catchments will be applied to each access point. This approach will result in a catchment consisting of a series of overlapping circles that will more accurately reflect the accessibility catchment of larger sites.

Basic Examples:



Plotting accessibility catchments can assist in identifying any surpluses or deficiencies in open space provision and can aid the decision as to where new provision could be best located. They also prove useful in identifying which sites it would be most efficient to improve or enhance by identifying those sites with the largest catchment areas and potentially the largest populations. From a more strategic perspective, accessibility catchments may identify surpluses, which when coupled with a quantitative assessment that also identifies a surplus, could identify sites or parts of sites where the use of the site could change in order to address a deficiency in another form of typology.

Basic Example:



When conducting accessibility assessments there is a need to consider the multi-functional nature of open spaces and ensure that a holistic approach is applied. Whilst PPG17 promotes assessments of each individual typology of open space, it is important that these do not merely rely on primary purpose as this may falsify the results e.g. parks often contain within them, large elements of space suitable for informal play. It is yet again another example in which careful consideration of the approach taken is required e.g. ensuring that an assessment of accessibility to informal play space takes into account suitable parks.

8.0 WORKED EXAMPLES

The following examples are intended to demonstrate the application of the Council's approach to assessing open space provision. Example 1 is relatively simplistic and straightforward where as example 2 details a more realistic scenario.

8.1 Example 1 – Winwick Park Neighbourhood Assessment

The individual sites that fall within Winwick Park neighbourhood are shown in the table below. The neighbourhood boundary and individual site boundaries can be seen in map 1 on the following page.

Site ID	Site Name	Equipped Play (Ha)	Informal Play (Ha)	Parks & Gardens (Ha)	Traditional POS
652	Winwick Park South East		6.36		6.36
852	Winwick Central Square			0.13	0.13
853	Crompton Drive Play Area	0.01	0.13		0.13
854	Fleming Drive Park		1.43		1.43
855	Winwick Park No1 (west)	0.27		4.9	4.9
856	Masefield Drive Equipped Play Area	0.02			
857	Fleming Drive Equipped Play Area	0.01			
858	Winwick Park No2 (East)	0.01	3.14		3.14
861	Browning Drive Play Area	0.06			
891	Chesterton Drive Play Area	0.01			
	Totals	0.39	11.06	5.03	16.09

8.1.1 Quantitative Assessments

Equipped Play Assessment

Adopted Standard =	0.2Ha/1000 pop.
Neighbourhood Population =	750
Requirement =	0.15Ha (0.75 x 0.2)
Actual Provision =	0.39Ha
Balance =	0.24Ha (0.39 – 0.15)

This implies that any development would not have to contribute towards equipped play provision providing that the increased demand could be absorbed within the surplus and secondly, and importantly, that accessibility and quality are proven to be okay.

Informal Play Assessment

Adopted Standard =	0.4Ha/1000 pop.
Neighbourhood Population =	750
Requirement =	0.30Ha (0.75 x 0.4)
Actual Provision =	11.06Ha
Balance =	10.76Ha (11.06 – 0.30)

Public Open Space Assessment

Adopted Standard =	1.6Ha/1000 pop.
Neighbourhood Population =	750
Requirement =	1.2Ha (0.75 x 1.6)
Actual Provision =	16.09Ha
Balance =	14.89Ha (11.06 – 0.30)

Natural/Semi-Natural Green Space Assessment

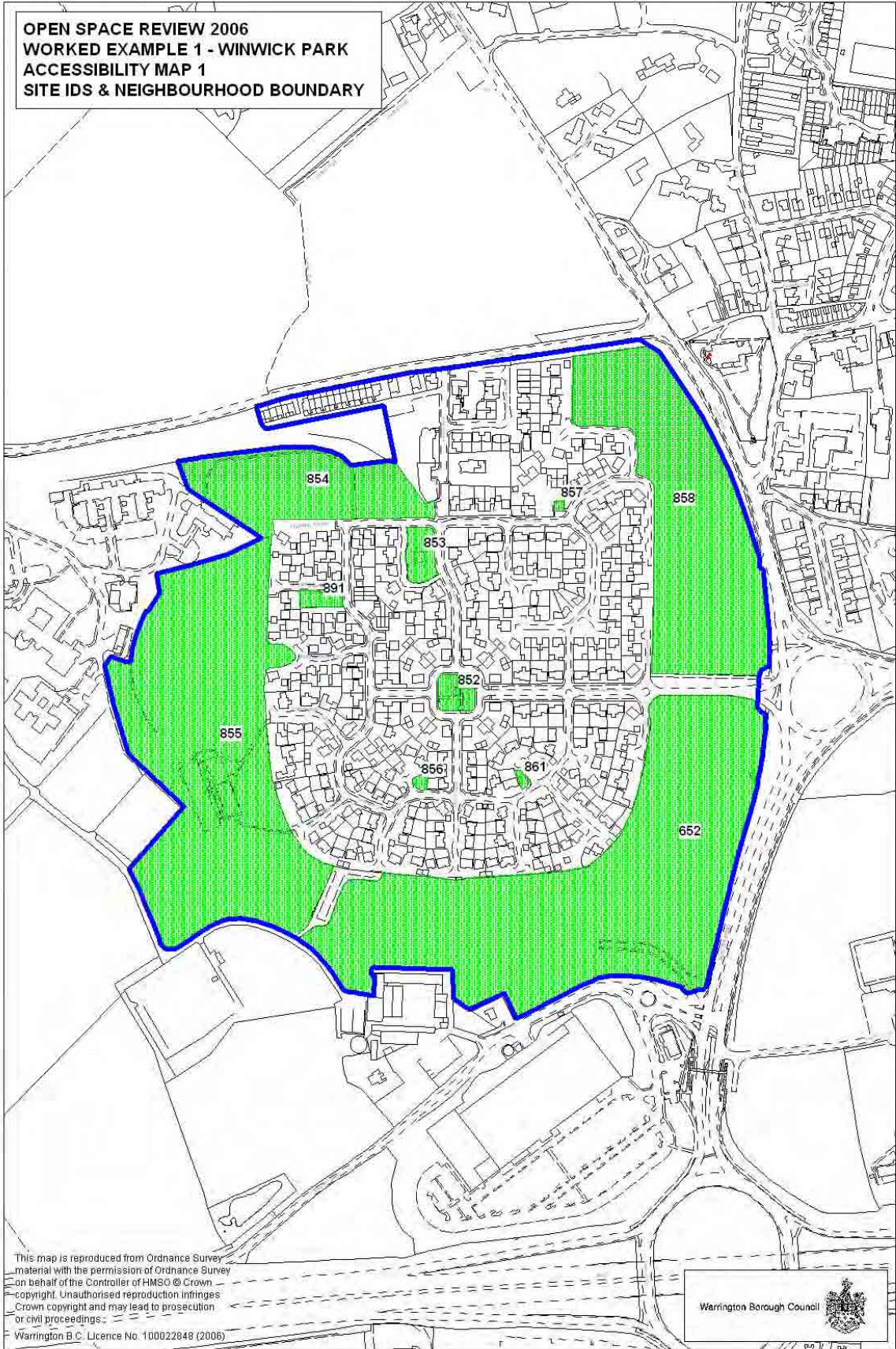
Adopted Standard =	2Ha/1000 pop.
Neighbourhood Population =	750
Requirement =	1.5Ha (0.75 x 2.0)

Given the accessibility catchment of this typology it is not appropriate to conduct an assessment on a neighbourhood basis. However, visual assessment of Winwick Park neighbourhood and notes taken at the point of open space designation has identified that this standard can be met from within the neighbourhood boundary. Site 855 (primary purpose = park and garden) includes an approximate 1.2Ha woodland which has evidence of public use. Sites 858 and 652 also incorporate significant elements of mature semi/natural woodland that provide opportunities for contact with nature.

Allotments

Adopted Standard =	0.07Ha/1000 pop.
Neighbourhood Population =	750
Requirement =	0.05Ha (0.75 x 0.07)
Equates to =	2 plots (0.5/0.025)

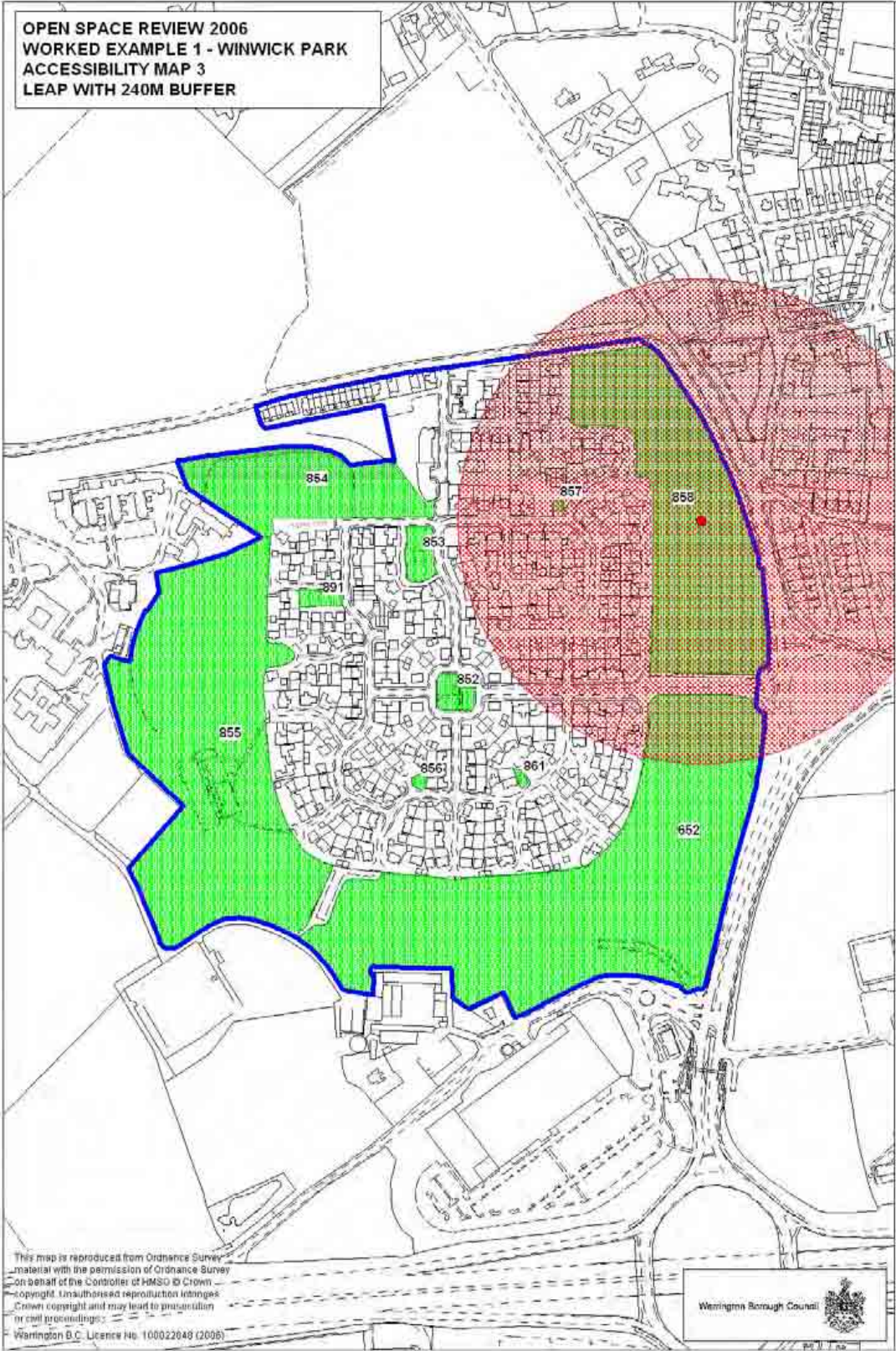
There are no allotment plots within the neighbourhood but given their accessibility catchment it is reasonable to look beyond the neighbourhood boundary.

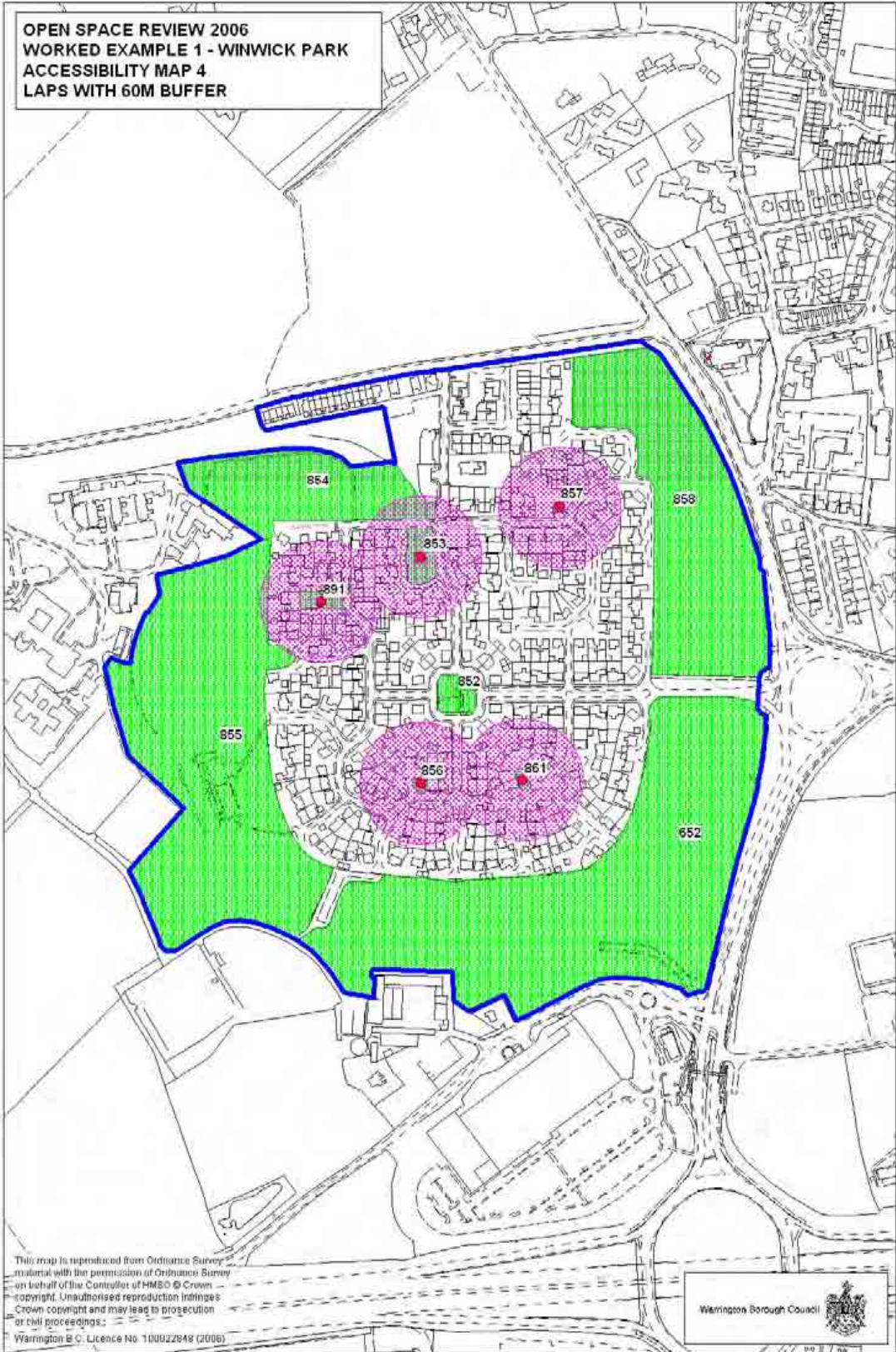


8.1.2 Accessibility Assessments

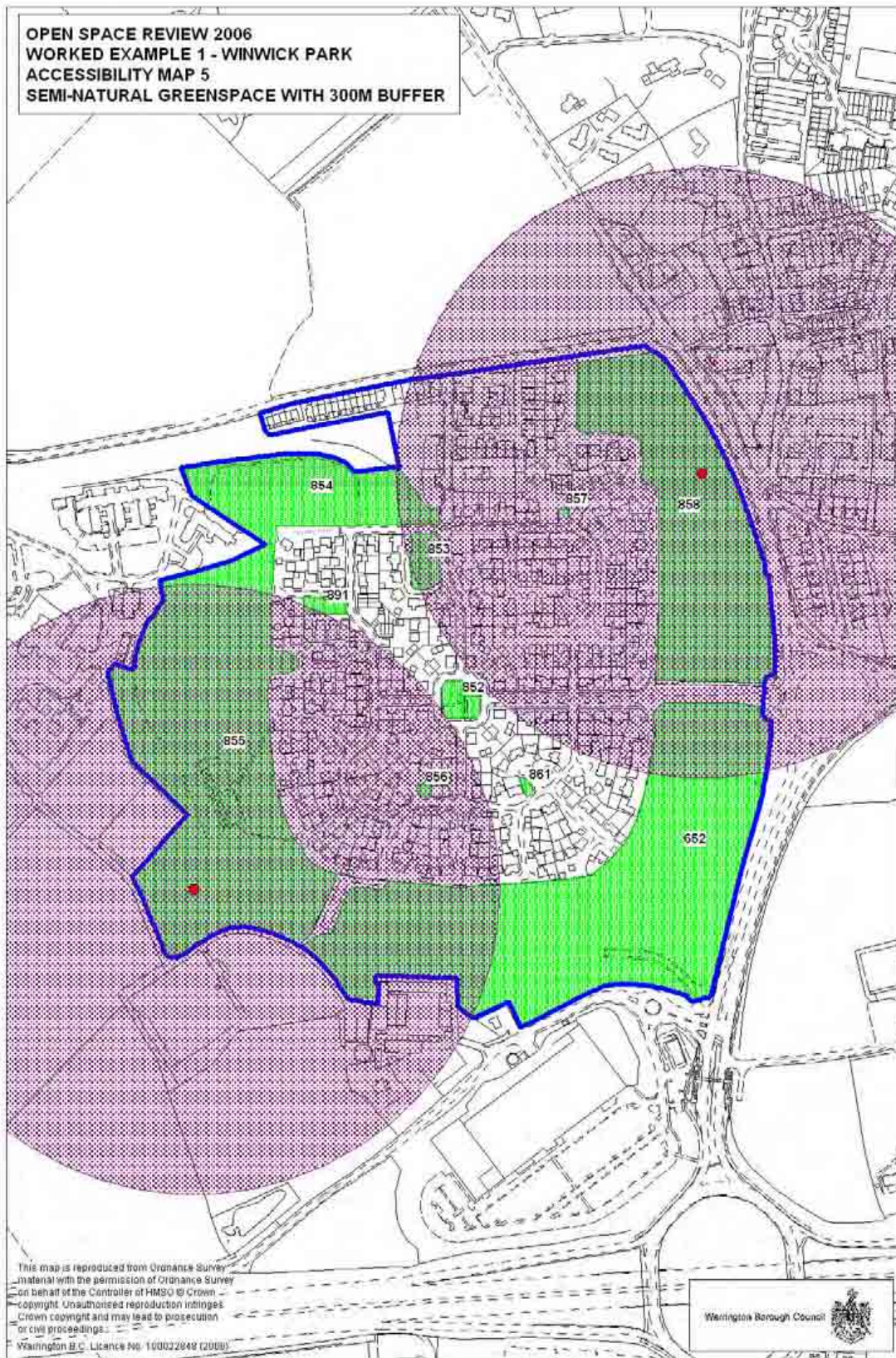
Equipped Play



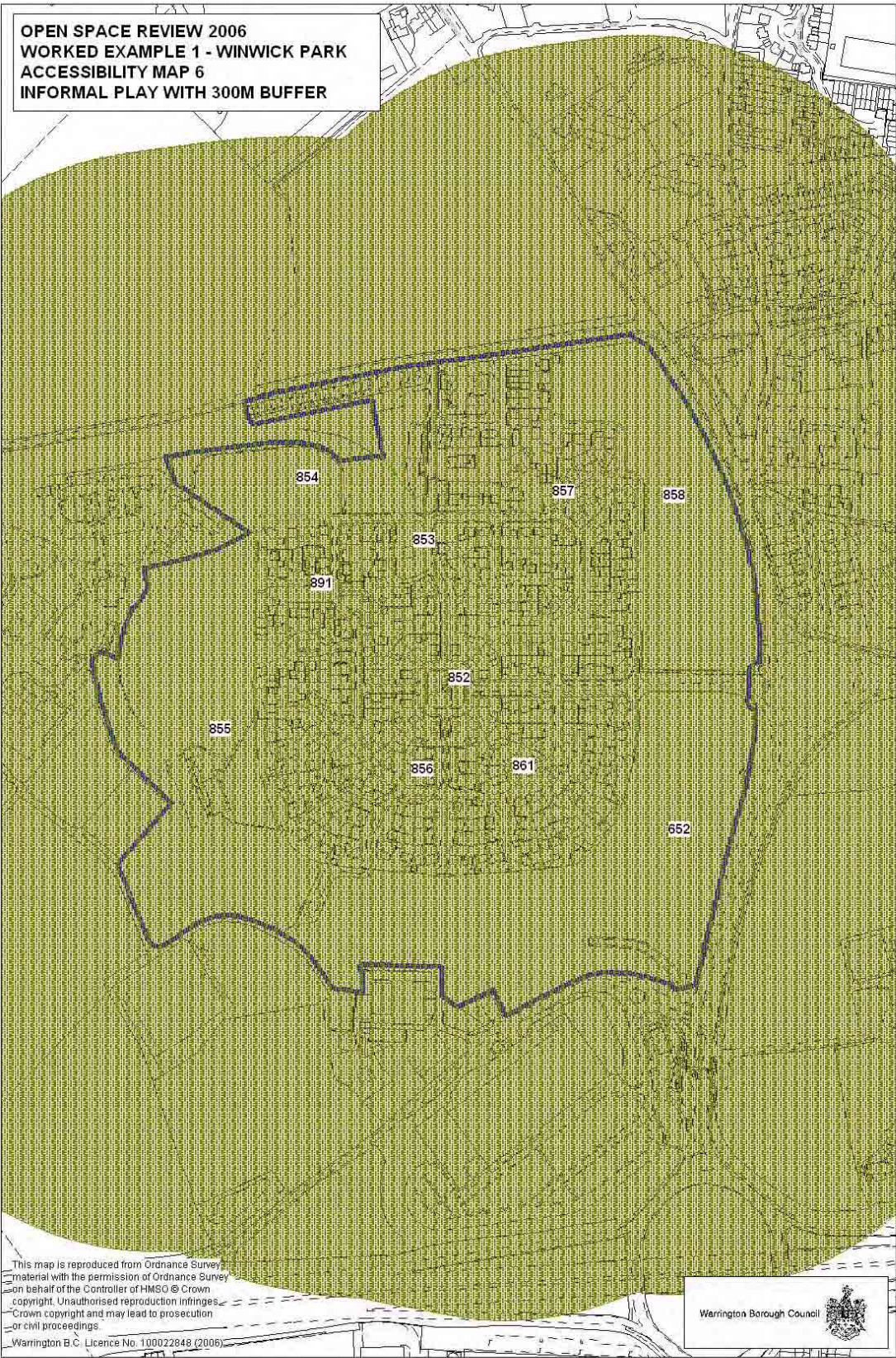




Natural/Semi-Natural Green Space



Informal Play



8.1.3 Qualitative Assessment

All sites were subjected to a qualitative assessment in accordance with the score sheet included as appendix 8. Overall the quality of sites was excellent. Individual scores can be seen below and individual score sheets are included as appendix 12. Quality scores were so good, and room for realistic improvement so little, that sites were not subjected to the feedback sheets included at appendix 9.

Site Ref	Site Name	Primary Purpose	Quality Score
652	Winwick Park South East	Informal Play	69%
852	Winwick Central Square	Parks & Gardens	81%
853	Crompton Drive Play Area	Equipped Play Area	80%
854	Fleming Drive Park	Informal play Area	70%
855	Winwick Park No1 West	Parks & Gardens	75%
856	Masefield Drive Equipped Play Area	Equipped Play Area	89%
857	Fleming Drive Equipped Play Area	Equipped Play Area	89%
858	Winwick Park No.2 (East)	Informal Play	74%
861	Chesterton Drive Play Area	Equipped Play	89%
891	Browning Drive Play Area	Equipped Play Area	91%

Whilst it would normally prove useful to map score qualities in a thematic nature, this would identify little in this scenario given that all scores would be described as very good or excellent.

8.1.4 Conclusions

- Sufficient quantity of equipped play, informal play, public open space and natural/semi-natural greenspace.
 - If one typology was proven to have a significant deficit e.g. natural/semi-natural greenspace, contributions could be sought towards the cost of addressing this deficiency through the concept of multi-functionality e.g. the conversion and re-designation of a large area of informal play into natural/semi-natural through planned planting and landscaping.
- Quantitative deficit of allotments across the Borough – given this, any new development is expected to contribute towards development in accordance with adopted standards.
 - Nearest allotments are 2.6km (straight-line distance) away. This is beyond the recommended accessibility standard of 1km.
 - Allotments could be located on site through the conversion of some of the surplus POS, subject to green belt policy. However, the Council may wish to

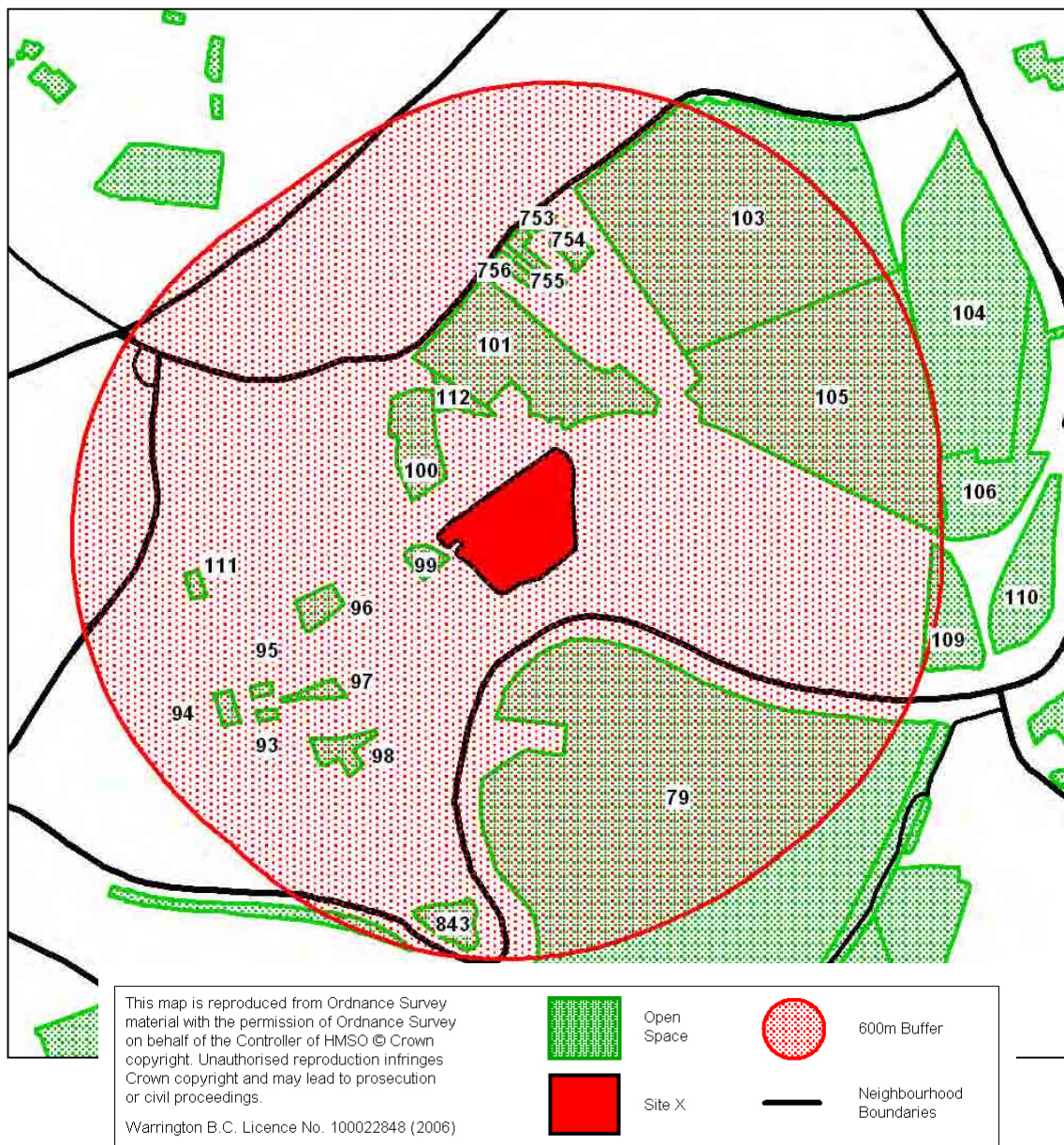
pool any money obtained and spend on a joint allotment scheme within a reasonable distance but better located to maximise its catchment and therefore those who could benefit.

- All houses within the neighbourhood enjoy excellent access to various typologies of open space. Although the neighbourhood is strongly bounded on all sides, this does not create problems or prevent barriers to access because, in open space terms, the neighbourhood is relatively self-sufficient.
 - Residents enjoy excellent access to equipped play including provision for older children in the form of a NEAP.
 - Majority (arguably all) residents are able to experience contact with natural greenspace and the benefits this entails.
 - Residents enjoy excellent, complete access to areas of informal play which also provides opportunities for informal recreation such as dog walking or jogging.
- All sites scored very highly during the qualitative assessment, indicating that the quality of sites was very good/excellent.
 - Assessment feedback sheets were not completed because realistically qualitative improvement and enhancement opportunities were few.
- Whilst the assessment may identify that there is a large surplus of public open space provision, that could under normal circumstances be released for development, the site is washed over by Green Belt. This highlights the need for open space assessment findings to be reviewed along side other policy considerations.

8.2 Example 2 – Site X Howley Neighbourhood

It should be noted that this site has been selected at random and is included solely for illustrative purposes.

The site is within the open space neighbourhood of Howley. Whilst quantitative assessments will initially have to be made on this neighbourhood basis, other factors will be taken into consideration. In order to determine which sites should be subject to qualitative assessments, and to aid the quantitative one, it is logical to apply a 600m buffer (the accessibility catchment a NEAP, the largest of any local open space typology*) to site X. This will identify those sites upon which it is reasonable and logical to concentrate initial efforts on.



* With the exception of 'allotments' or 'outdoor sports'

Applying the 600m buffer has identified the following sites within Howley neighbourhood. Private sports facilities and cemeteries and churchyards have been discounted from the schedule as these do not constitute formal public open space.

2 other sites (754 & 755) have also been discounted because of a current planning application submitted to develop a site that includes both these designations. Together these sites account for 0.05Ha Equipped Play, 0.39Ha Informal Play and 0.48Ha POS. Whilst the determination of the application cannot be pre-judged, it is appropriate to operate on a worst-case scenario basis and therefore discount these sites from the relevant assessments.

Site ID	Site Name	Equipped Play (Ha)	Informal Play (Ha)	Natural/Semi-Natural	Traditional POS	Informal POS
093	Parr Street				0.05	
094	Admiral Street Play Area	0.15				
095	Lord Nelson Street				0.06	
096	Red Bonk Park	0.04			0.28	
097	R/o Lord Nelson Street & R/o Parr Street				0.17	
098	Green Bonk Park	0.01	0.35		0.35	
099	Farrell Street				0.23	
101	St Elphins Park	0.07			2.71	
104	Land East of Padgate Brook		0.79	6.84	0.79	6.84
105	The Twiggeries	0.01		10.53	6.71	3.82
106	R/o Kingsway North		2.89		2.89	
109	Land at Kingsway Bridge			1.39		
110	Kingsway North Allotments					
112	Land at College Close		0.32		0.32	
753	Manchester Rd between Helsby Street and Robson Street				0.09	
756	Salisbury Street		0.08		0.20	
843	Howley Lock Island			0.53		
	Totals	0.28	4.43	19.28	14.85	10.66

8.2.1 Quantitative Assessments

Quantitative assessments must still initially be conducted on a neighbourhood basis because population statistics cannot be easily and quickly broken down beyond this level. Findings can, and should, however be influenced through reference to the relevant neighbourhood profile or any other relevant considerations.

In instances where developments are proposed, it is necessary to consider the forecast population of the development and ensure that this is added to the resident population numbers. This is to ensure that assessments take account of the forecast post development population and determine if existing provision can handle the extra capacity.

Site X size – Approx. 3Ha
 Proposed density – 50units/Ha
 Estimated population – (150 x 2.4 [Warrington’s average people per household]) = 360
 Proposed housing type – 2/3 bedroom houses

Site X Basic Statistics

Equipped Play Assessment

Adopted Standard =	0.2Ha/1000 pop.
Neighbourhood Population =	2340 (+ development population of 360)
Requirement =	0.54Ha (2.7 x 0.2)
Actual Provision =	0.28Ha
Balance =	-0.26Ha (0.54 – 0.28)

Applying a 600m buffer to site X has identified that Victoria Park, within Latchford East neighbourhood, is within range of the proposed development. Although the River Mersey acts as a significant barrier between the two neighbourhoods, a pedestrian bridge helps to overcome this. In quantitative terms however, Latchford East also records a significant deficit of equipped play provision (-0.65). The deficit in Howley is therefore unable to be offset through accessible provision within a neighbouring neighbourhood.

The neighbourhood profile for Howley (see appendix 6) indicates that it has a slightly lower percentage of children under 15 compared to other wards however, this difference is not significant enough to warrant a departure from use of the adopted standards. Also, given that the proposed development incorporates a substantial amount of family housing, it is likely that the number of children under 15 in the neighbourhood could increase insignificantly once the development is complete.

This assessment identifies that the Council would seek contributions towards equipped play provision in accordance with the approach set out in the Council’s SPD. Accessibility and qualitative assessments will assist the decision as to whether these contributions will be on or off site and whether provision will be new or consist of enhancements to existing.

Informal Play Assessment

Adopted Standard =	0.4Ha/1000 pop.
Neighbourhood Population =	2340 (+ development population of 360)
Requirement =	1.08Ha (2.7 x 0.4)
Actual Provision =	4.43Ha
Balance =	+3.35Ha (4.43 – 1.08)

Public Open Space Assessment

Adopted Standard =	1.6Ha/1000 pop.
Neighbourhood Population =	2340 (+ development population of 360)
Requirement =	4.32Ha (2.7 x 1.6)
Actual Provision =	19.43Ha and also [6.84Ha informal POS]
Balance =	+15.11Ha (15.13 – 4.32)

The public open space assessment shows that there is a large surplus of public open space within the neighbourhood. Whilst it is therefore not reasonable to seek a contribution for new provision, it is appropriate to assess the quality of provision and to determine if a contribution will be sought towards enhancing the quality of existing spaces.

Natural/Semi-Natural Green Space Assessment

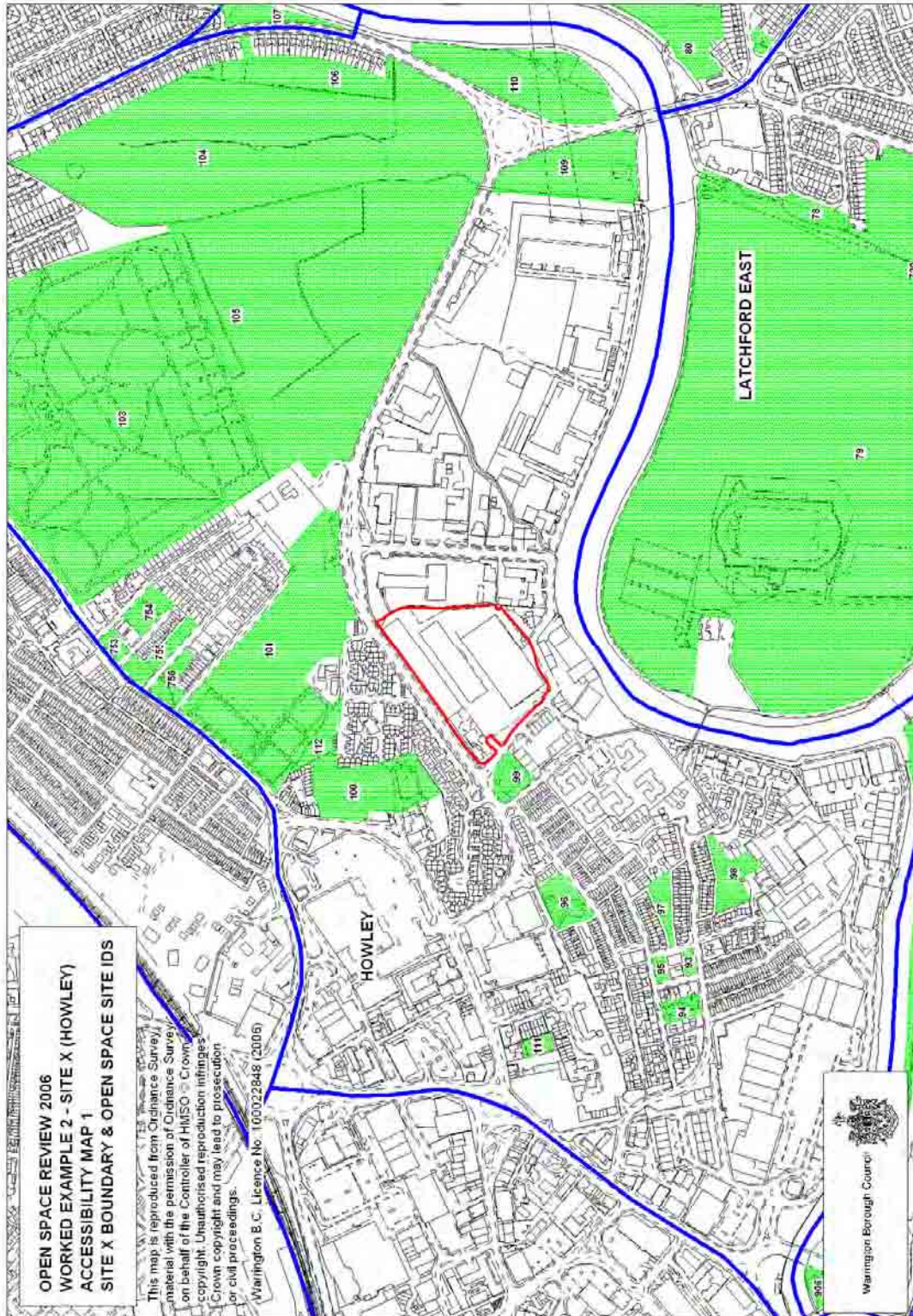
Adopted Standard =	2Ha/1000 pop.
Neighbourhood Population =	2340 (+ development population of 360)
Requirement =	5.4Ha (2.7 x 2)
Actual Provision =	10.81Ha
Balance =	+1.31Ha (6.71- 5.4)

Access to Natural/Semi-Natural Greenspace can be fulfilled in quantitative terms within the neighbourhood. Whilst the audit records 19.56Ha of this typology, only 10.81Ha is considered to be traditional public open space. 6.84Ha is considered informal public open space and 1.92Ha is inaccessible, although potentially equally important for those other wider benefits described in the early sections of this report.

Allotments

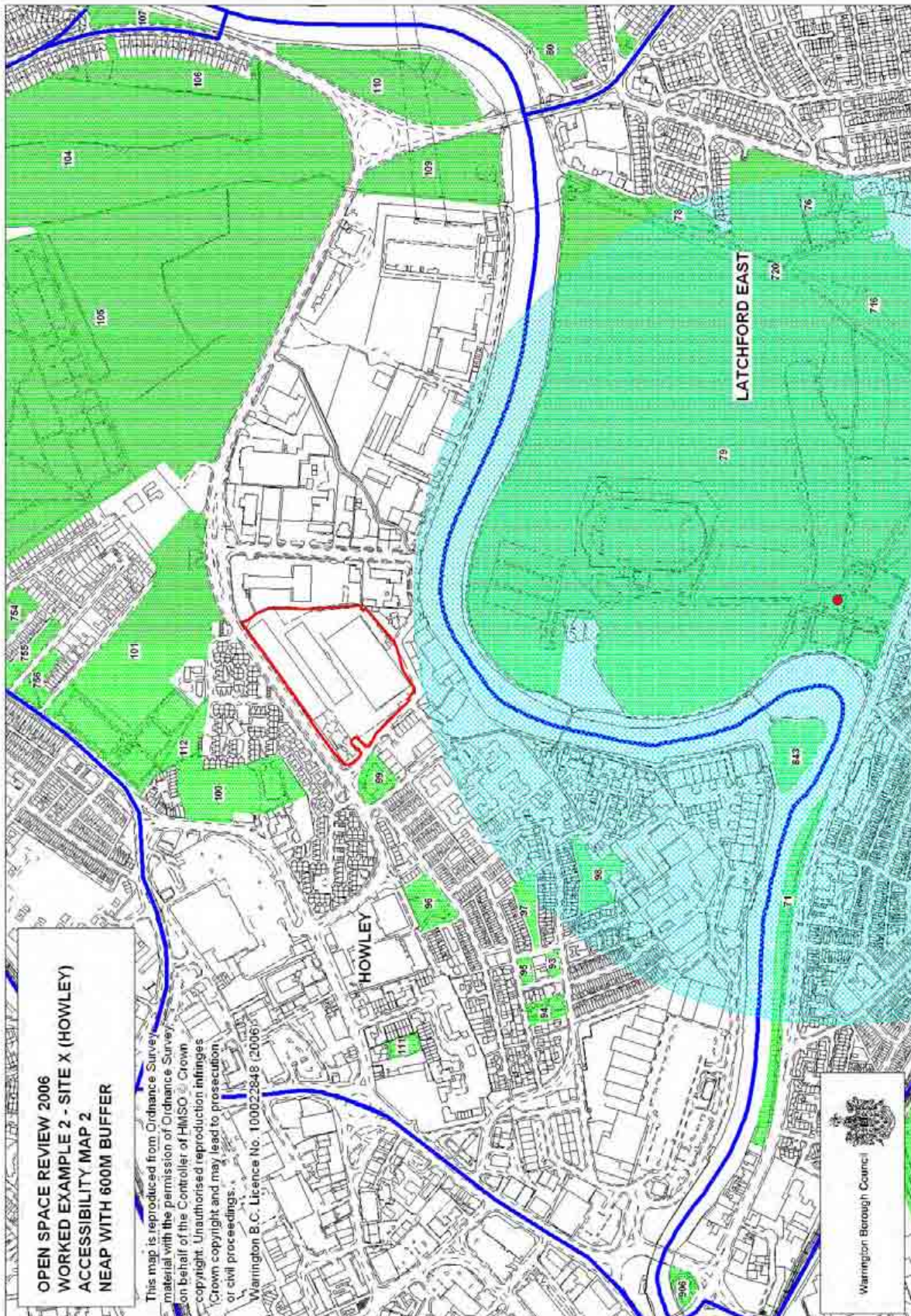
Adopted Standard =	0.07Ha/1000 pop.
Forecast development Population =	360
Requirement =	Ha (0.36 x 0.07)
Equates to =	1 plot (0.025/0.025)

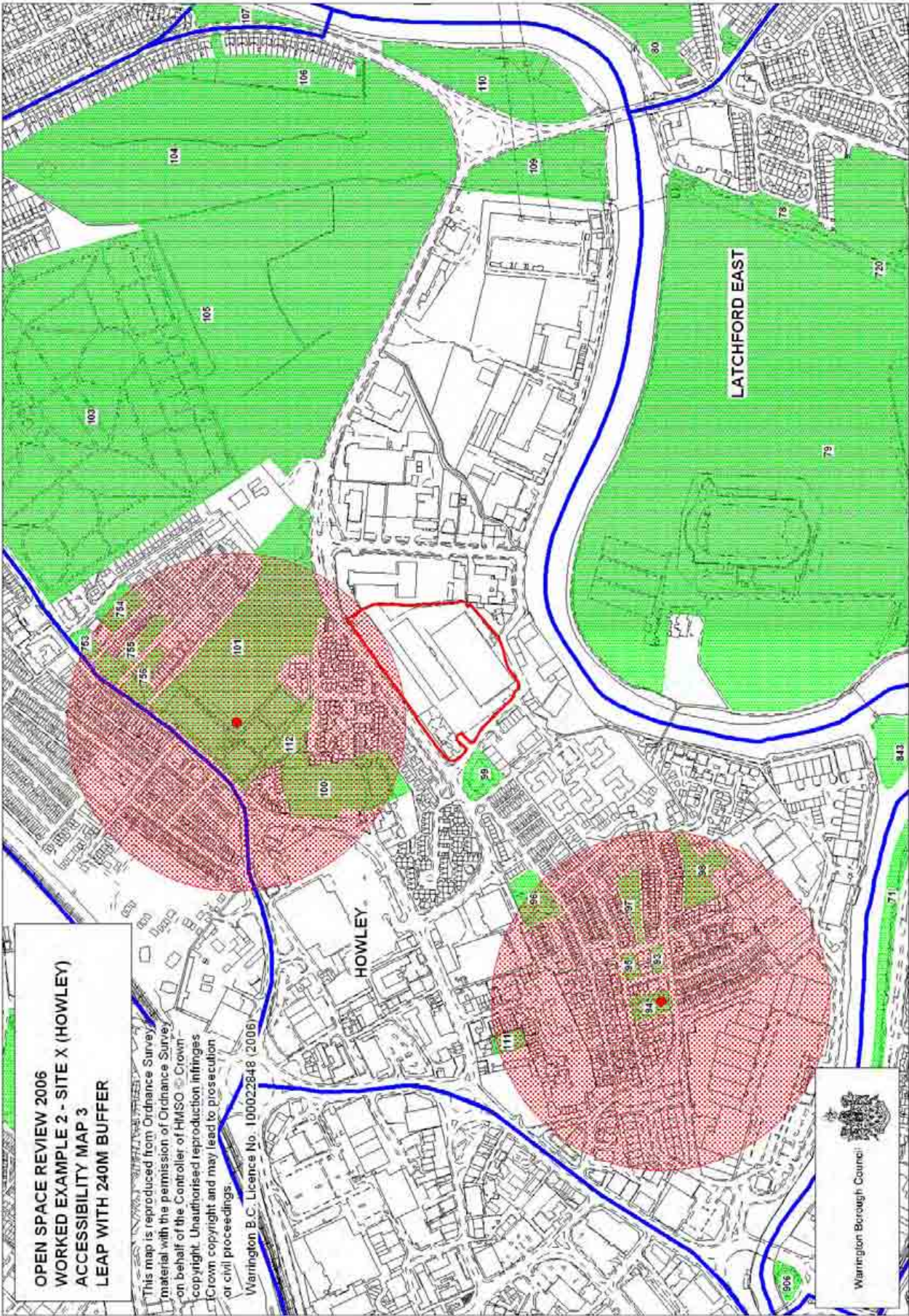
Map Showing Site X Boundary & Site IDs

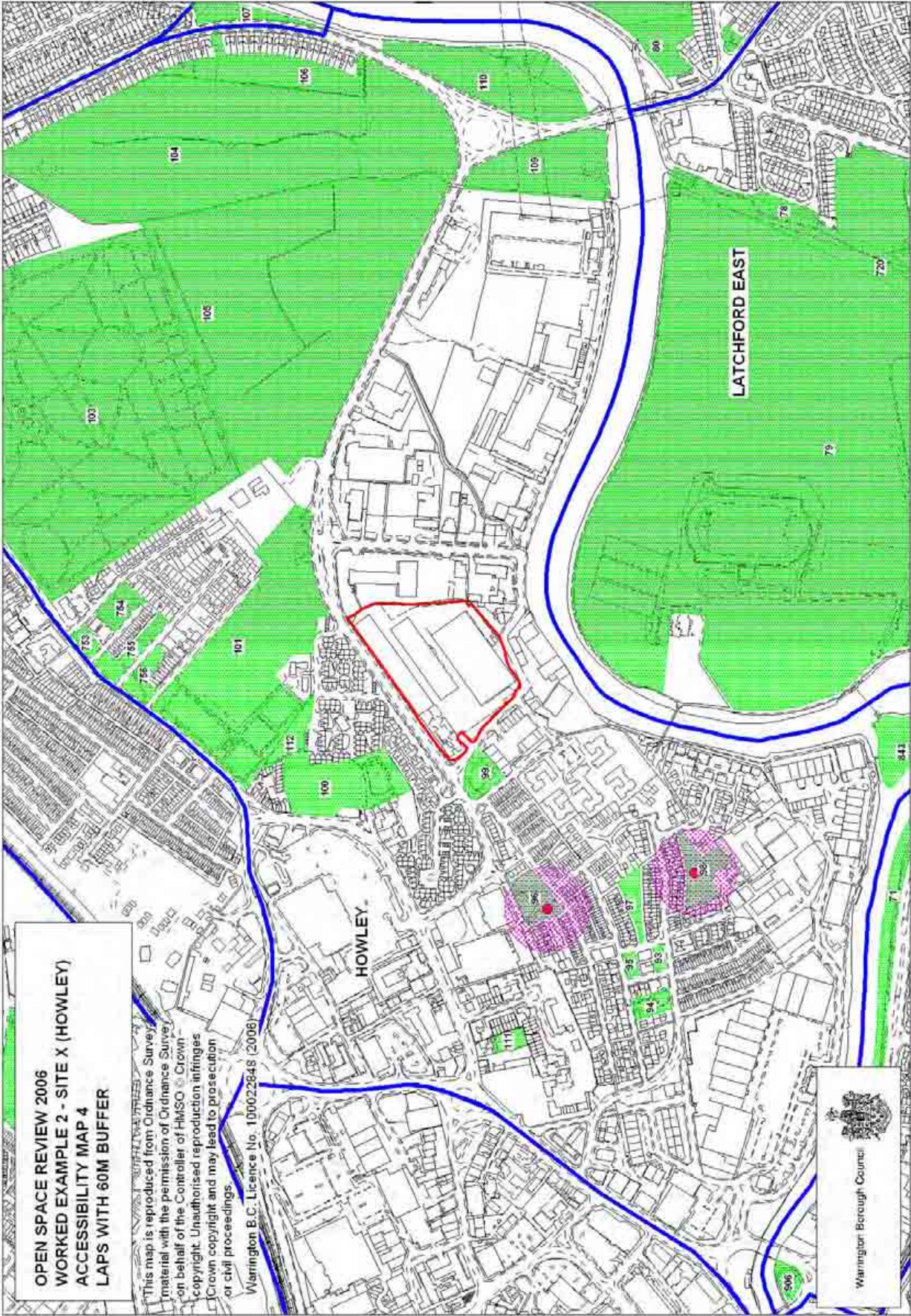


8.2.2 Accessibility Assessments

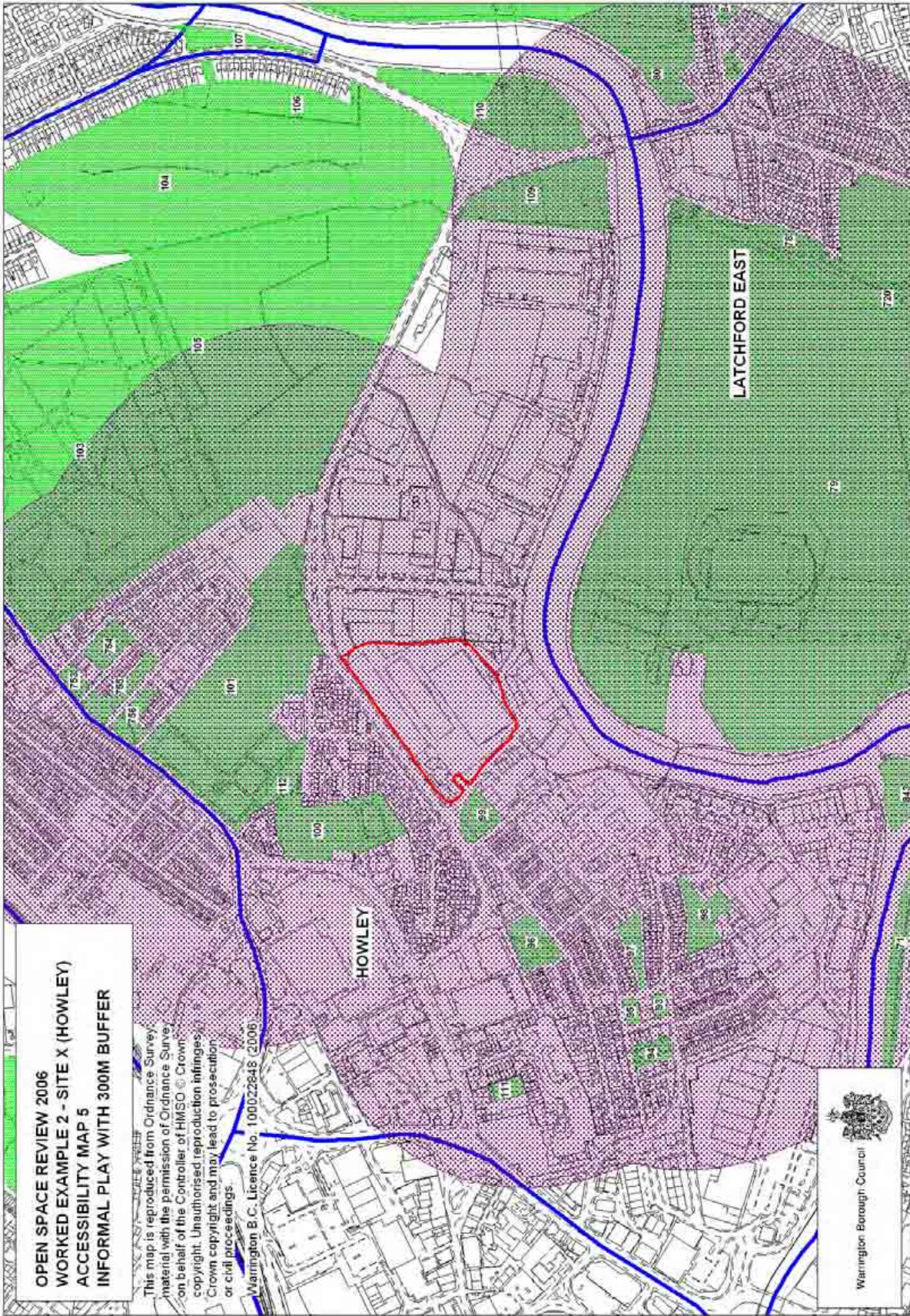
Equipped Play



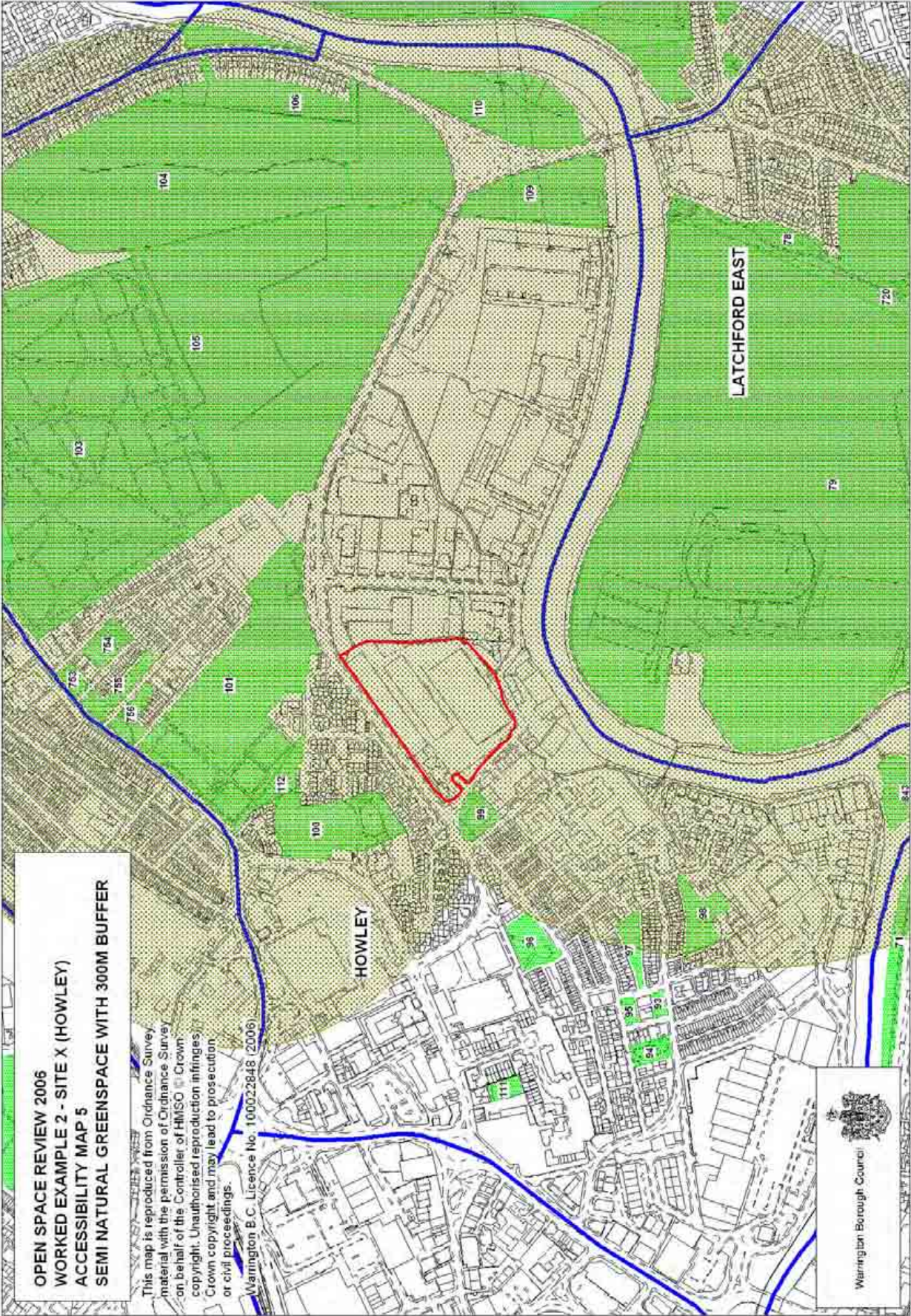




Informal Play



Natural/Semi-Natural Greenspace



8.2.3 Qualitative Assessment

Sites within the initial 600m catchment of the site were subjected to a qualitative assessment in accordance with the score sheet included as appendix 8. Assessments were conducted for those sites that constituted traditional formal public open space because it these sites that can realistically be easily enhanced should funding be available.

In general the quality of open space in this area was poor. Most sites possessed out-dated play equipment that would not accord with current day standards, particularly those advocated by the NPFA. Other primary issues were the abundance of graffiti, which had implications for the welcoming impression of sites as also did poor grounds maintenance and horticultural management. Individual site scores can be seen below. Individual score sheets are included as appendix 12.

Site ID	Site Name	Primary Purpose	Quality score
093	Parr Street	Incidental Space	55%
094	Admiral Street Play Area	Equipped Play	58%
095	Lord Nelson Street	Incidental Space	55%
096	Red Bonk Park	Park & Garden	68%
097	R/o Lord Nelson Street & R/o Parr Street	Incidental Space	37%
098	Green Bonk Park	Informal Play	50%
099	Farrell Street	Incidental Space	41%
101	St Elphins Park	Park & Garden	57%
105	The Twiggeries	Natural/Semi-Natural Greenspace	48%
112	Land at College Close	Informal Play	59%
753	Manchester Rd between Helsby Street and Robson Street	Incidental Space	70%
756	Salisbury Street	Informal Play	68%

Detailed feedback sheets were not completed. It was felt that in this instance quality was so poor that feedback sheets would be more appropriately post analysis by landscape services, who would be more experienced at identifying realistic and cost-effective improvements.

8.2.4 Conclusions

Equipped Play

- Deficit of equipped play provision.
 - Particular lack of facilities for very young children (apparent from quality assessment site visits).
- Qualitative assessments identified that equipped play is out-dated and in need of upgrading or more realistically replacing.
- Accessibility assessments identify that whilst Site X is just outside existing catchments, it would be more efficient to request contributions for off-site provision.
 - If St Elphins Park equipped play was upgraded to a NEAP, then site X would then fall entirely within its catchment and accessibility would therefore be described as excellent.
- Council would seek contributions for equipped play and more than likely use it to upgrade existing provision off-site as opposed to requesting new on-site provision.

Informal Play

- Surplus of informal childrens play in quantitative terms
 - Site numbers 104 and 106 together account for 3.68Ha of Informal Play although these, as the accessibility assessment has demonstrated, are beyond the reasonable catchment of the site
 - However, even if this 3.68Ha is discounted, the site is still able to access a reasonable quantity in addition to those multifunctional elements of both St. Elphins Park and Victoria Park that also provide opportunities for informal play but have not been included in the individual informal play assessment.
 - Given scale of site, there will most likely be some additional informal play space incorporated as amenity space within the development layout (through good design) – no formal requirement however
- No problems with access to informal play space – good access to range of sites varying in size
- Qualitative surveys identified that there is need for improvement in both parks and range of informal play spaces
 - Council likely to seek funding towards enhancing the quality of existing parks or informal play spaces

Public Open Space

- Large surplus of public open space in quantitative terms.
 - Some intended merely for aesthetic reasons however.
 - Given that Playing Pitch Strategy indicates a shortage of playing pitches in Central Warrington, some POS could be converted to pitches.
- Residents will enjoy good access to POS and various parks ranging in size.
- No formal requirement for new provision
- Qualitative surveys identified however that most existing POS is of poor quality with considerable opportunities and need for enhancement.
- Council therefore likely to seek financial contributions towards enhancing existing provision

Natural/semi-natural greenspace

- Assessment identifies surplus so no formal requirement for new provision
- Site enjoys access to high quality natural green space, 'The Twiggeries' – designated a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)
- No formal requirement to create new natural/semi-natural greenspace
- Qualitative assessments indicate however that there is considerable opportunity for enhancement

Summary

- Surplus in quantitative terms so no formal requirement for new provision.
- Qualitative surveys indicate significant need for enhancement across range of sites.
- Accessibility generally good – and will be improved by the upgrading of sites mentioned below.
- Council will seek contribution for enhancement to equipped play and POS.
- In terms of access and maximising the potential of those able to benefit from money spent, Council likely to spend contribution enhancing equipped play and POS at a St. Elphins Park, Red Bonk Park or both depending on level of financial contribution.
- Some money could be allocated to increasing allotment provision
- Given that Playing Pitch Strategy indicates deficit of pitches in Central Warrington, money will be sought in accordance with SPD.

- Existing provision either to be improved to increase capacity of existing facilities or new pitches to be accommodated on existing POS of which there is a surplus

9.0 PROPOSED OPEN SPACE AMR

The proposed Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is intended to provide a robust evidence base upon which the LDF can develop. It should be noted that the decision to undertake one is not a statutory requirement. As detailed earlier in this report, the Council have adopted a rolling process with regards to its open space audit as opposed to a one-off exercise the result of which would be a static snapshot. This approach coupled with the production of an AMR will ensure that a 'sound' evidence base exists that will support the development of the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF).

This Section details some of the key statistics and findings from the most recent audit. It also identifies a range of indicators and measures that are not yet monitored that will be recorded for inclusion in future Open Space Monitoring Reports. The statistics and figures given in this report represent the baseline position at 1st April 2006.

9.1 Total Open Space

The recent, comprehensive audit update identified a total of 828 sites warranting open space designation. The total combined area of these sites was 1618 Hectares (Ha) however only 1507Ha were specifically designated to one of the Council's adopted typologies. E.g. A school may have a total site area of 2Ha but playing fields only occupy 1Ha of the site. In this instance the entire school site would be designated however only the 1Ha would be assigned to a specific typology.

Table 1 shows the percentage of the Borough designated as open space.

Table 1

Area	Hectares (Ha)	% of Borough
Borough of Warrington	18,190	100%
Open Space (Total Site Areas)	1618	9%
Open Space (Typology designations)	1507	8%

9.2 Typology Breakdowns

Table 2 shows the total area and number of sites assigned to each specific typology. Charts 1 and 2 allows comparison between this data.

Table 2

Typology	No. Entries*	Area assigned to typology (Ha)	% of total open space
All Sites	828	1506.6	100%
Allotments	15	15.36	1%
Cemeteries & Churchyards	6	22.23	1.5%
Equipped Childrens Play	167	9.54	0.6%
Green Corridors	88	120.32	7.9%
Incidental Space	130	42.09	2.79%
Informal Childrens Play	206	99.4	6.6%
Natural/Semi Natural Green Space	109	352.59	23.4%
Outdoor Sports	187	455.2	30.2%
Parks & Gardens	80	388.91	25.8%
Other	1	0.96	0.06%

*From this point forward please note that:

Although primary purpose is generally used, some sites such as parks will record a breakdown of information. E.g. A large 2Ha Park may record 1Ha as Parks and Gardens and this will be the primary purpose, however 0.8Ha and 0.2Ha may be Outdoor Sports and Equipped Play respectively. In this instance the audit would record 3 typology entries, as this information would be required for assessment purposes. The sum of the typology entries in column 2 of Table 2 will not therefore equal the total site entries.

Chart 1

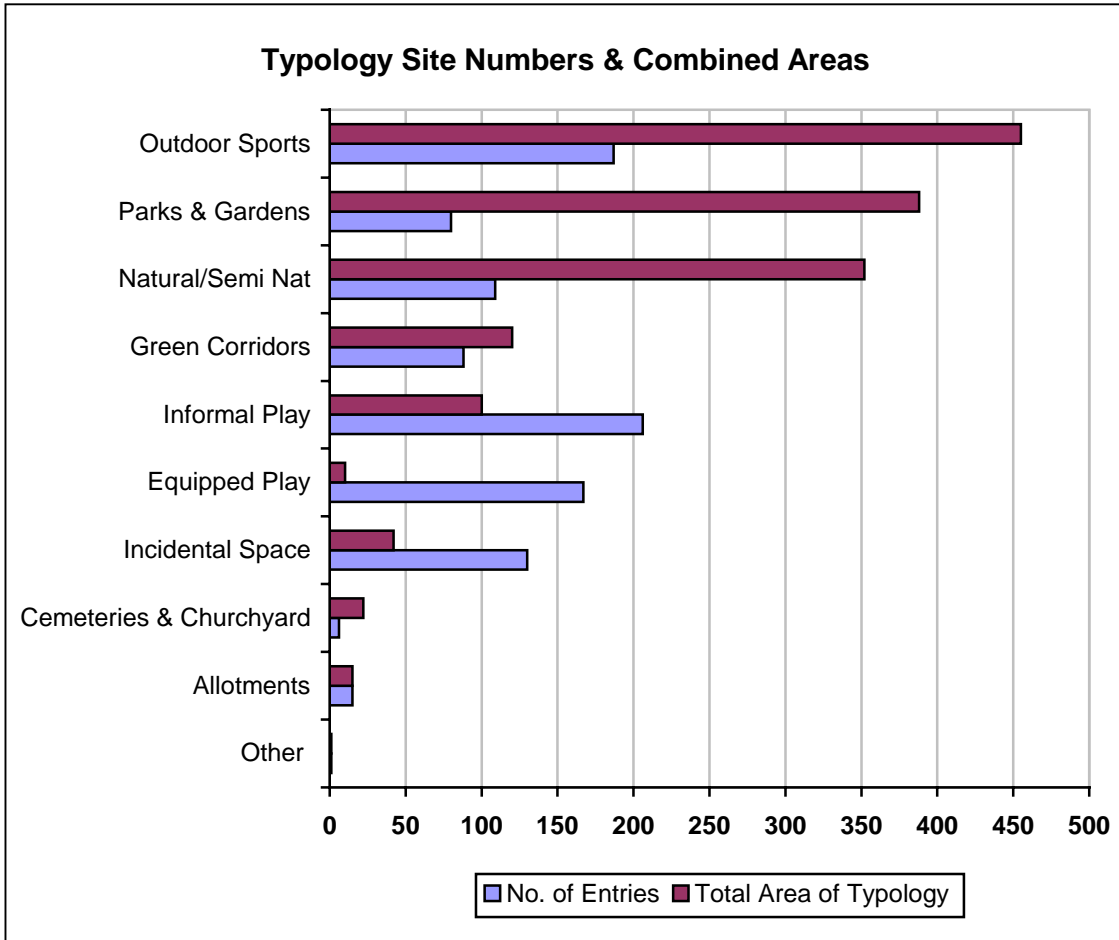
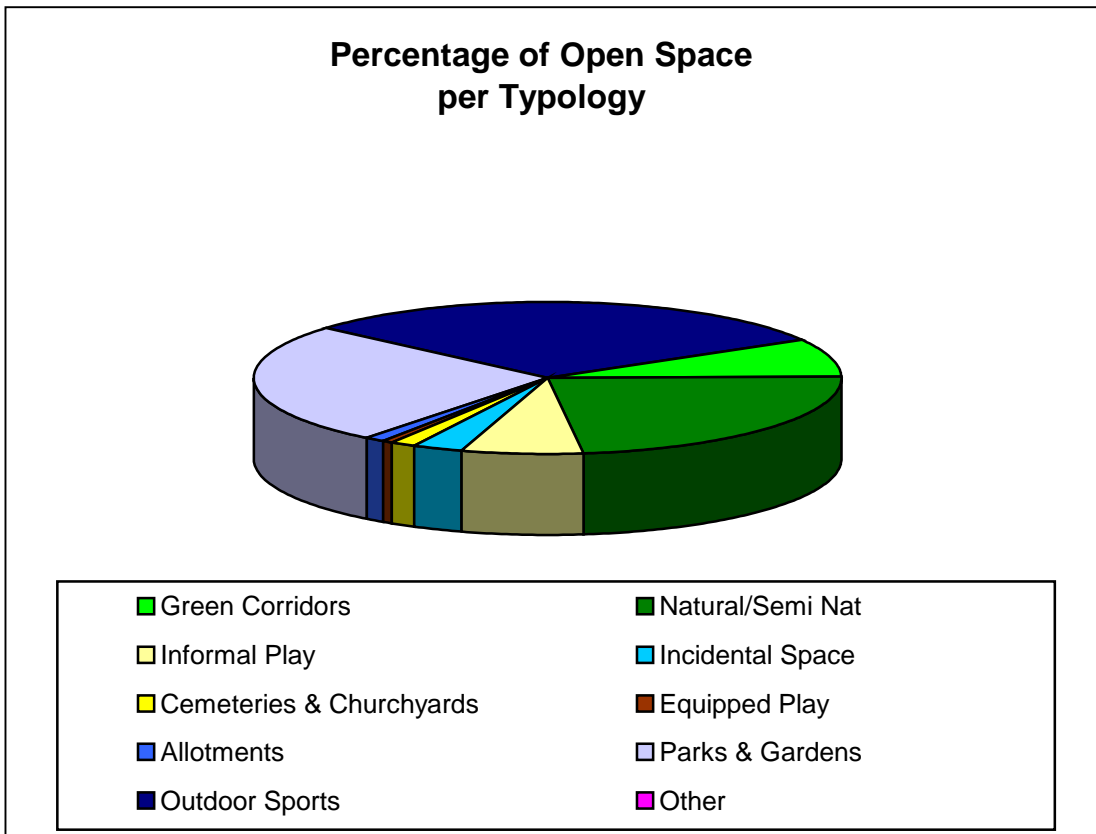


Chart 2

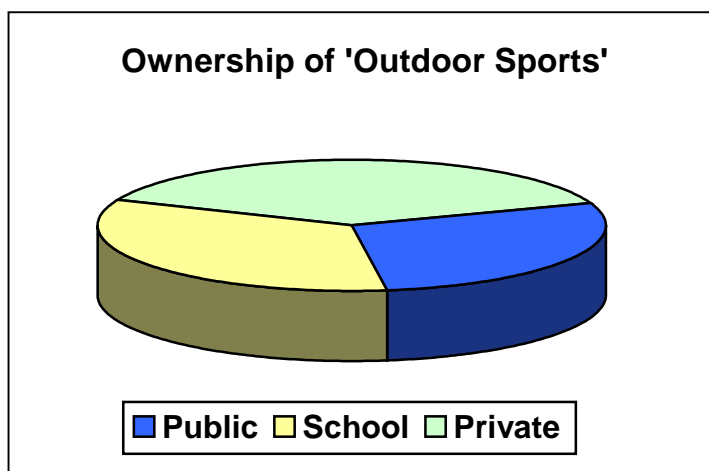


The entries under the Outdoor Sports typology can be sub-divided into public, school and private.

Table 3

Ownership	No of Entries	Area (Ha)	%
Total Outdoor Sports	187	455.2	100
Public	40	128.9	28%
School	79	152.46	33%
Private	68	173.84	38%

Chart 3

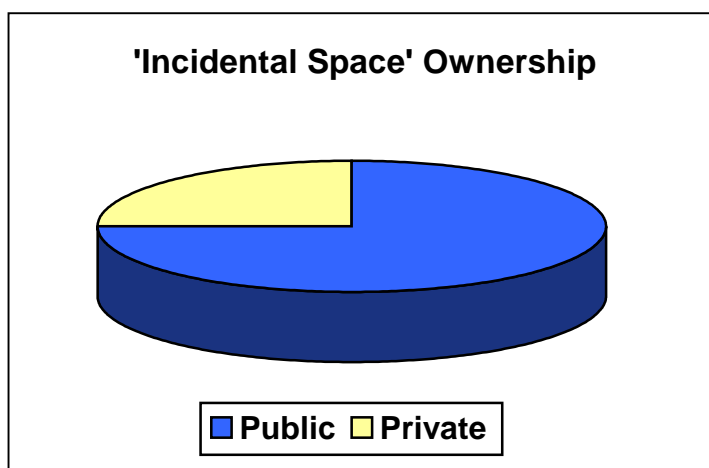


Incidental Space can also be subdivided into public and private.

Table 4

Ownership	No of Entries	Area (Ha)	%
Total Incidental	130	42.09	100
Public	114	31.55	75%
Private	17	10.54	25%

Chart 4



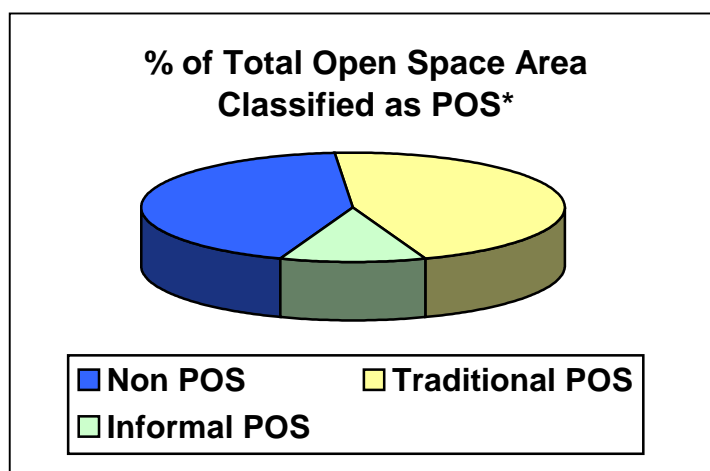
9.3 Publicly Accessible Open Space

The audit records two elements of public open space (POS); traditional and informal. Traditional POS represents those open spaces with formal access arrangements. Informal POS represents those sites where there is clear evidence of frequent public use, however there are no formal access arrangements.

Table 5

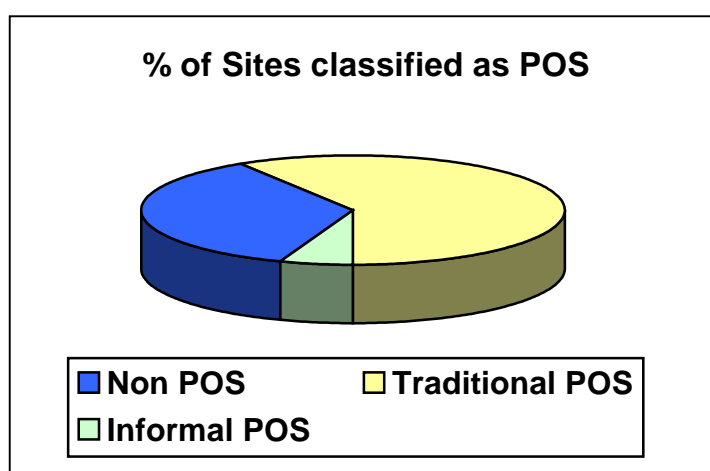
Access	No of Sites	Area (Ha)	%
Total POS	533	920.48	100%
Traditional	488	740.54	80%
Informal	45	179.94	20%

Chart 5



* Using total open space site area and not those designated to typologies – 1618.45

Chart 6



9.4 Proposed Future Indicators

Whilst the preceding sub sections set the baseline data, it is hoped that future monitoring reports, in addition to updating the baseline, will

- Measure the amount of new open space secured through the planning system by typology or any losses to development.
- Measure the number and level of enhancements to open space provision secured through the planning system.
- Record any other known new or enhancements to open space provision.
- Present any qualitative or accessibility assessment data acquired.
- Provide baseline information on the quantity and quality of 'Civic Space'.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Background

- Open Space is increasingly recognised as fundamental to wider Government agendas particularly sustainable communities.
- Requirement placed on Local authorities to review and expand their open space approach by PPG17 and its companion guide 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities'.
 - Expansion of what constitutes open space – wider definition and inclusion of new typologies compared to previous (pre 2002) open space thinking.
 - Requirement for more spatial approach and for planning to assist in ensuring open spaces are clean, tidy and well maintained and managed.
 - Requirement to derive local quantitative, qualitative and accessibility standards to aid open space assessment.

10.2 Open Space Audit

- The Councils Open Space Audit has been comprehensively reviewed and updated – 828 sites identified.
 - Sites grouped into adopted typologies as advocated by PPG17
- Playing Pitch Strategy (conducted separately) included comprehensive audit of Outdoor Sports Facilities and Provision
 - Should be read in conjunction with the 2006 Open Space Review Report

10.3 2006 Open Space Review Report

- Is in conformity with the requirements of PPG17 and importantly is 'fit for purpose'.
- Accepts the wider definition of Open Space and its importance as a key component in the emerging Green Infrastructure concept.
- Establishes quantitative, qualitative and accessibility standards for each adopted typology of open space.
- Establishes methodology behind the application of the standards and sets out a case by case basis approach to aid developers
- Includes worked examples.

10.4 What Next?

- Review of the Council's 'Open Space and Recreation Provision' SPD to reflect the new approach outline in this report.
- Production of Open Space Annual Monitoring Reports to help ensure both a continuous and evolving 'sound' evidence base.

10.5 Combined Standards Summary:

Typology	Quantitative Standard	Quality Standard	Accessibility Standard
Parks & Gardens	Collective Public Open Space (POS) standard of 1.6 Ha/1000 pop.	Stand Qual Ass	District Park (15 – 25Ha) 1.2km Local Park (2 – 15Ha) 600m Small Park (0.4 – 1.9Ha) 400m Pocket Park (<0.4Ha) 300m All distances 'straight-line'
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	2 Ha/1000 pop.	Stand Qual Ass	No person should live further than: - 300m 'straight-line' (6min) from the nearest natural greenspace; - 2km 'straight-line' from a 20Ha NGS Site.
Children & Teenagers Play: Equipped Play	0.2 Ha/1000 pop.	NPFA 6 Acre design guidelines & Stand Qual Ass	LAP – 100m 'walk time' (1min) 60m 'straight-line' LEAP – 400m 'walk time' (5min) 240m 'straight-line' NEAP – 1000m 'walk time' (10-15min) 600m 'straight-line'
Informal Play	0.4 Ha/1000 pop. (can however be accommodated within POS standard using the concept of multi-functionality)	Stand Qual Ass	300m 'straight-line' (approx. 6-7 min walk)
Green Corridor	Provision normally dependent on existing features	Stand Qual Ass	N/A
Allotments	0.07Ha/1000 pop.	Quality Vision (see Sec 6.3)	1000m 'straight-line' (approx. 15min walk-time)
Incidental Space (standard applies to that which is public e.g. amenity space)	Collective Public Open Space (POS) standard of 1.6 Ha/1000 pop.	Stand Qual Ass	300m 'straight-line'
Cemeteries & Churchyards	Provision normally dependent on existing features	Stand Qual Ass	N/A
Civic Space	Provision normally dependent on existing features	Deign Led	N/A
Outdoor Sports	Demand led assessment (Refer to PPS)	Refer to PPS	Refer to PPS

APPENDIX 1

Adopted Typologies

Typology	Primary purpose	Includes
Parks and Gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events. Parks can also provide opportunities for formal recreation and support biodiversity.	Formal parks and gardens.
Natural and Semi-natural greenspace	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.	<p>The Council has leaned towards the definition offered by English Nature which recognises that the less intensively managed parts of open space provide important opportunities for contact with nature.</p> <p>Woodland and scrub, grassland, heath or moor, wetlands, open and running water, wastelands. Includes designated nature sites/reserves with public access and derelict brownfield sites or significant unmanaged parts of more formal open space.</p>
Green Corridors	Walking, cycling or horse riding whether for leisure purposes or travel.	<p>Disused railway lines, canal towpaths, bridle ways, riverbanks, purpose made or incidental green links.</p> <p>Not all public rights of way are designated as open space. The Council does however recognise the importance of these in linking up and creating networks of greenspace. Known rights of way were mapped as part of the Council's Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2006 - 2011 currently in draft format.</p>
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Participation in outdoor sports, such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics or countryside and water.	All formal outdoor sports sites including playing fields, bowling greens, tennis courts, astro-turf facilities etc. regardless of ownership.
Equipped Play	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people.	Equipped play sites, LAPs, LEAPs, NEAPs.
Informal Play	Areas suitable for childrens informal play. Suitable sites are those which are safe e.g. fenced off from traffic and supervised.	Suitable amenity areas, incidental open space, some SLOAP (space left over after planning) etc.

APPENDIX 1

Adopted Typologies

Incidental Space	Space incidental to another purpose e.g. to enhance the appearance of residential areas, acoustic barriers, screening, SLOAP etc.	SLOAP, amenity space unsuitable for informal play, wide variety of other incidental space.
Allotments	Opportunities for those people who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion	Allotment gardens.
Cemeteries, Churchyards and other burial grounds	Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.	Cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds e.g. crematorium grounds.
Civic Space	Hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians that provide a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events.	Civic and market squares, areas of suitable public realm.

Whilst the concept of primary purpose has been adopted it should be noted that there can be large overlaps between typologies due to multi-functionality e.g. a space primarily defined as a park can contain significant elements of natural/semi-natural greenspace. The Council therefore recognises the need for assessments to reflect this.

APPENDIX 2

Open Space – Standard Site Survey Record

OPEN SPACE SURVEY

SITE No

**WARRINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL
DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES**

COMPLETE SECTIONS A TO E AS RELEVANT, AND SECTION F ITEMS IN **BOLD TYPE** TO BE COMPLETED ON SITE

GRID REFERENCE	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
NEIGHBOURHOOD REF.	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
TOTAL SITE AREA	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
DATE OF SURVEY	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

SITE DETAILS

SITE NAME

ADDRESS

WARD

PARISH

CONTACT NAME

TEL. No.

PART A. NPFA: YOUTH AND ADULT OUTDOOR PLAYING SPACE

A1. IS THE SITE OR PART OF IT DEDICATED TO FORMAL SPORTS PROVISION?

- A1 **YES - WHOLE SITE. COMPLETE PART A, THEN GO TO PART F.**
 YES - PART SITE. DEFINE EXTENT ON PLAN AS "A"
 NO

APPENDIX 2

Open Space – Standard Site Survey Record

A2. CATEGORY / RELEVANT SITE AREA

- A2.1 **PUBLIC USE**
- A2.2

 HA
- A2.3 **SCHOOL FIELD**
- A2.4 **JOINT USE**
- A2.5

 HA
- A2.6 **DUAL USE**
- A2.7

 HA
- A2.8 **SCHOOL USE ONLY**
- A2.9

 HA
- A2.10 **PRIVATE USE**
- A2.11

 HA

A3. FACILITIES - ENTER No OF EACH FACILITY

- A3.1 **JUNIOR SOCCER PITCH**
- A3.2 **ADULT SOCCER PITCH**
- A3.3 **JUNIOR RUGBY PITCH**
- A3.4 **ADULT RUGBY PITCH**
- A3.5 **HOCKEY PITCH**
- A3.6 **ALL-WEATHER PITCH**
- A3.7 **CRICKET PITCH**
- A3.8 **ATHLETICS TRACK**
- A3.9 **FITNESS TRAIL**
- A3.10 **BOWLING GREEN**
- A3.11 **TENNIS COURT**
- A3.12 **NETBALL**
- A3.13 **PUTTING GREEN** (NOT GOLF COURSES)
- A3.14 **OTHER** (DESCRIBE)
- A3.15
- A3.16 **CHANGING FACILITIES**
- A3.17 **SCHOOL FIELD - NO MARKINGS**

APPENDIX 2

Open Space – Standard Site Survey Record

A4. PLOT ALL ACCESS POINTS ON SITE PLAN

A5. IF PUBLIC, TICK APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTION AND LIST CLUBS / ORGANISATIONS USING:

- A5.1 **RECREATION GROUND**
- A5.2 **PARK**
- A5.3 **TOWN / VILLAGE GREEN**
- A5.4 **OTHER (DESCRIBE)**

A5.6 **CLUBS / ORGANISATIONS**

GO TO PART B

A6. IF SCHOOL FIELD OR PRIVATE: (TICK AS APPROPRIATE)

A6.1 **YES** **NO** **IS THE SITE OPEN TO VIEW?**

A6.2 **YES** **NO** **IS THE SITE ENCLOSED BY FENCING?**

A6.3 **YES** **NO** **IS THE ACCESS GATED?**

A6.4 **YES** **NO** **ARE WARNING NOTICES POSTED?**

COMMENT IF NECESSARY:

A6.5

APPENDIX 2

Open Space – Standard Site Survey Record

PART B. NPFA: EQUIPPED CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS

B1. IS THE SITE OR PART OF IT AN EQUIPPED CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA?

- B.1 **YES - WHOLE SITE.** COMPLETE PART B, THEN GO TO PART F.
 YES - PART SITE. DEFINE EXTENT ON PLAN AS "B"
 NO (GO TO PART C)

B2. HA. (ENTER RELEVANT SITE AREA)

B3. TICK APPROPRIATE CATEGORY

- B3.1 **PURPOSE-BUILT KICK ABOUT AREA**
B3.2 **PLAY EQUIPMENT (ENTER No. OF ITEMS)**
B3.3 **ADVENTURE PLAYGROUND**
B3.4 **TICK IF WITHIN PRIVATE GROUNDS**

B4. PLOT ALL ACCESS POINTS ON PLAN

APPENDIX 2

Open Space – Standard Site Survey Record

PART C. NPFA: INFORMAL CHILDREN’S PLAY AREAS

C1. IS THE SITE SUITABLE FOR INFORMAL CHILDREN’S PLAY AND WITHIN A HOUSING ESTATE?

C.1 **YES** **NO** - (GO TO PART D)

IF IN DOUBT: IS THE SITE SAFELY ACCESSIBLE AND SAFE TO USE? IF NOT, GO TO PART D

IF STILL IN DOUBT, TICK AND CONTINUE TO C2

C2. IS THE RELEVANT AREA PART OF A WIDER UNIT?

C2.1 **YES** **NO**

IF YES, EXPLAIN RELATIONSHIP AND DEFINE RELEVANT AREA ON PLAN AS “C”

C2.2

C.3 **HA** **ENTER RELEVANT SITE AREA**

C4. TICK ONE BOX IN EACH GROUP TO DESCRIBE THE SITE

C4.1 **REMOTE / SECLUDED**
 OVERLOOKED / SUPERVISED

C4.2 **FULLY ENCLOSED**
 PARTLY ENCLOSED

C4.3 **OPEN**
 YES **OPEN TO A ROAD FRONTAGE**
 NO

C5. PLOT ALL ACCESS POINTS ON PLAN

APPENDIX 2

Open Space – Standard Site Survey Record

PART D. PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

EXCLUDE FORMAL SPORTS FACILITIES INCLUDED IN PART A
EXCLUDE EQUIPPED PLAY AREAS INCLUDED IN PART B
INCLUDE INFORMAL CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS, EVEN THOUGH IN PART C

D1. DEFINE RELEVANT AREA ON PLAN AS "D" AND PLOT ALL ACCESS POINTS

D2. HA ENTER RELEVANT SITE AREA

D3. TICK APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTION

D3.1 TOWN /VILLAGE GREEN

D3.2 PARK

D3.3 LINEAR PARK

D3.4 MAINTAINED FIELD

D3.5 FORMAL GARDEN

D3.6 OTHER (DESCRIBE)

D3.7

D4. APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

D4.1 STREET / DOORSTEP

D4.2 NEIGHBOURHOOD

D4.3 DISTRICT

D4.4 TOWN

APPENDIX 2

Open Space – Standard Site Survey Record

PART E. OTHER OPEN SPACE

E1. DESCRIPTION

E1.1 **TICK IF VACANT OR UNUSED LAND WITH RECREATIONAL VALUE**

E1.2 **HA**

E1.3 **DESCRIBE USE / VALUE:**

E1.4 **TICK IF DERELICT LAND WITH RECREATIONAL USE / VALUE**

E1.5 **HA**

E1.6 **DESCRIBE USE / VALUE**

E1.7 **TICK IF OTHER VACANT / DERELICT LAND**

E1.8 **HA**

TICK IF OTHER DESCRIPTION APPLIES

E1.9 **CEMETERY / CHURCHYARD**

E1.10 **HA**

E1.11 **ALLOTMENTS**

E1.12

E1.13 **GOLF COURSE**

E1.14

E1.15 **HOSPITAL OR OTHER LARGE GROUNDS**

E1.16

E1.17 **OTHER (SPECIFY)**

E1.18

E2. PLOT ALL ACCESS POINTS ON PLAN AND DESCRIBE ACCESS STATUS:

E2.1 **AUTHORISED**

E2.3 **NONE**

E2.2 **CASUAL / UNAUTHORISED**

E2.4 **PRIVATE ONLY**

E3. PLOT EVIDENCE OF FOOTPATH USAGE ON PLAN (DESIRE LINES)

E3.1 **TICK IF DESIRE LINES PRESENT**

APPENDIX 2

Open Space – Standard Site Survey Record

PART F. ALL SITES

F1. TICK TO DESCRIBE USE STATUS

- F1.1 **IN USE / MAINTAINED**
- F1.2 **DISUSED / UNMAINTAINED**
- F1.3 **LITTER EVIDENT**
- F1.4 **VANDALISM EVIDENT**

F2. TICK TO SPECIFY OTHER FUNCTIONS

- F2.1 **BUFFER ZONE (VISUAL)**
- F2.2 **NOISE ABATEMENT ZONE**
- F2.3 **OTHER (DESCRIBE)**

F2.4

F3. TICK AS MANY BOXES AS NECESSARY TO DESCRIBE THE SITE

- | | |
|---|---|
| F10.1 <input type="checkbox"/> FLAT | F10.9 <input type="checkbox"/> SHRUBBERY |
| F10.2 <input type="checkbox"/> GRADIENT | F10.10 <input type="checkbox"/> WOODLAND |
| F10.3 <input type="checkbox"/> CONTOURED | F10.11 <input type="checkbox"/> WATER FEATURE |
| F10.4 <input type="checkbox"/> MAINTAINED | F10.12 <input type="checkbox"/> WATER COURSE |
| F10.5 <input type="checkbox"/> NATURAL | F10.13 <input type="checkbox"/> FOOTPATH |
| F10.6 <input type="checkbox"/> FEATURELESS | F10.14 <input type="checkbox"/> THROUGH ROUTE (PEDESTRIAN) |
| F10.7 <input type="checkbox"/> FREE STANDING TREES | F10.15 <input type="checkbox"/> CYCLE ACCESS |
| F10.8 <input type="checkbox"/> EXTENSIVE LANDSCAPING | F10.16 <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE ACCESS |

10.17 **OTHER (DESCRIBE)**
 10.18

10.19 **CAR PARK** 10.20 **ENTER No. OF SPACES**

APPENDIX 3

Review of National and Neighbouring Authority Standards

	Quantitative	Qualitative	Accessibility
Parks & Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No National standards Warrington New Town Outline Plan set a standard of 1.6Ha for public open space in the form of parks, gardens and informal amenity areas. Vale Royal Borough Council 0.9Ha per 1000 population Knowsley Borough Council 0.8Ha per 1000 population Swindon BC – General recreational area - 1Ha per 1000 population of which 0.5 should be suitable for informal play Teigbridge District Council – 1.5Ha per 1000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific standard but Green Flag Standard widely recognised and used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No National standards Greater London Standards widely used – recognises a hierarchy and associated catchments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Park (<400Ha) – 8km Metropolitan Park (60-4000Ha) – 3.2km District Park (20-60Ha) – 1.2km Local Park (2-20Ha) – 400m Small Local Park (0.4-2Ha) – 400m Pocket Park (<0.4ha) – 400m Salford City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood Park – 1200m walking distance District Parks – 3200m walking distance Borough of Poole <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District or major Park – 1200m walk Local Park – 400m walk Small local Park or amenity space – 400m walk Swindon Borough Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood Park or Local Open Space – 500m Town Park – 2000m Teigbridge District Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Parks (>2.5Ha) 1000m walking distance Neighbourhood Parks (>0.5Ha) 800m walking distance
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt). ANGSt recommends 2Ha of natural greenspace per 1,000 population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Flag Standard widely recognised and used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANGSt standards. Recommends that no person should live more than 300m from nearest natural greenspace, 2km from a 20Ha site, 5km from a 100Ha site and 10km from a 500Ha site. Woodland Trust - Woodland Access Standard. Aspires that

APPENDIX 3

Review of National and Neighbouring Authority Standards

	<p>ANGSt recommends 1Ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vale Royal BC – 7Ha per 1,000 population Knowsley BC – 1.2Ha per 1,000 population 		<p>that no person should live more than 500m from an area of accessible woodland no less than 2ha in size. There should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km round-trip) of peoples homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough of Poole Standards not relevant because location is usually determined by ecological factors and historical land uses.
Children & Teenagers Play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Playing Filed Association (NPFA) 6 Acre Standard – 0.6-0.8 Ha of Childrens playing space per 1000 population Breaks down into 0.4ha informal and 0.2Ha equipped Vale Royal BC – equipped play 0.2Ha per 1000 population Knowsley BC – equipped play 0.2Ha per 1000 population Borough of Poole – Adopted exact NPFA standards Teigbridge – 0.15Ha per 1000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPFA 6-Acre Standard design/quality guidelines for equipped play Swindon BC – comparison against NPFA standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPFA 6 Acre Standard hierarchy of childrens play areas LAP – 100m straight-line, 60m walking distance LEAP – 400m straight-line, 240m walking distance NEAP – 1000m straight-line, 600m walking distance Salford City Council have adopted NPFA accessibility standards Swindon BC – children and teenagers play 250m walk Teigbridge DC – 480m straight-line distance for older children, 240m straight-line distance for younger children
Green Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No National Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No National Standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No National Standards
Outdoor Sports	Demand led assessment more appropriate. E.g. Playing Pitch Strategy.		
Incidental Space	<p>Need to consider amenity space along with informal play space as often dual function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPFA 0.4-0.6Ha informal play per 1000 population Warrington New Town Outline Plan set a standard of 1.6Ha for public open space in the form of parks, gardens and informal amenity areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Recognised Standards but Green Flag appropriate for some sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No recognised standards Borough of Poole Small local Park or amenity space – 400m walk Swindon Borough Council Neighbourhood Park or Local Open Space – 500m

APPENDIX 3

Review of National and Neighbouring Authority Standards

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowsley BC – 0.5Ha per 1000 population Vale Royal BC (urban) Amenity Space – 1.3Ha per 1000 population Borough of Poole – 0.8Ha per 1000 population Swindon BC – General recreational area - 1Ha per 1000 population of which 0.5 should be suitable for informal play <p>Other incidental uses e.g. buffer planting etc is design led.</p>		
Allotments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) – 20 plots per 1,000 households. Based on 2.2 people per household = 20 plots per 2,200 population. Vale Royal BC – 0.05 per 1000 population Knowsley BC – 0.05 per 1000 population Swindon BC – 0.3Ha per 1000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No recognised standards Swindon BC – standard checklist and scoring system devised Epsom & Ewell have Quality Vision Hambleton District Council have Quality Vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No recognised standards Swindon BC - 600m straight-line distance – 15min walk Teigbridge DC – 600m straight-line distance – 15min walk Halton BC – 960m straight-line distance Newcastle City Council – 1km Thurrock Council – range from 300m – 1200m dependant on no. of plots Norfolk County Council– 2.5km Thanet District Council – 1.48km Epsom & Ewell Borough Council – 20 – 24 minutes by car Woking Borough Council – 800m – 15min walk
Cemeteries & Churchyards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards not appropriate given that provision is dependant on existing features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenflag could and is used by some larger sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards not appropriate given that provision is dependant on existing features
Civic Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards not appropriate given that provision is more dependant on the urban pattern of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No National Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards not appropriate given that provision is more dependant on the urban pattern of development

APPENDIX 4**Schedule of Allotments used in the Demand-led Assessment**

Site Name	Responsible Dep.	Number of plots
Orford Park	Outdoor Facilities	30
Brian Avenue	Outdoor Facilities	10
Kingsway North East	Outdoor Facilities	53
Lilford Avenue	Outdoor Facilities	13
Longshaw Street East	Outdoor Facilities	33
Victoria Park, North	Outdoor Facilities	31
Victoria Park, Blackbear	Outdoor Facilities	52
Steel Street	Property Services	16
Sow Brock Road	Lymm Parish Council	35
Ashcroft Road	Lymm Parish Council	4
Elms Farm	Lymm Parish Council	15
Starlane	Lymm Parish Council	33

APPENDIX 6

Neighbourhood Profiles

Nbhood Name	Area (Ha)	Number of Household Spaces ¹	Density (Households per Ha)	Dominant Dwelling Type(s)	% of Total Dwellings	Average Private Garden Space sq m	Garden Space (sqm) per Person	Total Population*	Population Density (People per Ha)	Pop. 0 - 4*	Pop. 5 - 15*	Pop. 16 - 24*	Pop. 25 - 64*	Pop. (65+)*
Appleton East	74	1223	16.5	SD	42	233	105	2700	36.5	130	370	270	1340	590
				D	20									
Appleton Thorn	27	387	14.3	D	67	339	122	1070	39.6	70	210	80	620	90
				SD	29									
Appleton West	68	700	10.3	D	67	548	263	1460	21.5	70	180	110	790	310
				SD	26									
Arpley Meadows	248	153	0.6	TR	58	168	92	280	1.1	20	20	20	170	50
				SD	33									
Bewsey	108	1655	15.3	SD	43	124	63	3250	30.1	270	480	370	1760	370
				TR	35									
Blackbrook	65	1235	19.0	TR	56	99	45	2700	41.5	170	420	380	1360	370
				SD	21									
Bruche	168	3057	18.2	SD	76	211	90	7190	42.8	380	960	680	3820	1350
Burtonwood	57	1401	24.6	SD	65	203	88	3230	56.7	160	420	340	1790	520
				TR	22									
Callands	97	1538	15.9	D	54	227	88	3980	41.0	240	670	460	2190	420
				SD	35									
Cinnamon Brow	106	1433	13.5	D	44	224	94	3430	32.4	160	460	430	2000	380
				SD	41									
Croft	33	622	18.8	D	51	302	133	1410	42.7	60	200	110	780	260
				SD	29									
Culcheth North	101	1157	11.5	D	70	449	185	2810	27.8	150	410	230	1430	590
				SD	21									
Culcheth South	73	1294	17.7	SD	54	254	111	2950	40.4	140	450	240	1520	600
				D	23									
Culcheth West	31	368	11.9	D	58	566	237	880	28.4	50	120	70	460	180
				SD	34									
Dallam	36	691	19.2	SD	45	149	64	1610	44.7	140	320	210	720	220
				TR	44									
Dudlows Green	181	1384	7.6	D	85	546	212	3560	19.7	160	570	300	1900	630
Fairfield	45	1633	36.3	TR	79	51	26	3200	71.1	210	430	370	1780	410
Fearnhead	110	1720	15.6	SD	46	190	72	4540	41.3	180	580	870	2330	580
				D	28									
Gemini	135	13	0.1	N/A	N/A	80	105	10	0.1	0	0	0	10	0
Glazebury	31	486	15.7	SD	42	258	127	990	31.9	60	130	60	570	170
				D	31									
Gorse Covert	100	1210	12.1	D	49	208	93	2710	27.1	160	370	280	1640	260
				SD	37									
Grappenhall Heys	49	240	4.9	D	61	247	93	640	13.1	70	130	40	360	40
				SD	29									
Grappenhall North	33	695	21.1	SD	69	182	77	1640	49.7	110	200	150	930	250
				D	10									
Grappenhall South	108	1881	17.4	SD	66	301	123	4610	42.7	240	620	380	2430	940
				D	28									
Hollins Green	18	362	20.1	SD	63	213	98	790	43.9	40	110	70	430	140
				D	15									
Hood Manor	119	2166	18.2	SD	56	174	71	5280	44.4	280	810	720	2970	500
				TR	28									

APPENDIX 6

Neighbourhood Profiles

Nbhood Name	Area (Ha)	Number of Household Spaces ¹	Density (Households per Ha)	Dominant Dwelling Type(s)	% of Total Dwellings	Average Private Garden Space sq m	Garden Space (sqm) per Person	Total Population*	Population Density (People per Ha)	Pop. 0 - 4*	Pop. 5 - 15*	Pop. 16 - 24*	Pop. 25 - 64*	Pop. (65+)*
Howley	140	1288	9.2	TR	40	76	42	2340	16.7	120	230	270	1210	510
				SD	26					5.1	9.8	11.5	51.7	21.8
				PBAAs	26									
Hulme	90	2497	27.7	TR	43	85	69	5550	61.7	460	960	760	2570	800
				SD	34					8.3	17.3	13.7	46.3	14.4
Kingswood	42	583	13.9	D	98	262	103	1490	35.5	90	350	160	840	50
Latchford East	138	2525	18.3	TR	54	76	41	4740	34.3	300	550	540	2640	710
				SD	27					6.3	11.6	11.4	55.7	15.0
Latchford West	165	2188	13.3	SD	66	152	73	4540	27.5	160	510	450	2440	980
				TR	22					3.5	11.2	9.9	53.7	21.6
Locking Stumps	160	1531	9.6	D	45	225	97	3570	22.3	160	440	440	2110	420
				TR	25					4.5	12.3	12.3	59.1	11.8
Longford	79	1816	23.0	TR	42	153	65	4290	54.3	300	780	550	2110	550
				SD	31					7.0	18.2	12.8	49.2	12.8
Lymm North	62	1154	18.6	SD	53	230	126	2530	40.8	140	340	200	1420	430
				D	25					5.5	13.4	7.9	56.1	17.0
Lymm South East	66	1013	15.3	D	43	334	149	2270	34.4	130	330	200	1250	360
				SD	25					5.7	14.5	8.8	55.1	15.9
Lymm South West	77	1178	15.3	SD	40	293	134	2580	33.5	150	310	220	1420	480
				D	26					5.8	12.0	8.5	55.0	18.6
Oakwood	167	2367	14.2	SD	37	111	53	4900	29.3	280	760	680	2720	460
				TR	29					5.7	15.5	13.9	55.5	9.4
Old Halll	103	795	7.7	D	61	243	96	2010	19.5	80	250	240	1100	340
Omega	245	1	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Orford North	81	2293	28.3	SD	45	164	70	5340	65.9	340	820	670	2770	740
				TR	41					6.4	15.4	12.5	51.9	13.9
Orford South	191	4444	23.3	TR	55	81	39	9150	47.9	530	1220	1050	4840	1510
				SD	27					5.8	13.3	11.5	52.9	16.5
Oughtrington	56	1072	19.1	SD	50	223	99	2410	43.0	150	340	190	1400	330
				D	25					6.2	14.1	7.9	58.1	13.7
Padgate	93	897	9.6	SD	36	200	77	2340	25.2	90	310	280	1390	270
				TR	30					3.8	13.2	12.0	59.4	11.5
				D	30									
Penketh North	143	2697	18.9	SD	74	244	104	6310	44.1	310	740	480	3360	1420
Penketh South	90	1678	18.6	SD	62	249	99	4200	46.7	210	570	390	2350	680
				D	29					5.0	13.6	9.3	56.0	16.2
Pewterspear Green	73	722	9.9	D	67	351	126	2010	27.5	160	410	160	1140	140
				SD						8.0	20.4	8.0	56.7	7.0
Risley	150	62	0.4	N/A	N/A	80	99	50	0.3	0	10	10	30	0
Sankey	127	2512	19.8	SD	66	244	99	6200	48.8	330	890	590	3560	830
				D	26					5.3	14.4	9.5	57.4	13.4
Sankey Bridges	116	2035	17.5	SD	46	153	64	4880	42.1	310	760	500	2800	510
				TR	34					6.4	15.6	10.2	57.4	10.5
Stockton Heath	56	1190	21.3	SD	50	145	80	2690	48.0	160	310	240	1530	450
				TR	26					5.9	11.5	8.9	56.9	16.7
Thelwall	91	1391	15.3	SD	73	270	113	3320	36.5	190	480	270	1780	600
				D	21					5.7	14.5	8.1	53.6	18.1
Town Centre	87	834	9.6	TR	34	65	47	1160	13.3	50	80	130	680	220
				PBAAs	31					4.3	6.9	11.2	58.6	19.0

APPENDIX 6

Neighbourhood Profiles

Nbhood Name	Area (Ha)	Number of Household Spaces ¹	Density (Households per Ha)	Dominant Dwelling Type(s)	% of Total Dwellings	Average Private Garden Space sq m	Garden Space (sqm) per Person	Total Population*	Population Density (People per Ha)	Pop. 0 - 4*	Pop. 5 - 15*	Pop. 16 - 24*	Pop. 25 - 64*	Pop. (65+)*
Walton	83	1572	18.9	TR	43	235	108	3410	41.1	230	490	240	1950	500
				SD	33					6.7	14.4	7.0	57.2	14.7
Westbrook	227	2278	10.0	D	67	235	96	5580	24.6	440	1040	540	3220	340
				SD	19					7.9	18.6	9.7	57.7	6.1
Westy	147	1847	12.6	SD	54	140	63	4110	28.0	270	660	540	2070	570
				TR	28					6.6	16.1	13.1	50.4	13.9
Whitecross	70	1246	17.8	TR	69	48	26	2340	33.4	190	310	280	1280	280
				PBAs	15					8.1	13.2	12.0	54.7	12.0
Whittle Hall	81	881	10.9	D	87	277	99	2450	30.2	230	500	220	1450	50
				SD	12					9.4	20.4	9.0	59.2	2.0
Winwick	41	528	12.9	D	45	394	175	1190	29.0	60	120	80	630	300
				SD	44					5.0	10.1	6.7	52.9	25.2
Winwick Park	33	325	9.8	D	69	284	123	750	22.7	100	130	40	430	50
				SD	18					13.3	17.3	5.3	57.3	6.7
Winwick Road South	79	72	0.9	N/A	N/A	62	74	60	0.8	0	0	10	40	10
Winwick Quay	78	48	0.6	N/A	N/A	389	144	130	1.7	10	20	10	70	20
Woolston Grange	123	51	0.4	N/A	N/A	364	155	120	1.0	10	20	10	70	10
Woolston North	109	1688	15.5	SD	82	216	88	4140	38.0	180	520	400	2350	690
				D	10					4.3	12.6	9.7	56.8	16.7
Woolston South	81	1220	15.1	D	48	237	86	3370	41.6	190	570	380	1990	240
				SD	45					5.6	16.9	11.3	59.1	7.1
Totals	6261	81223	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	185440	N/A	11180	27608	20231	104294	27915
Average	97.8	1269.1	14.4	N/A	N/A	224.4	99.7	2898	32.9	169	418	307	1580	423
(average % of Total)										6.0	14.4	10.0	54.9	14.6
Minimum	18	1	0.0	N/A	N/A	48	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	248	4444	36.3	N/A	N/A	566	263	9150	71.1	530	1220	1050	4840	1510

1 Source: Residential Addresses June 2005 (Address Point) - Proxy for Household Spaces.

*Figures rounded to the nearest 10.

Source: Registrar General mid year estimates 2004, <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>, Crown Copyright Reserved.

Modelled to small areas by Cheshire County Council, Research & Intelligence Unit.

Dominant Dwelling Notes

D = Detached

SD = Semi-Detached

TR = Terraced

PBAs = Purpose Built Apartments

APPENDIX 7

Quality Criteria Assessment (To Assist Criteria Scoring)

The following table provides examples or visions of the level of quality that would be required in order to obtain an excellent/exceptional score. The individual vision can therefore be used to gage a score against and help to ensure a transparent and consistent approach is applied to qualitative assessments across the borough. It must be noted that all elements of the vision may not be appropriate to all spaces e.g. a small informal play area that does not have bins or a mix of planting should not be marked down because these facilities may not be appropriate given its scale. Scores should therefore be relative to the scale of the space being assessed.

A WELCOMING PLACE
1. Welcoming
Upon approaching - An inviting space the first impression of which is clean and tidy with a perceived high level of safety and security.
2. Good & Safe Access
An entrance of an appropriate size which is easy to find and clearly marked
3. Signage
Clear, meaningful signage which is appropriately placed and free from vandalism
4. Equal Access for All
The space can be accessed safely and freely by people of all ages and abilities
HEALTHY, SAFE AND SECURE
5. Safe Equipment and Facilities
Equipped play facilities are in good working order and can be operated safely without endangering the user or others
6. Personal Security
Good sense of feeling secure achieved through the space being open/supervised, well maintained and free from vandalism, well lit etc
7. Dog Fouling
No evidence of dog fouling and an appropriate quantity of dog litter bins and signage.
8. Appropriate provision of facilities
Good range of facilities appropriate to the scale of the space. Appropriate number and type of seating, lighting, toilets etc.
9. Quality of Facilities
Facilities well-maintained, clean, free from vandalism and in good working order
CLEAN AND WELL MAINTAINED
10. Litter and Waste Management
Space evidently clean and tidy with numerous bins and in good condition.
11. Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture
Numerous planting with an appropriate mix maintained to a good standard. Full grass cover of a good colour and cleanly cut.
12. Building and Infrastructure Maintenance
Paths should be constructed from suitable materials, level with clearly defined edges and free from weeds and potholes i.e. well maintained. Infrastructure should be well maintained, safe to use and clean and tidy as to not distract from the visual appearance of the space.
13. Equipment Maintenance
Equipment is in good working order, well-maintained and free from vandalism and graffiti.

APPENDIX 8

Quality Assessment Score Sheet

Site Name:
Planning Policy Site Ref:
Date of Assessment:
Name of Assessor:

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) • Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable • Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
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<p>Additional Comments:</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	
2	Good and Safe Access	
3	Signage	
4	Equal Access for all	
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	
6	Personal Security in Park	
7	Dog Fouling	
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	
9	Quality of facilities	
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	
B	Number of N/A criterion	
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	
D	120 (maximum score) - C	
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 9

Quality Assessment – Feedback Sheet

This table should be used to record the qualitative strengths and recommendations of each category or additional qualitative elements. These comments should be detailed enough to provide constructive information that can be used to aid the decision as to where qualitative improvements could be made.

Assessment Criteria	Strengths	Recommendations
A welcoming place		
Healthy, safe and secure		
Clean and well maintained		
Additional Comments		

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Assessment Feedback Sheet

APPENDIX 10

Design Guidance Notes – Childrens Play Areas

Play Space (LAP) - Local Area for Play

The LAP is designed to provide a small, safe, unsupervised, open space specifically designated for play activities for young children close to where they live.

- The catchment area should be within 100m walking distance. (1minute walking time).
- The core space should be 100 square metres minimum and the total area (buffer zone) 400sq.m. minimum.
- The area will cater mainly for 3 to 5 year olds but will attract children either side of this age range.
- Consideration should be given to children with special needs. The access to and around the site should cater for all abilities and disabilities and the equipment should provide play opportunities all under the scope and terms of the Disability Discrimination Act 2004. These provisions must be clearly demonstrated in the design and description.
- All equipment and fittings must have certified proof of compliance with EN 1176 and surfaces likewise to EN 1177. On completion the site must be viewed by an independent inspector and a certificate of compliance with EN 1176 and EN 1177 issued, along with a risk assessment, play value audit, and accessibility audit, for the play area.
- The play features should be low key comprising 1 No ride-on feature (e.g. springy), 2 no. (for example) timber play animals (all fixed into the ground as per the manufacturer's recommendations). Alternatively an item of interpretive or imaginative play equipment (e.g. globe or puzzle board) can replace one of these, as could an area of highly colourful wet pour rubber safety surfacing (EPDM) incorporating some form of design and/or games such as hopscotch, animal tracks or the like.
- Eye catching visual devices should be included.
- Wet pour rubber safety surface (EPDM) should surround each piece of equipment (loose fill not acceptable) paths and surrounds should be tarmac.
- A grassed or surfaced area for informal play/movement should be included.

APPENDIX 10

Design Guidance Notes – Childrens Play Areas

- Furniture should include at least one (for adults/carers) hardwood, metal or re-cycled plastic bench set within paving or hardstanding (to minimise future maintenance), a litter bin, and a seat or picnic table (suitably themed or designed) for children/toddlers to sit on/at, with either wetpour or hardstanding beneath.
- The core space should be enclosed and dog proof. It should be either surrounded by bow-topped metal fencing, 12mm gauge, one metre high, galvanised, powder coated to blend, (themed or decorated within the limits of EN 1176) or else built into the surrounding landscape so as to be enclosed (but not concealed).
- Two pedestrian entrances, 1.2m wide, should be provided, each with matching self-closing gates, The exits should be on opposite sides of the area and one should provide lockable access for maintenance vehicles if possible (ie 3m). A rectangular enclosure should be avoided if at all possible.
- The position of the fence and gates is to be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to installation commencing.
- Provision of £300 should be made for corporate signage.
- For reasons of safety the area should be of open aspect and overlooked from housing and so planting needs to combine this requirement with a pleasing horticultural environment.
- The perimeter and buffer zone should be planted with low shrubs and ground cover, chosen for their colour and form but obviously avoiding any thorny or poisonous species.
- Trees should be also incorporated within the planted area to provide additional shelter and amenity value, but without forming too dense a visual barrier.
- An area may be simply laid to grass.

APPENDIX 10

Design Guidance Notes – Childrens Play Areas

Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)

- The LEAP is designed to provide an unsupervised play area for children of early school age.
- A LEAP will primarily be equipped for accompanied children between 3 and 7 years of age, but also include some play provision for supervised younger children and unsupervised older children.
- Consideration should be given to children with special needs. The access to and around the site should cater for all abilities and disabilities and the equipment should provide play opportunities all under the scope and terms of the Disability Discrimination Act 2004. These provisions must be clearly demonstrated in the design and description.
- The core space should be 400 square metres minimum and the total area (inc 20m buffer zone) 3600sq. m. minimum.
- The catchment area should be within 400m walking distance (5 mins walking time)
- A LEAP should offer a minimum of five types of play activity targeted at the appropriate age range. All play equipment must have certified proof of compliance to EN 1176 (the European Play Standard). Wet pour rubber safety surface (EPDM) should surround each piece of equipment for ease of maintenance (loose fill not acceptable) and must have certified proof of compliance to EN 1177 (the European Play Standard for safety surfacing).
- A grassed or safety surface area for informal play/movement should be included if feasible.
- Surfacing of the core area should be wet-pour rubber around the equipment with picture designs and graphics built-in. The rest of the area should be tarmac. Pre-cast concrete edgings must be used throughout to retain tarmac and rubber surfacing.
- The play equipment must be of mainly steel construction with anti-vandal fittings and fixings.
- Equipment intended for use by younger children should be grouped separately from that intended for older children and may be delineated by a rail or barrier.
- Swings should be positioned so as to prevent potential traffic flow problems

APPENDIX 10

Design Guidance Notes – Childrens Play Areas

and clashes. Fencing or barriers may be utilised to ensure safe separation.

- Play modules should incorporate as many imaginative and interpretive features as possible.
- Overhead ladders or "monkey bars" are not acceptable for this age range.
- Within the play area seating for both adults and children should be provided. The children's seating should be themed or otherwise appropriate for the age range. Picnic areas/tables should be provided outside the core play space.
- Furniture should be set within paving or hardstanding (to minimise future maintenance), and adequate, vandal proof litterbins should be provided. (e.g. Earth Anchors "Big Ben").
- Secure bicycle parking should be provided.
- The core space should be enclosed and dog proof. Either surrounded by a bow-topped metal fencing, 12mm gauge, one metre high, galvanised, powder coated to blend and themed or decorated (within the limits allowed by EN 1176), or else built into the surrounding landscape so as to be enclosed (but not concealed). Two pedestrian entrances of 1.2m width are required each with matching self-closing gates. The gates should be on opposite sides of the area. A vehicle gate of 3m width should provide maintenance access. This may be incorporated in one of the pedestrian gates or a separate provision, whichever is suitable to the design. A rectangular enclosure should be avoided if at all possible. Fencing should have a concrete or tarmac mowing strip underneath for ease of maintenance.
- The position of the fence and gates is to be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to installation commencing.
- Provision of £300 should be made for corporate signage.
- An independent inspection and report should be provided before handover to ensure compliance with EN Standards, provide a risk assessment, play value rating and accessibility audit. (e.g. ROSPA, NPFA, IPI).
- For reasons of safety the area should be of open aspect and overlooked from housing and so planting needs to combine this requirement with a pleasing horticultural environment.
- The perimeter and buffer zone should be planted with low shrubs and ground cover, chosen for their colour and form but obviously avoiding any thorny or poisonous species.

APPENDIX 10

Design Guidance Notes – Childrens Play Areas

- Trees should be also be incorporated within the planted area to provide additional shelter and amenity value, but without forming too dense a visual barrier.
- An area may be simply laid to grass.

Suggested Play Equipment List

The play equipment must be of mainly steel construction with anti-vandal fittings and fixings. Construction should be in stainless steel, galvanised or similar anti-corrode treatment, finished in powder coating or similar quality colour application.

- **Swings:**
- **Toddlers Play Unit:**
- **Spring Animals:**
- **Whirl:**
- **Play Unit Module:**
- **Agility Play:**
- **Bicycle Racks:**

APPENDIX 10

Design Guidance Notes – Childrens Play Areas

Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)

- The NEAP is designed to provide an unsupervised recreational space, probably serving a substantial residential development.
- A NEAP will primarily be equipped for older children, 7 - 11, but also include some play provision for younger children and also sporting and socialising facilities for early teens.
- Consideration should be given to children with special needs. The access to and around the site should cater for all abilities and disabilities and the equipment should provide play opportunities all under the scope and terms of the Disability Discrimination Act 2004. These provisions must be clearly demonstrated in the design and description.
- The core space should be 1500 square metres minimum and the total area (inc. 30m buffer zone) 9900sq. m. minimum.
- The catchment area should be within 1000m walking distance (15 mins walking time)
- A NEAP should offer a minimum of eight types of play activity targeted at the appropriate age range. All play equipment must have certified proof of compliance to EN 1176 (the European Play Standard). Wet pour rubber safety surface (EPDM) should surround each piece of equipment for ease of maintenance (loose fill not acceptable) and must have certified proof of compliance to EN 1177 (the European Play Standard for safety surfacing).
- A grassed or safety surface area for informal play/movement should be included if feasible.
- Surfacing of the core area should be wet-pour rubber around the equipment with picture designs and graphics built-in. The rest of the area should be wet-pour with graphics or tarmac. Access should be via tarmac pathways. Pre-cast concrete edgings must be used throughout to retain tarmac and rubber surfacing.
- The play equipment must be of mainly steel construction with anti-vandal fittings and fixings.
- Equipment intended for use by younger children should be grouped separately from that intended for older children and may be delineated by a rail or barrier. The incorporation of sand play or water play to the younger

APPENDIX 10

Design Guidance Notes – Childrens Play Areas

age play zone is required.

- Swings should be positioned so as to prevent potential traffic flow problems and clashes. Fencing or barriers may be utilised to ensure safe separation.
- Alongside the play area there should be a hardstanding area suitable for kick-about and basketball games (not necessarily full-court) and wheeled play opportunities such as cycling and skateboarding.
- Sheltered seating areas should be provided for teenage socialising. Within the play area seating for both adults and children should be provided. The children's seating should be themed or otherwise appropriate for the age range. Picnic areas/tables should be provided outside the play area.
- Furniture should be set within paving or hardstanding (to minimise future maintenance), and adequate, vandal proof litter bins should be provided. Secure bicycle parking should be provided.
- The core space should be enclosed and dog proof. Either surrounded by a bow-topped metal fencing, 12mm gauge, one metre high, galvanised, powder coated to blend and themed or decorated (within the limits allowed by EN 1176), or else built into the surrounding landscape so as to be enclosed (but not concealed). Two pedestrian entrances of 1.2m width are required each with matching self-closing gates. The gates should be on opposite sides of the area. A vehicle gate of 3m width should provide maintenance access. A rectangular enclosure should be avoided if at all possible. Fencing should have a concrete or tarmac mowing strip underneath for ease of maintenance.
- The position of the fence and gates is to be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to installation commencing.
- Provision of £500 should be made for corporate signage.
- An independent inspection and report should be provided before handover to ensure compliance with EN Standards, provide a risk assessment, play value rating and accessibility audit. (e.g. ROSPA, NPFA, IPI).
- For reasons of safety the area should be of open aspect and overlooked from housing and so planting needs to combine this requirement with a pleasing horticultural environment.
- The perimeter and buffer zone should be planted with low shrubs and ground cover, chosen for their colour and form but obviously avoiding any thorny or poisonous species.

APPENDIX 10

Design Guidance Notes – Childrens Play Areas

- Trees should be also be incorporated within the planted area to provide additional shelter and amenity value, but without forming too dense a visual barrier.
- An area may be simply laid to grass.

Suggested Play Equipment List

The play equipment must be of mainly steel construction with anti-vandal fittings and fixings. Construction should be in stainless steel, galvanised or similar anti-corrode treatment, finished in powder coating or similar quality colour application.

- **Swings:**
- **Toddlers Play Unit:**
- **Sand/Water Play:**
- **Spring Animals:**
- **See-saw/Multi-springer:**
- **Whirl:**
- **Play Unit Module:**
- **Zip Wire or Cantilever Swing:**
- **Agility Play:**
- **Sports Area:**
- **Shelter / Seating:**
- **Wheeled Play:**
- **Bicycle Racks:**

Appendix 11

Open Space Review 2006

Worked Example 1 (Winwick Park)

Individual Site Quality survey Records

APPENDIX 11

Worked Example 1 – Winwick Park (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Winwick Park South East</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>652</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>17/08/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>G. Legg</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) • Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable • Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
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<p>Additional Comments:</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	9
2	Good and Safe Access	7
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	5
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	N/A
6	Personal Security in Park	7
7	Dog Fouling	7
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	4
9	Quality of facilities	N/A
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	7
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	9
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	N/A
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	55
B	Number of N/A criterion	4
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	40
D	120 (maximum score) - C	80
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	69%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 11

Worked Example 1 – Winwick Park (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Winwick Central Square</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>852</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>17/08/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>P. Mulhall</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	9
2	Good and Safe Access	7
3	Signage	9
4	Equal Access for all	7
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	N/A
6	Personal Security in Park	10
7	Dog Fouling	9
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	7
9	Quality of facilities	9
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	5
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	8
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	9
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	89
B	Number of N/A criterion	1
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	10
D	120 (maximum score) - C	110
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	81%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 11

Worked Example 1 – Winwick Park
(Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Crompton Drive Play Area</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>853</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>17/08/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>G. Legg</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Closest equipped play description is a LAP</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	9
2	Good and Safe Access	8
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	6
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	8
6	Personal Security in Park	7
7	Dog Fouling	8
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	9
9	Quality of facilities	9
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	10
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	6
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	8
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	88
B	Number of N/A criterion	1
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	10
D	120 (maximum score) - C	110
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	80%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 11

Worked Example 1 – Winwick Park (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Fleming Drive Park</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>854</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>17/08/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>P.Mulhall</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) • Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable • Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	9
2	Good and Safe Access	8
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	5
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	N/A
6	Personal Security in Park	7
7	Dog Fouling	7
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	4
9	Quality of facilities	N/A
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	7
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	8
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	8
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	63
B	Number of N/A criterion	3
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	30
D	120 (maximum score) - C	90
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	70%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 11

Worked Example 1 – Winwick Park
(Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Winwick Park No. 1 West</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>855</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>17/08/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>P. Mulhall</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Closest equipped play description is a LEAP</p>
--

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	8
2	Good and Safe Access	6
3	Signage	5
4	Equal Access for all	6
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	9
6	Personal Security in Park	7
7	Dog Fouling	8
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	8
9	Quality of facilities	9
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	8
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	9
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	7
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	90
B	Number of N/A criterion	0
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	0
D	120 (maximum score) - C	120
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	75%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 11

Worked Example 1 – Winwick Park (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Masefield Drive Equipped Play Area</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>856</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>17/08/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>G. Legg</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) • Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable • Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Closest equipped play description is a LAP</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	9
2	Good and Safe Access	9
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	7
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	9
6	Personal Security in Park	10
7	Dog Fouling	N/A
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	9
9	Quality of facilities	8
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	10
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	9
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	N/A
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	80
B	Number of N/A criterion	3
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	30
D	120 (maximum score) - C	90
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	89%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 11

Worked Example 1 – Winwick Park (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Fleming Drive Equipped Play Area</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: 857
Date of Assessment: 17/08/06
Name of Assessor: G.Legg

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Closest equipped play description is a LAP</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	9
2	Good and Safe Access	9
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	9
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	9
6	Personal Security in Park	9
7	Dog Fouling	N/A
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	9
9	Quality of facilities	8
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	10
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	9
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	8
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	89
B	Number of N/A criterion	2
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	20
D	120 (maximum score) - C	100
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	89%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 11

Worked Example 1 – Winwick Park
(Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Winwick Park No.2 East</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>858</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>17/08/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>P. Mulhall</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Closest equipped play description is a NEAP</p>
--

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	9
2	Good and Safe Access	5
3	Signage	4
4	Equal Access for all	7
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	9
6	Personal Security in Park	7
7	Dog Fouling	7
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	6
9	Quality of facilities	9
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	9
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	9
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	8
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	89
B	Number of N/A criterion	0
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	0
D	120 (maximum score) - C	120
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	74%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 11

Worked Example 1 – Winwick Park (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Chesterton Drive Play Area</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>861</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>17/08/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>G.Legg</i>

Method:
Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage

Additional Comments:
Closest equipped play description is a LAP

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	9
2	Good and Safe Access	9
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	7
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	9
6	Personal Security in Park	10
7	Dog Fouling	N/A
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	9
9	Quality of facilities	8
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	10
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	9
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	N/A
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	80
B	Number of N/A criterion	3
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	30
D	120 (maximum score) - C	90
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	89%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 11

Worked Example 1 – Winwick Park (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Browning Drive Play Area</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>891</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>17/08/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>P. Mulhall</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Closest equipped play description is a LAP</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	9
2	Good and Safe Access	10
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	9
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	9
6	Personal Security in Park	10
7	Dog Fouling	N/A
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	9
9	Quality of facilities	8
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	10
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	8
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	9
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	91
B	Number of N/A criterion	2
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	20
D	120 (maximum score) - C	100
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	91%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

Appendix 12

Open Space Review 2006

Worked Example 2 (Site X Howley)

Individual Site Quality survey Records

APPENDIX 12

Worked Example 2 – Site X, Howley (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Manchester Road between Helsby Rd and Robson St</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: 753
Date of Assessment: 06/09/06
Name of Assessor: G. Legg

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Aesthetic amenity space only.</p>
--

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	6
2	Good and Safe Access	N/A
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	N/A
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	N/A
6	Personal Security in Park	N/A
7	Dog Fouling	8
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	N/A
9	Quality of facilities	N/A
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	8
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	6
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	N/A
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	28
B	Number of N/A criterion	8
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	80
D	120 (maximum score) - C	40
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	70%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 12

Worked Example 2 – Site X, Howley (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Parr Street & Lord Nelson Street</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>93 & 95</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>06/09/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>G. Legg</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Aesthetic amenity space only</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	5
2	Good and Safe Access	N/A
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	N/A
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	N/A
6	Personal Security in Park	N/A
7	Dog Fouling	6
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	N/A
9	Quality of facilities	N/A
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	7
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	4
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	N/A
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	22
B	Number of N/A criterion	2
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	80
D	120 (maximum score) - C	40
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	55%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 12

Worked Example 2 – Site X, Howley (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: Red Bonk Park
Planning Policy Site Ref: 96
Date of Assessment: 06/09/06
Name of Assessor: G. Legg

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Closest equipped play description is a LAP</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	6
2	Good and Safe Access	7
3	Signage	6
4	Equal Access for all	7
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	5
6	Personal Security in Park	7
7	Dog Fouling	9
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	8
9	Quality of facilities	6
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	9
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	6
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	6
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	82
B	Number of N/A criterion	0
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	0
D	120 (maximum score) - C	120
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	68%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 12

Worked Example 2 – Site X, Howley
(Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Farrell Street</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>99</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>06/09/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>G. Legg</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments: Not suitable for informal play, inner area completely screened. Inefficient use of space at present.</p>
--

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	4
2	Good and Safe Access	4
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	4
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	N/A
6	Personal Security in Park	2
7	Dog Fouling	5
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	N/A
9	Quality of facilities	N/A
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	6
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	4
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	N/A
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	29
B	Number of N/A criterion	5
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	50
D	120 (maximum score) - C	70
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	41%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 12

Worked Example 2 – Site X, Howley
(Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: Salisbury Street
Planning Policy Site Ref: 756
Date of Assessment: 06/09/06
Name of Assessor: G. Legg

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	6
2	Good and Safe Access	6
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	7
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	N/A
6	Personal Security in Park	8
7	Dog Fouling	7
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	7
9	Quality of facilities	N/A
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	8
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	6
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	N/A
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	55
B	Number of N/A criterion	4
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	40
D	120 (maximum score) - C	80
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	68%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 12

Worked Example 2 – Site X, Howley
(Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Land at College Close</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>112</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>06/09/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>G. Legg</i>

Method:

Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise

- Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below)
- Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable
- Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage

Additional Comments:

Appears to be a popular thoroughway in addition to serving informal play. May benefit from some lighting for safer passage at night. Seats and bin would also add value to space.

Graffiti, empty drink bottles, apparent littered needles deter users. No lights to increase safety aspect at night given that serves as thoroughway also.

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	5
2	Good and Safe Access	7
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	7
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	N/A
6	Personal Security in Park	5
7	Dog Fouling	6
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	6
9	Quality of facilities	N/A
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	5
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	5
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	7
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	53
B	Number of N/A criterion	3
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	30
D	120 (maximum score) - C	90
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	59%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 12

Worked Example 2 – Site X, Howley (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>The Twiggeries</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>105</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>06/09/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>G. Legg</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Access points unclear, secluded and un-formalised.</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	4
2	Good and Safe Access	2
3	Signage	5
4	Equal Access for all	4
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	N/A
6	Personal Security in Park	5
7	Dog Fouling	6
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	7
9	Quality of facilities	6
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	4
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	N/A
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	5
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	48
B	Number of N/A criterion	2
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	20
D	120 (maximum score) - C	100
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	48%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 12

Worked Example 2 – Site X, Howley (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Green Bonk Park</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>98</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>06/09/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>G. Legg</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) • Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable • Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Closest equipped play description is a LAP</p>

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	4
2	Good and Safe Access	3
3	Signage	6
4	Equal Access for all	2
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	7
6	Personal Security in Park	3
7	Dog Fouling	7
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	6
9	Quality of facilities	7
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	7
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	3
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	N/A
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	55
B	Number of N/A criterion	1
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	10
D	120 (maximum score) - C	110
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	50%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 12

Worked Example 2 – Site X, Howley (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>r/o Lord Nelson Street and r/o Parr Street</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: <i>97</i>
Date of Assessment: <i>06/09/06</i>
Name of Assessor: <i>G. Legg</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>No ball games sign. Incidental space not informal play.</p>
--

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	3
2	Good and Safe Access	N/A
3	Signage	N/A
4	Equal Access for all	N/A
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	N/A
6	Personal Security in Park	N/A
7	Dog Fouling	6
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	6
9	Quality of facilities	N/A
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	6
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	1
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	N/A
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	22
B	Number of N/A criterion	6
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	60
D	120 (maximum score) - C	60
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	37%

0 1	2 3 4	5 6	7	8	9	10
Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 12

Worked Example 2 – Site X, Howley (Quality Survey, Individual Site Records)

Site Name: <i>Admiral Street</i>
Planning Policy Site Ref: 94
Date of Assessment: 06/09/06
Name of Assessor: <i>G. Legg</i>

<p>Method:</p> <p>Each site should be subject to this score assessment and the quality assessment feedback exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score each category out of 10 (in accordance with the score line reproduced below) Place an N/A if a criterion is not applicable Follow instructions in score calculation section to obtain Quality Score as a percentage
--

<p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>Closest to LEAP – basketball hoop, swing and couple of other pieces of equipment.</p>
--

Ref	Quality Criteria	Score
A Welcoming Place		
1	Welcoming	4
2	Good and Safe Access	7
3	Signage	6
4	Equal Access for all	8
Healthy Safe and Secure		
5	Safe Equipment and Facilities	4
6	Personal Security in Park	8
7	Dog Fouling	7
8	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	7
9	Quality of facilities	5
Clean and Well Maintained		
10	Litter and Waste management	7
11	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	3
12	Building and Infrastructure Maintenance	3
Score Calculation		
A	Total Site Score (Sum 1-11)	69
B	Number of N/A criterion	0
C	Number of N/A criterion x 10	0
D	120 (maximum score) - C	120
E	Quality Score (A/D x 100)	58%

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Very Poor		Poor		Fair		Good		Very Good		Excellent	Exceptional

Based on Civic Trust Green Flag Award, Field Research Assessment System

APPENDIX 13

EQUIPPED CHILDRENS PLAY SPACE (sorted by alphabetic order)							
Neighbourhood		Estimated Population @ 2006	Target Requirement @ 0.2 Ha/ 1,000	Actual Equipped Space		Surplus / Deficit	
				Total (Ha.)	Ha. / 1,000	Total Ha.	Ha. / 1,000
as revised @ 2006		@ 2006	@ 0.2 Ha/ 1,000	Total (Ha.)	Ha. / 1,000	Total Ha.	Ha. / 1,000
APPLETON EAST		2700	0.54	0	0	-0.54	-0.20
APPLETON THORN		1070	0.21	0	0	-0.21	-0.20
APPLETON WEST		1460	0.29	0	0	-0.29	-0.20
ARPLEY MEADOWS		280	0.06	0.02	0.07	-0.04	-0.13
BEWSEY		3250	0.65	0.07	0.02	-0.58	-0.18
BLACKBROOK		2700	0.54	0.52	0.19	-0.02	-0.01
BRUCHE		7190	1.44	0.08	0.01	-1.36	-0.19
BURTONWOOD		3230	0.64	0.08	0.02	-0.56	-0.18
CALLANDS		3980	0.78	0.11	0.03	-0.67	-0.17
CINNAMON BROW		3430	0.67	0.36	0.1	0.31	-0.10
CROFT		1410	0.28	0	0	-0.28	-0.20
CULCHETH NORTH		2810	0.56	0.05	0.02	-0.51	-0.18
CULCHETH SOUTH		2950	0.59	0	0	-0.59	-0.20
CULCHETH WEST		880	0.18	0	0	-0.18	-0.20
DALLAM		1610	0.32	0.1	0.06	-0.22	-0.14
DUDLOWS GREEN		3560	0.71	0.07	0.02	-0.64	-0.18
FAIRFIELD		3200	0.64	0.08	0.03	-0.54	-0.17
FEARNHEAD		4540	0.91	0.28	0.06	-0.63	-0.14
GLAZEBURY		990	0.20	0	0	-0.2	-0.20
GORSE COVERT		2710	0.54	0.2	0.07	-0.34	-0.13
GRAPPENHALL HEYS		640	0.13	0.12	0.19	-0.01	-0.01
GRAPPENHALL NTH		1640	0.33	0	0	-0.33	-0.20
GRAPPENHALL STH		4610	0.92	0.16	0.03	-0.76	-0.17
HOLLINS GREEN		790	0.16	0.05	0.06	-0.11	-0.14
HOOD MANOR		5280	1.01	0.51	0.1	-0.5	-0.10
HOWLEY		2340	0.47	0.28	0.12	-0.19	-0.08
HULME		5550	1.11	0.1	0.02	-1.01	-0.18
KINGSWOOD		1490	0.30	0	0	-0.3	-0.20
LATCHFORD EAST		4740	0.95	0.3	0.06	-0.65	-0.14
LATCHFORD WEST		4540	0.91	0.13	0.03	-0.78	-0.17
LOCKING STUMPS		3570	0.71	0.51	0.14	-0.2	-0.06
LONGFORD		4290	0.86	0.33	0.08	-0.53	-0.12
LYMM NORTH		2530	0.51	0.02	0.01		-0.19
LYMM SOUTH EAST		2270	0.45	0	0	-0.45	-0.20
LYMM SOUTH WEST		2580	0.52	0.06	0.2	-0.46	-0.20
OAKWOOD		4900	0.98	0.33	0.07	-0.65	-0.13
OLD HALL		2010	0.40	0.26	0.13	-0.14	-0.07
ORFORD NORTH		5340	1.07	0.02	0.01	-1.06	-0.19
ORFORD SOUTH		9150	1.83	0.3	0.03	-1.53	-0.17
OUGHTRINGTON		2410	0.48	0.01	0.01	-0.47	-0.19
PADGATE		2340	0.47	0.38	0.16	-0.09	-0.04
PENKETH NORTH		6310	1.26	0.05	0.01	-1.25	-0.19
PENKETH SOUTH		4200	0.84	0.05	0.01	-0.79	-0.19
PEWTERSPEAR GRN		2010	0.40	0	0	-0.40	-0.20
SANKEY		6200	1.24	0.2	0.03	-1.04	-0.17
SANKEY BRIDGES		4880	0.98	0.25	0.05	-0.73	-0.15
STOCKTON HEATH		2690	0.54	0.14	0.05	-0.40	-0.15
THELWALL		3320	0.66	0.29	0.09	-0.37	-0.11
TOWN CENTRE		1160	0.23	0.04	0.03	-0.19	-0.20
WALTON		3410	0.68	0	0	-0.68	-0.20
WESTBROOK		5580	1.12	0.13	0.02	-0.99	-0.18
WESTY		4110	0.82	0.14	0.03	-0.68	-0.17
WHITECROSS		2340	0.47	0.48	0.21	+0.01	+0.01
WHITTLE HALL		2450	0.49	0.15	0.06	-0.34	-0.14
WINWICK		1190	0.24	0.08	0.07	-0.16	-0.13
WINWICK PARK		750	0.15	0.48	0.64	+0.33	+0.44
WINWICK ROAD STH		60	0.01	0	0	-0.01	-0.20
WOOLSTON GRANGE		120	0.02	0	0	-0.02	-0.20
WOOLSTON NORTH		4140	0.83	0.21	0.05	-0.62	-0.15
WOOLSTON SOUTH		3370	0.67	0.04	0.01	-0.63	-0.19
Residential Neighbourhoods		185,250	37.05	8.62	0.05	-28.43	-0.15
Outside Neighbourhoods		8450	1.69	0.91	0.11	-0.78	-0.09
WARRINGTON BOROUGH		193,700	38.74	9.53	0.05	-29.21	-0.15

APPENDIX 14

INFORMAL CHILDRENS PLAY SPACE							
(sorted by alphabetic order)							
Neighbourhood		Estimated Population	Target Requirement	Actual Informal Play		Surplus / Deficit	
as revised @ 2006		@ 2006	@ 0.4 Ha./ 1,000	Total (Ha.)	Ha. / 1,000	Total Ha.	Ha. / 1,000
APPLETON EAST		2700	1.08	2.20	0.81	+1.12	+0.41
APPLETON THORN		1070	0.43	0.00	0.00	-0.43	-0.40
APPLETON WEST		1460	0.58	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-0.40
ARPLEY MEADOWS		280	0.11	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-0.40
BEWSEY		3250	1.30	2.16	0.66	0.86	+0.26
BLACKBROOK		2700	1.08	1.91	0.70	+0.83	+0.30
BRUCHE		7190	2.88	0.37	0.05	-2.51	-0.35
BURTONWOOD		3230	1.29	0.76	0.24	-0.52	-0.16
CALLANDS		3980	1.59	0.00	0.00	-1.59	-0.40
CINNAMON BROW		3430	1.37	0.70	0.20	-0.67	-0.20
CROFT		1410	0.56	0.29	0.21	-0.27	-0.19
CULCHETH NORTH		2810	1.12	3.01	1.08	+1.89	+0.68
CULCHETH SOUTH		2950	1.18	0.10	0.03	-1.08	-0.37
CULCHETH WEST		880	0.35	0.00	0.00	-0.35	-0.40
DALLAM		1610	0.64	0.61	0.38	-0.03	-0.02
DUDLOWS GREEN		3560	1.42	4.53	1.27	+3.26	+0.87
FAIRFIELD		3200	1.28	0.27	0.08	-1.01	-0.32
FEARNHEAD		4540	1.82	1.30	0.29	-0.52	-0.11
GLAZEBURY		990	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-0.40
GORSE COVERT		2710	1.08	0.38	0.14	-0.7	-0.26
GRAPPENHALL HEYS		640	0.26	6.54	10.22	+6.28	+9.82
GRAPPENHALL NTH		1640	0.66	0.03	0.02	-0.63	-0.38
GRAPPENHALL STH		4610	1.84	0.68	0.15	-1.16	-0.25
HOLLINS GREEN		790	0.32	1.72	2.12	+1.40	+1.72
HOOD MANOR		5280	2.11	3.11	0.59	+1.00	+0.19
HOWLEY		2340	0.94	4.92	2.10	+3.98	+1.70
HULME		5550	2.20	0.82	0.15	-1.38	-0.25
KINGSWOOD		1490	0.60	3.18	2.13	+2.58	+1.73
LATCHFORD EAST		4740	1.90	0.12	0.03	-1.78	-0.37
LATCHFORD WEST		4540	1.82	0.90	0.20	-0.92	-0.20
LOCKING STUMPS		3570	1.43	1.23	0.34	-0.20	-0.06
LONGFORD		4290	1.72	1.14	0.27	-0.58	-0.13
LYMM NORTH		2530	1.01	0.49	0.19	-0.52	-0.21
LYMM SOUTH EAST		2270	0.91	0.10	0.04	-0.81	-0.30
LYMM SOUTH WEST		2580	1.03	0.00	0.00	-1.03	-0.40
OAKWOOD		4900	1.96	1.47	0.30	-0.49	-0.10
OLD HALL		2010	0.80	4.05	2.01	+3.25	+1.61
ORFORD NORTH		5340	2.34	1.61	0.30	-0.73	-0.10
ORFORD SOUTH		9150	3.66	4.88	0.53	+1.14	+0.13
OUGHTRINGTON		2410	0.96	0.00	0.00	-0.96	-0.40
PADGATE		2340	0.94	1.17	0.50	+0.23	+0.10
PENKETH NORTH		6310	2.52	3.78	0.60	+1.26	+0.20
PENKETH SOUTH		4200	1.68	2.63	0.63	+0.95	+0.23
PEWTERSPEAR GRN		2010	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.80	-0.40
SANKEY		6200	2.48	2.48	0.40	0.00	0.00
SANKEY BRIDGES		4880	1.95	3.60	0.74	+1.65	+0.34
STOCKTON HEATH		2690	1.08	2.25	0.84	+1.17	+0.44
THELWALL		3320	1.33	1.76	0.53	+0.43	+0.13
TOWN CENTRE		1160	0.46	0.00	0.00	-0.46	-0.40
WALTON		3410	1.36	0.59	0.17	-0.77	-0.23
WESTBROOK		5580	2.23	0.84	0.15	-1.39	-0.25
WESTY		4110	1.64	0.48	0.12	-1.16	-0.28
WHITCROSS		2340	0.94	0.40	0.17	-0.50	-0.23
WHITTLE HALL		2450	0.98	0.11			
WINWICK		1190	0.57	0.00	0.00	-0.57	-0.40
WINWICK PARK		750	0.30	11.06	14.7	+10.76	+14.30
WINWICK ROAD STH		60	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.40
WOOLSTON GRANGE		120	0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.40
WOOLSTON NORTH		4140	1.66	1.18	0.28	-0.48	-0.12
WOOLSTON SOUTH		3370	1.35	3.68	1.09	+2.33	+0.69
Residential Neighbourhoods		185,250	74.1	91.59	0.49	+17.49	+0.09
Outside Neighbourhoods		8450	3.38	7.11	0.84	+3.73	+0.44
WARRINGTON BOROUGH		193, 700	77.48	98.7	0.51	+21.22	+0.11

Appendix 15

Open Space Review 2006

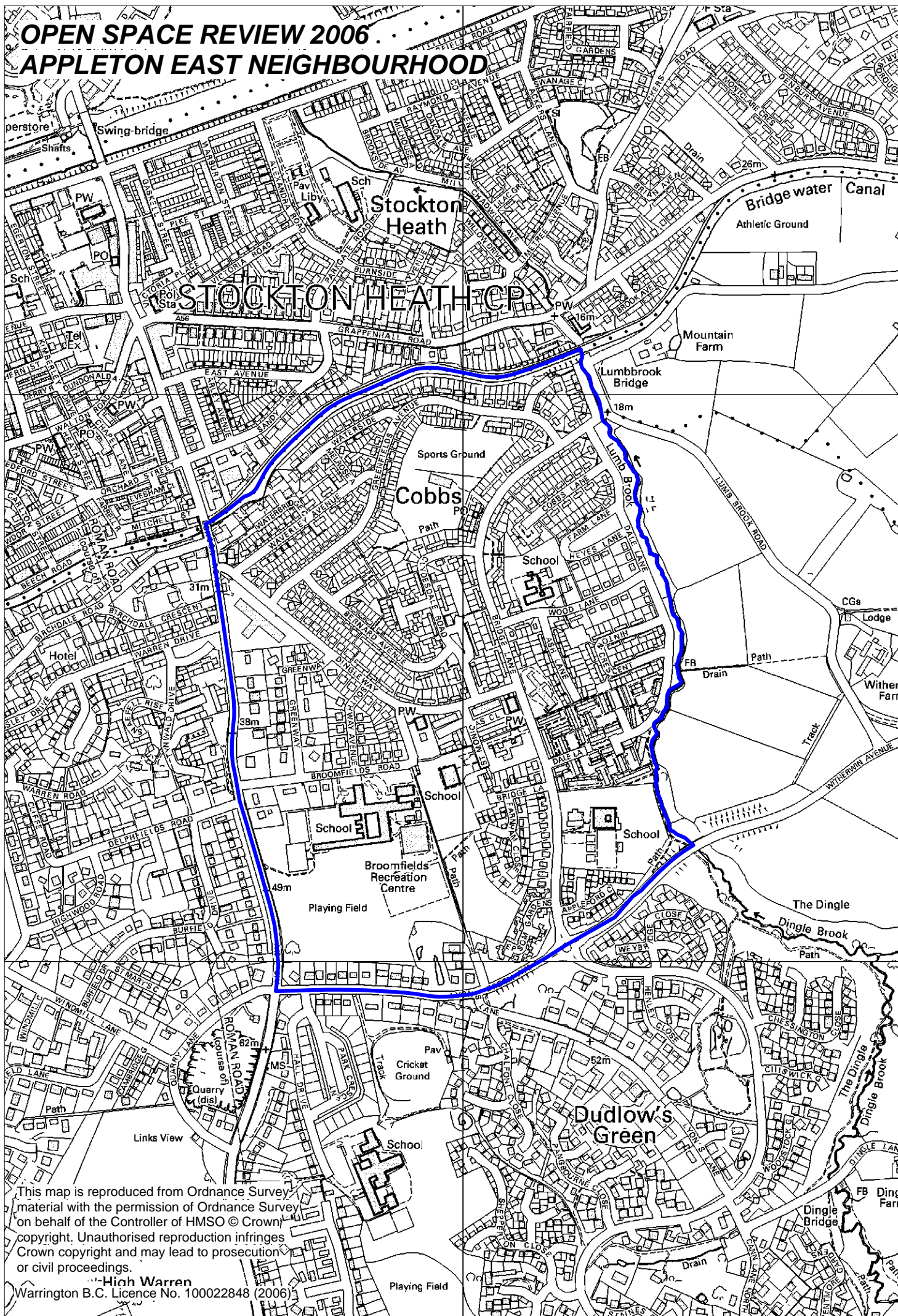
Individual Neighbourhood
Boundaries @ 2006

Appendix 15

Open Space Review 2006

Individual Neighbourhood
Boundaries @ 2006

OPEN SPACE REVIEW 2006 APPLETON EAST NEIGHBOURHOOD

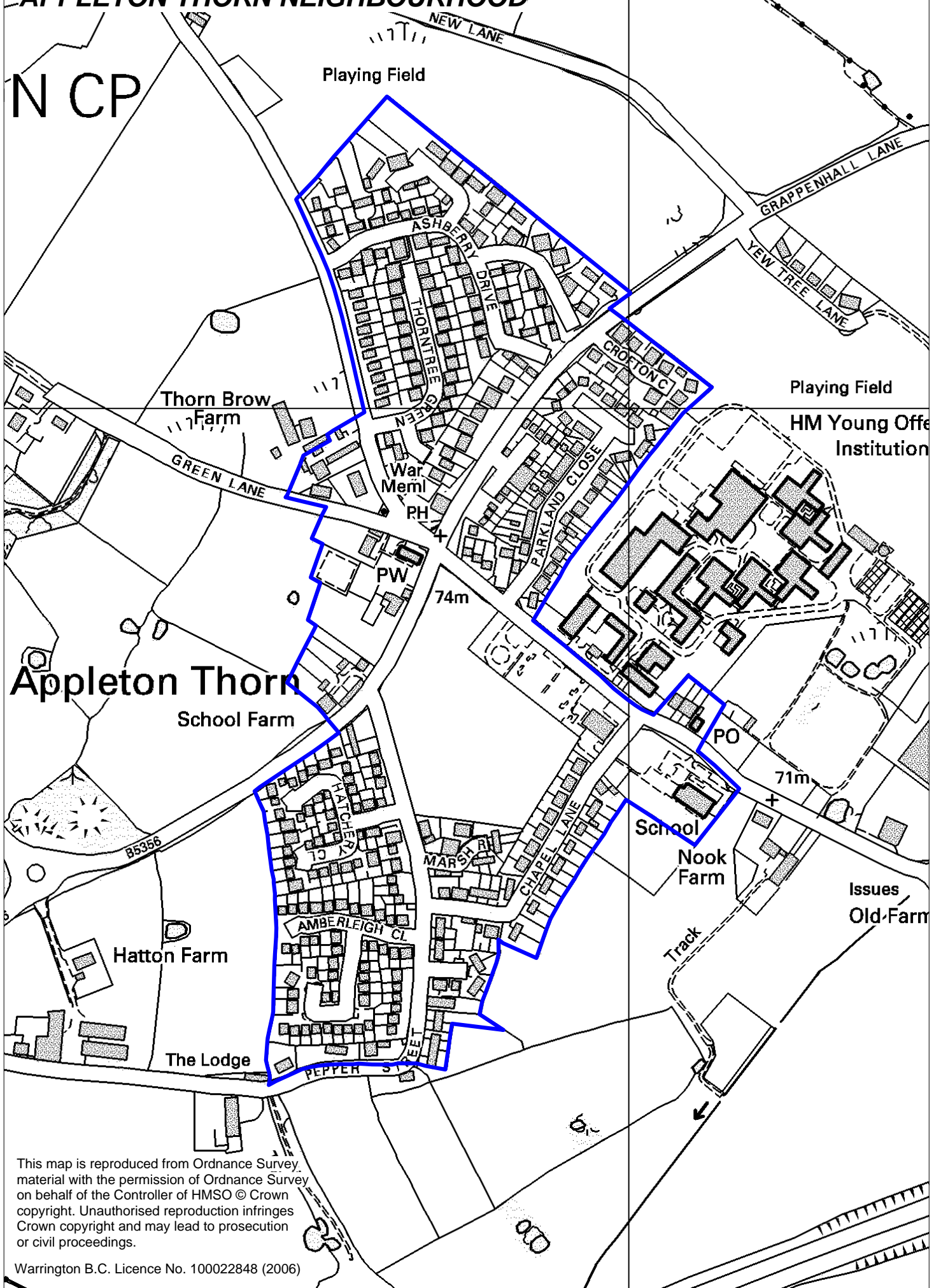


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OPEN SPACE REVIEW 2006 APPLETON THORN NEIGHBOURHOOD

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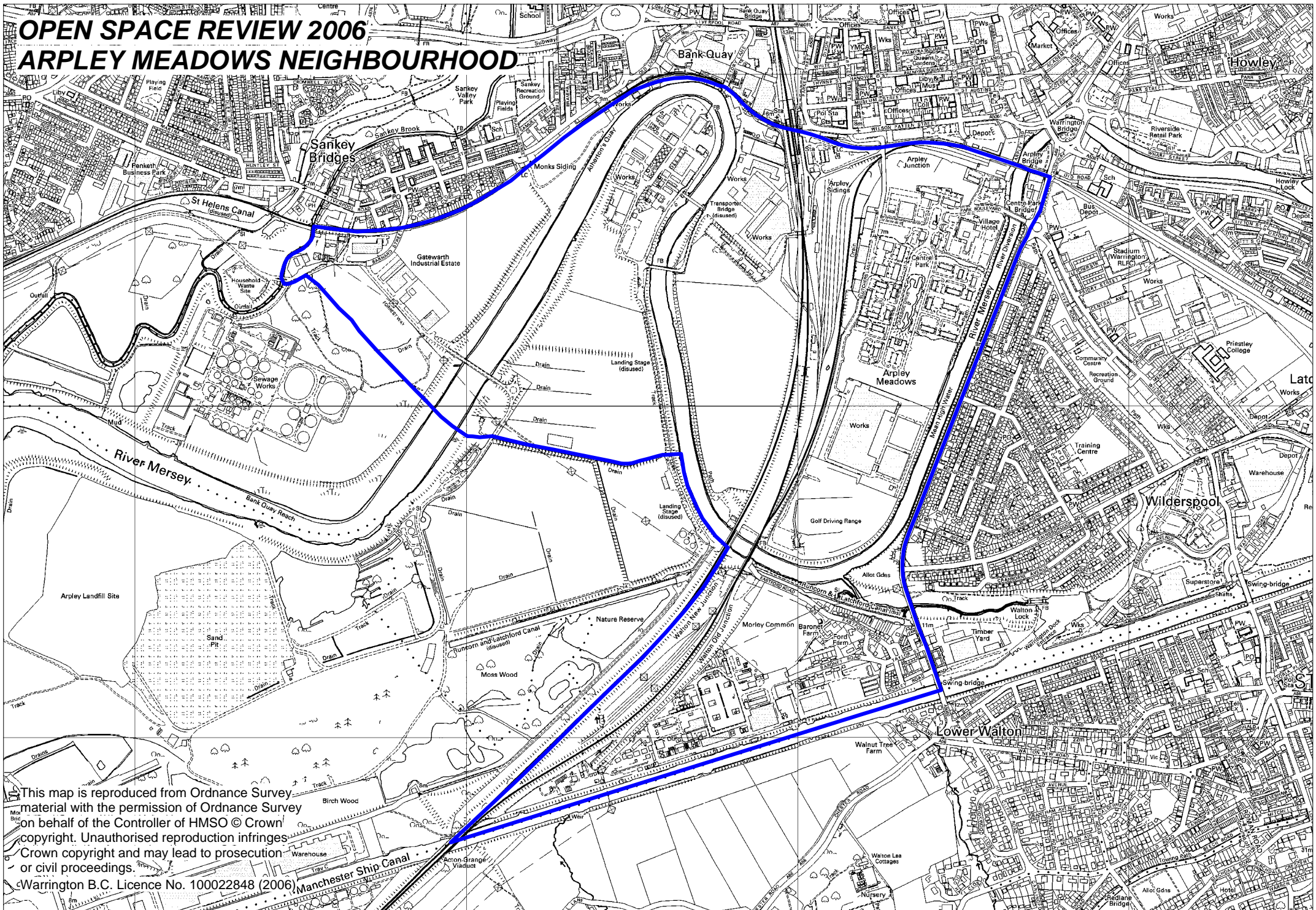


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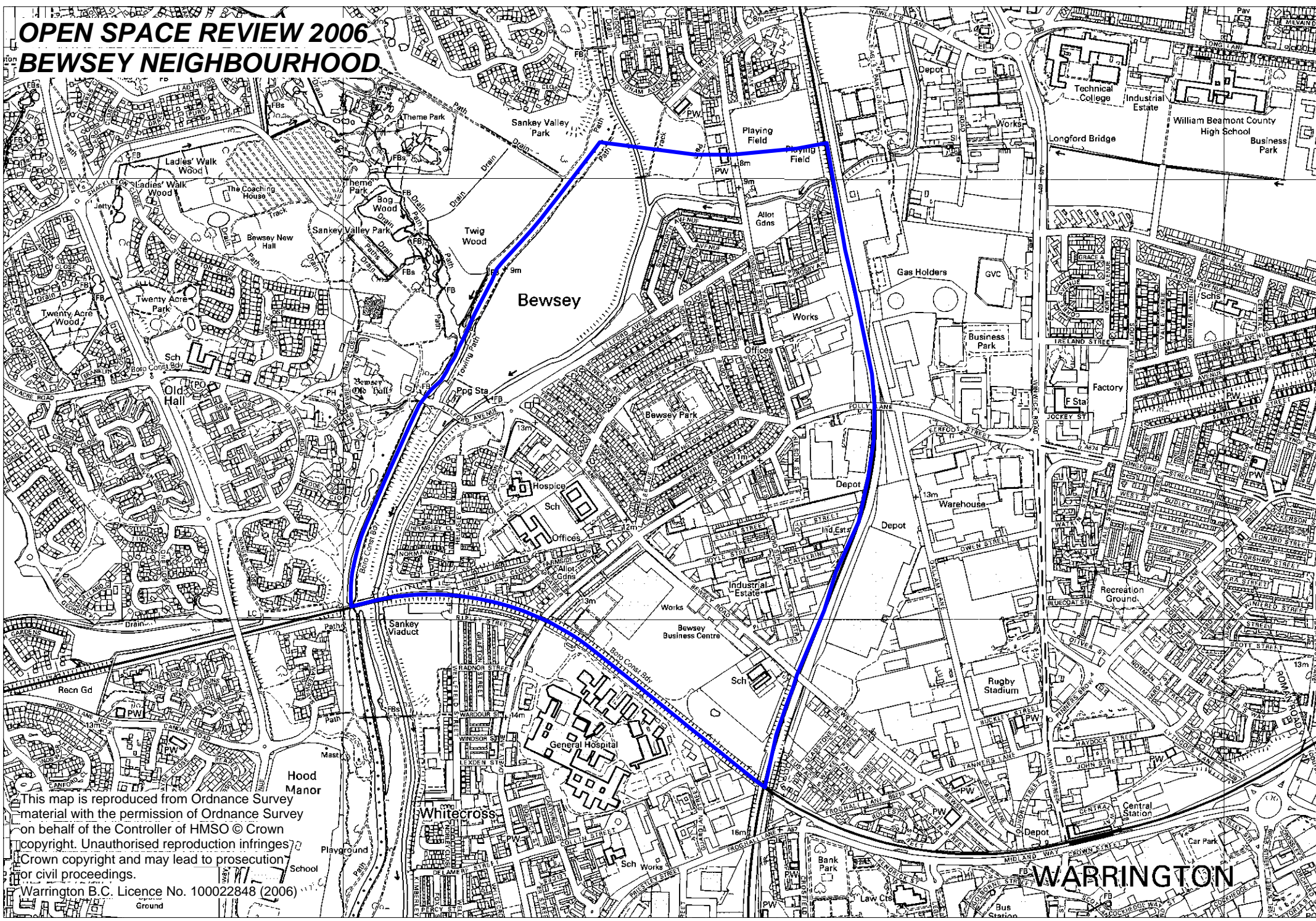
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ARPLEY MEADOWS NEIGHBOURHOOD



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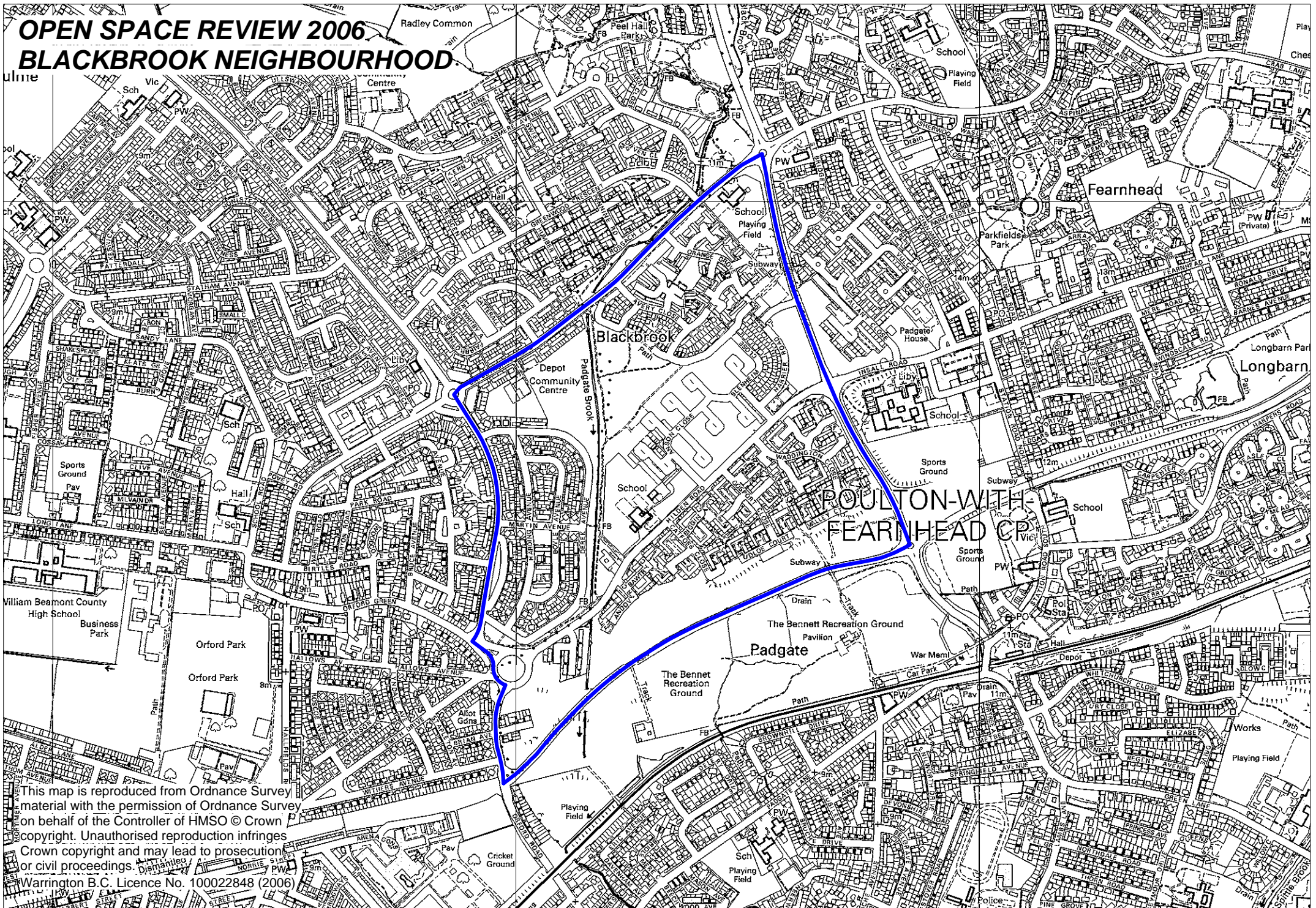
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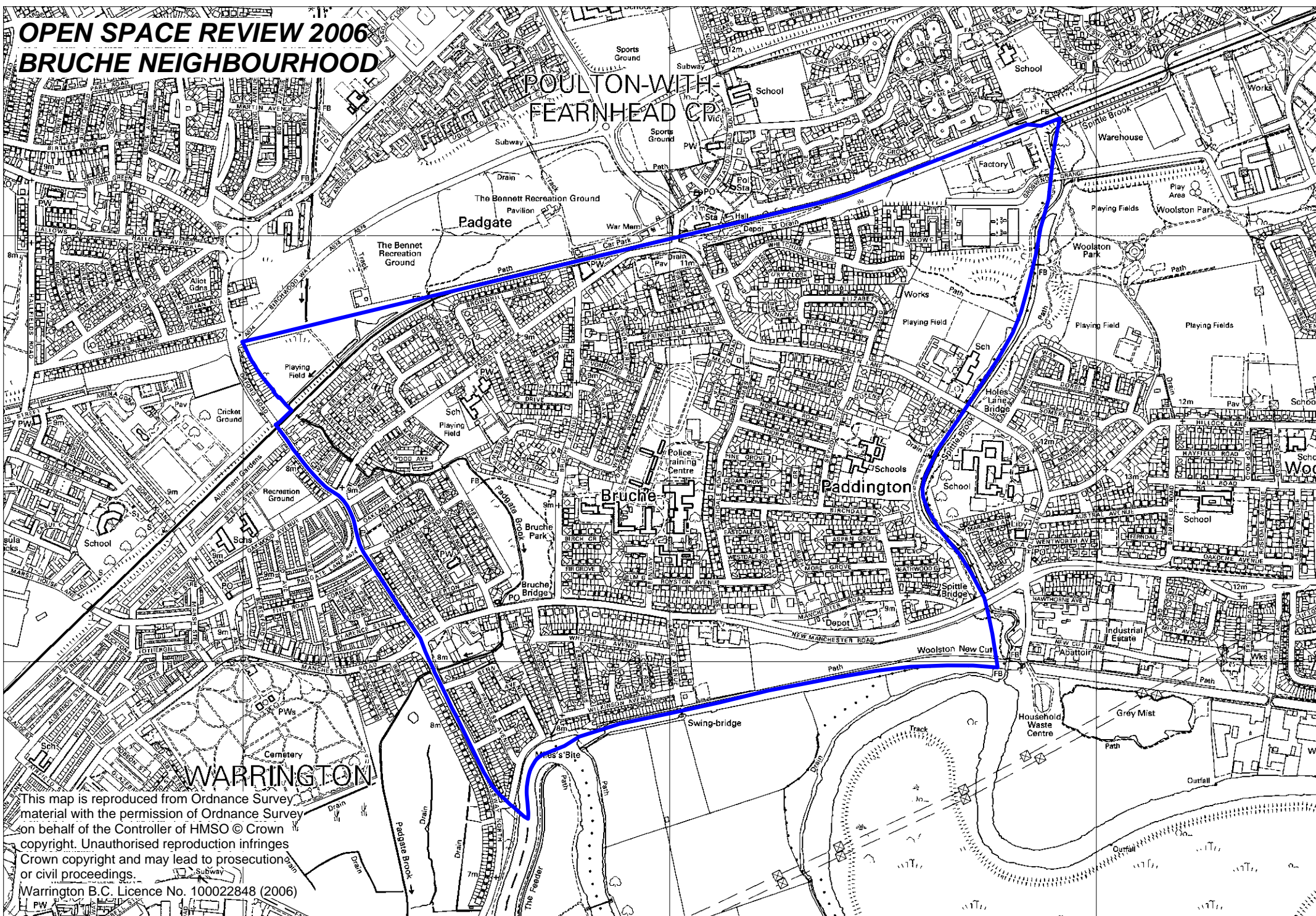
WARRINGTON

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OPEN SPACE REVIEW 2006 BRUCHE NEIGHBOURHOOD



POULTON-WITH
FEARNHEAD CR

Padgate

Bruche

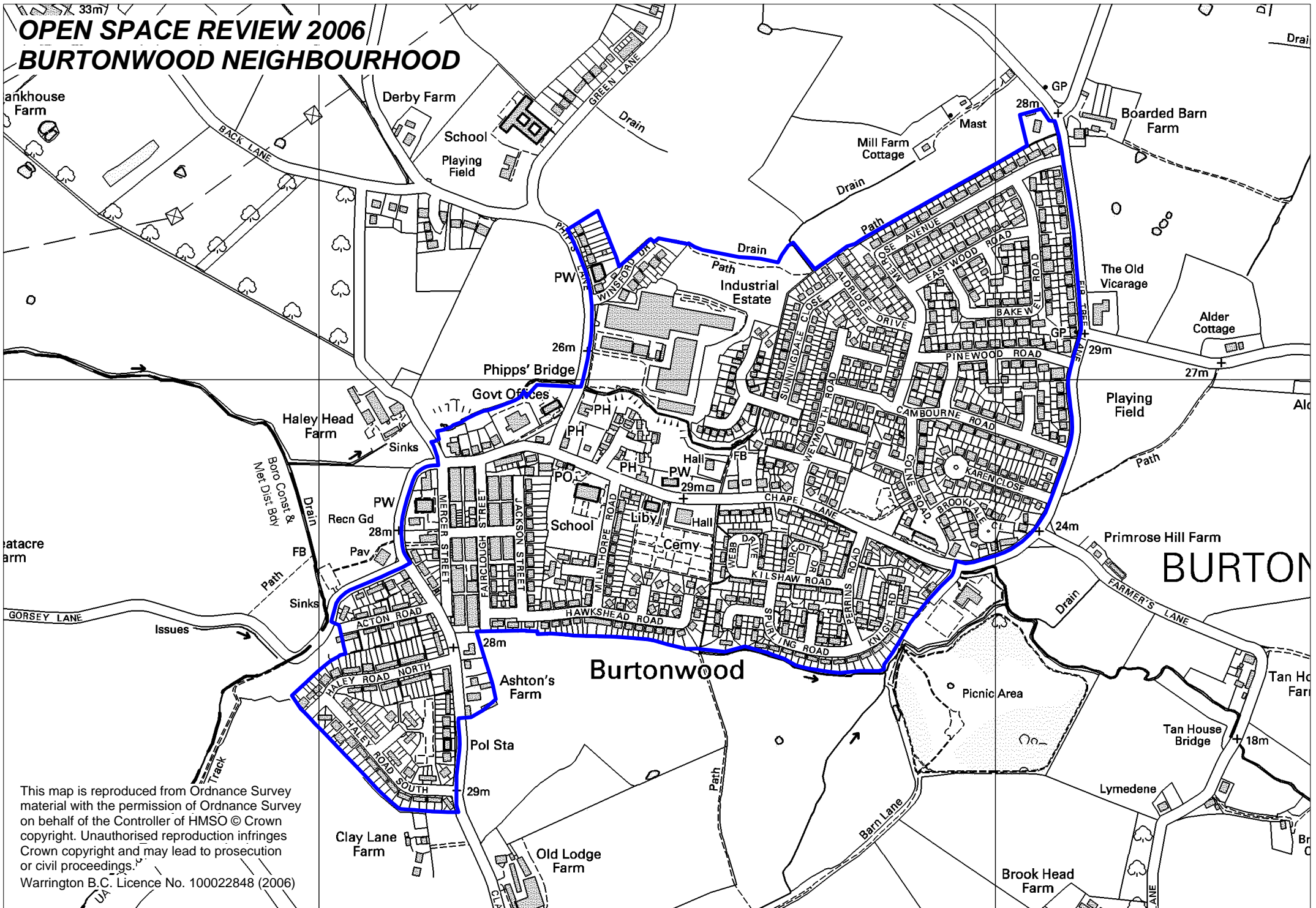
Paddington

WARRINGTON

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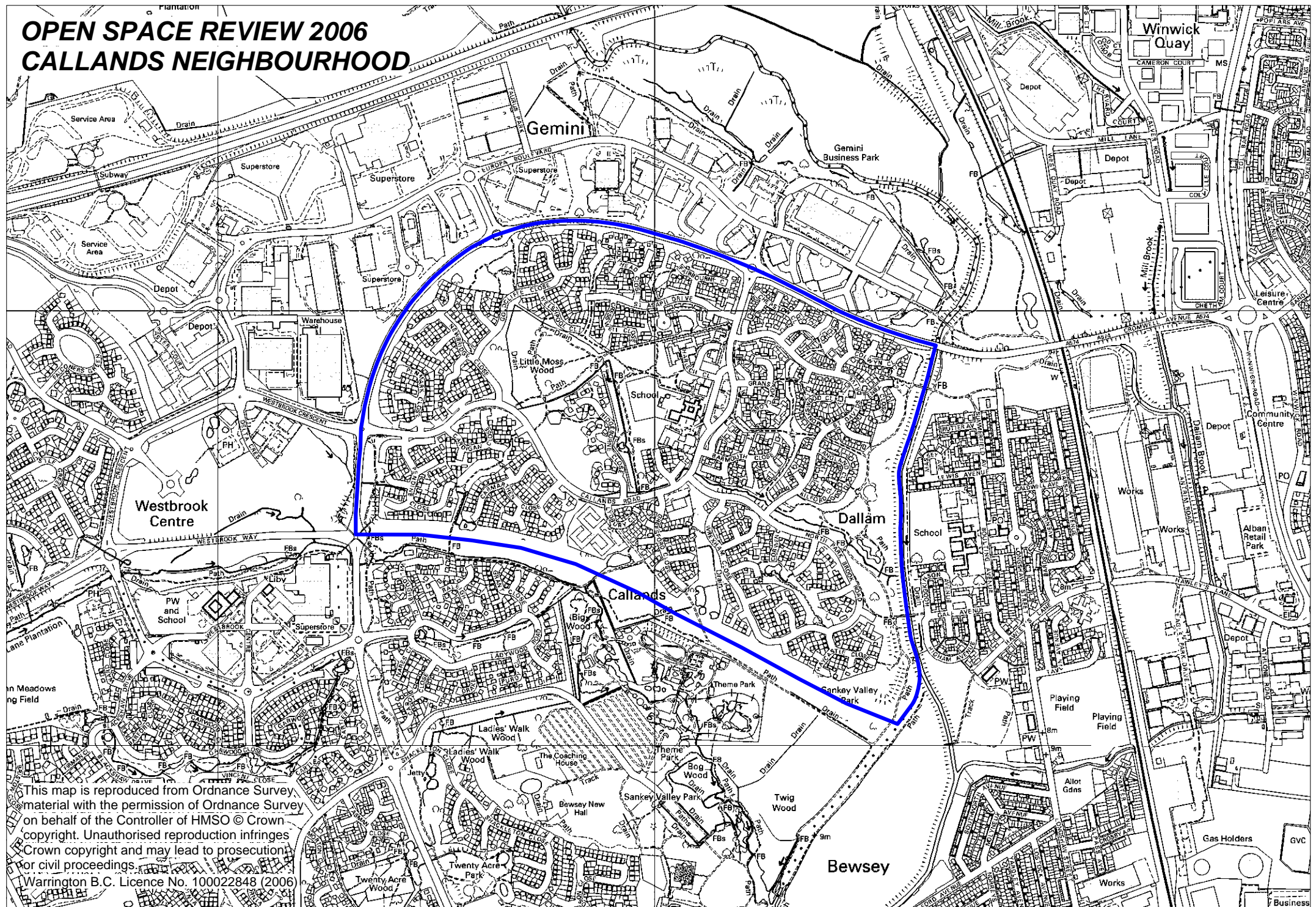
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OPEN SPACE REVIEW 2006 BURTONWOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD



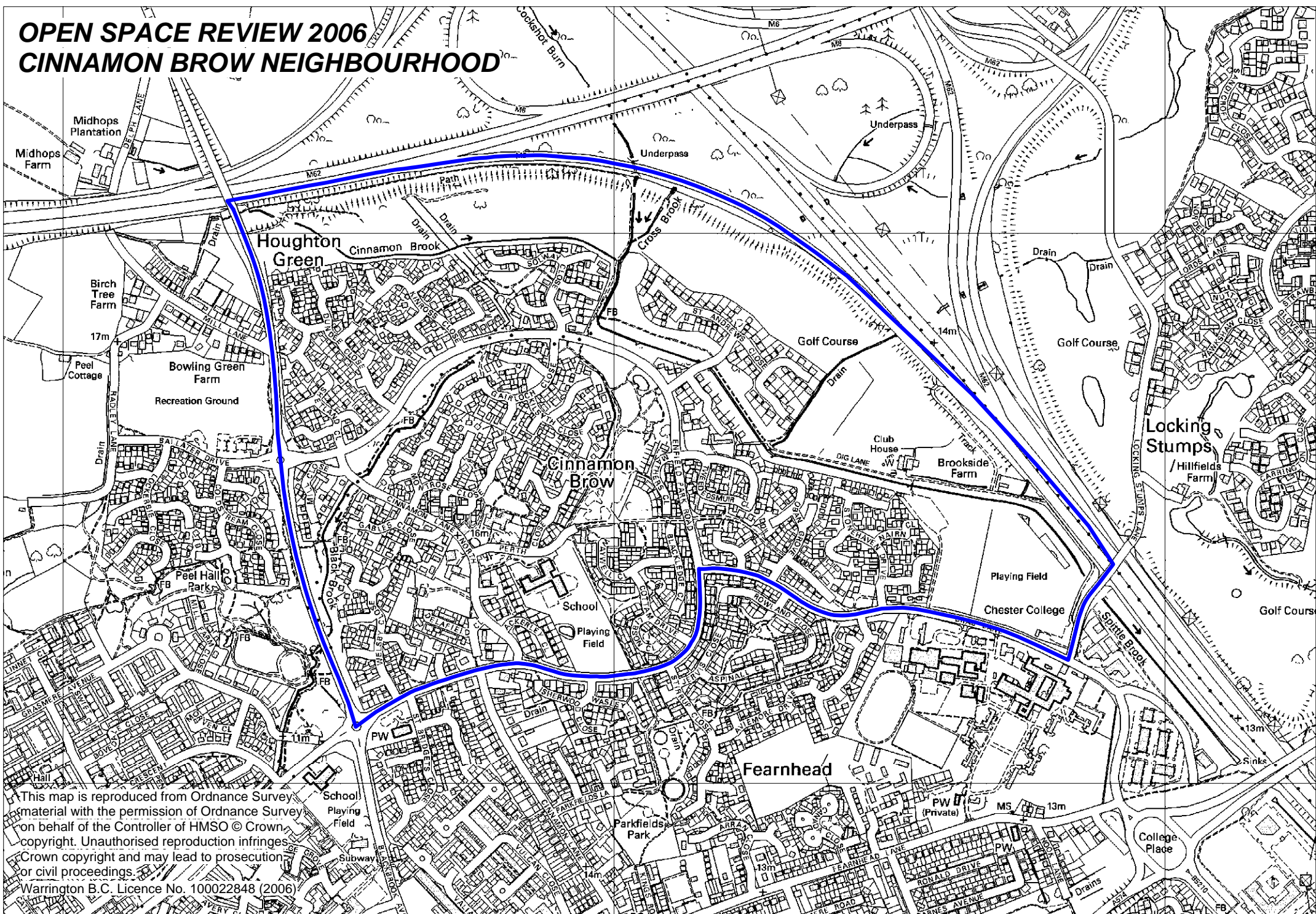
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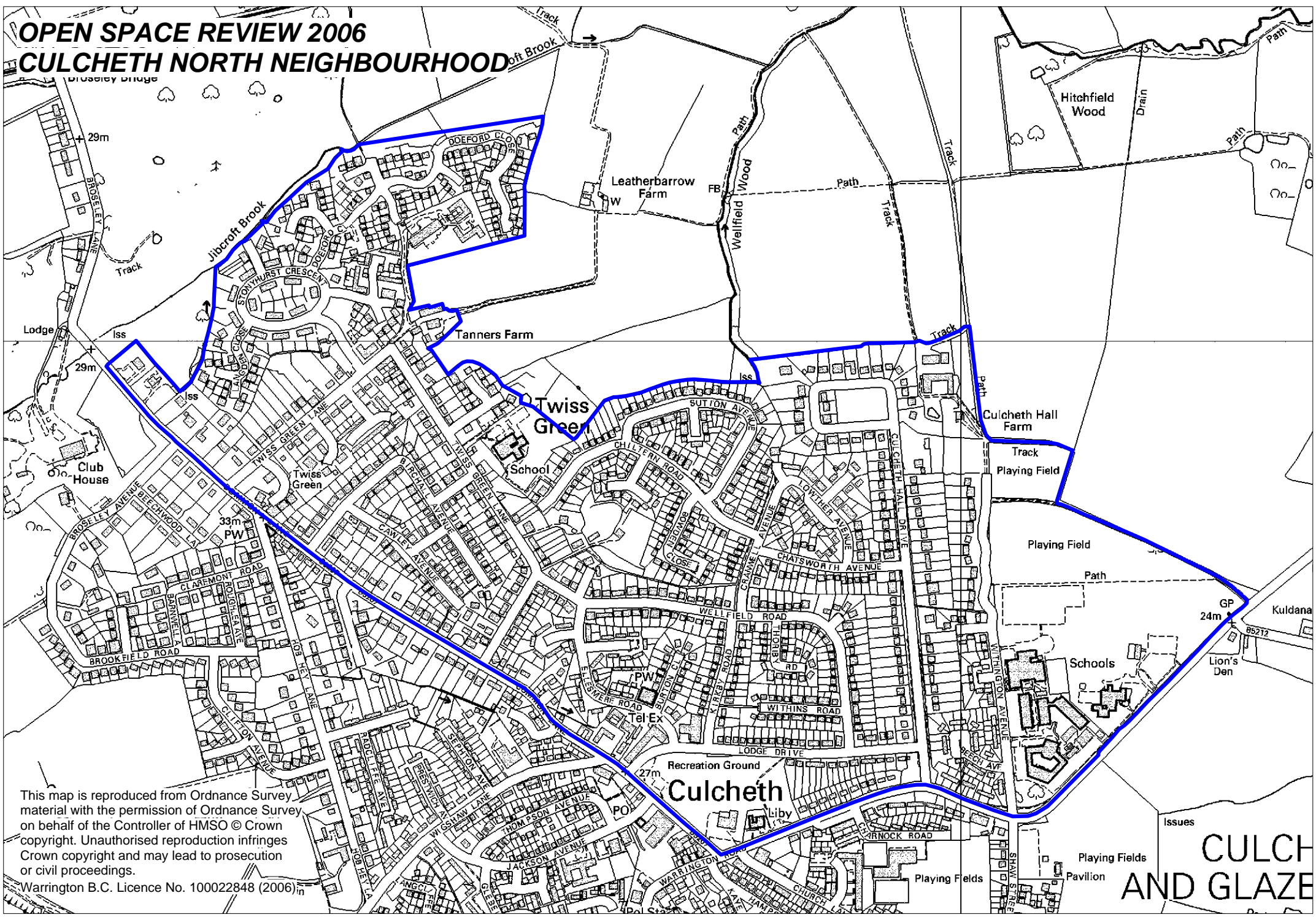
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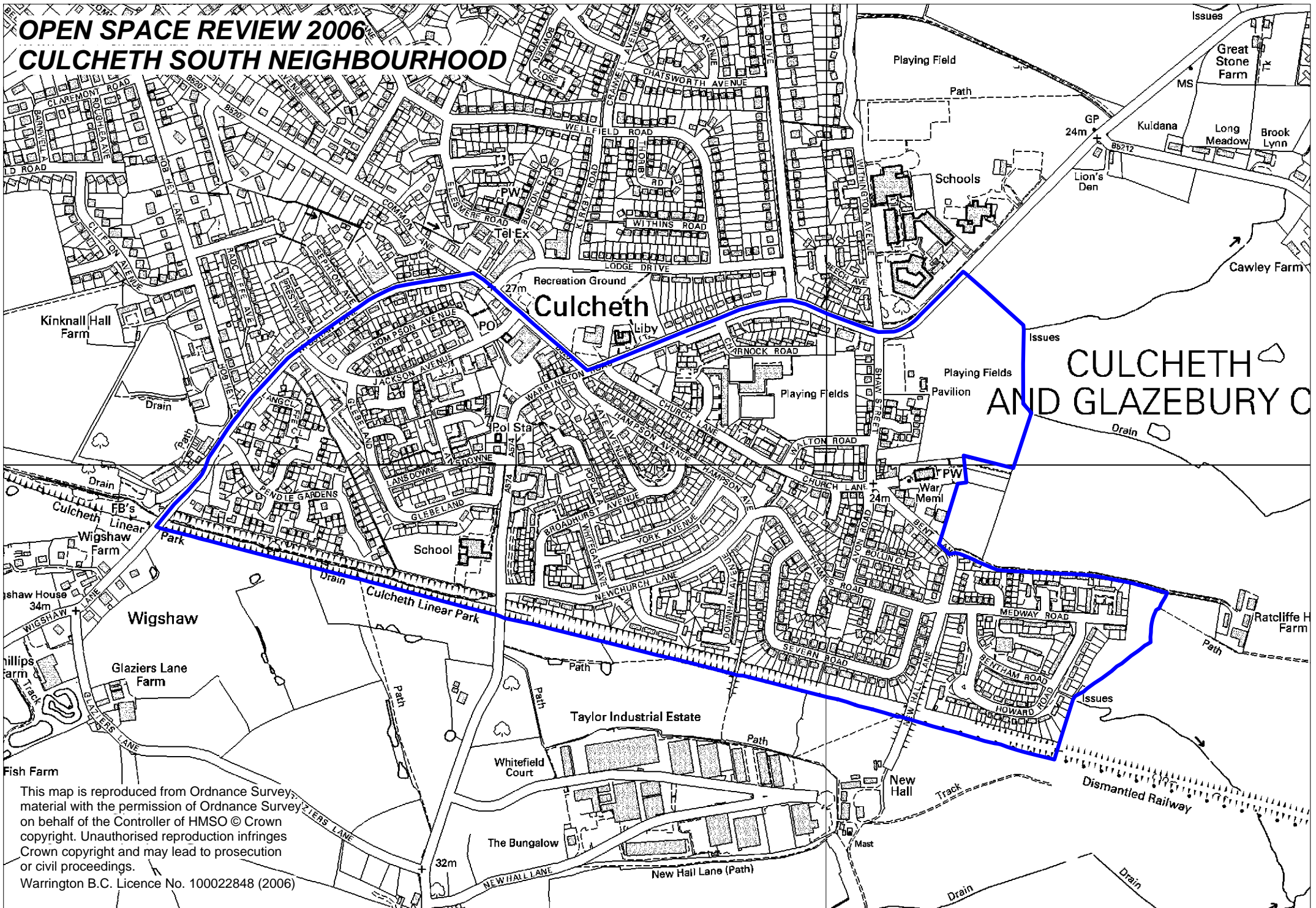
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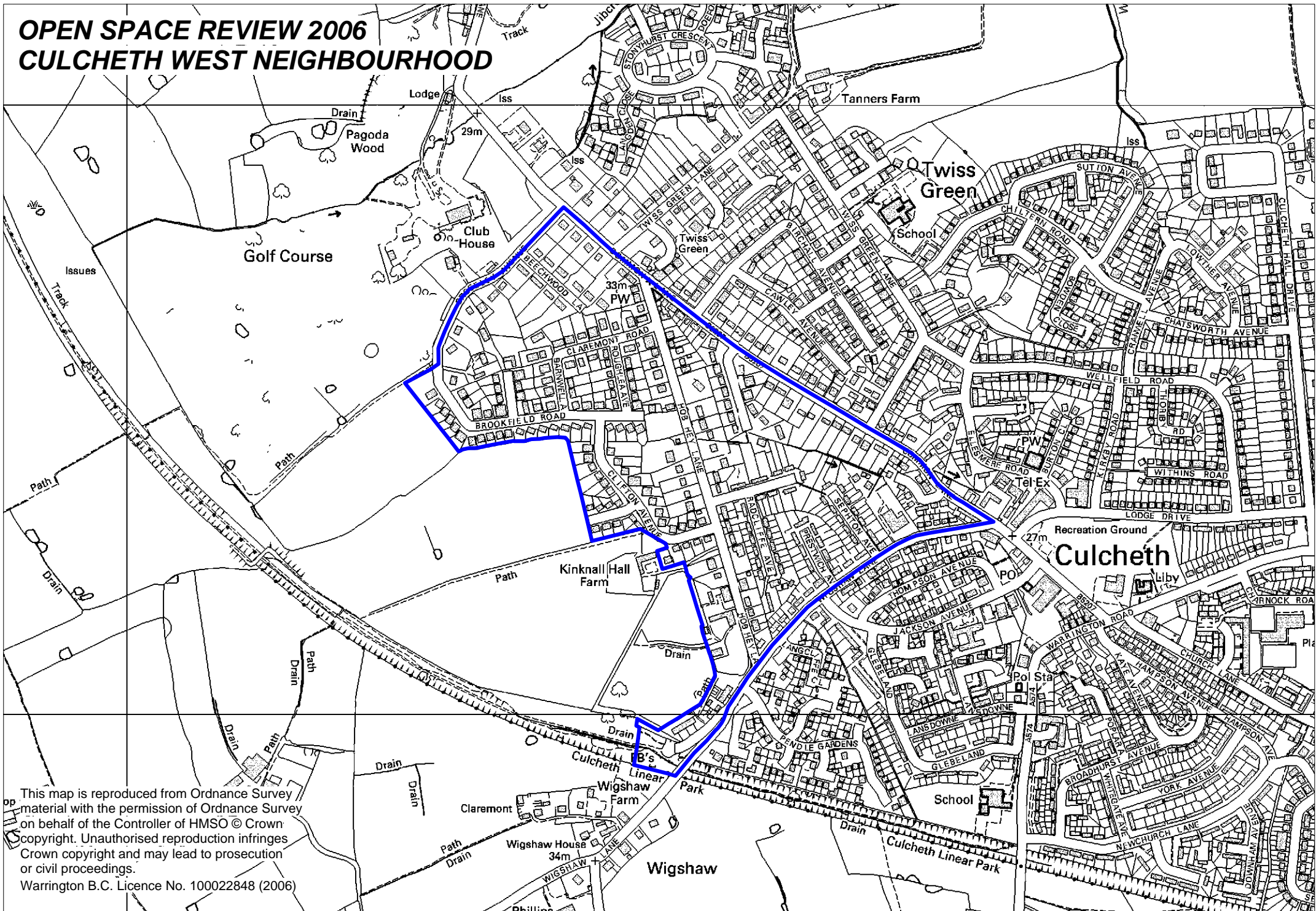
CULCHETH AND GLAZEBURY

OPEN SPACE REVIEW 2006 CULCHETH SOUTH NEIGHBOURHOOD



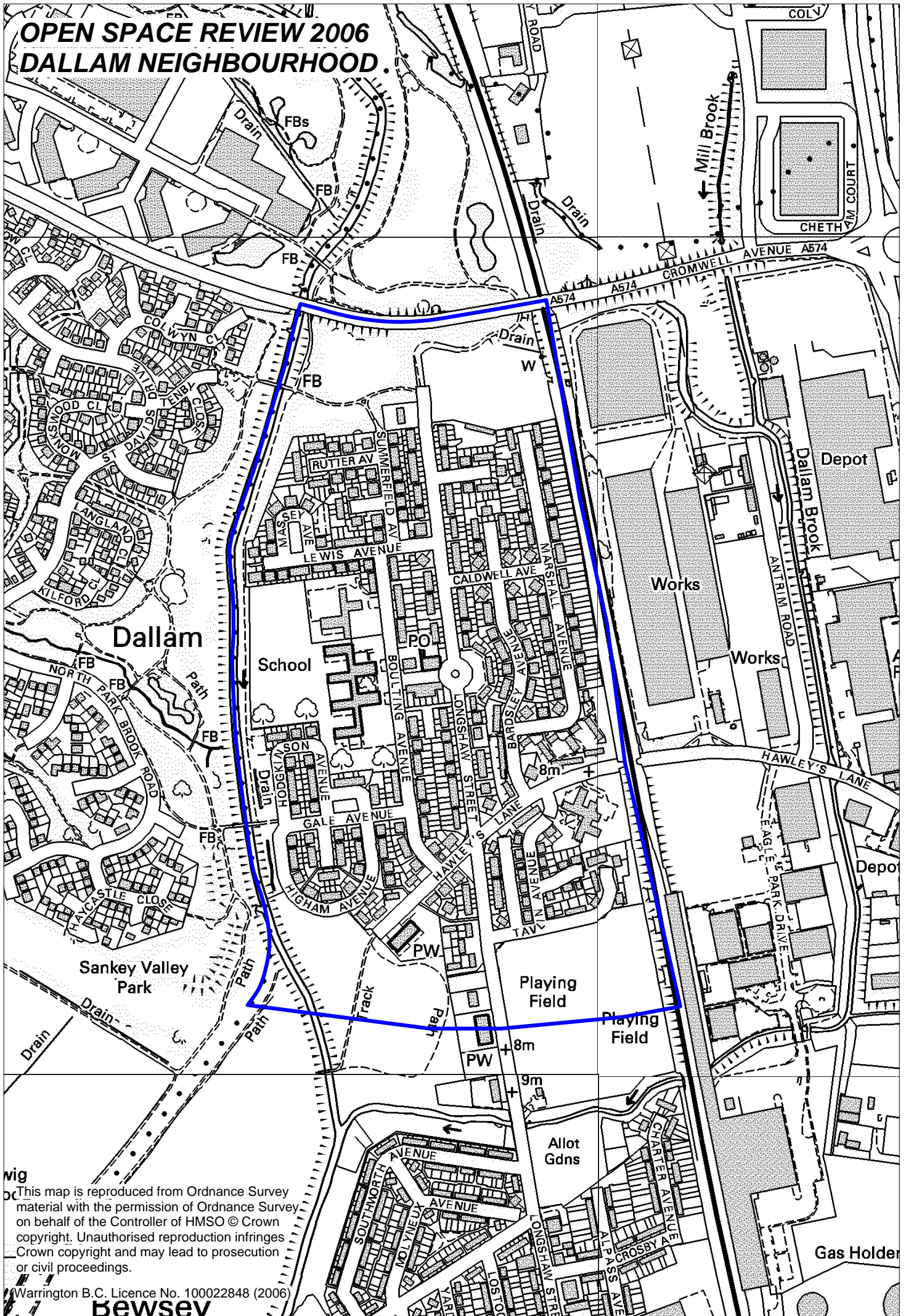
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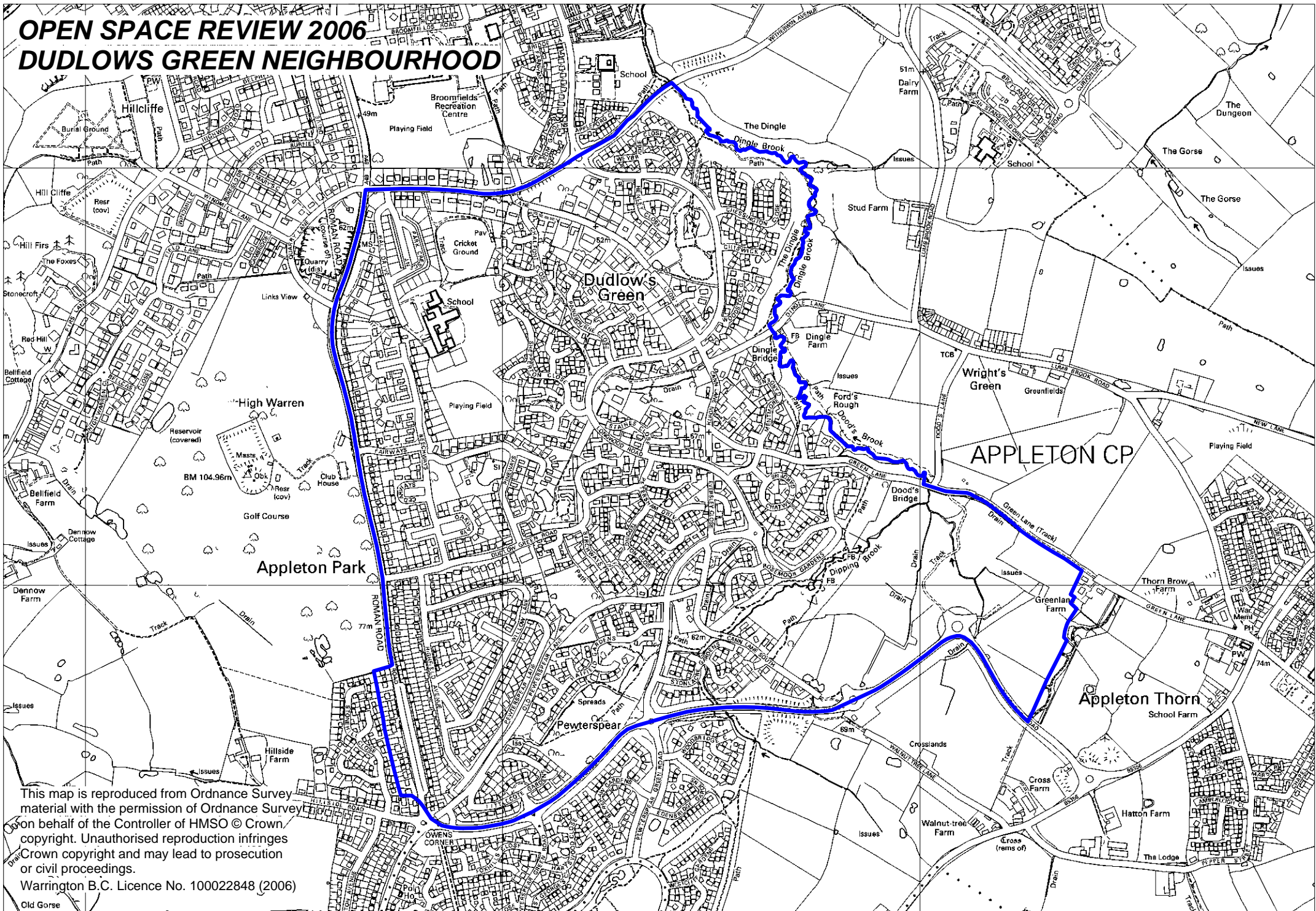


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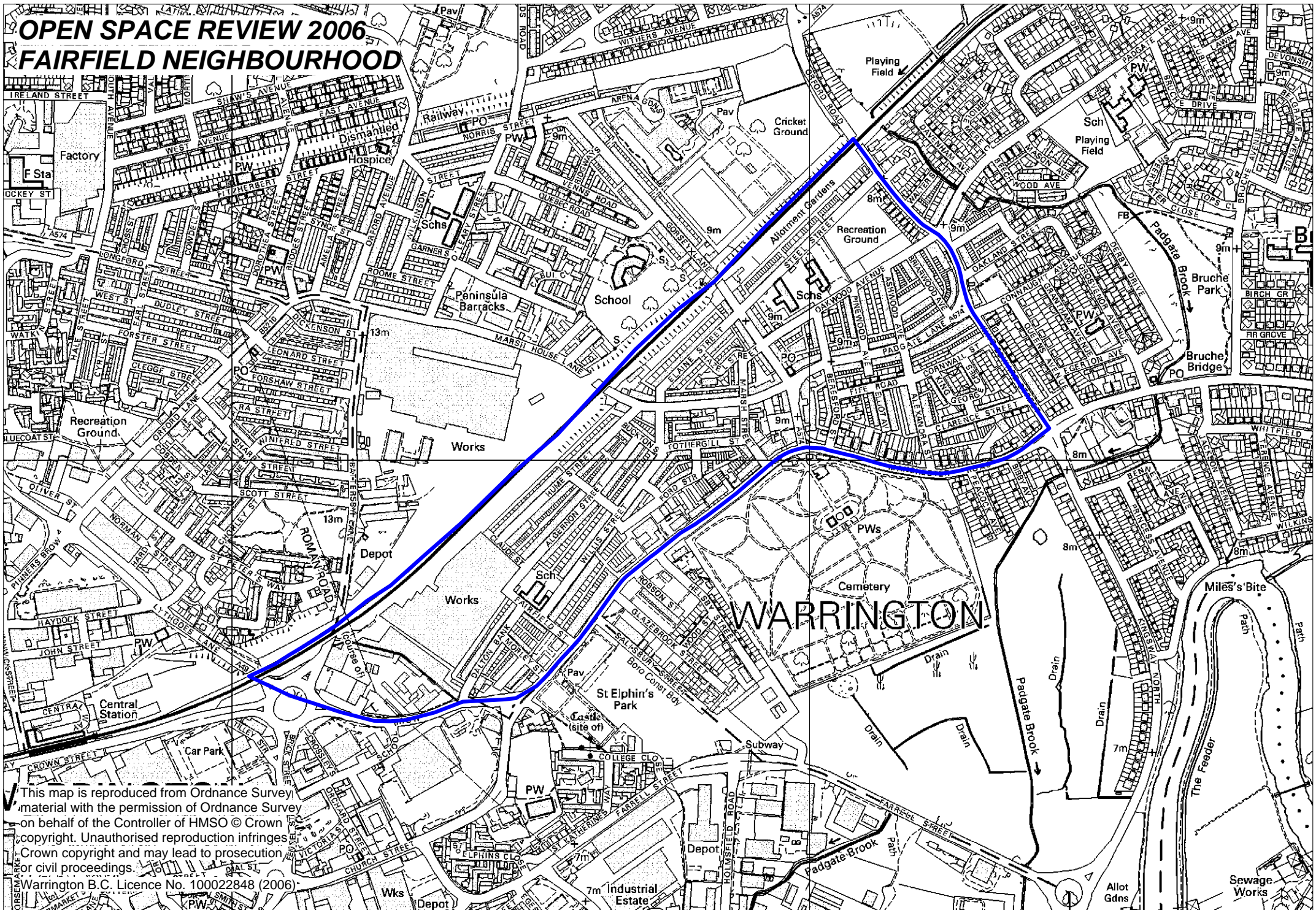
bewsey

OPEN SPACE REVIEW 2006 DUDLOWS GREEN NEIGHBOURHOOD



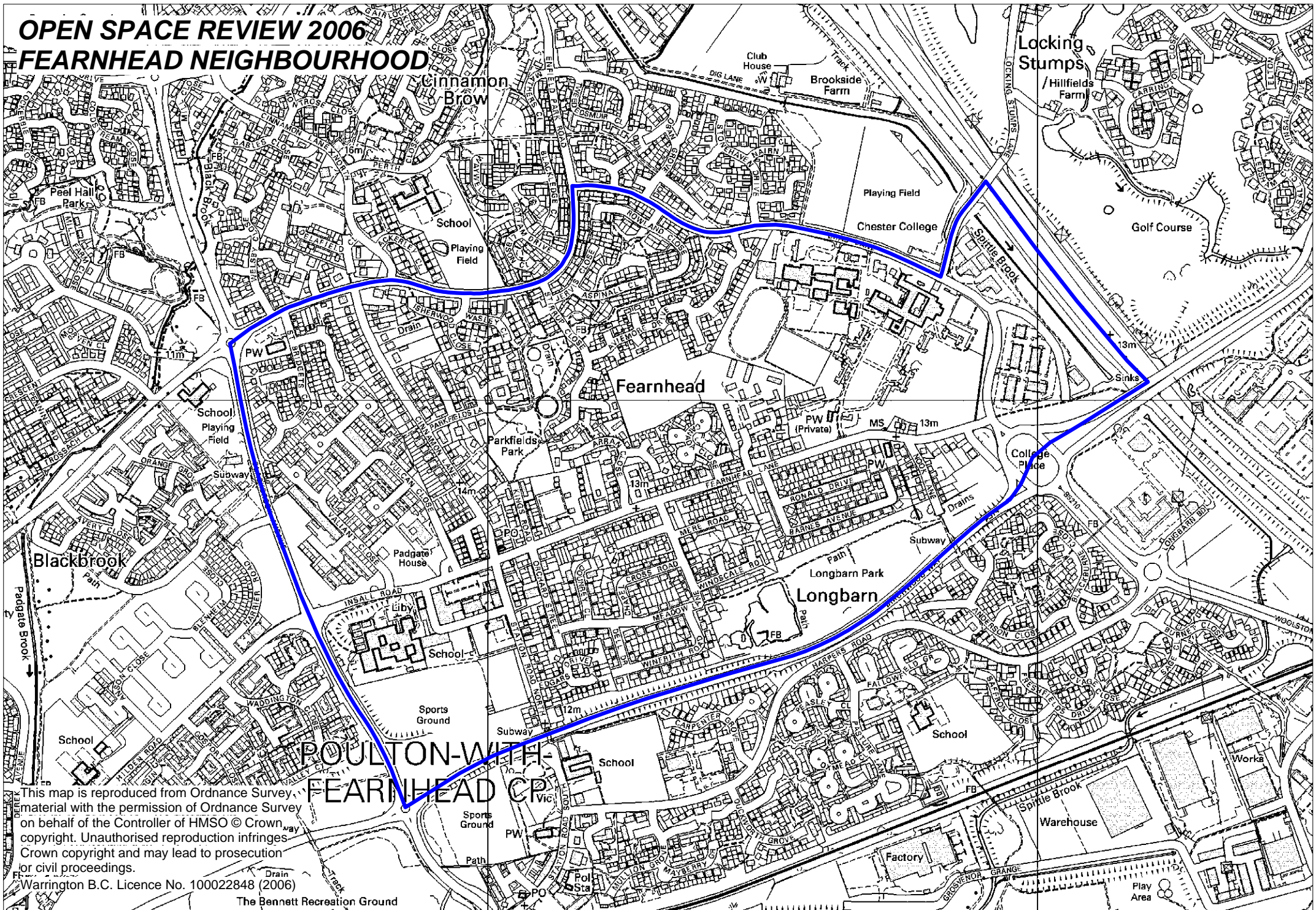
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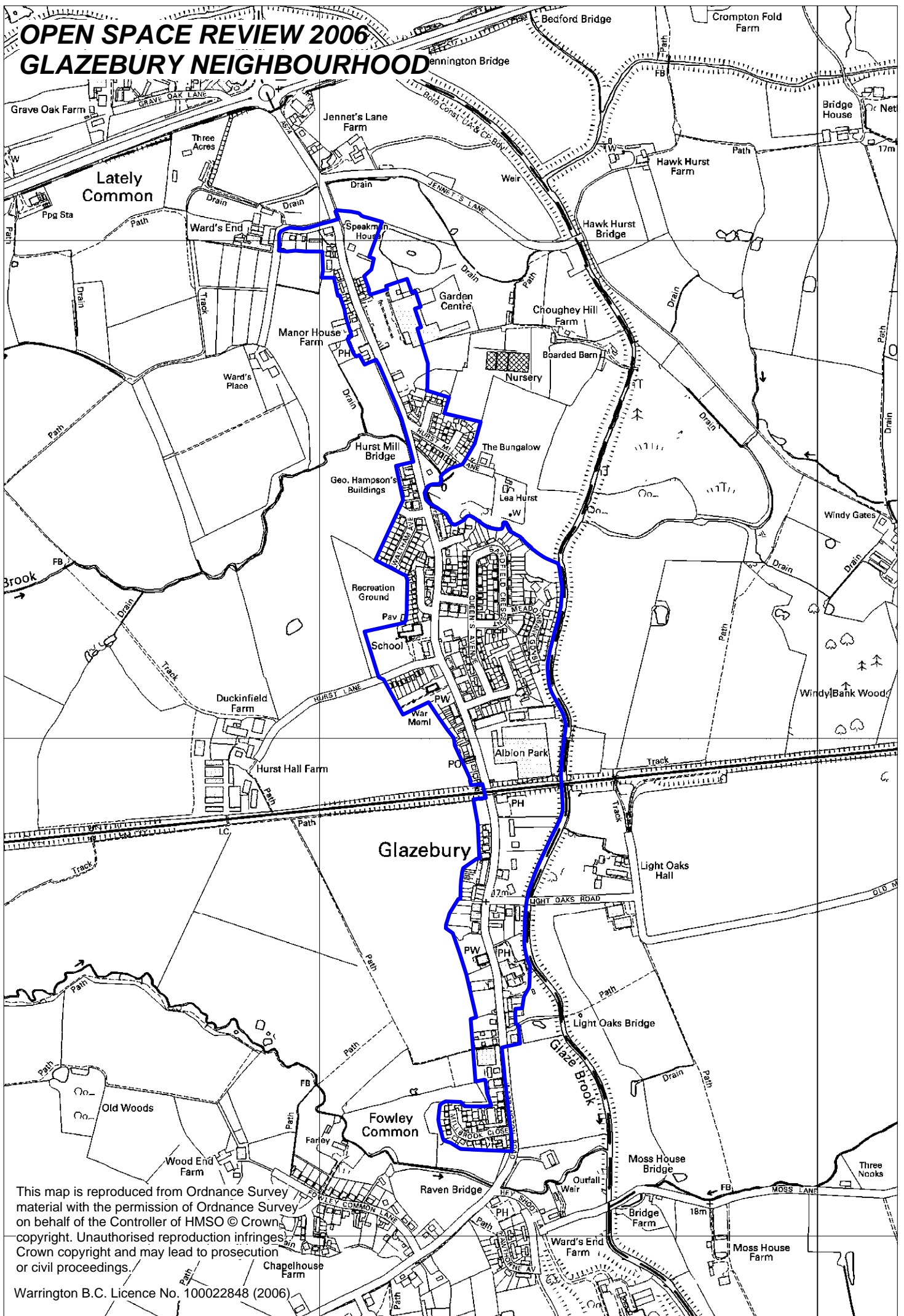
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The Bennett Recreation Ground

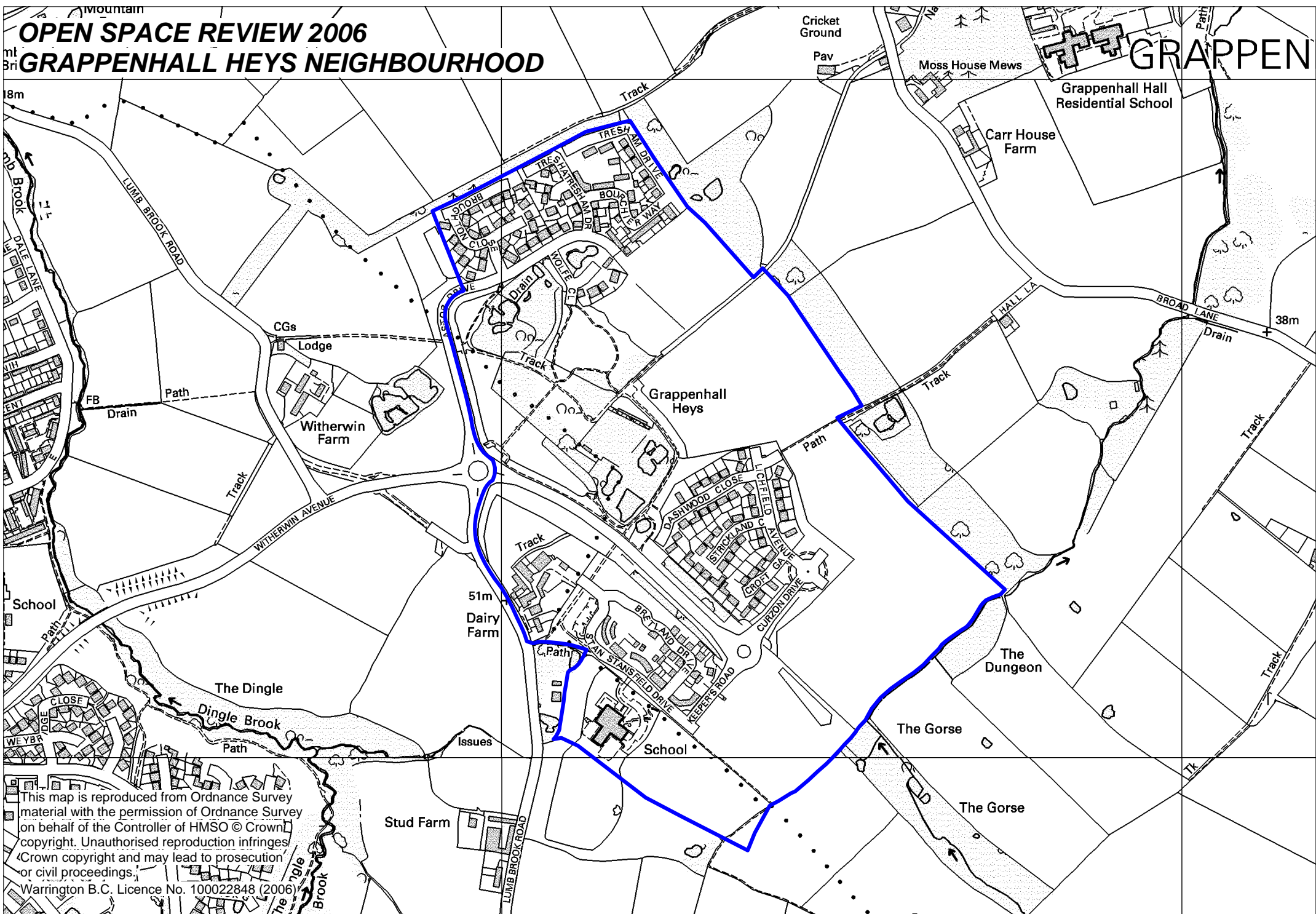
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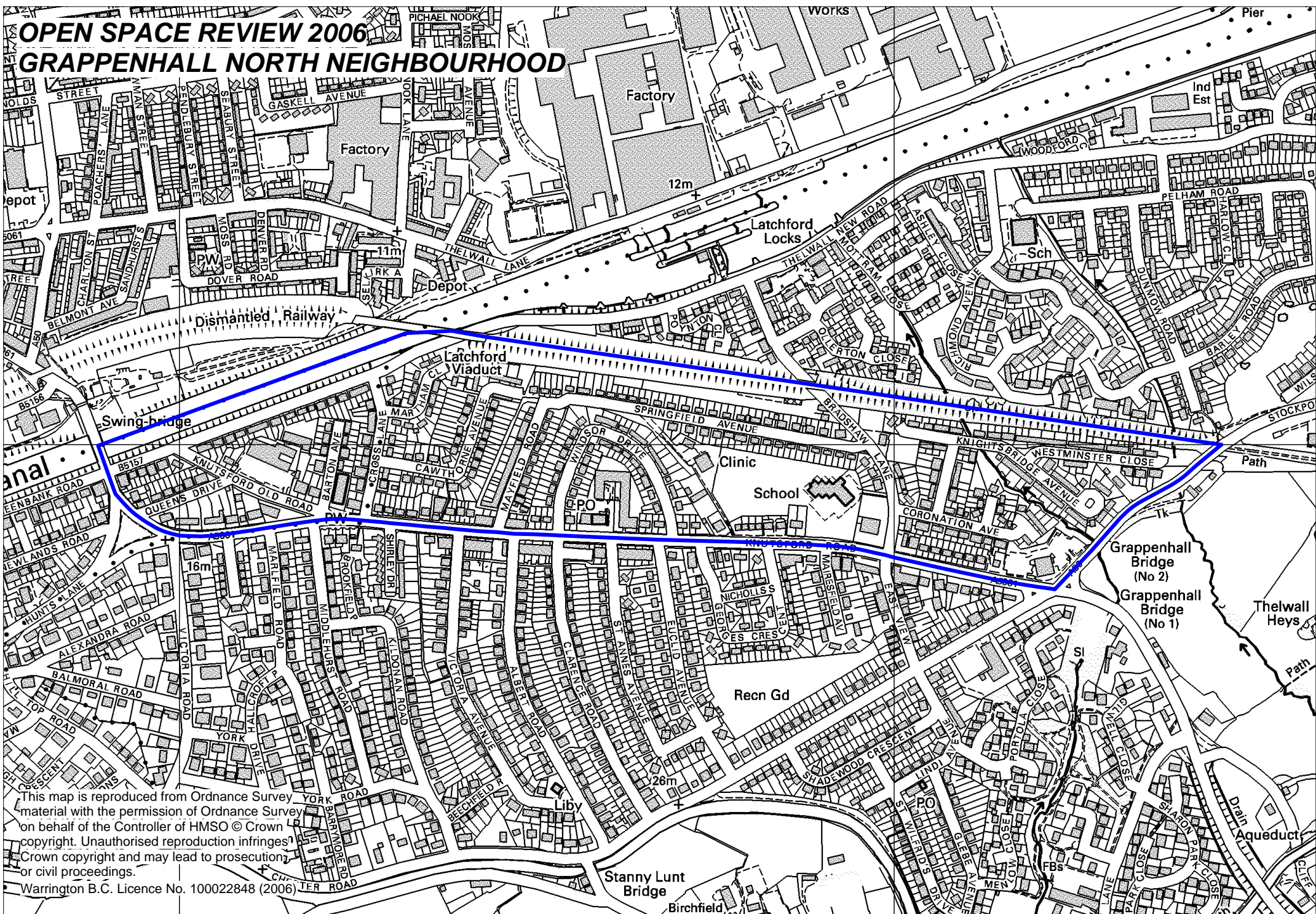
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GRAPPENHALL HEYS NEIGHBOURHOOD

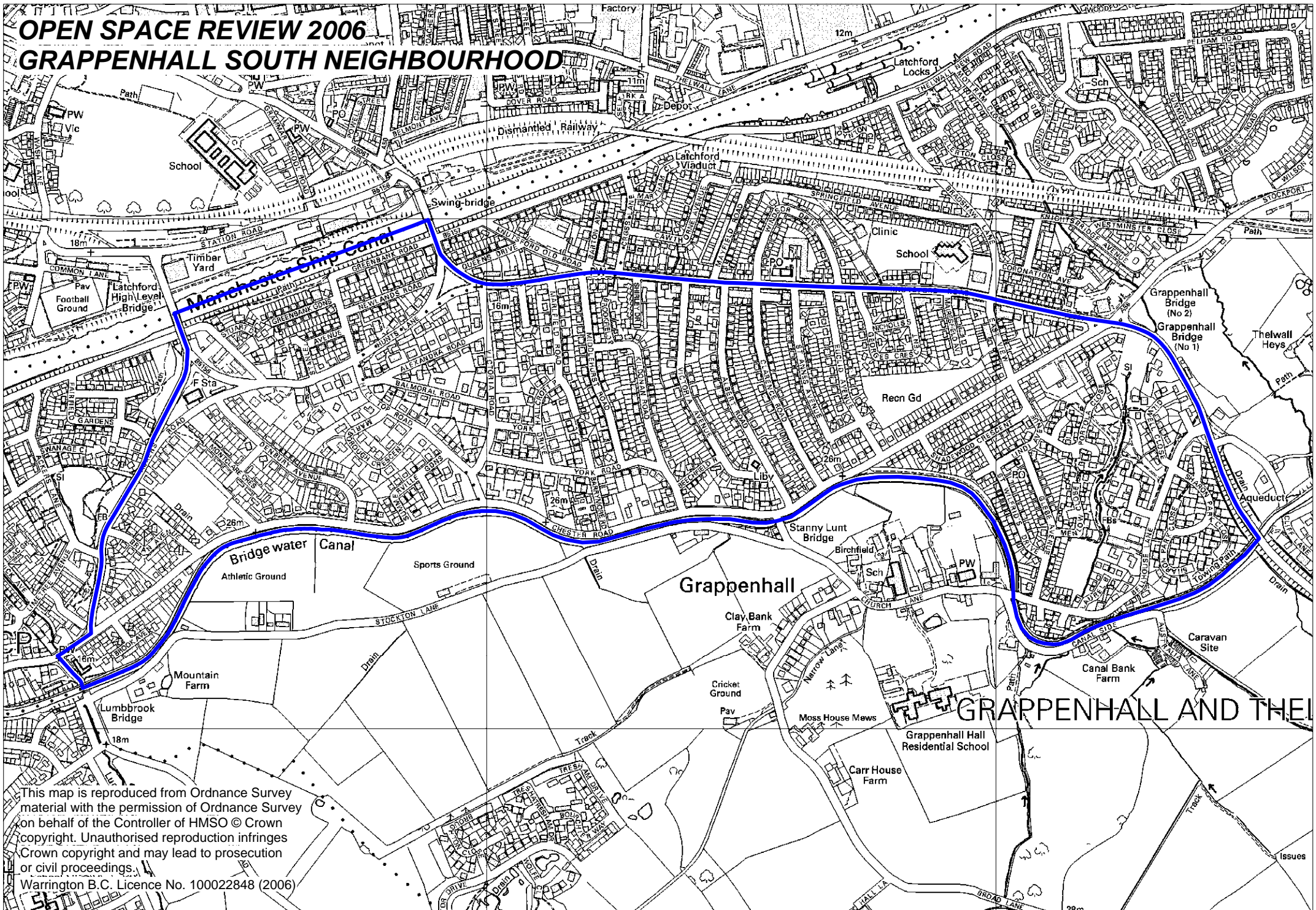


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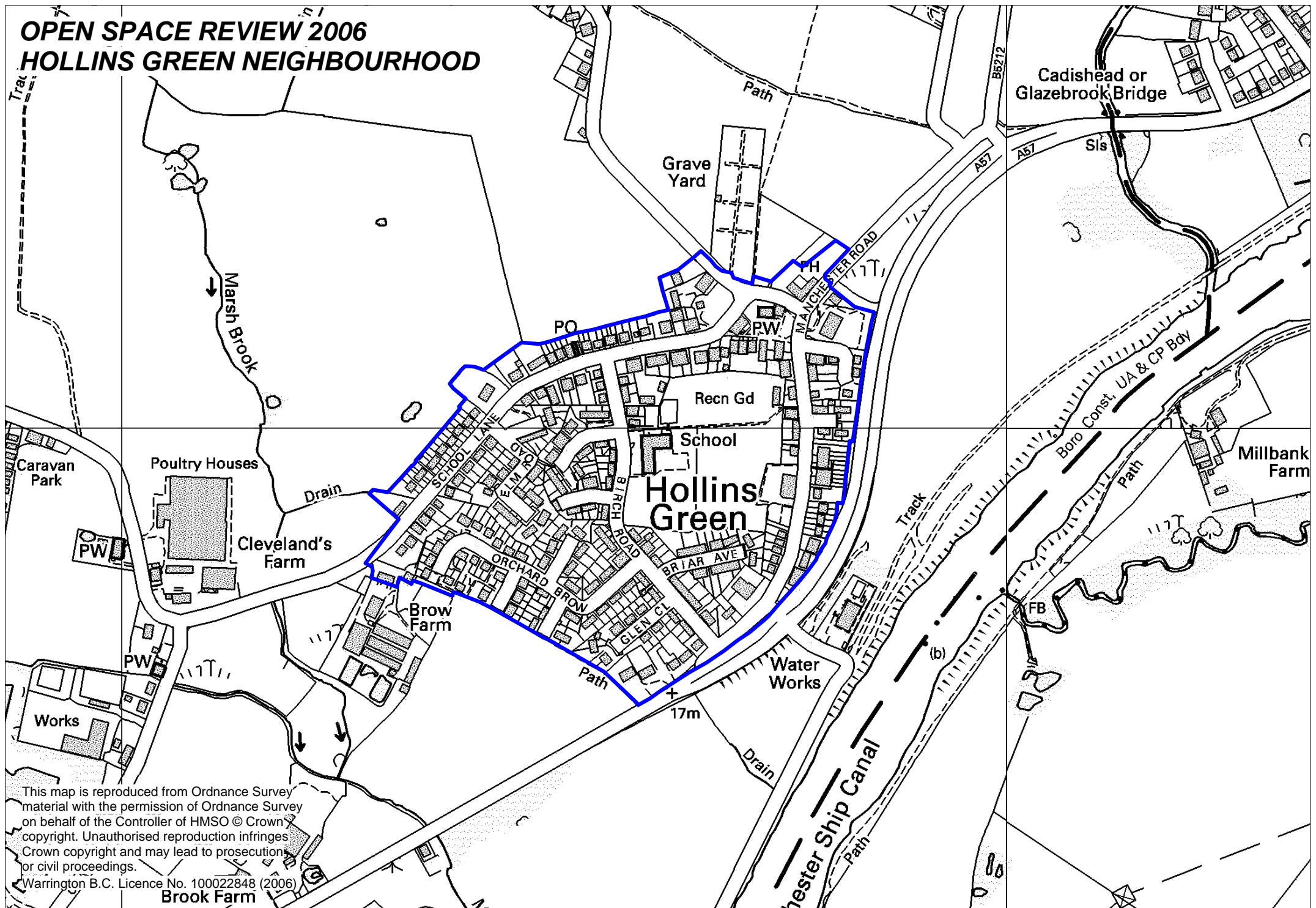
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GRAPPENHALL AND THE

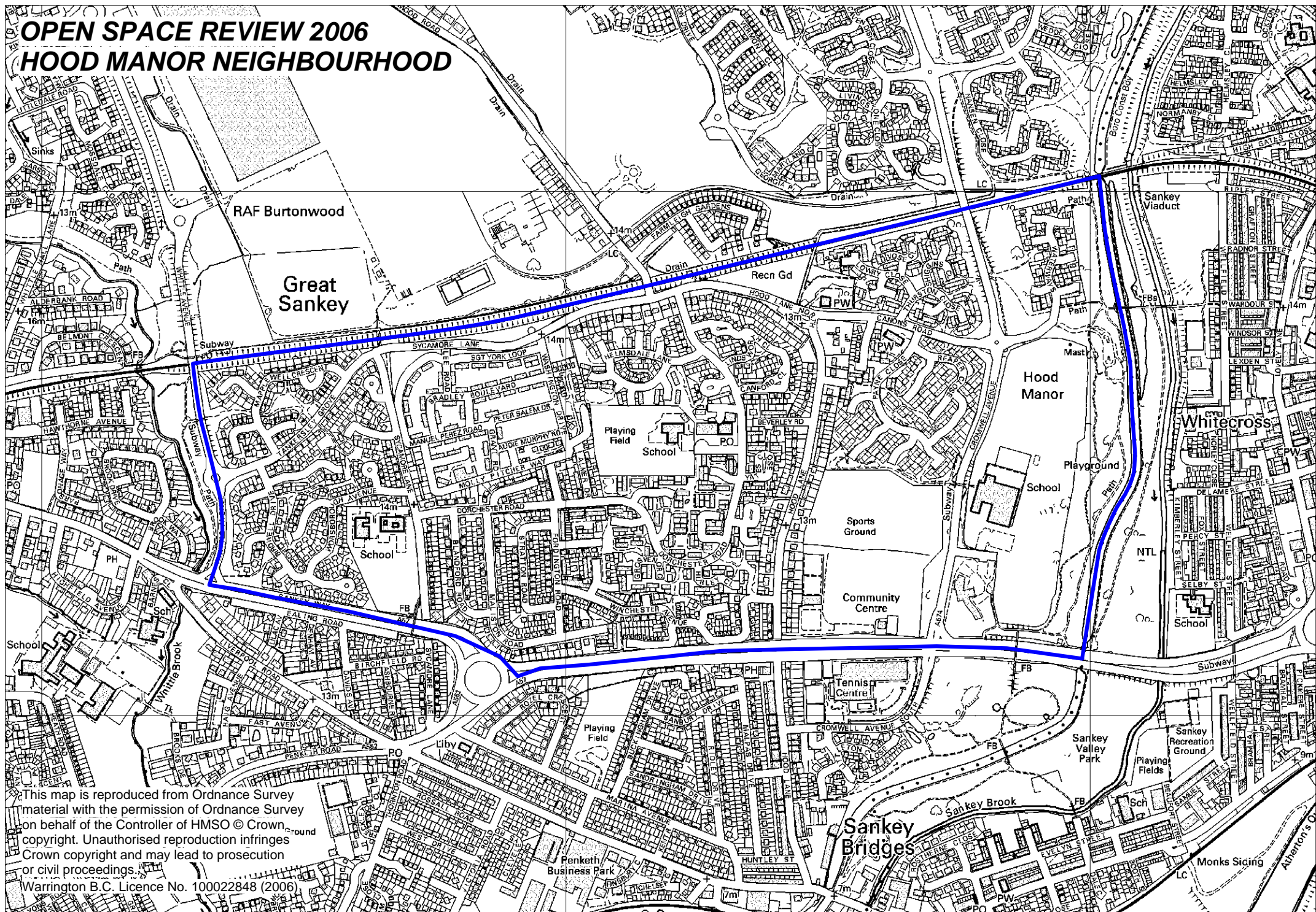
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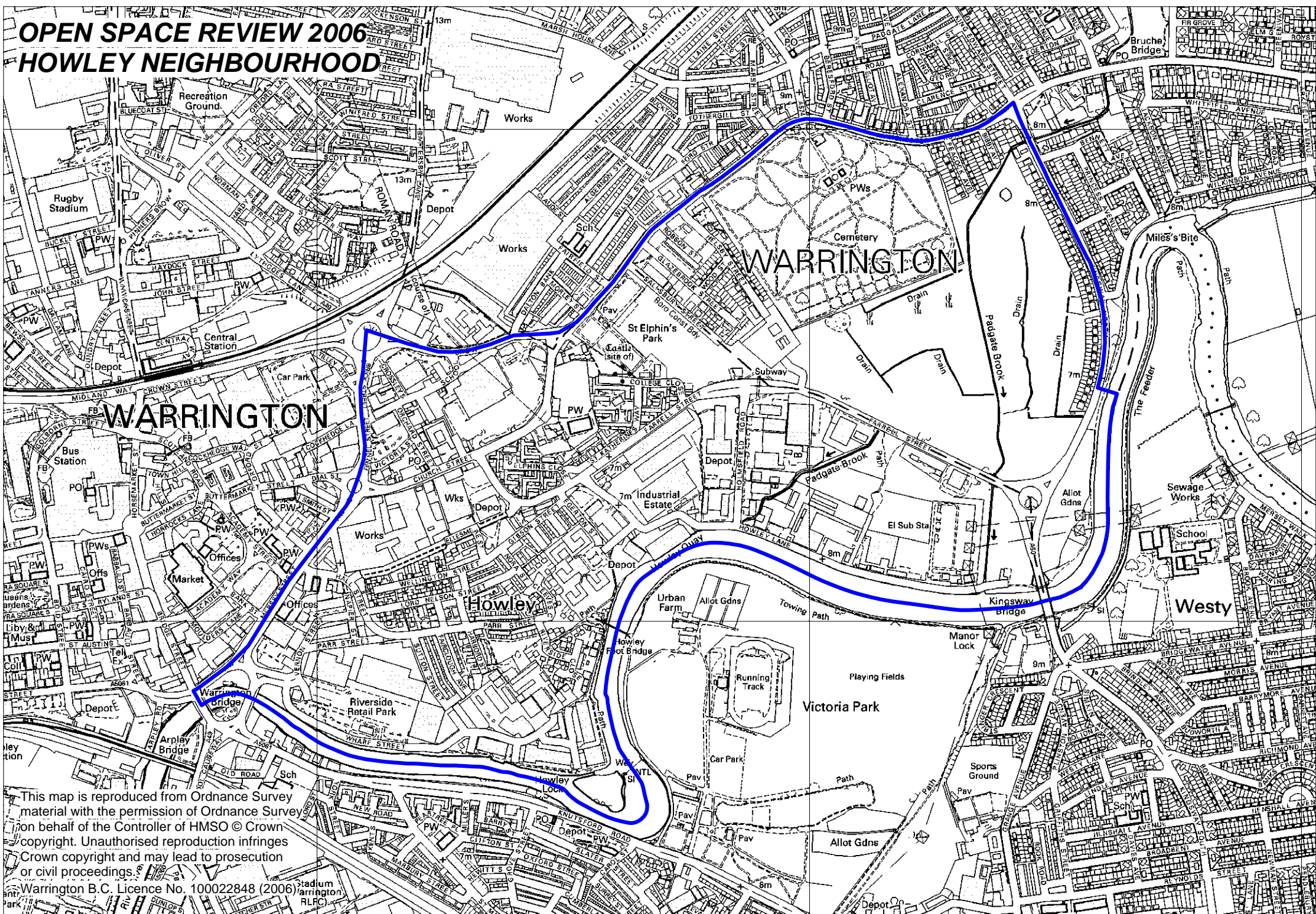
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Brook Farm

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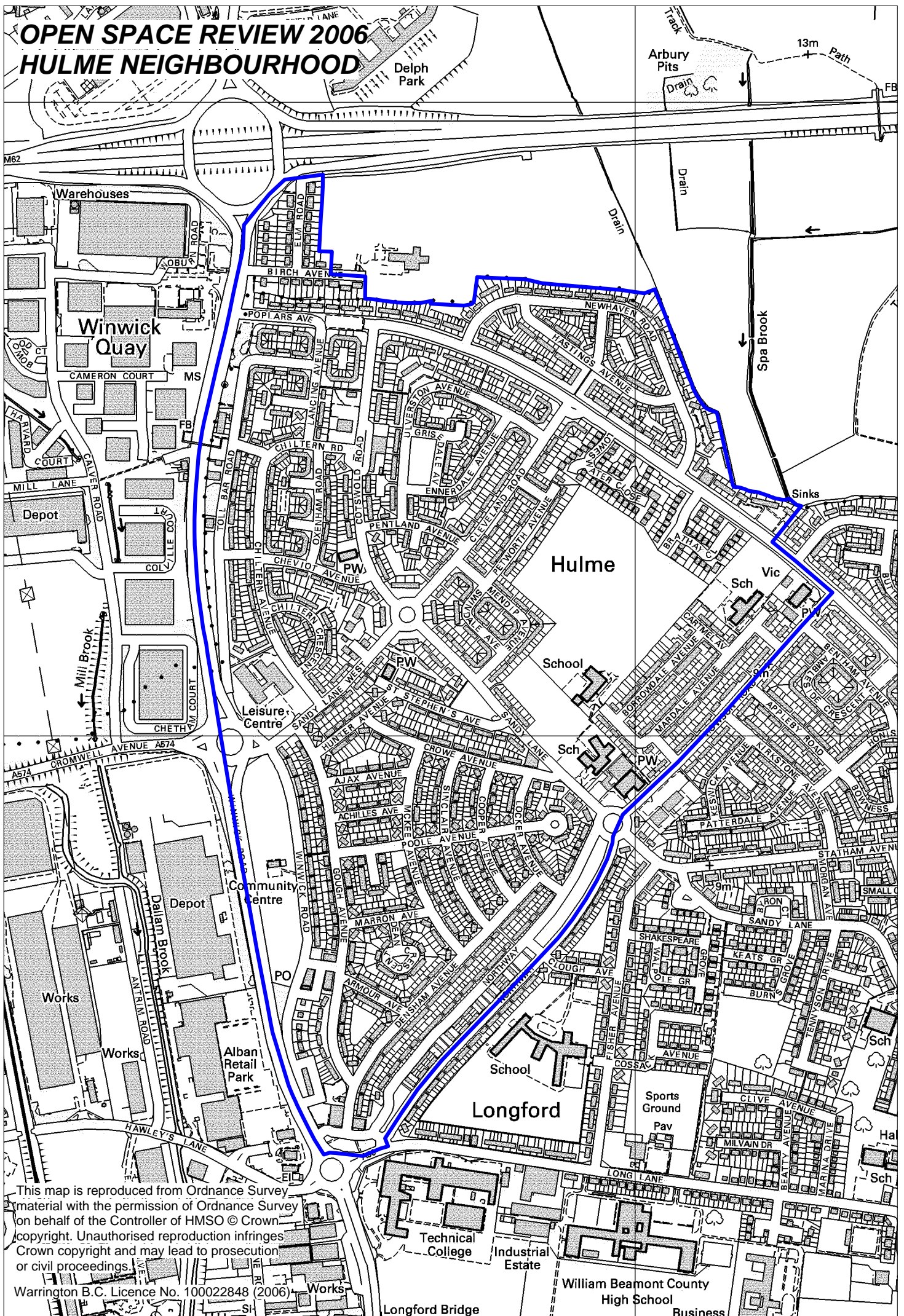
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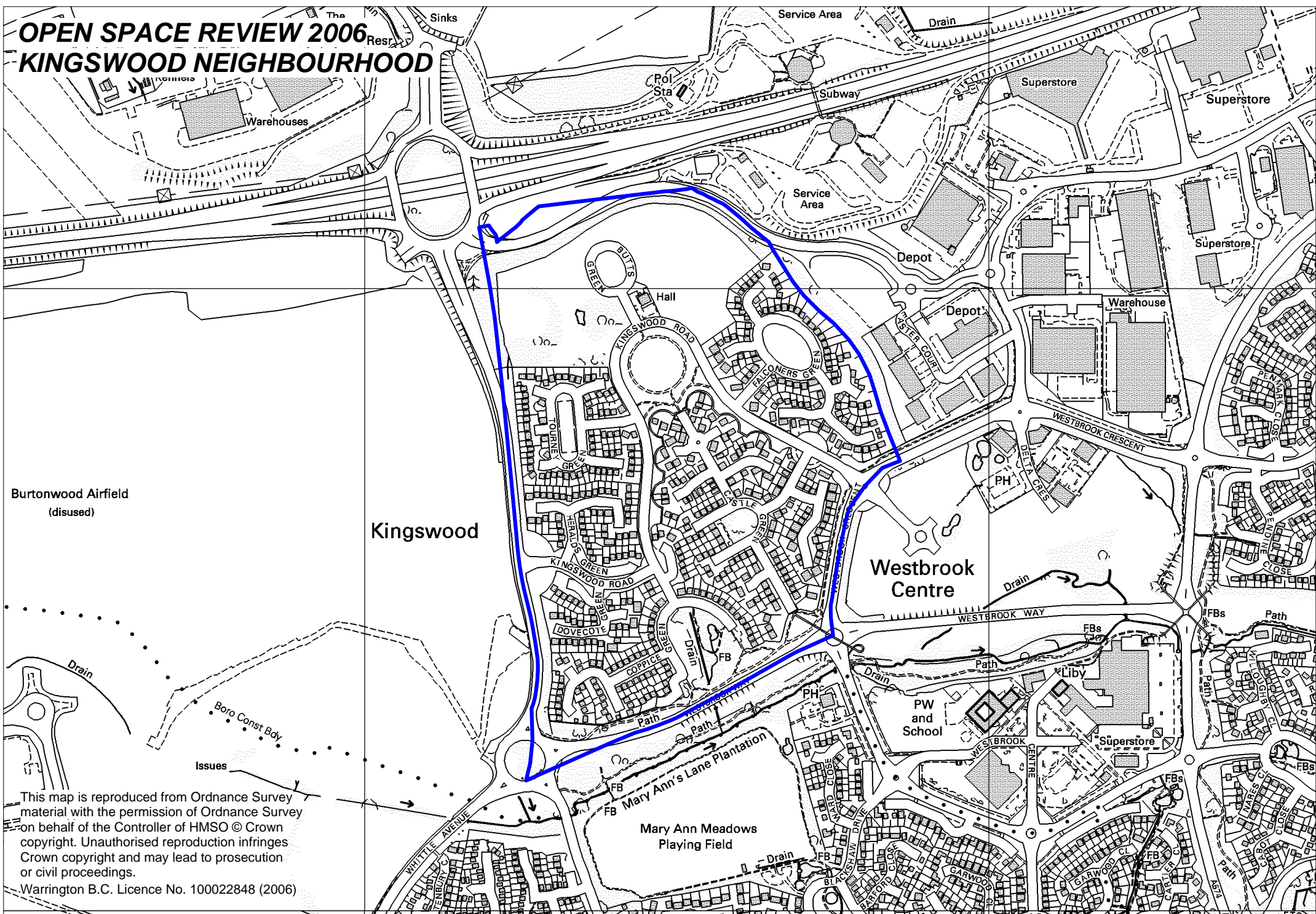
Longford Bridge

William Beament County High School

Business

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KINGSWOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD



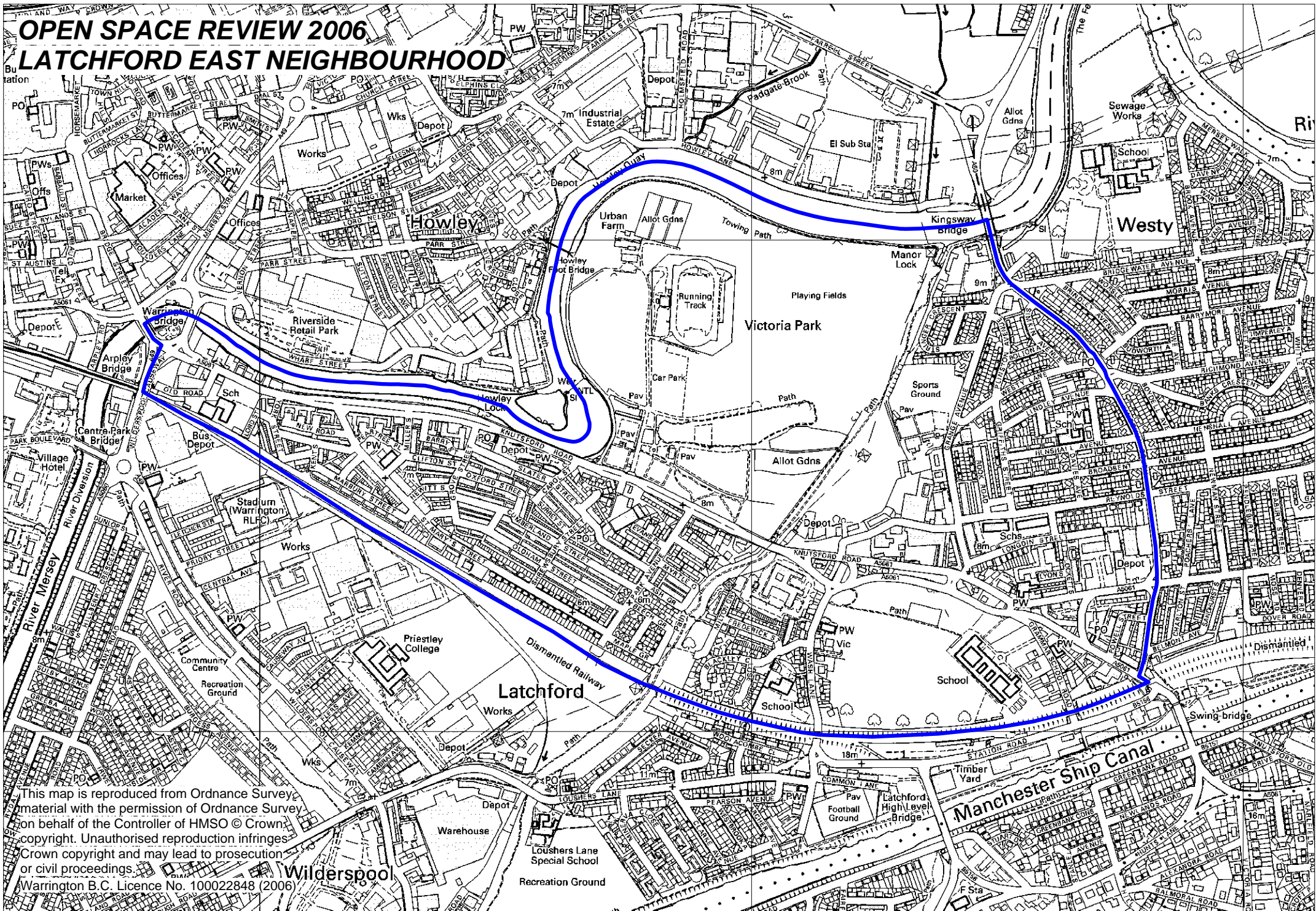
Burtonwood Airfield
(disused)

Kingswood

Westbrook
Centre

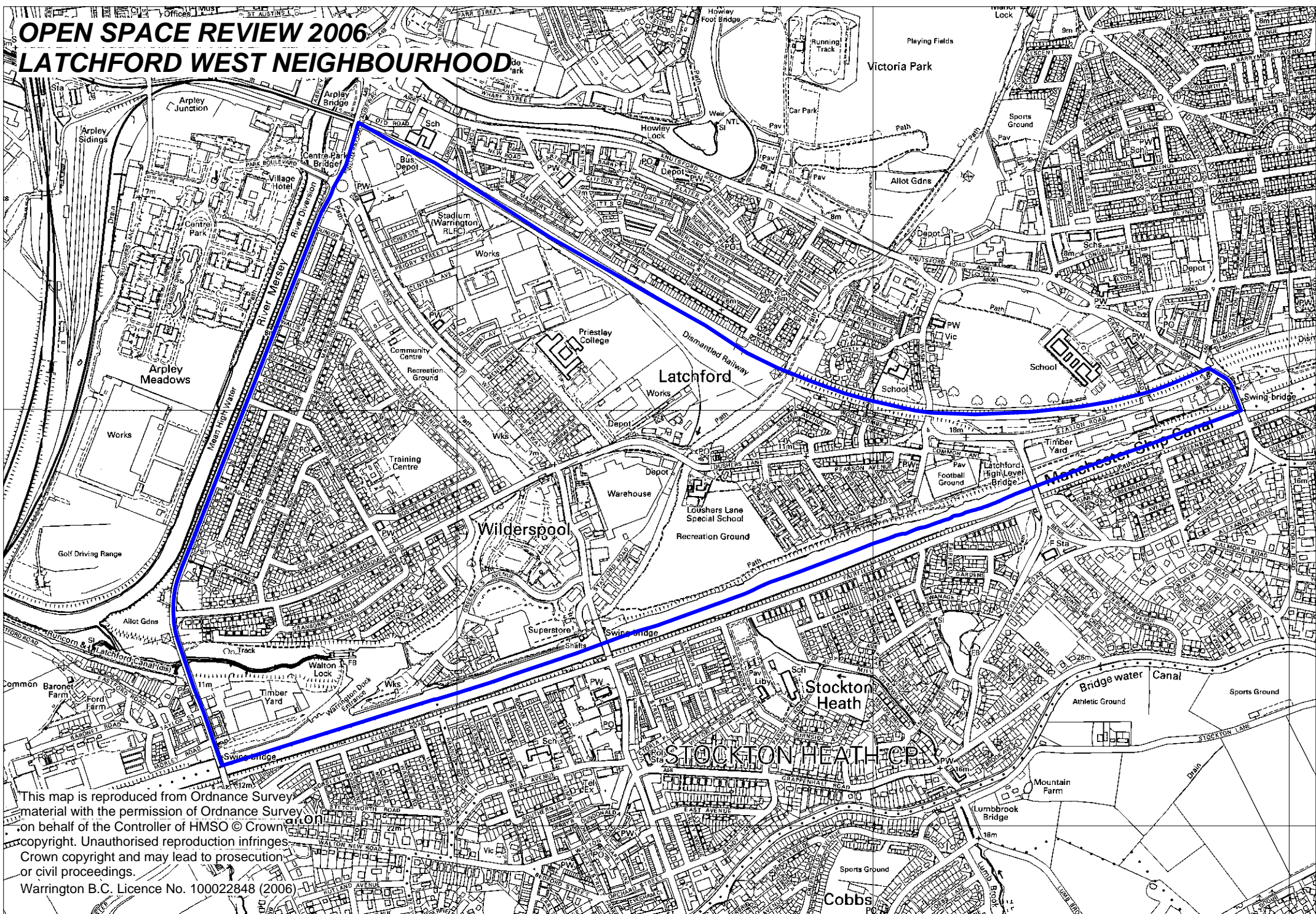
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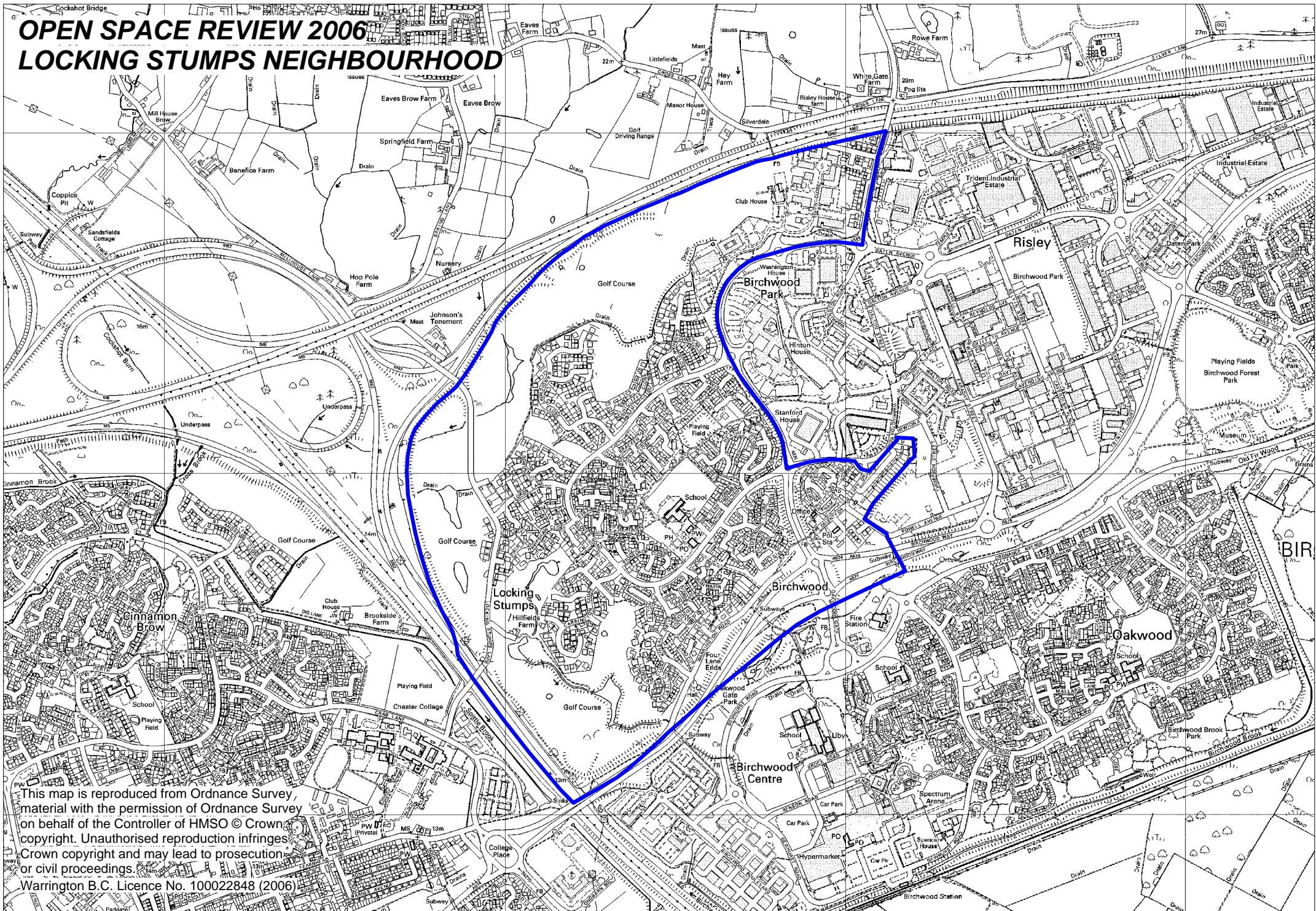
LATCHFORD WEST NEIGHBOURHOOD



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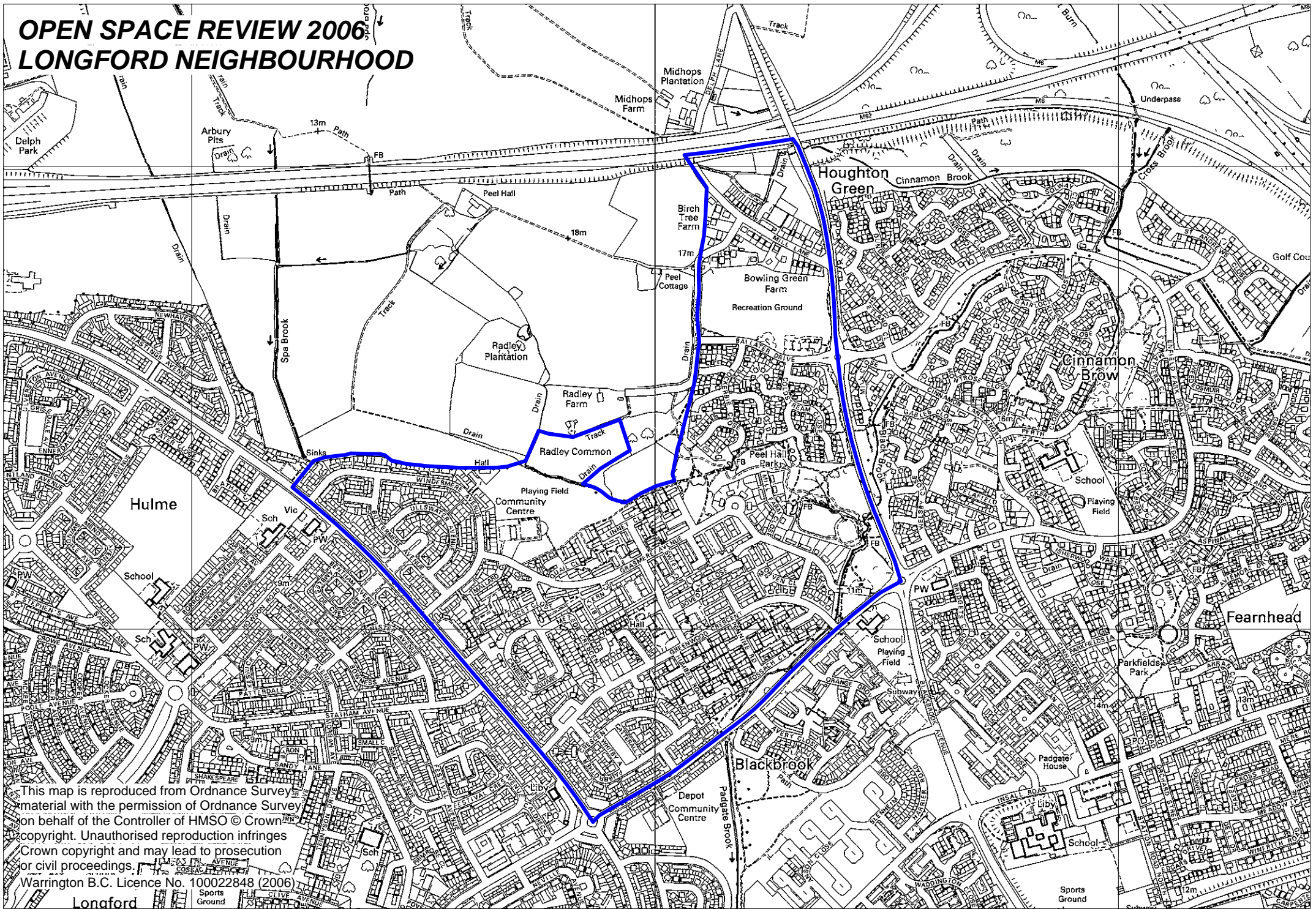
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LOCKING STUMPS NEIGHBOURHOOD

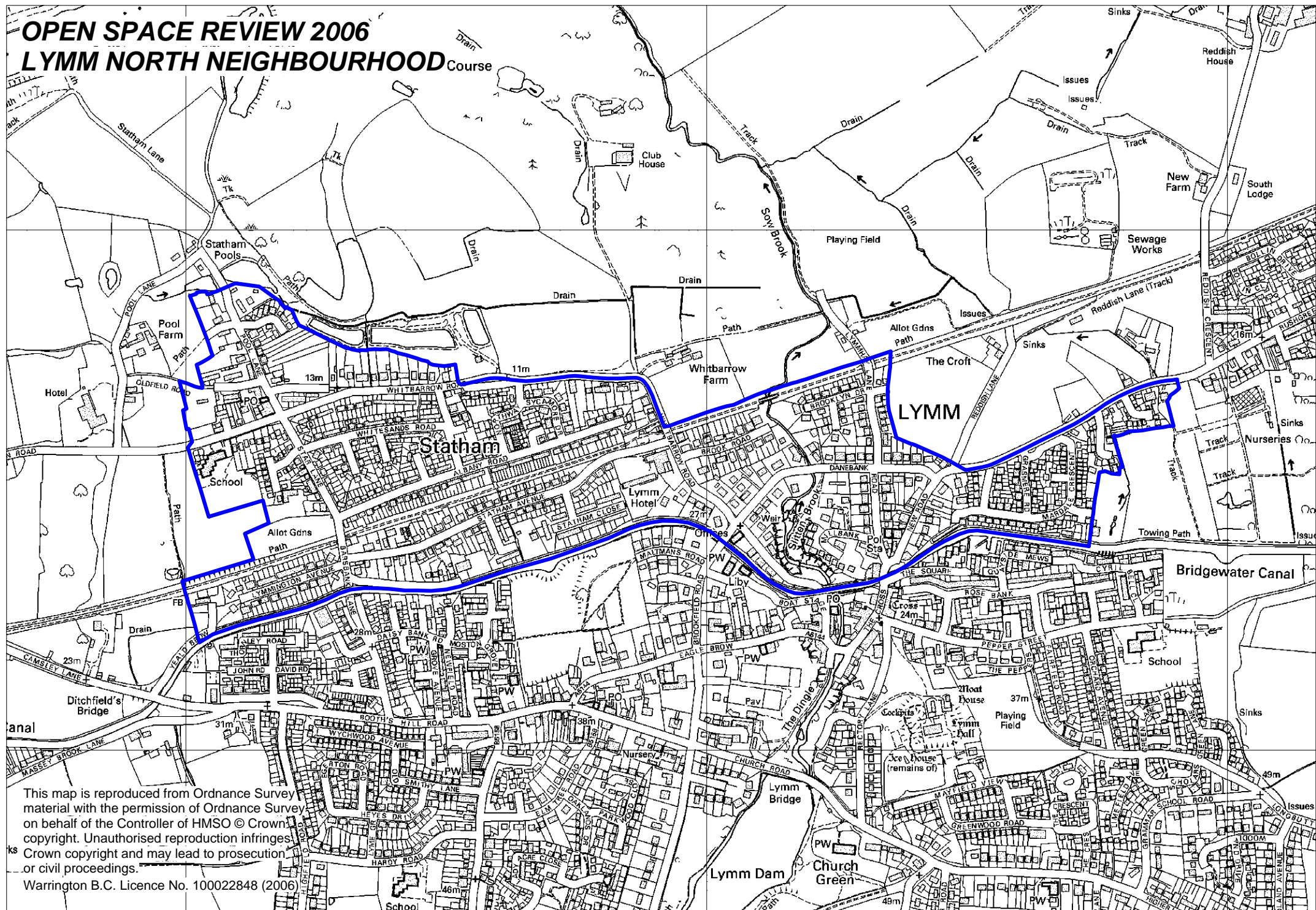


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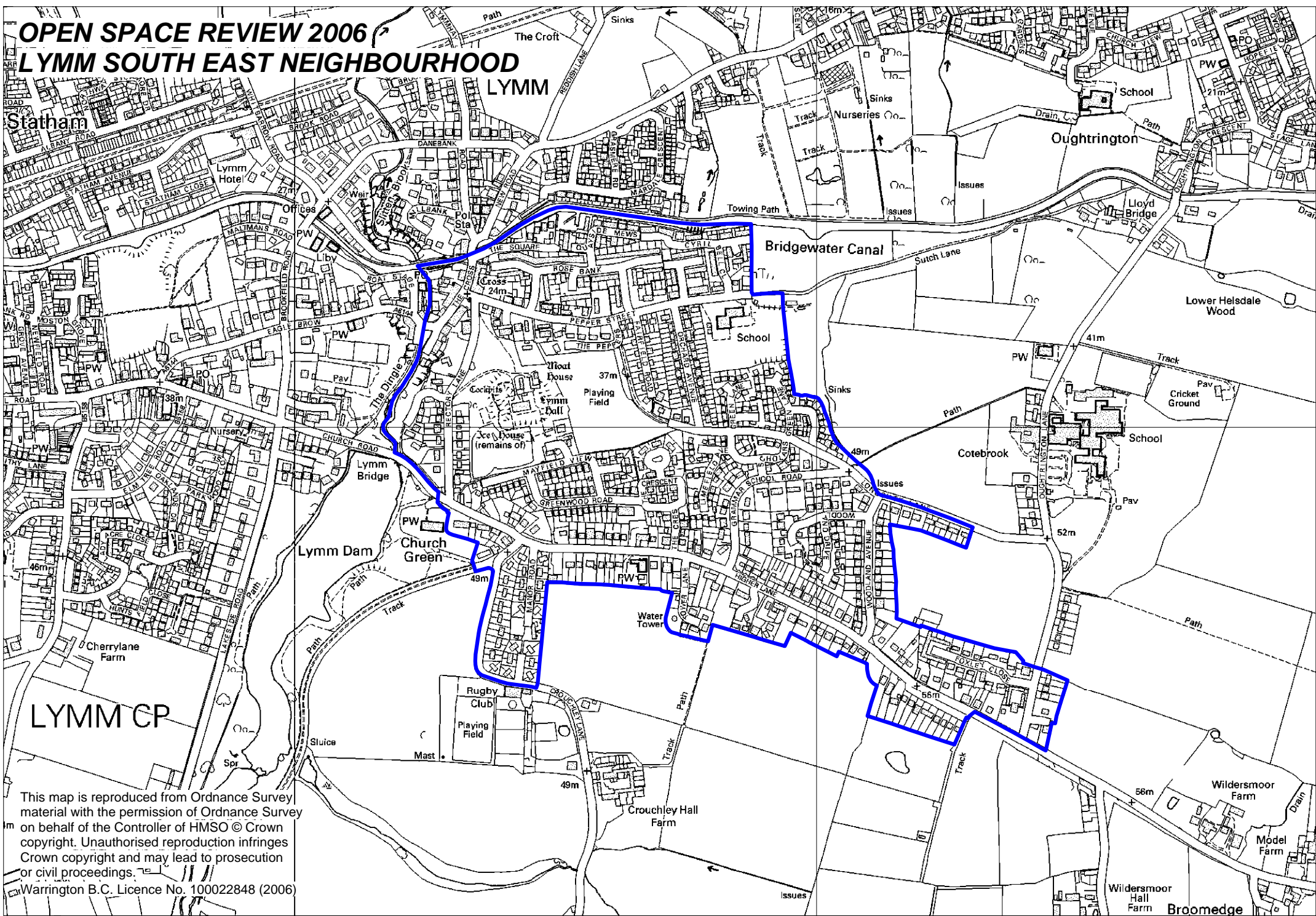
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LYMM SOUTH EAST NEIGHBOURHOOD

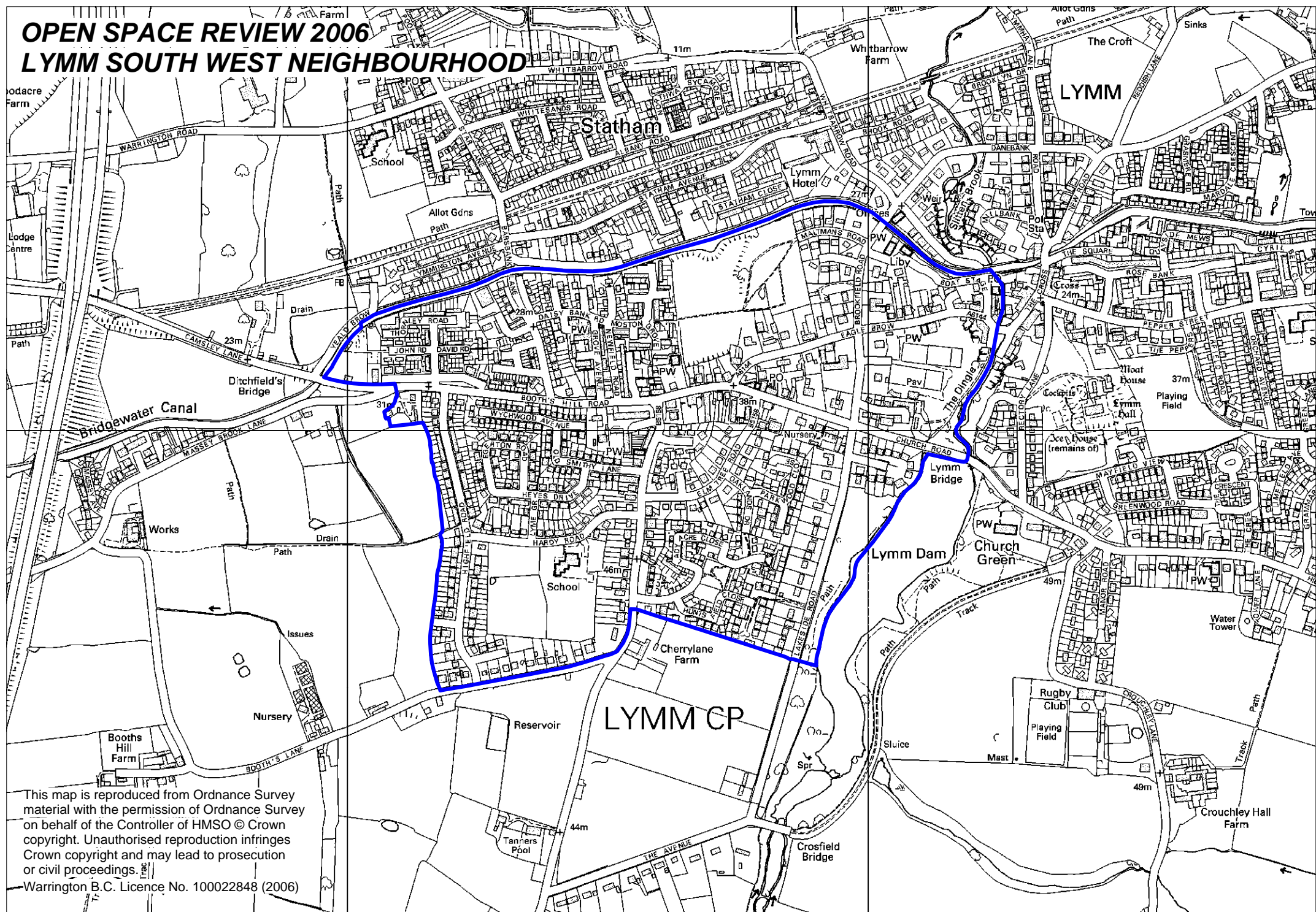


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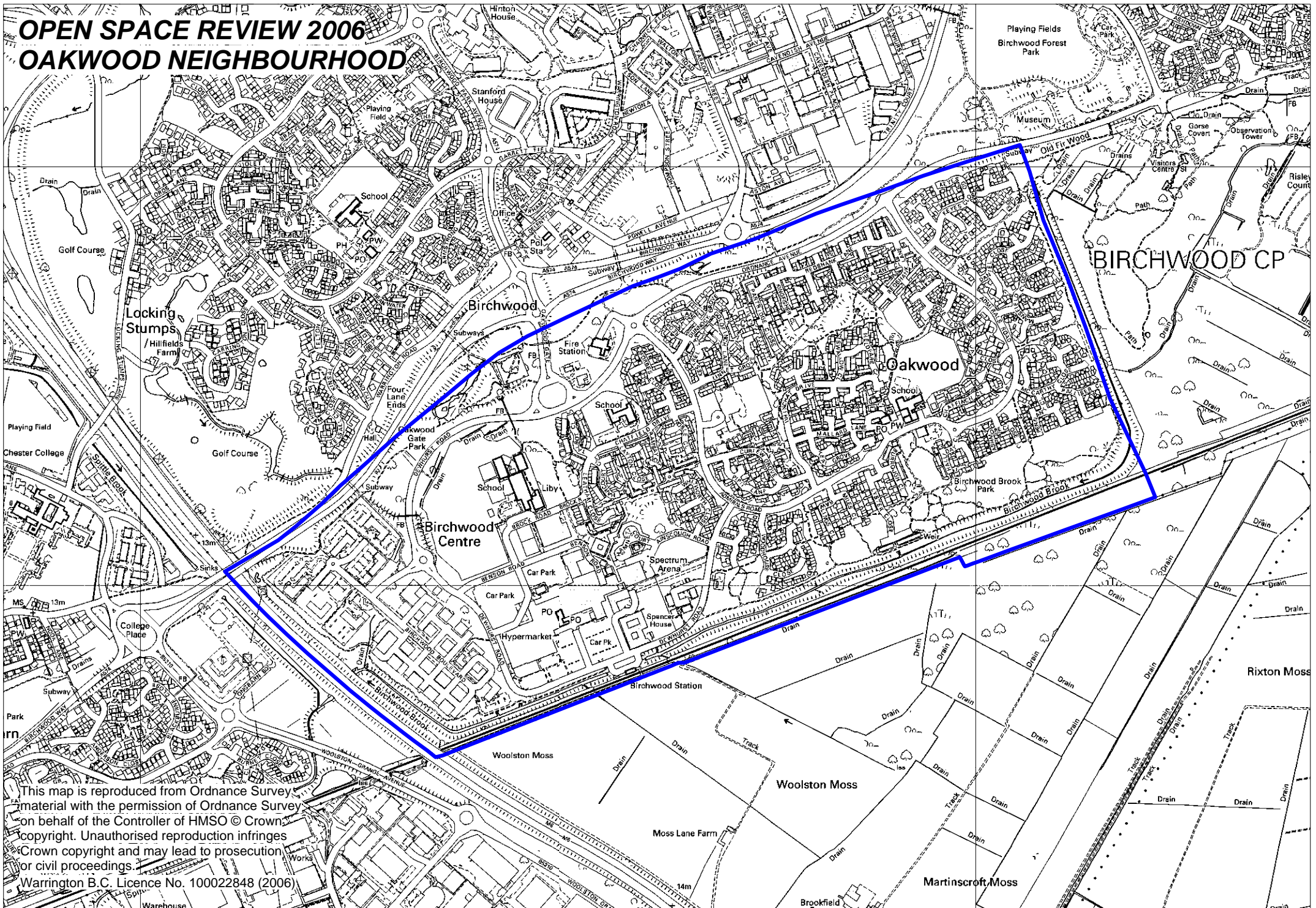
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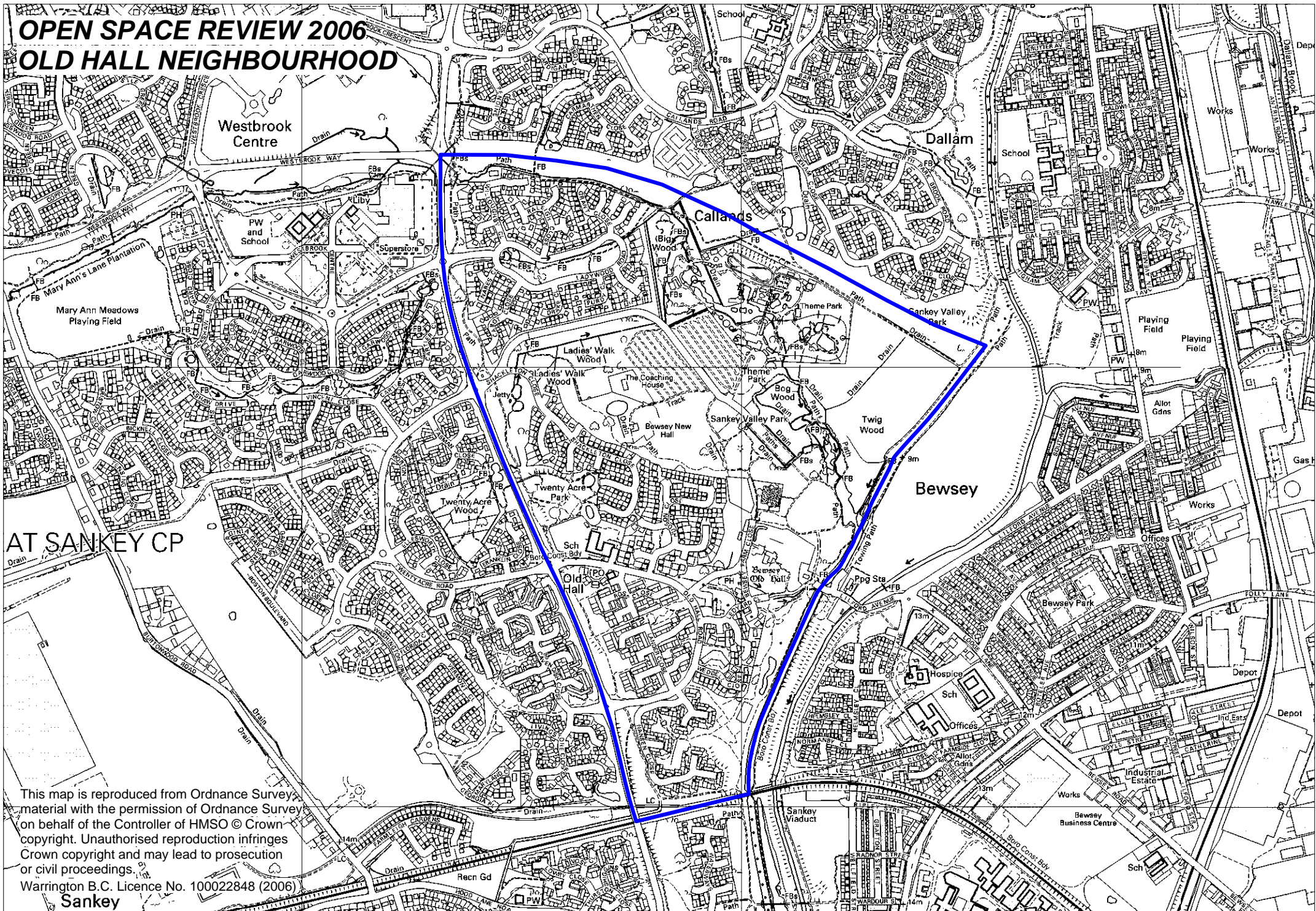
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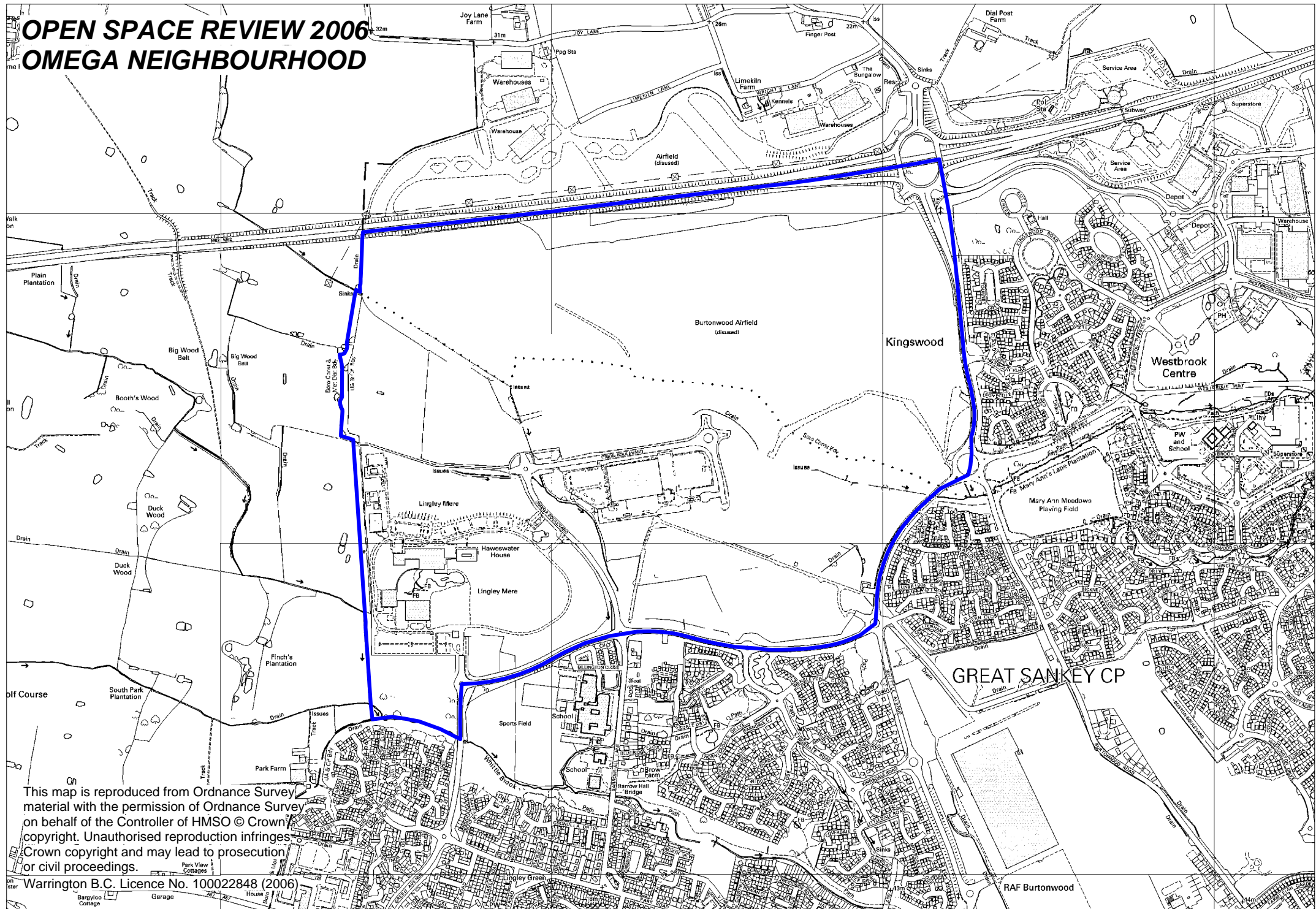
AT SANKEY CP

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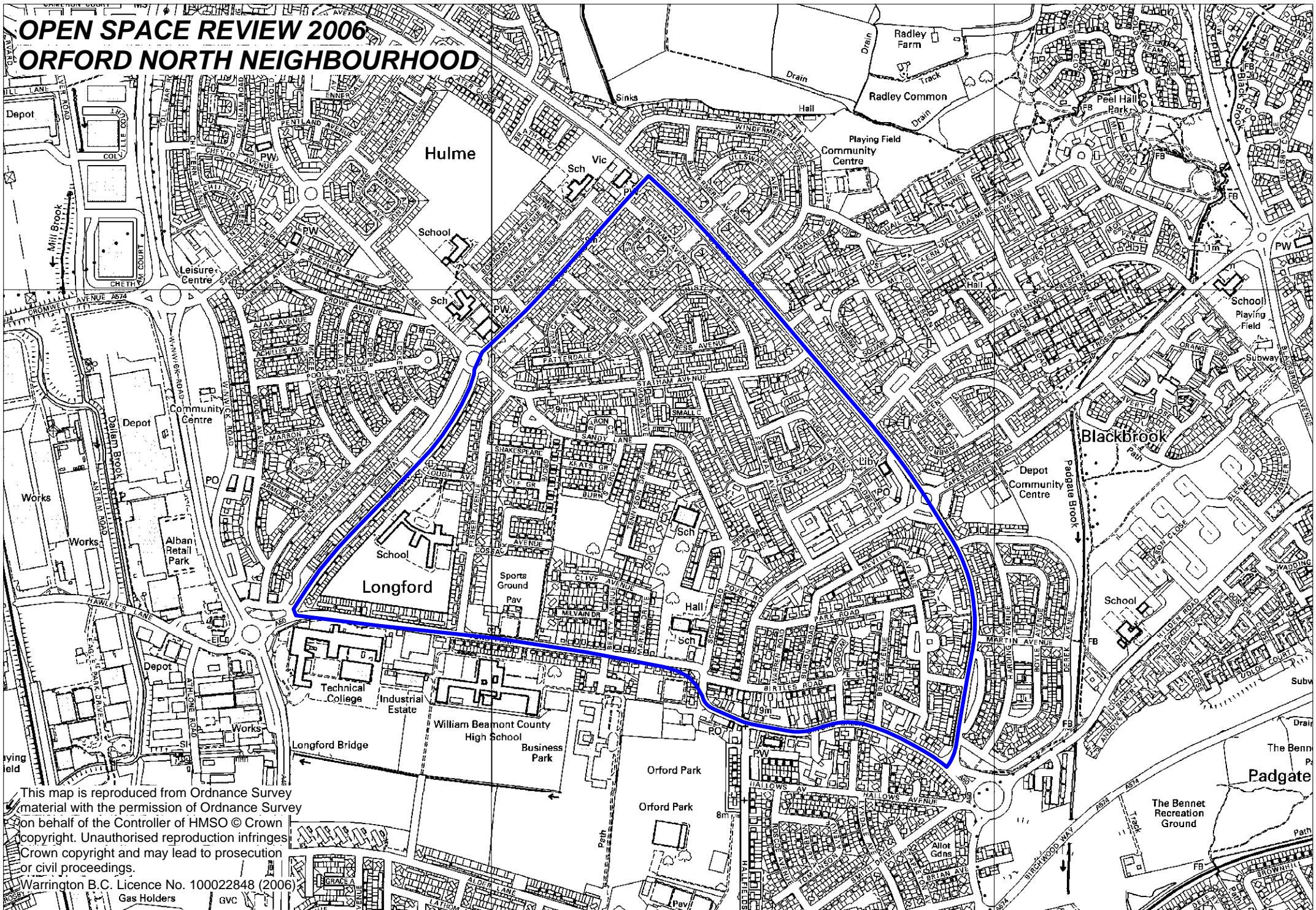
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Sankey

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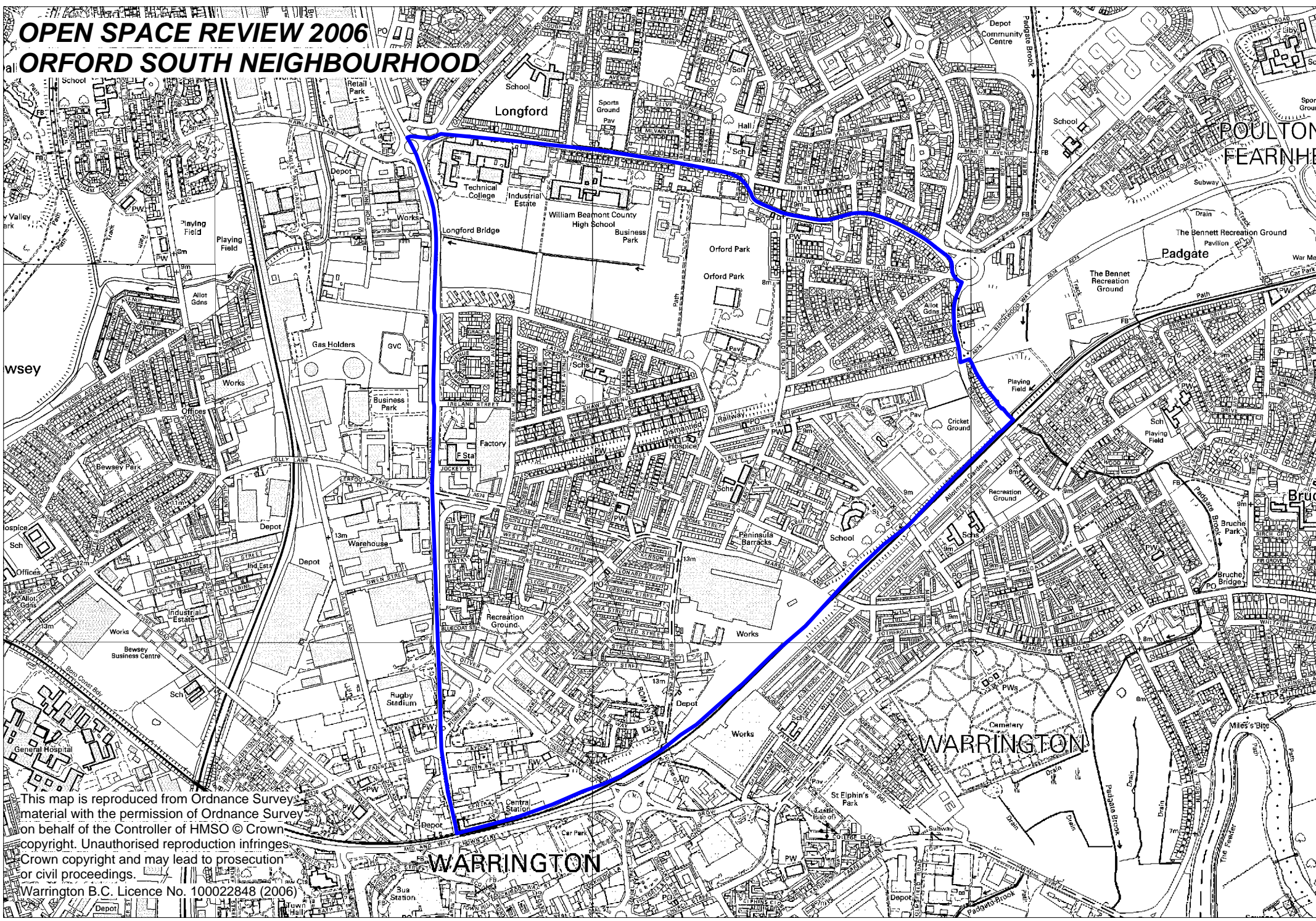
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Gas Holders gvc

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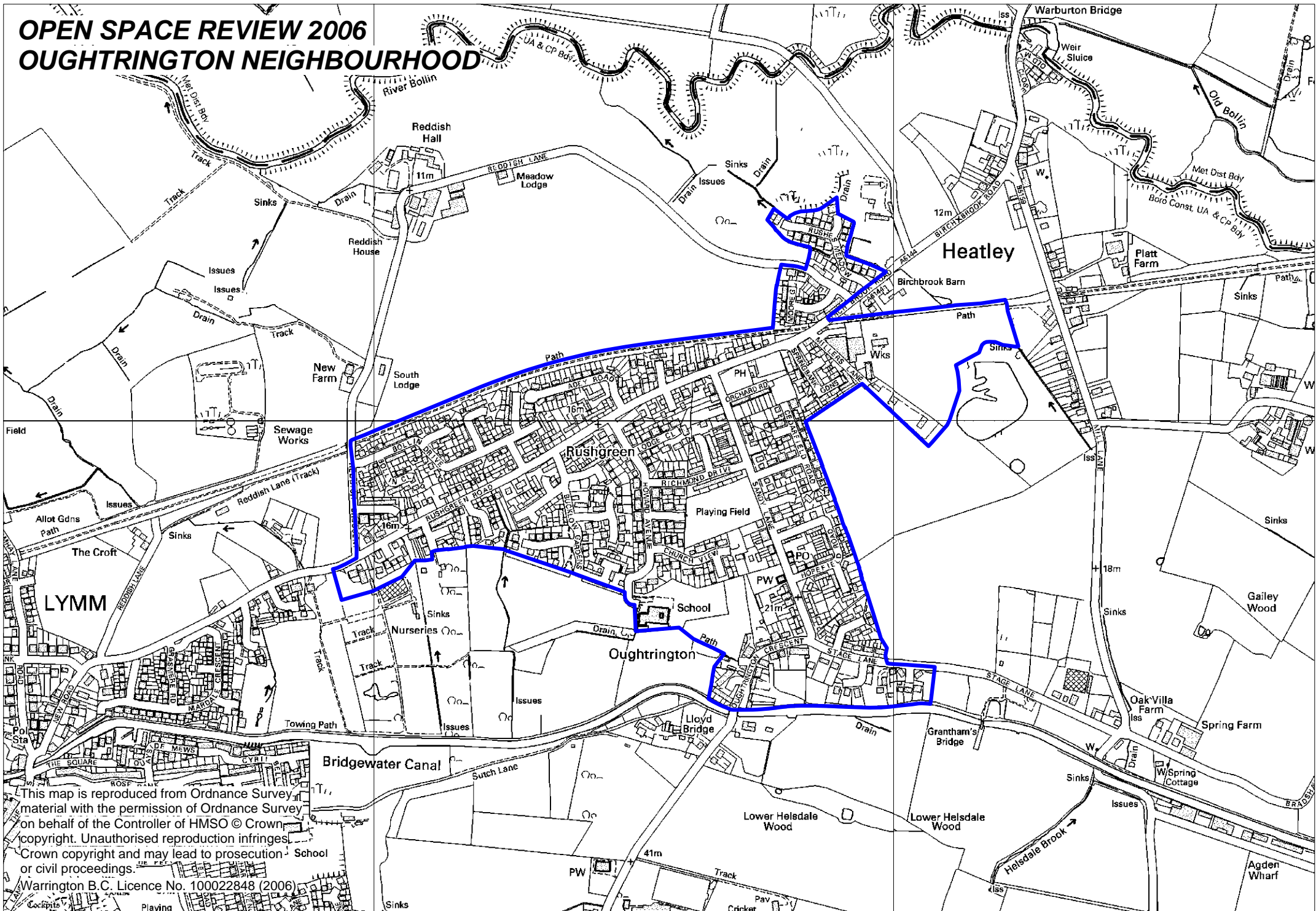
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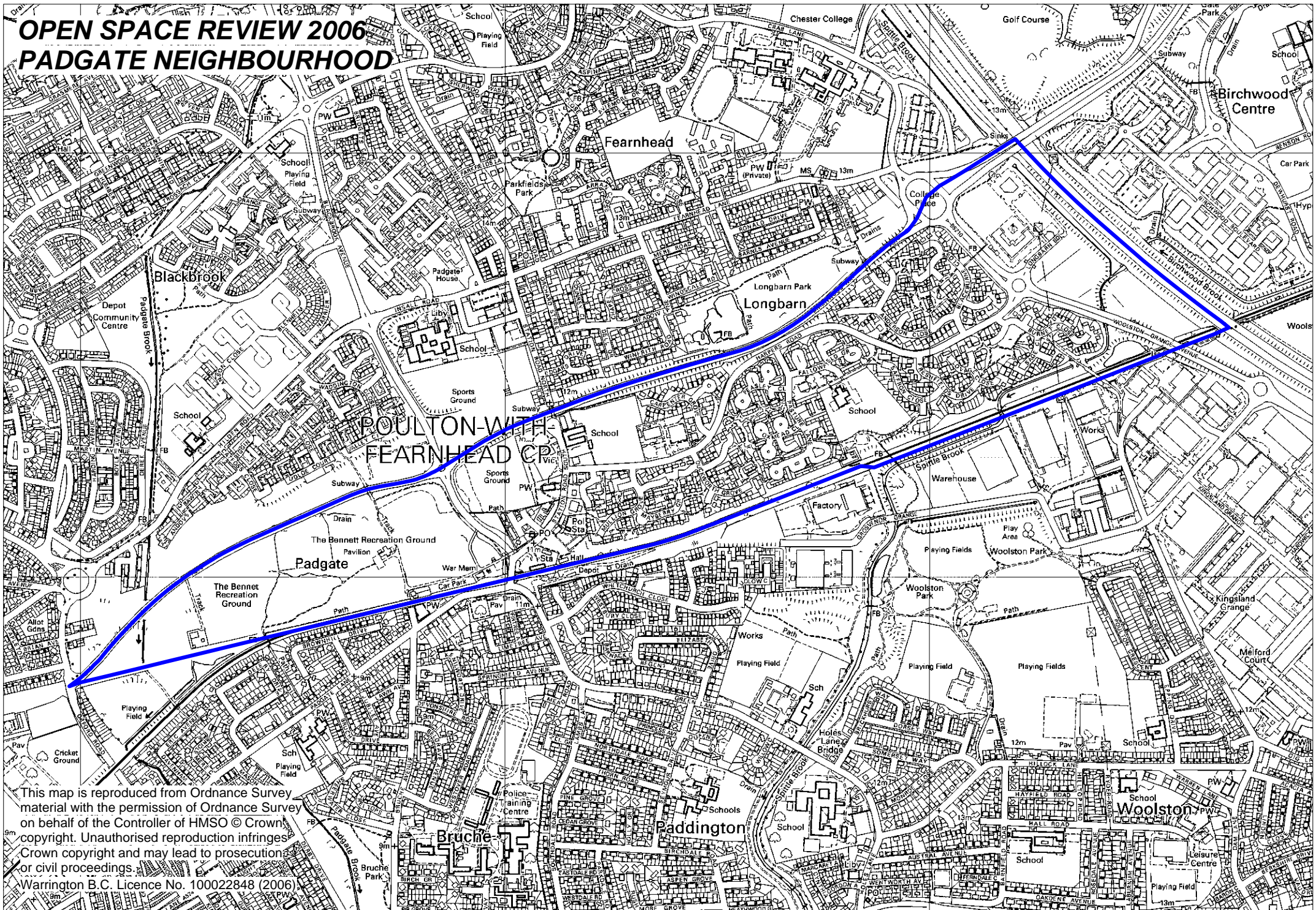
WARRINGTON

OPEN SPACE REVIEW 2006 OUGHTRINGTON NEIGHBOURHOOD



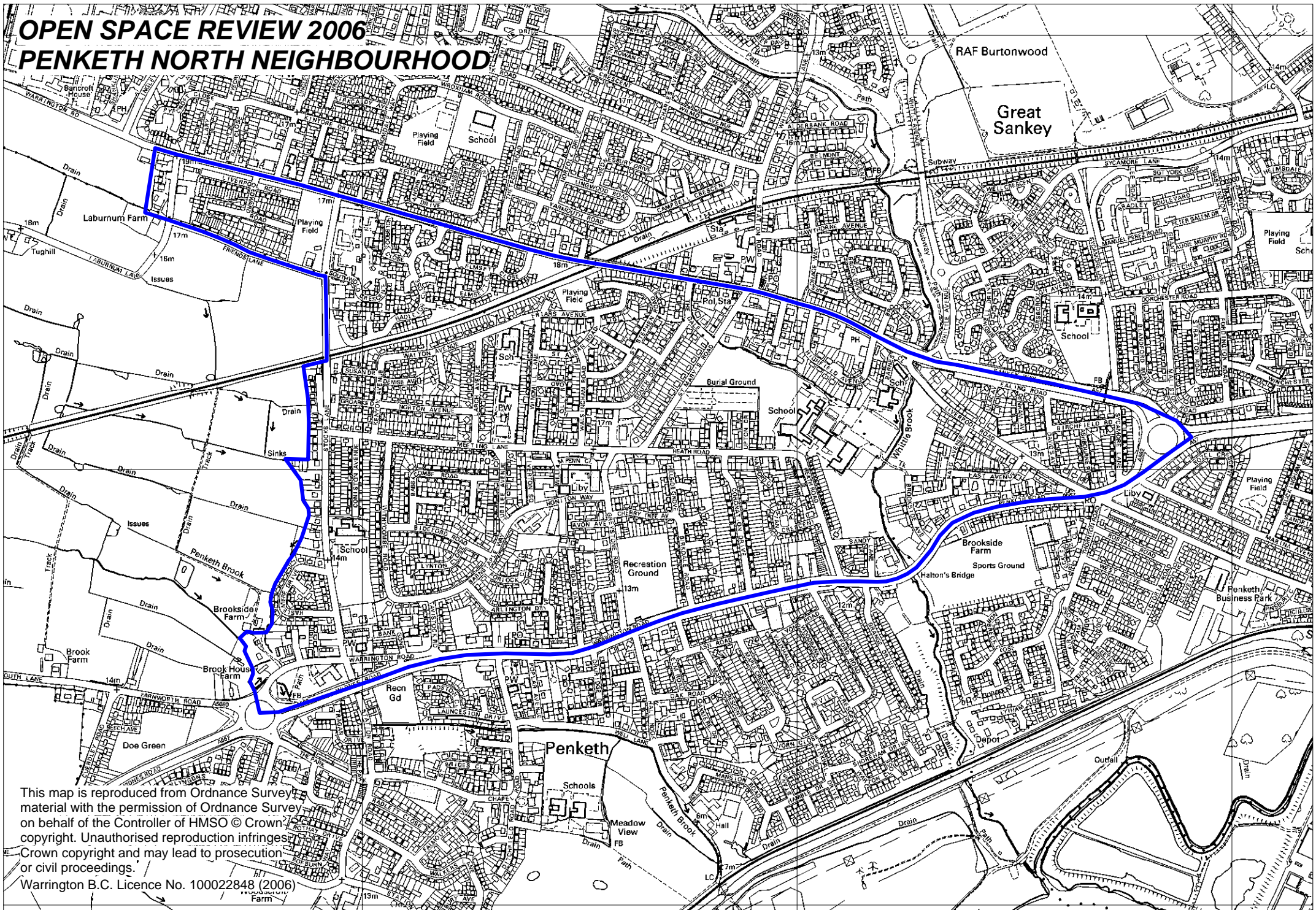
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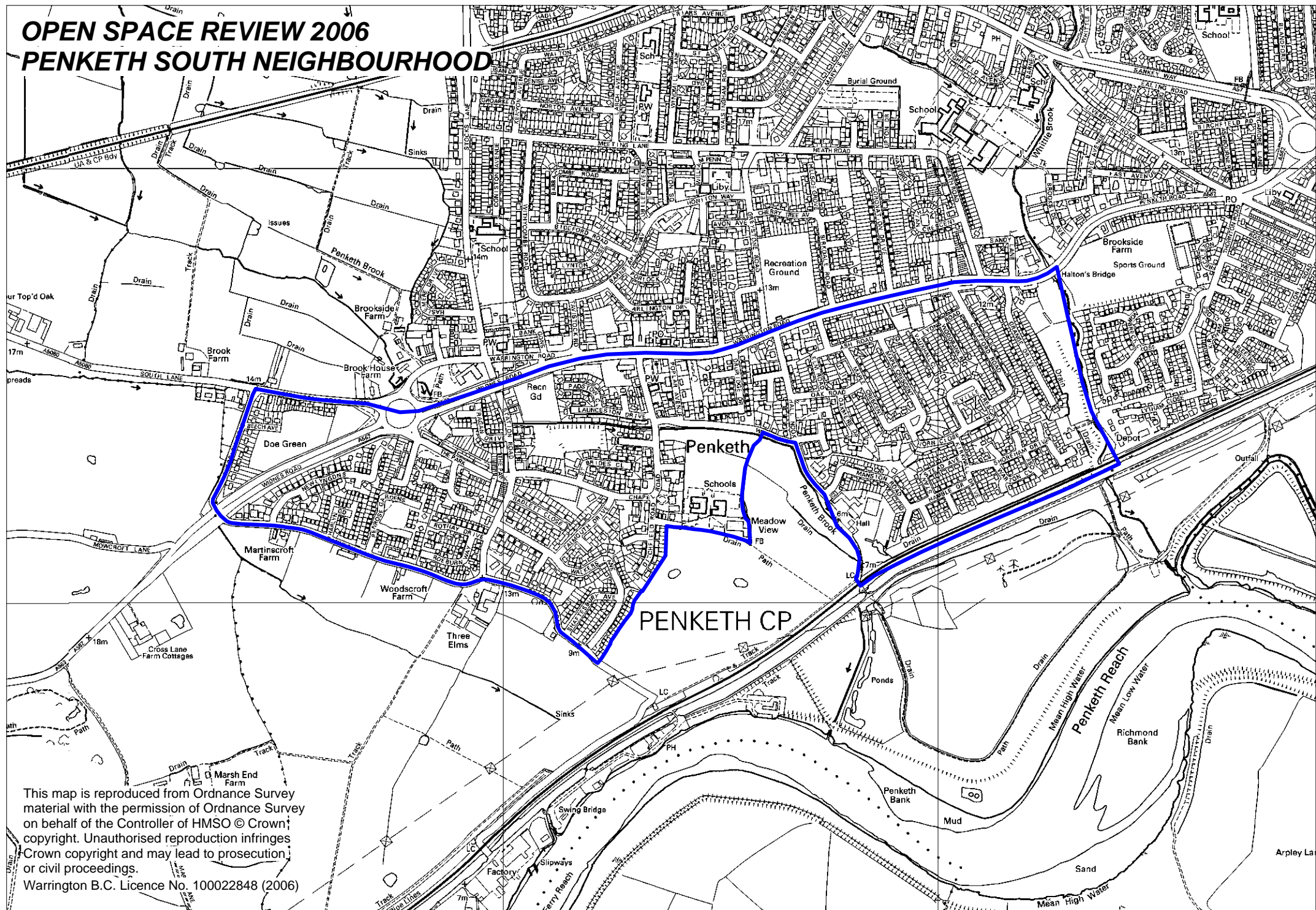
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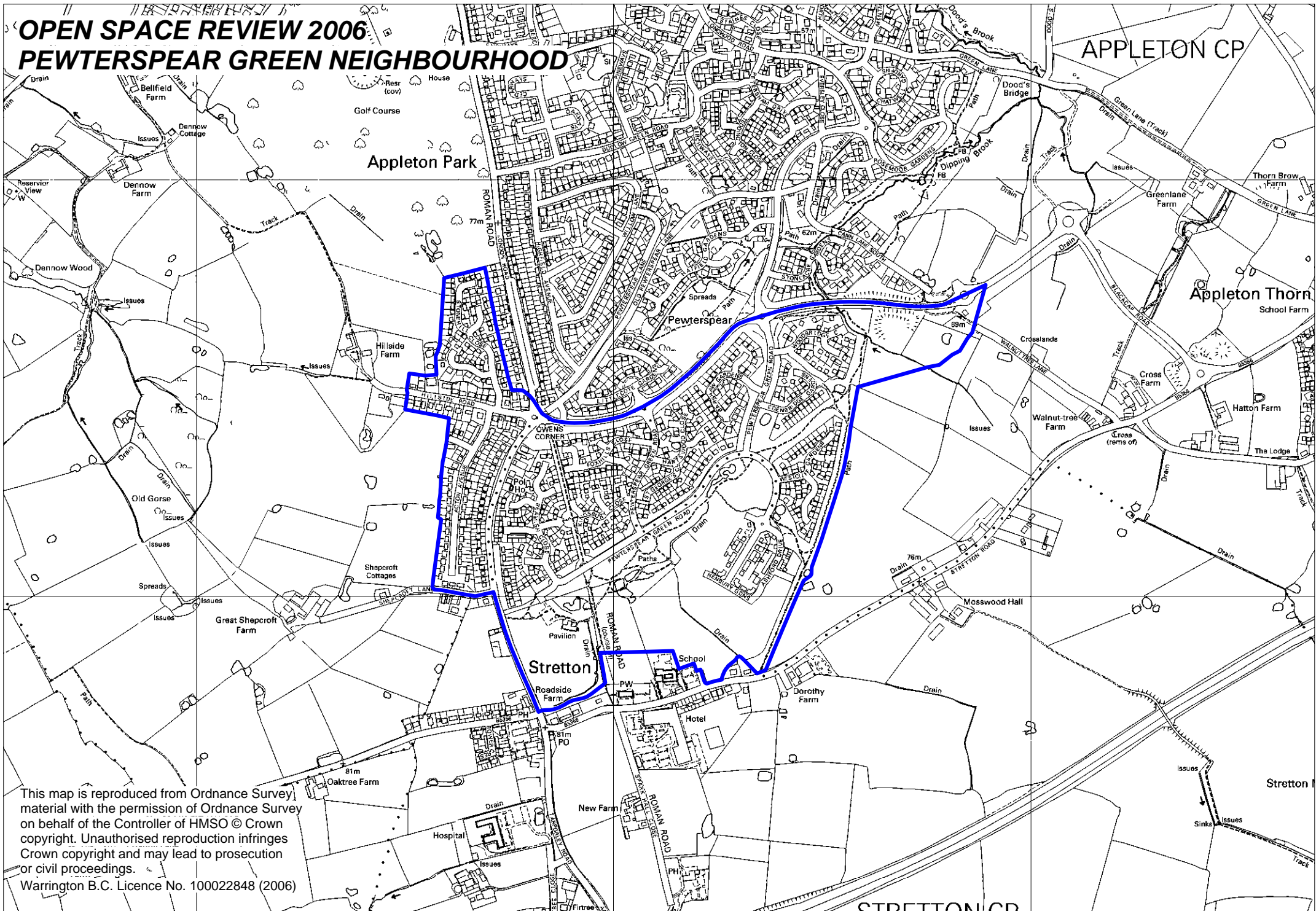
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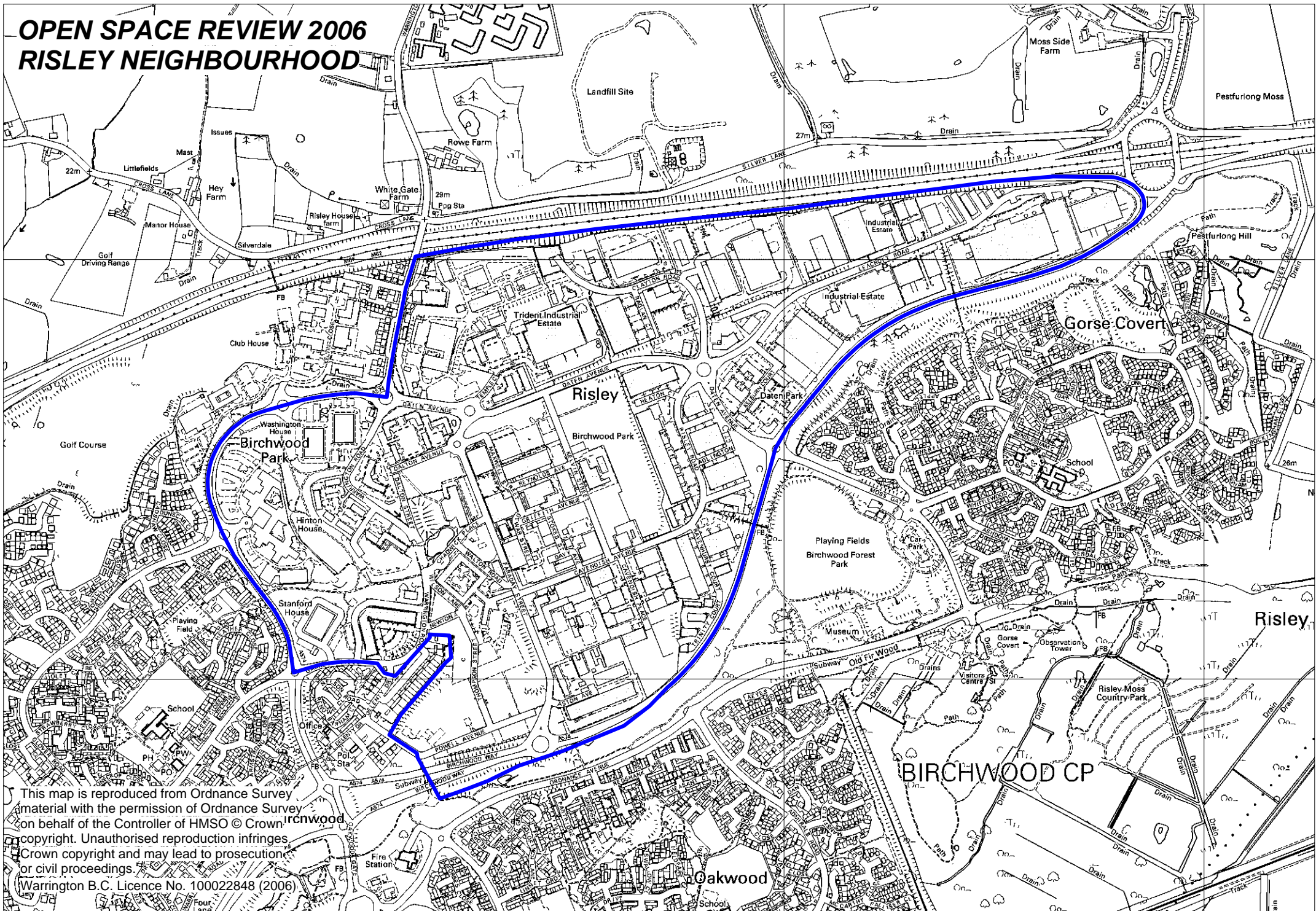
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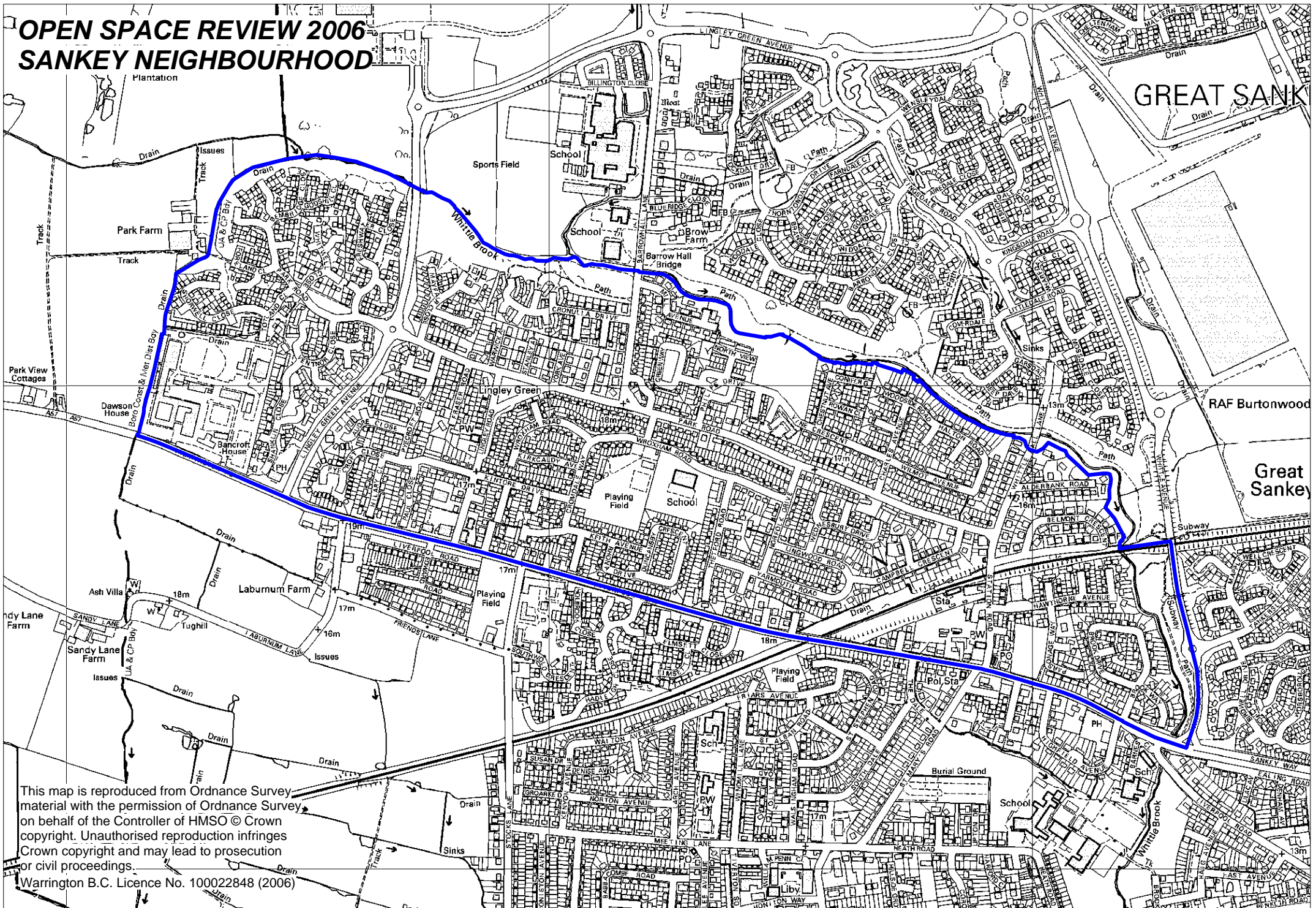
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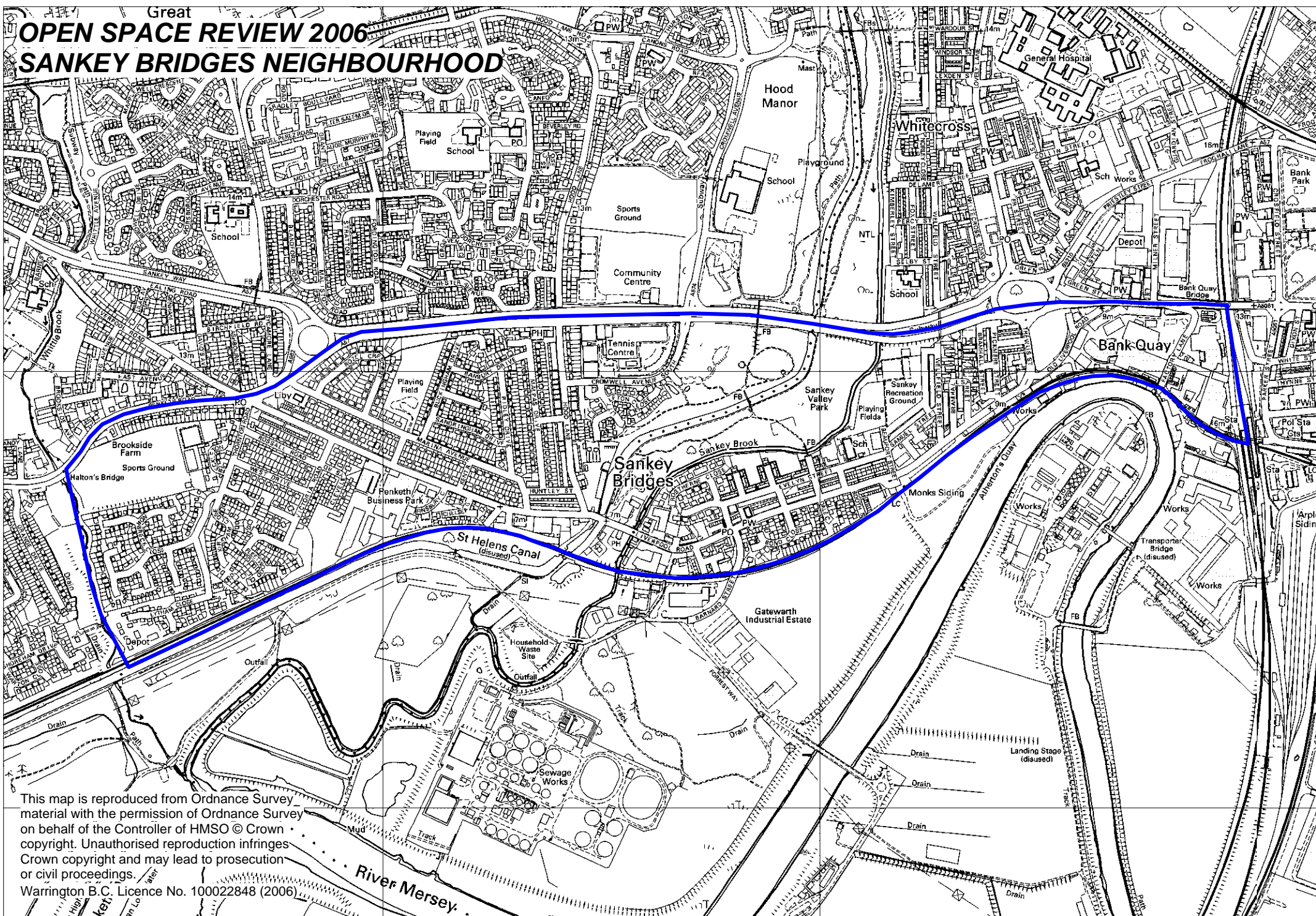
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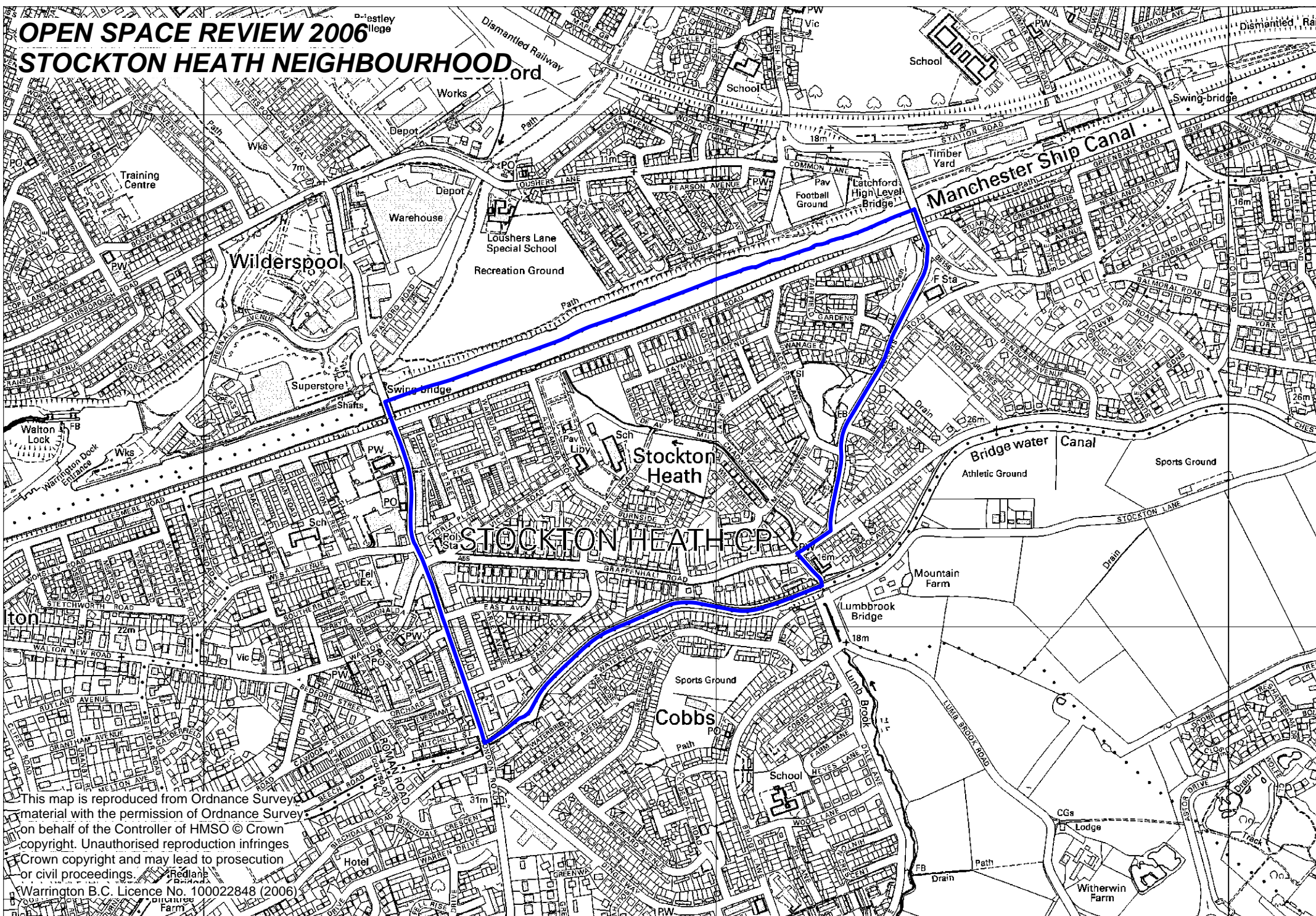
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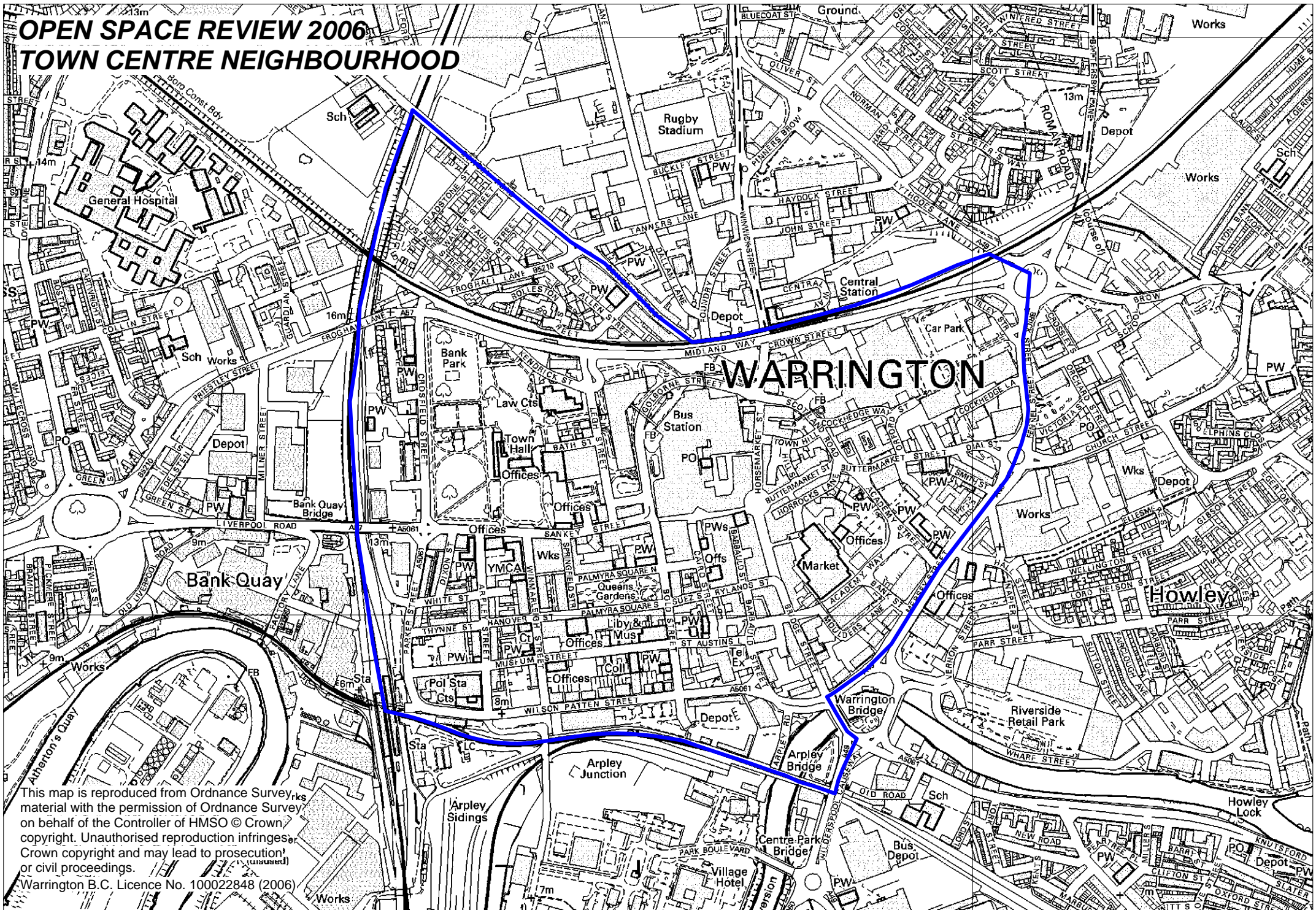
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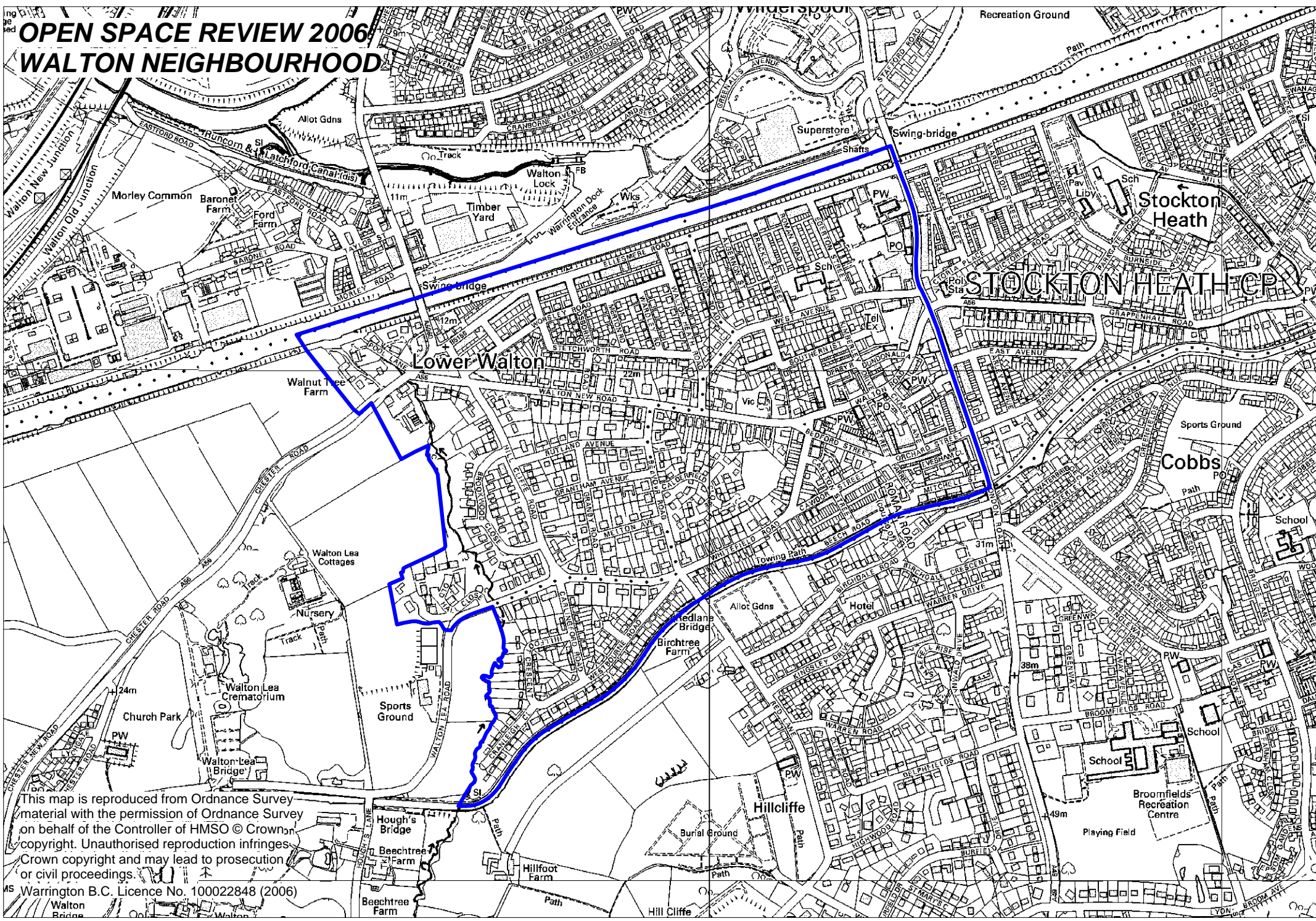
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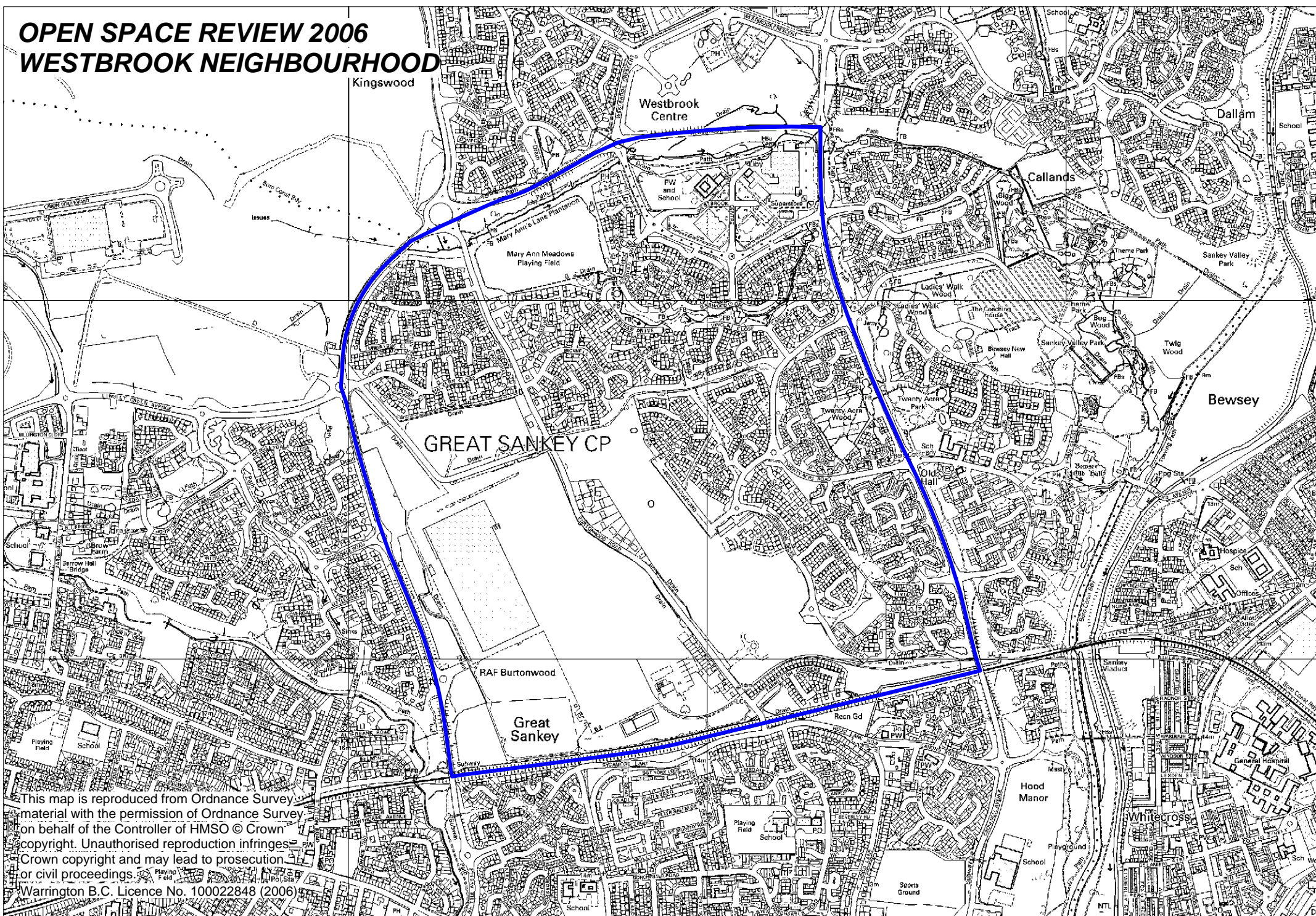


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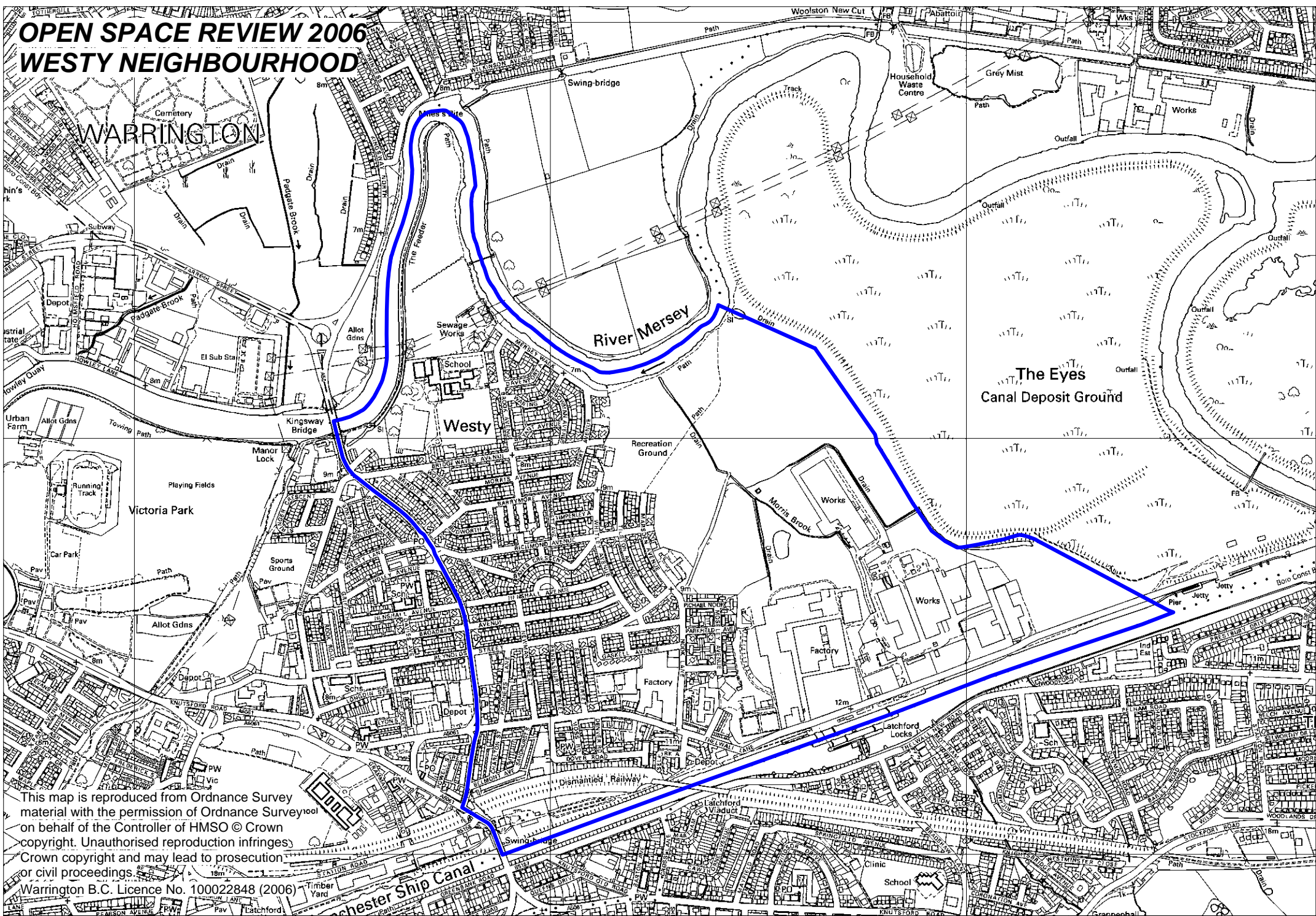
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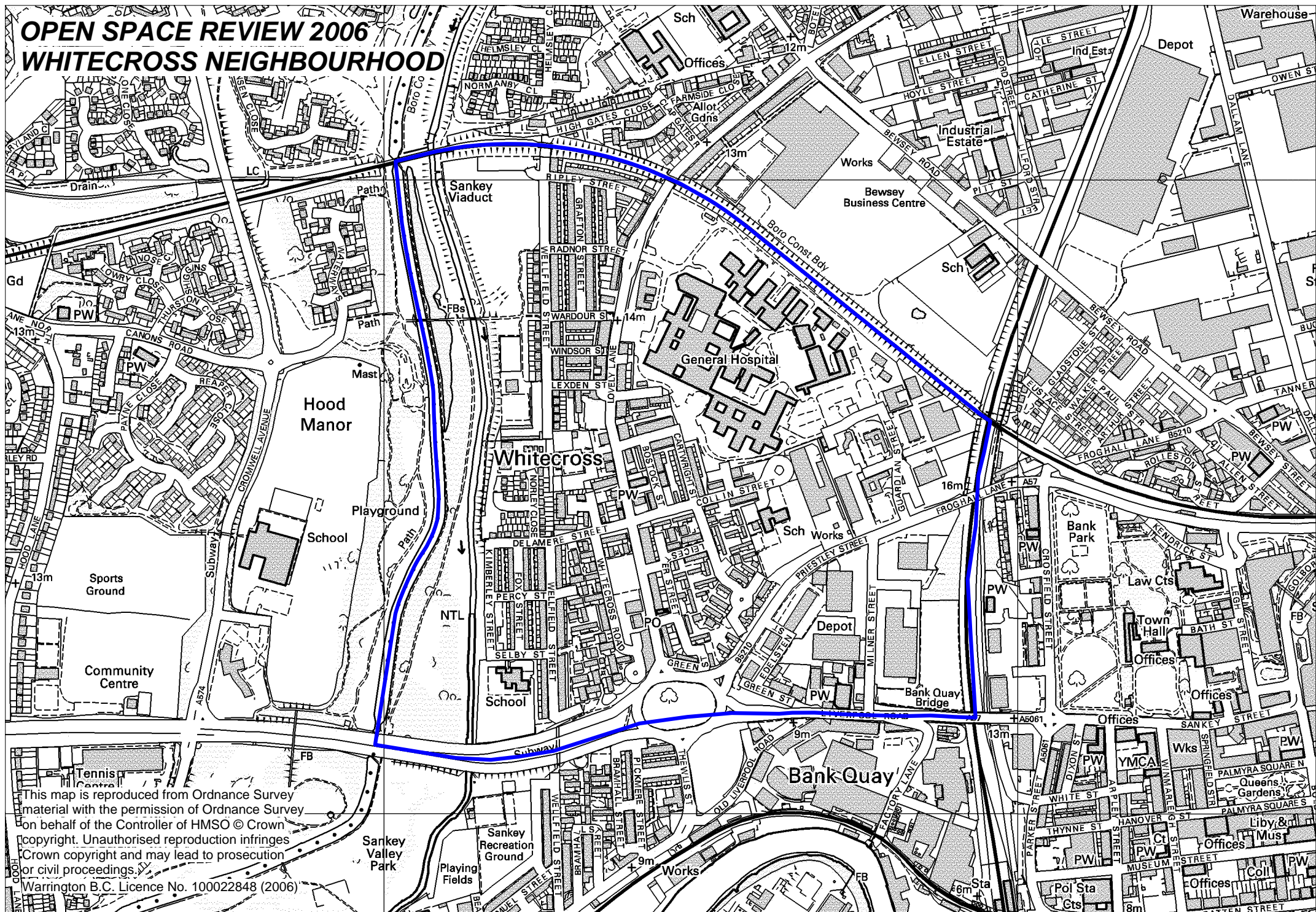
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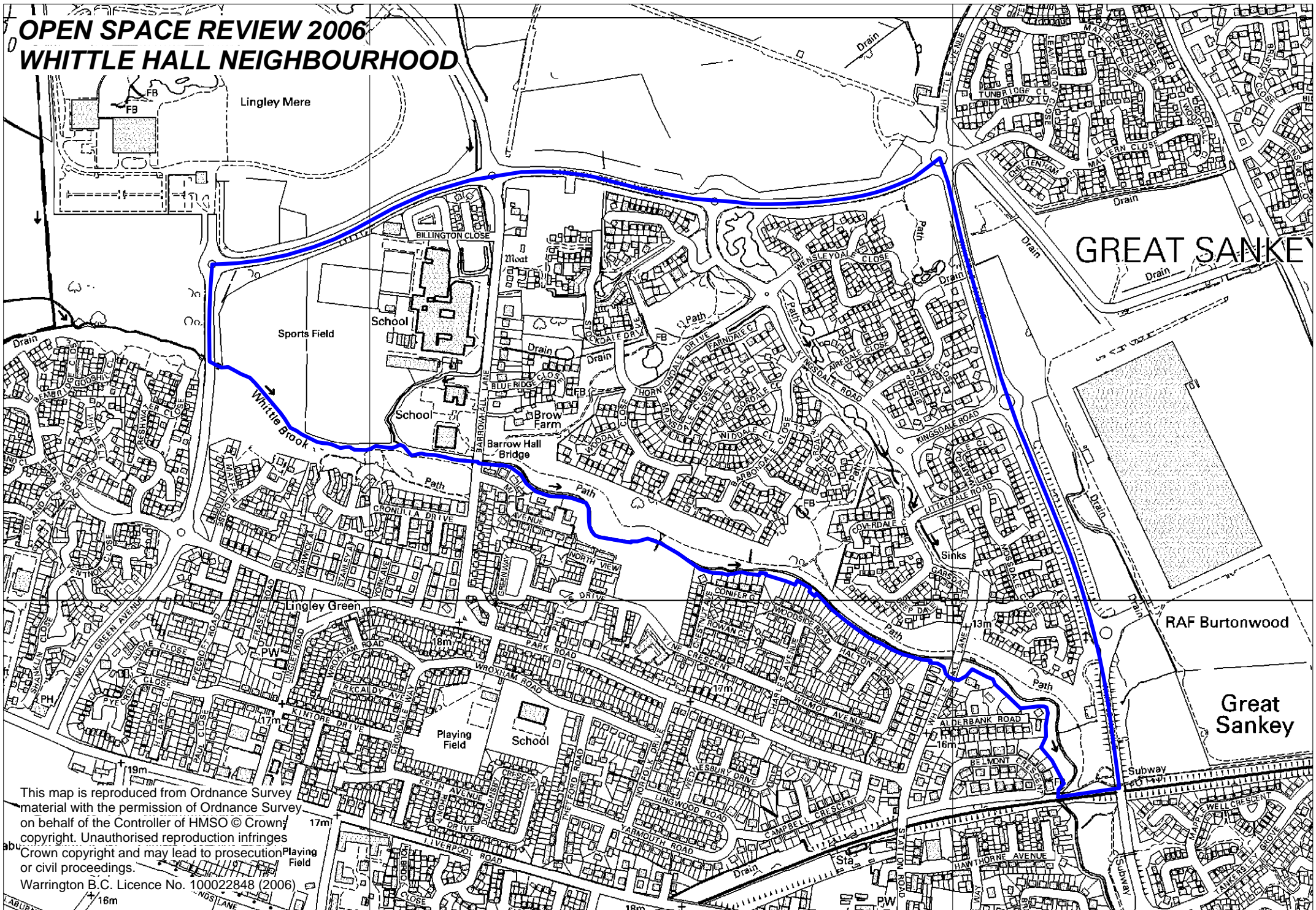
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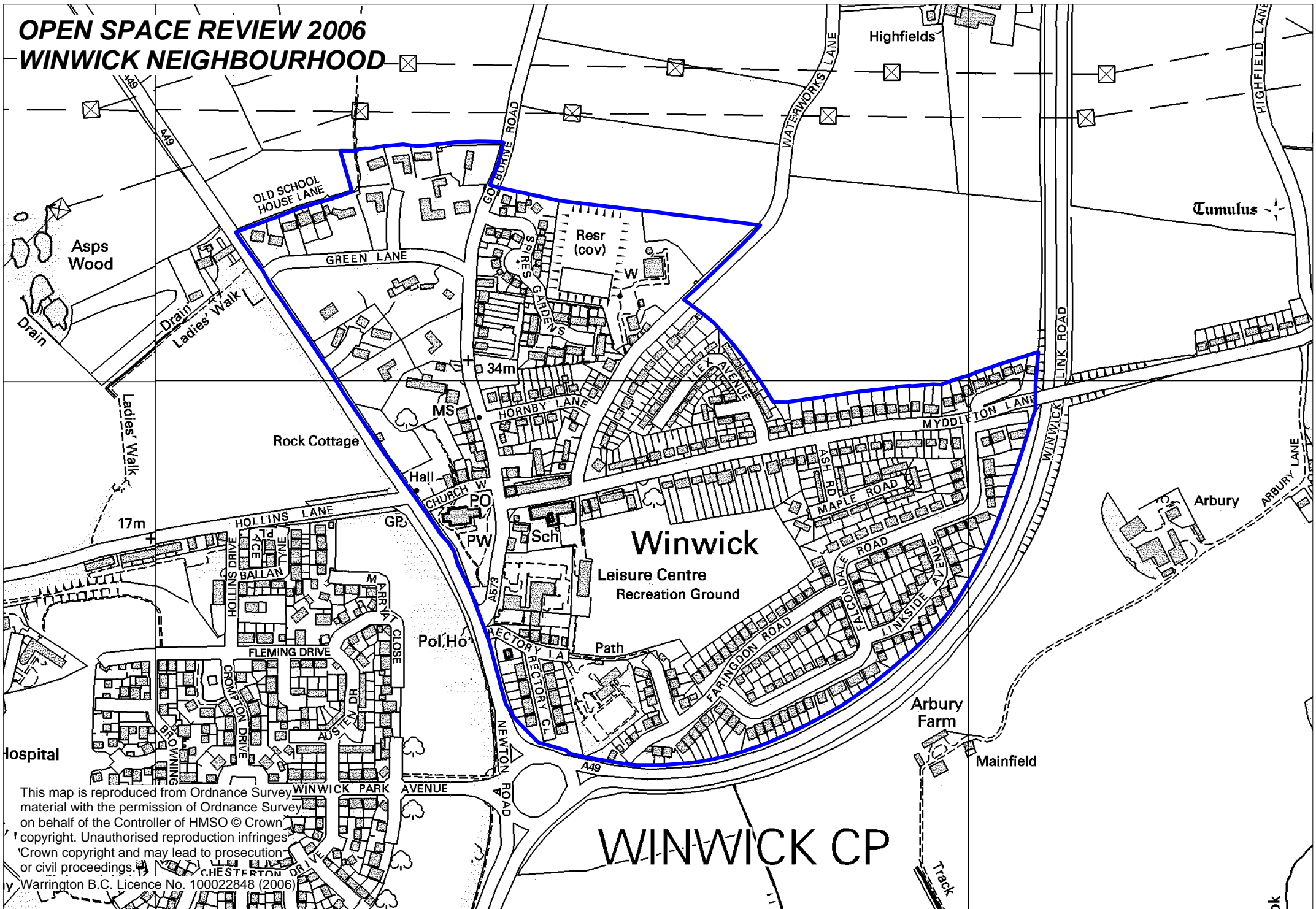
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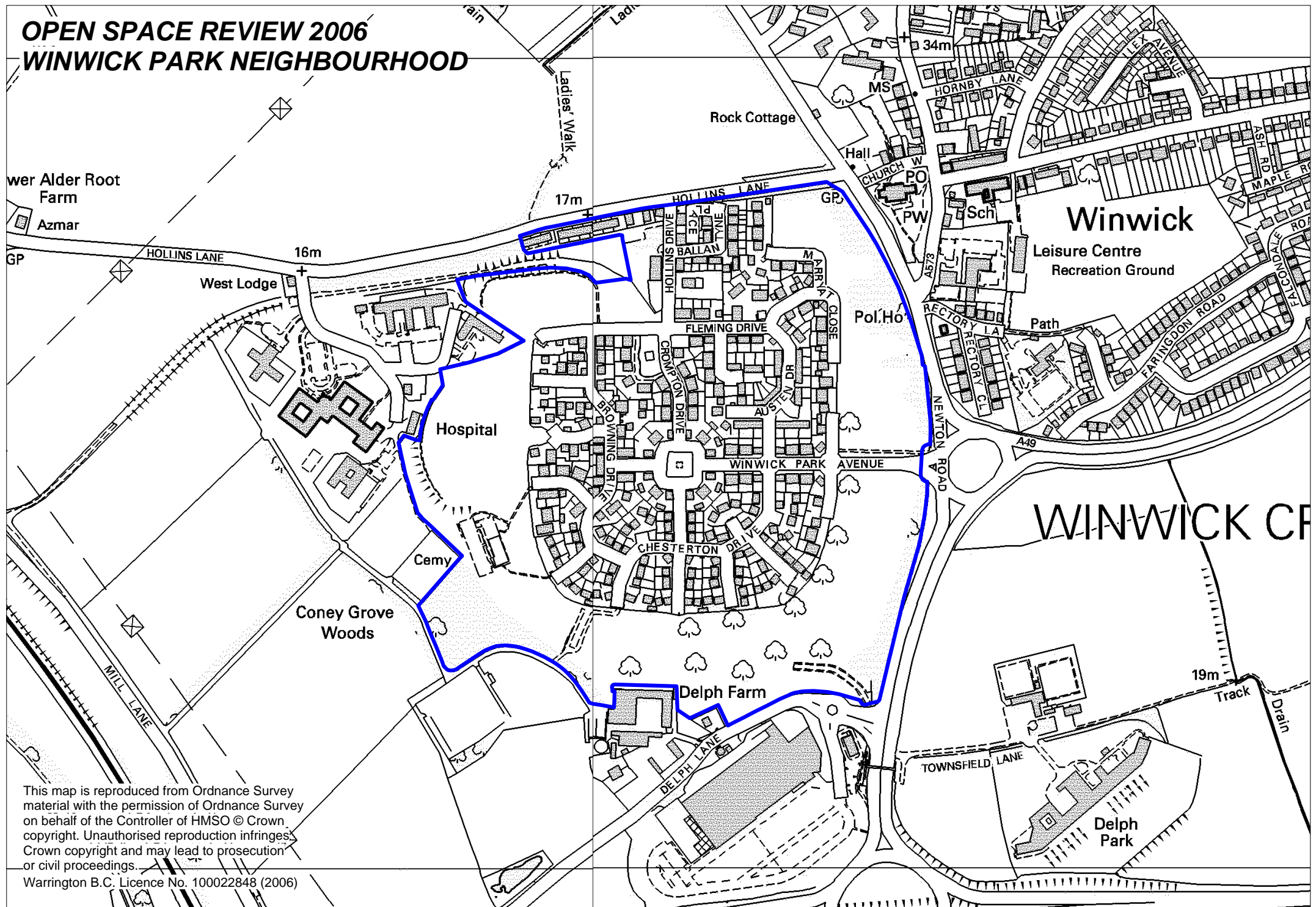
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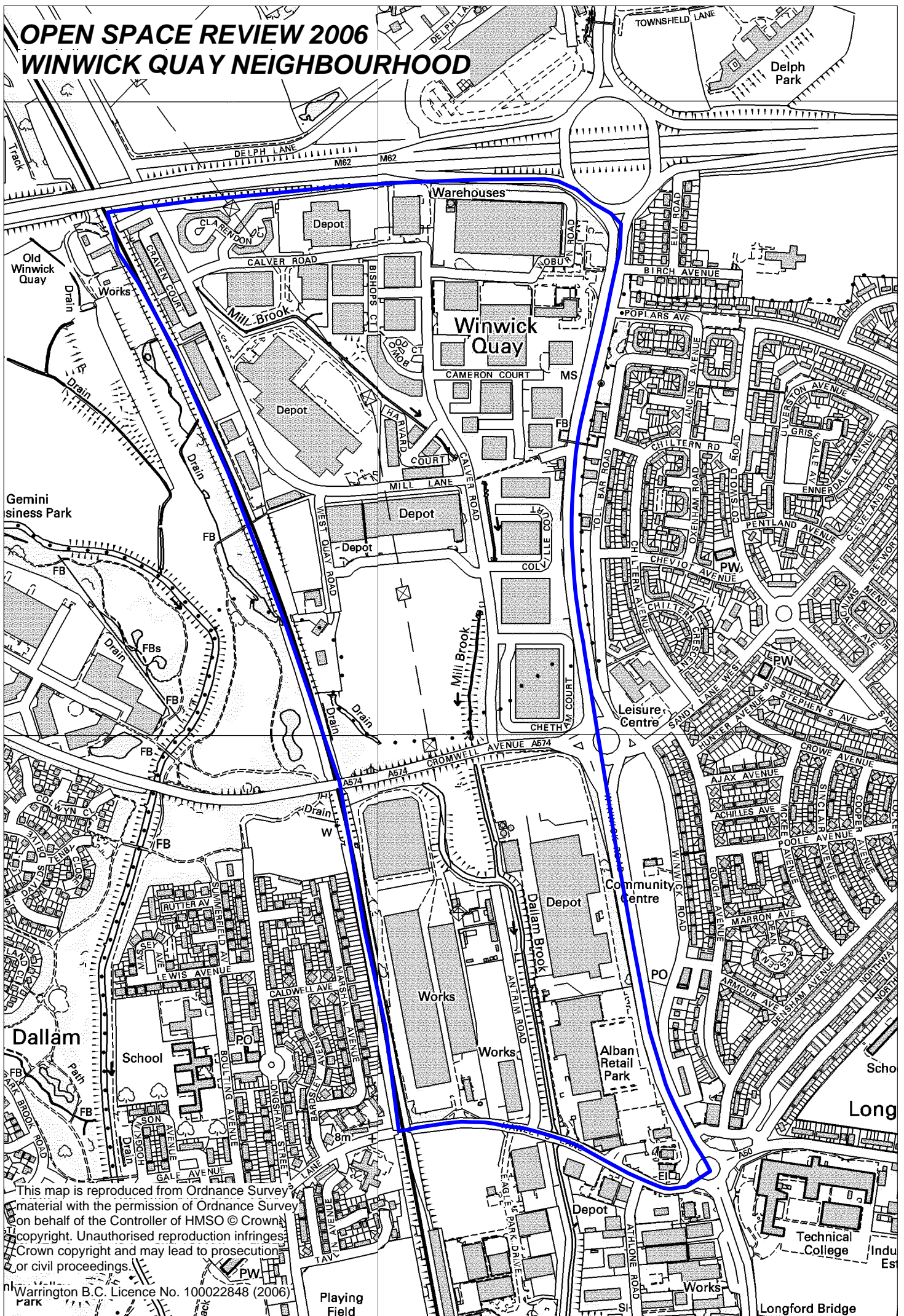
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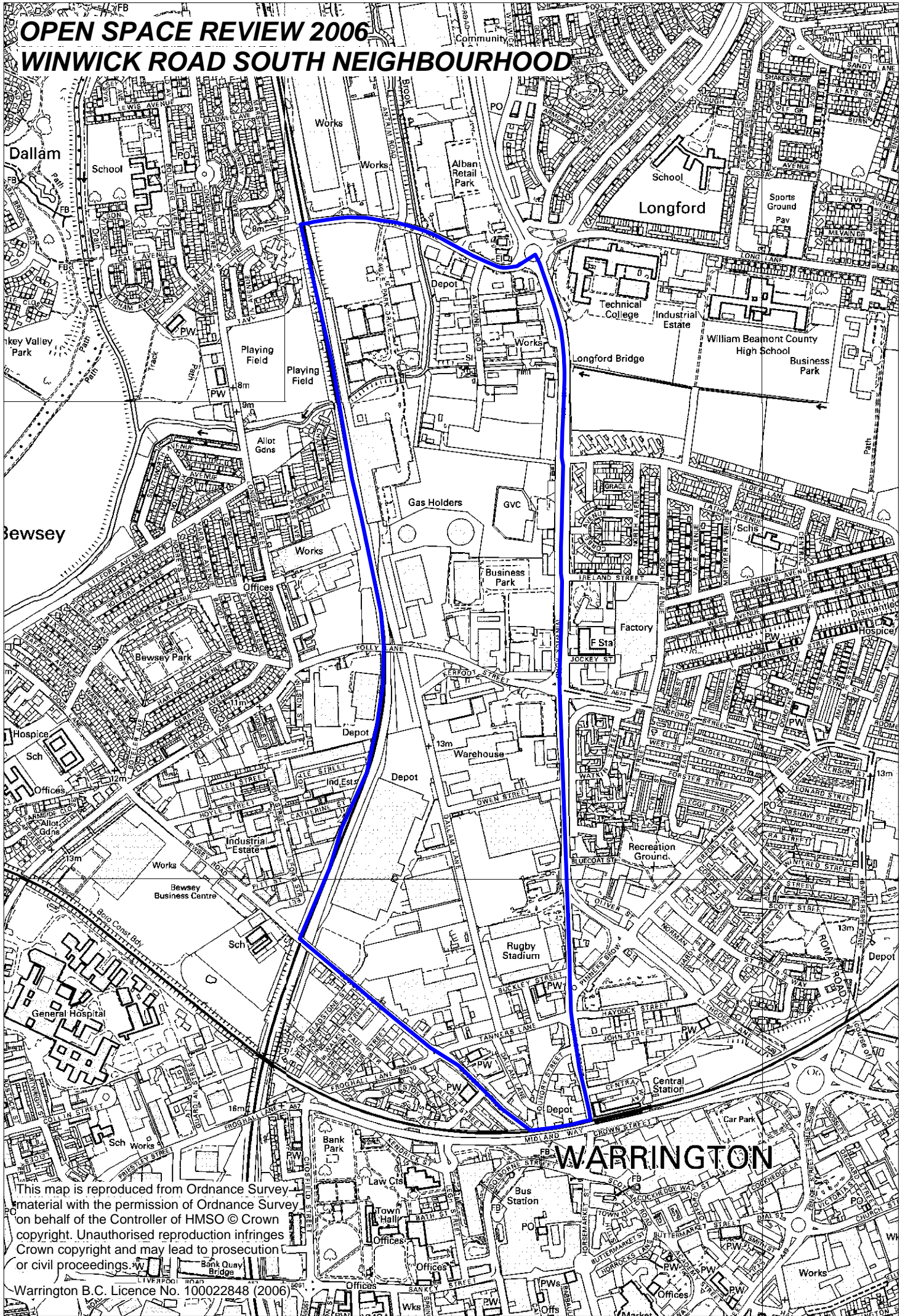
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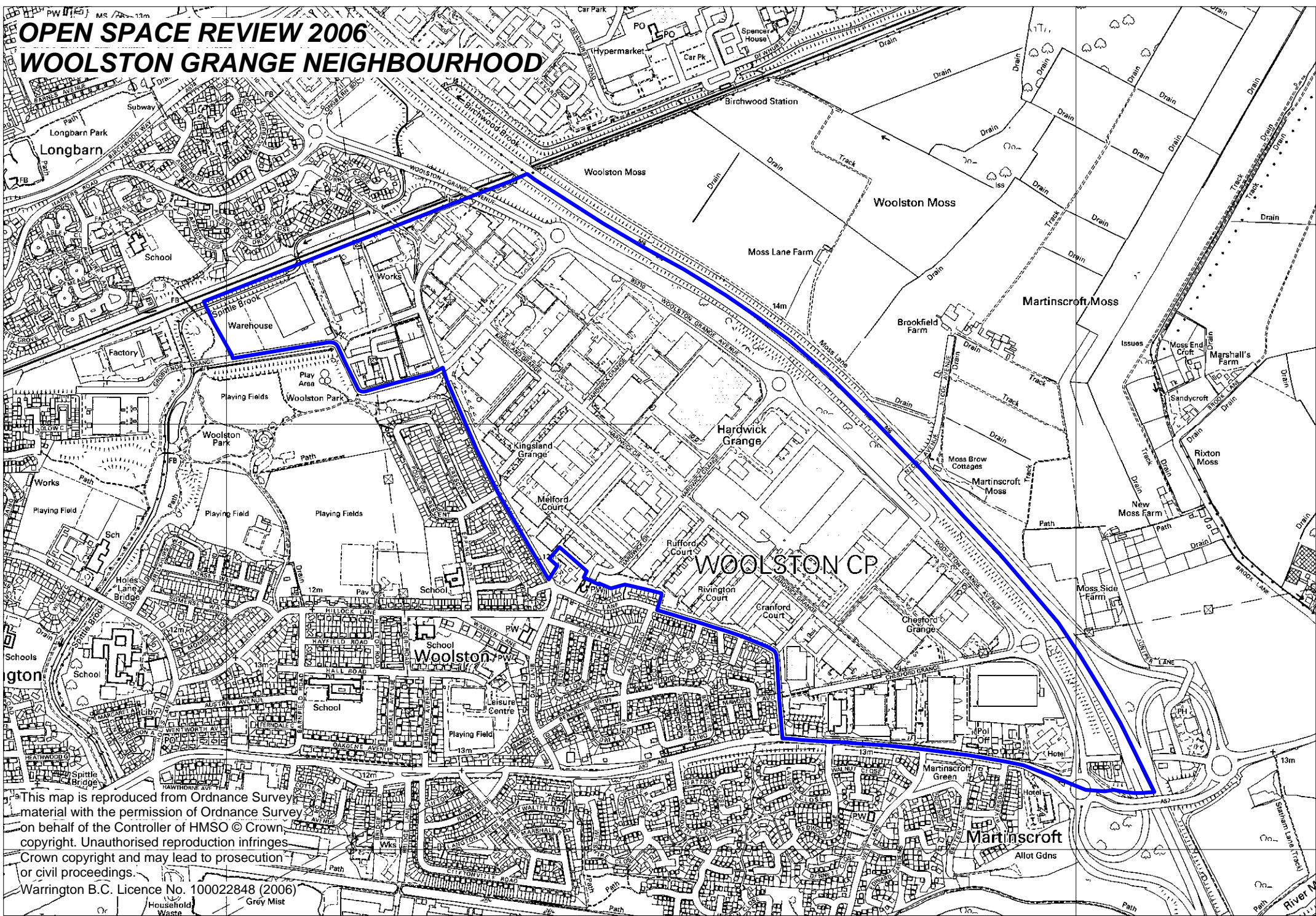


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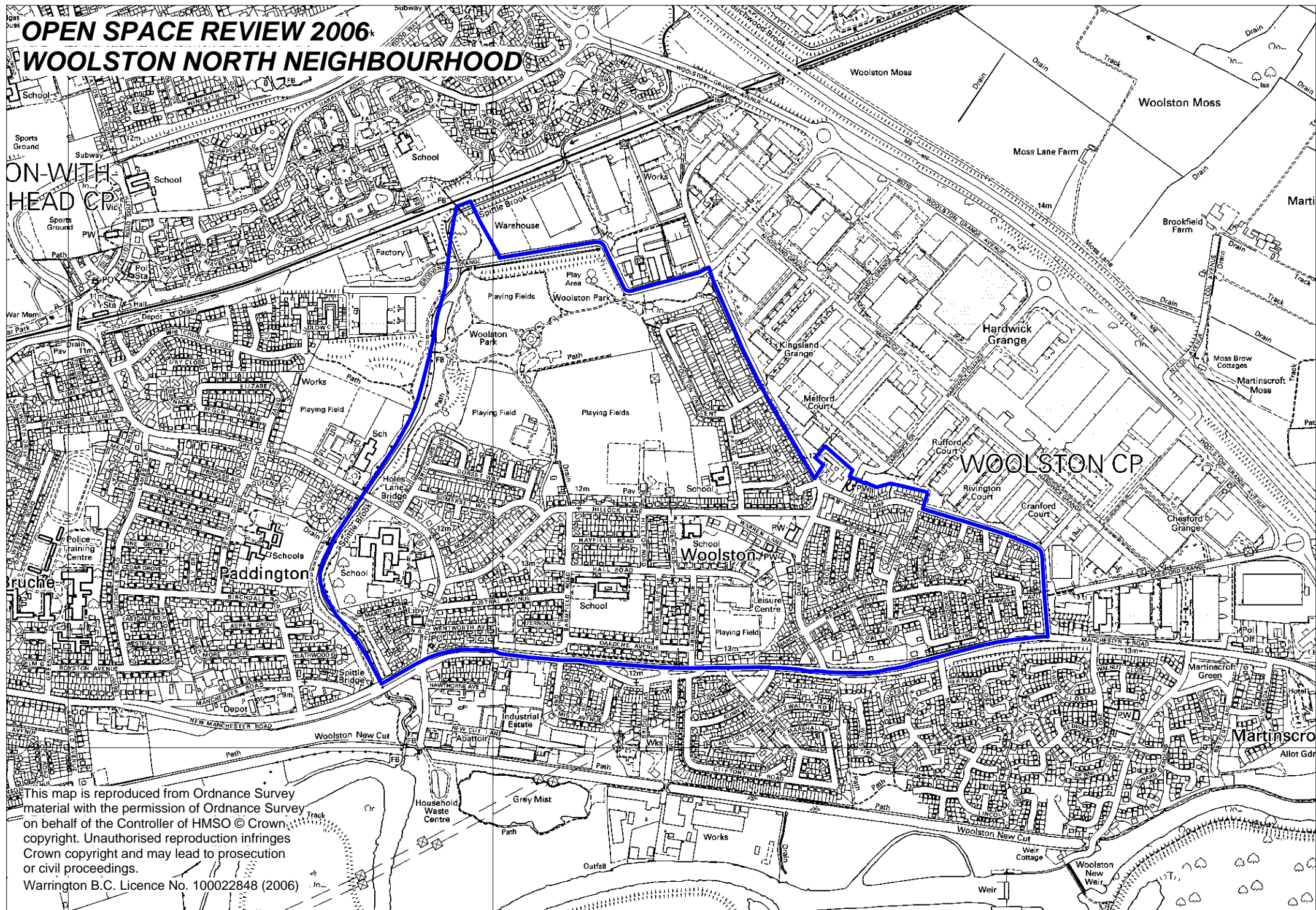
WOOLSTON GRANGE NEIGHBOURHOOD



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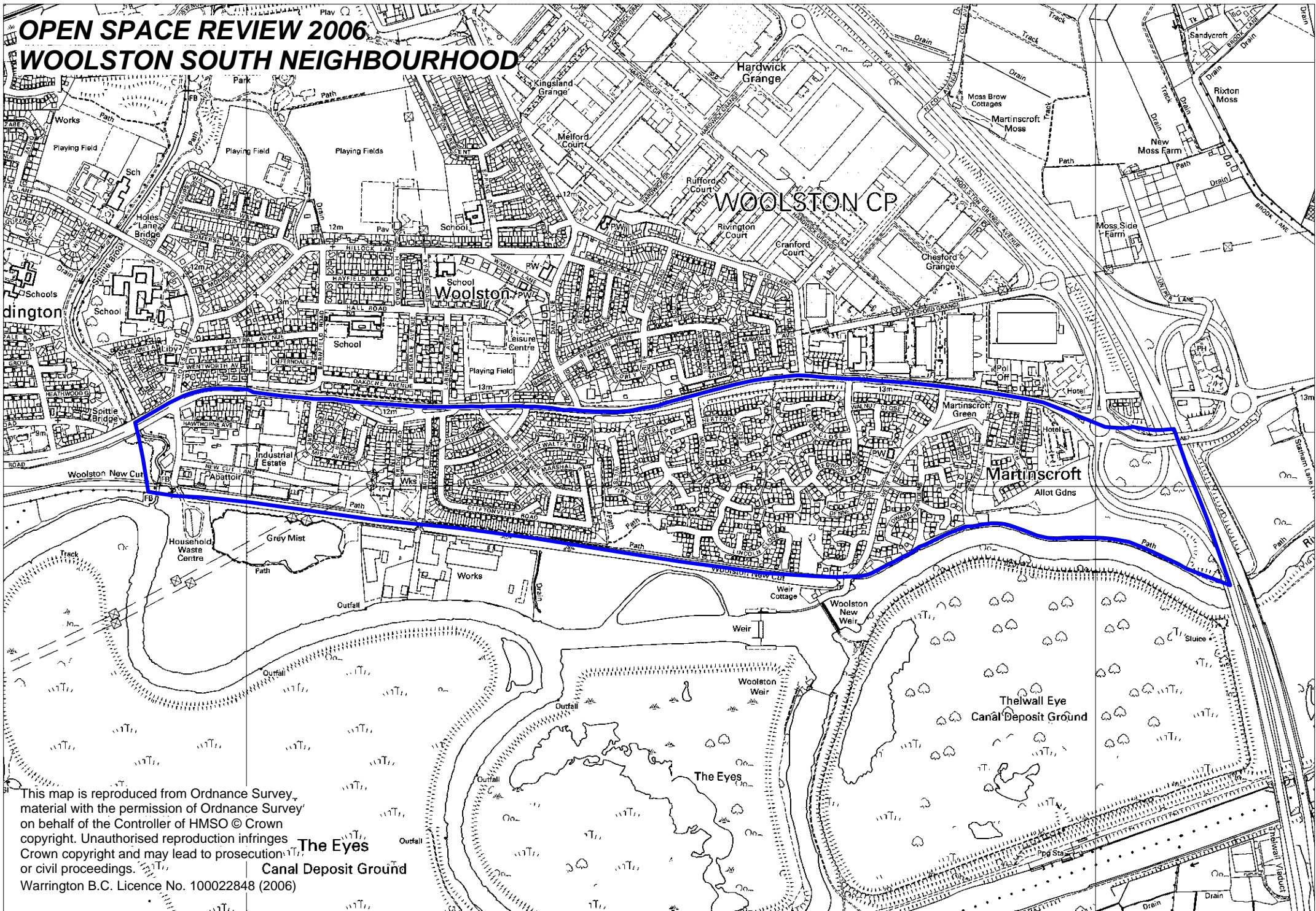
Household Waste
Grey Mist

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The Eyes
Canal Deposit Ground

Warrington Borough Council

