



CHORLEY COUNCIL
OPEN SPACE STUDY
STANDARDS PAPER
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QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd
Company No: 9145032 (England)

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Registered Office: 1 -2 Frecheville Court, off Knowsley Street, Bury BL9 0UF
T: 0161 764 7040 E: mail@kcp.co.uk www.kcp.co.uk



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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

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

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

This document helps identify the deficiencies and surpluses in existing and future open space provision up to 2036. In addition, it should help inform an approach to securing open space facilities through new housing development and help form the basis for negotiation with developers for contributions towards the provision of open spaces.

Scope

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

Table 1.1: Open space typologies

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

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

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Overview

Audit Assessment

All known open space sites (including provision for children and young people) are identified and mapped. Each site is classified based on its primary open space purpose, so that each type of space is counted only once. A total of 352 accessible sites are identified and included within the study. There are an additional two inaccessible natural sites, (Freeman's Pasture and Off Tanyard Close) which would provide a total of 354 sites

Within Chorley, there is a total of over 1,074 hectares of open space. The largest contributor to provision is natural and semi natural (734 hectares); accounting for 68%.

Table 1.2: Overview of open space provision

Open space typology	Number of sites	Total amount (hectares)*
Park and gardens	18	197
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	43	734
Amenity greenspace	131	98
Provision for children & young people	108	11
Allotments and community gardens	19	7
Cemeteries/churchyards	19	8
Green corridors	13	19
Civic space	3	0.05
TOTAL	352	1,074

A total of 324 received a quality and value score. The exception is for some play sites with multiple forms of provision which have been completed under one assessment.

Table 1.3: Quality scores for assessed open space typologies

Typology	Threshold	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	Low	High
Park and gardens	55%	43%	61%	79%	5	13
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	40%	22%	49%	82%	9	34
Amenity greenspace	65%	38%	72%	91%	39	92
Provision for children and young people	60%	31%	66%	88%	34	74
Allotments	45%	30%	48%	64%	7	12
Cemeteries/churchyards	55%	42%	58%	69%	4	15
Green corridors	60%	59%	78%	90%	1	12
Civic space	55%	69%	69%	69%	0	1
TOTAL		22%	63%	91%	100	252

* Rounded to the nearest whole number

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There is generally a good level of quality across all open space sites. This is reflected in almost three quarters (72%) of sites scoring above their set threshold for quality. All civic spaces (one) score above the quality threshold. This is followed by green corridors and cemeteries with 92% and 79% of sites assessed respectively scoring above the thresholds.

The typology proportionally scoring lowest on quality is allotments, with 42% of assessed sites scoring below the threshold for quality. This often reflects overall maintenance and cleanliness as well as a lack of ancillary facilities.

Table 1.4: Value scores for assessed open space typologies

Typology	Threshold	Scores			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<20%	>20%
Park and gardens	20%	35%	51%	91%	0	18
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		26%	37%	74%	0	43
Amenity greenspace		22%	35%	61%	0	131
Provision for children & young people		16%	49%	73%	1	107
Allotments		24%	30%	56%	0	19
Cemeteries		38%	55%	68%	0	19
Green corridors		25%	36%	47%	0	13
Civic space		69%	69%	69%	0	1
TOTAL		16%	45%	91%	1	351

The vast majority of sites (99.6%) are assessed as being above the threshold for value, reflecting the role and importance of open space provision to local communities and environments.

Provision for children and young people is the only typology to have a site rating below the value threshold. This reflects a lack of equipment at the site.

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

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Analysis areas

For mapping purposes and audit analysis, Chorley is divided into three analysis areas (Figure 1.1). These are based on existing Ward boundaries (Figure 1.2). Using analysis areas allows more localised examination of open space surpluses and deficiencies. Use of analysis areas also allows local circumstances and issues to be taken into account. The analysis areas and their populations are shown in the table below.

Table 1.5: Population by analysis area

Analysis area	Wards	Population (2017)
Chorley Central	Adlington and Anderton	57,959
	Astley and Buckshaw	
	Chisnall	
	Chorley East	
	Chorley North East	
	Chorley North West	
	Chorley South East	
	Chorley South West	
	Coppull	
	Heath Charnock and Rivington	
Chorley East	Brindle and Hoghton	29,490
	Clayton-le-Woods and Whittle-le-Woods	
	Clayton-le-Woods North	
	Clayton-le-Woods West and Cuerden	
	Pennine	
	Wheelton and Withnall	
Chorley West	Eccleston and Mawdesley	28,323
	Euxton North	
	Euxton South	
	Lostock	
Chorley		115,772

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Figure 1.1: Chorley Analysis Areas

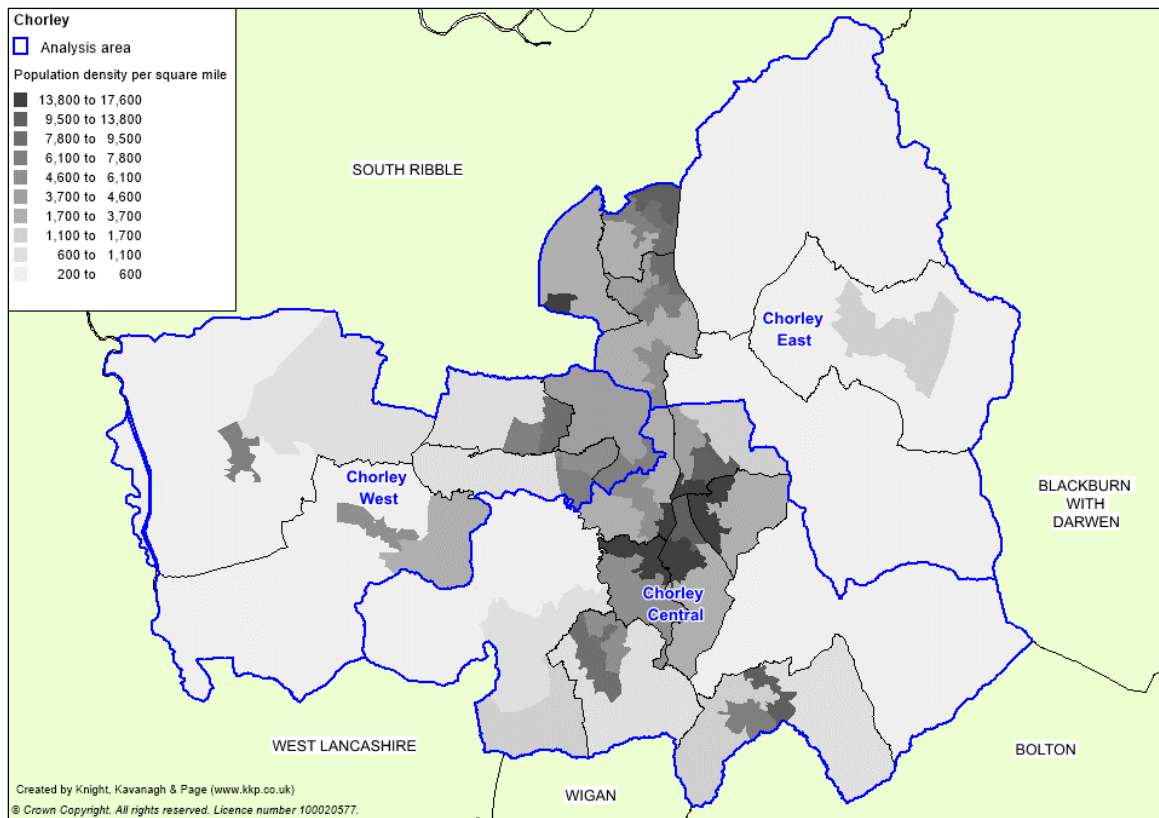


Figure 1.2: Wards across Chorley



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PART 2: ASSESSMENT REPORT SUMMARY

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

2.1 Parks and gardens

- ◀ There are 18 sites classified as parks and gardens totalling over 196 hectares. This is an equivalent to 1.70 ha per 1,000 population.
- ◀ Other forms of open space also contribute to the perception and role of parks; such as sites like Cuerden Valley Park and Yarrow Valley Country Park. Both sites are classified and included as natural and semi-natural greenspace provision.
- ◀ Proportionally, a greater level of provision is located in the Chorley Central Analysis Area (3.32 ha per 1,000 population) compared to the Chorley East (0.04 ha per 1,000) or Chorley West Analysis Area (0.10 ha per 1,000).
- ◀ FIT suggests a standard of 0.80 ha per 1,000 population. By individual analysis area, only Chorley Central meets the FIT standard. Overall, Chorley also meets the standard (1.70 ha per 1000 population).
- ◀ Catchment mapping shows that there are noticeable gaps in the Chorley east Analysis Area. However, this is likely to be served if the multi-functional role of sites such as Cuerden Valley Park are recognised. Similarly, there is quite a large gap in the Chorley Central Analysis Area. However, this gap would be served by Yarrow Valley Country Park.
- ◀ All park and garden sites rate above the threshold for value. Just four sites rate below the quality threshold. However, no specific issues are highlighted. The quality of Astley Park is noted as being particularly good. The following parks have achieved the Green Flag Award status – Astley Park, Tatton Recreation Ground and Coronation Recreation Ground.
- ◀ All assessed sites score highly for value, with the important social interaction, health benefits, ecological value and sense of place sites offer being recognised.

2.2 Natural and semi-natural greenspace

- ◀ The 43 accessible sites are equivalent to over 733 hectares. On this basis, there is proportionally more provision located in the Chorley East Analysis Area (9.63 ha per 1,000 population) and Chorley Central (7.26 ha per 1,000).
- ◀ FIT suggests a standard of 1.80 ha per 1,000 population. Using the 43 sites, there are 6.34 ha per 1,000 population across Chorley. Only the Chorley West Analysis Area (1.03 ha per 1,000 population) does not meet the FIT standard.
- ◀ There is a good distribution of natural and semi-natural sites across the area. There are no gaps in provision in the 30-minute drive time catchment.
- ◀ Of the natural sites assessed, a total of 79% rate above the threshold set for quality. Only nine sites rate below the quality threshold. Quality issues are highlighted mainly due to poor generally maintenance and poor path and surface quality, hindering usage.
- ◀ All sites rate above the threshold for value. The habitat role of many natural sites is widely recognised with some sites also offering extensive recreational opportunities (e.g. Yarrow Valley Country Park).
- ◀ Cuerden Valley Park and Yarrow Valley Park are Green Flag Award winning sites; reflective of their high quality and value scores.
- ◀ The high proportion of sites to rate above the threshold for value, demonstrates the added benefit natural and semi-natural greenspaces can provide especially in terms of contributing to flora and fauna. Larger sites may also provide a good level of recreational offer.

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2.3 Amenity greenspace

- ◀ There are 131 amenity greenspace sites equating to over 97 hectares of provision.
- ◀ Proportionally, more provision is located in Chorley East (0.97 ha per 1,000 population) and Chorley West Analysis Areas (1.18 ha per 1,000 population) compared to Chorley Central Analysis Area (0.64 ha per 1,000 population).
- ◀ FIT suggests a standard of 0.60 ha per 1,000 population. Overall, Chorley (0.85 ha per 1,000 population) meets the FIT standard.
- ◀ Mapping demonstrates a good distribution of amenity greenspace across the area.
- ◀ Almost three quarters of amenity sites (73%) assessed rate above the threshold for quality. The majority of sites to score lower for quality is due to a lack of ancillary features.
- ◀ In addition to its multifunctional role, amenity greenspace makes a valuable contribution to visual aesthetics for communities – hence all sites rate above the value threshold.

2.4 Provision for children and young people

- ◀ There are 108 play sites identified; a total of over 10 hectares.
- ◀ Individually, Chorley Central Analysis Area (0.12 ha per 1,000 population) has the highest current level of provision.
- ◀ There is a good spread of provision across the area. All areas with a greater population density are within walking distance of a form of play provision.
- ◀ A greater proportion of play sites (69%) rate above the threshold for quality. Lower quality scoring sites tends to reflect a lack in and/or range of equipment and/or its general condition.
- ◀ Just one site (The Ridings Play area) rates below the threshold for value due to lack of equipment and slippery surface. However, the majority of sites rate above the threshold for value reflecting the social, healthy and developmental benefits provision can provide.

2.5 Allotments

- ◀ There are 19 allotments sites: equating to nearly eight hectares
- ◀ Current provision of 0.07 hectares per 1,000 population is below the NSALG recommended amount (0.25 hectares per 1000 people). None of the individual analysis areas meet the standard and Chorley West Analysis Area does not contain any allotments.
- ◀ Catchment mapping does not highlight any significant gaps in provision within a 15-minute drive.
- ◀ The value of allotments is widely recognised due to the associated social inclusion, health benefits and the sense of place they offer.

2.6 Cemeteries

- ◀ There are 19 cemeteries and churchyards, equating to over 33 hectares.
- ◀ The largest site is Charnock Richard Crematorium (11.38 hectares). It is the only crematorium in the area.
- ◀ No standards are set for cemeteries. The need for additional cemetery provision should be driven by the requirement for burial demand and capacity.

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2.7 Green corridors

- ◀ There are 13 main green corridors identified. All but one site scores above the quality threshold.
- ◀ The sites offer important recreational opportunities such as walking and cycling as well as attracting visitors to the area. They also provide important habitat and wildlife benefits.

2.8 Civic Space

- ◀ There are three sites classified as civic space. They score well above the quality and value threshold

PART 3: SETTING PROVISION STANDARDS

3.1 Developing and setting standards

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

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

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

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

In accordance with best practice recommendations, a size threshold of 0.2 hectares has been applied to the inclusion of some typologies (particularly natural and semi natural and amenity greenspaces and green corridors within the study. This means that, in general, sites that fall below this threshold are not audited unless identified as being significant. Sites under 0.2 hectares are usually play areas and civic spaces which are included.

3.2 Quality

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

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

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

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

Table 3.2.1: Quality benchmark standards

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

3.3 Accessibility

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

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

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

Table 3.3.1: Accessibility catchments

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

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

Table 3.3.2: FIT accessibility guidelines

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

Recommendation for accessibility standards

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

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

3.4 Quantity

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

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

To set a quantity standard it is necessary to compare existing levels of provision identified as part of the assessment against national benchmarks. The current provision levels are initially detailed in the Assessment Report.

* A glossary of terminology to play provision is provided at the end of the document

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

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

Table 3.4.1: Comparison of current provision and national benchmarks

Typology		Hectares per 1,000 population	
		Current provision levels	National benchmarks
Parks & gardens		1.72	0.80
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	<i>All sites</i>	6.61	1.80
	<i>Accessible sites only</i>	6.42	
Amenity greenspace		0.85	0.60
Provision for children & young people		0.09	0.25
Allotment		0.07	0.25

Recommendation for quantity standards

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

The national benchmark quantity standards are not deemed as appropriate for use as they do not take into consideration the local circumstances, distribution and historical trends of the area. The national benchmarks are precisely that – a benchmark only. They are not to be used as recommended standards. An approach using locally derived quantity standards (as recommended by Companion Guidance to PPG17) ensures more reflective standards are set as they are based on and take consideration to current local provision levels and views. Furthermore, most types of open space in Chorley have a current provision level greater than the national benchmark. The exception being for play and allotments.

Parish councils were also asked whether they considered there to be enough open space to meet needs. There are five parish councils who highlight a lack of provision. A summary of the key headlines is set out below. Full responses are provided in Appendix One.

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

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Table 3.4.2: Parish council responses

Parish council	Highlighted concerns
Adlington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in sport facilities are required • Not enough open space to meet needs
Anderton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of a number of the footpaths is poor due to lack of on-going maintenance. • No dedicated play sites in Anderton. Despite this says there is enough open space provision.
Brindle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of recreation space
Charnock Richard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for improvements and enhancements to Orchard Gardens to provide a quiet contemplative garden, for sitting, picnicking etc
Croston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing project to improve the Recreation Ground
Eccleston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawthorns Play Area poor quality but improvements to be carried out.
Euxton (and Astley Village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawkshead Avenue is very waterlogged but turning in to an orchard. • Adjacent 80 Princess Way has flooded land. Goals not used. Need decent drainage. Difficult to even walk. • Handrails missing in Yarrow Valley Country Park. • Need more for older children. Lack of MUGAs. Gap for ages 12-18 is missing/unfilled. No proper MUGA. • Only one skatepark. Limited for girls over 11 years old • Shortage of allotments.
Heath Charnock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some public footpaths become waterlogged / impassable in wet weather.
Hoghton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality open spaces and not enough recreational areas
Wheelton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough open space provision

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

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

The recommended quantity standards for Chorley are set out in Table 3.4.3.

Table 3.4.3: Recommended quantity standard

Typology	Quantity standard (hectares per 1,000 population)
Parks & gardens	1.72
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	6.43
Amenity greenspace	0.85
Provision for children & young people	0.09
Allotments	0.07

PART 4: APPLICATION OF PROVISION STANDARDS

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

4.1: Quality and value

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

Quality and value matrix

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

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

High quality/low value

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

High quality/high value

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

Low quality/low value

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

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

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

Low quality/high value

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

4.2: Accessibility

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

Results of the community survey have been used to set initial accessibility catchments. These are presented in Table 4.2.1 and are applied to help inform deficiencies in each form of open space provision.

Table 4.2.1: Accessibility catchments

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

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

Identifying deficiencies

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

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

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

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

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

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Chorley Central

Table 4.2.3: Chorley Central Accessibility Summary

Typology	Identified need from catchment gap	Action
Parks and gardens	◀ No gaps in 15-minute walk time catchment	◀ Gaps are served by other forms of provision such as Yarrow Valley Country Park
Amenity Greenspace	◀ Minor gap in 10-minute walk time catchment to north	◀ Gaps are served by other forms of provision such as Astley Park
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	◀ No gaps in 30-minute drive time	n/a
Provision for children and young people	◀ No gaps in 10-walk time catchment	n/a
Allotments	◀ No gaps in 15-minute drive time	n/a

Chorley East

Table 4.2.4: Chorley East Accessibility Summary

Typology	Identified need from catchment gap	Action
Parks and gardens	◀ Gaps in 15-minute walk time catchment to west of area	◀ Gaps are served by other forms of provision such as Cuerden Valley Park and Carr Brook Linear Park
Amenity Greenspace	◀ No gaps in 10-minute walk time catchment	n/a
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	◀ No gaps in 30-minute drive time	n/a
Provision for children and young people	◀ No gaps in 10-minute walk time catchment	n/a
Allotments	◀ No gaps in 15-minute drive time	n/a

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Chorley West

Table 4.2.5: Chorley West Accessibility Summary

Typology	Identified need from catchment gap	Action
Parks and gardens	◀ Gaps in 15-minute walk time catchment to east of area	◀ Gap served by other forms of provision such as Geoff Witts Memorial Green and Yarrow Valley Country Park
Amenity Greenspace	◀ No gaps in 10-minute walk time catchment	n/a
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	◀ No gaps in 30-minute drive time	n/a
Provision for children and young people	◀ No gaps in catchment mapping	n/a
Allotments	◀ No gaps in 15-minute drive time	n/a

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4.3: Quantity

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

Setting quantity standards

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

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

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

The recommended quantity standards for Chorley are:

Table 4.3.1: Recommended quantity standards

Typology	2019 Recommended Quantity Standard (hectares per 1,000 population)
Parks & gardens	1.70
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	6.42
Amenity greenspace	0.85
Provision for children & young people	0.09
Allotment	0.07

Implication and recommendations

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

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Table 4.3.2: Current provision against recommended quantity standards

Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-natural		Amenity greenspace		Allotments	
	(Hectares per 1000 population)							
	1.72		6.42		0.85		0.07	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
Chorley Central	3.34	+1.62	7.30	+0.88	0.64	-0.21	0.07	Level
Chorley East	0.04	-1.68	9.78	+3.36	0.97	+0.12	0.12	+0.05
Chorley West	0.10	-1.62	1.06	-5.36	1.18	+0.33	-	-0.07

Table 4.3.3: Current provision against FIT guideline standards

Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-natural		Amenity greenspace		Allotments	
	(Hectares per 1000 population)							
	0.80		1.80		0.60		0.25	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
Chorley Central	3.34	+2.54	7.30	+5.50	0.64	+0.04	0.07	-0.18
Chorley East	0.04	-0.76	9.78	+7.98	0.97	+0.37	0.12	-0.13
Chorley West	0.10	-0.70	1.06	-0.74	1.18	+0.58	-	-0.25

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All analysis areas are observed as having shortfalls in some form of open space. Chorley West is identified as having the shortfalls in a number of open space types. Chorley West has no allotments so does not meet any standards.

Provision for children and young people

Table 4.3.3 shows the position for each sub-area as to whether it is sufficient or identified as having a shortfall against the recommended standard in terms of provision for children and young people.

Table 4.3.3: Current play provision against recommended quantity standard

Analysis area	Hectares per 1000 population	
	Current provision	Sufficiency/deficiency against 0.09 recommended standard
Chorley Central	0.12	+0.03
Chorley East	0.05	-0.04
Chorley West	0.08	-0.01

The Chorley East Analysis Area and Chorley West analysis areas are identified as having a shortfall against the recommended standard. The Chorley Central analysis area currently meets the recommended quantity standard.

Identifying priorities

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

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

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

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

PART 5: POLICY ADVICE AND STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Strategic recommendations

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

Recommendation 1

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

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

The implications summary of low quality sites (p42-45) identifies those sites that should be given consideration for enhancement if possible. Priority sites should be those highlighted as helping or with the potential to serve gaps in provision (see Recommendation 2)

Recommendation 2

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

The implications summary for the accessibility catchment mapping (p16-17) highlights those sites that help or have the potential to serve gaps in provision. Furthermore, there are several sites across Chorley with a multi-functional role which may serve (to some extent) the wider areas of the Borough.

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

Recommendation 3

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

If no improvements can be made to sites identified as lower quality (p42-45), then a change of primary typology should be considered (i.e. a change of role).

If no shortfall in other open space types is noted (p19-20), or it is not feasible to change the primary typology of the site, only then the site may be redundant/ 'surplus to requirements'.

Recommendation 4

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

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

5.2 Implications

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

How is provision to be made?

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

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

Planning obligations

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

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

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

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

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

More recently, in tandem with the Housing White Paper, an update to the Governments consultation on CIL proposes an overhaul of the current system to remove the Regulation 123 List, S106 and Pooling Requirements.

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Seeking developer contributions

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

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

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

Off site contributions

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

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

Maintenance contributions

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

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

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

5.3 Approach to developer contributions

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

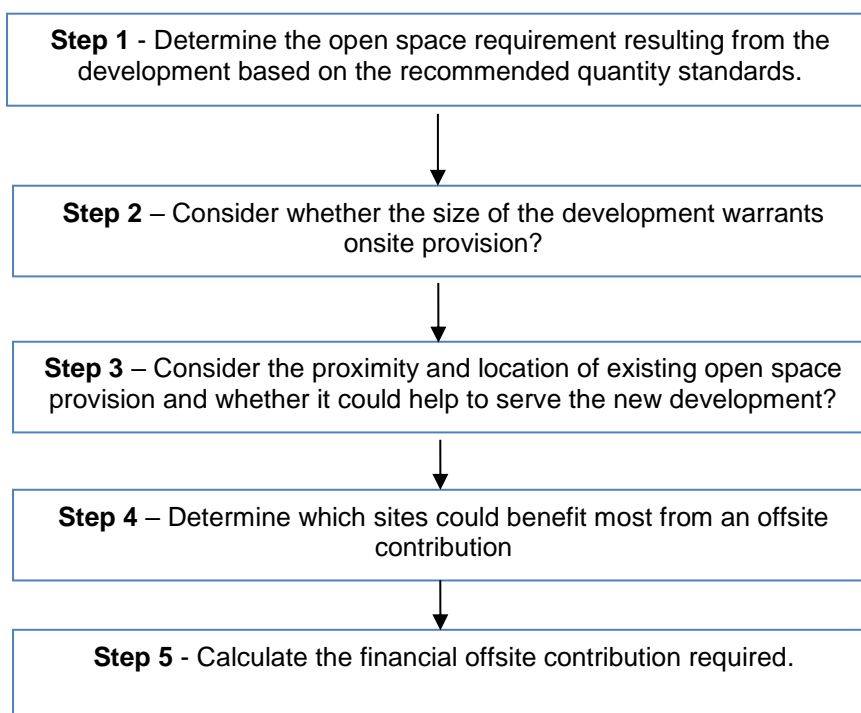
Flexible approach

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

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

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

Figure 5.3.1: Determining developer contributions



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Determining onsite or offsite contributions

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

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

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

Table 5.3.1: Minimum size threshold for contributions:

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

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

Play area recommendation

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

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

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

* Minimum recommended size for play areas by Fields In Trust

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Example FIT buffer zones and sizes:

- ◀ Minimum size of sites from FIT Guidance ([Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play England](#))
- ◀ For equipped play areas a minimum size of 0.04 hectares is recommended as minimum dimensions
- ◀ This would require a buffer zone of 20m minimum separation between activity zone and the habitable room façade of dwellings
- ◀ For informal/casual play areas a minimum size of 0.10 hectares is recommended as minimum dimensions
- ◀ This would require a buffer zone 30m minimum separation between activity zone and the boundary of dwellings

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX ONE: QUALITY AND VALUE MATRIX

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

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

A3.1: Chorley Central Analysis Area Summary

A3.1a: Allotments

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1326.2 Rangleys Allotments, Chorley KKP 1435.5 Astley Walled Garden KKP 1640 Allotments off Crosse Hall Lane KKP 1645 Windsor Allotment Site KKP 1646 Allotments rear of Worthy Street KKP 2019 Tanyard Close Allotments, Coppull KKP 2054 Rear of Bay Horse, Heath Charnock	KKP 1297 All Seasons Raised Bed Allotment KKP 1642 Allotments off Dunsar Drive KKP 1643 Hallwood Road/ Moor Road Allotments, Chorley Moor
	Low		

A3.1b: Amenity greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1289 Jubilee Recreation Ground Adlington KKP 1291 King Georges Field Chorley KKP 1306 Willow Drive amenity greenspace, Charnock Richard KKP 1315 Between 6 and 8 Dorking Road, Great Knowley KKP 1316 Opposite 155 Draperfield, Chorley Moor KKP 1363 Longfield Avenue, Coppull KKP 1370 Burwell Avenue, Coppull KKP 1402 The Meadows AGS, Heskin Green KKP 1459 Adjacent Cottage Fields, Chorley Moor KKP 1473 Between Chapel Lane/ Poplar Drive, Coppull	KKP 1290 Rawlinson Lane/ Wigan Lane Heath Charnock KKP 1298 Rear of Chester Place/ Croston Avenue, Adlington KKP 1373 Byron Crescent, Coppull KKP 1481 Adjacent 3 Flag Lane, Heath Charnock KKP 1542 Between Heather Close and Eaves Lane KKP 1543 Adjacent 57 Cowling Brow/ Rear of Ridge Road KKP Rear of Fir Tree Close, Eaves Green Between Lower Burgh Way/ Draperfield, Eaves Green KKP 1550 Adjacent Lower Burgh Way, Eaves Green
	Low		

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		Quality	
		High	Low
		KKP 1520 Adjacent 26 and 36 Redwood Drive, Cowling	KKP 1903 Opposite 208-234 Preston Road
		KKP 1521 Adjacent 77 Redwood Drive, Cowling	KKP 1960 Adjacent 60 The Cedars, Eaves Green
		KKP 1528 Rear of Amber Drive, Cowling	KKP 1968 Rear of Chapel Street/ Park Road
		KKP 1545 Fell View Park, Cowling Brow	KKP 2013 Adjacent Fairview Drive, Heath Charnock
		KKP 1546 Mayflower Gardens, Eaves Green	KKP 2016 Rosewood Close, Cowling
		KKP 1554 Adjacent Weldbank House, Weldbank Lane, Chorley Moor	KKP 2049 Brookfield AGS, Coppull
		KKP 1760 Gillibrand, Off Burgh Wood Way	KKP 2051 Barrow Nook Grove, Adlington
		KKP 1769 Gillibrand, Keepers Wood Way/ Lakeland Gardens	
		KKP 1770 Redwing Drive AGS	
		KKP 1831 Adjacent Fairview Community Centre, Adlington	
		KKP 1884 Clancutt Lane, Coppull	
		KKP 1928 Eaves Green Road	
		KKP 1940 Rear of 19-21 Sutton Grove, Great Knowley	
		KKP 1955 Between Spendmore Lane/ Station Road, Coppull	
		KKP 1957 Buttermere Avenue, Chorley Moor	
		KKP 1958 Adjacent Minstrel Pub, Lower Burgh Way, Eaves Green	
		KKP 1959 Rear of 27-30 The Cedars, Eaves Green	
		Jubilee Gardens, Coppull	
		KKP 2014 Adjacent Meadow View, Heath Charnock	
		KKP 2052 Town Lane, Heskin	
	Low		

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A3.1c: Cemeteries

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1684 St Oswald's Catholic Church KKP 1702 St Josephs Church, Bolton Road KKP 1717 Adlington Cemetery, Chapel Street KKP 1720 Chorley Cemetery, Southport Road KKP 1743 Rivington Parish Church, Horrobin Lane St Gregory's RC Church, Weldbank Lane KKP 1746 Charnock Richard Crematorium, Preston Road KKP 1844 Christ Church, Church Lane KKP 2027 Parish Church of Saint Peter Chorley	
	Low		

A3.1d: Natural and semi-natural greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1295 Chisnall Hall Nature Reserve KKP 1336 Adjacent Chorley North Industrial Park and Laburnum Road KKP 1468 Blainscough Wood Nature Reserve KKP 1762 Gillibrand, Nightingale Way KKP 1764 Gillibrand, Adjacent Little Wood Close KKP 1807 Yarrow Valley Country Park KKP 1828 Copper Works Wood, Stansted Road KKP 1829 Adjacent Yarrow Valley Way KKP 1975 Hic Bibi Nature Reserve	KKP 1728 Reservoir, Mill Lane, Coppull KKP 1771 Gillibrand, Adjacent Walleys Wood Court KKP 1827 Plock Wood, Lower Burgh Way, Eaves Green KKP 1852 Rear of Outterside Avenue KKP 2036 Amber Drive Woodland
	Low		

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A3.1e: Parks and gardens

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1314 Coronation Recreation Ground, Devonshire Road KKP 1320 Harpers Lane Recreation Ground KKP 1326 Rangleetts Recreation Ground, Brindle Street KKP 1330 Tatton Recreation Ground KKP 1435 Astley Park KKP 1750 Lever Park 1978 Coppull Memorial Garden KKP 2000 Springfield Leisure Park KKP 2020 Berry's garden, Chapel Lane, Coppull	KKP 1744 War Memorial Garden, Railway Road KKP 2017 Orchard Garden KKP 2018 Leonard Fairclough Memorial Gardens
	Low		

A3.1f: Provision for children and young people

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1289.1 Jubilee Park MUGA, Adlington KKP 1289.2 Jubilee Park skate park, Adlington KKP 1289.3 Jubilee Park play area (Chorley), Adlington KKP 1291.1 King George's Field Playground, Adlington KKP 1306.1 Play area adjacent 40 Leeson Avenue, Charnock Richard KKP 1314.1 Coronation Recreation Ground playground KKP 1321.1 Harpers Lane Recreation Ground play area KKP 1321.2 Harpers Lane Recreation Ground MUGA KKP 1321.3 Harpers Lane Recreation Ground skate park KKP 1323 Knowley Brow play area, Heapey Road KKP 1326.1 Rangleetts Recreation Ground Play area, Chorley Moor	KKP 1284 Grey Heights View play area KKP 1330.1 Tatton Recreation Ground Play Area KKP 1330.2 Tatton Recreation Ground Playground KKP 1363.1 Play area adjacent 105 Longfield Avenue KKP 1369.1 Hurst Brook Play Area KKP 1373.1 Byron Crescent Play Area, Coppull KKP 1373.2 Byron Crescent MUGA, Coppull KKP 1402.1 The Meadows Playground, Heskin KKP 1402.2 The Meadows skate park/basketball, Heskin KKP 1472 Play area opposite 14 Manor Way, Coppull KKP 1510 Play area adjacent 5-7 Waterford Close, Heath Charnock KKP 1544 Fell View playground, Cowling Brow KKP 2005 Bracken Close Play Area
	Low		

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		Quality	
		High	Low
		KKP 1326.3 Rangleetts Recreation Ground MUGA, Chorley Moor	
		KKP 1326.4 Rangleetts Recreation Ground skate park, Chorley Moor	
		KKP 1370.1 Play area rear of 19 Tansley Avenue	
		KKP 1435.1 Astley Park Play Area	
		KKP 1435.2 Astley Park Playground	
		KKP 1435.3 Astley Park Destination Playground	
		KKP 1467 Mid Lancs BMX Track, Chisnall Lane	
		KKP 1526 Play area opposite 1-2 The Willows, Eaves Green	
		KKP 1529 Play area opposite 21 Amber Drive	
		KKP 1532 The Bowers Play Area	
		KKP 1770.1 Redwing Drive Play Area	
		KKP 1807.1 Adjacent 2 Stansted Road	
		KKP 1957.1 Buttermere Avenue Playground 1, Chorley Moor	
		KKP 1957.2 Buttermere Avenue Playground 2, Chorley Moor	
		KKP 1957.3 Buttermere Avenue MUGA, Chorley Moor	
		KKP 1957.4 Buttermere Avenue skate park, Chorley Moor	
		KKP 1974 Spurrier Square play area	
		KKP 1996 Fairview Community Centre Play Area	
		KKP 1998 Redwood Drive play area	
		KKP 2000.1 Springfield Leisure Park MUGA	
		KKP 2001.2 Springfield Leisure Park skate park	
		KKP 2001.3 Springfield Leisure Park play area	
		KKP 2001.4 Springfield Leisure Park outdoor gym	
		KKP 2001 Yarrow Valley Play Area, Coppull	
		KKP 2002 Duxbury Manor Way play area	
		KKP 2021 Eaves Green Community Centre Playground	

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		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 2022 Langton Close Play Area, Eccleston KKP 2051.1 Barrow Nook Grove Play Area, Adlington	
	Low		

A3.1g: Green Corridors

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1723 Opposite Railway Road KKP 2012 Rear of Fairview Drive, Heath Charnock	KKP 1724 Former Railway Line, Harpers Lane
	Low		

A3.1h Civic Spaces

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1435.4 War Memorial Astley Park KKP 1995 Magistrates Court Square KKP 1299 Chorley Pals Memorial	
	Low		

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A3.2: Chorley East Analysis Area Summary

A3.2a: Allotments

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1636 Rear of 41-73 Bolton Road KKP 1648 Bay Horse Allotments, Preston Road, Whittle le Woods KKP 1992 Cophurst Lane Allotments KKP 2010 Manor Road Allotments KKP 2029 Kem Mill Lane Allotments	KKP 1296 Higher Wheelton allotments KKP 1639 Rear of Pleasant View, Withnell KKP 1649 Rear of Maybank and Oakdene, Withnell Fold KKP 1650 Rear of Park View Terrace, Abbey Village
	Low		

A3.2b: Amenity greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1283 Adjacent Abbey Mill, Bolton Road KKP 1339 Playing Field, Great Greens Lane, Clayton Brook KKP 1346 Between Oakcroft/ Manor Road, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1348 Off Clayton Green Road KKP 1349 Clayton Hall, Spring Meadow KKP 1350 Cunnery Park, Cunnery Meadow, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1354 Between 113 and 152 Mendip Road, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1356 Between 164 and 172 Mendip Road, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1420 Meadow Street, Wheelton KKP 1422 Opposite 43-73 Hillside Crescent, Whittle-le-Woods KKP 1428 Orchard Drive, Whittle-le-Woods KKP 1432 End of Foxglove Drive, Whittle-le-Woods KKP 1461 Off Higher Meadow, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1478 Adjacent 9 Kittwake Road, Heapey KKP 1504 Off Wilderswood, Clayton-le-Woods	KKP 1352 Between 107 and 108 Mendip Road, layton-le-Woods KKP 1490 Opposite the Paddock, Gib Lane KKP 1506 Off Radburn Brow, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1507 Adjacent Near Meadow, Sandy Lane, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1515 Adjacent Gardenia Close, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1631 Land Off Meadow Lane, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1660 Adjacent Heather Hill Cottage, Hill Top Lane, Whittle-le-Woods KKP 1705 Between Wood End Road/ Bearswood Croft KKP 1706 Adjacent 19 Holly Close, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1710 Off Back Lane, Clayton-le-Woods Adjacent 44 Long Acre, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 2044 Magill Close KKP 2048 Bradfield Close, Clayton-le-Woods

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		Quality		
		High	Low	
		KKP 1512 Meadow Lane, Off Preston Road, Clayton-le-Woods		
		KKP 1535 Rear of Delph Way/ Cross Keys Drive, Whittle-le-Woods		
		KKP 1659 Between Preston Road and Church Hill, Whittle-le-Woods		
		KKP 1711 Off Wood End Road, adjacent to reservoir, Clayton-le-Woods		
		KKP 1734 Between Preston Road and Watkin Road, Whittle-le-Woods		
		KKP 1786 Between Carr Meadow/ Carr Barn Brow, Clayton-le-Woods		
		KKP 1788 Adjacent 87 Daisy Meadow, Clayton-le-Woods		
		KKP 1793 Rear of 86-89 Greenwood, Clayton-le-Woods		
		KKP 1798 Between Forsythia Drive/Homestead, Clayton-le-Woods		
		KKP 1872 Adjacent Clayton Green Road, Clayton-le-Woods		
		KKP 1873 Adjacent 454 Preston Road, Clayton-le-Woods		
		KKP 1902 End of Pleasant View, Withnell		
		KKP 1951 Opposite 4-6 Burghley Close		
		KKP 1954 Off Cypress Close, Clayton-le-Woods		
		KKP 1963 Guernsey Avenue, Buckshaw Village		
		KKP 2030 Brinscall and Withnell Athletic Recreation Association		
		KKP 2047 Mortimer Place, Clayton-le-Woods		
		Low		

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A3.2c: Cemeteries

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1731 St Bede's Church, Preston Road KKP 1733 St John The Evangelist, Preston Road KKP 1741 St Paul's Church, Bury Lane, Withnell KKP 1742 Church of the Holy Trinity, Chorley Old Road	KKP 1293 St Barnabas Church, Heapey KKP 1700 St James Parish Church, Water Street KKP 1806 St Chads RC Church, Town Lane
	Low		

A3.2d: Natural and semi-natural greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1368 Carr Brook Linear Park, Adjacent Birch Field/Clover Field KKP 1505 Carr Brook Linear Park, Westwood Road KKP 1627 Off Withnell Fold Old Road KKP 1691 Adjacent Leeds Liverpool Canal, Off Marsh Lane 1694 Lodge Bank, Brinscall KKP 1701 Denham Hill Quarry, Holt Lane KKP 1704 Rear of Wilderswood Close KKP 1712 Off Spring Meadow KKP 1714 Between Higher Meadow/ Cunnery Meadow KKP 1810 Cuerden Valley Park KKP 1855 Rear of 41-44 Woodfield KKP 1857 Opposite 34-37 Brow Hey KKP 1858 Opposite 16-44 Carr Meadow KKP 1861 Adj Clayton Brook Road, KKP 1875 Clayton-le-Woods Rear of 16-28 Bearswood Croft KKP 1876 Adjacent Blackthorn Croft KKP 1952 Between Osborne Drive/ Chorley Old Road KKP 1953 Between Wood End Road/ Rowan Croft, Clayton-le-Woods	KKP 1509 Carr Brook Linear Park, Clayton Brook Road 2028 Wilderswood Pond, Whittle-le-Woods
	Low		

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A3.2e: Parks and gardens

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1625 Millennium Green, Withnell Fold KKP 1690 Memorial Garden, Withnell Fold	KKP 1689 Bothy Garden, Withnell Fold KKP 2045 Berry Avenue, Whittle-le-Woods
	Low		

A3.2f: Provision for children and young people

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1282 Adjacent Abbey Mill play area KKP 1339.3 Great Greens Lane playground, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1350.1 MUGA Rear of 72 Higher Meadow, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1350.2 Cunnery Park play area, Clayton-le-Woods 1368.1 Carr Brook Adventure Trail 1, Clayton-le-Woods 1368.2 Carr Brook Adventure Trail 2, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1368.2 Carr Brook Adventure Trail 3, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1368.4 Carr Brook Adventure Trail 4, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1419 Meadow St Playground, Wheelton KKP 1423.1 Play area adjacent Whittle and Clayton Scout Hut, Chorley Old Road KKP 1424 Union Street Play Area, Whittle-le-Woods 1432.1 Play area rear of 79 Foxglove Drive, Whittle-le-Woods KKP 1462 Play area opposite 9-11 Dahlia Close, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1693.1 MUGA Withnell Park, Railway Road KKP 1694.1 Lodge Bank Playground 1, School Lane, Brinscall KKP 1694.2 Lodge Bank Playground 2, School Lane, Brinscall KKP 1952.1 Play Area between Osborne Drive, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1963.1 Guernsey Avenue Play Area KKP 2003 Hazel Close Play Area, Clayton-le-Woods	KKP 1339.1 MUGA, Great Greens Lane, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1339.2 Off Gough Lane play area, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1346.1 Manor Road playground, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1354.1 Mendip Road Playground, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1428.1 Orchard Drive playground, Whittle-le-Woods KKP 1430 Harvest Drive play area, Whittle-le-Woods KKP 1513 Meadow Lane playground, Off Preston Road KKP 1535.1 Play area opposite 17 Delph Way, Whittle-le-Woods KKP 1715 Play area adjacent Broom Close, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 1999 Library Road Skate Park, Clayton-le-Woods KKP 2046 Berry Avenue Play Area, Whittle-le-Woods
	Low		KKP 1431 The Ridings Play Area

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A3.2g: Green Corridors

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1423 Whittle Canal Basin, Mill Lane/ Chorley Old Road KKP 1692 Withnell Linear Park, off Bury Lane KKP 1693 Withnell Linear Park, rear of Railway Road KKP 1965 Between Perthshire Grove/Grenadier Walk KKP 1966 Between Guernsey Avenue/Buckinghamshire Place KKP 1962 Liverpool Walk, Buckshaw Village	
	Low		

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A3.3: Chorley West Analysis Area Summary

A3.3a: Amenity greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1294 Village Green, Town Rd/Out Lane, Croston	KKP 1394 Rear of 60 Hawkshead Avenue
		KKP 1301 Bretherton Parish Insitute	KKP 1436 Adjacent 94 Deerfold
		KKP 1380 1380 Croston Rec Ground	KKP 1485 Between 3 and 33 Riverside Crescent
		KKP 1388 Rear of 42 The Hawthorns, Eccleston	KKP 1487 Croston Walls, Castle Walk
		KKP 1412 Tarnbeck Drive AGS, Mawdesley	KKP 1533 Middlewood Close, Euxton
		KKP 1416 Wymott Park	KKP 1609 Between 20 and 26 Riverside Crescent
		KKP 1437 Adjacent Buckshaw Primary School, Chancery Road	KKP 1670 Opposite 19 Bannister Lane
		KKP 1439 Adjacent Derian House, Chancery Road	KKP 1804 Adjacent 80 Princess Way, Euxton
		KKP 1483 Jubilee Way, Croston	KKP 1818 Opposite 58-66 Wentworth Drive, Euxton
		KKP 1495 The Cherries, Euxton	
		KKP 1499 Adjacent 275 The Green, Eccleston	
		KKP 1540 Between Chancery Road/ Hallgate, Astley Village	
		KKP 1556 Clematis Close, Off Euxton Lane	
		KKP 1558 36 Foxcote AGS, Astley Village	
		KKP 1613 Geoff Witts Memorial Millennium Green, Euxton	
		KKP 1678 Adjacent 53 Broadfields, Astley Village	
		KKP 1687 Adjacent Chancery Road/ Wymundsley/ The Farthings	
		KKP 1688 Adjacent Chancery Road	
		KKP 1739 The Apiary, Adjacent Bretherton Parish Institute, South Road	
		KKP 1803 Drapers Avenue Recreation Ground, Eccleston	
KKP 1815 Adjacent 92 Mile Stone Meadow			
KKP 1817 Adjacent 16 Gleneagles Drive			
KKP 1897 Rear of 21-41 Empress Way/Pear Tree Lane, Euxton			
KKP 1971 Rear of Community Centre, Unity Place, Buckshaw			
KKP 2007 Maltby Square, Buckshaw Village			

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		Quality	
		High	Low
	High	KKP 2009 Shannon Close, Buckshaw Village KKP 2037 Atlas Avenue, Buckshaw Village	
	Low		

A3.3b: Cemeteries

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1668 Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Towngate KKP 1736 St Church of St John the Evangelist, South Road	KKP 1737 The Methodist Chapel, South Road
	Low		

A3.3c: Natural and semi-natural greenspace

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1683 Between Broadfields/ Euxton Lane KKP 1696 Rear of Firbank, Euxton KKP 1730 Chapel Brook, Pear Tree Euxton KKP 2040 Worden Brook Close KKP 2043 Mossfield Plantation Nature Reserve, Buckshaw Village KKP 2053 Croft Field, Croston	KKP 1669 Rear of Larkfield, Eccleston KKP 1697 Adjacent Euxton Hall Gardens
	Low		

A3.3e: Parks and gardens

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1386 Millennium Green, Red House Lane KKP 1610 Millennium Green, Hurst Green	
	Low		

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A3f: Provision for children and young people

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1300 Bretherton Parish Institute Playground, South Road KKP 1380.1 Station Road Playground, Croston KKP 1388.1 Play Area Rear of 42 The Hawthorns, Eccleston KKP 1390 James Moorcroft Memorial Play Area, Balshaw Lane, Euxton KKP 1390.1 Euxton Skate Park, Southport Road KKP 1392 Lucy Branston Play Area, Greenside KKP 1407.1 Hurst Green Playground, Mawdesley KKP 1533.1 Middlewood Close Playground, Eccleston KKP 1591.1 Primrose Hill Road Play Area, Euxton KKP 1610.1 Millennium Green Skate Park, Mawdesley KKP 1610.2 Millennium Green Playground, Mawdesley KKP 1803.1 Drapers Avenue Park play area, Eccleston KKP 1803.2 Drapers Avenue Park skate park, Eccleston KKP 1803.3 Drapers Avenue Park MUGA, Eccleston KKP 1997 Maltby Square Play Area, Buckshaw Village KKP 2004Unity Place Play Area, Buckshaw Village KKP 2009.1 Shannon Close Play Area Toddlers Play, Buckshaw Village KKP 2009.2 Shannon Close Play Area Teen Play, Buckshaw Village	KKP 1285.1 Greenside Playing Field MUGA KKP 1416.1 Wymott Park Playground KKP 1483.1 Jubilee Way Playground, Croston KKP 1496 The Cherries Playground, Euxton KKP 1556.1 Clematis Close Playground, Off Euxton Lane KKP 1559 Play area rear of 36 Foxcote, Astley Village KKP 1815.1 Playground adjacent 92 Mile Stone Meadow, Buckshaw Village
	Low		

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A3g: Green Corridors

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	KKP 1686 Between Chancery Road/ Westway KKP 1892 Ransnap Woods, off Runshaw Lane KKP 2008 Between Unity Place / Maltby Square KKP 2041 Crompton Walk	
	Low		

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APPENDIX TWO: QUALITY AND VALUE SUMMARY

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

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

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

Chorley Central

Table A2.1: Chorley Central Analysis Area Quality Summary

Summary	Action
<i>Allotments</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three site rates below quality threshold: All Seasons Raised Bed Allotment, Allotments off Dunscair Drive and Hallwood Road/ Moor Road Allotments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of site should be enhanced where possible; exploring ways to improve overall appearance and security (e.g. working with associations to put plot inspections in place or hold maintenance days etc)
<i>Amenity greenspace</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 sites rate below quality threshold: Rawlinson Lane/Wigan Lane, Rear of Chester Place/Croston Avenue, Byron Crescent Coppull, Adjacent 3 Flag Lane, Heath Charnock, Between Heather Close and Eaves Lane, Adjacent 57 Cowling Brow/ Rear of Ridge Road, Rear of Fir Tree Close Eaves Green, Between Lower Burgh Way/ Draperfield Eaves Green, Adjacent Lower Burgh Way Eaves Green, Opposite 208-234 Preston Road, Adjacent Northgate, Adjacent 60 The Cedars Eaves Green, Rear of Chapel Street/ Park Road, Adjacent Fairview Drive, Rosewood Close, Barrow Nook Grove Adlington 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing site quality should be explored where possible (exploring options for improved maintenance, drainage and enhancement of general appearance).
<i>Cemeteries and churchyards</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sites rate above quality threshold 	n/a

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Summary	Action
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five sites rate below quality threshold: Reservoir Lane, Gillibrand Adjacent Walleys Wood Court, Plock Wood Lower Burgh Way Eaves Green, Rear of Outterside Avenue, Amber Drive Woodland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible; for example, exploring options for improved maintenance, personal security etc
Parks and gardens	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three sites rate below quality threshold: War Memorial Garden Railway Road, Orchard Garden, Leonard Fairclough Memorial Gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible; for example, exploring options for improved maintenance, personal security etc.
Provision for children and young people	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 sites rate below quality threshold; Grey Heights View play area, Tatton Recreation Ground Play Area, Tatton Recreation Ground Playground, Play area adjacent 105 Longfield Avenue, Hurst Brook Play Area, Byron Crescent Play Area, Byron Crescent MUGA, The Meadows Playground, The Meadows skate park/basketball, Play area opposite 14 Manor Way, Play area adjacent 5-7 Waterford Close, Fell View playground Cowling Brow, Bracken Close Play Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. look to improve the range and condition of play equipment) Enhance quality of site provided it is possible to also enhance value.
Green Corridors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One site, Former Railway Line Harpers Lane, scores below quality threshold 	n/a

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Chorley East

Table A2.2: Chorley East Analysis Area Quality Summary

Summary	Action
Allotments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four sites rate below the threshold for quality: Higher Wheelton allotments, Rear of Pleasant View, Rear of Maybank and Oakdene, Rear of Park View Terrace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality should be enhanced where possible; exploring ways to improve overall appearance, site security and boundary fencing.
Amenity greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 site rates below quality threshold: Between 107 and 108 Mendip Road, Opposite the Paddock Gib Lane, Off Radburn Brow, Adjacent Near Meadow Sandy Lane, Adjacent Gardenia Close, Land off Meadow Lane, Adjacent Heather Hill Cottage Hill Top Lane, Between Wood End Road/ Bearswood Croft, Adjacent 19 Holly Close, Off Back Lane, Adjacent 44 Long Acre, Magill Close, Bradfield Close Clayton-le-Woods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing site quality should be explored where possible (enhancement of general appearance and features).
Cemeteries and churchyards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three sites rate below quality threshold: St Barnabas Church, St James Parish Church Water Street, St Chads RC Church Town Lane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (general appearance, security)
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carr Brook Linear Park Clayton Brook Road and Wilderswood Pond Whittle-le-Woods score below quality threshold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible; for example, exploring options to improve maintenance, security etc
Parks and gardens	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bothy Garden and Berry Avenue Whittle le-Woods rate just below quality threshold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing site quality in line with other parks should be explored where possible (general appearance and features).
Provision for children and young people	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 sites rate below quality threshold: MUGA Great Greens Lane, Off Gough Lane play area, Manor Road playground, Mendip Road Playground, Orchard Drive playground, Harvest Drive play area, The Ridings play area, Meadow Lane playground Off Preston Road, Play area opposite 17 Delph Way, Play area adjacent Broom Close, Library Road Skate Park, Berry Avenue Play Area Whittle-le-Woods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. look to improve the range and condition of play equipment)
Green Corridors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No green corridors in analysis area 	n/a

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Chorley West

Table A2.3: Chorley West Analysis Area Quality Summary

Summary	Action
Allotments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No allotments in this analysis area 	n/a
Amenity greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine sites rate below quality threshold: Rear of 60 Hawkshead Avenue, Adjacent 94 Deerfold, Between 3 and 33 Riverside Crescent, Croston Walls Castle Walk, Middlewood Close, Between 20 and 26 Riverside Crescent, Opposite 19 Bannister Lane, Adjacent 80 Princess Way, Opposite 58-66 Wentworth Drive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing quality should be explored where possible (i.e. improved maintenance, general appearance / additional ancillary).
Cemeteries and churchyards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Methodist Chapel South Road rates below quality threshold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing quality should be explored where possible
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sites rate below quality threshold: Rear of Larkfield, Adjacent Euxton Hall Gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (i.e. improved maintenance, pathways)
Parks and gardens	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sites score above thresholds 	n/a
Provision for children and young people	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven sites rate below quality threshold: Greenside Playing Field MUGA, Wymott Park Playground, Jubilee Way Playground, The Cherries Playground, Clematis Close Playground Off Euxton Lane, Play area rear of 36 Foxcote, Playground adjacent 92 Mile Stone Meadow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. maintenance, equipment)
Green Corridors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sites score above thresholds 	n/a

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APPENDIX THREE: CONSULTATION SUMMARY WITH PARISH COUNCILS

Parish Council	Is there enough open space to meet needs?	Concerns
Adlington	No	Improvements in sport facilities are required. Chorley Council has plans to improve both the King George V recreation ground and Jubilee recreation ground
Anderton	Yes	The condition of a number of the footpaths is poor due to lack of on-going maintenance. Do not have any dedicated play sites in Anderton. Residents tend to utilise facilities in neighbouring Adlington.
Brindle	No	Lack of recreation space
Charnock Richard	Yes	Plans for improvements and enhancements to Orchard Gardens to provide a quiet contemplative garden, for sitting, picnicking etc
Croston	Yes	Ongoing project to improve the Recreation Ground
Eccleston	Yes	Hawthorns Play Area poor quality but improvements to be carried out this year.
Euxton and Astley Village	No	Small old MUGA by Hawkshead Avenue is changing in to an orchard. Very waterlogged here. KKP 1804 Adjacent 80 Princess Way. Flooded land-could put a MUGA here. Goals not used. Need decent drainage. Difficult to even walk. Handrails missing in Yarrow Valley Country Park. Need more for older children. Lack of MUGAs. Gap for ages 12-18 is missing/unfilled. No proper MUGA. Only one skate park. Limited for girls over 11 years old. These are not catered for at all. Shortage of allotments.
Heapey	Yes	Acceptable quality of open spaces. The Parish Council contributes to the upkeep of a play area in Wheelton, just outside the parish boundary (Meadow Street Play Area)
Heath Charnock	Yes	Quality of open spaces in the area is generally good – the volunteer group that has maintained the Adlington Circular Walk has recently folded but Adlington Town Council supported by Anderton and Heath Charnock Parish Councils hope to restart it if volunteers come forward by June 2018. Some public footpaths do become waterlogged / impassable in wet weather.
Heskin	No	Allotments needed
Hoghton	No	Poor quality open spaces and not enough recreational areas.
Wheelton	No	The Parish Council have been looking for space in Higher Wheelton.

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APPENDIX FOUR: QUANTITY BY WARD

Table A4.1: Current provision by Ward

Wards	Current population*	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000
Adlington and Anderton	7,922	0.11	0.01	0.62	0.08	12.24	1.55	0.38	0.05	-	-
Astley and Buckshaw	7,053	-	-	41.71	5.91	16.36	2.32	-	-	-	-
Brindle and Hoghton	2,006	-	-	8.65	4.31	0.19	0.09	-	-	-	-
Chisnall	4,141	0.26	0.06	387.18	93.50	2.84	0.69	3.06	0.74	0.47	0.11
Chorley East	7,291	1.44	0.20	2.33	0.32	2.14	0.29	0.67	0.09	1.29	0.18
Chorley North East	6,398	1.4	0.22	3.40	0.53	1.58	0.25	0.23	0.04	0.41	0.06
Chorley North West	5,998	40.43	6.74	2.81	0.47	-	-	0.77	0.13	0.88	0.15
Chorley South East	7,951	1.88	0.24	-	-	1.44	0.18	0.8	0.10	0.47	0.06
Chorley South West	9,399	-	-	15.53	1.65	13.49	1.44	0.5	0.05	0.28	0.03
Clayton-le-Woods and Whittle-le-Woods	8,929	-	-	9.15	1.02	6.01	0.67	0.58	0.06	0.58	0.06
Clayton-le-Woods North	7,059	-	-	10.21	1.45	10.29	1.46	0.19	0.03	-	-

* Source: Mid 2017 population estimates for 2017 Wards

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Wards	Current population*	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000	Hectares	Hectares per 1,000
Clayton-le-Woods West and Cuerden	4,911	-	-	251.30	51.17	5.55	1.13	0.2	0.04	0.71	0.14
Coppull	6,747	0.78	0.12	8.82	1.31	2.4	0.36	0.69	0.10	-	-
Eccleston and Mawdesley	6,527	2.86	0.44	4.40	0.67	4.76	0.73	0.89	0.14	-	-
Euxton North	4,530	-	-	2.16	0.48	1.97	0.43	0.29	0.06	-	-
Euxton South	3,683	-	-	0.47	0.13	5.8	1.57	0.3	0.08	-	-
Heath Charnock and Rivington	2,112	146.15	69.20	-	-	0.8	0.38	0.1	0.05	0.22	0.10
Lostock	6,530	-	-	1.55	0.24	3.76	0.58	0.23	0.04	-	-
Pennine	2,436	0.03	0.01	-	-	3.29	1.35	0.19	0.08	0.68	0.28
Wheelton and Withnell	4,149	1.19	0.29	4.58	1.10	2.75	0.66	0.33	0.08	1.65	0.40
Total	115,772	196.52	1.70	733.81	6.34	97.66	0.84	10.49	0.09	7.54	0.07

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

Wards	Population	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		1.72		6.42		0.85		0.09		0.07	
		Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient
Adlington and Anderton	7,922	0.01	-1.71	0.08	-6.34	1.55	0.70	0.05	-0.04	-	-0.07
Astley and Buckshaw	7,053	-	-1.72	5.91	-0.51	2.32	1.47	-	-0.09	-	-0.07
Brindle and Hoghton	2,006	-	-1.72	4.31	-2.11	0.09	-0.76	-	-0.09	-	-0.07
Chisnall	4,141	0.06	-1.66	93.50	87.08	0.69	-0.16	0.74	0.65	0.11	0.04
Chorley East	7,291	0.20	-1.52	0.32	-6.10	0.29	-0.56	0.09	level	0.18	0.11
Chorley North East	6,398	0.22	-1.50	0.53	-5.89	0.25	-0.60	0.04	-0.05	0.06	-0.01
Chorley North West	5,998	6.74	5.02	0.47	-5.95	0.00	-0.85	0.13	0.04	0.15	0.08
Chorley South East	7,951	0.24	-1.48	0.00	-6.42	0.18	-0.67	0.10	0.01	0.06	-0.01
Chorley South West	9,399	-	-1.72	1.65	-4.77	1.44	0.59	0.05	-0.04	0.03	-0.04
Clayton-le-Woods and Whittle-le-Woods	8,929	-	-1.72	1.02	-5.40	0.67	-0.18	0.06	-0.03	0.06	-0.01
Clayton-le-Woods North	7,059	-	-1.72	1.45	-4.97	1.46	0.61	0.03	-0.06	-	-0.07

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Wards	Population	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		1.72		6.42		0.85		0.09		0.07	
		Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient
Clayton-le-Woods West and Cuerden	4,911	-	-1.70	51.17	44.75	1.13	0.28	0.04	-0.05	0.14	0.07
Coppull	6,747	0.12	-1.60	1.31	-5.11	0.36	-0.49	0.10	0.01	-	-0.07
Eccleston and Mawdesley	6,527	0.44	-1.28	0.67	-5.75	0.73	-0.12	0.14	0.05	-	-0.07
Euxton North	4,530	-	-1.72	0.48	-5.94	0.43	-0.42	0.06	-0.03	-	-0.07
Euxton South	3,683	-	-1.72	0.13	-6.29	1.57	0.72	0.08	-0.01	-	-0.07
Heath Charnock and Rivington	2,112	69.20	67.48	0.00	-6.42	0.38	-0.47	0.05	-0.04	0.10	0.03
Lostock	6,530	-	-1.72	0.24	-6.18	0.58	-0.27	0.04	-0.05	-	-0.07
Pennine	2,436	0.01	-1.71	-	-6.42	1.35	0.50	0.08	-0.01	0.28	0.21
Wheilton and Withnell	4,149	0.29	-1.43	1.10	-5.32	0.66	-0.19	0.08	-0.01	0.40	0.33

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GLOSSARY OF PLAY TERMINOLOGY

LAP (Local Area for Play)

Small area of open space designed primarily for very young children/toddlers close to where they live. A doorstep play area. Intended for children up to the age of 6.

LEAP (Local Equipped Area for Play)

Equipment for children are starting to go out and play independently close to where they live, usually within 5 minutes walking time.

NEAP (Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play)

Designated mainly for older children. Located within 15 minutes' walk from home. Can provide play equipment and hard surface area for ball games. May provide other facilities such as a ramp for skateboarding and a shelter for socialising.

Youth

Play provision for older teenagers such as skate parks.

Fitness equipment

Outdoor gym equip which tends to be at large parks/recreation grounds.