

COTSWOLD DISTRICT GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE OPEN SPACE AND PLAY SPACE STRATEGY AUGUST 2017



COTSWOLD
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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1 Introduction

Introduction

Cotswold District is a predominantly rural authority internationally renowned for its natural beauty. The District cover an area of 450 square miles (1,165 square km), 80% of which is within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). This is a greater coverage by a national landscape designation than any other District in England. The Cotswold landscape is made up of a variety of features including rolling agricultural land, flower-rich limestone grassland, deep incised valleys, country parks and woodland. The quality of the District's built and natural environment is reflected in the high number of environmental and heritage assets (both designated and non-designated). In addition to the majority of the District being in the AONB, these include:

- 144 Conservation Areas (more than any other District in England);
- 4,991 entries on the statutory list of buildings of special architectural and historic interest (second after City of Westminster);
- 239 Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- 32 registered historic parks and gardens;
- 37 Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- Over 260 locally designated Key Wildlife Sites; and
- 1 historic battlefield.

As part of the evidence base for the emerging [Cotswold District Council Draft Local Plan 2011-31](#) (the emerging Local Plan), Cotswold District Council has prepared a Green Infrastructure, Open Space and Play Space Strategy. This builds on the work undertaken by pmpgenesis (commissioned by the Council), which produced an Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy in 2011.

The 2011 Strategy covered a broad range of issues, including sports provision. The sports elements are now addressed in the Cotswold Playing Pitch Strategy (March 2017, Knight, Kavanagh & Page), the Strategic Assessment of Need for Pools Provision in Cotswold District (August 2016, Sports England), and the Strategic Assessment of Need for Halls Provision in Cotswold District (August 2016, Sports England). These strategies interconnect and should be read together, where relevant.

The Green Infrastructure, Open Space and Play Space Strategy (2017) has been produced by Cotswold District Council, following extensive liaison with local communities in relation to open space provision. The Strategy is underpinned by a Green Infrastructure (GI) approach at both a strategic and local level, with open spaces and play spaces being considered as part of that overall GI. For ease of use the Strategy is divided into three sections covering GI, open space and play space.

The aims of the Strategy

1.1 The lack of access to facilities, including open space and play space, is a key issue for local communities. This is particularly relevant given the very low population density of large parts of the District. If fully implemented, it is hoped that the delivery of this Strategy will help to address that lack of access to GI, open space and play space. The Strategy aims to:

- provide a strategic framework for issues related to the protection, enhancement and creation of GI, open space and play space within the District;
- give a more local context to county, regional and national initiatives;

Introduction 1

- provide data on the current distribution of GI, open space and play space within the District, particularly within the 17 Principal Settlements;
- provide guidance and additional information to help in the formulation of relevant policy, at both the District and neighbourhood levels;
- provide guidance to help in the assessment of development proposals affecting existing GI, open space and play space;
- provide guidance on the inclusion of new or enhanced GI, open space and play space within new developments or linked to new developments, including through informing the distribution of financial contributions from development via s.106 agreements or the Community Infrastructure Levy.
- support funding bids and other initiatives related to GI, open space and play space; and
- provide the basis for on-going monitoring and review of the use, distribution, function, quality and accessibility of GI, open space and play space.

Study Area

Given the clear imperative to consider GI on a strategic basis, the Strategy covers the entire District. Within that context the Strategy focuses on the 17 'Principal Settlements' identified in the emerging Local Plan where new development will be allocated, where further additional development is most likely to come forward and where most people live.

The emerging Local Plan and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) split the District into three geographic sub-areas. These are the North Cotswolds, Mid Cotswolds and South Cotswolds. This document has used the same sub-areas for consistency, bringing together data from the individual settlements to highlight key trends or matters for concern that arise from the research findings. A summary of each of the sub-areas is given at the beginning of each section of the Open Space chapter.

2 Policy Review

Policy and Background

There is a wide range of policy, guidance and legislation related to green infrastructure, open space and play space at a local, national and international level. This includes the NPPF and the PPG, as well as local guidance in the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership's "*Strategic Framework for Green Infrastructure in Gloucestershire*" (See Appendix A1). Both the NPPF and the Local Nature Partnership (LNP) framework encourage the production of local GI strategies.

International Policy

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals - In September 2015, the UK was one of 193 countries that adopted the '*Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*' at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include SDG 11.7, which requires all member states to:

"Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities by 2030"

National Policy

The key documents at a national level include the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006); the Natural Environment White Paper (2014); Biodiversity 2020 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This strategy has been prepared in line with these documents.

The healthy communities section of the NPPF (Chapter 8) and the PPG highlight the need to provide high quality open spaces. Paragraph 73 of the NPPF states that:

"Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required"

Paragraph 75 states that:

"Planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access. Local authorities should seek opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example, by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails."

Paragraph 114 states that:

"Local planning authorities should set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure."

Policy Review 2

Local Policies

2.1 The emerging Local Plan contains a range of policies relating to GI, open space and play space. For example, the green infrastructure policy and related design principles in the Cotswold Design Code directly relate to GI, open space and play space. Furthermore, policies on community facilities and landscape relate indirectly to GI, open space and play space. The main GI Policy in the emerging Local Plan is Policy INF7: Green Infrastructure. This policy will ensure that the District's individual assets and the integrity and connectivity of the Green Infrastructure network are planned, created, protected and enhanced, whilst recognising that the network extends beyond the District.

2.2 For the benefit of this report, Policy INF7 of the emerging Local Plan and its reasoned justification has been copied below:

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1. Development proposals must contribute, depending on their scale, use and location, to the protection and enhancement of existing Green Infrastructure and/or the delivery of new Green Infrastructure.**
- 2. New Green Infrastructure provision will be expected to link to the wider Green Infrastructure network of the District and beyond.**
- 3. Green Infrastructure will be designed in accordance with principles set out in the Cotswold Design Code (Appendix D).**

When new development is proposed, there is an opportunity to make a positive and proportionate contribution to GI. GI offers an intelligent, integrated way of managing our natural capital. In doing so, it helps to establish and reinforce networks for ecology, recreation and active travel that are resilient to current and future pressures, including climate change.

In Cotswold District - a predominately rural area - green (or blue) space is part of the GI network of the District, including farmland, and gardens, disused railways and canals. Disused railways and canals also offer the opportunity to contribute to the District's social and community infrastructure, which is covered by INF2.

Development proposals are required to protect as well as contribute to new and existing GI at a level that is proportionate to the scale, type and location of the development. For example it is unlikely that a contribution to GI would be required for the insertion of a dormer window, but a substantial level of GI would be expected as part of a major housing scheme. The key issue is that all GI should be considered together to ensure that they deliver multi-functional and networking benefits. This integrated approach is reflected through the Local Plan, for example GI is referred to in several policies including INF3 Sustainable Transport, EN12 Historic Environment, EN6 Natural Environment, EN1 Built, Natural and Historic Environment, and S2 Strategic Site at Chesterton.

2 Policy Review

Developments will be expected to contribute (either financially or through works undertaken) towards the development and enhancement of the strategic Green Infrastructure of the District. The Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership has produced a “Strategic Framework for Green Infrastructure for Gloucestershire”, based on work initially carried out as part of the Gloucestershire Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan preparation. The strategic principles within that document (55), as set out at Appendix H should be considered.

Cotswold Beechwoods SAC and North Meadow/ Clattinger Farm SAC are vulnerable to the potential impacts of increased recreational pressure. The District Council is committed to working with key stakeholders, including Natural England, to develop appropriate mitigation measures in relation to these important sites. It is recognised that the growth to be delivered through the Local Plan may increase demands on green spaces through increased recreational use. This will require careful management, particularly for ecologically sensitive sites. This could include requiring developer contributions for such provision (for example, a contribution towards the management of the Cotswolds Beechwoods Special Area of Conservation [SAC]). The Cotswold District Council will work together with key stakeholders, such as Natural England and the Environmental Agency, to develop management and mitigation packages for important green and ecological networks and to discuss how future development can contribute to this. Policy on developer contributions is set out in Policy INF7.

Other developments, apart from minor householder applications, will be expected to contribute to local or neighbourhood GI, both on and off-site. Contributions should be proportionate to the impact and scale of development, and could include improvements to the local cycle path network, enhancements of local public open space and/ or habitat creation. The design of any new GI should reflect and enhance local character and distinctiveness.

There are also a range of other emerging Local Plan policies that are underpinned by GI, open space and play space principles. For example, Policy INF3: Sustainable Sransport, Policy INF8: Water Management Infrastructure, and other site specific policies including Policy SP3 and SP4 which cover the Thames and Seven Canal and the River Thames.

2.3 The Corporate Strategy and Corporate Plan (2016-19) also make provisions for GI, open space and play space. As one of its priorities the Council recognises the importance of its towns and villages for shopping, leisure, cultural and community activities and will take action to encourage their vitality and viability. In doing so, the Council objectives include the wish to maximise quality of life by seeking to maintain and support the infrastructure, services and facilities needed to support its communities and businesses.

Green Infrastructure 3

The Definition of Green Infrastructure

There are a number of definitions for green (and blue) infrastructure. The NPPF defines GI as:

"A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities".

Natural England has provided a more comprehensive definition:

"Green Infrastructure is the strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multi-functional resource capable of delivering those ecological services and quality of life benefits required by the communities it serves and needed to underpin sustainability, its design and management should also respect and enhance character and distinctiveness of an area with regard to habitats and landscape types. Green Infrastructure includes established green spaces and new sites and should thread through and surround the built environment and connect the urban area to its wider rural hinterland. Consequently it needs to be delivered at all spatial scales from sub-regional to local neighbourhood levels, accommodating both accessible natural green spaces within local communities and often much larger suites in the urban fringe and wider countryside".

In summary, GI incorporates a range of green (and blue) spaces and features and delivers multi-functional benefits. Areas of GI and GI assets can be important for their own intrinsic value, such as biodiversity, but can also have a key connectivity function.

GI can be considered at a range of scales from major connecting features, such as the River Thames or the Cotswold Way national trail, to small scale features including ponds or hedgerows.

The Benefits of Green Infrastructure

High quality GI can deliver a range of benefits simultaneously from the same area of land. These benefits include:

- Ensuring a more attractive place for people to live, work and visit, which in turn will attract inward investment and increased visitor spend;
- Giving opportunities for outdoor relaxation, play, environmental learning and access to nature;
- Improving health and well-being – lowering stress levels, providing opportunities for exercise and improving air quality;
- Providing sustainable transport routes – for cycling and walking;
- Increasing connectivity between communities and helping to increase social inclusion;
- Helping climate change adaptation, for example, by flood alleviation and cooling urban heat islands;
- Improving air and water quality;
- Saving environmental costs - improving air quality, reducing the urban heat island effect, filtering diffuse pollution, helping to manage flood risk and storing water during droughts;
- Enabling local food production - in allotments, gardens and through agriculture;
- Giving space for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and providing wildlife corridors and linkages; and
- Protecting and enhancing historic and cultural features.

3 Green Infrastructure

Strategic Framework for Green Infrastructure in Gloucestershire

The Cotswold District GI Strategy has been prepared building on the foundations put in place in the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership's '*Strategic Framework for Green Infrastructure in Gloucestershire*'.

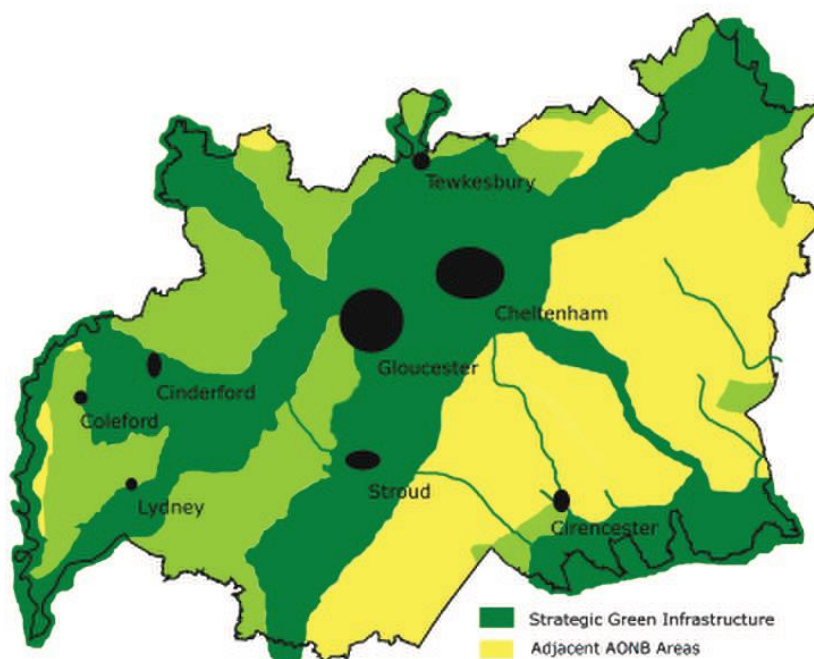
The vision of the Framework is that:

- Gloucestershire's GI is enhanced, extended, promoted and managed to maximise its contribution to our high quality natural and historic environment, our health and well-being, our economy, our resilience to climate change and to a better quality of life for all; and
- sustainable economic growth in the county is strengthened by giving GI the same consideration as other key county-wide infrastructure issues.

This vision is underpinned by the Framework's key principles:

- Ensure that there is functional and well-connected strategic green infrastructure across the county. Gaps or missing links in Gloucestershire's strategic green infrastructure on the ground, (as revealed by the Local Nature Partnership's schematic map - Figure 1 and more detailed local analysis) should be addressed.
- Maximise opportunities to improve both strategic green infrastructure and more local green infrastructure, whenever change is being considered – from individual development proposals and open space improvements to landscape scale environmental projects and flood alleviation schemes.
- Continue to work in partnership, involving the Voluntary and Community Sector, local authorities, government organisations, commercial interests (including the development industry) and local communities across Gloucestershire to promote and enhance green infrastructure. The Local Nature Partnership and GFirst LEP (Gloucestershire's Local Enterprise Partnership) should act as the focus for that co-ordinated effort.
- Ensure that the multifunctional benefits of green infrastructure are understood by all stakeholders in the county and that all these benefits are considered when delivering Green infrastructure improvements and change.
- Ensure that green infrastructure principles are embedded in policies that guide change in the county, for example local plans; water catchment plans; economic plans etc.
- Work with partners outside the county to ensure that the strategic green infrastructure of Gloucestershire links across administrative boundaries.
- Secure funding to deliver improvements to strategic green infrastructure and for individual green infrastructure projects, for example through grant bids; section 106 agreements; CIL and by embedding green infrastructure principles in all development and land management initiatives.
- Record, store and evaluate data that will add to our understanding of the role and importance of green infrastructure in the county, to enable an evaluation of different green infrastructure initiatives and to ensure that the green infrastructure evidence base is appropriate, robust and up-to-date.

Green Infrastructure 3



All the Gloucestershire principles are equally valid at the District level and this Strategy illustrates, through its action plan, how we will address the principles.

Green Infrastructure in Cotswold District

The GI of the District is very extensive, as it includes all the farmland and woodland as well as the open spaces that are more directly associated with settlements. The focus of this Strategy is therefore on the strategic connectivity of the District's GI and the role it has to play for the wider environment. The Strategy also focuses on the GI within and around the emerging Local Plan's 17 Principal Settlements.

Given that the majority of the District can be perceived as green (or blue) infrastructure as it is predominantly rural, the mapping of GI in the District has focused on areas of high quality GI (e.g. key wildlife sites) and connectivity (rivers, major footpaths, etc.) A series of maps have been prepared that illustrate these important networks, connections, areas and features. These highlight the key GI at a district level and in particular where the specific parts of the GI deliver multiple benefits. The Cotswold District has a variety of GI features, many of which overlay one another. Therefore, to provide clarity the GI maps have been broken down into key GI features. These include Landscape, Access, Water Related Matters, Nature Conservation, Agricultural Land Classification and Historic Features.

Map 1 - Landscape

- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Green Belt
- National Character Areas: Cotswolds 107, Severn and Avon Vales 106, and Upper Thames Clay Vales 108
- Special Landscape Areas

3 Green Infrastructure

Map 2 - Access

- Dismantled Railway
- Existing Sustrans
- National Trail (Cotswold Way & Thames Path)
- Promoted Routes
- Public Rights of Way
- Railway Line

Map 3 - Water Related Matters

- The Cotswold Water Park
- Floodzones
- Lakes
- River Thames
- Source Protection Zones
- Thames and Severn Canal

Map 4a - Plan 1 - Nature Conservation

- Biodiversity and Geodiversity Sites

Map 4b - Plan 2 - Nature Conservation

- Nature Improvement Areas
- Priority Habitat
- Strategic Nature Areas

Map 5 - Agricultural Land Classification

- Agricultural Land Classification, Grades 1 to 7
- Grade 1 - excellent quality agricultural land
- Grade 2 - very good quality agricultural land
- Grade 3 - good to moderate quality agricultural land
- Subgrade 3a - good quality agricultural land
- Subgrade 3b - moderate quality agricultural land
- Grade 4 - poor quality agricultural land
- Grade 5 - very poor quality agricultural land
- Descriptions of other land categories used on agricultural land classification maps
- 6 - Urban
- 7 - Non Agricultural

Map 6 - Historic Features

- Conservation Areas
- Historic Battlefields

Green Infrastructure 3


- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Listed Buildings *listed building are not shown as each individual building is too small to show up on the map.

Landscape

Cotswold District


KEY


 Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty


 Greenbelt

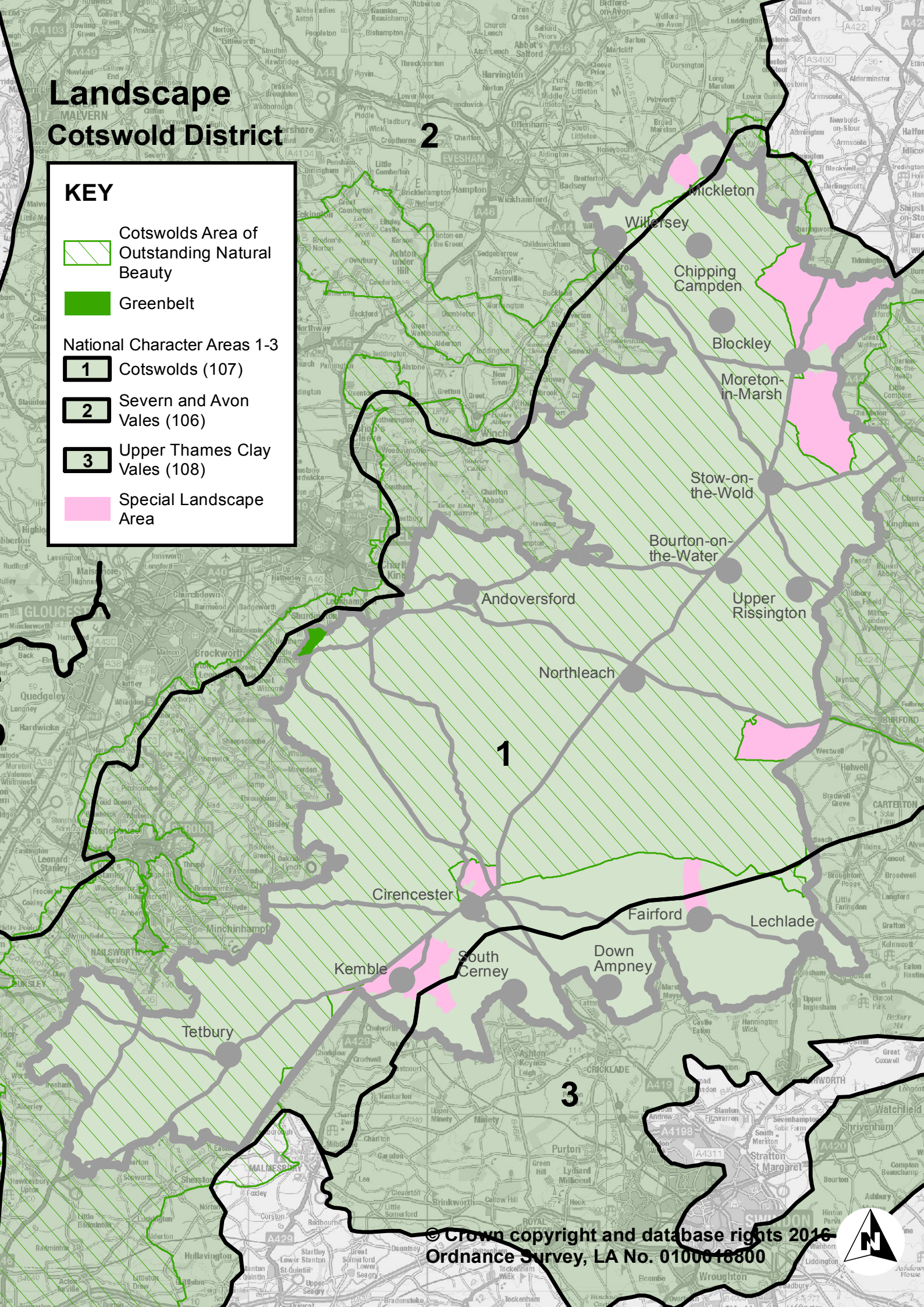
National Character Areas 1-3

 1 Cotswolds (107)

 2 Severn and Avon Vales (106)

 3 Upper Thames Clay Vales (108)


 Special Landscape Area




Access

Cotswold District


KEY




Dismantled Railway




Existing Sustrans




National Trail (Cotswold Way & Thames Path)



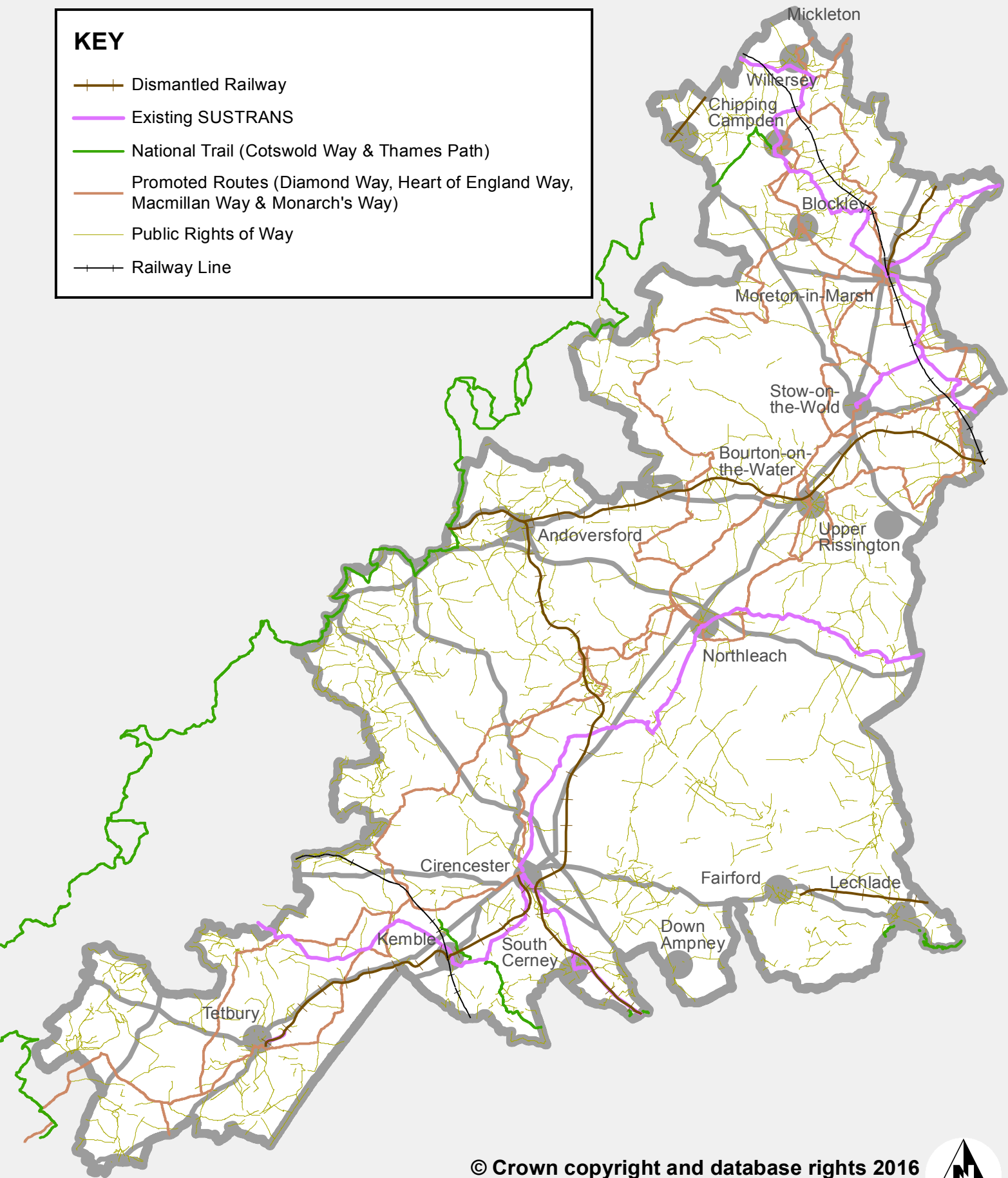
Promoted Routes (Diamond Way, Heart of England Way, Macmillan Way & Monarch's Way)



Public Rights of Way



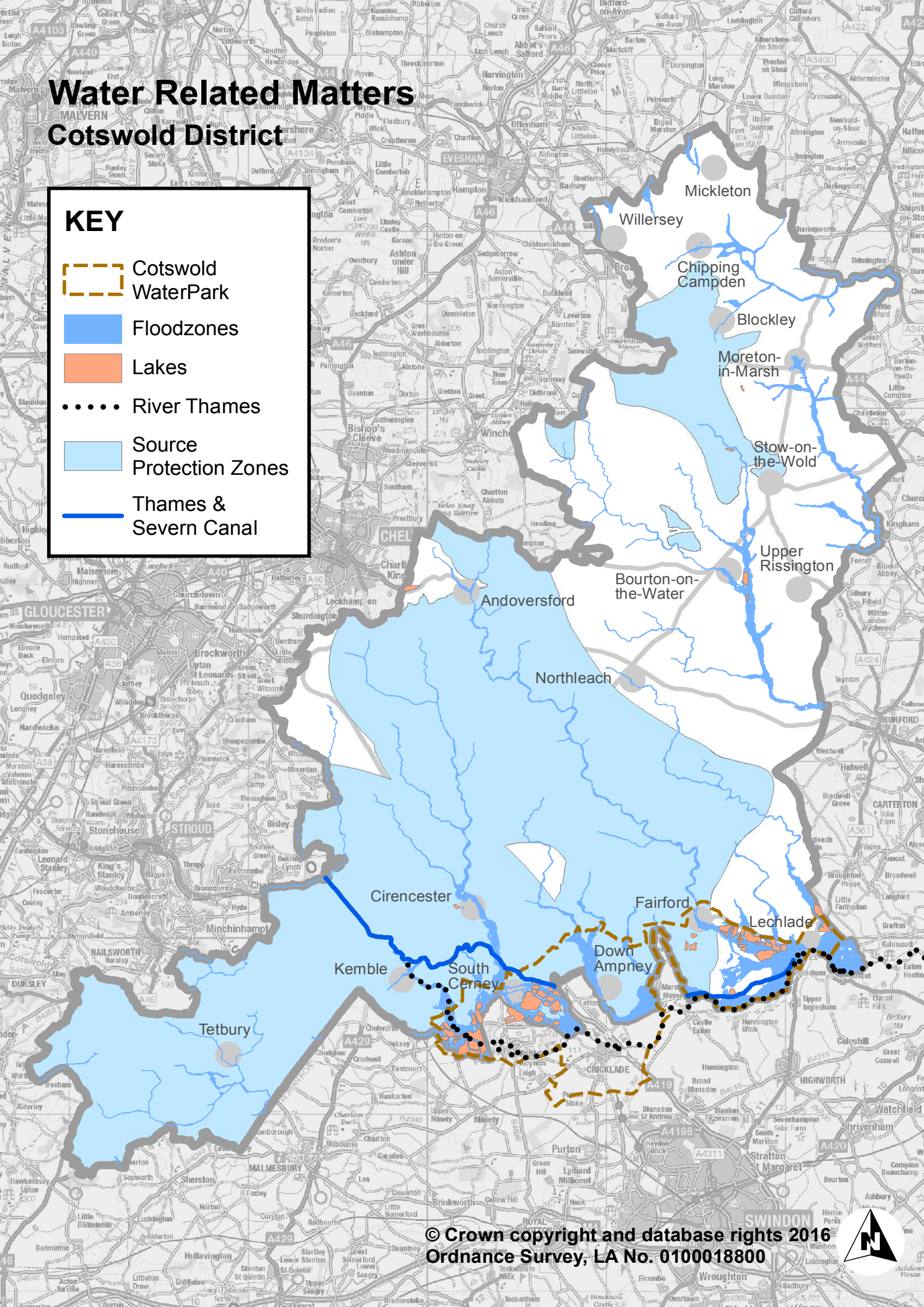
Railway Line



Water Related Matters Cotswold District

KEY

-  Cotswold WaterPark
-  Floodzones
-  Lakes
-  River Thames
-  Source Protection Zones
-  Thames & Severn Canal

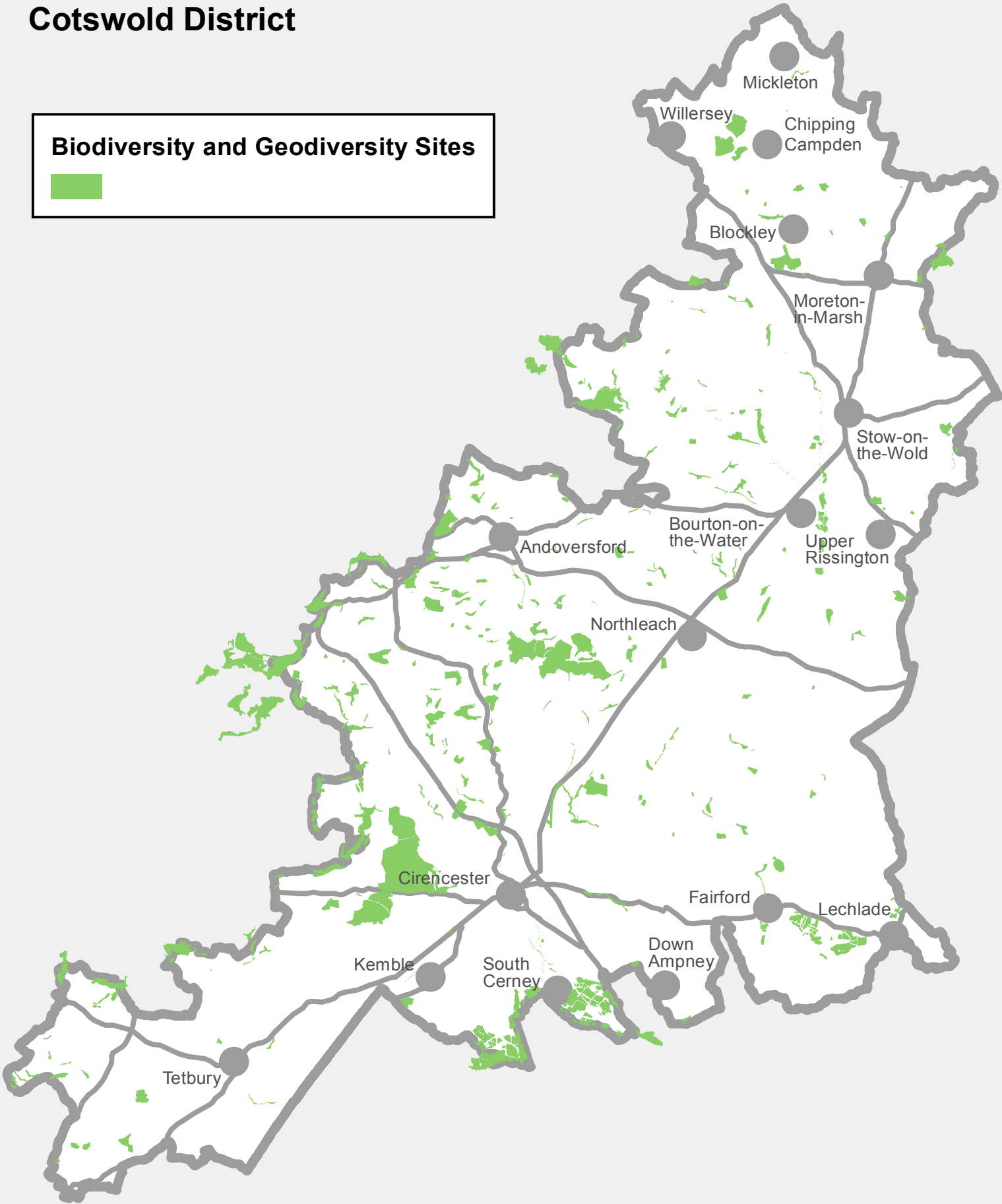


Nature Conservation - Plan 1

Cotswold District

Biodiversity and Geodiversity Sites



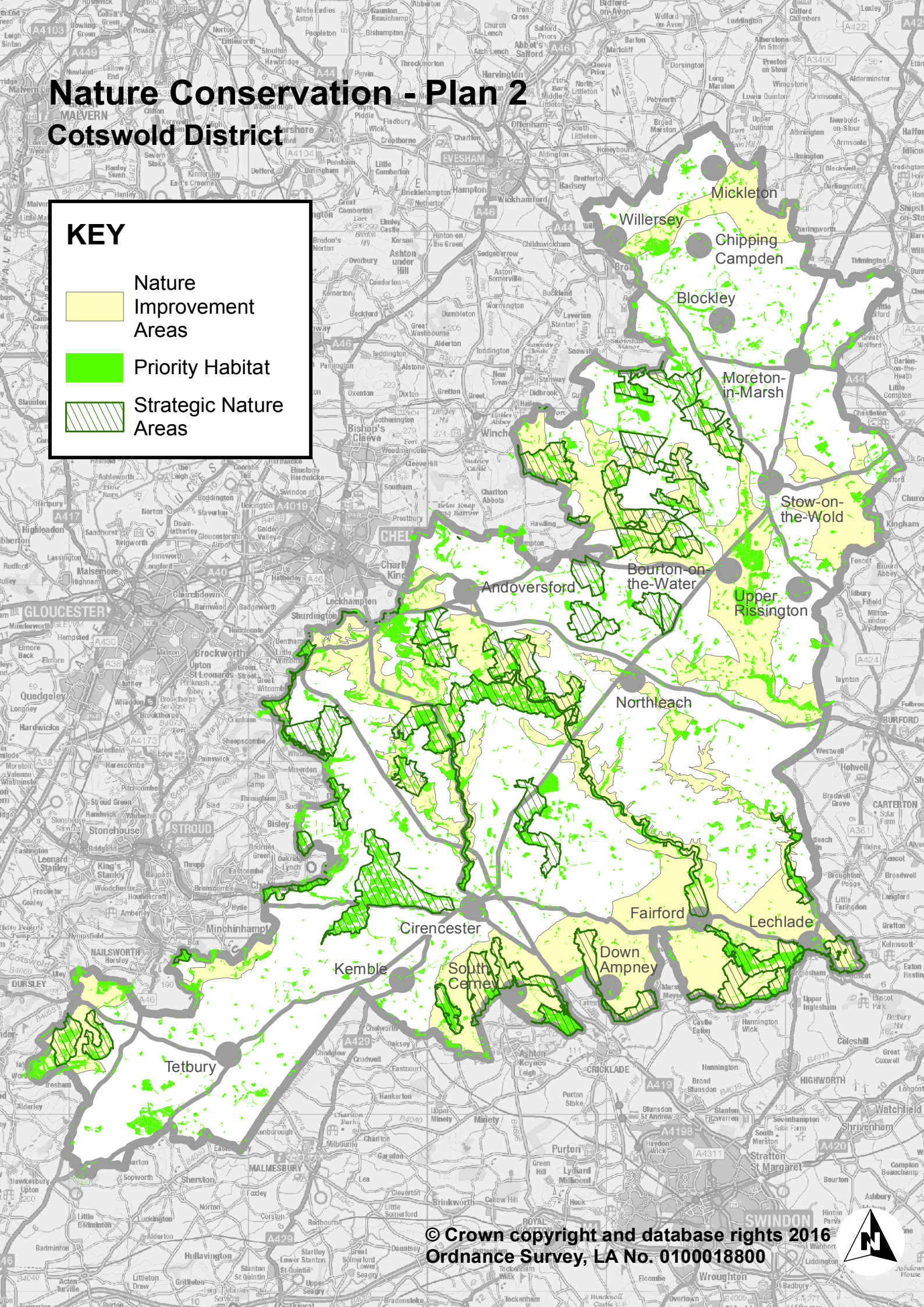


Nature Conservation - Plan 2

Cotswold District

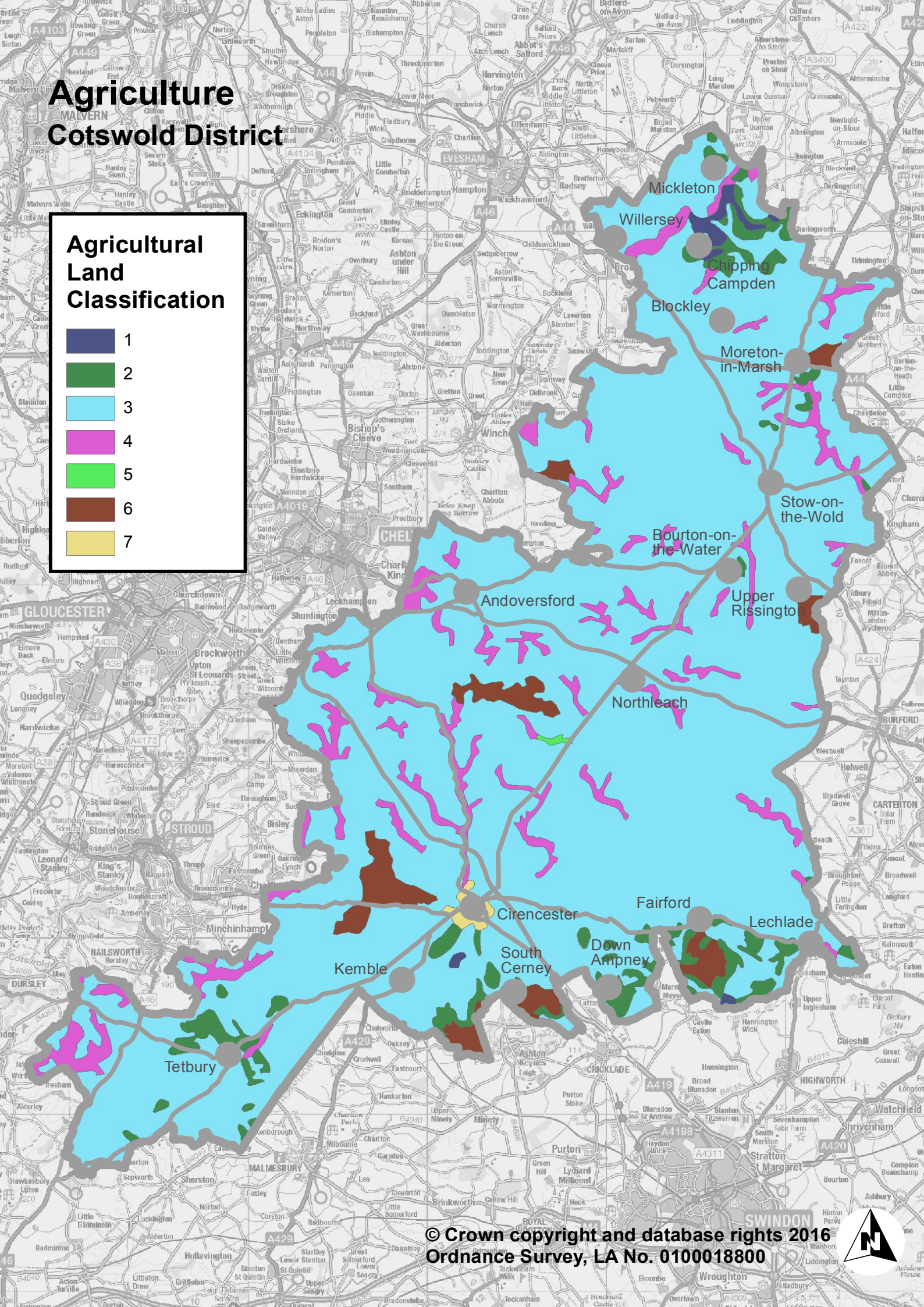
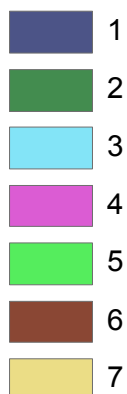
KEY

-  Nature Improvement Areas
-  Priority Habitat
-  Strategic Nature Areas



Agriculture Cotswold District

Agricultural Land Classification

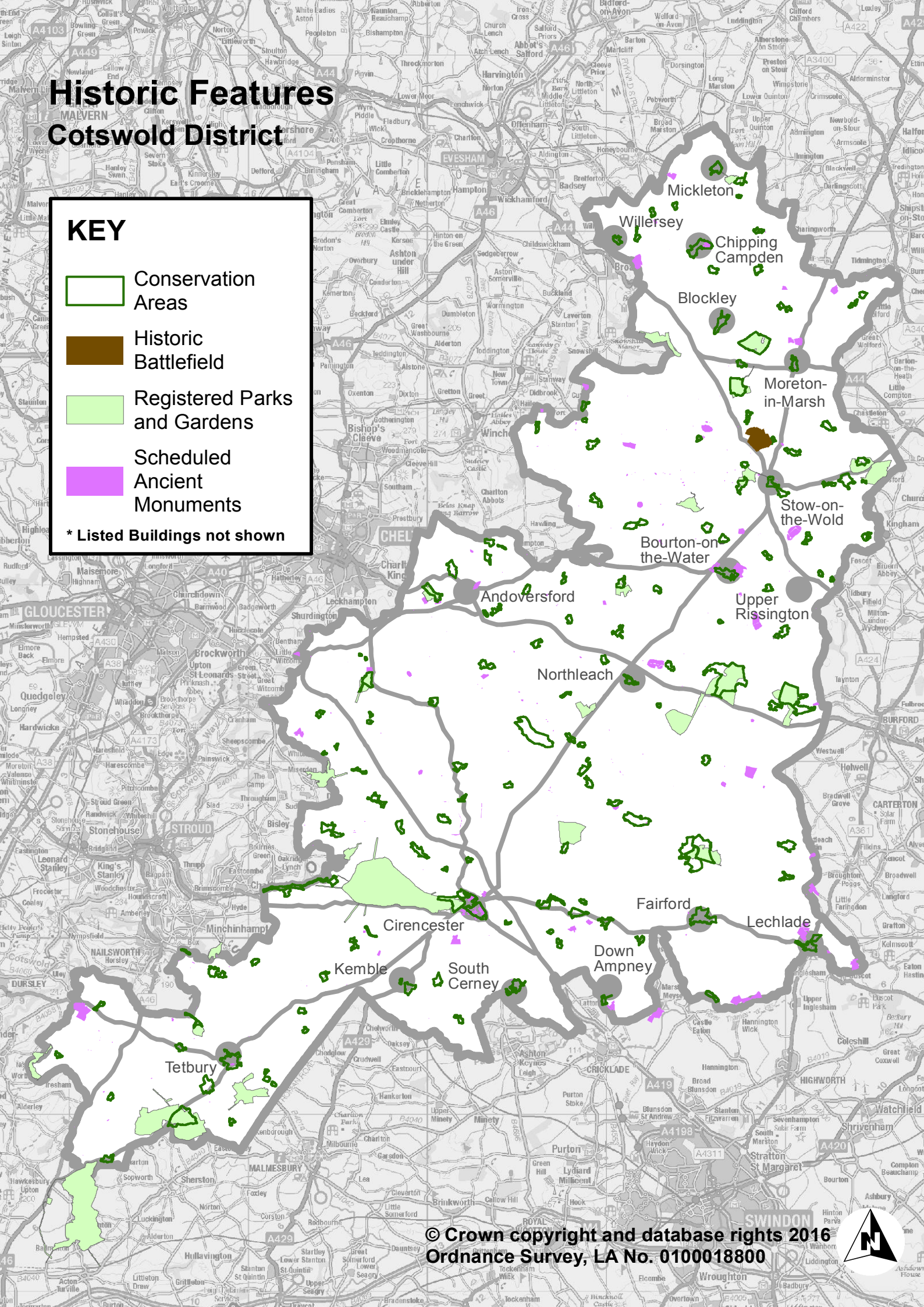


Historic Features Cotswold District

KEY

-  Conservation Areas
-  Historic Battlefield
-  Registered Parks and Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments

* Listed Buildings not shown



Green Infrastructure 3

GI partnerships and projects

There are a wide range of partnerships and projects within the District which focus on promoting and improving GI, including a number co-ordinated by the Cotswold Conservation Board, the Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust and others. Cotswold District Council plays a partnership role in many of these projects, for example through supporting grant bids, providing advice or being a member of relevant steering groups etc.

The Council is also involved in other projects and partnerships, which are underpinned by green infrastructure, but it is not the key driver for the project or partnership. Examples of this include NHS Gloucestershire Clinical Commission Social prescribing and much of our tourism promotion – encouraging people to walk in and enjoy the District.

Enhancing and encouraging new Green Infrastructure in the Cotswold District

There is potential, to encourage new and enhance existing Green Infrastructure in the 17 Principal Settlements in the emerging Local Plan. Therefore, in addition to the GI being mapped at a district level, GI infrastructure has been mapped for each of the 17 Principal Settlements and up to 1km radius from the fringe of the main urban area of each.

The following GI elements have been added to each of the 17 maps:

- All Access Land
- Allotments
- Amenity Green Space
- Cemeteries/Churchyards
- Dismantled Railway
- Lakes
- Main Rivers
- National Forest Inventory
- Natural and Semi-Natural
- Priority Habitat
- Public Rights of Way
- Registered Common Land
- Sustrans
- Thames and Severn Canal
- Tree Preservation Orders
- Country parks
- Formal parks (private, public and restricted)
- Green Corridors
- Protected Sites including: Key wildlife sites, RIGS and SSSI's
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Ancient Monuments

3 Green Infrastructure

The maps have been coloured pink to highlight all of the existing Green Infrastructure in the list. In South Cerney areas of opportunity, creation or enhancement have also been mapped. It is hoped that this example will encourage local communities to consider green infrastructure in their neighbourhood development plans and parish plans and build on the initial work of identifying and evaluating Open Spaces by the Parish Councils in the Open Space section of the document. It also has the potential as an aid to be used for other projects and initiatives in the settlement.

Example Settlement Map – South Cerney

The existing GI Network can be improved. These maps, when used, are capable of creating a network of green spaces that can provide benefits to wildlife and people. Some assets will be in better condition than others, and many could be enhanced to provide additional benefits for people or managed in a different way to increase their biodiversity value. All of the GI Network could therefore be enhanced and an audit of the existing resource would be a useful way of assessing its current value and how it could be improved.

The South Cerney 'Example of Green Infrastructure areas of Opportunity Map' shows the areas of existing Green Infrastructure in pink. The numbered green stars provide possible opportunities for the creation or enhancement of Green Infrastructure in the area.

1. South Cerney Airfield – biodiversity enhancements could be delivered such as wildflowers in areas of long grassland
2. River corridor – an unlit riverside walk could be created for people to enjoy whilst ensuring that the river stays dark at night for bats and otters
3. Potential footpath or cycleway link with associated hedgerow, trees and wildflower verge
4. Potential footpath or cycleway link with associated hedgerow, trees and wildflower verge
5. Potential footpath or cycleway link with associated hedgerow, trees and wildflower verge
6. River corridor – biodiversity enhancements could be provided by fencing off the riverside banks and planting suitable marginal plants to provide food and shelter for water voles
7. Potential link between existing GI assets, e.g. footpath with tree line
8. Potential link between existing GI assets, e.g. footpath with hedgerow
9. Potentially significant area of public open space at the centre of the village, which could be enhanced for people and wildlife
10. Potential link between existing GI assets, e.g. footpath or amenity space with wildflower meadow
11. Potential footpath or cycleway link with associated hedgerow, trees and wildflower verge
12. Potential footpath or cycleway link with associated hedgerow, trees and wildflower verge
13. South Cerney Golf Club could provide biodiversity enhancements by creating wildflower areas within the rough grassland areas of the course, planting native trees and shrubs, creating a pond or installing a new footpath around the site to link to other GI assets to the north-east

The example Green Infrastructure maps for each of the 17 Principal Settlements can be found in the Open Space section of the Strategy and are located at the end of each settlement section. The two maps together provide the basis from which Green Infrastructure for all of the settlements can be enhanced and created.

SOUTH CERNEY Example of GI Areas of Opportunity



3 Green Infrastructure

Current priorities - There is a wide range of work that the Council is or could be involved in to improve, enhance and promote the District's GI. The Council primarily plays a partnership or support role but there are some key priorities for the Council with regards to GI.

Community planning - The Council would like to encourage local communities to consider how they can enhance and promote GI within their local areas. This could be through better management, increased awareness or through highlighting these resources in neighbourhood development and parish plans.

Within the open spaces section of this strategy the GI within the Principal Settlements has been mapped to show where it is currently located and where improvements could be made - to fill the gaps. We have focused on these Principal Settlements for two reasons. Firstly most of the people in the District live in these Principal Settlements and therefore they provide the best opportunities for creating (or improving) GI while benefiting people at the same time. For example, a well designed flood alleviation scheme may also provide opportunities to improve the footpath network within a settlement and to create some attractive wildlife habitat. Secondly these settlements are where most new major developments will be located during the Local Plan period up to 2031.

New developments - Well-designed and located new developments provide the opportunity to create new GI and to improve the existing GI network. A detailed set of key principles for effective GI and high quality landscape has been included in the Cotswold Design Code section, see below of the emerging Local Plan. This forms part of the evidence base for the District and the implementation of the key principles should ensure that better GI is achieved, in line with the relevant policies.

Effective green infrastructure and high quality landscape - High quality, well integrated and carefully designed GI and landscape provision is crucial to the long-term success of developments, ensuring that the maximum multi-functional benefits are achieved for those that live in, work at and visit new developments. The spaces in between new buildings, the surrounding areas, and the connections between a new development and the existing townscape or landscape are equally important to the design of the structures themselves. The detail of the GI and landscape provided on a development site will be related to various factors including the nature of the site itself, and the type, size and impact of the development. Improved GI and high quality landscape is also of great benefit when introduced into existing built areas. Key principles include the following:

- National and local standards and best practice - The amount, type and design of GI should be informed by the appropriate national and local standards, guidance and best practice, including the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard from Natural England and the national allotment provision recommendations from the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners.
- Local character - The design of newly created elements of GI and landscape should be inspired by and enhance the character of the existing GI, landscape, biodiversity and built environment of the site and the wider area.
- Existing landscape features - GI design and distribution should be informed by existing landscape, ecological and historical features. For example stone walls, hedgerows, trees and ponds should be retained and successfully integrated into the GI network.
- Heritage assets - A new development site may include or fall within the setting of historic buildings and structures, and archaeological sites. The GI network should be designed, used and managed

Green Infrastructure 3

in such a way as to protect and enhance the heritage assets and their settings, preserving key views and buffer areas.

- Interface with existing properties - The interface between a new development and any existing adjacent properties should be designed to respect the amenity of existing residents and to ensure that the existing and new developments are well integrated.
- On-site green infrastructure network - This should function as a network of interconnected green (and blue/aquatic) spaces, which fulfil various functions including: formal sport; recreation; pedestrian and cyclist routes; accessible natural green space; structural landscaping; SuDS; and wildlife habitat. Most of the elements of the GI should be multi-functional.
- Distribution of green infrastructure across the site - The GI network should be designed to ensure that all residents, employees and visitors have convenient access to green spaces. This should be achieved through dispersal of meaningful and usable areas across the site. Elements of the GI should be of sufficient size to be functional and easily managed. The GI and landscape provision should be located so that it makes best use of and enhances important local views.
- GI and landscape provision on individual plots - The landscape design of individual plots and the areas immediately surrounding them (e.g. roadside verges) should be of high quality and should reflect the landscape, ecological and built character of the area. Private spaces such as gardens should be of an appropriate size for the dwelling provided, and should be designed to ensure privacy and adequate daylight. Private spaces should be clearly recognisable as such, through the use of suitable boundary treatments.
- Inter-relationship with off-site green infrastructure- The on-site GI should be designed to ensure that it links physically with off-site GI to maximise opportunities for ecological connections, footpath and cycle links, continuity of landscape features, etc.
- Off-site green infrastructure enhancements - Where possible enhancements to off-site GI assets should be achieved, for example increasing public access to nearby land, and better management of wildlife sites in the locality.
- Sustainable Drainage Systems - The principle approach to the SuDS infrastructure should be to ensure that as much of it as possible is provided on the surface, mimicking the natural drainage of the site. This will reduce the burden on the existing sewerage system. The SuDS infrastructure should not only serve a drainage role, but also contribute to the visual amenity and the wider environmental performance of the development. Its management should be fully integrated with the management of other aspects of GI.
- Green features on buildings - Green features (living roofs and walls, bird or bat boxes, etc.) should be incorporated, where appropriate, into new and existing buildings.
- Biodiversity enhancements - Opportunities should be taken within all areas of GI (and the built environment) to enhance biodiversity through species choice, creation of new habitats, land management etc. There should be linkages with existing biodiversity assets and networks, and increasing access to nature for people.
- Building for nature - The Council has helped to fund a new benchmark for green infrastructure, called 'Building for Nature', produced by the Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust and the University of the West of England. It provides a benchmark for the design and management of GI in housing and commercial developments, which can be used by developers to test the quality of their proposed GI. The benchmark is not yet fully operational but the Council will continue to support its development and implementation (See Appendix A2).

3 Green Infrastructure

An action plan has been developed to guide the Council's future work on GI. The action plan is based on the principles laid out in the Gloucestershire Strategic Framework and on our GI priorities.

Action	Partners
Local Communities	
Provide guidance to be used by neighbourhood and parish plans regarding natural environment and GI. In order to provide a consistent approach across the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership • Gloucestershire Rural Community Council • Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust
Encourage local communities to map the existing GI in their settlements and areas where there are opportunities to improve GI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloucestershire Rural Community Council • Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust • Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records
Investigate ways of providing advice on improving the management of 'public' land within settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust • CCB • Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records • Parish and Town Councils
Support the robust designation of 'local green spaces' within neighbourhood plans, through encouraging the use of the Council's Local Green Space toolkit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parish and town councils • Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership • Gloucestershire Rural Community Council • Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust

Action	Partners include
New Development	

Green Infrastructure 3

Action	Partners include
Ensure that the relevant GI policies in the Submission Draft of the Local Plan 2011-31 are considered in the determination of planning applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developers • Parish and town councils
Ensure that the key principles for effective GI and creating a high quality landscape are included in the Cotswold Design Code (Appendix D of the the Submission Draft Local Plan 2011-31 is used to guide the design of new developments).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developers • Parish and town councils
Encourage developers to take up the GI benchmark 'Building for Nature' produced by Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust in partnership with the University of the West of England. This is scheduled to be published in autumn 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust • University of the West England • Developers

Action	Partners include
GI projects and initiatives	
Support GI projects and initiatives across the District, ensuring that cross-boundary issues are also highlighted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership • Gloucestershire Rural Community Council • Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust • Neighbouring Authorities
Ensure that GI delivery programmes contribute to the delivery of biodiversity targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership • Council Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust • Neighbouring Authorities
Support health and well-being projects that are focused on outdoor recreation and activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Commission • Sport England • Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership • Gloucestershire Rural Community Council

3 Green Infrastructure

Action	Partners include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust • Neighbouring Authorities
Support Nature Improvement Area partnerships including the Cotswolds Ecological Networks Forum and the Cotswold Water Park Nature Conservation Forum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership • Gloucestershire Rural Community Council • Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust • Neighbouring Authorities

Action	Partners include
Mapping and Information	
Support GI projects and initiatives across the District, ensuring that cross-boundary issues are also highlighted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership • Gloucestershire Rural Community Council • Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust • Neighbouring Authorities • Natural England • Historic England • Forestry Commission • Gloucestershire County Council • Gloucestershire Geology Trust • Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust • Cotswold Canals Partnership • Cotswold Conservation Board • Environment Agency

Methodology

Stage One - Open Spaces Quantity and Distance Standards

The majority of the typologies apart from Church Yards and Cemeteries can be measured by using National Standards, in particular, the Access to Natural Green Space Standard. Although this standard was designed for 'Natural' green space, we consider that it is appropriate to use it for a more extensive range of open space types. The standard has been used as a basis to measure the size and accessibility of the Open Space typologies in the 17 Principal Settlements. In particular these are:

- Amenity Green Spaces
- Parks & Gardens
- Natural and semi natural green spaces
- Country Parks

The standard sets out that there should be:

- A two hectare accessible open space within a 300m radius
- A 20 hectare accessible open space within a 2km radius

The 300m and 2km standards are valuable standards to apply for new housing developments, growth areas, and masterplanning processes.

Allotments are measured using the National Society Allotment & Leisure Gardeners standards of 15 allotments per 1000 households. Each suitable allotment should be at least 250m². However, allotments can have restricted access. Whether in public ownership or not, if an allotment is not accessible then it is not counted in the District's total accessible open space figures.

Cemeteries and churchyards do not have a set of national standards, but if they are accessible to the public the national 'Access to Natural Green Space' standard has been applied. Where accessible, they therefore make a contribution towards the total amount of accessible open space.

Quality Standards

Setting quality standards - The 2011 study applied a quality standard for each typologies. The quality of each open space was measured against different criteria and was categorised as either **Essential** or **Desirable**. To ensure consistency and to measure any changes since the 2011 findings, it was decided to use the same quality standards in this Study as were used the 2011 Study. In addition to the quality standards used in 2011, new information was collected. The new information is identified by an 'X' in the quality criteria list. To analyse local need, the Strategy mainly draws upon the evidence and research gathered at a local level from parish and town councils.

The tables on the next pages show the type of open space covered in the Strategy, the quality criteria and relevant national standards. Key to the assessment of the Open Spaces is whether they are accessible. Therefore, only sites that can be accessed by the public are counted and measured.

4 Open Spaces

Type of Open Space	Quality	Standard
ALLOTMENTS		
<p>Description/ example - Includes community gardens and city urban farms</p> <p>Purpose - This can include community orchards (*There is a statutory obligation on local authorities to provide allotments where there is a demand).</p>	<p>Essential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality boundaries • Access to water • Clean, tidy and well maintained • Safe & secure • Litter bins <p>Desirable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking • Notice Boards at site entrances • Toilets • Level surfaces & footpaths <p>Added 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of plots • Public access • Volunteer or staff involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of plots and allotment sites (National Society Allotment & Leisure Gardeners) 15 per 1000 households • Allotment size (National Society Allotment & Leisure Gardeners) 250m² per 1000 households
CEMETERIES & CHURCH YARDS		
<p>Description/ example - Regarded as public landscapes as well as functional burial places. Cemeteries have the potential to deliver as many amenity and ecological benefits as parks.</p> <p>Purpose - Urban burial grounds in the 19th Century were originally envisaged as</p>	<p>Essential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking • Well kept grass • Clean & litter free <p>Desirable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilets • Seating • Litter & dog bins • Dog walking area <p>Added 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled access • Condition of site • Staff or volunteer involvement 	

Open Spaces 4

<p>public open spaces, and were professionally designed</p> <p>to be attractive places to visit in their own right.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public access Number of burial plots/years remaining (if known) 	
AMENITY SPACE		
<p>Description/ example - (most commonly but not exclusively in housing areas) including informal recreation spaces, green spaces in and around housing, domestic gardens and village greens.</p> <p>Purpose - Informal activities close to home or work; Biodiversity; Environmental education and awareness.</p>	<p>Added 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition of site Public access Staff or volunteer involvement Toilet Disabled Access 	
PARKS & GARDENS		
<p>Description/ example</p> <p>Includes urban parks, formal gardens and country parks</p> <p>Purpose</p> <p>Informal recreation</p>	<p>Essential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean & litter free Flowers Trees & shrubs Well kept grass Toilets Footpaths <p>Desirable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seating 	

4 Open Spaces

Community events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level surface • Dog bins • Parking facilities <p>Added in 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access • Disabled access • Staff or volunteer involvement & number of dedicated paid staff if any 	
NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL GREEN SPACES		
<p>Description/ example - Includes publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, commons, meadows), wetlands, open running water and wastelands.</p> <p>Purpose - A clear distinction should be made between those natural spaces which are accessible to the public and those are not, for example, Key Wildlife Sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</p>	<p>Essential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness & maintenance • Footpaths • Natural <p>Desirable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees & shrubs • Dog walking area • Parking Facilities • Information & signage • Dog bins <p>Added 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access • Disabled access • Staff or volunteer involvement & number of dedicated paid staff if any. 	
COUNTRY PARKS		
	<p>Essential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness & maintenance 	1 accessible open space 100 Ha in size within 5km radius

Open Spaces 4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footpaths • Natural Features <p>Desirable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees & Shrubs • Dog walking area • Parking facilities • Information and signage • Dog bins <p>Added 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access • Parking • Disabled access • Staff or volunteer involvement & number of dedicated paid staff if any • Appropriate level footpaths • Litter bins 	
GREEN CORRIDORS		
<p>Description/ example - Includes river and canal banks, cycle ways and rights of way.</p> <p>Purpose - Walking, cycling or horse riding; Leisure purposes or travel; Opportunities for wildlife migration</p>	<p>Essential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean & litter free • Clearly defined footpaths with level surface • Nature features <p>Desirable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-kept grass • Flowers, trees & shrubs • Appropriate signage • Facilities suitable for an array of uses (pedestrian, cyclist etc) • Litter and dog bins 	
LOCAL NATURE RESERVES		
		A minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 people
NEW DEVELOPMENTS/ ECO-TOWN STANDARD		

4 Open Spaces

		As a general rule – and including private gardens – 40% of the total land in an eco-town, and the same percentage of any individual development site should be earmarked for Green Infrastructure.
PLAY AREAS		
	<p>Essential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean & litter free • Well kept grass • Litter & Dog bins <p>Desirable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seating • Clear & defined boundaries creating a dog free area • Involvement of local children in the design maintenance of facilities 	Recommended Standard - See Play Spaces Section for further detail.

Stage Two - Update the previous 2011 Study and record the findings concentrating on the emerging Local Plan's 17 Principal Settlements

An information pack was sent to each town or parish council of the emerging Local Plan's 17 Principal Settlements. The pack contained a:

- Covering letter, with an explanation of the task;
- Summary of the key concerns outlined in the 2011 study for each settlements;
- Map of your area identifying the main open spaces & the Public Rights of Way;
- Aerial photo taken in the summer 2014;
- Close up map of the area;
- Overview of the findings of the 2011 Study; and
- Questionnaire.
- List of Open Space categories/types (typologies)

The information collected was used to inform the new study and provide evidence of the provision in each settlement (see Appendix B for examples of information sent in the pack).

Maps created for the 2011 study were reproduced and printed off for the pack. The main open spaces and public rights of way were added to the map. The town and parish councils were asked to check that the data was correct and mark up on the map anything that was missing and/or cross out anything that was no longer there. To assist the parishes an aerial photo and the list of Open Space types was also included.

Open Spaces 4

The questionnaire was designed to extract further information about the quality and quantity of the open spaces in the parishes and for the parishes to flag up any key concerns about future provision.

New quality questions were added as a result of the 2011 Study findings and recent developments in the provision of open space by the public sector. These were:

- **Disabled access:** The 2011 Study highlighted the need to provide more disabled access to the District's to open spaces.
- **Condition of the site and staff or volunteer involvement:** Maintenance and staffing issues are included in response to the concerns raised about parks by the Communities and Local Government Committee regarding recent cut backs in local authority spending on parks and open spaces.
- **Public access:** Fundamental to the enjoyment of open spaces is whether they are accessible. Therefore, a new question to establish the accessibility was added to the questionnaire.

The 2011 Study found that none of the parks in the Cotswold District held 'Green Flag' status, which is a national award that encourages the provision of good quality public parks and green spaces that are managed in environmentally sustainable way. However, it is thought that within the 17 Principal Settlements there are parks that could meet the Green Flag standard. Therefore, the basic criteria questions of the Green Flag award relating to parks were included in the review of this study.

Wider Consultation

To make sure the strategy took account of the wider picture, electronic surveys were set up and links sent to the organisations listed below:

- Survey Monkey Questionnaire to all remaining Parish Councils
- Survey Monkey Questionnaire to Secondary Schools in the District
- Survey Money Questionnaire – Primary Schools in the District
- An online survey on the Council's main website

These surveys concentrated on what type of open spaces people used, how they got there, by foot car etc, if there were enough facilities, including areas for casual games, if there were enough footpaths/bridleways, cycle paths, country parks, local countryside, wildlife areas; the reason why people visited the open space and what would encourage them to use them more.

The findings were used to assist in creating a picture of provision for the whole District. A summary of the outcomes of the findings of the wider consultation are provided at the end of this section and the complete results are provided at Appendix C.

Stage Three

Consider the findings of the 2015 research to establish a picture of provision for Open Spaces the District's 17 Principal Settlements. In doing so inform an overview for the North Cotswold, Mid Cotswold and South Cotswold sub-areas.

4 Open Spaces

Stage Four

Provide a list of recommendations/ actions in light of the evidence gathered at a settlement, sub-area and District level.

North Cotswold Sub-area

Town and Parish Surveys - overview of findings of Open Spaces for the North Cotswold Sub-area

The North Cotswolds sub-area contains five Principal Settlements, which are Blockley, Chipping Campden, Mickleton, Moreton-in-Marsh and Willersey. A map of the settlements in the north can be found at the end of this section. A green 2km radius circle has been drawn around each of the settlements to illustrate the wider area reviewed for the open spaces section of the strategy.

Allotments Findings

There are ten allotment sites within the five Principal Settlements. Provision is, on the whole, very good with the largest number of allotments located in Mickleton. At the time of the survey the waiting lists for all the allotments were low and all of the existing allotments were well used and cared for.

The need for new allotments is not a key concern for Mickleton Parish Council or Moreton-in-Marsh Town Councils. However, the parish council of Blockley and Willersey and Chipping Campden Town Council have expressed the need for more allotments to accommodate future need.

The localised issues regarding allotments raised by the five Principal Settlements are covered in the individual sections for these settlements.

Allotments - Future Action

- Provide new allotments in areas of demand.
- Continue to monitor and maintain existing allotments using the Open Space criteria for allotments.
- Where additional provision is found, make sure new sties are level with easily accessible footpaths.

Cemeteries and Church Yards

There are 12 Cemeteries and Church Yards in the North Cotswold sub-area, three of which are closed. Provision in the area is varied. Mickleton Parish Council has plans to extend its site and Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council has identified land for when an extension will be needed.

Chipping Campden Town Council require more cemetery space. This is reflected in the emerging Local Plan 2011-31, which allocates land at Station Road, Chipping Campden for use as a burial ground to meet local needs (Site Ref BG_1). Blockley Parish Council has also highlighted the need for an additional cemetery.

There were localised issues raised by each of the settlements regarding Cemeteries and Church Yards, which are covered in the individual sections for these settlements.

Cemeteries and Church Yards - Future Action

Open Spaces 4

- Investigate the possibility of providing more Cemetery Space in the North Cotswold sub-area in the locations where it is needed.
- Continue to monitor and maintain existing Church Yards and cemeteries using the Open Space criteria for cemeteries and Church Yards.

Amenity Green Space

The amount of Amenity Green Space in the North Cotswold sub-area is varied. The average number per settlement is three. None of the parish or town councils highlighted any major issues regarding Amenity Green Space. Any localised issues raised by the settlements are covered in the individual sections for these settlements. Blockley has the most Amenity Green Spaces (four) but Mickleton has none.

Amenity Green Space - Future Action

- Investigate the possibility and need for creating more Amenity Green Spaces in all areas, but especially Mickleton.
- Continue to monitor and maintain existing Amenity Green Spaces using the Open Space criteria for Amenity Green Spaces.

Parks and Gardens - Findings

No issues were raised regarding Parks and Gardens in the North Cotswold sub-area, but provision varies considerably. Blockley and Moreton-in-Marsh are well served with four and five parks and gardens respectively. However, both Mickleton and Willersey lack a formal park, although the village green in Willersey contains a sports pitch and children's play facilities. Where there were localised issues raised by each of the settlements regarding Parks and Gardens, these are covered in the individual sections for these settlements.

Parks and Gardens - Future Action

- Investigate further the possibility and need for creating a Park/ Garden in Mickleton.
- Investigate and provide, where needed, new Parks/gardens in areas where new development is planned.
- Continue to monitor and maintain existing Parks and Gardens using the Open Space criteria for Parks and Gardens

Natural and Semi Natural Green Spaces

There are numerous Natural and Semi Natural Open Spaces with the North Cotswold sub-area, some with and without public access. Where there are localised issues raised by each of the settlements, these are covered in each of the Parishes individual sections.

Natural and Semi Natural Green Spaces – Future Action

4 Open Spaces

- Look to increase the provision of natural and semi natural open space especially within 300m of each settlement.
- Continue to monitor and maintain existing Natural and Semi Natural Green Spaces using the Open Space criteria for Natural and Semi Natural Green Spaces

Country Parks – Findings

There are no Country Parks in the North of the District.

Popular Walks and Public Rights of Way/ Green Corridors – Findings

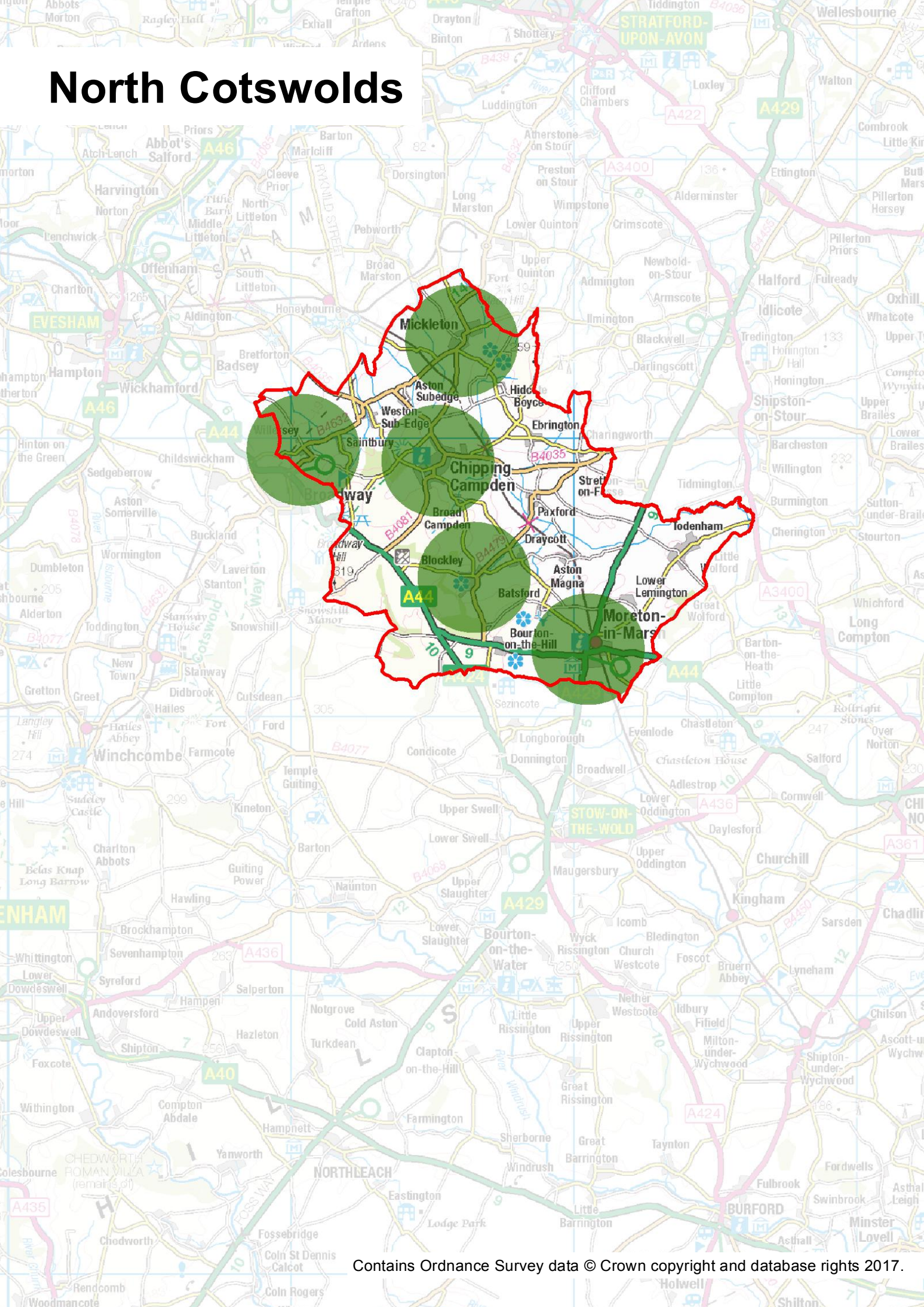
Within the five Principal Settlements in the North Cotswold sub-area access to Green Corridors is mixed. Blockley has three main Green Corridors, but these do not have public access. Chipping Campden has one accessible Green Corridor along the River Cam.

Public Rights of Way also serve as important Green Corridors. In a 2km radius of all of the five settlements there is a total of 110,160 metres of Public Rights Way. Blockley, Chipping Campden and Mickleton have the greater number, all over 20,000 metres and Moreton-in-Marsh and Willersey have over 15,000 metres each. There were localised issues raised by each of the settlements regarding Public Rights of Way, these are covered in each of the Parishes individual sections.

Popular Walks and Public Rights of Way/ Green Corridors – Actions

- Investigate the possibility of creating better links and circular walks in and around and to each of the settlements
- Continue to monitor and maintain existing Green Corridors/Public Rights of Way using the Open Space criteria for Popular Walks and Public Rights of Way/ Green Corridors.

North Cotswolds



4 Open Spaces

Blockley

2011 Study Findings

Overall, the 2011 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study for Blockley did not highlight any major concerns for the Parish.

A number of points were raised about natural and semi natural open spaces and allotments. These are listed below:

Typology	Comment
Natural and Semi Natural Green Space and Country Parks	Increase the provision of natural and semi natural open space.
Allotments	Enhance the quality of the allotments

2015 Summary Blockley Parish Council

Existing facilities are well used and generally well maintained with a substantial contribution from volunteers. However, the community is growing and the interests in recreational pursuits increasing to the point where additional and improved facilities would be beneficial. Land availability, access to private land and limited finances are restrictions but various small scale projects are being considered.

Provision in the Local Plan 2011 - 2031 Reg 19 for Blockley

- **Number of dwellings** - Up to the year 2031 Blockley, is one of the 17 Principal Settlements allocated in the Cotswold District Council Local Plan 2011 - 2031. As such, Blockley has been allocated 29 dwellings in the plan period. BK_8 Land at Sheafhouse Farm (13 dwellings net); and BK_14 A The Limes, Station Road (16 dwellings net).
- **Local Green Spaces** - Two sites in Blockley have been put forward for Local Green Space designation in the Local Plan via extensive work with Blockley Parish Council. These sites are Blockley Allotments in Station Road, Blockley (Policy EN3 - LGS1) and Blockley Mill (also known as the waterboard site) Policy EN3 - LGS2.
- **Open Space related infrastructure** - Provision of allotments, improvement of footpaths and cycle links; and/or provision of a youth shelter or other appropriate facility.

2011 v 2015 findings

- Investigate the possibility of increasing the provision of accessible open space in Blockley, in particular to the south, east and west of the settlement.

Open Spaces 4

2015 Study Findings

The tables over the next few pages give an overview of the results from Blockley Parish Council 2015 regarding Open Spaces in Blockley. The Open Spaces covered are Allotments, Cemeteries and Churchyards, Amenity Green Space, Parks and Gardens, Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces, Green Corridors and other areas of Open Space, such as playing fields and Sports pitches.

For each of the types (typology) of Open Space a table identifies the location of the space, the number, the accessibility and if appropriate the quality and size.

The Cotswolds District does not hold any Green Flag Awards, a national award that encourages the provision of good quality public parks and green spaces that are managed in environmentally sustainable way. However, it is thought that within the 17 settlements in the district there are parks that could meet the Green Flag standard. Therefore, the basic criteria questions of the Green Flag award relating to Parks have been included in the review of this study.

Each of the tables, where possible, provide a total number of Square Metres, Kilometres or Hectares in each of the areas and whether they are within 300m or 2km of the village.

If additional information has been made available, by the Parish this has also been added.

Priority Areas for Blockley Parish Council

1. There is increasing demand for more walking areas
2. Need for children and young persons recreation and sport facilities
3. New cemetery
4. Additional allotments

4 Open Spaces

Allotments in Blockley

What are they? Allotments include community gardens, orchards and city urban farms.

What additional benefits can they have? Health benefits as well as social and environmental

Information from Blockley Parish Council In the Parish of Blockley there is one allotment, which serves the village of Blockley, but also the villages of Draycott, Ebrington and Aston Magna. All the additional plots created in 2010 have been taken. Future development is likely to increase demand for more plots in the Parish.

Typology	Quantity Standard	Accessibility	Existing Provision Size & Number	Quality Summary
Allotments	Recommended Number: 15 per 1,000 households 300 square yards or 250m ²	Has public access for users of the allotments	1 site 60 allotments 1.8ha	Essential - Site is well maintained E - Site has high quality boundaries E - Access to water E - Safe & secure E - No litter bins Desirable - Parking D - Not level site D - No toilets X - Volunteer Involvement X - No disabled access X - Private ownership
Restricted Access -: TOTAL AMOUNT OF ACCESSIBLE SPACE - 00.00km²				

Open Spaces 4

Additional Information

- The Station Road Allotments has been put forward in the Cotswold District Council Emerging Local Plan 2011 - 2031 Reg. 19 for Local Green Space designation. (Policy EN3- LGS 1: Blockley allotments, Station Road) The site has also been listed as a Community Asset until 2019

4 Open Spaces

Allotment Findings

Quantity: The predicted number of residential properties in Blockley up to the year 2031 would suggest that, using the quantity standard there is enough provision within the Parish for allotments, but provision is limited to one site.

Accessibility: As the site is privately owned access to the site is an issue, making it vulnerable to other development uses.

Quality: All of the **Essential criteria** for the Allotments is met, with the exception of the site not having dog/litter bins. Of the **Desirable criteria** the site has parking, but is not a level site or have toilets. The new **Quality questions** identify that the site has volunteer involvement, but no disabled access. However, it is known that the Parish Council are looking into enhancing, funding permitted, the allotment environment to accommodate disabled access.

Cemeteries & Churchyards in Blockley

What are they? Urban burial grounds in the 19th century were originally envisaged as public open spaces, and were professionally designed to be attractive places to visit in their own right.

What additional purpose can they have? Regarded as public landscapes as well as functional burial places. Cemeteries have the potential to deliver as many amenity and ecological benefits as parks.

Information from Blockley Parish Council

There are three Cemeteries/Churchyards in Blockley, 1) St Peter's & St Paul's Church where there are approximately 65 plots, (25 years) remaining, 2) and Memorial Cemetery (Lower) no plots, 3) Memorial Cemetery (Upper) approximately 10 burial plots (seven years)

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Cemeteries & Churchyards	No recommended National Standard	No recommended National Standard	Essential - Two of the three have parking (1) & (3)
1) St Peter's & St Paul's Church	1) 4033m ² / 0.4033 Ha	1) Public access	E - All sites have well kept grass
2) Memorial Cemetery (Lower)	2 & 3) 6536m ² / 0.6536 Ha	2) Public access	E - All are clean & litter free
3) Memorial Cemetery (Upper)		3) Public access	Desirable - St Peter's has a toilet
			D - Two of three sites have seating (1) & (3)
			D - All sites have litter bins
			D - All are considered to be part of a dog walk area

Open Spaces 4

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
			<p>X - All sites well kept or in excellent condition.</p> <p>X - Two of the three sites have disabled access (1) & (3)</p> <p>X- All have both staff and volunteer involvement</p>
Total amount of accessible space			10569m ² / 1.059 Ha
Total amount of accessible space within 2km, but outside 300m			None
Total amount of accessible space within 300m			10569m ² / 1.059 Ha

Although there is no Quantity, Accessibility or a number Standard set for Cemeteries and Churchyards, Blockley's Cemeteries and Churchyards all have public access. The Quality standard was applied. The Cemeteries and Churchyards met most of the **Essential criteria**, apart from no parking facilities at Memorial Cemetery (Lower) but this was not highlighted as being a particular issue. Of the **Desirable criteria**, again most of the criteria was met. There are no toilets at 2) Memorial Cemetery (Lower) 3) Memorial Cemetery (Upper) and no seating at 2) Memorial Cemetery (Lower) , but again this was not raised as an issue of concern. The new **Quality questions** identify that all the sites are in excellent condition, that two of the three sites have disabled access and that all of the sites have both staff and volunteer involvement.

Amenity Green Space in Blockley

What are they ? (most commonly but not exclusively in housing areas) including informal recreation spaces, green spaces in and around housing, domestic gardens and village greens.

What additional purpose can they serve ? Informal activities close to home or work, biodiversity, environmental education and awareness

Information from Blockley Parish Council

There are four Amenity Green Spaces in the Blockley Parish, 1)Aston Magna Common land, 2)Draycott Millennium Green, 3) Blockley Bell Bank Green and 4) Mill Dene Gardens.

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Amenity Green Space	1)Outside 2km not counted	1) Public Access 2) Public Access	<p>X - All sites are in good condition</p> <p>X - There is staff or volunteer involvement</p>

4 Open Spaces

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
1)Aston Magna Common land	2) Outside 2km not counted	3) Public Access	X - None of the sites have toilet
2)Draycott Millennium Green	3) 567.33m ²	4) No Public Access	X - All have disabled access
3) Blockley Bell Bank Green	4) NA - no public access		
4) Mill Dene Gardens			
Total amount of accessible space = 567.33m ² / 0.056733 Ha			
Total amount of accessible space within 2km = 00.00m ²			
Total amount of accessible space within 300m = 567.33m ² / 0.056733 Ha			

Amenity Green Space Findings

Quantity, Size and Accessibility: There are four Amenity Green Spaces in the Blockley Parish. Three of the four sites have public access, in total they measure 567.33m²/ 0.056733 Ha.

Two of the sites, Aston Magna Common land and Draycott Millennium Green are located within the Parish boundary and within 2km of Blockley village. There is one site, with public access, Blockley Bell Bank Green which is within 300 metres of the village.

Quality: All of the sites are in good condition, 1)Aston Magna Common land 2) Draycott Millennium Green have volunteer involvement. 3) Blockley Bell Bank Green has volunteer and staff involvement and all have disabled access. No particular concerns regarding amenity green spaces in Blockley were raised.

Parks and Gardens in Blockley

What are they? Includes urban parks, formal gardens and country parks

What additional purpose can they serve ? Informal recreation and Community events

Information from Blockley Parish Council

There are four Park/Gardens in Blockley Parish, 1) Aston Magna Jubilee Park, 2) Draycott Wydelands, 3) Paxford Park, 4) Blockley Churchill Close

Open Spaces 4

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary	Green Flag Criteria
Parks and Gardens	1) Not counted	1) Public Access (outside 2km)	Essential - All have flowers, trees and shrubs	- Do you believe the park to be a welcoming place? Yes
1) Aston Magna Jubilee Park	2) Not counted	2) Public Access (outside 2km)	E - All are litter and graffiti free	- Do you believe the park to be healthy, safe & secure? Yes
2) Draycott Wydelands	3) Not counted	3) Public Access (outside 2km)	E - All have well kept grass	- Do you believe the park to be well maintained? Yes
3) Paxford Park	4) 8641.05m ² / 0.864105 Ha	4) Public Access	Desirable - Two of the four sites have parking (1) & (2)	- Is there community involvement in the management of the park? Yes
4) Blockley Churchill Close			D - (1) has a footpath	- Are any events held at the park? Yes
			D - (2) & (3) sites are level	
			D - (1), (3) & (4) have seating	
			X - All have disabled access	
			X - All have one member of staff & contractors	
Total amount of accessible space =		8641.05m ² / 0.864105 Ha		
Total amount of accessible space within 2km and are therefore discounted.		Sites 1, 2 & 3 are not located within 2km of Blockley		
Total amount of accessible space within 300m		Site 4 = 8641.05m ² / 0.864105 Ha		

Parks and Gardens findings

Quantity, Size and Accessibility: Three of the four Parks and Gardens Aston Magna Jubilee Park, Draycott Wydelands and Paxford Park are located within the Parish boundary, but outside the 2km radius. There is one site measuring 8641.05m², which has public access, Blockley Bell Bank Green and is within 300 metres of the village.

Quality: All of the **Essential criteria** was met. Of the **Desirable criteria**, all the sites have dog/litter bins. 1) Aston Magna Jubilee Park and 2) Draycott Wydelands have parking. 1) Aston Magna Jubilee Park has a footpath and 2) Draycott Wydelands and 3) Paxford Park are level. All the sites have disabled access, with seating available at 1) Aston Magna Jubilee Park, 3) Paxford Park and 4) Blockley Churchill Close. The new **Quality questions** revealed that all of the sites have one member of staff & contractors looking after the sites. A lack of facilities for any of the sites was not raised a particular issue.

4 Open Spaces

Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces in Blockley

What are they? They include publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, commons, meadows), wetlands, open running water and wastelands.

What additional purpose can they serve ? They can be spaces for recreation, but a clear distinction should be made between those natural spaces which are accessible to the public and those are not, as many sites can also be Key Wildlife Sites and (SSSIs) Scientific Sites of Special Interest.

Information from Blockley Parish Council

There are seven Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces in Blockley 1) Aston Magna Lakes, 2) Bourton Woods, 3) Blockley Conygree Mill, 4) Norcombe Wood Blockley, 5) Sedgcome Wood, 6) Aston Magna Coppices , 7) Blockley Brook.

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces 1) Aston Magna Lakes 2) Bourton Woods 3) Blockley Conygree Mill (no access) 4) Norcombe Wood Blockley 5) Sedgcome Wood, 6) Aston Magna Coppices (no access)	1) Part of Batsford Estate - outside 2km 2) Part of Batsford Estate - 924840.34m ² /92.484034 Ha 3) No Access 4) Northwick Estate - 142982.93m ² /14.298293 Ha 5) Northwick Estate - outside 2km 6) No Access	1) Public Access 2) Public Access 3) No Public Access 4) Public Access 5) Public Access 6) No Public Access	Essential - (1) & (2) sites are know to be clean & maintained. E - All have natural features E - (1), (2) & (4) have footpaths Desirable - (1) & (2) have parking D - All sites have trees & shrubs D - None of the sites have dog bins D - (1) & (2) have a dog walking area D - None of the sites have information or signage X - None of have disabled access X - All are managed, one site with additional help from volunteers (Aston Magna Lakes)

Open Spaces 4

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Total amount of accessible space. Sites 2 & 4 =			1067823.27 m ² / 106.782327 Ha
Total amount of accessible space within 2km. Sites 2 & 5 =			1067823.27 m ² / 106.782327 Ha
Total amount of accessible space within 300m. No Sites =			00:00 m ²

Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces Findings:

Quantity, Size and Accessibility: There are six Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces in the Blockley Parish. Four of the six sites have public access with the total size of the sites measuring 106.782327Ha .

Two of the sites are located within the Parish boundary and within 2km of Blockley village, Bourton Woods and Sedgemoor Wood. There are no sites, with public access within 300 metres of the village.

Quality: Of the **Essential criteria**, all the sites have natural features. 1) Aston Magna Lakes and 2) Bourton Woods are known to be clean and maintained. 1) Aston Magna Lakes, 2) Bourton Woods and 4) Norcombe Wood Blockley have footpaths. The **Desirable criteria** reveals that 1) Aston Magna Lakes and 2) Bourton have parking and are available for dog walking. None of the sites have litter/dog bins, information and signage, but all of the sites have trees and shrubs . The new **Quality questions** reveal that there is no disabled access, but all of the sites all are managed, one site with additional help from volunteers (Aston Magna Lakes)

Additional Information One of the semi natural and natural green spaces with no access has been put forward in the Cotswold District Council Emerging Local Plan 2011 - 2031: Reg. 19 for Local Green Space designation. (Policy EN3 - LGS2: Blockley Mill - also known as the Water Board site)

Country Parks Blockley

There are no Country Parks in Blockley

Green Corridors in Blockley

What are they? They include river and canal banks, cycle ways and public rights of way as well as accessible green space in urban fringes.

What additional purpose can they serve ? Walking, cycling or horse riding, leisure purposes or travel or opportunities for wildlife migration

Information from Blockley Parish Council

There is considered to be three main Green Corridors in Blockley, 1) Blockley Brook, 2) Knee Brook Paxford & Aston Magna 3) Upper and Lower Water Northwick Park. Most of these features are on private land and not accessible to the public. Throughout the parish there are numerous natural hedgerows and a abundance of nesting birds and other wildlife.

4 Open Spaces

Virtually all public footpaths and bridleways are regularly used by visitors (transiting the villages), local people and an abundance of dog walkers. There is also a reasonable high level of horse ownership and riding on bridleways and highways. Recreational cyclists are regular visitors and use most roads through each of the Blockley settlements. Most of the footpaths are kept in good condition. Annual litter picking by volunteers reduces the incidence of rubbish (although dog waste is evident). The Parish has extensive network of public footpaths - including national trails, Diamond Way, Heart of England Way and Monarchs Way and there is increasing demand for more walking areas.

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Green Corridors 1) Blockley Brook 2) Knee Brook Paxford & Aston Magna 3) Upper and Lower Water Northwick Park	Not measured as no public access	1) No Public Access 2) No Public Access 3) No Public Access	Essential - All are clean and litter free E - Defined footpaths with a level surface (NA) E - All have nature features Desirable - Appropriate signage (NA) D - Used for walking or cycling (NA) D - Dog/litter bins (NA) D - Toilets or disabled access NA X - Staff or volunteer involvement (NA) X - Toilet (NA) X - Disabled Access (NA)
Total amount of accessible space		- Public Rights of Way	28,881 metres
Total amount of accessible space within 2km with 2km radius)			28,881 metres (includes Public Rights of Way
Total amount of accessible space within 300m			NA

Quantity: There is no requirement to set catchments for green corridors due to their linear nature.

Accessibility: 1) Blockley Brook, 2) Knee Brook Paxford & Aston Magna and 3) Upper and Lower Water Northwick Park do not have public access. However, in total, Blockley has 28,881 metres of Public Rights of Way within a 2km radius of the settlement.

Open Spaces 4

Quality: Of the Essential criteria, all the sites are clean and litter free and have natural features. As the desirable and new quality questions relate to areas accessed by the public the remaining criteria was thought to be inappropriate.

Additional Questions & Answers:

- Are the open spaces you have sufficient to meet local need? **No**
1. **There is increasing demand for more walking areas**
 2. **Need for children and young persons recreation and sport facilities**
 3. **New cemetery**
 4. **Additional allotments**
- Do you plan to open any new facilities/open spaces in the near future? **No**
 - Have you closed any open spaces in recent times? **None**
 - Are any of your open spaces under threat from such factors as under use, a lack of finance for maintenance? **Yes, the allotments at Station Road Blockley.**
 - Does your Parish hold any certificates for its open spaces or take part in any national events for example Green Flag for its parks, Love Parks week or Britain in Bloom? **No**
 - Any further general comments about open space provision in your area or the district as a whole?
No further comments

4 Open Spaces

Other areas of Open Space

What	Quantity	Accessibility
Bowling Green	1 site - NA	Limited to members - Not Counted
School Field	1 site - NA	School site - Not Counted
Sports Ground next to Station Road Allotments	1 site - 21175.76 m ² / 2.117576 Ha	Access available - Counted * Information from desk top assessment

Open Spaces 4

Accessible Open Space in Blockley

The national standards ANGst (Accessible Natural Green Space Standard) have been used as a basis to measure the size and distance of the Open Space typologies in each of the 17 settlements that are known to have public access.

For Blockley it was necessary to draw six, 300 meter circles to cover the main urban area and one 2km circle for the area.

The table below only counts sites that are available to the public. The type, number and size of the Open Space is logged. Then the sites are broken down into sites that are within the 300 meters radius and within 2km radius . To avoid counting a site twice if it is within the 300 metre zone it is not counted in the 2km zone.

Typology	Total Number & Size	Within 300m radius	Within 2km radius
Allotments	NA	NA	NA
Churchyards and Cemeteries	3 Sites = 10569m ² / 1.0569 Ha	3 sites = 10569m ² / 1.0569 Ha	0
Amenity Green Space	4 Sites, 2 Sites are outside the 2km. 1 site no public access 1 accessible = 567.33m ² / 0.056733 Ha	1 site = 567.33m ² / 0.056733 Ha	0
Parks & Gardens	4 Sites , 3 Sites are outside the 2km. 1 Site counted = 8641.05m ² / 0.864105 Ha	1 site = 8641.05m ² / 0.864105 Ha	0
Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces	2 Sites counted = 1067823.27 m ² / 106.782327 Ha	0 sites - 0 Ha	2 Sites - 1067823.27 m ² / 106.782327 Ha
Country Parks	0	0	0
Green Corridors	See PROW	See PROW	See PROW

4 Open Spaces

Typology	Total Number & Size	Within 300m radius	Within 2km radius
Other Green Spaces	1 Site - 21175.76 m ² / 2.117576 Ha	1 Site - 21175.76 m ² / 2.117576 Ha	0
Total = 1119345.41m²	In total there are eight accessible sites = 1119345.41m ² / 111.934541 Ha	There are six sites within the 300m radius. These sites measure = 40953.14m ² / 4.095314 Ha	There are two sites within the 2km radius. These sites measure = 1067823.27 m ² / 106.782327 Ha

Accessible Open Spaces

Requirement Location	Requirement Met?	Largest Site &
1 site 2 hectares 300m radius = Ground next to Station Rd Allotments)	Yes	2.117576 Ha (Sports
1 site 20 hectares 2km radius = Bourton Woods - Part of Batsford Estate)	Yes	92.484034 Ha (

By applying the open spaces standard Blockley has, overall, a sufficient amount of Open Space within a 300m radius, the Sports Ground and Bourton Woods within a 2km radius. The Sports Ground, located to the north of the settlement provides access to open space in the north of the settlement, but there is no access, to a similar site to the south, east and west of Blockely. The centre of the settlement benefits from the site at Church hill Close.

Recommendations/Actions in light of Evidence from Blockely Parish Council

Allotments:

- Continue to monitor demand (by recording requests to the Parish Council) and support plans to increase provision where additional demand is identified.
- Where additional provision is found, make sure new sties are level with easily accessible footpaths.
- The Station Road Allotments has been put forward in the Cotswold District Council Local Plan 2011 - 2031: Submission Draft Reg. 19 for Local Green Space designation. (Policy EN3 - LGS 1: Blockley allotments, Station Road. Continue to support this policy.
- Investigate the provision/need for litter/dog bins.
- Investigate the provision/need for toilets

Cemeteries & Churchyards:

Open Spaces 4

- Continue to maintain the areas to their existing standard.
- Seek a location for a new cemetery.

Amenity Green Spaces:

- Continue to maintain the areas to their existing standard.

Parks and Gardens:

- In accordance with the the Green Flag guidance all of the Parks/gardens are considered to meet the Green Flag criteria for the parks. Therefore, one of the sites might be eligible for Green Flag status, the possibility should be investigated.

Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces:

- The Blockley Mill (also known as the waterboard site) has been put forward in the Cotswold District Council Local Plan 2011 - 2031: Submission Draft Reg. 19 for Local Green Space designation. Policy EN3 - LGS2. Continue to support this policy.
- Look to increase the provision of natural and semi natural open space especially within 300m of the village.
- Investigate the provision/need for greater disabled access.
- Investigate the provision/need for litter/dog bins.

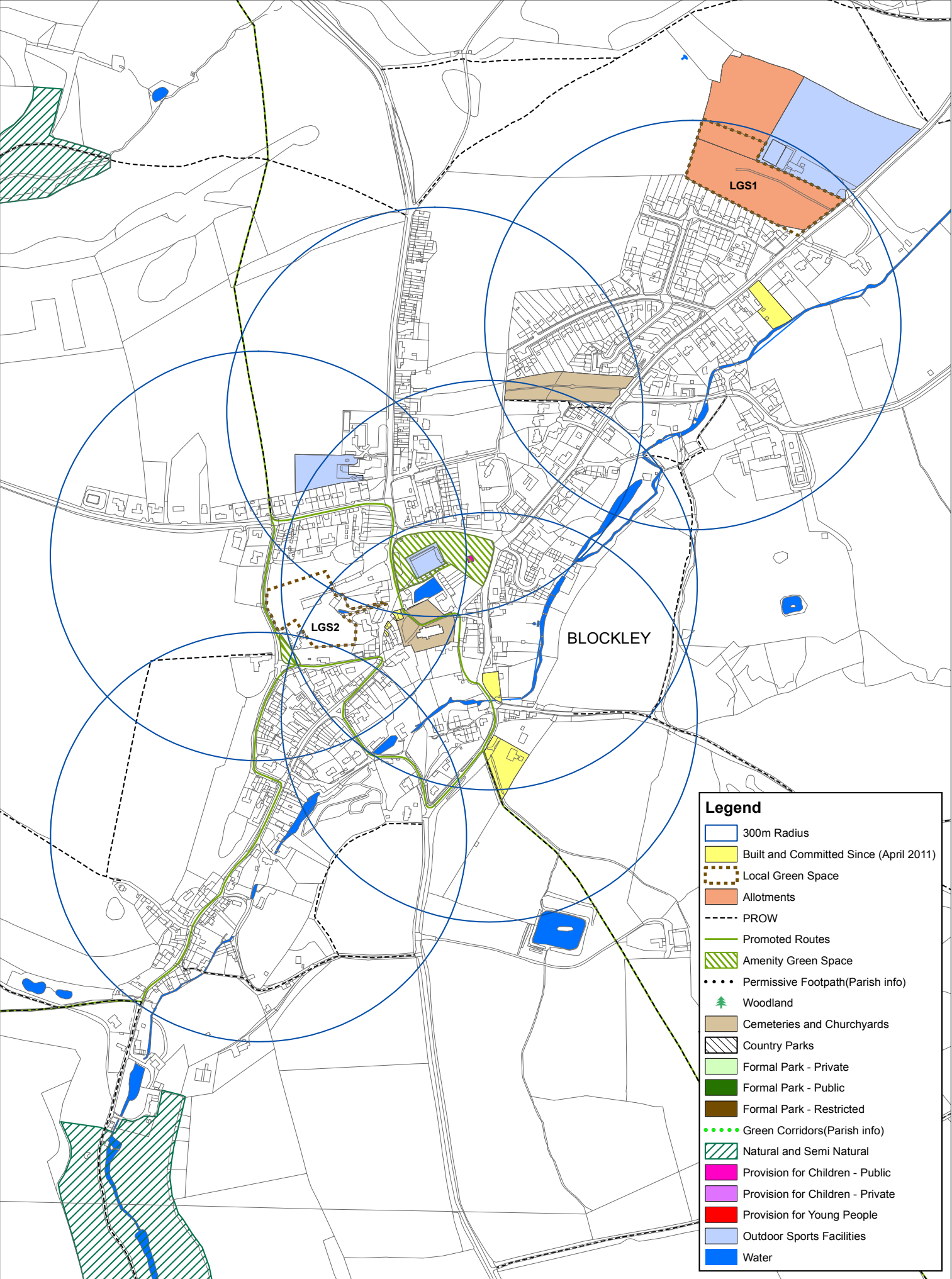
Country Parks:

- There are no Country Parks in the north of the Cotswold District.
- Investigate the provision of a Country Park in the north of the Cotswolds

Popular Walks and Public Rights of Way/ Green Corridors:

- Continue to monitor use as demand is increased.

BLOCKLEY UPDATE 2016



BLOCKLEY GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE 2017



4 Open Spaces

Chipping Campden

2011 Study Findings

The 2011 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study results for Chipping Campden raised a number of specific issues for the area, these are listed below:

Typology	Comment
Allotments	Enhance the quality of the allotments at Aston Road
Cemeteries	The St. Catherine's R.C. Cemetery and War Memorial was identified as being in poor condition and in need of enhanced maintenance.
Amenity Green Space	Seek to increase access to the countryside by providing pedestrian walkways and cycle routes to areas of accessible countryside.
Parks and Gardens	Support the creation of new amenity space/pocket park. A friends group should be created

Additional Comments from Chipping Campden Town Council

The setting of the town is important to the whole of its aesthetics uniquely in build environment remains generally hidden in the folds of the landscape. The protection ensures the openness of the views into and out of the area for residents and especially tourists. More open spaces are needed to meet local demand.

Provision in the Local Plan 2011 - 2031 Reg 19 for Chipping Campden

- **Number of dwellings** - Chipping Campden is one of the 17 Principal Settlements that has development allocated in the Cotswold District Council Local Plan 2011-31. The town has allocations totalling 120 dwellings, which are: CC_23B Land at Aston Road (24 dwellings net); CC_23C Land at Aston Road (80 dwellings net); and CC_40A Barrells Pitch and land north of Cherry Trees, Aston Road (6 dwellings net).
- **Infrastructure** - Land at Station Road, Chipping Campden is allocated for a burial ground to meet local needs (Site Ref BG_1). Once contributions to delivery of infrastructure required in the North Cotswolds Sub Area (Policy SA3) have been made, development proposals will, subject to viability, be expected to help deliver or make contributions to towards a new pocket park in the north east of the village.

2011 v 2015 Findings

The quality of the Aston Road allotments could be improved. A new cemetery is required and access to the countryside could be increased. A new pocket park should be provided.

Open Spaces 4

2015 Study Findings

The tables over the next few pages give an overview of the results from Chipping Campden Parish Council in 2015 regarding Open Spaces in the Chipping Campden Parish. The Open Spaces covered are Allotments, Cemeteries and Churchyards, Amenity Green Space, Parks and Gardens, Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces, Green Corridors and other areas of Open Space, such as playing fields and sports pitches.

For each of the types (typology) of Open Space a table identifies the location of the space, the number, the accessibility, and if appropriate, the quality and size.

The Cotswolds District does not hold any Green Flag Awards, a national award that encourages the provision of good quality public parks and green spaces that are managed in environmentally sustainable way. However, it is thought that within the 17 settlements in the district there are parks that could meet the Green Flag standard. Therefore, the basic criteria questions of the Green Flag award relating to Parks have been included in the review of this study.

Each of the tables, where possible, provide a total number of Square Metres, Kilometres or Hectares in each of the areas and whether they are within 300m or 2KM of the village.

If additional information has been made available by the Parish Council this has also been added.

Priority areas for Chipping Campden Parish Council

- A new cemetery
- More open Spaces
- More protection the orcharding in Wolds End/ Back Ends and to protect the Crave

Allotments in Chipping Campden

What are they? Allotments can include community gardens, orchards and city urban farms

What additional benefits can they have? Health benefits as well as social and environmental

Information from Chipping Campden Town Council There is one allotment site in Chipping Campden, which has 31 allotment plots, there is no waiting list. Chipping Campden will require more allotments as a result of new development.

4 Open Spaces

Typology	Quantity Standard	Accessibility	Existing Provision Size and number	Quality Summary
Allotments 1) Aston Road Allotments	15 per 1,000 households 300 square yards or 250 square metres	Has public access for users of the allotment	1 site 31 allotments	Essential - Site is well maintained, clean & tidy E - Boundaries are not considered to be high quality E - Access to water E - Site is safe & secure E - No litter bins Desirable - Parking D- No notice board D - Not level site D - No toilet X - Volunteer involvement X - No disabled access
Restricted Access:- TOTAL AMOUNT OF ACCESSIBLE SPACE - 00.00 KM²				

Allotment Findings

Quantity: The allocated number of residential properties in Chipping Campden up to the year 2031, 120, would suggest that, using the quantity standard there is just enough provision within the Parish for allotments.

Accessibility: The site is in public ownership and is therefore open to the public, but as space used by allotment members it is not considered to be an open space for all. Therefore, the site is discounted from contributing to total amount of accessible open space in Chipping Campden.

Open Spaces 4

Quality: Most of the **Essential criteria** for the allotments is met, with the exception of the site not having dog/litter bins or high quality boundaries. Of the **Desirable criteria** the site has parking, but does not have a notice board, is not a level site or have access to a toilet. The new **Quality questions** show that the site has volunteer involvement, but no disabled access.

Cemeteries & Churchyards in Chipping Campden

What are they? Urban burial grounds in the 19th century were originally envisaged as public open spaces, and were professionally designed to be attractive places to visit in their own right.

What additional purpose can they have? Regarded as public landscapes as well as functional burial places. Cemeteries have the potential to deliver as many amenity and ecological benefits as parks.

Information from Chipping Campden Town Council

There are three Cemeteries/Churchyards in Chipping Campden, 1) St James's Church, which is closed, 2) St Catherine's Church, the number of remaining plots not known 3) Chipping Campden Cemetery West End Terrace, Chipping Campden, which has 11 plots left. The Parish needs another cemetery.

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Cemeteries & Churchyards	No recommended National Standard	No recommended National Standard	Essential - All sites have no parking E - All sites have well kept grass E - All are clean & litter free
1) St James's Church	1) 5037.29m ² / 0.503729 Ha 2) 717.67m ² / 0.071767 Ha	1) Public access 2) Public access 3) Public access	Desirable - None have a toilet D - Two of three sites have seating D - No sites have litter bins D - None are considered to be part of a dog walk area X - All sites are in good condition X - Two (St James's Church & St Catherine's) sites have disabled access. X - 1 Self employed gardener maintains Chipping Campden Cemetery in West Lane.
2) St Catherine's Church	3) 770.92m ² / 0.0770.92 Ha		
3) Chipping Campden Cemetery West End Terrace, Chipping Campden			

4 Open Spaces

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Total amount of accessible space	=	6525.88m ² / 0.652588 Ha	
Total amount of accessible space within 2 KM		None	
Total amount of accessible space within 300m	=	6525.88m ² / 0.652588 Ha	

Cemetery and Churchyards Findings:

Although there is no Quantity, Accessibility or number Standard set for Cemeteries and Churchyards, Chipping Campden's Cemeteries and Churchyards all have public access. The Quality standard was applied. The Cemeteries and Churchyards met most of the **Essential criteria**, apart from parking facilities, but this was not identified as being a particular issue. Of the **Desirable criteria**, it was discovered that none of the sites were considered be appropriate for dog walking and that there are no toilets or litter bins at any of the sites, but again this was not raised an issue of concern. The new **Quality questions** identify that all the sites are in good condition, that (St Jame's Church & St Catherine's) sites have disabled access and that a self employed gardener, maintains Chipping Campden Cemetery in West Lane.

Amenity Green Space in Chipping Campden

What are they ? (most commonly but not exclusively in housing areas) including informal recreation spaces, green spaces in and around housing, domestic gardens and village greens.

What additional purpose can they serve ? Informal activities close to home or work, Biodiversity, Environmental education and awareness

Information from Chipping Campden Town Council

4.1 There are considered to be six amenity green spaces in Chipping Campden. These are 1) The Green Westington, 2) Village Green Coronation Close, Littleworth, 3) The Green, Haysums Close, 4) Berrington Road Roundabout, 5) Coneygree Fold, 6) Triangle in Westington with street lamp and seat.

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Amenity Green Space	2) 480m ² / 0.048 Ha	6 sites, 3 have public access	X - All sites are in good condition
1) The Green Westington	4) 0.44m ²	1) No public access	X - There is no staff or volunteer involvement
2) Village Green Coronation Close, Littleworth		2) Public access 3) No public access	X - None of the sites have toilet, (1) & (2) NA

Open Spaces 4

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
3) The Green, Haysums Close	6) 222.31m ² / 0.022231 Ha	4) Public access	X - None have disabled access (1) & (2) NA
4) Berrington Road Roundabout		5) No public access	
5) Coneygree Fold		6) Public access	
6) Triangle in Westington with street lamp and seat			
Total amount of accessible space		702.75m ² / 0.070275 Ha	
Total amount of accessible space within 2km		NA	
Total amount of accessible space within 300m		702.75m ² / 0.070275 Ha	

Quantity, Size, Accessibility: There are six sites, three have public access, 2) Village Green, 4) Berrington Road Roundabout and 6) Triangle in Westington has a street lamp and seat.

Quality: All of the sites are in good condition, none of them have staff or volunteer involvement and of the sites that are suitable or have public access none of them have disabled access. No other particular concerns regarding amenity green spaces in Chipping Campden were raised.

Parks and Gardens in Chipping Campden

What are they? Includes urban parks, formal gardens and country parks

What additional purpose can they serve ? Informal recreation, Community events

Information from Chipping Campden Town Council

There is one Park/Garden in Chipping Campden, 1) Ernest Wilson Garden, Leysbourne. The garden is a walled garden, which is locked at night for security.

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary	Green Flag Guidance
Parks and Gardens	1) 1191.82m ² / 0.1191 Ha	1) Public access	Essential - Has flowers, trees and shrubs E - Is litter and graffiti free	- Do you believe the park to be a welcoming place? Yes - Do you believe the park to be healthy, safe & secure? Yes

4 Open Spaces

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary	Green Flag Guidance
1) Ernest Wilson Garden, Leysbourne			<p>E - Has well kept grass</p> <p>Desirable - There is no parking, toilets or bins</p> <p>D - There are level footpaths</p> <p>D - There is seating</p> <p>X - Can be accessed relatively easily</p> <p>X - One part time gardener</p>	<p>- Do you believe the park to be well maintained? Yes</p> <p>- Is there community involvement in the management of the park? Yes</p> <p>- Are any events held at the park? No</p>
Total amount of accessible space			1191.82m ² / 0.1191 Ha	
Total amount of accessible space within 2 KM			NA	
Total amount of accessible space within 300m			1191.82m ² / 0.1191 Ha	

Parks and Gardens findings:

Quantity, Size and Accessibility: There is one Park/Garden in Chipping Campden, the Ernest Wilson Garden. The park has public access, measures 1191.82m² and is within the 300m radius boundary of the settlement.

Quality: All of the **Essential criteria** is met. Of the **Desirable criteria**, the garden does not have dog/litter bins or toilets, but this was not raised as a particular issue. The park does have level footpaths and seating. Of the **new criteria**, the site does not have specific disabled access, but it can be accessed relatively easily and there is one part time gardener.

Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces in Chipping Campden

What are they? They include publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, commons, meadows), wetlands, open running water and wastelands.

What additional purpose can they serve ? They can be spaces for recreation, but a clear distinction should be made between those natural spaces which are accessible to the public and those are not, as many sites can also be Key Wildlife Sites and (SSSIs) Scientific Sites of Special Interest.

Open Spaces 4

Information from Chipping Campden Town Council

There are numerous semi natural and natural green spaces in Chipping Campden, please refer to the map.

Typology	Quantity & Size	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces	1) 589.49m ² + 1194.45m ² / 0.059849 + 0.119445Ha	Access not clear - not counted. However, access via Public Rights of Way have been counted under Green Corridors/PROW table. Total amount of space = 222976.14m ² / 22.297614 Ha	Refer to map
	2) 13594.73m ² / 1.359473 Ha		
	3) 139485.46m ² / 13.948546 Ha		
	4) 3193.31m ² / 0.139331 Ha		
	5) 64250m ² / 6.425 Ha		
	6) 722.70m ² / 0.07227 Ha		
Total amount of accessible space = NA			
Total amount of accessible space within 2km = NA			
Total amount of accessible space within 300m = NA			

Country Parks Chipping Campden

There are no Country Parks in Chipping Campden

Green Corridors in Chipping Campden

What are they? They include river and canal banks, cycle ways and public rights of way as well as accessible green space in urban fringes.

What additional purpose can they serve ? Walking, cycling or horse riding, leisure purposes or travel, opportunities for wildlife migration

Information from Chipping Campden Town Council

Chipping Campden is a hub for national footpaths. The condition is generally good, but some work needed on one near Chipping Camden Academy. All are regularly used, The Craves is highly used by dog walkers. The Coneygree paths are well used by dog walkers and could benefit from being extended to link up with Station Road Aston Road towards Hoo Lane is also well used.

4 Open Spaces

Typology	Quantity	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Green Corridors 1) Landgate path alongside River Cam		1) Public access	Essential - Is clean litter free E - There are clearly defined footpaths with a level surface Desirable - D - There is some flowers and trees D - There is appropriate signage D - There is pedestrian access D - No litter or dog bins X - No volunteer/staff involvement X - The site is steep so disabled access is limited.
Total amount of accessible space		- PROW	26, 730 metres
Total amount of accessible space within 2 KM Way within 2 KM radius)			26,730 metres (includes Public Rights of
Total amount of accessible space within 300m			NA

Quantity: There is no requirement to set catchments for green corridors due to their linear nature. In total Chipping Campden has 26,730 metres of Public Rights of Way in with a 2 KM radius of the settlement.

Accessibility: 1) Landgate path alongside River Cam has public access.

Quality: Of the **Essential criteria**, the site is clean and litter free and has clearly defined footpaths with a level surface. The site meets most of the **Desirable criteria**, there are no litter/dog bins, but this was not raised as a particular concern. The new **Quality questions** revealed that the sites does not have volunteer/staff involvement and is steep so disabled access is limited.

Additional Questions & Answers:

- Are the open spaces you have sufficient to meet local need? **No**
- Designating the top of Badgers field as amenity green space is highly desirable.
- There is the possibility of improving riverside walk in the Craves, to lengthen it with access to Sheep Street, where it could tie in to Landgate path.

Open Spaces 4

- Do you plan to open any new facilities/open spaces in the near future? **Yes, via the Neighbourhood plan.**
- Have you closed any open spaces in recent times? **No, but there is room for rationalisation of footpaths in Broad Campden**
- Are any of your open spaces under threat from such factors as under use, a lack of finance for maintenance? **No**
- Does your Parish hold any certificates for its open spaces or take part in any national events for example Green Flag for its parks, Love Parks week or Britain in Bloom? **No**
- Any further general comments about open space provision in your area or the district as a whole?

The setting of the town is important to the whole of its aesthetics uniquely in build environment remains generally hidden in the folds of the landscape. The protection ensures the openness of the views into and out of the AONB, this factor alongside the dark skies policy of the AONB ensures the viability and tranquillity of the area for the residents and especially tourists.

We would like to see as much protection as possible to the orcharding in Wolds End/ Back Ends and to protect the Craves.

Extra Questionnaire comments

- Please add the upper level of Badger's Field which is not being developed as a amenity green space.
- Open spaces are not considered sufficient to meet local demand - There is the possibility of improving the riverside walk in the Craves and lengthen it with access to Sheep Street where it could tie into the Landgate Path.
- Designating the top of Badgers field as amenity green space is highly desirable.
- If possible we should like to see as much protection as possible to the orchard in Wolds End/Back Ends orchard and to protect the hatched area on the Craves.

Other areas of Open Space

What	Quantity	Accessibility
Outdoor Sports Facilities - 5 sites	1 site - 18994.98m ²	Limited
	1 site - 2432.79m ²	Limited
	1 site - 71661.41m ²	Limited
	1 site - 22675.22m ²	Limited
	1 site - 20352.76m ²	Limited
		* information from desk top assessment

4 Open Spaces

What	Quantity	Accessibility
Total amount of accessible space	0:00m ²	
Total amount of accessible space within 2 KM	0:00m ²	
Total amount of accessible space within 300m	0:00m ²	

Open Spaces 4

Accessible Open Space in Chipping Campden

The national standards ANGst (Accessible Natural Green Space) have been used as a basis to measure the size and distance of the Open Space typologies in each of the 17 settlements that are known to have public access.

For Chipping Campden it was necessary to draw 10, 300 meter circles to cover the main urban area and one 2KM circle for the area.

The table below only counts sites that are available to the public. The type, number and size of the Open Space is logged. Then the sites are broken down into sites that are within the 300 meters and within 2KM. To avoid counting a site twice if it is within the 300 metre zone it is not counted in the 2KM zone.

Typology	Total Number & Size	Sites Within 300m	Sites Within 2KM
Allotments	NA	NA	NA
Churchyards and Cemeteries	3 Sites = 6525.88m ² / 0.652588 Ha	3 Sites = 6525.88m ² / 0.652588 Ha	0
Amenity Green Space	6 Sites, 3 with public access = 702.75m ² / 0.070275 Ha	6 Sites, 3 with public access = 702.75m ² / 0.070275 Ha	0
Parks & Gardens	1 Site = 1191.82m ² / 0.1191 Ha	1 Site = 1191.82m ² / 0.1191 Ha	0
Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces	NA	NA	0
Country Parks	0	0	0
Green Corridors	NA	NA	NA
Other Green Spaces	NA	NA	NA

4 Open Spaces

Typology	Total Number & Size	Sites Within 300m	Sites Within 2KM
Total = Hectares	There are seven Sites with public access in total = 8,42m ² 0.8420= Ha	There are seven Sites with public access in 300 radius Total amount of space = 8420m ² 0.8420= Ha	0

Accessible Open Spaces

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Largest Site & Location
1 site 2 hectares 300m radius = No Church)		5037.29m ² / 0.503729 Ha (St James'
1 site 20 hectares 2km radius = None		

By applying the Open Space Standard, Chipping Campden has, overall, seven sites with public access in total = 8420m²/ 0.8420= hectares within a 300 m radius. However, there is not one site that measures two hectares. The largest site in Chipping Campden is St James' Church. Chipping Campden does not have a site 20 hectares in size in a 2km radius of the settlement. Chipping Campden does have a large amount of Public Rights of Way 26,730m within 2km radius.

Recommendations/Actions in light of Evidence from Chipping Campden Parish Council

Allotments:

- Continue to monitor demand in other areas (by recording requests to the Parish Council) and support plans to increase provision where additional demand is identified.
- Investigate provision for better disabled access
- Investigate the need/provision of dog/litter bins
- Investigate the need/provision of better quality boundaries
- Investigate the need/provision of a notice board
- Investigate the need/provision of toilet

Cemetery and Churchyards:

- A new cemetery should be found/ allocated

Amentiy Green Spaces:

Open Spaces 4

- Continue to maintain the areas to their existing standard
- Investigate the need/provision of better provision of Amenity Green Space
- Investigate provision for better disabled access

Parks and Gardens:

- In accordance with the the Green Flag guidance the Ernest Wilson Garden is considered to meet the Green Flag criteria for the parks. Therefore, with further investigation, the garden might be eligible for Green Flag status.
- Investigate provision for better disabled access

Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces:

- Look to increase the provision of natural and semi natural open space especially within 300m of the town.
- Look into the extending/linking up Station Road/ Aston Road towards Hoo Lane.
- Investigate need for enhancements to Semi Natural and Natural Green Space by Chipping Campden Academy.

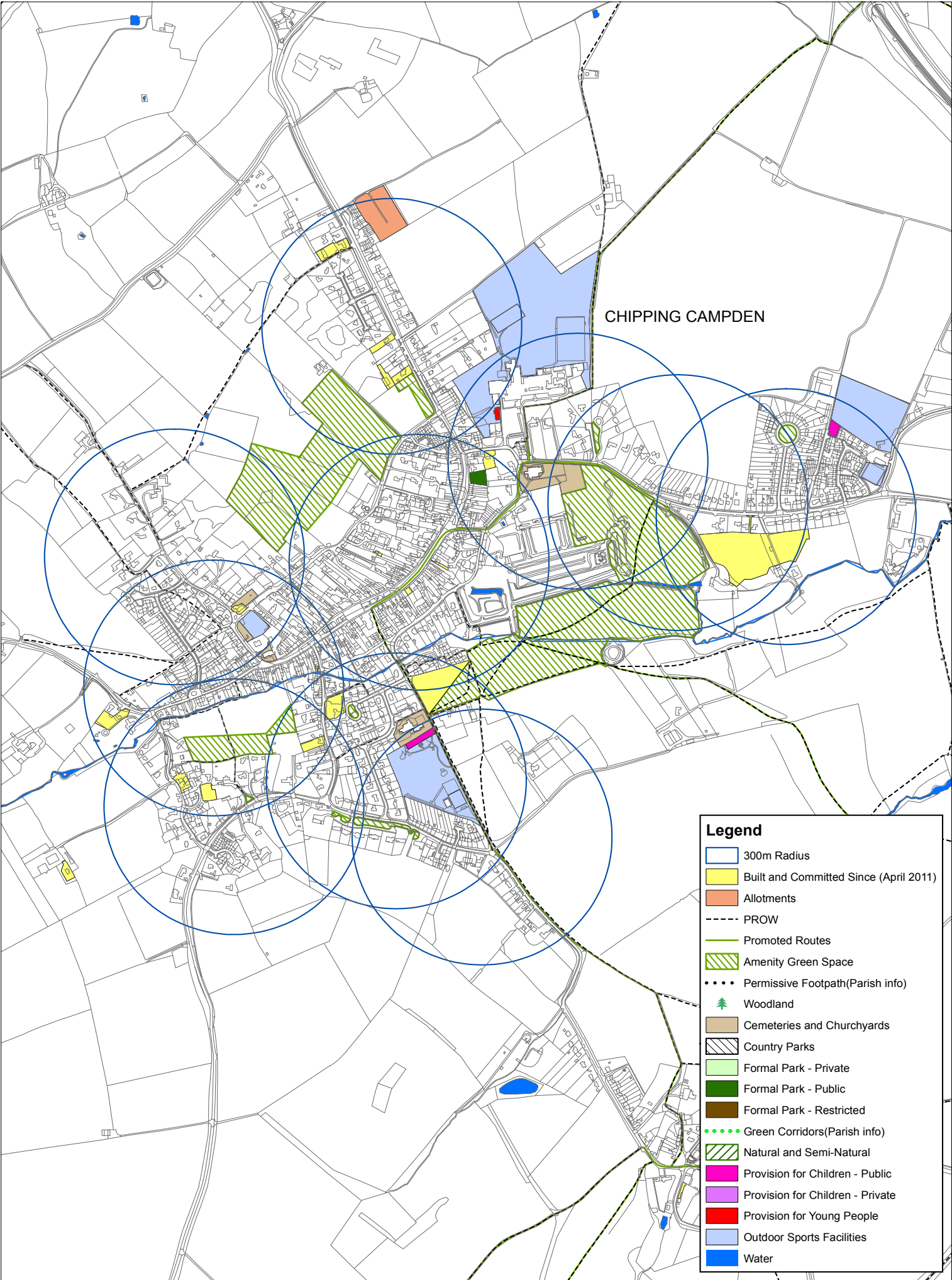
Country Parks:

- There are no Country Parks in the north of the Cotswold District.
- Investigate the provision of a Country Park in the north area.

Green Corridors, Popular Walks and Public Rights of Way:

- Continue to monitor use as demand is increased.
- Look into the extending/linking up Station Road/ Aston Road towards Hoo Lane.
- Investigate provision for better disabled access.

CHIPPING CAMPDEN UPDATE 2016



CHIPPING CAMPDEN GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE 2017



4 Open Spaces

Mickleton

2011 Study Findings

The 2011 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study results for Mickleton raised a number of specific issues for the area, these are listed below:

Typology	Comment
Amenity Green Space	<p>Amenity Green Space is needed and an increase is required and should be provided as part of any new development.</p> <p>Seek to increase access to the countryside by providing pedestrian walkways and cycle routes to areas of accessible countryside.</p>
Parks and Gardens	No access to informal open spaces
Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces	Increase provision of natural and semi natural open space, especially in the event of population growth

2015 Priority Areas/ Areas for Improvement - Mickleton Parish Council

Continued improvements to the closed Churchyard - St Lawrence Parish Church

Change of use of closed church yard allotments to quiet garden or garden of remembrance.

Additional Comments from Parish

There is currently enough open space to meet sufficient demand, but not with future expansion for housing.

Provision in the Local Plan 2011 - 2031 Reg 19 for Mickleton

- Number of dwellings** - Up to the year 2031 Mickleton, is one of the 17 Principal Settlements allocated in the Cotswold District Council Local Plan 2011 - 2031. Taking account of environmental constraints and the size of the village, recent growth and the lack of developable and deliverable land no housing allocations have been made.

2011 v 2015 Findings

The 2015 study reveals a need to increase the provision of Amenity Green Space and improve access to the countryside. There is no provision or access to Parks and Gardens in Mickleton or semi natural and natural open space.

Open Spaces 4

2015 Study Findings

The tables over the next few pages give an overview of the results from Mickleton Parish Council 2015 regarding Open Spaces in the Mickleton Parish. The Open Spaces covered are Allotments, Cemeteries and Churchyards, Amenity Green Space, Parks and Gardens, Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces, Green Corridors and other areas of Open Space, such as playing fields and sports pitches.

For each of the types (typology) of Open Space a table identifies the location of the space, the number, the accessibility and if appropriate the quality and size.

The Cotswolds District does not hold any Green Flag Awards, a national award that encourages the provision of good quality public parks and green spaces that are managed in environmentally sustainable way. However, it is thought that within the 17 settlements in the district there are parks that could meet the Green Flag standard. Therefore, the basic criteria questions of the Green Flag award relating to Parks have been included in the review of this study.

Each of the tables, where possible, provide a total number of square metres or hectares in each of the areas and whether they are within 300m or 2km of the village.

If additional information has been made available, by the Parish Council, this has also been added.

Allotments in Mickleton

What are they? Allotments can include community gardens, orchards and city urban farms

What additional benefits can they have? Health benefits as well as social and environmental

Information from Mickleton Parish Council There are two allotment sites in Mickleton.

Typology	Quantity Standard	Accessibility Standard	Existing Provision Size and number	Quality Summary
Allotments	15 per 1,000 households	1) Public access	Approx 200	Essential - Site is well maintained
1) Stratford Road	300 square yards or 250m ²		1) has 200 plots all let. Two to three people on the waiting list	E - No high quality buildings E - No access to water
2) Closed Churchyard Allotments			2) Closed Churchyard Allotments	E - Not considered to be safe & secure E - No litter bins Desirable - Parking D - Not level site

4 Open Spaces

Typology	Quantity Standard	Accessibility Standard	Existing Provision Size and number	Quality Summary
				D - No toilet X - No disabled access X - Trustee involvement
Restricted Access -: TOTAL AMOUNT OF ACCESSIBLE SPACE - 00.00 Ha				

Allotment Findings:

Quantity: The number of residential properties in Mickleton up to the year 2031 suggest that, using the quantity standard there is enough provision within the Parish for allotments.

Accessibility: The site is not open to the public, it is a space used by allotment members. Therefore, it is not considered to be an open space for all and is discounted from contributing to total amount of accessible open space in Mickleton.

Quality: The allotments meet the **Essential criteria** for maintenance, but not for high quality boundaries, access to water or litter bins. Of the **Desirable criteria** the site has parking, but is not a level site and does not have a toilet. The new **Quality questions** identify that the site has volunteer involvement, including allotments used for Mickleton Young Gardeners, but there is considered to be no disabled access.

Cemeteries & Churchyards in Mickleton

What are they? Urban burial grounds in the 19th century were originally envisaged as public open spaces, and were professionally designed to be attractive places to visit in their own right.

What additional purpose can they have? Regarded as public landscapes as well as functional burial places. Cemeteries have the potential to deliver as many amenity and ecological benefits as parks.

Information from Mickleton Parish Council

There are two cemeteries/churchyards in Mickleton, 1) St Lawrence Parish Church cemeteries which is now closed and 2) Mickleton Parish Cemetery, this cemetery has five years left, but extension to site is planned. Lawrence Johnston creator of Hidcote Manor Gardens (National Trust Garden near Chipping Campden) is buried at the closed churchyard, St Lawrence.

Open Spaces 4

Typology	Quantity	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Cemeteries & Churchyards	No recommended	No standard	Essential - Both have parking
	National Standard	1) Public access	E - The grass is kept OK
1)	1) 8267.69m ² / 0.826769 Ha	2) Public access	E - Both are clean & litter free
St Lawrence Parish Church	2) 949.99m ² / 0.094999 Ha		Desirable - Both limited access to a toilet
2)			D - Both sites have seating
Mickleton Parish Cemetery			D - St Lawrence has litter/dog bins
			D - 1) considered to be part of a dog walk area
			X- Sites in OK condition
			X - Disabled access - limited ramps to 1) Church only
			X - Both have both staff and volunteer involvement
Total amount of accessible space		9217.68m ² / 0.921768 Ha	
Total amount of accessible space within 2km		NA	
Total amount of accessible space within 300m		9217.68m ² / 0.921768 Ha	

Cemetery and Churchyards Findings:

Although there is no Quantity, Accessibility or a number Standard set for Cemeteries and Churchyards, Mickleton's Cemeteries and Churchyards have public access. The Quality standard was applied. The Cemeteries and Churchyards meet all of the **Essential criteria**. Of the **Desirable criteria**, again most of the criteria was met. Both have seating, litter/dog bins and limited access to a toilet. 1) St Lawrence Parish Church is considered to be part of a dog walking area.

The new **Quality questions** identify both the condition of the sites is OK, that 1) St Lawrence Parish Church has volunteer involvement including the Mickleton Young Gardeners who have been replanting meadow flowers and alpines. There is limited, disabled access to the church only.

4 Open Spaces

There are considered to be no Amenity Green Space, Parks and Gardens or Country Parks in the Mickleton Parish.

Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces in Mickleton

What are they? They include publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, commons, meadows), wetlands, open running water and wastelands.

What additional purpose can they serve ? They can be spaces for recreation, but a clear distinction should be made between those natural spaces which are accessible to the public and those are not, as many sites can also be Key Wildlife Sites and (SSSIs) Scientific Sites of Special Interest.

Information from Mickleton Parish Council

Typology	Quantity Standard	Accessibility	Quality
Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces	Refer to map	Refer to map	Refer to map

Quantity/Accessibility/ Quality: No quality issues were raised by the Parish Council.

Green Corridors in Mickleton

Typology	Quantity	Accessibility	Quality
Popular Walks and Public Rights of Way	Includes the Monarch Way	Refer to map	Refer to map
Total amount of accessible space		23,547m	long
Total amount of accessible space within 2km (includes Public Rights of Way with 2km radius)		23,547m	long (includes Public Rights of Way with 2km radius)
Total amount of accessible space within 300m		NA	

Quantity: There is no requirement to set catchments for green corridors due to their linear nature.

Accessibility: Including part of the Monarch Way, in total, Mickleton has 23,547m of Public Rights of Way within a 2km radius of the settlement.

Open Spaces 4

Quality: No quality issues were raised by the Parish Council.

Additional Questions & Answers:

- Are the open spaces you have sufficient to meet local need? **Yes, currently, but not if more housing is built.**
- Do you plan to open any new facilities/open spaces in the near future? **Yes, improvements to the closed Church Yard and possible change of use of the allotments at the closed Church Yard to a memorial garden.**
- Have you closed any open spaces in recent times? **No**
- Are any of your open spaces under threat from such factors as under use, a lack of finance for maintenance? **No**
- Does your Parish hold any certificates for its open spaces or take part in any national events for example Green Flag for its parks, Love Parks week or Britain in Bloom? **Yes, Mickleton in Bloom group, which is affiliated to the Parish Council. Have been regional winners of Bledisloe cup.**
- Any further general comments about open space provision in your area or the district as a whole?
No further comments made.

Other Areas of Open Space

What	Quantity	Accessibility
Playing Fields	1 Site - 4678.23m ² / 0.467823 Ha	Playing Fields *Information from desk top assessment.

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Accessible Open Space in Mickleton

The national standards ANGst (Accessible Natural Green Space) have been used as a basis to measure the size and distance of the Open Space typologies in each of the 17 settlements that are known to have public access.

For Mickleton it was necessary to draw five, 300m circles to cover the main urban area and one 2km circle for the area.

The table below only counts sites that are available to the public. The type, number and size of the Open Space is logged. Then the sites are broken down into sites that are within 300m and within 2km. To avoid counting a site twice if it is within the 300m zone it is not counted in the 2km zone.

Typology	Total Number & Size	Within 300m	Within 2km
Allotments	NA	NA	NA
Churchyards and Cemeteries	2 Sites - 9217.68m ² /0.921768 Ha	Sites - 9217.68m ² /0.921768 Ha	0
Amenity Green Space	0	0	0
Parks & Gardens	0	0	0
Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces	Refer to map	Refer to map	Refer to map
Country Parks	0	0	0
Green Corridors	NA	NA	NA
Other Green Spaces	1 Site 4678.23m ² / 0.467823 Ha	1 Site 4678.23m ² / 0.467823 Ha	0
Total = 13895.91m²	13895.91m ² =1.389591 Ha	13895.91m ² =1.389591 Ha	0

Requirement	Requirement Met?
1 site 2 hectares 300m radius = 0.00 Ha	No
1 site 20 hectares 2km radius = 0.00 Ha	No

Open Spaces 4

By applying the Open Space Standard Mickleton does not have a sufficient amount of Open Space within the 300m radius or in a 2km radius.

4 Open Spaces

Recommendations/Actions in light of Evidence from Mickleton Parish Council

Allotments:

- Continue to monitor demand (by recording requests to the Parish Council) and support plans to increase provision where additional demand is identified.
- Investigate the provision/need for high quality boundaries
- Investigate the provision/need for access to water.
- Investigate the provision/need for litter/dog bins.
- Investigate the provision/need for a toilet on the site
- Investigate the provision/need for greater disabled access.

Cemetery and Churchyards:

- Support should be given to investigate a new Cemetery/Churchyard.
- Investigate the provision/need for greater disabled access.

Amenity Green Spaces:

- Look to increase the provision of Amenity Green Spaces especially within 300m of the village.

Parks and Gardens:

- There are no Parks/Gardens in Mickleton. Investigate the need and provision of a park in the Mickleton area.

Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces:

- Look to increase the provision of natural and semi natural open space especially within 300m of the village.

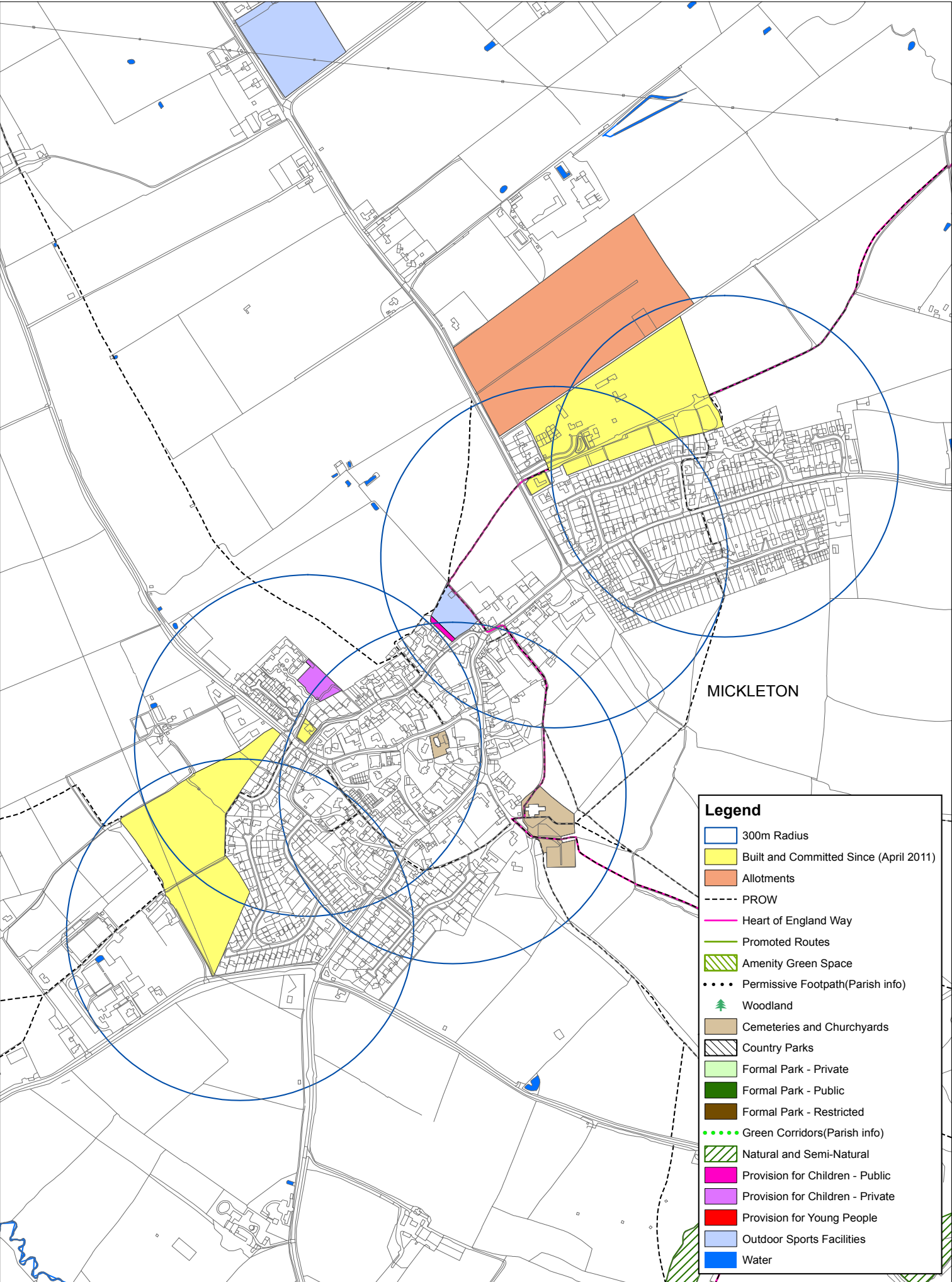
Country Parks:

- There are no Country Parks in the north of the Cotswold District.
- Investigate the provision of a Country Park in the north of the District.

Popular Walks and Public Rights of Way/ Green Corridors:

- Continue to monitor use as demand is increased.

MICKLETON UPDATE 2016



MICKLETON GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE 2017



Open Spaces 4

Moreton-in-Marsh**2011 Study Findings**

The 2011 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study results for Moreton-in-Marsh raised a number of specific issues for the area, these are listed below:

Typology	Comment
Parks and Gardens	Provide a new Park to the east of Moreton-in-Marsh if new development is located in this area. Improve access routes to Victoria Gardens and Oxford Street Gardens from the east of the town.
Natural and Semi Natural Green Space and Country Parks	Provide new semi natural open space to the west of Moreton-in-Marsh if this area experiences population growth. Locate any new sites in an area which is accessible to the greatest number of residents.
Amenity Green Space	Ensure that the new amenity green space is provided in Moreton-in-Marsh as part of new development.
Allotments	Providers should seek to enhance the quality of the allotments at Redesdale, Moreton-in-Marsh

Provision in the Local Plan 2011 - 2031 Reg 19 for Moreton-in-Marsh

- Up to the year 2031 Moreton-in-Marsh is one of the 17 Principal Settlements allocated in the Cotswold District Council Local Plan 2011 - 2031. As such, Moreton-in-Marsh has been allocated 117 dwellings in the plan period. M_12A Land at Evenlode Road (68 dwellings net), M_19A, M_19B Land south east of Fossey Avenue (19 dwellings net) and 28 dwellings net) and M_60 Former Hospital site (21 dwellings).

2011 v 2015 Findings

Access to parks and gardens have been increased to the east of Moreton-in-Marsh (see map of Moreton and built and committed since 2011) Natural and Semi Natural Green Space needs to be increased, appropriate locations should be found. Continue to ensure that new amenity green space is provided as part of new development. Continue to monitor the quality of all allotments.

2015 Study Findings

The tables over the next few pages give an overview of the results from Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council in 2015 regarding Open Spaces in the Moreton-in-Marsh Parish. The Open Spaces covered are Allotments, Cemeteries and Churchyards, Amenity Green Space, Parks and Gardens, Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces, Green Corridors and other areas of Open Space.

For each of the types (typology) of Open Space a table identifies the location of the space, the number, the accessibility, and if appropriate, the quality and size.

4 Open Spaces

The Cotswolds District does not hold any Green Flag Awards, a national award that encourages the provision of good quality public parks and green spaces that are managed in environmentally sustainable way. However, it is thought that within the 17 settlements in the district there are parks that could meet the Green Flag standard. Therefore, the basic criteria questions of the Green Flag award relating to Parks have been included in the review of this study.

Each of the tables, where possible, provide a total number of square metres or hectares in each of the areas and whether they are within 300m or 2KM of the village.

If additional information has been made available by the Parish Council this has also been added.

Additional Comments from Parish

New facilities and open spaces are being reviewed. Some more areas will become available as the proposed developments are completed.

Local Plan 2011 - 2031

Up to the year 2031 Moreton-in-Marsh, is one of the 17 Principal Settlements allocated in the Cotswold District Council Local Plan 2011 - 2031. During the period of the plan: As such, Moreton-in-Marsh has been allocated 208 dwellings in the plan period.

What are they? Allotments include community gardens, orchards and city urban farms.

What additional benefits can they have? Allotments have health, social and environmental benefits

Information from Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council

There are three allotment sites in Moreton-in-Marsh, two of the three are owned by the Town Council. There is no public access to West Way Allotments. There is a waiting list on one of the sites, but plots have been offered on the two other plots that have vacancies.

Typology	Quantity Standard	Accessibility Standard	Existing Provision Size & Number	Quality
Allotments	15 per 1,000 households	1) Public access	1) 59	Essential - All sites in good condition
1) Evenlode,	300 square yards or 250m ²	2) No public access	2) 85	E - All have high quality boundaries
2) West Way Allotments		3) Public access	3) 20	E - All have access to water
3) Hospital Road site.				E - All have safe & secure
				E - All have litter bins

Open Spaces 4

Typology	Quantity Standard	Accessibility Standard	Existing Provision Size & Number	Quality
There are 164 plots in total.				Desirable - Parking available at all apart from Hospital Road Site D - All have notice boards D - All are level sites X - All are staffed or have volunteer involvement apart from West Way Allotments D - None have a toilet X - There is disabled access at 1) Evenlode and 2) West Way Allotments
Restricted Access -: TOTAL AMOUNT OF ACCESSIBLE SPACE - 00.00 Ha				

Allotment Findings:

Quantity: The predicted number of residential properties in Moreton-in-Marsh up to the year 2031 would suggest that, using the quantity standard there is enough provision within the Parish for allotments.

Accessibility: The site is in public ownership and is therefore open to the public, but as space used by allotment members it is not considered to be an open space for all. Therefore, the site is discounted from contributing to total amount of accessible open space in Moreton-in-Marsh.

Quality: All of the **Essential criteria** for the Allotments is met. Of the **Desirable criteria** all of the sites have notice boards and are level. There is parking available apart from 3) the hospital Road site, none of the sites have toilets. The new **Quality questions** identify that 1) Evenlode and 2) West Way Allotments have staff/volunteer involvement and disabled access. 3) Hospital Allotments have neither.

Cemeteries & Churchyards in Moreton-in-Marsh

What are they? Urban burial grounds in the 19th century were originally envisaged as public open spaces, and were professionally designed to be attractive places to visit in their own right.

What additional purpose can they have? Regarded as public landscapes as well as functional burial places. Cemeteries have the potential to deliver as many amenity and ecological benefits as parks.

4 Open Spaces

Information from Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council There are three cemeteries and Churchyards in Moreton-in-Marsh 1) St David's Church yard, the number of plots left are unknown, 2) Top Cemetery, London Road, further land has earmarked for an extension to the site when needed 3) Bottom Cemetery, which is now closed.

Typology	Quantity	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Cemeteries & Churchyards	No recommended National Standard	No recommended National Standard	Essential - Two of the three have parking (St David's, Top Cemetery, London Road)
1) St David's Church yard,	1) 3606.61m ² / 0.360661 Ha	1) Public access	E - All sites have well kept grass
2) Top Cemetery, London Road	2) 5931.50m ² / 0.5931.50 Ha	2) Public access	E - All are clean & litter free
3) Bottom Cemetery,	3) 8947.81m ² / 0.897.81 Ha	3) Public access	Desirable - St David's has an inside toilet
			D - All sites have seating
			D - All sites have litter bins
			D - None are dog walking areas
			X - All sites have disabled access
			X - All sites in good condition.
			X - All have both staff or volunteer involvement
Total amount of accessible space		18,485.92m ² 1.848592 Ha	
Total amount of accessible space within 2km		NA	
Total amount of accessible space within 300m		18,485.92m ² 1.848592 Ha	

Cemetery and Churchyards Findings:

Although there is no Quantity, Accessibility or a number Standard set for Cemeteries and Churchyards, Moreton-in-Marsh Cemeteries and Churchyards all have public access. The Quality standard was applied. The Cemeteries and Churchyards met most of the **Essential criteria**, apart from parking facilities at 1) St David's, Top Cemetery, London Road) but this was not identified as being a particular issue. Of the **Desirable criteria**, again most of the criteria was met, there is seating at all of the sites and litter bins, there is a toilet at 1) St Davids, but none at the other two sites, but again this was not

Open Spaces 4

raised an issue of concern. None of the three sites are open to dog walking. The new **Quality questions** identify that all the sites are in good condition, that all of the three sites have disabled access and that all of the sites have both staff and volunteer involvement.

Amenity Green Space in Moreton-in-Marsh

What are they ? (most commonly but not exclusively in housing areas) including informal recreation spaces, green spaces in and around housing, domestic gardens and village greens.

What additional purpose can they serve ? Informal activities close to home or work, biodiversity, Environmental education and awareness

Information from Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council

There are three amenity green spaces in Moreton-in-Marsh, 1) Festival Gardens, 2) Horsepool and 3) Henmarsh Place, Blenheim. Henmarsh Place, Blenheim was originally designated for a small toddlers play area, but is a small grass area.

Typology	Quantity	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Amenity Green Space	1) 217 m ² / 0.0217 Ha	1) Public access	X - All sites are in good condition
1) Festival Gardens	2) 749.42m ² / 0.074942 Ha	2) Public access	X - There is staff or volunteer involvement
2) Horsepool		3) Public access	X - None of the sites have toilet
3) Henmarsh Place, Blenheim	3) 218 m ² / 0.0218 Ha		X - All have disabled access
Total amount of accessible space		1,184.42m ² / 0.118442 Ha	
Total amount of accessible space within 2km		NA	
Total amount of accessible space within 300m		1,184.42m ² / 0.118442 Ha	

Amenity Green Space Findings

Quantity, Size, Accessibility: There are three sites, 0.118442 Ha in size, all three have public access.

Quality: All of the sites are in good condition, staff or volunteer involvement and disabled access. None of the sites have toilets. No particular concerns regarding amenity green spaces in Moreton-in-Marsh were raised.

Parks and Gardens in Moreton-in-Marsh

What are they? Includes urban parks, formal gardens and country parks

4 Open Spaces

What additional purpose can they serve ? Informal recreation, Community events

Information from Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council

There are five Parks/gardens in Moreton-in-Marsh 1) Queen Victoria Gardens and children's Play area, Park and Children's Play area, locally know as Tinkers Park, 3) Mann Institute Garden's 4) Blenheim Open Space, 5) Redesdale Place (including Astroturf).

Typology	Quantity	Accessibility	Quality Summary	Green Flag Guidance
Parks and Gardens	1) 24776.84m ² / 2.477684 HS+ play area 13115m ² / 131151 HS	1) Public access 2) Public access 3) Public access	Essential - All have flowers, trees and shrubs apart from 2) E - All are litter and graffiti free E - All have well kept grass apart from 3) Mann Institute Gardens.	Do you believe the park to be a welcoming place? Yes - Do you believe the park to be healthy, safe & secure? Yes - Do you believe the park to be well maintained? Yes
2) Park and Children's Play area, Tinkers Park.	2) 1176m ² / 0.1176 HS+ play area 316 m ² / 0.0316 HS	4) Public access 5) Public access	Desirable - All sites do not have parking D - There are dog bins at all the sites apart from 3)	- Is there community involvement in the management of the park? No - Are any events held at the park? No
3) Mann Institute Garden's	3) 176 m ² / 0.0176HS		D - All have footpaths	
4) Blenheim Open Space,	4) 29009.21m ² / 2.900921 HS		D - All sites are level D - All have seating apart from 2)	
5) Redesdale Place (including Astroturf)	5) 6124.06m ² / 0.612406 HS ⁺ Astroturf 300 m ² / 0.0300 HS		X - All have disabled access apart from 5) X - All sites have one staff/ volunteer involvement. 3) two.	
Total amount of accessible space		63,089.56m ² / 6.308956 Ha		
Total amount of accessible space within 2km		NA		

Open Spaces 4

Typology	Quantity	Accessibility	Quality Summary	Green Flag Guidance
Total amount of accessible space within 300m 63,089.56m ² / 6.308956 Ha				

Parks and Gardens findings:

Quantity, Size, Accessibility: There are five sites, 6.308956 Ha in size, all five have public access.

Quality: All of the **Essential criteria** was met apart from no trees, flowers or shrubs at 2) the Park and Children's play area and well kept grass at 3) Mann Institute Garden's. Of the **Desirable criteria**, all the sites have dog/litter bins apart from 3) Mann Institute Garden's and all have seating apart from 2) the Park and Children's play area. All of the sites are level and have footpaths. None of the sites have parking, but this was not raised as a particular concern. The new **Quality questions** revealed that all of the sites had volunteer or staff involvement and there was disabled access to all of the sites apart from 5) Redesdale Place (including Astroturf)

There are no natural or Semi Natural Green Spaces and Country Parks in Moreton-in-Marsh

Typology	Quantity	Accessibility	Existing Provision Size & Number	Quality
Green Corridors	There is no requirement to set catchments for green corridors due to their linear nature. Refer to map	Refer to map	Refer to map	Refer to map
Total amount of accessible space		15,274 metres		
Total amount of accessible space within 2km with 2km radius)		15,274 metres (includes Public Rights of Way		
Total amount of accessible space within 300m		NA		

Additional Questions & Answers:

- Are the open spaces you have sufficient to meet local need? **Yes**
- Do you plan to open any new facilities/open spaces in the near future? **Facilities are being reviewed. Some more areas will be come available as the proposed developments are completed.**
- Have you closed any open spaces in recent times? **N/A**
- Are any of your open spaces under threat from such factors as under use, a lack of finance for maintenance? **N/A**

4 Open Spaces

- Does your Parish hold any certificates for its open spaces or take part in any national events for example Green Flag for its parks, Love Parks week or Britain in Bloom? **No**
- Any further general comments about open space provision in your area or the district as a whole?
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Other areas of Open Space

What	Quantity	Accessibility
Bowling Green	1606.74m ² / 0.160674 Ha	Limited to members - not counted
Cricket Ground including tennis courts and pavilion	59754.08m ² / 5.975408 Ha	Access available
School site	16928.17m ² / 1.692817 Ha	School site - not counted
Football Ground area	26020m ² / 2.602 Ha	Access available
		* Information from desktop assessment.
Total amount of accessible space	85,774.08m ² / 8.577408 Ha	
Total amount of accessible space within 2km	NA	
Total amount of accessible space within 300m	85,774.08m ² / 8.577408 Ha	

Accessible Open Space in Moreton-in-Marsh

The national standards ANGst (Accessible Natural Green Space) have been used as a basis to measure the size and distance of the Open Space typologies in each of the 17 settlements that are known to have public access.

For Moreton-in-Marsh it was necessary to draw ten, 300 meter circles to cover the main urban area and one 2km circle for the area.

The table below only counts sites that are available to the public. The type, number and size of the Open Space is logged. Then the sites are broken down into sites that are within the 300 meters and within 2km. To avoid counting a site twice if it is within the 300 metre zone it is not counted in the 2km zone.

Typology	Number & Size	Within 300m	Within 2km
Allotments	NA	NA	NA

Open Spaces 4

Typology	Number & Size	Within 300m	Within 2km
Churchyards and Cemeteries	3 Sites = 18,485.92m ² / 1.848592 Ha	3 Sites = 18,485.92m ² / 1.848592 Ha	NA
Amenity Green Space	3 Sites = 1,184.42m ² / 0.118442 Ha	3 Sites = 1,184.42m ² / 0.118442 Ha	NA
Parks & Gardens	5 Sites = 63,089.56m ² / 6.308956 Ha	5 Sites = 63,089.56m ² / 6.308956 Ha	NA
Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces	0	0	0
Country Parks	0	0	0
Green Corridors (Linear so not added to total land space)	See PROW	See PROW	See PROW
Other Green Spaces	2 Sites = 85,774.08m ² / 8.577408Ha	2 Sites =85,774.08m ² / 8.577408 Ha	
Total = 16.851 Ha	There are 13 sites, none of which are outside 2km The 13 accessible sites measure in total 16.851 Ha	The 13 accessible sites measure in total 16.851 Ha	0

Requirement Location	Requirement Met?	Largest Site &
1 site 2 hectares 300m radius =	Yes	2.9 Ha (Blenheim Open Space)
1 site 20 hectares 2km radius =	Yes	0 Ha

4 Open Spaces

By applying the open space standard Moreton-in-Marsh meets the requirement for Open Space within a 300m radius. There are two sites that meet the criteria, Blenheim Open Space to the north east of the town and Queen Victoria Gardens and Play area to the north west of the town. However, there is a limited amount of open space in the south of Moreton. The Open Space map for Moreton-in-Marsh identifies that there isn't one site 20 hectares in a 2km radius of the settlement.

Recommendations/Actions in light of Evidence from Moreton in Marsh Town Council

Allotments:

- Continue to monitor demand (by recording requests to the Parish Council) and support plans to increase provision where additional demand is identified.
- Investigate the provision/need for toilets.
- Investigate the provision/need for disabled access at hospital allotments.

Cemetery and Churchyards:

- Investigate the provision/need of burial plots.

Amentiy Green Spaces:

- Continue to maintain the areas to their existing standard.

Parks and Gardens:

- Look into holding community events at any of the parks.
- Investigate and provide opportunities for community involvement.

Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces:

- There are no Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces in Moreton-in-Marsh.
- Investigate the possibility of introducing Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces.

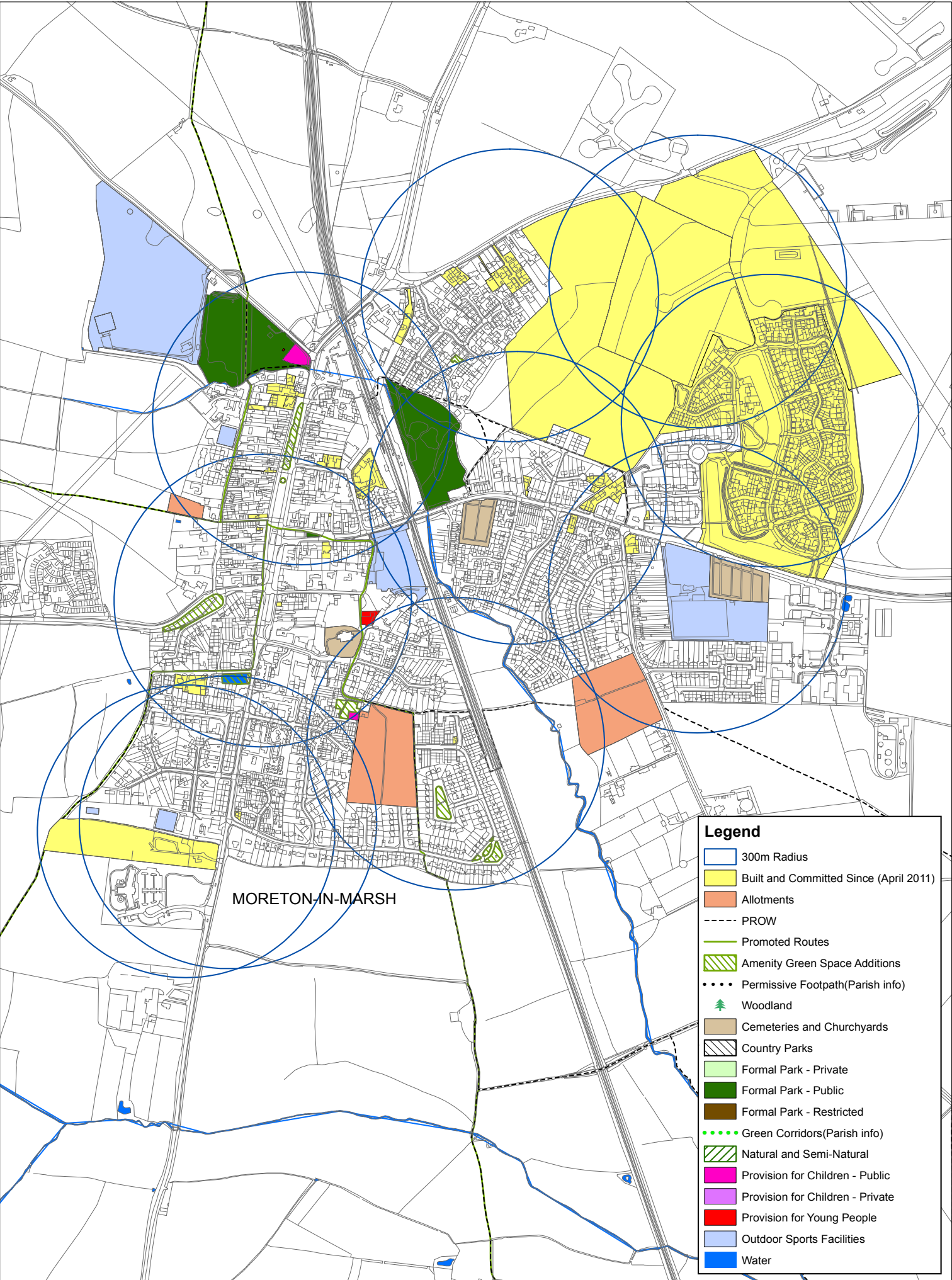
Country Parks:

- There are no Country Parks in the north of the Cotswold District.
- Investigate the provision of a Country Park in the north of the Cotswolds.

Popular Walks and Public Rights of Way/ Green Corridors:

- Continue to monitor use as demand is increased.

MORETON-IN-MARSH UPDATE 2016



MORETON-IN-MARSH GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE 2017



4 Open Spaces

Willersey

2011 Study Findings

The 2011 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study results for Willersey raised a number of specific issues for the area, these are listed below:

Typology	Comment
Natural and semi natural green space and Country Parks	Increase the provision, particularly in the event of population growth.

2015 Additional Comments from Willersey Parish

Open space is plentiful and of a high standard for residents of the Parish. Like most villages these areas are informal rather than formal. The village lacks cycle paths to adjoining villages.

Provision in the Local Plan 2011-31 Reg 19 for Willersey

Number of dwellings - Up to the year 2031 Willersey, is one of the 17 Principal Settlements allocated in the Cotswold District Council Local Plan 2011-31. As such, Willersey has been allocated 54 dwellings net in the plan period. W_1A and W_1B Garage Workshop and garden behind the Nook, Main Street (5 dwellings net); and W_7A/WIL_E1C - Land north of B4632 and east of employment estate (49 dwellings net).

2011 v 2015 Findings

The 2015 study reveals that there remains a need for more Natural and Semi Natural Green Spaces in Willersey as well as access to a Country Park.

2015 Study Findings

The following tables give an overview of the results from a survey completed by Willersey Parish Council in 2015 regarding Open Spaces in Willersey. The Open Spaces covered are Allotments, Cemeteries and Churchyards, Amenity Green Space, Parks and Gardens, Semi Natural and Natural Green Spaces, Green Corridors and other areas of Open Space.

For each of the types (typology) of Open Space a table identifies the location of the space, the number, the accessibility and if appropriate the quality and size.

The Cotswolds District does not hold any Green Flag Awards, a national award that encourages the provision of good quality public parks and green spaces that are managed in environmentally sustainable way. However, it is thought that within the 17 settlements in the district there are parks that could meet the Green Flag standard. Therefore, the basic criteria questions of the Green Flag award relating to Parks have been included in the review of this study.

Each of the tables, where possible, provide a total number of square metres or hectares in each of the areas and whether they are within 300m or 2km of the village.

Open Spaces 4

If additional information has been made available this has also been added.

Allotments in Willersey

What are they? Allotments can include community gardens, orchards and city urban farms

What additional benefits can they have? Health benefits as well as social and environmental

Information from Willersey Parish Council

There is one allotment site in Willersey, further information at the time of the survey was not available, but the Parish Council believe there is not enough provision in the Parish.

Typology	Quantity Standard (National Standards)	Accessibility Standard	Existing Provision Size & Number	Quality Summary
Allotments 1) Glebe Farm.	15 per 1,000 households 300 yards ² or 250m ² NA	Not known if accessible	Not know	Site NA
Restricted Access -: TOTAL AMOUNT OF ACCESSIBLE SPACE - 00.00 Ha				

Allotment Findings

Quantity: In light of no information being available at the time of the research about the size of the allotment site or the number of plots at Glebe farm it is not possible to establish whether there is enough provision within the Parish for allotments.

Accessibility: The accessibility of the site is not known, as space used by allotment members it is not considered to be an open space for all. Therefore, the site is discounted from contributing to total amount of accessible open space in Willersey.

Quality: As no information was available at the time of the research about the allotment no quality standards were applied.

Cemeteries & Churchyards in Willersey

What are they? Urban burial grounds in the 19th Century were originally envisaged as public open spaces, and were professionally designed to be attractive places to visit in their own right.

4 Open Spaces

What additional purpose can they have? Regarded as public landscapes as well as functional burial places. Cemeteries have the potential to deliver as many amenity and ecological benefits as parks.

Information from Willersey Parish Council: There is one Church in Willersey, St Peter's Church. It is estimated that there are 15 years of provision remaining.

Typology	Quantity	Accessibility	Quality Summary
Cemeteries & Churchyards	No recommended National Standard	No recommended National Standard	Essential - No parking
1) St Peter's Church	4303.49 m ² / 0.430349 Ha	1) Public Access	E - Well kept grass E - Clean & litter free Desirable - Toilet inside the church D - Bench D - Litter/dog bins D - Dog walk area X - Site is in good condition. X - No disabled access X - Volunteer involvement
Total amount of accessible space		4303.49 m ² / 0.430349 Ha	
Total amount of accessible space within 2km		NA	
Total amount of accessible space within 300m		4303.49 m ² / 0.430349 Ha	

Cemetery and Churchyards Findings:

Although there is no Quantity, Accessibility or a number Standard set for Cemeteries and Churchyards, Willersey Churchyard has public access. The Quality standard was applied. St Peter's Church met most of the essential criteria, apart from parking facilities, but this was not identified as being a particular issue. Of the desirable criteria, all of it was met. The new Quality criteria identifies that the site is in good condition and is maintained by volunteers, but it does not have disabled access.