

**CHORLEY COUNCIL**  
**OPEN SPACE STUDY**  
**UPDATED STANDARDS PAPER**  
**DRAFT** OCTOBER 2025

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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**PLEASE NOTE; THIS IS A DRAFT VERSION OF THE CHORLEY COUNCIL OPEN SPACE STUDY UPDATED STANDARDS PAPER AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE**

DRAFT

# CHORLEY COUNCIL OPEN SPACE STANDARDS PAPER

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## PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the Open Space Standards Paper (Updated 2025) prepared by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP) for Chorley Council. It is an updated version of the previous Open Space Standards Paper (2019) reflecting any known changes in the quantity and quality of sites\*.

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

This document helps identify the deficiencies and surpluses in existing and future open space provision up to 2041. 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

The supply and demand requirements for playing pitches and outdoor sports is provided in a separate Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS). This is to reflect the difference in methodologies.

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\* provided by council officers

## 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 387 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 389 sites

Within Chorley, there is a total of over 1,151 hectares of open space. The largest contributor to provision is natural and semi natural (781 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	57	781
Amenity greenspace	140	101
Provision for children & young people	115	11
Allotments and community gardens	20	8
Cemeteries/churchyards	20	34
Green corridors	13	19
Civic space	4	>1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1,151</b>

All sites receive a quality and value score. Some play sites with multiple forms of provision 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%	49%	63%	80%	0	18
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	40%	21%	48%	72%	13	42
Amenity greenspace	65%	38%	72%	91%	28	112
Provision for children and young people	60%	31%	66%	88%	36	79
Allotments	45%	30%	50%	64%	4	16
Cemeteries/churchyards	55%	42%	58%	69%	4	16
Green corridors	60%	59%	78%	90%	1	12
Civic space	55%	57%	61%	70%	0	4
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>299</b>

\* Rounded to the nearest whole number

There is a good level of quality across all open space sites. This is reflected in over three quarters (77%) of sites scoring above their set threshold for quality. All civic spaces score above the quality threshold. This is followed by parks (94%) and green corridors (92%).

The typology proportionally scoring lowest on quality is play provision, with 32% of assessed sites scoring below the threshold for quality. This often reflects overall maintenance and the amount/condition of play equipment.

*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%	53%	91%	0	18
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		23%	37%	58%	0	57
Amenity greenspace		22%	35%	61%	0	140
Provision for children & young people		27%	49%	73%	0	113
Allotments		24%	30%	56%	0	20
Cemeteries		33%	53%	68%	0	20
Green corridors		25%	38%	47%	0	13
Civic space		38%	43%	55%	0	4
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>383</b>

All sites are assessed as being above the threshold for value, reflecting the role and importance of open space provision to local communities and environments.

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

## Analysis areas

For mapping purposes and audit analysis, Chorley is divided into three analysis areas. These are based on existing Ward boundaries. 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 (2021)
Chorley Central	Adlington and Anderton	58,118
	Chorley East	
	Chorley North and Astley	
	Chorley North West	
	Chorley South East and Heath Charnock	
	Chorley South West	
	Coppull	
Eccleston, Heskin and Charnock Richard		
Chorley East	Buckshaw and Whittle	29,871
	Chorley North East	
	Clayton East, Brindle and Hoghton	
	Clayton West and Cuerden	
Chorley West	Buckshaw and Whittle	29,733
	Chorley North and Astley	
	Chorley North West	
	Croston, Mawdesley and Euxton South	
	Eccleston, Heskin and Charnock Richard	
Euxton		
<b>Chorley</b>		<b>117,722</b>

## PART 2: ASSESSMENT REPORT SUMMARY

An updated summary, 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 197 hectares. This is an equivalent to 1.67 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 (3.31 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 (1.67 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, Harpers, Rangletts 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 57 accessible sites are equivalent to over 781 hectares. On this basis, there is proportionally more provision located in the Chorley East Analysis Area (9.50 ha per 1,000 population) and Chorley Central (6.95 ha per 1,000).
- ◀ FIT suggests a standard of 1.80 ha per 1,000 population. There is 6.63 ha per 1,000 population across Chorley.
- ◀ 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 76% rate above the threshold set for quality. 13 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 value threshold, demonstrates the added benefit natural and semi-natural greenspaces can provide in terms of contributing to flora and fauna. Larger sites may also provide a good level of recreational offer.

## 2.3 Amenity greenspace

- ◀ There are 140 amenity greenspace sites equating to over 101 hectares of provision.
- ◀ Proportionally, more provision is located in Chorley East (0.97 ha per 1,000 population) and Chorley West Analysis Areas (1.10 ha per 1,000 population) compared to Chorley Central Analysis Area (0.67 ha per 1,000 population).
- ◀ FIT suggests a standard of 0.60 ha per 1,000 population. Overall, Chorley (0.86 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 (80%) 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 115 play sites identified: a total of 11 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 (68%) rate above the threshold for quality. Lower quality scoring sites tends to reflect a lack in and/or range of equipment and/or its general condition.
- ◀ All sites rate above the threshold for value reflecting the social, healthy and developmental benefits provision can provide.

## 2.5 Allotments

- ◀ There are 20 allotments sites: equating to eight hectares
- ◀ Current provision of 0.07 hectares per 1,000 population is below the NSALG recommended amount (0.25 hectares per 1000 people). No individual analysis areas meet the standard.
- ◀ Catchment mapping does not highlight any significant gaps using 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 20 cemeteries and churchyards, equating to 34 hectares.
- ◀ The largest site is Charnock Richard Crematorium (11.38 hectares).
- ◀ No standards are set for cemeteries. The need for additional cemetery provision should be driven by the requirement for burial demand and capacity.

## 2.7 Green corridors

- ◀ There are 13 green corridors identified. All but one site scores above the quality threshold.
- ◀ Withnell Linear Park has received Green Flag Award Status since 2009.
- ◀ 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 four civic space sites as. All score above the quality and value thresholds

## **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.

As part of the original 2019 work, consultation on local need for open space provision was conducted with key local authority officers. Consultation was also carried out with parish and town councils via face-to-face meetings and surveys. 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. The proposed standards are then used to determine deficiencies and surpluses for open space in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility (as recommended by best practice).

### **3.2 Quality**

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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	1.67	0.80
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	6.63	1.80
Amenity greenspace	0.86	0.60
Provision for children & young people	0.10	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.

Table 3.4.2: Parish council responses

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

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	1.67
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	6.63
Amenity greenspace	0.86
Provision for children & young people	0.10
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 to:

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

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

## 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

## 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

### 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*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>2023 Recommended Quantity Standard (hectares per 1,000 population)</b>
Parks & gardens	1.67
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	6.63
Amenity greenspace	0.86
Provision for children & young people	0.10
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)							
	1.67		6.63		0.86		0.07	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
Chorley Central	3.31	+1.64	6.95	+0.32	0.67	-0.19	0.07	Level
Chorley East	0.04	-1.63	9.50	+2.99	0.97	+0.11	0.12	+0.05
Chorley West	0.10	-1.57	3.12	-3.51	1.10	+0.24	0.02	-0.05

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	3.31	+2.51	6.95	+5.15	0.67	+0.07	0.07	-0.18
Chorley East	0.04	-0.76	9.50	+7.70	0.97	+0.37	0.12	-0.13
Chorley West	0.10	-0.70	3.12	+1.32	1.10	+0.50	0.02	0.23

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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.

### ***Provision for children and young people***

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

*Table 4.3.4: Current play provision against recommended quantity standard*

Analysis area	Hectares per 1000 population	
	Current provision	Sufficiency/deficiency against 0.10 recommended standard
Chorley Central	0.12	+0.02
Chorley East	0.05	-0.05
Chorley West	0.09	-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 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 (p25-28) 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 (p15-16) 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 (p25-28), 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 (p17-18), 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.

#### ***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.

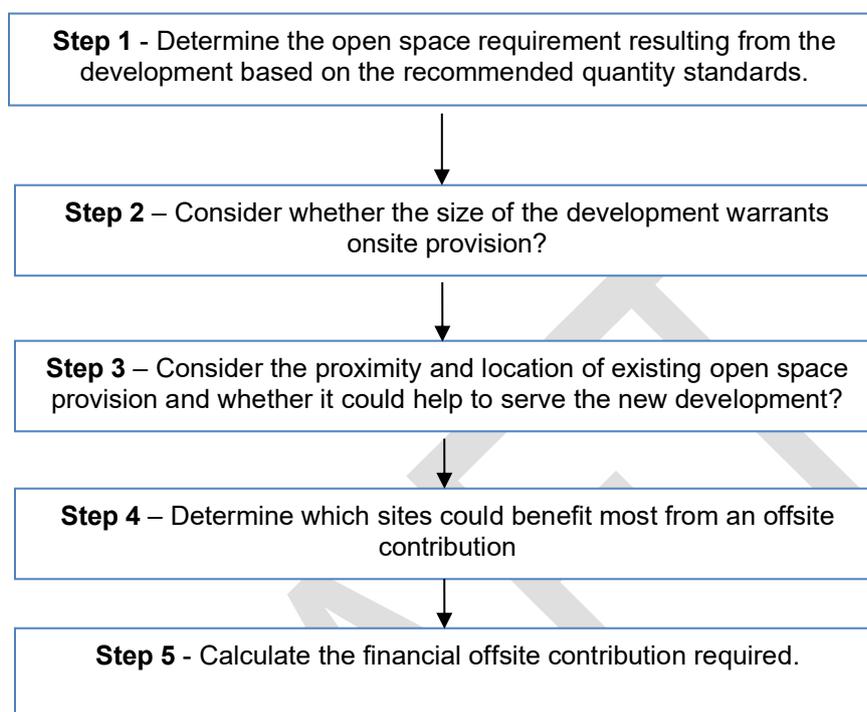
The flowchart (Figure 5.3.1) sets out the process that should be considered when determining contributions in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility. For larger scale developments, the provision standards should be used to help determine the requirements for open space provision as part of a development.

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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*



## ***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.

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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).

### 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.

\* Minimum recommended size for play areas by Fields In Trust

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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.

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

## APPENDIX ONE: 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 A1.1: Chorley Central Analysis Area Quality Summary*

Summary	Action
<b>Allotments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sites rate above quality threshold.</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Amenity greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 sites rate below quality threshold: Rear of Chester Place/Croston Avenue, Byron Crescent Coppull, 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing site quality should be explored where possible (exploring options for improved maintenance, drainage and enhancement of general appearance).</li> </ul>
<b>Cemeteries and churchyards</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sites rate above quality threshold</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Natural and semi-natural greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eight sites rate below quality threshold: Reservoir Mill Lane Coppull, Gillibrand Adjacent Walletts Wood Court, Sand Quarry / Walletts Wood, Spring Wood, Plock Wood Lower Burgh Way Eaves Green, Rear of Outterside Avenue, Amber Drive Woodland</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible; for example, exploring options for improved maintenance, personal security etc</li> </ul>

Summary	Action
<b>Parks and gardens</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ All sites rate above quality threshold.</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Provision for children and young people</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ 24 sites rate below quality threshold: King George's Field Playground Adlington, Rangleys Recreation Ground MUGA and skate park, Tatton Recreation Ground Play Area and MUGA, Tansley Avenue Play Area, Byron Crescent Play Area and MUGA, The Meadows Playground and skate park/basketball, Astley Park Play Area and Playground, Play area opposite 14 Manor Way, Play area adjacent 5-7 Waterford Close, Play area opposite 1-2 The Willows Eaves Green, The Bowers Play Area, Fell View playground Cowling Brow, Redwing Drive Play Area, Buttermere Avenue Playground 1, MUGA and skate park Chorley Moor, Yarrow Valley Play Area Coppull, Bracken Close Play Area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. look to improve the range and condition of play equipment)</li> <li>◀ Enhance quality of site provided it is possible to also enhance value.</li> </ul>
<b>Green Corridors</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ One site, Former Railway Line Harpers Lane, scores below quality threshold</li> </ul>	n/a

## Chorley East

Table A1.2: Chorley East Analysis Area Quality Summary

Summary	Action
<b>Allotments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality should be enhanced where possible; exploring ways to improve overall appearance, site security and boundary fencing.</li> </ul>
<b>Amenity greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 site rates below quality threshold: Between 107 and 108 Mendip Road, Orchard Drive Whittle-le-Woods, 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing site quality should be explored where possible (enhancement of general appearance and features).</li> </ul>
<b>Cemeteries and churchyards</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three sites rate below quality threshold: St Barnabas Church Heapey, St James Parish Church Water Street Brindle, St Chads RC Church Town Lane Heapey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (general appearance, security)</li> </ul>
<b>Natural and semi-natural greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wilderswood Pond Whittle-le-Woods scores below quality threshold</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible; for example, exploring options to improve maintenance, security etc</li> </ul>
<b>Parks and gardens</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sites rate above quality threshold</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Provision for children and young people</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seven sites rate below quality threshold: Manor Road playground, Play area rear of 79 Foxglove Drive, Meadow Lane playground Off Preston Road, MUGA Withnell Park Railway Road, Lodge Bank Playground 1 School Lane Brinscall, Guernsey Avenue Play Area Buckshaw Village, Library Road Skate Park Clayton-le-Woods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. look to improve the range and condition of play equipment)</li> </ul>
<b>Green Corridors</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No green corridors in analysis area</li> </ul>	n/a

## Chorley West

Table A1.3: Chorley West Analysis Area Quality Summary

Summary	Action
<b>Allotments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allotment rates above quality threshold</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Amenity greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four sites rate below quality threshold: Adjacent 94 Deerfold, Croston Walls Castle Walk, Middlewood Close Eccleston, Adjacent 80 Princess Way Euxton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing quality should be explored where possible (i.e. improved maintenance, general appearance / additional ancillary).</li> </ul>
<b>Cemeteries and churchyards</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Methodist Chapel South Road rates below quality threshold</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing quality should be explored where possible</li> </ul>
<b>Natural and semi-natural greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four sites rate below quality threshold: Rear of Larkfield, Adjacent Euxton Hall Gardens, Euxton House, Mossfield Plantation Nature Reserve Buckshaw Village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (i.e. improved maintenance, pathways)</li> </ul>
<b>Parks and gardens</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sites score above thresholds</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Provision for children and young people</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two sites rate below quality threshold: Wymott Park Playground, Clematis Close Playground Off Chancery Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. maintenance, equipment)</li> </ul>
<b>Green Corridors</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sites score above thresholds</li> </ul>	n/a

## APPENDIX TWO: CONSULTATION SUMMARY WITH PARISH COUNCILS

Parish Council	Is there enough open space to meet needs?	Concerns (from 2019 study)
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.

## APPENDIX THREE: QUANTITY BY WARD

Table A3.1: 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 & Anderton	7,902	146.27	18.51	0.62	0.08	12.24	1.55	0.38	0.05	-	-
Buckshaw & Whittle	10,089	-	-	38.24	3.79	6.32	0.63	0.80	0.08	0.21	0.03
Chorley East	8,467	1.65	0.19	16.06	1.89	2.14	0.25	0.28	0.03	1.29	0.15
Chorley North East	6,983	1.22	0.17	4.58	0.66	6.03	0.86	0.52	0.07	2.33	0.33
Chorley North West	7,753	40.43	5.21	325.79	42.02	-	-	0.77	0.10	0.88	0.11
Chorley North & Astley	7,954	1.40	0.18	3.62	0.46	14.71	1.85	0.29	0.04	0.41	0.05
Chorley South East & Heath Charnock	9,435	1.88	0.20	-	-	2.24	0.24	0.90	0.10	0.59	0.06
Chorley South West	8,530	-	-	12.33	1.45	15.45	1.81	0.53	0.06	0.28	0.03
Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton	9,100	-	-	20.44	2.25	9.18	1.01	0.25	0.03	-	-
Clayton West & Cuerden	8,726	-	-	258.86	29.67	10.31	1.18	0.43	0.05	1.08	0.12
Coppull	8,300	0.78	0.09	84.66	10.20	3.24	0.39	3.59	0.43	0.47	0.06

\* Source: 2021 census population for 2021 Wards

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
Croston, Mawdesley & Euxton South	9,552	1.51	0.16	4.83	0.51	7.26	0.76	1.07	0.11	-	-
Eccleston, Heskin & Charnock Richard	7,255	1.62	0.22	4.40	0.61	6.78	0.93	0.88	0.12	-	-
Euxton	7,686	-	-	6.31	0.82	4.94	0.64	0.61	0.08	0.62	
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,722</b>										

Table A3.2: 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	
		1.67		6.63		0.86		0.10		0.07	
		Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient	Current	Surplus/deficient
Adlington & Anderton	7,902	18.51	+16.84	0.08	-6.55	1.55	+0.69	0.05	-0.05	-	-0.07
Buckshaw & Whittle	10,089	-	-1.67	3.79	-2.84	0.63	-0.23	0.08	-0.02	0.03	-0.04
Chorley East	8,467	0.19	-1.48	1.89	-4.74	0.25	-0.61	0.03	-0.07	0.15	+0.08
Chorley North East	6,983	0.17	-1.50	0.66	-5.97	0.86	Level	0.07	-0.03	0.33	+0.26
Chorley North West	7,753	5.21	+3.54	42.02	+35.39	-	-0.86	0.10	Level	0.11	+0.04
Chorley North & Astley	7,954	0.18	-1.49	0.46	-6.17	1.85	+0.99	0.04	-0.06	0.05	-0.02
Chorley South East & Heath Charnock	9,435	0.20	-1.47	-	-6.63	0.24	-0.62	0.10	Level	0.06	-0.01
Chorley South West	8,530	-	-1.67	1.45	-5.18	1.81	+0.95	0.06	-0.04	0.03	-0.04
Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton	9,100	-	-1.67	2.25	-4.38	1.01	+0.15	0.03	-0.07	-	-0.07
Clayton West & Cuerden	8,726	-	-1.67	29.67	+23.04	1.18	+0.32	0.05	-0.05	0.12	+0.05
Coppull	8,300	0.09	-1.58	10.20	+3.57	0.39	-0.47	0.43	+0.33	0.06	-0.01
Croston, Mawdesley & Euxton South	9,552	0.16	-1.51	0.51	-6.12	0.76	-0.10	0.11	+0.01	-	-0.07
Eccleston, Heskin &	7,255	0.22	-1.45	0.61	-6.02	0.93	+0.07	0.12	+0.02	-	-0.07

Wards	Population	Parks & gardens		Natural & semi-natural greenspace		Amenity greenspace		Provision for children/ young people		Allotments	
		1.67		6.63		0.86		0.10		0.07	
		Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient	Current	Surplus/ deficient
Charnock Richard											
Euxton	7,686	-	-1.67	0.82	-5.81	0.64	-0.22	0.08	-0.02	-	-0.07

DRAFT

## **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.