



TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE STUDY STANDARDS PAPER

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QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the Open Space Standards Paper prepared by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP) for Tendring District Council (TDC). 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 the District of Tendring.

The evidence presented in this report is intended to inform local plan and supplementary planning documents. This will provide an evidence base for use in shaping open space policies to inform preparation of the Council's Local Development Framework and information to inform the future monitoring of the Local Plan.

This document helps identify the deficiencies and surpluses in existing and future open space provision. 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
Open spaces	Parks and gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.
	Natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness. Includes urban woodland and beaches, where appropriate.
	Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
	Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, MUGAs, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.
	Allotments	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.
	Cemeteries and churchyards	Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.

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Analysis areas

For the purpose of the standards paper, the Tendring District has been split into four analysis areas; Clacton-on-Sea, Frinton-on-Sea, Harwich and Rural. These allow 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 1.2: Population by analysis area

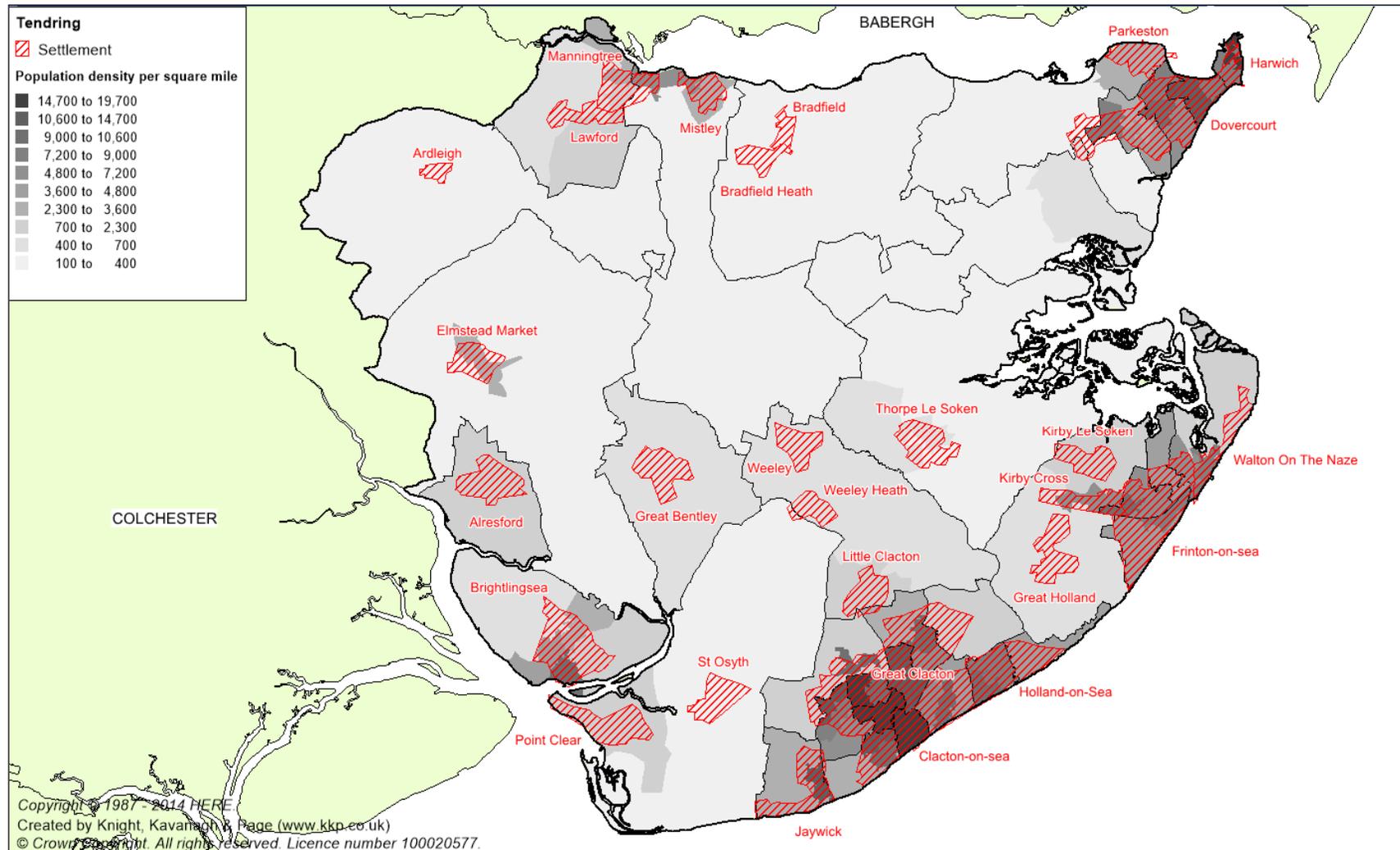
Analysis Area	Population¹
Clacton-on-Sea	40,063
Frinton-on-Sea	10,673
Harwich	15,237
Rural	62,345
Tendring	141,183

Figure 1.1 overleaf shows the map of analysis areas with population density.

¹ Populations are based on a proportional sum from Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs take into account the population that falls approximately within an area.

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Figure 1.1: Map of Tendring District showing settlements



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PART 2: ASSESSMENT REPORT SUMMARY

The following section provides a summary from the Assessment Report on a typology by typology basis.

OPEN SPACE

Parks and gardens

- ◀ There 12 sites classified as parks and gardens totalling over 19 hectares.
- ◀ The highest scoring sites Harwich Green, Marine Parade West and The Crescent, are observed as having a good range of features and facilities maintained to a high standard.
- ◀ Most parks rate below the threshold for quality. No specific quality issues are highlighted. The lower score is thought to reflect the lack of ancillary features present at some sites when comparing to the quality criteria for parks provision.
- ◀ Sites scoring the lowest for quality; Hereford Road Park and Connaught Gardens may score higher against quality if categorised as a different form of open space (e.g. amenity greenspace and/or natural greenspace). Consideration to reclassification should be given.
- ◀ All park and garden sites score high for value; a reflection to the social interaction, health benefits and sense of place sites offer.

Natural and semi-natural greenspace

- ◀ There are 25 natural and semi-natural greenspace sites covering over 546 hectares.
- ◀ On a population basis (i.e. hectares per 1000 population), the current level of provision is 3.87 hectares per 1000 population. This is greater than the FIT standard of 1.80 hectares.
- ◀ The walk time accessibility standard shows most areas of greater population density are accessible to provision. Gaps in catchment mapping are noted. However, it is considered that there are examples of some significant forms of provision (i.e. Wrabness Nature Reserve, Holland Haven Country Park) as well as access to surrounding countryside.
- ◀ There are seven designated LNRs in Tendring District totalling over 348 hectares. This results in the District sufficiently meeting the ANGSt standard for quantity of provision.
- ◀ Less than half of sites in the District rate above the threshold for quality. Those sites that rate below the threshold mainly do so due to a lack of ancillary features and facilities.
- ◀ Nearly all sites rate above the threshold for value. This is firstly a reflection of the ecological value these sites offer through the habitats they provide for wildlife. Further to this, some sites provide opportunities for exercise, learning and social inclusion.

Amenity greenspace

- ◀ There are 76 amenity greenspace sites in the District; equating to over 234 hectares.
- ◀ On a population basis (i.e. hectares per 1000 population), the current level of provision is 1.66 hectares per 1000 population. This is greater than the FIT standard of 0.60 hectares.
- ◀ When parks and amenity greenspace are combined (due to their similarities), the combined quantity standard of 1.81 per 1000 population meets the combined FIT standard of 1.40.
- ◀ Gaps in provision are noted however these appear to be served by other open space typologies such as parks and gardens.
- ◀ Most sites (71%) rate above the threshold. A number of sites are recognised as recreation grounds or playing fields which contribute to the good quality. There are however sites identified as appearing to be maintained to a lesser extent in comparison to others. Such sites also tend to lack ancillary facilities.
- ◀ Value of amenity greenspace is also positive with 92% of sites above the threshold. This is again likely to reflect the wide range in roles sites provide.

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Provision for children and young people

- ◀ There are 66 play provision sites in the District; a total of over five hectares. Most provision is classified as LEAP (53%) followed by LAP (32%).
- ◀ On a population basis (i.e. per 1,000 population) the current level of provision is 0.03 hectares per 1,000 population. This is much lower than the FIT standard of 0.25.
- ◀ The walk time accessibility standards cover the majority of the area. Although minor catchment gaps are noted to Clacton-on-Sea and Frinton-on-Sea.
- ◀ A greater proportion of play sites (68%) are above the threshold for quality. Quality is reasonable in general. However, there are a number of sites that rate below the threshold.
- ◀ The majority of play provision is rated above the threshold for value; reflecting the important role such sites provide.

Allotments

- ◀ There are 36 allotments sites identified within the District of Tendring: equating to over 30 hectares.
- ◀ Current provision of 0.22 hectares on a per 1000 population basis for the District is below the NSALG recommended standard of 0.25 hectares per 1000 population.
- ◀ Over half of sites (57%) are above the quality threshold for quality. There are also a number of sites which only just score below the threshold; suggesting no significant quality issues.
- ◀ The majority of allotments (97%) rate above the threshold for value, with just one site; Middlefield Road Allotments, Mistley, scoring below the threshold. This is likely attributed to the site looking unused as a result overgrown and lacking a definitive entrance.

Cemeteries

- ◀ The District has 21 cemeteries and churchyards: equating to over 30 hectares of provision.
- ◀ Quality and value of provision is generally positive overall. Over half (57%) rate above the threshold for quality and nearly all sites (95%) rate above the threshold for value. It can be assumed that cemeteries are of high value due to their important community role and function.
- ◀ Of particular note, is the Green Flag Award status at Weeley Crematorium; a clear indicator to the sites high standard of quality.
- ◀ It is important for the need for burial provision to be driven by the demand for burials and remaining capacity of sites.

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PART 3: OPEN SPACE STANDARDS

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

3.1: QUALITY

The quality standard is in the form of a quality and value matrix. In order to determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by best practice guidance) the results of the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold; high being green and low being red.

The primary aim of applying a threshold is to identify sites where investment and/or improvements may be required. It can also be used to set an aspirational quality standard to be achieved (if desired) in the future and to inform decisions around the need to further protect sites from future development (particularly when applied with its respective value score in a matrix format).

The base line threshold for assessing quality is usually set around 60%, to reflect the 66% pass rate for the Green Flag Award criteria (site visit criteria being initially based on the Green Flag Award). This is the only national benchmark available for parks and open spaces. No other good practice examples are adopted for the setting of quality and value thresholds in the UK.

Site visit criteria used for Green Flag are not always appropriate for every open space typology and are designed to represent an exceptionally high standard of site. Therefore, the baseline threshold (and subsequent applied standard) for certain typologies is lowered to better reflect local circumstances, whilst still providing a distinction between sites of a higher or lower quality.

Table 3.1: Quality and value thresholds

Typology	Quality threshold	Value threshold
Parks and gardens	50%	20%
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	40%	20%
Amenity greenspace	50%	20%
Provision for children and young people	60%	20%
Allotments	45%	20%
Cemeteries/churchyards	50%	20%

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 perceived value of sites. The 20% threshold for value is a relative score - designed to reflect those sites that meet more than one aspect of the criteria used for assessing value.

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Identifying deficiencies

Quality

The following table is a summary of the application of the quality standards in the District of Tendring.

Table 3.2: Quality scores for all open space typologies

Typology	Threshold	Scores			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	Low	High
Amenity greenspace	50%	29%	53%	80%	23	53
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	40%	14%	39%	89%	16	9
Park and gardens	50%	29%	51%	74%	7	5
Provision for children & young people	60%	20%	66%	88%	21	45
Allotments	45%	25%	45%	60%	15	21
Cemeteries	50%	31%	52%	82%	9	12
TOTAL					91	145

A total of 236 sites identified in the District of Tendring are allocated a quality score from the audit assessment. Over half of assessed open spaces in the District (61%) rate above the quality thresholds set. Proportionally there are a higher percentage of amenity greenspace (70%) and provision for children and young people (68%) sites that score above their set quality threshold.

The quality of other open space typologies is generally mixed. For instance, 64% of natural and semi natural greenspaces, 60% of allotments, 58% of parks and gardens and 42% of cemeteries rate below the threshold.

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Value

The following table is a summary of the application of the value standards in the District of Tendring.

Table 3.3: Value scores for all open space typologies

Typology	Threshold	Scores			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	Low	High
Amenity greenspace	20%	8%	38%	78%	6	70
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		6%	29%	64%	8	17
Park and gardens		26%	45%	59%	0	12
Provision for children & young people		14%	49%	62%	2	64
Allotments		13%	52%	71%	1	35
Cemeteries		16%	41%	61%	1	20
TOTAL					18	218

A total of 236 sites identified in the District of Tendring are allocated a value score from the audit assessment. Nearly all sites (92%) are assessed as being above the threshold for value. This reflects that nearly all typologies rate high for value, reflecting their role in and importance to local communities and the environments.

No typologies have a significant proportion of sites to rate below the threshold for value. The typology with the highest number of sites rating below the value threshold is natural and semi-natural (32%). This reflects a lack of ancillary features at some sites leading to a lack of recreational use in comparison to other sites. These include a lack of bins and benches. The typology also contains a number of sites perceived to be maintained to a lesser extent in comparison to other similar sites. However, the value these sites provide in offering habitats for wildlife as well as visual amenity may still be important.

It is important to remember that even though a site may score above the threshold for value, it may still be of lower quality. Both factors should be recognised when considering the future of sites moving forwards.

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Quality and value matrix

Assessing the quality and value of open spaces is used to identify those sites which should be given the highest level of protection by the planning system, those which require enhancement in some way and those which may no longer be needed for their present purpose.

When analysing the quality/value of a site it should be done in conjunction with regard to the quantity of provision in the area (whether there is a deficiency).

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

High quality/low value

The preferred policy approach to a space in this category should be to enhance its value in terms of its present primary purpose. If this is not possible, the next best policy approach is to consider whether it might be of high value if converted to some other primary purpose (i.e. another open space type). Only if this is also impossible will it be acceptable to consider a change of use.

High quality/high value

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

Low quality/low value

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

For 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 open space 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 sport and recreation provision, it will normally be sensible to consider the one with the lowest value to be more disposable. Similarly, if two are of equal value, it will normally be sensible to consider disposal of the one of lower quality.

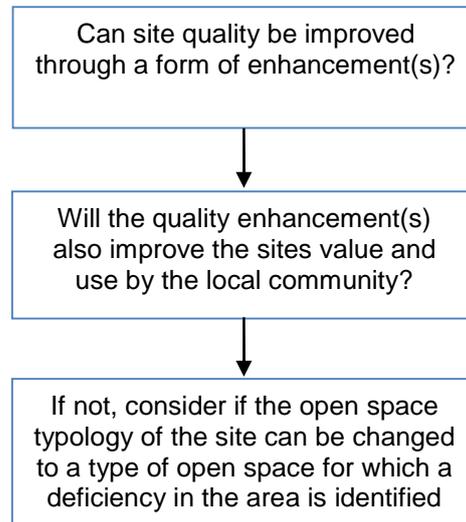
Low quality/high value

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.

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For sites of lower quality and value the following approach should be followed when determining actions:

Figure 3.1: Process of improving quality and value



Please refer to Appendix One for tables showing the application of the quality and value matrix presented for each analysis area. However, the tables in the Implication and recommendations section provide a summary of the matrix. The location and proximity to similar open space typologies has been used to identify if the action identified for a site should be a priority.

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Implications and recommendations

Following application of the quality and value matrix a summary of the actions for any relevant sites in each analysis area is shown in the following tables.

There is a need for flexibility to the enhancing of sites within close proximity to sites of lower quality and/or value. 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.

Clacton-on-Sea Analysis Area

Summary	Action
<i>Allotments</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four sites rate low for quality; Great Clacton Allotments and Rush Green Allotments 2, 3 and 5. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of sites should be enhanced where possible; exploring ways to improve sites overall appearance and improve pathways (e.g. working with allotment associations to put plot inspections in place or hold maintenance days at sites) should be encouraged.
<i>Amenity greenspace</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low quality ratings for six sites including Cherry Tree Ave, Hamstead Ave, Ipswich Road, Ladbrooke Road, Langham Drive Recreation Ground and South Green Gardens. Two sites, Haven Avenue Open Space and Aylesbury Drive Open Space, score low for quality and value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing site quality should be explored where possible (exploring maintenance levels and opportunities for additional ancillary facilities on sites). With the exception of Cherry Tree Ave, most are not considered a priority given the site size. Enhance quality of site if also possible to enhance value. In particular, at Aylesbury Drive Open Space. Site is a larger size, providing more recreational opportunity. Therefore; it could be considered more of a priority.
<i>Cemeteries and churchyards</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assessed sites rate high for quality and value 	n/a
<i>Natural and semi-natural greenspace</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coppins Hall Wood scores low for quality Pickers Pitch Nature Reserve, Great Clacton scores low for quality and value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. review site appearance and maintenance regimes). Improving site appearance and cleanliness, as well as user safety to increase site value through increased use.
<i>Parks and gardens</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four sites score low for quality; Albany Gardens, Connaught Gardens, Hereford Road Park and Lancaster Gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible in line with other sites of a similar type. For example, look to increase the number of ancillary features and facilities.

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Summary	Action
Provision for children and young people	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four sites score low for quality; Harpers Way, Langham Drive Play Area, Nayland Drive Play Area and London Road Recreation Ground Play Area. Bockings Elm Play Area and Foots Farm score low for quality and value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. review site appearance and maintenance regimes). Also explore options to update play equipment on sites. Improvements to both maintenance and play equipment will see increased value of sites.

Frinton-on-Sea Analysis Area

Summary	Action
Allotments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sites score low for quality: Frinton Allotments and Waltham Way Allotments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of sites should be enhanced where possible; exploring ways to improve sites overall appearance and site security (e.g. working with allotment associations to put plot inspections in place or hold maintenance days at sites) should be encouraged.
Amenity greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assessed sites rate high for quality and value. 	n/a
Cemeteries and churchyards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One site, Walton Cemetery scores low for quality and value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore options to increase quality of the site through improved maintenance regimes and site appearance. This includes looking to review broken and falling headstones. Improve quality if possible to enhance value.
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low quality score for Pedlars Wood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (look to enhance appearance and maintenance regimes as well as looking to improve site access).
Parks and gardens	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No provision of this type identified. 	n/a
Provision for children and young people	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eagle Avenue Play Area scores low for quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. look to improve site access, user security, as well as exploring options to increase the range of play equipment).

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Harwich Analysis Area

Summary	Action
Allotments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sites; Redmount Allotments and King Georges Allotments score low for quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of sites should be enhanced where possible; exploring ways to improve sites overall appearance (e.g. working with allotment associations to put plot inspections in place or hold maintenance days at sites) should be encouraged.
Amenity greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sites score low for quality; Land at Louvain Road and Putting Greens and Croquet Lawn, Dovercourt. Manor Lane Open Space scores low for quality and value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of sites, in particular those with possible extensive recreational use should be enhanced where possible (e.g. reviewing access and general site appearance, as well as looking to increase ancillary features and facilities). Enhance quality of site if possible, to enhance value (review security and maintenance/ general appearance and provision of features and facilities).
Cemeteries and churchyards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Saints Church, Harwich scores low for quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore options to increase quality of the site through improved maintenance regimes and site appearance. This includes looking to repair broken and falling headstones and uneven pathways.
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hangings scores low for quality and value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. review maintenance regimes and site appearance). Only enhance quality of site if possible, to enhance value.
Parks and gardens	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sites score low for quality; Land at Cox's Pond, Main Road and Mayors Gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible in line with other sites of a similar type. For example, look to increase the number of ancillary features and facilities.
Provision for children and young people	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three sites score low for quality; Clayton Road Play Area, Dove Crescent Play Area and Skate Park, Low Road, Dovercourt/Harwich. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. explore options to update play equipment on sites).

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Rural Analysis Area

Summary	Action
Allotments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six sites score low for quality including Bayards, Beaumont Road, Hunderdown Lane A & B, Rectory Road and Tendring Green Middleford Road Allotments, Mistley scores low for quality and value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of sites should be enhanced where possible; exploring ways to improve sites overall appearance (e.g. working with allotment associations to put plot inspections in place or hold maintenance days at sites) should be encouraged.
Amenity greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 sites score low for quality including Garden Road, Great Holland Green, Hall Road, Halstead Road Playing Field, Holly Way, Jaywick, St Christophers Way, Western Promenade, Rectory Road Playing Field and Parish Fields. Two sites; Thorpe Green and Part of Village Green, score low for quality and value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of sites, in particular those with possible extensive recreational use should be enhanced where possible (e.g. improving maintenance and cleanliness, exploring options of more ancillary features and improving pathways). Priority for review may be larger sites such as Parish Fields and Western Promenade. Enhance quality of sites if possible, to enhance value (maintenance/ general appearance and provision of features and facilities).
Cemeteries and churchyards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven sites score low for quality including All Saints, All Saints Brightlingsea, Ardleigh Cemetery, Kirby Cross Cemetery, Mistley Cemetery, St James Church and St Michaels Church Thorpe-le-Soken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore options to increase quality of the site through improved maintenance regimes and site appearance. Priority may be larger sites such as Kirby Cross Cemetery, St Michaels and All Saints Church Brightlingsea.
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low quality ratings for six sites including Great Holland Pits, Holland Mill Wood, Millgrove Wood, Owl Flight, Sacketts Grove and Little Clacton Meadow Millennium Green. Low quality and value ratings for six sites including Brakey grove, Captains Wood, Little Bentleyhall Wood, Manor House Meadow, Walls Wood and West/East Grove. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. improving access, review site appearance and maintenance regimes). Enhance quality of site if possible to also enhance value (e.g. review access/ appearance).
Parks and gardens	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michaelstowe Hall scores low for quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible in line with other sites of a similar type (e.g. increasing the number of ancillary features and facilities, improving pathways and improving user security).

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Summary	Action
<i>Provision for children and young people</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Eleven sites score low for quality including Great Bentley Green, Brooklands Community Centre, Cowley Park, Dumont Avenue, Great Holland Green, Hilltop Crescent, Millennium Green, Tokely Road, Waldergrave Road, Goose Green and Rectory Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. explore options to improve play equipment on sites and add ancillary features such as bins, benches and safety barriers).

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3.2: ACCESSIBILITY

Accessibility standards for different types of provision are a tool to identify communities currently not served by existing facilities. It is recognised that factors that underpin catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day and hour to hour. 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.

Guidance on appropriate 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 in to an equivalent time period in the table below.

Table 3.4: Accessibility standards to travel to open space provision

Open space type	Walking guideline	Approximate time equivalent
Parks & Gardens	710m	9 minute
Amenity Greenspace	480m	6 minute
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	720m	9 minute

FIT also offers appropriate accessibility distances for children play provision. These vary depending on the designation of play provision (LAP, LEAP, NEAP and other provision). This is set out in Table 3.5.

It is considered that the 100m catchment for LAP provision is too small a catchment to realistically represent any meaningful ‘on the ground’ analysis. Consequently, the 400m catchment FIT suggest has been used for both LAP and LEAP forms of provision.

Table 3.5: FIT walking guidelines for play provision

Type of play space	Walking guideline
LAP	100m
LEAP	400m
NEAP	1000m
Other provision (i.e. MUGA, skate parks)	700m

No standard is set for the typologies of allotments or cemeteries. There is no national recommendation in terms of accessibility distances for such forms of provision. For cemeteries, it is difficult to assess such provision against catchment areas due to its role and usage.

Identifying deficiencies

If an area does not have access to the required level of provision (consistent with the 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).

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Implications and recommendations

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

Clacton-on-Sea Analysis Area

Typology	Identified need (catchment gap)	Action
Parks and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gaps in FIT 9-minute walk time catchment, within areas of higher population density. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in provision are served by natural and semi-natural provision such as Coppins Hall Wood and Brook Country Park as well as several forms of amenity greenspace. ◀ Other forms of open space with the potential to help serve catchment gaps could look to be enhanced particularly if of low quality. ◀ Adding more formal features and landscaping to such sites could also be considered, in order to provide similar opportunities to parks and gardens provision.
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in FIT 9-minute walk time catchment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in provision served by other forms of open space provision including parks and gardens (Marine Parade West) and a number of amenity greenspace (e.g. Clacton Marine Parade East, Vista Road Recreation Ground, Old Road Recreation Ground, Windsor Avenue Playing Fields and Cherry Tree Ave). ◀ Other key forms of open space with the potential to help serve catchment gaps could look to be enhanced or adapted to provide more natural features, particularly if of low quality.
Provision for children and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in FIT catchments in areas of greater population density. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in provision should look to be met. This could be done through new sites or exploring opportunities to enhance existing sites (e.g. expanding range of equipment on site in order to serve a wider catchment). Enhancing sites may also mean users are willing to travel further to use sites. Example of sites for such consideration includes Eastcliff, London Road Rec Ground, Old Road, Marine Parade West, Vista Road Recreation Ground and Windsor Avenue.

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Frinton-on-Sea Analysis Area

Typology	Identified need (catchment gap)	Action
Parks and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gaps in FIT 9-minute walk time catchment, within areas of higher population density. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in provision are met by amenity greenspace provision such as Frinton Park Playing Field and Frinton-on-Sea Esplanade as well as natural and semi-natural greenspace such as Pedlars Wood. ◀ Other forms of open space with the potential to help serve catchment gaps could look to be enhanced particularly if of low quality. ◀ Adding more formal features and landscaping to such sites could also be considered, in order to provide similar opportunities to parks and gardens provision.
Provision for children and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in FIT catchments in areas of greater population density. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in provision should look to be met. This could be done through new sites or exploring opportunities to enhance existing sites (e.g. expanding range of equipment on site in order to serve a wider catchment). Enhancing sites may also mean users are willing to travel further to use sites. Example of sites for such consideration includes Eagle Avenue, Frinton Park and Grove Avenue.

Harwich Analysis Area

Typology	Identified need (catchment gap)	Action
Parks and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gaps in FIT 9-minute walk time catchment, within areas of higher population density. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in provision are served by amenity greenspace provision such as Adby Avenue Playing Fields, Willow Way Playing Fields, Fryatt Avenue, Welfare Park and Cliff Park as well as natural and semi-natural provision such as Bobbits Hole and The Hangings. ◀ Other forms of open space with the potential to help serve catchment gaps could look to be enhanced particularly if of low quality. ◀ Adding more formal features and landscaping to such sites could also be considered, in order to provide similar opportunities to parks and gardens provision.
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in FIT 9-minute walk time catchment to north. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in provision served by other forms of open space provision including parks and gardens such as Harwich Green and Land at Cox's Pond Main Road Hall as well as a number of amenity greenspace such as Cliff Park, Land at Louvain Road and Adby Avenue Playing Fields. ◀ Other key forms of open space with the potential to help serve catchment gaps could look to be enhanced, particularly if of low quality.

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Rural Analysis Area

Typology	Identified need (catchment gap)	Action
Parks and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gaps in FIT 9-minute walk time catchment, within areas of greater population density around Manningtree and Mistley. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in provision are served by amenity greenspace provision such as The Walls and Mistley Recreation Ground. ◀ Other forms of open space with the potential to help serve catchment gaps could look to be enhanced particularly if of low quality. ◀ Adding more formal features and landscaping to such sites could also be considered, in order to provide similar opportunities to parks and gardens provision.
Provision for children and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in FIT catchments particularly around Brightlingsea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Gap in provision should look to be met. This could be done through new sites or exploring opportunities to enhance existing sites (e.g. expanding range of equipment on site in order to serve a wider catchment). Enhancing sites may also mean users are willing to travel further to use sites. Example of sites for such consideration includes Bayard Recreation Ground and Pawsons Playground. Avenue, Frinton Park and Grove Avenue.

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3.3: QUANTITY

Quantity standards can be used to identify areas of shortfalls and help with setting requirements for future developments. Current provision levels are used along with population figures to calculate quantity standards for the District of Tendring.

The starting point for calculating quantity standards is the total current provision within a given area. Current provision usually has a high impact on aspirational future standards. Consequently, residents often base their judgement of need on or around current provision levels.

Developing quantity standards

Open spaces

A current standard (on a 'per 1,000 population of head') is calculated by dividing the current level of provision for a typology by the identified population.

No current standard is set for cemetery provision. For burial space, provision should be determined by demand and remaining burial capacity.

The following current provision levels are set out within the Tendring District Open Space Assessment Report:

Table 3.6: Current provision levels for open space typologies

	Current provision (hectares per 1,000 population)			
	Parks and gardens	Natural & semi-natural	Amenity greenspace	Allotments
Tendring District	0.13	3.87	1.66	0.22

Provision for children and young people

Table 3.7 sets out the current level of provision for children and young people in the District of Tendring.

Table 3.7: Current provision levels for children and young people

	Provision for children and young people
	(hectares per 1,000 population)
Tendring District	0.03

National quantity standards

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.

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Fields in Trust (FIT) suggests a 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population of equipped/ designated playing space as a guideline quantity standard.

Table 3.8: National quantity provision standards

Open space type	Quantity guideline (ha per 1000 population)
Parks and gardens	0.80
Amenity greenspace	0.60
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	1.80
Provision for children and young people	0.25
Allotments	0.25

All analysis areas across Tendring are deficient in provision against the FIT parks and gardens standard of 0.80 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

Similarly, all analysis areas, with the exception of the Rural Analysis Area, are deficient against the FIT natural and semi-natural greenspace standard of 1.80 hectares per 1,000 head of population. Deficiencies against the national standards are also observed in terms of allotments and provision for children and young people.

However, all analysis areas are sufficient in terms of amenity greenspace against the FIT standard of 0.60 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

Comparison to existing standards

Tendring District Council sets out its existing open space standards under Policy HP4 of the Local Plan – Preferred Options Document. Table 3.9 details the existing standards set out under Policy HP4 and the current provision levels identified as part of this study.

Table 3.9: Current provision levels and existing provision standards

	Provision standard (hectares per 1,000 population)				
	<i>Parks and gardens</i>	<i>Natural & semi-natural</i>	<i>Amenity greenspace</i>	<i>Allotments</i>	<i>Play</i>
Current provision levels	0.13	3.87	1.66	0.22	0.03
Existing standards	1.00	2.10	0.75	0.25	0.15

There are some noticeable differences between the two sets of provision standards. We would recommend that the current provision levels identified are used to inform the setting of new quantity provision standards for open space; unless any locally specific reasons or aspirations for a different level of provision standard is known. For instance, if the Local Authority has an ambition to increase the amount of a particularly form of provision.

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Setting quantity standards

As shortfalls are highlighted across the Tendring District, the following quantity standards (Table 3.10) are recommended in order to ensure that areas of future development growth do not further add to the identified existing shortfalls. These are based on the existing levels of provision identified within the local authority area as part of the most recent open space study carried out.

Shortfalls in quality and accessibility standards are identified across the District for different types of open space (as set out in Parts 3.1 and 3.2). Consequently, the Council should seek to ensure these shortfalls are not made worse through future development growth across the District.

Table 3.10: Recommended quantity standards

Typology	Recommended quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)
Parks and gardens	0.13
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	3.87
Amenity greenspace	1.66
Allotment	0.22
Provision for children and young people	0.03

Applying quantity standards

Identified shortfalls

The current provision levels can be used to help identify where areas of the local authority may have a shortfall against the recommended quantity standards for the District of Tendring. Table 3.11 and 3.12 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.

Table 3.11: Current provision against recommended Tendring District quantity standard

Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & semi-natural (Hectares per 1000 population)		Amenity greenspace		Allotments	
	0.13		3.87		1.66		0.22	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
Clacton-on-Sea	0.20	0.07	0.67	3.20	1.64	0.02	0.22	Level
Frinton-on-Sea	0.04	0.09	0.25	3.62	3.66	2.00	0.45	0.23
Harwich	0.14	0.01	0.55	3.32	3.40	1.74	0.24	0.02
Rural	0.14	0.01	7.98	4.11	1.24	0.42	0.20	0.02

Only one analysis area; Frinton-on-Sea is identified as having a shortfall against the recommended quantity standard for parks and gardens (0.13 hectares), with a shortfall of 0.09 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

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There are three analysis areas (Clacton-on-Sea, Frinton-on-Sea and Harwich) identified as having shortfalls in natural/semi-natural greenspace provision against the recommended standard for the District (3.87 hectares). All three of these analysis areas are also deficient in provision against the FIT standard (1.80 hectares per 1,000 head of population). The Rural Analysis Area meets both the recommended District standard and the FIT standard.

For amenity greenspace, there are two analysis areas; Clacton-on-Sea and Rural, highlighted as having shortfalls against the recommended District standard (1.66 hectares). Despite this, no analysis areas are identified as having a shortfall against the FIT standard of 0.60 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

The Rural Analysis Area has a shortfall of 0.02 hectares against the district standard of 0.22 hectares for allotment provision. However, the other three analysis areas are sufficient against the District standard. Only the Frinton-on-Sea Analysis Area sufficiently meets the NSALG standard of 0.25 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

Provision for children and young people

Table 3.12 shows the position for each sub-area as to whether it is sufficient or identified as having a shortfall against the recommended standard in term of provision for children and young people.

Table 3.12: Current play provision against recommended quantity standard

Analysis area	Hectares per 1000 population	
	Current provision	Sufficiency/deficiency against 0.03 recommended standard
Clacton-on-Sea	0.01	0.02
Frinton-on-Sea	0.01	0.02
Harwich	0.06	0.03
Rural	0.05	0.02

Two analysis areas; Clacton-on-Sea and Frinton-on-Sea have a shortfall of provision against the recommended standard of provision per 1,000 head of population (0.03 hectares). All four analysis areas; however, are identified as having a deficiency in provision against the FIT standard of 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population of equipped/ designated playing space.

Identifying priorities

Areas identified as being sufficient in terms of meeting the recommended quantity standard for the District of Tendring should not be viewed as a tool for identifying surpluses of provision. The intention of Table 3.11 and 3.12 is to highlight areas of the District with shortfalls in open space provision.

The recommended quantity standards should 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.

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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 Clacton-on-Sea Analysis Area shortfalls are highlighted in natural and semi-natural greenspace, amenity greenspace and provision for children and young people (see Tables 3.11 and 3.12). The priority for new provision in the area may be for natural and semi-natural greenspace and provision for children and young people (as both types of open space are also noticed as having shortfalls against national standards such as FIT). Amenity greenspace may not be considered as much of a priority, despite having a shortfall identified against the District standard in Table 3.11, as it is not deficient against the FIT standard.

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Future needs

Once quantity standards are established, they can be used to calculate how much open space provision per 1,000 people is required to strategically serve development growth areas in the future. Future need for open space will arise from the population increases from potential housing growth areas and developments.

The Tendring Local Plan – Preferred Options Consultation Document, identifies possible areas of significant housing development across the District. The recommended standards for Tendring should be applied, at an appropriate time, in order to determine the need for open space provision as part of any development allocation.

Growth should be presented in terms of number of dwellings. An average household occupancy rate² per dwelling should be used to provide a growth population figure.

Example:

The following is a hypothetical example if a site allocation of 2,500 dwellings were to be proposed. Using the average occupancy rate this may result in a population growth of 5,750. The suggested quantity standards for the District can be used to calculate the potential open space requirements³ as:

Table 3.11: Example open space requirement

Typology	Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)	Open space requirement (hectares)
Parks and gardens	0.13	0.75
Natural and semi-natural	3.87	22.25
Amenity greenspace	1.66	9.55
Allotment	0.22	1.26
Provision for children and young people	0.03	0.17

More specific requirements for the different types of open space needed as part of a development can be determined once more detail on housing numbers and types is known. For instance, if a development is to contain a significant amount of larger housing units than the development is likely to have a greater population. Consequently, the requirement for open space will be greater.

Similarly, if the types of units as part of a development contains a greater number of larger 'family' units than the population as part of the development could be assumed to feature a greater child population. Subsequently, the requirements for open space could reflect the likely needs of the new population (i.e. there may be a greater need for play provision and/or amenity greenspace as part of such a development).

² If no local occupancy rate is established, then the ONS average household size of 2.3 persons should look to be utilised

³ Current provision level x Identified Population / 1,000

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PART 4: POLICY ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 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 in areas 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 the quality and value matrix (p8-12) 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)

It is also important for other low quality sites (that may also score low for value) to be addressed in terms of their quality deficiency if possible.

Recommendation 2

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

The implications summary for the accessibility catchment mapping (p14-16) highlights those sites that help or have the potential to serve gaps in provision. Furthermore, there are a number of sites across the Tendring District with a multi-functional role which may serve (to some extent) the whole of the District.

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 an option.

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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 value and/or lower quality and value (p8-12), then a change of primary typology should be considered.

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'. Figure 3.1 (p7) should be used in considering the approach to lower quality and value sites.

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.

4.2 IMPLICATIONS

The following section sets out the policy implications in terms of the planning process in the District of Tendring. 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.

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Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

The CIL is a newer 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 District 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 DCLG consultation on CIL proposes it overhaul. The Government is to provide an update in the Autumn Statement (2017).

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 guidance should form the basis for negotiation with developers to secure contributions for the provision of appropriate facilities and their long term maintenance.

In accordance with NPPG, contributions should not be sought from developments of 10 units or less, and which have a maximum combined gross floor space of no more than 1,000 square metres (gross internal area).

For large scale significant developments, contributions to the provision of open space should look to be made onsite. In smaller, infill, developments it may be more suitable to seek contributions for quality improvements and/or new offsite provision in order to address any future demand.

Large scale developments should be those which contain enough dwellings to provide a new population of 1,000 people or more (i.e. in order to link with the recommended standards set out in section 3.3). This would be a development of circa 435 dwellings based on the national occupancy rate of 2.3 people per dwelling.

The Council has previously required 10% of housing site land to be provided as open space. Whilst a standards based approach is recommended for large scale developments, the 10% required approach may still be suitable for smaller scale developments across the local area. A smaller scale development is considered to be one containing 100 dwellings or less. For developments greater than 100 and less than 435 dwellings the quantity standards should look to be used.

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.

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

A financial contribution should be, for example, required principally but not exclusively for the typologies identified in this document; subject to the appropriate authority providing and managing the forms of open space provision.

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 social and health benefits.

The flowchart on p27 sets out in more detail the process that should be considered when determining contributions. For larger scale developments, the quantity standards should be used to help determine the requirements for open space provision as part of that development.

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:

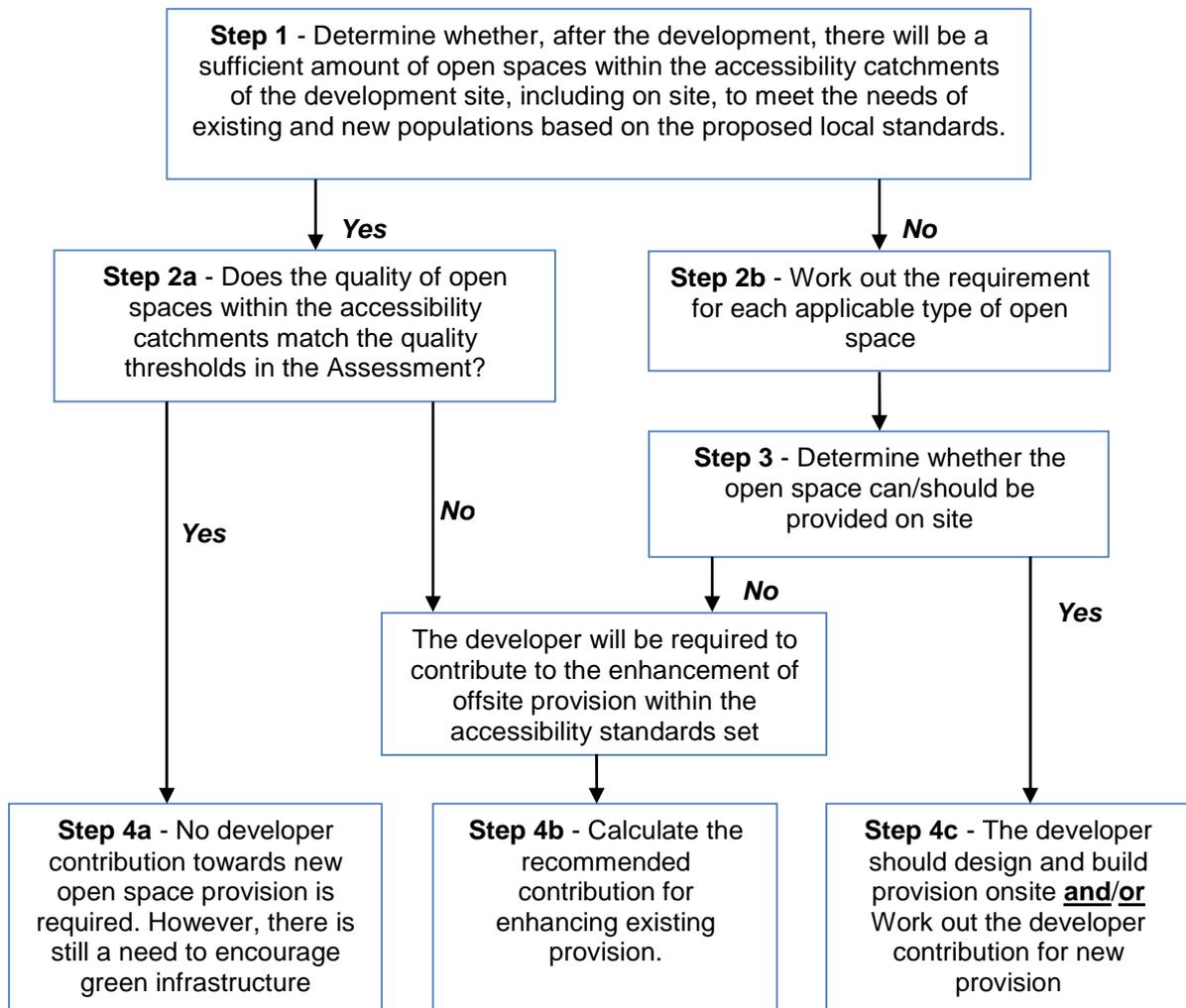
- ◀ The developer being responsible for maintenance of the site for an initial agreed establishment period.
- ◀ Sums to cover the maintenance costs of a site (once transferred to the Council) should be intended to cover an agreed set period.

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.

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

Figure 4.1: Determining developer contributions



In relation to Step 4a there is still a need to encourage elements of green infrastructure as part of any development. It is important for the overarching principles of sustainable development to be followed.

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Calculating onsite contributions

The requirement for open spaces, using the standards based approach, is based upon the number of persons generated from the net increase in dwellings in the proposed scheme. This uses the national average household occupancy rate of 2.3 persons per dwelling. On this basis, 1,000 persons at 2.3 persons per household represent 435 dwellings ($1,000 / 2.3 = 435$).

The next stage is to calculate the open space requirement by typology per dwelling. This is calculated by multiplying 435 (dwellings) by the appropriate provision per dwelling by typology.

Using amenity greenspace as an example, the recommended standard is 1.66 ha per 1,000 population (16,600 sq. metres per 1,000 population) or 435 dwellings. Therefore, by dividing 16,600 sq. metres by 435 dwellings a requirement for 38.16 sq. metres of amenity greenspace per dwelling is obtained.

Equipped play areas recommendation

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

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

The Fields in Trust (FIT) recommended minimum area of a formal LAP (Local Area for Play) is approximately 0.01ha, or 100 sq. metres per 1,000 population. Similarly, the FIT recommended area of a formal LEAP (Local Equipped Area for Play) is approximately 0.04 hectares, or 400 sq. metres per 1,000 population and for a NEAP (Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play) is 0.10 hectares, or 1000 sq. metres, per 1,000 population. Therefore, a significant amount of new housing in a development would be required to warrant on-site provision of formal children's play space.

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

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

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APPENDIX ONE: QUALITY AND VALUE MATRIX

Assessing the quality and value of open spaces is used to identify those sites which should be given the highest level of protection by the planning system, those which require enhancement in some way and those which may be redundant in terms of their present purpose. Further guidance on the quality and value matrix is set out on Page 6.

Clacton-on-Sea Analysis Area

Allotments					
		Quality			
		High	Low		
Value	High	11 Alton Park Road Allotments	71 Great Clacton Allotments		
		113 London Road Allotments	149.2 Rush Green Allotments 2		
		149.1 Rush Green Allotments 1	149.3 Rush Green Allotments 3		
		149.4 Rush Green Allotments 4	149.5 Rush Green Allotments 5		
		149.6 Rush Green Allotments 6			
	Low				

Amenity greenspace					
		Quality			
		High	Low		
Value	High	24 Bowling Green Marine Parade	36 Cherry Tree Ave Open space		
		26 Brighton Road Open Space	80 Hamstead Avenue		
		34 The Grove Open Space	100 Ipswich Road Open Space		
		57 Dovedale Gardens	105 Ladbrooke Road Open Space		
		61 Eastcliff Playing field	110 Langham Drive Recreation Ground		
		70 Gerard Road Open Space	156 South Green Gardens		
		116 Lyndhurst Road			
		132 Near Coppins Green School			
		135 Old Road Recreation Ground			
		140 Part of Pickers Ditch Walkway Open Space			
		150 Rush Green			
		184 Vista Road Recreation Ground			
		196 Windsor Avenue Playing Fields			
		198 Woodrows Lane			
		206 Clacton Marine Parade East			
			Low	16 Aylesbury Drive Open Space	
		87 Haven Avenue Open Space			

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Natural and semi-natural greenspace					
		Quality			
		High	Low		
Value	High	28	Brook Country Park	49	Coppins Hall Wood
		31	Burrsville Nature Reserve		
	Low			143	Pickers Ditch Nature Reserve, Great Clacton

Parks and gardens					
		Quality			
		High	Low		
Value	High	121	Martello tower Marine Parade West	2	Albany Gds
				48	Connaught Gds
		138	Marine Parade West	88	Hereford Road Park
				107	Lancaster Gds
	Low				

Cemeteries					
		Quality			
		High	Low		
Value	High	40	Clacton Cemetery		
		161	St Johns Church Yard		
	Low			23	Bockings Elm Play Area
				63	Foots Farm

Provision for children and young people					
		Quality			
		High	Low		
Value	High	31.1	Burrs Road Play Area	81	Harpers Way
		34.1	Carisbrooke Avenue Play Area	110.1	Langham Drive Play Area
		61.1	Eastcliff Play Area	131	Nayland Drive Play Area
		88.1	Hereford Road Play Area, Holland-on-Sea	132.1	London Road Rec Ground Play Area
		135.1	Old Road Play Area		
		138.1	Marine Parade West Play Area		
		184.1	Vista Road Recreation Ground Play Area		
		196.1	Windsor Avenue Play Area		
		Low			

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Frinton-on-Sea Analysis Area

Allotments			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	75 Grove Avenue Allotments 188 Walton Allotments	65 Frinton Allotments 187 Waltham Way Allotments
	Low		

Amenity greenspace			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	62 Edenside Open Space 66 Frinton Park Playing Fields 133 New Memorial Gardens 207 Frinton-on-Sea Esplanade	
	Low		

Cemeteries			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	5 All Saints Church, Walton	
	Low		189 Walton Cemetery

Natural and semi-natural greenspace			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High		142 Pedlars Wood
	Low		

Parks and gardens			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	174 The Crescent	
	Low		

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Provision for children and young people				
		Quality		
		High	Low	
Value	High	50.1 Bath House Meadow Play Area	60	Eagle Avenue Play Area
		66.1 Frinton Park Play Area		
		76 Grove Avenue Play Area		
	Low			

Harwich Analysis Area

Allotments				
		Quality		
		High	Low	
Value	High	21 Boatswains Call Allotments	102	King Georges Allotments
		83 Harwich Road Allotments	147	Redoubt Allotments
		134 Off Willow Way		
		137 Old Vicarage Road Allotments		
		183 Willow Way Allotments		
	Low			

Amenity greenspace				
		Quality		
		High	Low	
Value	High	1 Abdy Avenue Playing Fields	109	Land at Louvain Road
		44 Cliff Park	202	Putting Greens and Croquet Lawn, Dovercourt
		67 Fryatt Avenue Open Space		
		190 War Memorial		
		192 Welfare Park		
		195 Willow Way Playing fields		
	Low		119	Manor Lane Open Space

Cemeteries				
		Quality		
		High	Low	
Value	High	58 Dovercourt Cemetery	6	All Saints Church, Harwich
	Low			

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Natural and semi-natural greenspace			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	22 Bobbits Hole	
	Low		175 The Hangings

Parks and gardens			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	82 Harwich Green	108 Land at Cox's Pond Main Road 122 Mayors Gardens
	Low		

Provision for children and young people			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	1.1 Abdy Avenue Play Area 17 Bathside Play Area 44.1 Cliff Park Play Area 44.2 Dovercourt Swimming Pool Play Area 67.1 Mace Park Play Area 82.1 Harwich Green Play Area 192.1 Welfare Park Play Area 195.1 Willow Way Play Area	43 Clayton Road Play Area 56 Dove Crescent Play Area 203 Skate Park, Low Road, Dovercourt/Harwich
	Low		

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Rural Analysis Area

Allotments		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	8 Alresford Allotments	19 Bayards Allotments
		42 Clacton Road Allotments	20 Beaumont Road Allotments
		78 Hall View, Allotments	97 Hungerdown Lane A
		90 Hill Lane Allotments (Mill Lane)	98 Hungerdown Lane B
		104 Kirby-le-Soken Allotments	146 Rectory Road Allotments
		166 St Osyth Allotments	173 Tendring Green Allotments
		172 Tendring Allotments	
		181 Trinity Road Allotments, Manningtree	
		210 Maltings Lane Allotments	
	Low		124 Middlefield Road Allotments, Mistley

Amenity greenspace		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	10 Alresford Recreation Ground	69 Garden Road
		14 Ardleigh Recreation Ground	72 Great Holland Green
		18 Bayards Recreation Ground & Allotment Gardens	77 Hall Road Open Space
		35 Chapel Road Playing Field	79 Halstead road Playing field
		41 Weeley Village hall	94 Holly Way
		46 Community Centre, Jaywick	101 Jaywick
		47 Community Centre, Brightlingsea	158 St Christophers Way
		50 Coronation Recreation Ground	194 Western Promenade
		52 Cowley Park Recreation Ground	201 Rectory Road Playing Field, Wrabness
		54 Meadow Way	204 Parish Fields, Plough Corner
		64 Hazel Close Open Space, Thorrington	
		74 Great Oakley Playing Field	
		86 Little Oakley Playing field	
		99 Hurst Green	
		106 Lady Nelson Playing Field	
		112 Harold Lilley Playing Field	
		115 Lower Park Road Recreation Ground	
		126 Millenium Green	
		148 Schools Open Space - Off Riverview	
		152 School Lane Open Space	
	176 The Street Recreation Ground		

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Amenity greenspace				
		Quality		
		High	Low	
Value	High	177	The Walls Open Space	
		179	Thorrington Recreation Ground	
		191	Mistley Recreation Ground	
		197	Wix Road Playing field	
		208	Market Field, Elmstead	
		209	North Green, Colchester Road	
	Low	169	St Osyth Priory Green	141 Part of Village Green 178 Thorpe Green

Cemeteries				
		Quality		
		High	Low	
Value	High	37	Church of St Peter and St Paul	4 All Saints 7 All Saints Church, Brightlingsea
		38	Church of St George	12 Ardleigh Cemetery
		53	Weeley Crematorium	103 Kirby Cross Cemetery
		159	St Edmunds Church	129 Mistley Cemetery
		162	St Lawrence Church	160 St James Church
		163	St Mary's Church Yard	164 St Michaels Church, Thorpe-le-Soken
		165	St Michaels Church, Kirby-le-Soken	
		167	St Osyth Cemetery	
			Low	

Natural and semi-natural greenspace					
		Quality			
		High	Low		
Value	High	45	Cockaynes Wood	73 Great Holland Pits	
		51	Country Park off B1027	93 Holland Mill Wood	
		92	Holland Haven Country Park	128 Millgrove Wood	
		153	Seafront and Cliffs	139 Owl Flight	
		199	Wrabness Nature Reserve	151 Sacketts Grove	
		Low		205 Little Clacton Meadow Millennium Green	25 Brakey Grove
			33 Captains Wood		
			111 Little Bentleyhall Wood		
			118 Manor House Meadow		
			186 Walls Wood		
		193 West Grove/East Grove			

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Parks and gardens					
		Quality			
		High	Low		
Value	High	114	Lower Green Gardens	123	Michaelstowe Hall
	Low				

Provision for children and young people					
		Quality			
		High	Low		
Value	High	9	Hazel Close Play Area	12.1	Great Bentley Green Play Area
		10.1	Alresford Play Area	46.1	Brooklands Community Centre Play Area
		13	Ardleigh Primary School		
		14.1	Ardleigh Recreation Ground	52.1	Cowley park Play Area
		18.1	Bayard Recreation Ground	59	Dumont Avenue Play Area
		35.1	Beaumont-cum-Moze Play Area	72.1	Great Holland Green Play Area
		41.1	Clacton Road Play Area	91	Hilltop Crescent
		54.1	Crossways Open Space	127	Millenium Green Play Area
		68	Furze Hill Play Area	182	Tokely Road Play Area
		74.1	Great Oakley Play Area	185	Waldergrave Road Play Area
		79.1	Halstead Road Play Area	200	Goose Green Play Area
		85	Harwich Road Play Area, Wix	201.1	Rectory Road Play Area
		86.1	Harwich Road Play Area, Little Oakley		
		106.1	Lady Nelson Play Area		
		112.1	Little Clacton Play Area		
		136	Old School Lane Play Area		
		145	Pawsons Play Ground		
		148.1	Riverview Play Area		
		150.1	Rush Green Recreation Ground Play Area		
		151.1	Seymour Road Play Area		
152.1	Lawford Rec Play Area				
171	Stour View Close Play Area				
176.1	The Street Play Area				
179.1	Chapel Lane Play Area				
191.1	Welcome Home Field Play Area				
197.1	Wix Road Play Area				
Low					