



**WYRE FOREST DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**OPEN SPACE STUDY**

**STANDARDS PAPER**

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QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

**Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd**

Company No: 9145032 (England)

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Registered Office: 1 -2 Frecheville Court, off Knowsley Street, Bury BL9 0UF

T: 0161 764 7040 E: [mail@knp.co.uk](mailto:mail@knp.co.uk) [www.knp.co.uk](http://www.knp.co.uk)



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# WYRE FOREST DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE STANDARDS PAPER

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## PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1. This is the Open Space Standards Paper prepared by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP) for Wyre Forest District Council (WFDC). It follows on from the preceding Open Space Assessment Report. Together they help to inform and act as an evidence base to the Wyre Forest Local Plan Review being undertaken.
2. The Assessment Report provides detail with regard to what provision exists in the area, its condition, distribution and overall quality. It considers the demand for provision based upon population distribution and consultation findings.
3. The findings presented in this Standards Paper should be used to inform local plan and supplementary planning documents. It will help to identify the deficiencies and surpluses in existing and future provision. In addition, it should help set an approach to securing open space facilities and improvements through new housing development.
4. For typologies such as natural and semi-natural greenspace, additional policy is being prepared by WFDC as part of a Green Infrastructure Plan. This relates to the importance and interconnectivity of such provision in terms of ecology, relationship to landscape and public accessibility. This should be used when considering the requirement for natural provision that a future development will need to accommodate (as set out in Paragraph 109 of the National Planning Policy Framework).

### Scope

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

	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. May include 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 teenager 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.

6. In accordance with best practice recommendations a size threshold of 0.2 hectares has been applied to the inclusion of some typologies within the study. This means that, in general, sites that fall below this threshold are not audited.

## PART 2: ASSESSMENT REPORT SUMMARY

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

### 2.1: Open Space Summary

#### *Parks and gardens*

- ◀ There are 13 sites classified as parks and gardens totaling over 56 hectares.
- ◀ Based on a 710m walking distance, catchment gaps are identified in all five analysis areas; however, significant catchment gaps are identified in Bewdley, Kidderminster and Stourport analysis areas.
- ◀ It is likely that these gaps are being met by other forms of open space. This is supported by responses to the Open Spaces Survey, with 84% of respondents being either very or quite satisfied with amount and availability of parks provision.
- ◀ Just over half (54%) of parks score above the threshold for quality. The highest scoring sites are observed as having a good range of features and facilities, which are maintained to a high standard.
- ◀ The sites which score below the threshold for quality are not reported to have any specific quality issues. Their low score is attributed to a lack of features and facilities present at higher scoring sites.
- ◀ Wyre Forest currently has two Green Flag Award sites, Brinton Park and QEII Gardens. Both these sites score high for quality and are the two joint highest scoring sites for value. Brinton Park is currently subject to a HLF application in order to help restore heritage aspects as well as possible new features.
- ◀ Should the Council wish to increase its portfolio of Green Flag Award sites, there are a number of sites scoring particularly high for quality, Riverside Park, Broadwaters Park and Springfield Park, which could be put forward.
- ◀ Both Riverside Park (as part of Stourport Masterplan) and Springfield Park (as an opportunity to enhance countryside assets) are identified by the Council for potential future enhancement; a future aim for any investment could be for the sites to achieve Green Flag status when appropriate.
- ◀ 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 26 natural and semi-natural greenspace sites covering over 1,719 hectares. It is recognised that many sites have access restrictions due to conservation. On this basis, there is 426 hectares of accessible provision; equivalent to 4.28 ha per 1,000 population.
- ◀ The majority of all analysis areas are covered by natural and semi-natural provision based on a 720m walking distance catchment. The only notable gap is within the Kidderminster Analysis Area. This gap is also within an area of higher population density.
- ◀ There are eight designated LNRs in the District as well as a number of SSSI. Natural England's ANGSt recommends 1 hectare of provision per 1,000 population. For the District this would mean 100 hectares of LNR provision. With 249 hectares, this is sufficient.
- ◀ Nearly three quarters (73%) of natural and semi-natural greenspace sites rate above the threshold for quality. Sites rating below the threshold do so due to a lack of ancillary features
- ◀ Despite the high quality of provision, there are some sites considered by WFDC to be at capacity in terms of biodiversity and use. Measures to help alleviate the pressure is needed.
- ◀ A number of proposals are being explored by WFDC to help enhance the ability of other sites to attract and accommodate greater user numbers. This could help improve the quality and use of such sites but also help with the balancing of the recreational and conservation roles of other sites deemed to be at capacity.

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- ◀ All sites rate above the threshold for value. A reflection on the ecological, social and health benefits that sites provide. Several sites are highlighted as sites of biodiversity and conservation importance. Higher scoring sites have a balance of ecological but also recreational and educational benefits. A number of sites provide opportunities to exercise and socialise whilst others provide outdoor 'classrooms' for local schools to use.

## ***Amenity greenspace***

- ◀ There are 52 amenity greenspace sites in Wyre Forest; over 77 hectares of provision.
- ◀ The Kidderminster analysis area has 23 sites and the greatest of provision with 31 hectares; however, proportionally the Bedwley and Rural East analysis areas have the most provision with 1.65 and 1.67 hectares per 1,000 head of population respectively.
- ◀ Catchment mapping shows a reasonable coverage of sites against a 480m walking distance. The only notable gaps are located in the Kidderminster Analysis Area.
- ◀ Over half (58%) of amenity greenspaces rate above the threshold for quality.
- ◀ Most sites that rate low for quality are observed as being fairly basic pockets of green space (i.e. small grassed areas lacking ancillary facilities and not intended to encourage extensive recreational use). Such sites do however often serve as a visual amenity.
- ◀ The majority of amenity greenspaces (79%) rate above the threshold for value. Overall, a greater proportion of sites are rated high for value compared to quality. All sites that score low for value also score low for quality.
- ◀ Amenity greenspace can make a valuable contribution to visual aesthetics for communities – hence most sites rate above the threshold for value.

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

- ◀ There are 40 play provision sites in Wyre Forest.
- ◀ There is generally a good spread of play provision across Wyre Forest. Areas with a greater population density are within a 10-minute walking distance of play provision.
- ◀ The quality of play provision in Wyre Forest is generally good, with 80% of sites scoring above the quality threshold. This trend of good quality can be seen in all analysis areas.
- ◀ The two lowest scoring sites, Clensmore Street Basketball Court and Hanstone Road Play Area, are observed as having low standards for maintenance and cleanliness, in particular the Clensmore Street Basketball Court site, which scores the lowest possible score for the maintenance element of the non-technical assessment.
- ◀ All play provision, with the exception of one site, is rated above the threshold for value; reflecting the important role such sites provide.
- ◀ The only site to score low for quality, Clensmore Street Basketball Court (13%), also scores low for quality. Quality can directly impact on a sites value, with people being less likely to use a site that does not provide a desirable environment.

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## **Allotments**

- ◀ There are 14 allotments sites in Wyre Forest: equating to over 17 hectares. Of these, ten are owned/managed by allotment associations. The rest are either owned and/or managed by parish councils.
- ◀ Wyre Forest, as a whole, based on its current population (99,503) does not meet the NSALG standard. Using the NSALG standard, the minimum amount of allotment provision required for Wyre Forest is 24.88 hectares. Therefore, there is a shortfall of 7.28 hectares.
- ◀ Most sites (58%) score above the threshold for quality. The highest scoring sites are Comberton Allotments (62%) and Abberley Avenue Allotments (58%).
- ◀ The majority of sites that score below the threshold, only do so marginally and tend to score lower due to fewer ancillary features and facilities rather than having specific quality issues.
- ◀ All allotments are assessed as high value reflecting the associated social inclusion and health benefits, and the sense of place offered by provision.
- ◀ Waiting list numbers combined with catchment mapping suggests that continuing measures should be made to provide more plots.

## **Cemeteries**

- ◀ Wyre Forest has 25 cemeteries and churchyards: over 30 hectares of provision.
- ◀ The majority of cemeteries and churchyards (78%) rate as high for quality.
- ◀ A point to note, all sites which score low for quality only marginally fall below the 40% threshold. The lowest scoring site for quality is St Peters Arley, with 37%.
- ◀ All cemeteries are assessed as high value in Wyre Forest, reflecting that generally provision has a cultural/heritage role and provide a sense of place to the local community.
- ◀ Burial provision is driven by the demand for burials and capacity. Although Kidderminster Cemetery is fast approaching burial capacity, the creation of the eight hectare site at Kidderminster Cemetery and Crematorium, has relieved pressure on burial space and will provide plots for the foreseeable future.

## **Civic space**

- ◀ Four sites are classified as civic spaces in Wyre Forest equating to less than one hectare of provision.
- ◀ Other forms of provision in the area (e.g. parks and gardens) also provide localised opportunities associated with the function of civic space.
- ◀ Quality and value of provision is good with an acceptable maintenance and appearance. Sites are recognised as providing an important social, economic and amenity role to local communities and areas.

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## PART 3: OPEN SPACE STANDARDS

8. In order to identify areas of the district where gaps in provision may potentially exist a standard based approach is utilised. The provision standards used to determine deficiencies and surpluses for open space are set in terms of quality, accessibility and quantity throughout the report.
9. No accessibility or quantity standards are set for the typologies of cemeteries or civic space. In addition, no accessibility standard is set for allotments. It is difficult to assess such open space types against catchment areas due to their nature and usage. Provision of cemeteries should be determined by demand for burial space.

### 3.1: Quality

10. 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.
11. 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).
12. The base line threshold for assessing quality can be set around 66%, to reflect the pass rate for the Green Flag Award criteria (site visit criteria also being 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.
13. However, 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 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	66%	20%
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	45%	20%
Amenity greenspace	40%	20%
Provision for children and young people	55%	20%
Allotments	45%	20%
Cemeteries/churchyards	40%	20%
Civic space	50%	20%

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14. For value, there is no national guidance on the setting of thresholds. The 20% threshold applied is derived from KKP's 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.

### 3.1.1 Identifying deficiencies

15. Application of the quality and value thresholds helps identify and distinguish between sites of a higher and lower quality and value.

#### **Quality**

16. Table 3.2 provides a summary of the results of the quality assessment for open spaces across Wyre Forest.
17. Most assessed open spaces in Wyre Forest (68%) rate above the quality thresholds set. Proportionally there are a higher percentage of provision for children and young people (80%), cemeteries (79%), civic spaces (75%) and natural and semi-natural greenspace (73%) that rate above the threshold for quality.
18. Quality of other open space typologies is generally still positive but with slightly greater proportions of sites rating below the thresholds set. For instance, 42% of amenity greenspace, 46% of parks and gardens and 43% of allotments rate below the threshold.

*Table 3.2: Quality scores for all open space typologies*

Typology	% threshold	Scores			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	Low	High
Allotments	45%	36%	48%	62%	5	7
Amenity greenspace	40%	13%	42%	72%	22	30
Cemeteries	40%	37%	47%	81%	5	19
Children's play areas	55%	17%	66%	89%	8	32
Civic spaces	50%	41%	56%	73%	1	3
Parks and gardens	66%	43%	65%	87%	6	7
Semi/natural greenspace	45%	31%	52%	82%	7	19
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>117</b>

19. In addition, respondents to the Open Spaces Survey report parks and gardens as most satisfactory for quality; with 75% of respondents describing the quality of this form of provision as either very satisfactory or quite satisfactory. This is followed by amenity greenspace of which 61% of respondents rate as being either very or quite satisfactory.

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## Value

20. Table 3.3 provides a summary of the results of the value assessment for open spaces across Wyre Forest.
21. The majority of sites (92%) are assessed as being above the threshold for value, reflecting their role in and importance to local communities and environments.
22. For the typologies for cemeteries, natural and semi-natural greenspace and parks and gardens, no sites score below the value threshold. The typology with the highest amount of sites scoring below the threshold is amenity greenspace. This is not uncommon and often reflects a lack of ancillary features or perceived maintenance at some sites.
23. It is important to remember that even though a site may score above the threshold for value, it may still be of higher quality and vice versa. Both factors should be recognised when considering the future of sites moving forwards.

*Table 3.3: Value scores for all open space typologies*

Typology	% Threshold	Scores			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	Low	High
Allotments	20%	19%	35%	48%	1	11
Amenity greenspace	20%	7%	28%	50%	11	41
Cemeteries	20%	22%	39%	60%	0	24
Children's play areas	20%	13%	39%	64%	1	39
Civic spaces	20%	11%	33%	44%	1	3
Parks and gardens	20%	23%	51%	71%	0	13
Semi/natural greenspace	20%	24%	43%	79%	0	26
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>157</b>

24. In addition, the majority of all survey respondents view open spaces as being either very important or quite important; reflecting the high value placed on such provision. The open space typologies on which the respondents placed the most importance are parks and gardens and natural and semi-natural greenspace, with 98% and 100% of respondents respectively stating these forms of provision are either very important or quite important.
25. The fact that all forms of open space provision are viewed as important, highlights the continuing need to ensure their availability and sufficient quality.

### 3.1.2 Quality and value matrix

26. 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 potentially may no longer be needed for their present purpose. The method by which this is done is through a quality and value matrix.
27. 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).

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

### **High quality/high value**

29. 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.

### **High quality/low value**

30. 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.

### **Low quality/high value**

31. Exploring the potential to enhance the quality of such sites should be encouraged. Particular focus should be given to those sites providing a multi-functional role and/or with the potential to help meet catchment gaps identified for other types of open space (identified later).

### **Low quality/low value**

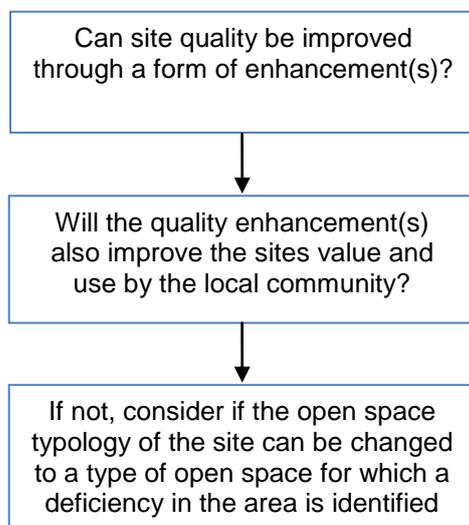
32. The approach to these spaces or facilities in areas of identified shortfall should be to enhance their quality provided it is possible also to enhance their value.
33. For open spaces in areas of sufficiency a change of primary typology should be first considered. If no shortfall of other open space typologies is noted than the site may be redundant/ 'surplus to requirements'.
34. 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.

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35. 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*



### 3.1.3 Implications and recommendations

36. The following tables provide a summary of the application of the quality and value matrix. Please refer to Appendix One for tables showing the application of the quality and value matrix presented for each analysis area. 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.
37. The actions are merely examples of what measures could be considered to look to improve a site's quality and value. They should be treated as an initial starting point. Instances of prior and/or greater local knowledge at sites should be used to help in any future decision making processes.
38. 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. For instance, if a poorer quality amenity site is close to a higher quality and/or strategic site such as a park; then a better use of resource would be to ensure the larger/strategic site is to a sufficient standard of quality and accessibility.
39. For example, Riverside Walk AGS in Stourport scores lower for quality and value. However, the site is situated across the river from the Riverside Park; a high quality and value site. Furthermore, the Riverside Park is identified as part of the Stourport Masterplan as having the potential to be further enhanced in order to act as a regionally significant tourist and leisure destination.

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Table 3.4: Bewdley Analysis Area

Summary	Action
<b>Parks and gardens</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two sites score lower for quality: Riverside North Park and Garden of Rest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible in line with other sites of a similar type.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural and semi-natural greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower quality rating at Snuff Mill Walk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. review maintenance regimes, site access and addition of basic ancillary features).</li> </ul>
<b>Amenity greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower quality and value rating for Queensway.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance quality of site if possible to enhance value (e.g. explore options of a few basic features e.g. bins and benches).</li> </ul>
<b>Provision for children and young people</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One site rates lower for quality; Bewdley Leisure Centre MAPA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. consider adding basic ancillary features such as bins and benches).</li> </ul>
<b>Allotments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No provision of this type identified.</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Cemeteries and churchyards</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All assessed sites rate highly for quality and value</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Civic space</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All assessed sites rate highly for quality and value</li> </ul>	n/a

Table 3.5: Kidderminster Analysis Area

Summary	Action
<b>Parks and gardens</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One site scores lower for quality: Borrington Park (WFCH).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible in line with other sites of a similar type.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural and semi-natural greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower quality rating at Aggbrough Crescent and Vicarage Farm Heath Nature Reserve.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible. Any improvement should be in consideration of the conservation role of sites particularly for Vicarage Farm.</li> </ul>
<b>Amenity greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower quality rating at five sites including larger sites such as Sladen Playing Field, Woodbury Road AGS and Captains Pool Road AGS. Also, Selba Drive and Heronswood.</li> <li>Five sites score lower for value and quality; Jubilee Drive, Green adjacent Viaduct, Meridith Green, Ferguson Drive and Clensmore Street.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of sites, in particular those with possible recreational use (e.g. Sladen Playing Field), should be enhanced where possible.</li> <li>Enhance quality of sites only if also possible to enhance value.</li> </ul>

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Summary	Action
<b>Provision for children and young people</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three sites rate lower for quality; Upton Road Play Area, Grasmere Close Play Area and Woodbury Road Play Area.</li> <li>Clensmore Street Basketball Court scores lower for quality and value.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. review maintenance regimes and consider restoring equipment).</li> <li>Enhance quality of site only if also possible to enhance value.</li> </ul>
<b>Allotments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three sites score lower for quality; Greatfield Road, Wilton Avenue and Rifle Range</li> <li>Chester Road Allotments scores lower for quality and value.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of sites should be enhanced where possible; exploring ways to improve sites overall appearance through working with allotment associations should be encouraged.</li> <li>Number of plots appear unused on site.</li> </ul>
<b>Cemeteries and churchyards</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One site; St George's Churchyard, rates lower for quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. review site maintenance regimes and pathway improvements).</li> </ul>
<b>Civic spaces</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One site; Weavers Wharf, rates lower for quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consideration to enhancing quality of sites by addition of basic ancillary features such as bins, benches and signage.</li> </ul>

Table 3.6: Rural East Analysis Area

Summary	Action
<b>Parks and gardens</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No provision of this type identified.</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Natural and semi-natural greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All assessed sites rate highly for quality and value</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Amenity greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two sites score lower for quality; Wolverley Playing Fields and Cookley Playing Fields</li> <li>The Green and Bridge Road score lower for quality and value.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of sites, in particular those with possible extensive recreational use should be enhanced where possible (e.g. reviewing general site appearance and possible introduction of basic ancillary features).</li> <li>Enhance quality of sites only if also possible to enhance value.</li> </ul>
<b>Provision for children and young people</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One site rates lower for quality; Cookley Playing Fields Play Area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. by review entrance of the site in terms of both user security and disabled access as well as appropriate signage).</li> </ul>
<b>Allotments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All assessed sites rate highly for quality and value</li> </ul>	n/a

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Summary	Action
<b>Cemeteries and churchyards</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two sites score lower for quality; St Peters Arley and St Cassians Chaddesley Corbett Churchyard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible by addition of basic ancillary features such as bins, benches and signage.</li> </ul>
<b>Civic space</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No provision of this type identified.</li> </ul>	n/a

Table 3.7: Rural West Analysis Area

Summary	Action
<b>Parks and gardens</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No provision of this type identified.</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Natural and semi-natural greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower quality rating for Callow Hill Show Ground and Areley Wood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible (e.g. review site appearance/entrances and maintenance regimes)</li> </ul>
<b>Amenity greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bliss Gate Field receives a lower quality score.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible. Given site only falls just below quality threshold, minor improvements could see it move above the threshold (e.g. adding pathways and signage).</li> </ul>
<b>Provision for children and young people</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All assessed sites rate highly for quality and value</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Allotments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No provision of this type identified.</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Cemeteries and churchyards</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two sites score lower for quality; St Leonards Ribbesford and Holy Trinity Church Far Forest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible by looking to</li> </ul>
<b>Civic space</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No provision of this type identified.</li> </ul>	n/a

Table 3.8: Stourport Analysis Area

Summary	Action
<b>Parks and gardens</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three sites score lower for quality; Stourport Memorial Park (STC), Stourport War Memorial Garden (STC) and Villeneuve-Le-Roi Gardens (STC).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible in line with other sites of a similar type.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural and semi-natural greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Dell NSN and Leapgate Country Park receive lower quality ratings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible. The Dell is undergoing improvements at time of writing including interpretation material.</li> </ul>

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Summary	Action
<b>Amenity greenspace</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three sites score lower for quality; Dunley Road AGS, River Stour and Riverside.</li> <li>Three sites also score lower for quality and value; Erneley close, Wenlock Way and Riverside Walk AGS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of sites, in particular those with possible extensive recreational use should be enhanced where possible. Priority for review may be larger sites such as River Stour.</li> <li>Enhance quality of sites only if also possible to enhance value.</li> </ul>
<b>Provision for children and young people</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two sites; Wilden Top Play Area and Stourport Memorial Park Play Area rate lower for quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site quality should look to be enhanced where possible by exploring opportunities to improve range of equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Allotments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kingsway Allotments rates lower for quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of site should be enhanced where possible by exploring ways of making site more secure.</li> </ul>
<b>Cemeteries and churchyards</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All assessed sites rate highly for quality and value</li> </ul>	n/a
<b>Civic space</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No provision of this type identified.</li> </ul>	n/a

## 3.2: Accessibility

### 3.2.1 Catchment areas

40. 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.
41. 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 3.9: Accessibility standards to travel to open space provision

Open space type	Walking guideline	Approximate walk time equivalent
Parks & Gardens	710m	9 minute
Amenity Greenspace	480m	6 minute
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	720m	9 minute
Provision for children and young people	100m - 1,000m	1 - 12 ½ minute

42. For play provision, a 10-minute walk time has been used to reflect the average walk time equivalent from FIT (approximately 7 minutes) but that 25% of respondents to the Open Space Survey are willing to walk 15 minutes in order to access such provision.

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43. No catchments are set for the typologies of allotments, civic space or cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds. This is because it is difficult to assess against catchment areas due to their nature and usage.
44. For cemeteries, provision should be determined by demand for burial space.

### 3.2.2 Identifying deficiencies

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

### 3.2.3 Implications and recommendations

46. Application of the accessibility catchments to open space sites is set out within the Open Space Assessment Report.
47. The following tables provide a summary on the deficiencies identified from the application of the accessibility catchments. Alongside these, are the draft recommended actions as to how any catchment gaps could be met.

Table 3.10: Bewdley Analysis Area

Typology	Identified need (catchment gap)	Action
Parks and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap in FIT walking distance of 710m (approximately 9-minute walk-time)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Catchment gap identified in analysis area in areas of higher population density; however, these gaps are served to some extent by other forms of open space provision such as amenity greenspace. Sites which serve this gap includes Bark Hill Park, Tanners Hill AGS and Severn Side North AGS. All should be maintained to a good standard to ensure they help serve the gap in parks provision.</li> </ul>

Table 3.11: Kidderminster Analysis Area

Typology	Identified need (catchment gap)	Action
Parks and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap in FIT walking distance of 710m (approximately 9-minute walk-time) to north west and south east areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Catchment gap identified in analysis area in areas of higher population density; however, these gaps are served by other forms of open space provision such as amenity greenspace and natural and semi natural greenspace. Sites which serve these gaps include Habberley Spots Ground and white Wickets but also the Puxton and Stour Nature Reserves (Proposed Stour Valley Country Park) and Spennells Valley Nature Reserve. The latter two are identified in WFDC proposals for opportunities for enhancement. Both should be considered a priority for progressing.</li> </ul>

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Typology	Identified need (catchment gap)	Action
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap in FIT walking distance of 720m (approximately 9-minute walk-time) to east</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Catchment gap identified in analysis area in areas of higher population density; however, this gap is served by other forms of open space provision such as parks and gardens. Sites which serve this gap include Baxter Gardens and Borrington Park. The latter scores low for quality. Ensuring a good standard of these sites should be a priority.</li> <li>Opportunities to provide further natural and semi-natural greenspace features on such sites should also be explored.</li> </ul>
Amenity greenspace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap in FIT walking distance of 480m to central and east</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap in provision noted in analysis area; however, this gap is served by parks and gardens provision such as Brinton Park and Broadwaters Park.</li> <li>The potential enhancement of Brinton Park as part of a HLF bid may also help to further serve the needs of the local area (and the identified gap).</li> </ul>

Table 3.12: Rural East Analysis Area

Typology	Identified need (catchment gap)	Action
Parks and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap in FIT walking distance of 710m (approximately 9-minute walk-time)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps noted within areas of lower population density. Given they are in areas of less population and other forms of open space provision is accessible, additional parks and gardens provision is not likely to be needed.</li> </ul>

Table 3.13: Rural West Analysis Area

Typology	Identified need (catchment gap)	Action
Parks and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap in FIT walking distance of 710m (approximately 9-minute walk-time)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps noted within areas of lower population density. Given they are in areas of less population and other forms of open space provision is accessible, additional parks and gardens provision is not likely to be needed.</li> </ul>

Table 3.14: Stourport Analysis Area

Typology	Identified need (catchment gap)	Action
Parks and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap in FIT walking distance of 710m (approximately 9-minute walk-time) to south</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Catchment gap identified in analysis area in areas of higher population density; however, these gaps are served by other forms of open space provision such as amenity greenspace. Sites which help to serve this gap includes Erneley Close and Areley Common Recreation Ground. Ensuring good standard of these sites should be a priority.</li> </ul>

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Typology	Identified need (catchment gap)	Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ The potential enhancement of the Riverside Park (close to the identified gap) may also help to further serve the needs of the local area.</li> </ul>

### 3.3: Quantity

48. 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 Wyre Forest.
49. 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.
50. For natural and semi-natural greenspace, additional policy is being prepared by WFDC as part of a Green Infrastructure Plan. A requirement exists under Paragraph 109 of the NPPF requiring development to show a Net gain in biodiversity. This requirement will also influence the nature and extent of provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace that a future development will need to accommodate. It should therefore be sought when considering the future requirement for natural provision as part of a development.

#### 3.3.1 Developing quantity standards

##### Open spaces

51. 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.
52. No current standard is set for cemetery provision. For burial space, provision should be determined by demand and remaining burial capacity.
53. The following current provision levels are set out within the Wyre Forest Open Space Assessment Report:

Table 3.15: Current provision levels for open space typologies

	Current provision (hectares per 1,000 population)			
	Parks and gardens	Natural & semi-natural	Amenity greenspace	Allotments
Wyre Forest	0.56	4.28	0.78	0.18

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

54. The table below sets out the current level of provision for children and young people in Wyre Forest.

*Table 3.16: Current provision levels for children and young people*

	<b>Provision for children and young people (hectares per 1,000 population)</b>
Wyre Forest	0.12

## ***National quantity standards***

55. 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.
56. Fields in Trust (FIT) suggests a 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population of equipped/ designated playing space as a guideline quantity standard.

*Table 3.17: National quantity provision standards*

<b>Open space type</b>	<b>Quantity guideline (ha per 1000 population)</b>
Parks and gardens	0.80
Amenity greenspace	0.60
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	1.80
Allotments	0.25
Play provision	0.25

### ***3.3.2 Setting quantity standards***

57. 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. It is therefore recommended that the quantity standards for each typology are based on current provision levels.
58. 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.

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Table 3.18: Recommended quantity standards

Typology	Recommended quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)
Parks and gardens	0.56
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	4.28
Amenity greenspace	0.78
Allotment	0.18
Provision for children and young people	0.12

### 3.3.3 Applying quantity standards

#### Open space

59. 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 Wyre Forest. Tables 3.19 and 3.20 show 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 3.19: Current provision against recommended Wyre Forest quantity standard

Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & semi-natural (Hectares per 1000 population)		Amenity greenspace		Allotments	
	0.56		4.28		0.78		0.18	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
Bewdley	0.30	0.26	9.71	5.43	1.65	0.87	-	0.18
Kidderminster	0.85	0.29	1.17	3.11	0.56	0.22	0.21	0.03
Rural East	-	0.56	12.68	8.40	1.67	0.89	0.22	0.04
Rural West	-	0.56	5.22	0.94	0.65	0.13	-	0.18
Stourport	0.84	0.28	6.49	2.21	0.67	0.11	0.18	level

60. Three analysis areas (Bewdley, Rural East and Rural West) have a shortfall identified against the recommended quantity standard for parks and gardens. Rural East and Rural West have the largest shortfalls due to no parks and gardens provision currently existing in these areas.
61. Kidderminster is the only analysis areas identified as having a shortfall in natural/semi-natural greenspace provision against the recommended standard for Wyre Forest. To some extent this can be attributed to the analysis areas large population density and urban character.
62. Three analysis areas (Kidderminster, Rural West and Stourport) have a shortfall identified against the recommended quantity standard for amenity greenspace. Kidderminster has the largest shortfall of 0.22 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

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63. Two analysis areas (Bewdley and Rural West) have a shortfall identified against the recommended quantity standard for allotments. Both analysis areas have a current shortfall of 0.18 hectares per 1,000 head of population due to no allotment provision currently existing in the areas.

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

64. The table below 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 3.20: Current play provision against recommended quantity standard*

Analysis area	Hectares per 1000 population	
	Current provision	Sufficiency/deficiency against 0.12 recommended standard
Bewdley	0.12	level
Kidderminster	0.06	0.06
Rural East	0.05	0.07
Rural West	-	0.12
Stourport	0.36	0.24

65. Three analysis areas (Kidderminster, Rural East and Rural West) have a shortfall of provision against the recommended standard of provision per 1,000 head of population. The largest shortfall is in the Rural West Analysis Area due to there currently being no provision for children and young people existing in the area.

### **3.3.4 Identifying priorities**

66. Areas identified as being sufficient in terms of meeting the recommended quantity standard for Wyre Forest should not be viewed as a tool for identifying surpluses of provision. The intention of Table 3.9 and 3.10 is to highlight areas of the District with shortfalls in open space provision.
67. 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.
68. 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).
69. For example, in the Kidderminster Analysis Area shortfalls are highlighted in natural/semi-natural greenspace, amenity greenspace and provision for children and young people (see Tables 3.9 and 3.10). The priority for new or enhanced provision in this area should be for these types of open space.

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70. In some instances, looking to provide onsite provision may not be viable or suitable. In such occurrences, offsite contributions should look to be sought as it may be more appropriate to seek to enhance the quality of existing provision and/or improve access and linkages to existing sites. This is particularly relevant for natural and semi-natural greenspace. For example, a development may be located within close proximity to an existing open space site. In such cases, it may be more beneficial for an offsite contribution to enhance existing sites and to avoid creation of small incremental spaces or unnecessary forms of provision so close to already existing sites.
71. 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 future development growth areas.

## PART 4: HOUSING GROWTH IN WYRE FOREST

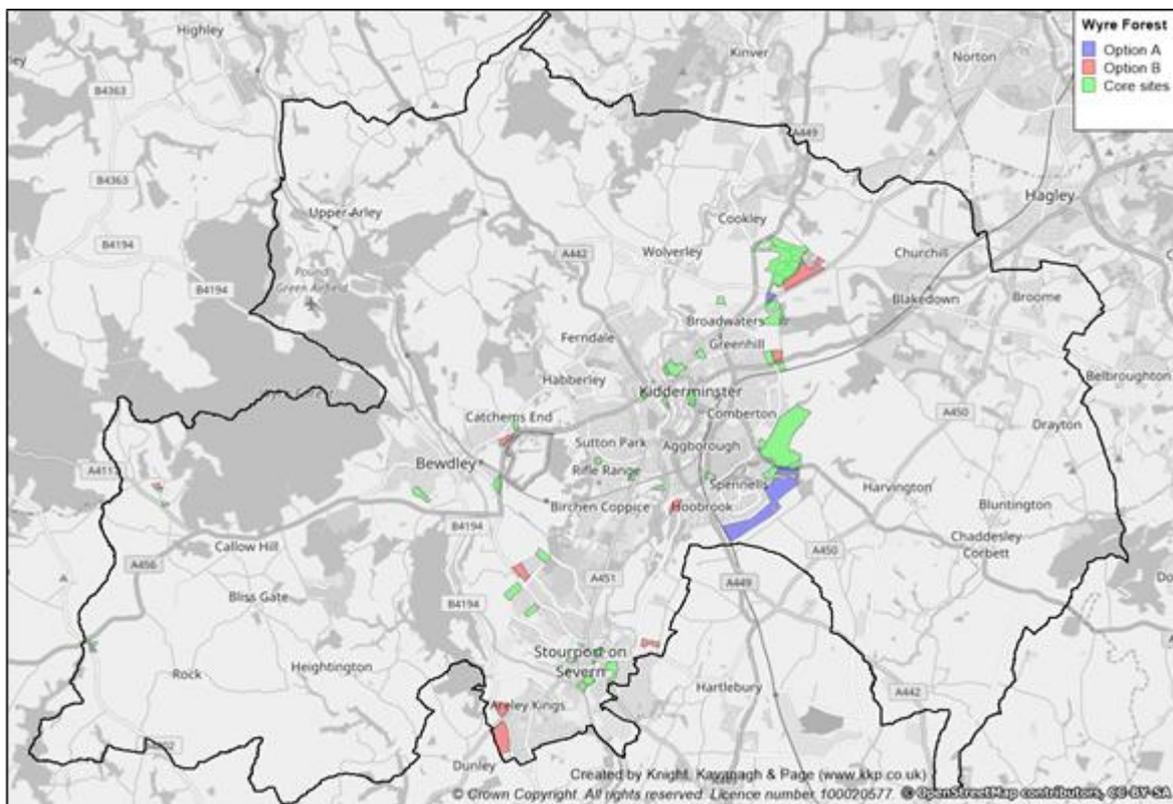
72. Future need for open space will arise from the population increases from potential housing growth areas and developments. This section sets out the future options for new dwellings during the Local Plan period (currently in the process of being reviewed at the time of writing).

### 4.1 Overview

73. As part of the Wyre Forest Local Plan Review being undertaken, Wyre Forest District Council has identified two options for new dwellings over the period to 2034. A number of dwellings are common to both options, this will deliver 4,572 dwellings across 27 sites in Kidderminster (3,401 dwellings), 14 sites in Stourport (876 dwellings) and nine sites in Bewdley and the Rural West of the District (295 dwellings).

74. In addition to the above, core housing developments, the Council is also considering two options (A and B) which will deliver an additional 1,380 (Option A) or 1,344 (Option B) dwellings. The map below identifies the core development sites in green and Options A and B in blue and red respectively.

Figure 4.1: Wyre Forest proposed new housing areas as of October 2016



As such there is a need for the Council to ensure that it develops robust planning policies that set out an approach to securing open space, sport and recreational facilities for the longer term, where appropriate via new housing developments in the area.

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75. Guidance should form the basis for negotiation with developers to secure contributions to develop new provision and/or the enhancement of existing forms of provision. Section 106 contributions or CIL (the Community Infrastructure Levy) should be used to improve the quality of existing forms of provision to enhance the capacity, appeal and use of sites.

## 4.2 Growth scenarios

76. Building on the current housing allocations and options that the Council has identified there will be a need to ensure that contributions from all new developments are secured to provide for the open space needs arising from the residents of a development.
77. Growth is presented in terms of number of dwellings. An average household occupancy rate per dwelling has been used to provide a growth population figure.
78. The proposed number of dwellings for each of the Preferred Options is set out below\*:

*Table 4.1: Number of dwellings by Preferred Option*

Preferred Option	Number of dwellings	Total population <sup>†</sup>
Dwellings common to Option A and B	4,570	10,240
Total dwellings under Option A	5,950 (4,570 + 1,380)	13,330
Total dwellings under Option B	5,920 (4,570 + 1,340)	13,250

*NB figures rounded*

79. The anticipated number of dwellings by area for each of the Preferred Options is set out below:

*Table 4.2: Number of dwellings for each area by Preferred Option*

Preferred Option	Kidderminster		Stourport		Bewdley/Rural West	
	Number of dwellings	Total population	Number of dwellings	Total population	Number of dwellings	Total population
Dwellings common to Option A and B	3,400	7,620	880	1,960	300	660
Total dwellings under Option A	4,780	10,710	880	1,960	300	660
Total dwellings under Option B	3,940	8,820	1,580	3,530	410	910

*NB figures rounded*

\* The data in this section was correct at time of the preparation of this report. However, as a consequence of ongoing refinement of the Preferred Options by WFDC until the date of publication, the precise numbers may vary slightly but the volume and spatial distribution will not be different.

† Based on an occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household taken from the Wyre Forest Objective Assessment of Housing Need. Please note that this figure is for 2016 which is estimated to drop to 2.16 by 2034.

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80. Recognising that for large scale development proposals such as urban extensions most of the provision should look to be delivered on site; we have also separated out a scenario for the largest of these proposed in Wyre Forest as follows:

*Table 4.3: Dwellings for large scale proposals*

Scenario	Number of dwellings	Total population
Kidderminster East Urban Extension* (part of Option A scenario)	1,330	2,980
Kidderminster North Urban Extension (common to Option A and B)	600	1,340

*NB figures rounded*

81. The recommended quantity provision standards for Wyre Forest are applied in order to determine the need for open space provision as part of the development scenarios. These utilise the population figures estimated for each growth scenario as set out in section 4.2.

## 4.2.1 Scenario 1: Dwellings common to both Option A and B

### ***Kidderminster***

82. The scenario is identified as having capacity for approximately 3,400 dwellings. Using the Wyre Forest occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household this will result in a population growth of 7,620.
83. The recommended quantity standards for Wyre Forest are used to calculate the potential open space and play provision requirements as:

*Table 4.4: Open space requirement for Kidderminster Common to Option A and B*

Typology	Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)	Open space requirement (hectares)
Parks and gardens	0.56	4.27
Natural and semi-natural	4.28	32.61
Amenity greenspace	0.78	5.71
Allotment	0.18	1.37
Provision for children and young people	0.12	0.91

\* Includes Land at Stone Hill (south), Land off Stanklyn Lane and Land r/o Spennells & Easter Park

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## **Stourport**

84. The scenario is identified as having capacity for approximately 880 dwellings. Using the Wyre Forest occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household this will result in a population growth of 1,960.
85. The recommended quantity standards for Wyre Forest are used to calculate the potential open space and play provision requirements as:

*Table 4.5: Open space requirement for Stourport Common to Option A and B*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>Open space requirement (hectares)</b>
Parks and gardens	0.56	1.09
Natural and semi-natural	4.28	8.40
Amenity greenspace	0.78	1.53
Allotment	0.18	0.35
Provision for children and young people	0.12	0.23

## **Bewdley/Rural West**

86. The scenario is identified as having capacity for approximately 300 dwellings. Using the Wyre Forest occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household this will result in a population growth of 660.
87. The recommended quantity standards for Wyre Forest are used to calculate the potential open space and play provision requirements as:

*Table 4.6: Open space requirement for Bewdley/Rural West Common to Option A and B*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>Open space requirement (hectares)</b>
Parks and gardens	0.56	0.37
Natural and semi-natural	4.28	2.83
Amenity greenspace	0.78	0.51
Allotment	0.18	0.11
Provision for children and young people	0.12	0.07

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## 4.2.2 Scenario 2: Dwellings under Option A

### ***Kidderminster***

88. The scenario is identified as having capacity for approximately 4,780 dwellings. Using the Wyre Forest occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household this will result in a population growth of 10,710.
89. The recommended quantity standards for Wyre Forest are used to calculate the potential open space and play provision requirements as:

*Table 4.7: Open space requirement for Kidderminster under Option A*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>Open space requirement (hectares)</b>
Parks and gardens	0.56	5.99
Natural and semi-natural	4.28	45.83
Amenity greenspace	0.78	8.35
Allotment	0.18	1.92
Provision for children and young people	0.12	1.28

### ***Stourport***

90. The scenario is identified as having capacity for approximately 880 dwellings. Using the Wyre Forest occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household this will result in a population growth of 1,960.
91. The recommended quantity standards for Wyre Forest are used to calculate the potential open space and play provision requirements as:

*Table 4.8: Open space requirement for Stourport under Option A*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>Open space requirement (hectares)</b>
Parks and gardens	0.56	1.09
Natural and semi-natural	4.28	8.40
Amenity greenspace	0.78	1.53
Allotment	0.18	0.35
Provision for children and young people	0.12	0.23

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## ***Bewdley/Rural West***

92. The scenario is identified as having capacity for approximately 300 dwellings. Using the Wyre Forest occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household this will result in a population growth of 660.
93. The recommended quantity standards for Wyre Forest are used to calculate the potential open space and play provision requirements as:

*Table 4.9: Open space requirement for Bewdley/Rural West under Option A*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>Open space requirement (hectares)</b>
Parks and gardens	0.56	0.37
Natural and semi-natural	4.28	2.83
Amenity greenspace	0.78	0.51
Allotment	0.18	0.11
Provision for children and young people	0.12	0.07

### **4.2.3 Scenario 3: Dwellings under Option B**

## ***Kidderminster***

94. The scenario is identified as having capacity for approximately 3,940 dwellings. Using the Wyre Forest occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household this will result in a population growth of 8,820.
95. The recommended quantity standards for Wyre Forest are used to calculate the potential open space and play provision requirements as:

*Table 4.10: Open space requirement for Kidderminster under Option B*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>Open space requirement (hectares)</b>
Parks and gardens	0.56	4.94
Natural and semi-natural	4.28	37.74
Amenity greenspace	0.78	6.87
Allotment	0.18	1.58
Provision for children and young people	0.12	1.05

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## **Stourport**

96. The scenario is identified as having capacity for approximately 1,580 dwellings. Using the Wyre Forest occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household this will result in a population growth of 3,530.
97. The recommended quantity standards for Wyre Forest are used to calculate the potential open space and play provision requirements as:

*Table 4.11: Open space requirement for Stourport under Option B*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>Open space requirement (hectares)</b>
Parks and gardens	0.56	1.97
Natural and semi-natural	4.28	15.09
Amenity greenspace	0.78	2.75
Allotment	0.18	0.63
Provision for children and young people	0.12	0.42

## **Bewdley/Rural West**

98. The scenario is identified as having capacity for approximately 410 dwellings. Using the Wyre Forest occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household this will result in a population growth of 910.
99. The recommended quantity standards for Wyre Forest are used to calculate the potential open space and play provision requirements as:

*Table 4.12: Open space requirement for Bewdley/Rural West under Option B*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>Open space requirement (hectares)</b>
Parks and gardens	0.56	0.51
Natural and semi-natural	4.28	3.88
Amenity greenspace	0.78	0.70
Allotment	0.18	0.16
Provision for children and young people	0.12	0.10

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## 4.2.4 Scenario 4: Urban Extensions

### ***Kidderminster East Urban Extension (part of Dwellings under Option A)***

100. The urban extension\* is identified as having capacity for approximately 1,330 dwellings. Using the Wyre Forest occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household this will result in a population growth of 2,980. Given the large-scale nature of this scenario it is recommended that the open space requirements are sought to be provided as onsite provision.
101. The recommended quantity standards for Wyre Forest are used to calculate the potential open space and play provision requirements as:

*Table 4.13: Open space requirement for Kidderminster East Urban Extension*

Typology	Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)	Open space requirement (hectares)
Parks and gardens	0.56	1.67
Natural and semi-natural	4.28	12.75
Amenity greenspace	0.78	2.32
Allotment	0.18	0.53
Provision for children and young people	0.12	0.35

### ***Kidderminster North Urban Extension (part of Dwellings Common to Option A & B)***

102. The urban extension is identified as having capacity for approximately 600 dwellings. Using the Wyre Forest occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per household this will result in a population growth of 1,340. Given the large-scale nature of this scenario it is recommended that the open space requirements are sought to be provided as onsite provision.
103. The recommended quantity standards for Wyre Forest are used to calculate the potential open space and play provision requirements as:

*Table 4.14: Open space requirement for Kidderminster North Urban Extension*

Typology	Quantity standard (ha per 1,000 population)	Open space requirement (hectares)
Parks and gardens	0.56	0.75
Natural and semi-natural	4.28	5.75
Amenity greenspace	0.78	1.05
Allotment	0.18	0.24
Provision for children and young people	0.12	0.16

\* Includes development sites of Land at Stone Hill (south), Land off Stanklyn Lane and Land r/o Spennells & Easter Park

### 4.3 Open space requirements for individual development sites

104. The housing growth scenarios above consist of individual development sites. The specific open space requirements for each individual development site is set out in Table 4.15.
105. The exact nature and location of provision associated with these developments should be fully determined through the local planning process, which may in some instances, for example, include off site contributions in the form of enhancing existing sites where appropriate.
106. It is important that the Council secures appropriate contributions from new developments to provide for the needs arising from the residents of that development.
107. 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.
108. 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).

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Table 4.15: Open space requirements for individual development sites

Location	Ref	Option	Total housing capacity	Population	Open Space Requirement (ha)				
					Parks	NSN	AGS	Allotment	Play
<b>Bewdley</b>									
Stourport Road (triangle), Bewdley	WA/BE/1	A & B	80	180	0.10	0.77	0.14	0.03	0.02
Land off Highclere	BR/BE/6	A & B	60	135	0.07	0.57	0.10	0.02	0.02
Land South of Habberley Road, Bewdley (The Gardens)	WA/BE/5	A & B	70	160	0.09	0.67	0.12	0.03	0.02
Catchems End, Bewdley	WA/BE/3	B	90	200	0.11	0.86	0.16	0.04	0.02
<b>Kidderminster</b>									
Land rear of Spennells / Easter Park	AS/10	A	200	450	0.25	1.92	0.35	0.08	0.05
Former Lea Street School Site	AS/6	A & B	24	55	0.03	0.23	0.04	0.01	0.01
Comberton Place	AS/1	A & B	28	65	0.04	0.27	0.05	0.01	0.01
Oasis Factory, Goldthorn Road, Kidderminster	FPH/6	A & B	91	205	0.11	0.87	0.16	0.04	0.02
Land rear of Baldwin Road, Kidderminster	OC/4	A & B	75	170	0.09	0.72	0.13	0.03	0.02
Captains and The Lodge, Bromsgrove Road, Stone	WFR/ST/1	A & B	135	300	0.17	1.29	0.24	0.05	0.04
Victoria Carpets Sports Ground, Spennells Valley Road, Kidderminster	AS/5	A & B	45	100	0.06	0.43	0.08	0.02	0.01
County Buildings and Blakebrook School Bewdley Road, Kidderminster	BHS/18	A & B	50	110	0.06	0.48	0.09	0.02	0.01
Sladen School, Hurcott Road, Kidderminster	BW/3	A & B	72	160	0.09	0.69	0.13	0.03	0.02
Stourminster School, Comberton	OC/11	A & B	56	125	0.07	0.54	0.10	0.02	0.02

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Location	Ref	Option	Total housing capacity	Population	Open Space Requirement (ha)				
					Parks	NSN	AGS	Allotment	Play
Road, Kidderminster									
Lea Castle Hospital	WFR/WC/15	A & B	600	1,345	0.75	5.75	1.05	0.24	0.16
Naylor's Field	FPH/18	A & B	35	80	0.04	0.34	0.06	0.01	0.01
Dowles Road Community Centre	FPH/17	A & B	11	25	0.01	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.00
Land Adjacent Hodge Hill Farm	OC/5	A & B	40	90	0.05	0.38	0.07	0.02	0.01
British Sugar Site Phase 2	FPH/10	A & B	70	155	0.09	0.67	0.12	0.03	0.02
Comberton Lodge Nursery, Comberton Road, Kidderminster	OC/12	A & B	10	20	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00
Hurcott ADR	BW/4	A & B	200	450	0.25	1.92	0.35	0.08	0.05
Churchfields Business Park	BW/1	A & B	230	515	0.29	2.21	0.40	0.09	0.06
Land North of Stone Hill,	WFR/ST/3	A & B	70	160	0.09	0.67	0.12	0.03	0.02
Sion Hill School	WFR/WC/18	A & B	46	105	0.06	0.44	0.08	0.02	0.01
Limekiln Bridge	BW/2	A & B	150	335	0.19	1.44	0.26	0.06	0.04
Coopers Arms. Kidderminster	BHS/26	A & B	10	22	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00
Yew Tree Inn, Chester Road North, Kidderminster	BW/6	A & B	10	22	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00
78 Mill Street, Kidderminster	FHN/9	A & B	13	30	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.00
Park Lane Canalside	BHS/16	A & B	55	125	0.07	0.53	0.10	0.02	0.01
Land at Stone Hill (North)	OC/13	A & B	1200	2,690	1.51	11.50	2.10	0.48	0.32
Bromsgrove Street Area	BHS/2	A & B	75	170	0.09	0.72	0.13	0.03	0.02
Land rear of Baldwin Road (East part of site), Kidderminster	OC/4	B	75	170	0.09	0.72	0.13	0.03	0.02
Former British Sugar Settling Ponds, Wilden Lane, Kidderminster	FPH/1	B	100	225	0.13	0.96	0.17	0.04	0.03
<b>Rural East</b>									
Land south of Wolverley Road and Park Gate Lane, Kidderminster	WFR/WC/16	A	50	110	0.06	0.48	0.09	0.02	0.01

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Location	Ref	Option	Total housing capacity	Population	Open Space Requirement (ha)				
					Parks	NSN	AGS	Allotment	Play
Land off Stanklyn Lane	WFR/ST/2	A	330	740	0.41	3.16	0.58	0.13	0.09
Land at Stone Hill (South)	OC/13	A	800	1,790	1.00	7.67	1.40	0.32	0.22
East of Lea Castle	WFR/WC/32	B	360	805	0.45	3.45	0.63	0.15	0.10
<b>Rural West</b>									
Allotments, Upper Arley	WA/UA/4	A & B	10	20	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00
New Road, Far Forest (South)	BR/RO/7	A & B	20	45	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.01	0.01
Clows Top	BR/RO/1	A & B	30	65	0.04	0.29	0.05	0.01	0.01
Land behind Orchard House, Far Forest	BR/RO/6	A & B	15	35	0.02	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.00
Land adjacent Tolland bungalow, Far Forest	BR/RO/4	A & B	5	10	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00
Land to rear of Walnut Cottage	BR/RO/26	A & B	5	10	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00
New Road, Far Forest (North)	BR/RO/7	B	20	45	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.01	0.01
<b>Stourport</b>									
County Buildings, Stourport	MI/1	A & B	40	90	0.05	0.38	0.07	0.02	0.01
Bridge Street Basins	AKR/1	A & B	27	60	0.03	0.26	0.05	0.01	0.01
Swan Hotel and Working Men's Club	AKR/7	A & B	20	45	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.01	0.01
Cheapside	AKR/2	A & B	72	160	0.09	0.69	0.13	0.03	0.02
Parsons Chain	MI/3	A & B	114	255	0.14	1.09	0.20	0.05	0.03
Baldwin Road	MI/5	A & B	52	115	0.07	0.50	0.09	0.02	0.01
Steatite Way, Stourport	MI/6	A & B	106	240	0.13	1.02	0.19	0.04	0.03
Land at Lickhill Road North (Bradley Paddocks and Field adjacent 17 Lickhill Road)	LI/6/7/8	A & B	152	340	0.19	1.46	0.27	0.06	0.04
Wyre Forest Golf Club	LI/2	A & B	80	180	0.10	0.77	0.14	0.03	0.02
Carpets of Worth, Stourport on Severn	AKR/20	A & B	170	380	0.21	1.63	0.30	0.07	0.05

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Location	Ref	Option	Total housing capacity	Population	Open Space Requirement (ha)				
					Parks	NSN	AGS	Allotment	Play
35 Mitton Street, Stourport	MI/28	A & B	15	35	0.02	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.00
Chichester Caravans, Vale Road, Stourport on Severn	MI/29	A & B	28	65	0.04	0.27	0.05	0.01	0.01
Land Rear of Stourport Manor	MI17	B	72	160	0.09	0.69	0.13	0.03	0.02
Land at Burlish Crossing	LI/5	B	157	350	0.20	1.51	0.27	0.06	0.04
Pearl Lane, Areley Kings	AKR14	B	340	760	0.43	3.26	0.59	0.14	0.09
Rectory Lane, Areley Kings	AKR/15	B	130	290	0.16	1.25	0.23	0.05	0.03

## PART 5: POLICY ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Recommendations

109. The following section provides a summary on the key findings 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*

110. 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.
111. The implications summary of the quality and value matrix (P14-17) 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)
112. 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*

113. The implications summary for the accessibility catchment mapping (p19-20) highlights those sites that help or have the potential to serve gaps in provision. Furthermore, there are a number of sites across Wyre Forest with a multi-functional role which may serve (to some extent) the whole of the District.
114. Several existing strategic and multifunctional sites are highlighted by WFDC with the potential for enhancement. A brief summary to these sites is set out in Table 5.1:

*Table 5.1: Opportunities at key existing sites*

Site	Area	Description
Brinton Park	Kidderminster	Pending 2017 HLF bid with aim to restore heritage features and possible new additions.
Riverside Park	Stourport	Aim to increase and enhance use and experience of site to a regionally significant tourist and leisure destination as part of the Stourport Masterplan.
Spennells Valley	Kidderminster	Potential to remove derelict changing rooms on site and replace with a café/ice cream outlet. Current investigations to renovate the existing building into a community facility are ongoing.
Springfield Park	Kidderminster	Potential creation of a country style café. Would be in replacement of old changing rooms on site. Only considered if Stour Valley proposal is not a viable option.

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Site	Area	Description
Stour Valley Countryside Portal	Rural East	Potential creation of a country style café within or at the edge of Crossley Park retail park. Would offer connection to Wolverley village.
Wyre Forest Gateway	Bewdley	Potential of café on riverside offering safer cycling and walking trails between Wyre Forest and River Severn.

115. The Council should seek to ensure the role and quality of 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.

### **Recommendation 3**

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

116. If no improvements can be made to sites identified as lower value and/or lower quality and value (p14-17), then a change of primary typology should be considered.
117. If no shortfall in other open space types is noted (p23-24), 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 (p13) 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*

118. No standards have been set for the provision of cemeteries. Instead provision should be determined by demand for burial space.
119. There is believed to be remaining burial capacity to meet current requirements for the foreseeable future due to the new crematorium and cemetery opened in 2012, as part of a partnership between Wyre Forest District Council and Dignity. On this basis, there is a need to investigate options with regard to locations for future burial provision.

## 5.2 Implications

120. The following section sets out the policy implications in terms of the planning process in Wyre Forest. 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?**

121. 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.
122. 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*

123. 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.
124. A development should make appropriate provision of services, facilities and infrastructure to meet its own needs. Where sufficient capacity does not exist, the development should contribute what is necessary either on-site or by making a financial contribution towards provision elsewhere.

#### *Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)*

125. 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.
126. 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 m<sup>2</sup>.
127. 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*

128. 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.

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129. 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.
130. 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).

### *Off site contributions*

131. 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 enhance existing forms of provision and to avoid creation of small incremental spaces so close to pre-existing sites.
132. 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.
133. 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.
134. 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.
135. The flowchart on p38 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.

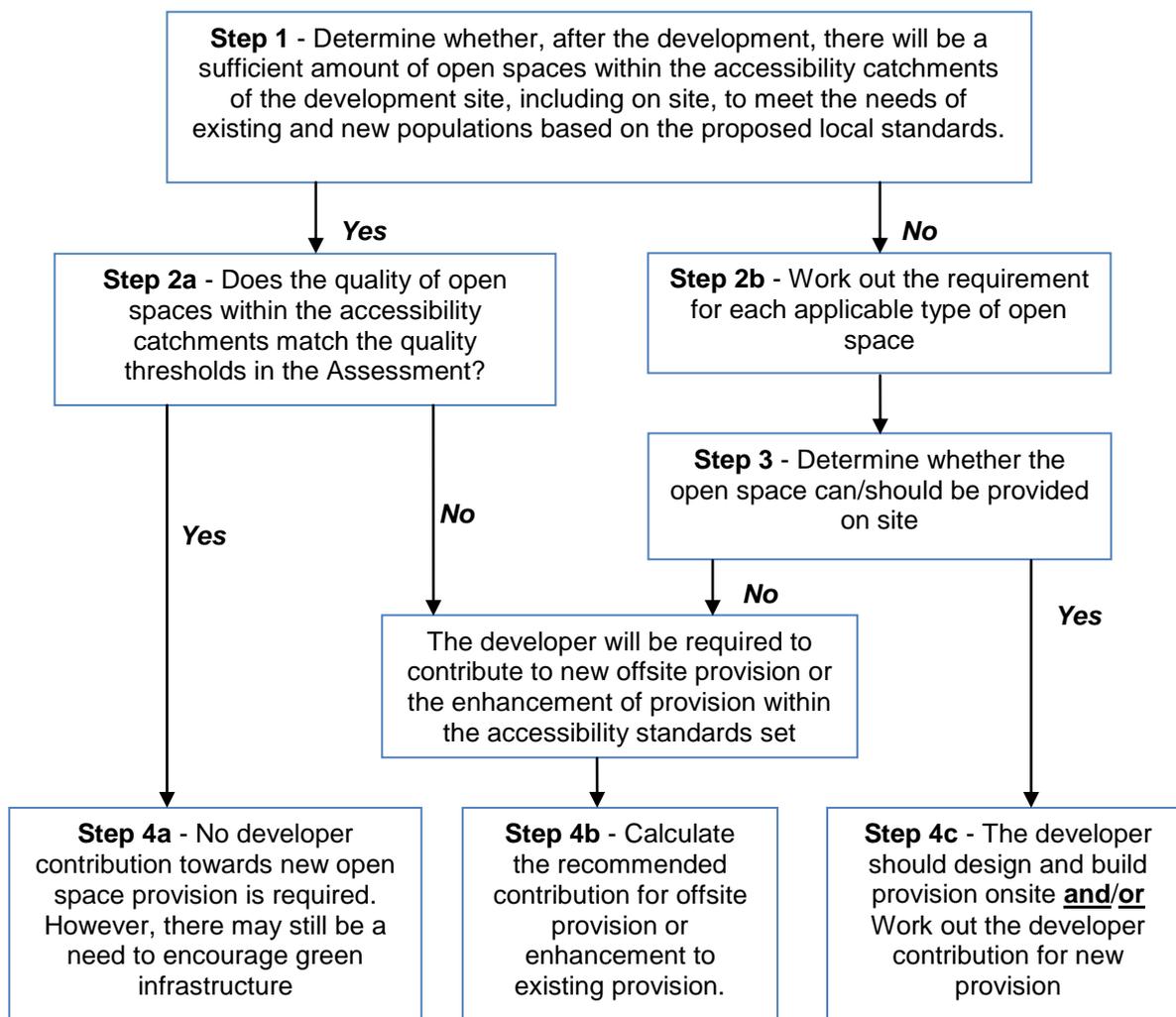
### *Maintenance contributions*

136. 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 (i.e. a minimum of 15 years).
  - ◀ Sums to cover the maintenance costs of a site (once transferred to the Council) should be intended to cover an agreed set period.
137. Calculations to determine the amount of maintenance contributions required should be based on current maintenance costs. This should also be linked to inflation costs so it can be used to calculate the maintenance costs for future years.

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138. The typical maintenance costs for the site should also take into consideration its open space typology and size.
139. The figure below sets out the processes that should be considered when determining developer contributions towards open space, sport and recreation provision.

Figure 5.1: Determining developer contributions



140. In relation to Step 4a there may still be 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*

141. The requirement for open spaces could be based upon the number of persons generated from the net increase in dwellings in the proposed scheme, using the average household occupancy rate of 2.24 persons per dwelling. On this basis, 1,000 persons at 2.3 persons per household represent 446 dwellings.
142. The next stage is to calculate the open space requirement by typology per dwelling. This is calculated by multiplying 446 (dwellings) X the appropriate provision per dwelling by typology.
143. Using amenity greenspace as an example, the recommended standard is 0.78 ha per 1,000 population (7,800 sq. metres per 1,000 population) or 446 dwellings. Therefore, by dividing 7,800 sq. metres by 446 dwellings a requirement for 17.5 sq. metres of amenity greenspace per dwelling is obtained.

### *Equipped play areas recommendation*

144. 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.
145. Whilst the norm has been to expect provision to be made on site, consideration needs to be given to the feasibility of provision.
146. 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.
147. 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.
148. 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.

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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 8.

### *Bewdley Analysis Area*

Amenity greenspace		
		Quality
		High
		Low
Value	High	114 Bark Hill Park 115 Greenacres Lane 124 Bewdley LC Playing Fields 168 Tanners Hill Ags 170 Severn Side North AGS 177 Riverside AGS 249 Beales Corner Riverside 250 Millenium Green, Wribbenhall 259 Open Space Adjacent To QEII Gardens
	Low	166 Queensway

Churchyards and cemeteries		
		Quality
		High
		Low
Value	High	238 All Saints Church Wribbenhall
	Low	

Natural and semi-natural greenspace		
		Quality
		High
		Low
Value	High	174 Snuff Mill Walk
	Low	

Provision for children and young people		
		Quality
		High
		Low
Value	High	113 Wyre Hill Play Area 117 Bark Hill Play Area 167 Shaw Hedge Road Play Area 178 Riverside North Play Area
	Low	187 Bewdley Leisure Centre Mapa

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Civic spaces			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	171 Severn Side North 172 Severn Side South	
	Low		

Parks and gardens			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	175 QEII Gardens	231 Riverside North Park 248 Garden Of Rest
	Low		

## *Kidderminster Analysis Area*

Allotments			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	52 Salisbury Drive Allotments 55 Aggborough Allotments 87 Railway Bridge Allotments 163 Comberton Allotments	56 Greatfield Road Allotments 79 Wilton Avenue Allotments 107 Rifle Range Allotments
	Low		11 Chester Road Allotments

Amenity greenspace			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	25 King George VI Playing Field 26 Carpet Trades Way 27 Franche Road 28 Habberley Road 51 Habberley Road Sports Ground 76 Oxbow Way 78 Clensmore Street 81 Bentons Court 111 Bewdley Hill Ags 130 White Wickets 134 Spennells Valley Playing Fields 269 Lister Road AGS 274 Naylors Close Playing Field	2 Selba Drive 5 Sladen Playing Field 35 Captains Pool Road AGS 59 Heronswood 236 Woodbury Road AGS
	Low		46 Jubilee Drive AGS 135 Green Adjacent to Viaduct Pub 181 Meridith Green 182 Ferguson Drive AGS 270 Clensmore Street AGS

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Cemeteries			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	31 Kidderminster Cemetery 53 St John The Baptist Churchyard 68 St Marys Church	67 St George's Churchyard
	Low		

Civic space			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	240 St Marys Civic Space	
	Low		241 Weavers Wharf Civic Space

Provision for children and young people			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	12 Forester Way Play Area 70 Kinver Avenue Play Area 84 Truro Drive Play Area 110 Willowfield Drive Play Area 119 Brinton Park Play Area 122 Jubilee Drive 133 Lister Road Play Area 164 Hoo Road Play Area 188 Baxter Gardens Play Area 190 Spennells Valley Play Area 193 Borrington Park Play Area 195 Wilton Avenue 196 St Georges Park Play Area 208 Springfield Park Play Area 271 King George V Playing Field Play Area 275 Dunlin Drive Play Area 278 Jerusalem Walk Play Area	116 Grasmere Close Play Area 131 Woodbury Road Play Area 207 Upton Road Play Area
	Low		199 Clensmore Street Basketball Court

Natural and semi-natural greenspace			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	48 Blake Marsh Nature Reserve 108 Devils Spittlefull and Rifle Range Nature Reserve 121 Spennells Valley Nature Reserve 280 Wilden Marsh	32 Aggbrough Crescent 123 Vicarage Farm Heath Nature Reserve
	Low		

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Parks and gardens			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	10 Springfield Park 74 St George's Park 105 Broadwaters Park 118 Baxter Gardens 132 Brinton Park	21 Borrington Park
	Low		

## Rural East Analysis Area

Allotments			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	16 Cookley Allotments 154 Hemmingway Allotments	
	Low		

Amenity greenspace			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	73 Brown Westhead Park Playing Fields 143 Blakedown Millenium Green 160 Sebright Green 276 Land Adjacent to Wolverley Playing Fields	19 Cookley Playing Fields 20 Wolverley Playing Fields
	Low		156 The Green 161 Bridge Road

Cemeteries			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	151 St Peters Churchyard, Broome 157 Harvington Hall Churchyard 158 St John the Baptist 246 St Peters Churchyard, Cookley 254 St James Churchyard 255 St James Cemetery 265 St James The Great, Churchill 266 St Michael's Church Rushock 267 St Mary's Church Stone	148 St Peters Arley 155 St Cassians Chaddesley Corbett Churchyard
	Low		

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Provision for children and young people			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	229 Blakedown Play Area 232 Wolverley Memorial Play Area	18 Cookley Playing Fields Play Area
	Low		

Natural and semi-natural greenspace			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	15 Kingsford Country Park 44 Hurcott Pool and Wood Nature Reserve 49 Puxton and Stour Valley Nature Reserves (Proposed Stour Valley Country Park) 69 Habberley Valley Nature Reserve 281 Chaddesley Woods 282 Bishops Field 287 Staffordshire and Worcester Canal	
	Low		

## Rural West Analysis Area

Amenity greenspace			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	284 Rock Millennium Green	286 Bliss Gate Field
	Low		

Cemeteries			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	263 St Peter and St Paul's Church Rock 264 St Giles' Church Heightington	224 St Leonards Ribbesford 262 Holy Trinity Church Far Forest
	Low		

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Provision for children and young people			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	256 New Forest Close Play Area 285 Bliss Gate Play Area	
	Low		

Natural and semi-natural greenspace			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	279 Wyre Forest	261 Callow Hill Show Ground 288 Arley Wood
	Low		

## Stourport Analysis Area

Allotments			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	99 Abberley Avenue Allotments	145 Kingsway Allotments
	Low		

Amenity greenspace			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	37 Canal Basins Open Space 63 Manor Farm Park 98 Areley Common Recreation Ground	101 Dunley Road Ags 128 River Stour AGS 137 Riverside
	Low		39 Erneley Close 100 Wenlock Way Ags 127 Riverside Walk AGS

Cemeteries			
		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	45 St Bartholomews Church 64 St Michaels Church 268 All Saint's Church Wilden 277 Kidderminster Cemetery and Crematorium	
	Low		

# WYRE FOREST DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE STANDARDS PAPER

Provision for children and young people				
		Quality		
		High	Low	
Value	High	41 Hermitage Way Play Area 92 Garland Road Play Area 109 Areley Kings Play Area 214 Manor Park Farm Play Area 218 Riverside Play Area 221 Britannia Gardens Play Area 222 Hanstone Road	91 Wilden Top Play Area 216 Stourport Memorial Park Play Area	
	Low			

Natural and semi-natural greenspace				
		Quality		
		High	Low	
Value	High	14 Redstone Marsh Nature Reserve 47 Burlish Top Local Nature Reserve 66 Half Crown Wood Local Nature Reserve 97 Britannia Gardens 138 Hartlebury Common 283 Moorhall Marsh	42 The Dell NSN 141 Leapgate Country Park	
	Low			

Parks and gardens				
		Quality		
		High	Low	
Value	High	71 Riverside Park	62 Stourport Memorial Park 94 Stourport War Memorial Garden 126 Villeneuve-Le-Roi Gardens	
	Low			