



BATH & NORTH EAST SOMERSET

Bath & North East Somerset Green Space Strategy

Making Bath & North East Somerset
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Bath and North East Somerset Green Space Strategy

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Appendix C	Value assessment
Appendix D	Market research report
Appendix E	Policy context
Appendix F	A Guide to the Provision of Green Space in Bath & North East Somerset

1. Introduction

This document sets out the green space strategy for Bath and North East Somerset. It brings together a number of pieces of research that have been carried out over the past two years and analyses the current provision of green space based on their findings. Its focus is on all publicly accessible green space, regardless of owner or manager.

The strategy considers a number of key factors across different types of green space, it looks at issues of

- Quantity – how much green space is there in the district
- Distribution – where is the space located in relation to people
- Quality – what is the current quality of the green spaces
- Value – how important are the green spaces
- Need – what do the people of the district need in terms of green spaces
- Policy – what is the policy context for green spaces nationally, regionally and locally

The need to develop this strategy has been driven by a number of factors at both national and local levels.

At a national level central government produced Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG 17): Planning for open space, sport and recreation in 2002. PPG 17 requires Local Planning Authorities (LPA's) to undertake a robust assessment of the existing and future needs of their communities for green space and from these develop local standards of quantity, quality and accessibility for green space provision. The research elements of this strategy form the robust assessments required and it is from these that the local standards for Bath and North East Somerset have been developed alongside the development of the strategy itself.

At a more local level the Audit Commission produced a Best Value Review Inspection Report on Leisure Time in Bath and North East Somerset in 2002. This report recommended that a strategy be developed in order to establish best levels and methods of future service delivery and a cross area approach to provision and management of green space.

In addition, it was considered important to undertake a strategic review of the green spaces to ensure that they remain relevant to people's needs. A lot were created many years ago and have not been adapted to suit modern interests, usage patterns or changes in demand.

Specific benefits of this strategy include:

- It identifies where the supply or quality of green space is deficient, so that resources and funding bids can be concentrated into those areas.
- It assists the Council in protecting existing green space from development, and ensures that where development does take place, an appropriate level of community facilities are provided. This may often involve improving existing facilities rather than simply providing new ones.
- It provides a management framework to enable the owners of all publicly accessible green space to manage their spaces to the full benefit of all users and for the benefit of biodiversity.

“There is growing evidence that those local authorities that have published a comprehensive strategy are better able to make progress towards improving their green assets than those that have not” (Alan Barber, 2004)

Research has also shown that where a parks or green space strategy links into the wider strategic thinking of the authority that the quality of their green spaces is often higher than those with a stand alone, inward looking document and that without a strategy resources will be poorly targeted. (Urban Parks Forum, 2001, National Audit Office 2006)

This is the first green space strategy for the district and as such is a landmark document that will guide service delivery and improvements.

2. Classification of green space

Green spaces are those areas that are used for leisure and recreation, including formal areas (parks and gardens), informal areas (open spaces and recreation grounds), natural areas (woodland, natural and semi-natural areas), allotments, sports facilities and facilities for children and young people.




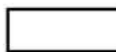


In order to begin the process of developing the strategy the first stage is to record and classify all accessible recreational green space – i.e. green space that has a primary purpose of recreation and is freely accessible at all reasonable times for public use.

Figure 2.1 shows the location of the study area and boundaries.

Bath & North East Somerset Green Space Strategy

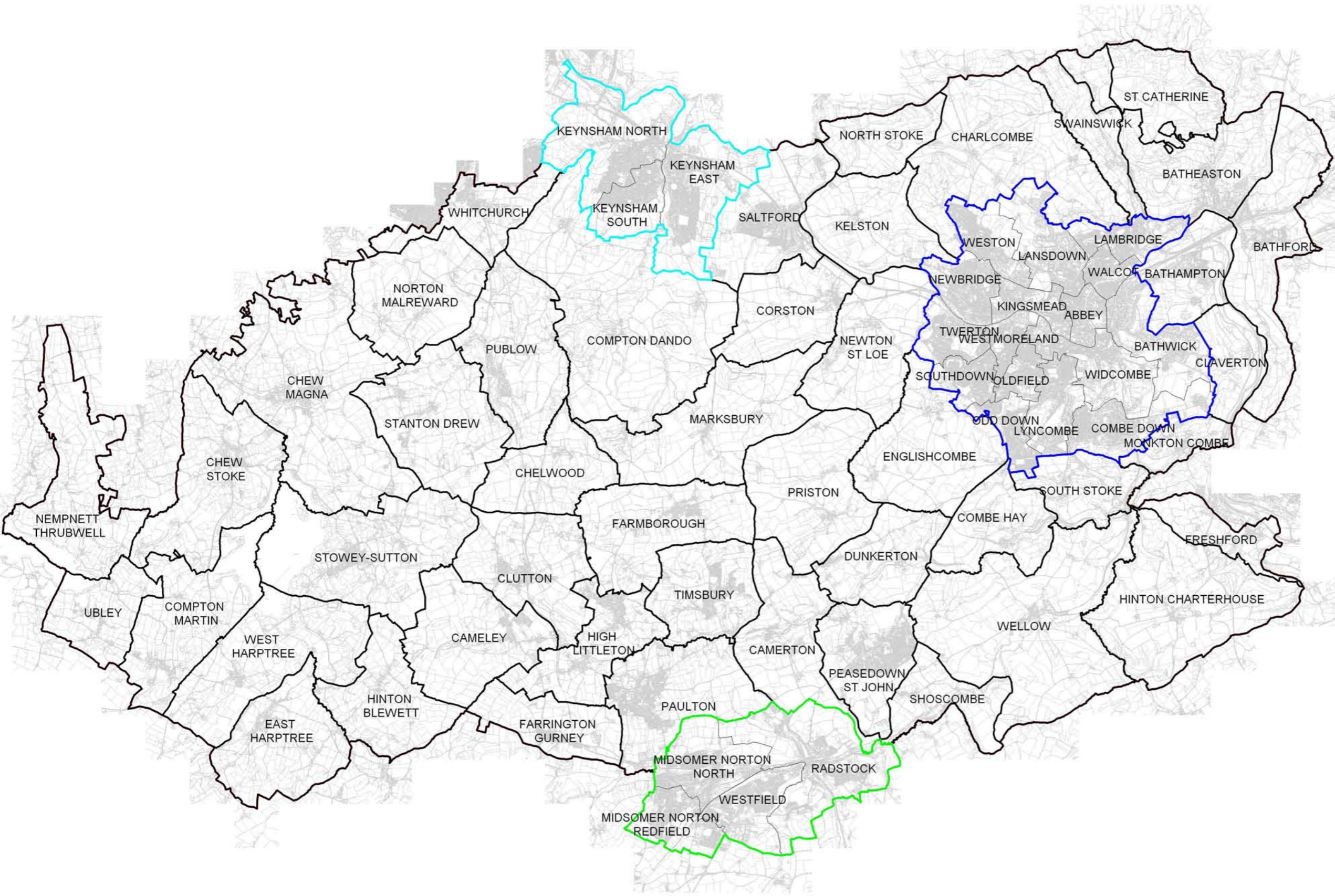
Figure 2.1 Location of Study Area and Boundaries

LEGEND

-  Norton Radstock Boundary
-  Keynsham Boundary
-  Bath City Boundary
-  Parish Boundaries
-  Bath & North East Somerset Local Authority Area
-  OS Base

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2.1 Typology

The first level of classification is by type and this is based on the primary purpose of the space in order to produce a typology.

Planning Policy Guidance PPG17 (July 2002) sets out a typology for local authorities to use as a starting point in classifying public space.

PPG 17 Typology	Primary Purpose
Parks and gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events
Natural and semi-natural green spaces, including urban woodland	Wildlife conservation, bio-diversity and environmental education and awareness
Green corridors	Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration
Outdoor sports facilities	Participation in outdoor sports, such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics or countryside and water sports
Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas
Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters
Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion
Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	Quieter contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity

In recognition of the multi-functional nature of the majority of green spaces, and the diverse range of provision, management and need across Bath & North East Somerset, a simplified approach has been adopted within the Green Space Strategy. The local typology is based on three distinct land types:

Type	Relationship to PPG17 typology
Formal	Including parks and gardens along with, amenity green spaces recreation grounds and spaces for informal activities
Natural	Including woodland, natural and semi natural spaces, green corridors and a limited number of burial grounds
Allotments	Including community gardens and community orchards

Natural green space has only been recorded and considered in the urban areas of the district as the rural parishes tend to be set in natural surroundings with ready access to the countryside.

The space required for children and young people's facilities, along with outdoor sports facilities, is included in the standard for formal green space, as it is within these spaces that such facilities are generally provided. However, areas used exclusively for sport are not included in this strategy.

This strategy deals with the quantity, distribution and quality of children's and young people's facilities in chapter 8 whereas a separate strategy for the provision of sports facilities is being written.

Cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds have been excluded from the strategy as they are generally areas with the very specific purpose of burial and grieving, so not seen as areas where free public access is encouraged or desirable. There are exceptions to this in the case of a few little used or closed burial grounds which now also serve as excellent examples of natural green space e.g. Lansdown Cemetery in Bath.

The simplified approach to land types is intended to give green space providers the maximum flexibility possible in determining the nature of new and existing green space, at the same time as allowing for variations from area to area and ensuring that everybody has equal access to green space regardless of where they live. It fully reflects the mixture of green space land types that we have inherited from our forefathers and doesn't prescribe how new spaces should be set out.

2.2 Hierarchy

A hierarchy of green space provision is a way of categorising the importance of the space based on a number of factors including size, range of facilities and catchment.

Bath and North East Somerset Council have devised a hierarchy of four levels of provision for formal green space and two levels of provision for natural green space. This recognises that in order to have different experiences within green spaces it is necessary to have different sized sites, and that it is appropriate to expect to travel different distances for different experiences. No hierarchies have been assigned to allotments.

Level	Characteristics of Formal Green Spaces					
	Size	Catchment – walking distance / time from home	Straight line walking distance	Accessibility	Other factors	Functions / features
District	Over 10 ha	Within each of the urban areas of the district	N/A	Accessible to all and free of the fear of harm or crime	Site functions / features designed in such a way to not cause unreasonable nuisance to neighbours	Often including the functions / features of a neighbourhood green space plus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Venue for appropriate major outdoor events
Neighbourhood	Over 2 ha	1000m (2/3rds mile / 12.5 minutes)	750m	Accessible to all and free of the fear of harm or crime	Site functions / features designed in such a way to not cause unreasonable nuisance to neighbours Can sometimes be of national historic landscape importance as well as local importance	Often including the functions / features of a local green space plus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Formal activities for young people 12 and over ☐ Formal provision for active pursuits e.g. tennis courts, bowling greens etc ☐ Venue for larger appropriate neighbourhood events ☐ Opportunities for local people to become involved in the management of the site and to provide voluntary labour towards the maintenance of the site

Level	Characteristics of Formal Green Spaces					
	Size	Catchment – walking distance / time from home	Straight line walking distance	Accessibility	Other factors	Functions / features
Local	Over 1ha (10,000m ²)	600m (1/3rd mile / 7.5 minutes)	450m	Accessible to all and free of the fear of harm or crime	Site functions / features designed in such a way to not cause unreasonable nuisance to neighbours	Often including the functions / features of a doorstep green space plus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> Formal play (equipped) for children aged up to 12 years • <input type="checkbox"/> Informal active pursuits e.g. walking, jogging, work outs etc • <input type="checkbox"/> Features of horticultural or landscape interest • <input type="checkbox"/> Venue for appropriate small-scale local events • <input type="checkbox"/> Areas specifically managed for wildlife benefit
Doorstep	Over 1000 m ² (and with a minimum dimension of 15m)	400m (1/4 mile / 5 minutes)	300m	Accessible to all without the need to cross a road and free of the fear of harm or crime	Situated / designed so that casual use of the space does not cause unreasonable nuisance to neighbours	Often consisting of the following functions / features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> Informal play (unequipped), with adult supervision as appropriate • <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere to walk • <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere to sit • <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere for shade • <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere to appreciate nature • <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere to meet friends










Level	Characteristics of Natural Green Space					
	Size	Catchment – walking distance / time from home	Straight line walking distance	Accessibility	Other factors	Functions / features
District	Over 10 ha (and most significant natural space)	Within or on the outskirts of each of the urban areas of the district	N/A	Accessible to all and free of the fear of harm or crime	Site functions / features designed in such a way to not cause unreasonable nuisance to neighbours	Often including the functions / features of a neighbourhood natural space plus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> Marked and maintained paths where appropriate • <input type="checkbox"/> Signage around the site giving information about the space • <input type="checkbox"/> Venue for educational activities
Neighbourhood	Over 2 ha	1000m (2/3rds mile / 12.5 minutes)	750m	Accessible to all and free of the fear of harm or crime	Site functions / features designed in such a way to not cause unreasonable nuisance to neighbours	Often including the following functions / features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> Entrance signage with details of site interest • <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere to sit • <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere for shade • <input type="checkbox"/> Significant nature interest • <input type="checkbox"/> Opportunities for local people to become involved in the management of the site and to provide voluntary labour towards the maintenance of the site

Once all sites had been mapped and categorised according to type and hierarchy a 'framework map' was produced to show all accessible green space across the district. This is set out at figure 2.2 below.

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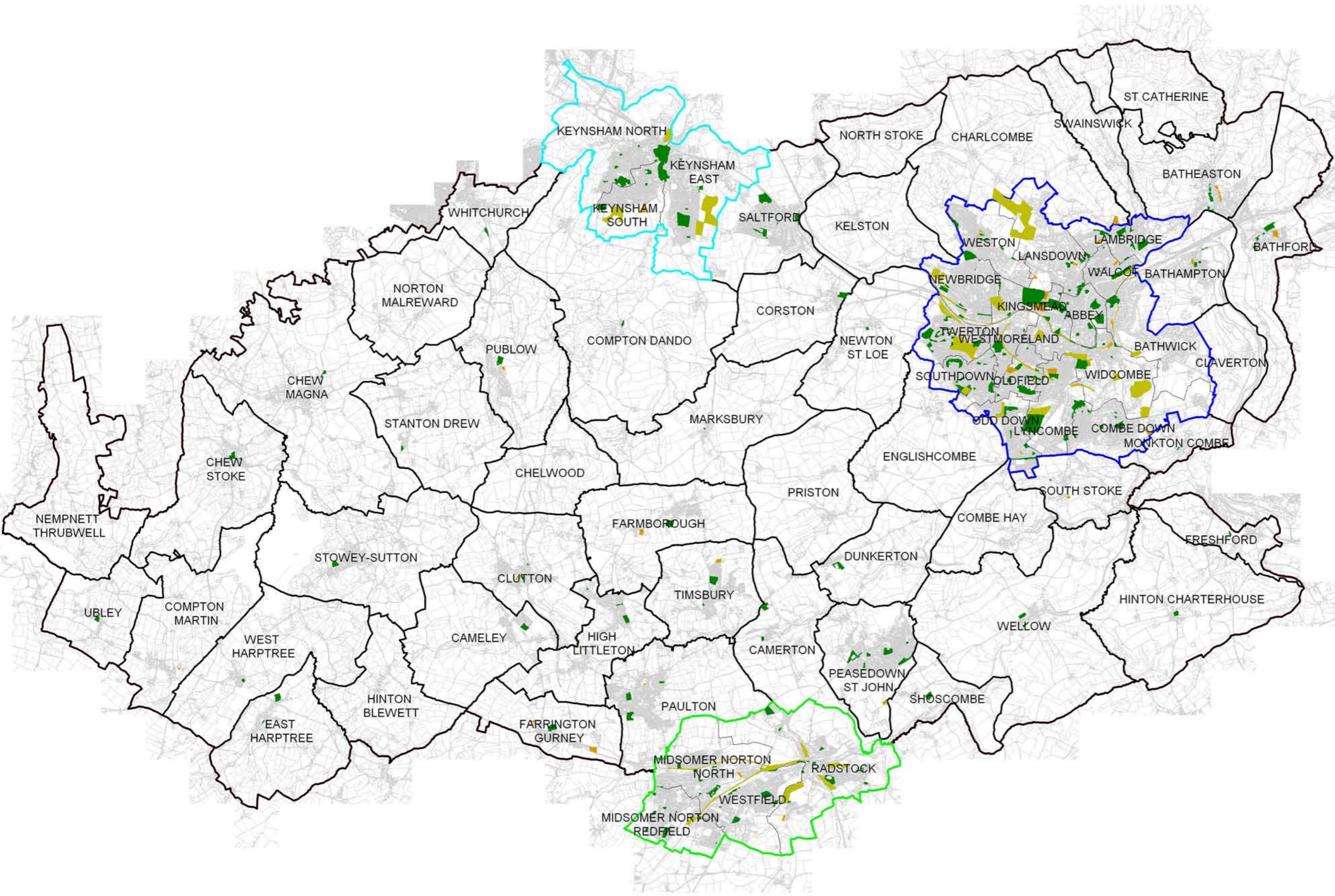
Figure 2.2 Framework Map

LEGEND

-  Allotments
-  Formal Green Spaces
-  Natural Green Spaces
-  Norton Radstock Boundary
-  Keynsham Boundary
-  Bath City Boundary
-  Parish Boundaries
-  Bath & North East Somerset Local Authority Area
-  OS Base

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3. Quantity

The analysis of how much accessible green space there is across the district has been closely linked to the development of the draft standards for provision and to the public consultation. Appendix A sets out the full data set of all three types of green space analysed by ward in urban settlements and by parish in rural areas. This section of the strategy focuses on analysing where different types of space are located and how much provision of each of the different types there is in different areas of the district.

3.1 Quantity by location

In order to explore the differences in the levels of provision across the three urban settlements and the rural parishes this section analyses provision in each geographical area as well as considering the overall district wide picture.

Each area is analysed by type of provision i.e. formal, natural and allotments, and also by comparing the amount of provision and the actual population in that area. This gives a benchmark for comparison and also relates closely to the development of the local quantity standards for the district which are considered at the end of the chapter.

3.1.1 Quantity by location - district wide

The table below shows the amount of each type of green space (in hectares) in the different geographical areas.

Location	Formal	Natural	Allotments	Overall
District	239.03	192.87	31.28	463.18
Bath	138.04	126.29	18.67	283.03
Keynsham	23.03	32.04	1.75	56.82
Norton Radstock	20.95	34.54	1.18	56.67
Parishes	57.01	N/A	9.68	66.68

The way in which the total quantity of each type of space is related to the population of each area is set out in section 3.6 below.

When the types of space are looked at in relation to their significance in the hierarchy at a district wide level a pyramid of numbers of sites is produced as would be expected with a small number of large district sites and a large number of small doorstep sites. Over both formal and natural green spaces the neighbourhood level spaces account for the biggest proportion of the land mass.

N.B. Whilst a site might be classified at district level it will still perform a neighbourhood level function to its immediate catchment, similarly a neighbourhood level site will perform a local level function.

Quantity Analysis – Formal

Hierarchy	Number	Area (ha)	% by area
District	2	35.13	14.70
Neighbourhood	61	137.58	57.56
Local	47	31.52	13.19
Doorstep	106	34.78	14.55
Totals	216	239.01	100.00

Quantity Analysis – Natural

Hierarchy	Number	Area (ha)	% by area
District	3	45.33	23.50
Neighbourhood	29	147.54	76.50
Totals	32	192.87	100.00

N.B. Allotments sites have not been assigned to any hierarchy.

Whilst the above tables show within which hierarchy the space is located, what is also important to consider is how this space relates to the population across the different parts of the district. The table below shows two sets of figures for each type of space and each location –

- firstly the amount of accessible green space in hectares per 1000 population (allowing comparison with national data)
- secondly the amount of accessible green space in square metres per person (allowing comparison with the BANES draft standards)

Location	Formal		Natural		Allotments		Overall	
	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	M2/person	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person
Keynsham	1.48	14.8	2.06	20.6	0.11	1.1	3.54	35.4
Bath	1.64	16.4	1.5	15	0.22	2.2	3.15	31.5
Norton Radstock	0.98	9.8	1.62	16.2	0.06	0.6	2.6	26
District	1.41	14.1	1.14	11.4	0.19	1.9	2.56	25.6
Parishes	1.18	11.8	N/A	N/A	0.2	2	1.18	11.8

What the data above shows is that whilst Bath has more formal provision than other parts of the district, Keynsham has the largest amount of provision overall. Interestingly Norton Radstock has the least amount of formal provision, less than rural parishes.

When the amount of provision in ha / 1000 is analysed at ward level (in the urban settlements) and parish level (in the rural parishes) and represented in graphical form a series of maps can be produced.

The sequence of maps that follows shows firstly the quantity of formal green space and secondly the quantity of allotment provision at the district wide

level. Natural provision has not been mapped in rural areas and is thus only considered at urban settlement level later in this chapter.

On the maps the colour grading used is based on the draft standards and thus the 'traffic light' system is

- □ Green – provision greater than the draft standard for that type of space
- □ Amber – provision close to the draft standard
- □ Red – provision below the draft standard for that type of space

Figure 3.1 shows the quantity of formal provision across the whole district. As will be discussed later Keynsham was used as a model for developing the standard. The map shows that 2 Keynsham wards, 10 Bath wards, 2 Norton Radstock wards and 18 rural parishes are close to or exceed the proposed quantity standard. It also shows that 1 Keynsham ward, 6 Bath wards, 2 Norton Radstock wards and 29 rural parishes fall below the proposed quantity standard.

Figure 3.2 shows the quantity of allotment provision across the whole district. The map shows that the majority of the district is under provided for in terms of quantity of allotments.

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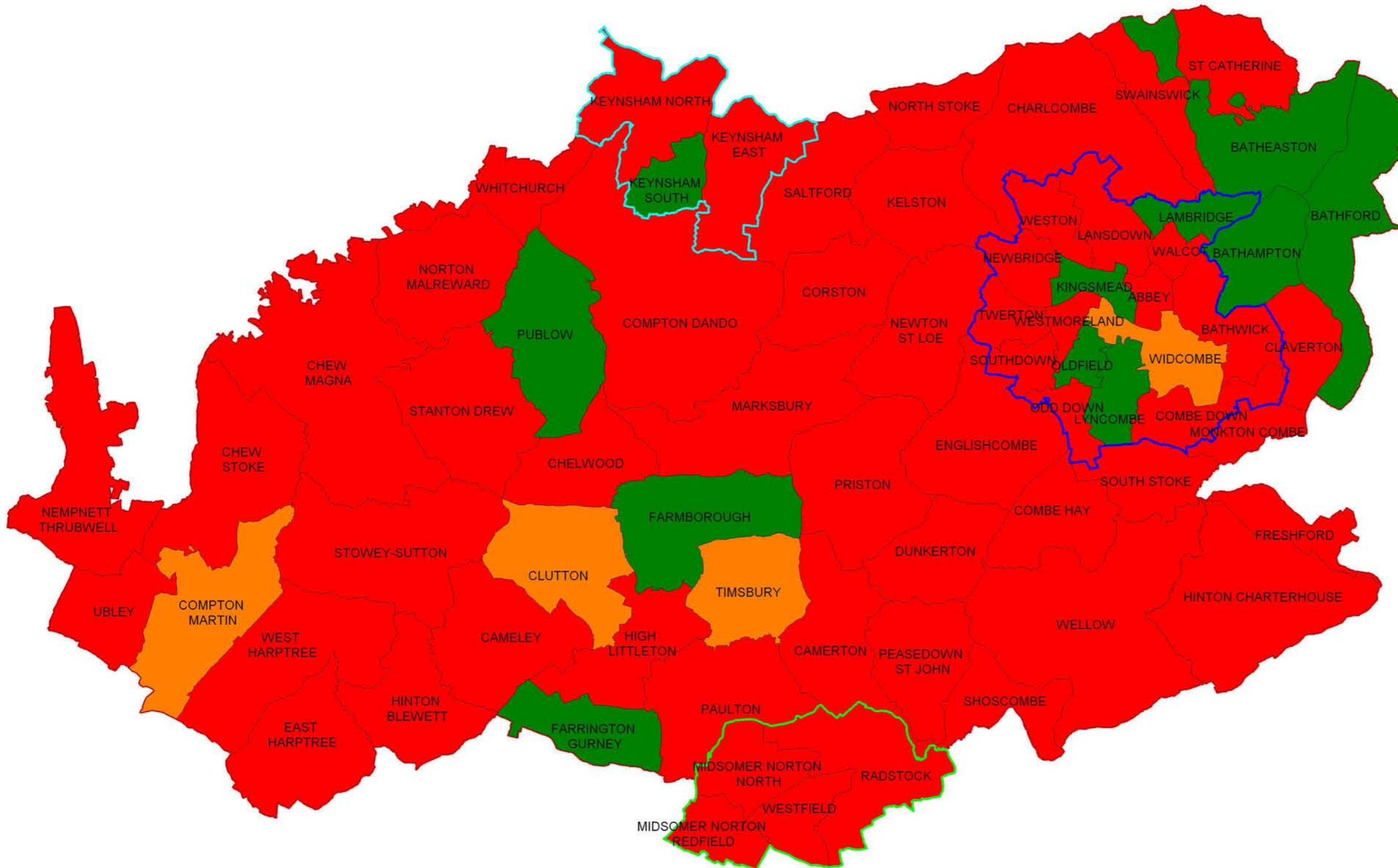
Figure 3.2 Quantity of Allotments
- District Wide

LEGEND

Quantity ha / 1000

- 0.35 to 3
- 0.25 to 0.35
- 0 to 0.25

- Norton Radstock Boundary
- Keynsham Boundary
- Bath City Boundary
- Parish Boundaries



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3.1.2 Quantity by location – Bath

When the above analysis is repeated for the city of Bath a similar pattern arises with a pyramid of provision in which the largest amount of space lies at the neighbourhood level.

Quantity Analysis – Formal

Hierarchy	Number	Area (ha)	% by area
District	1	24.40	17.68
Neighbourhood	19	74.92	54.27
Local	12	16.06	11.63
Doorstep	68	22.66	16.42
Totals	100	138.04	100.00

Quantity Analysis – Natural

Hierarchy	Number	Area (ha)	% by area
District	1	14.94	11.83
Neighbourhood	21	111.35	88.17
Totals	22	126.29	100.00

N.B. Allotments sites have not been assigned to any hierarchy.

As set out in the table earlier when provision is compared to population Bath has the highest levels of formal provision in the district but the lowest level of natural provision for an urban settlement.

Location	Formal		Natural		Allotments		Overall	
	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person
Keynsham	1.48	14.8	2.06	20.6	0.11	1.1	3.54	35.4
Bath	1.64	16.4	1.5	15	0.22	2.2	3.15	31.5
Norton Radstock	0.98	9.8	1.62	16.2	0.06	0.6	2.6	26
District	1.41	14.1	1.14	11.4	0.19	1.9	2.56	25.6
Parishes	1.18	11.8	N/A	N/A	0.2	2	1.18	11.8

Figure 3.3 shows the quantity of formal provision across the city of Bath analysed at ward level. Again the same traffic light system is used as with the district level maps. This shows that whilst Bath as a whole has a higher level of provision than the rest of the district for formal spaces, when considered at a more fine grained level of detail there are localised areas of deficiency. Indeed 6 wards show levels of provision of less than 1.0 hectare per 1000 people.



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Figure 3.3 Quantity of Formal Green Space - Bath City

LEGEND

Quantity ha / 1000

- 2 to 10
- 1 to 2
- 0 to 1

-  Bath City Boundary
-  Ward Boundaries

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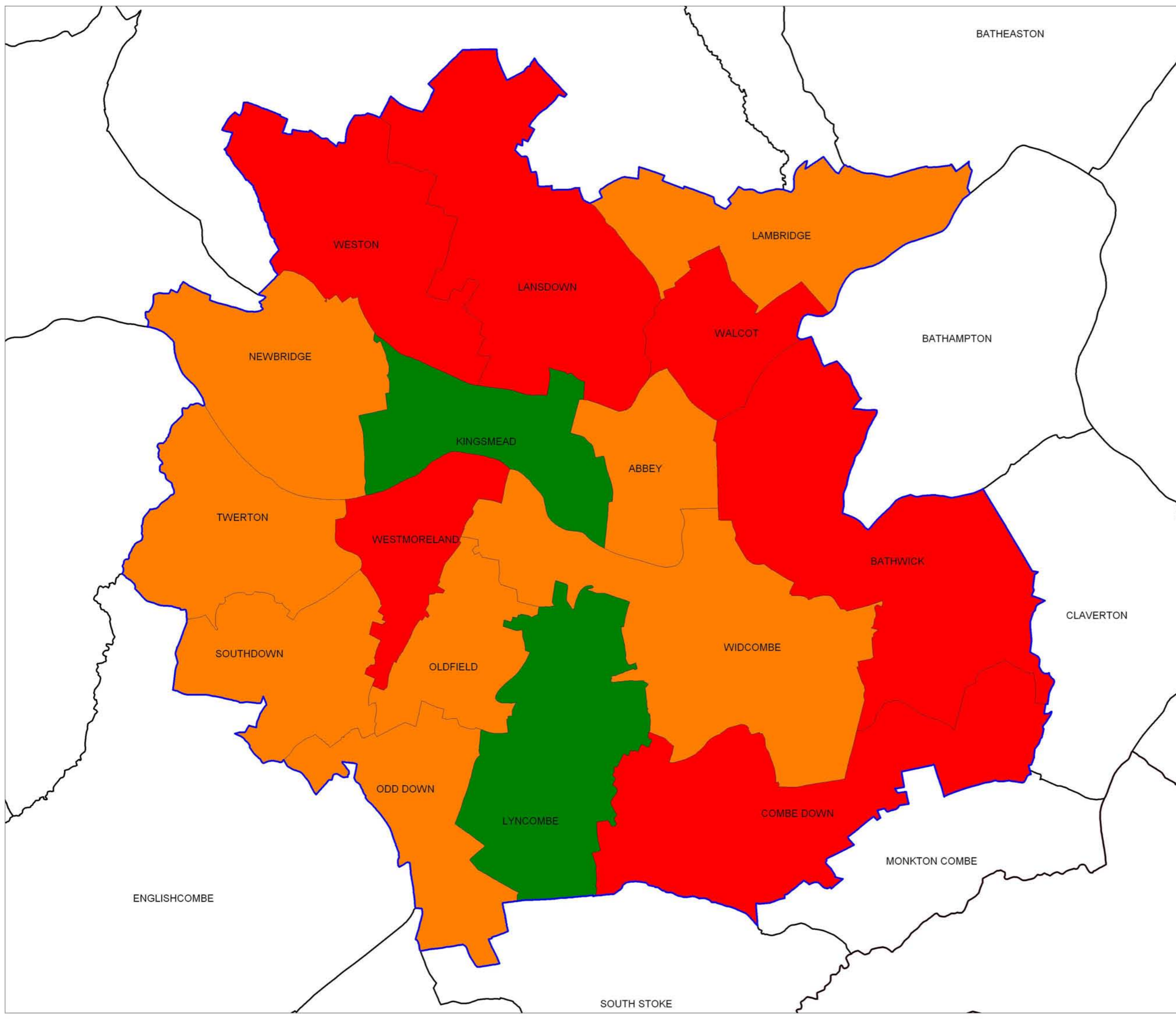


Figure 3.4 shows the quantity of natural provision across the city of Bath analysed at ward level. As the City currently meets the draft quantity standard overall it is not surprising that this map shows some wards above the standard, some meeting the standard and others below the draft standard.

Figure 3.5 shows the allotment provision across Bath. Again this shows a significant area of the city falling below the draft standard.

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Figure 3.4 Quantity of Natural Green Space - Bath City

LEGEND

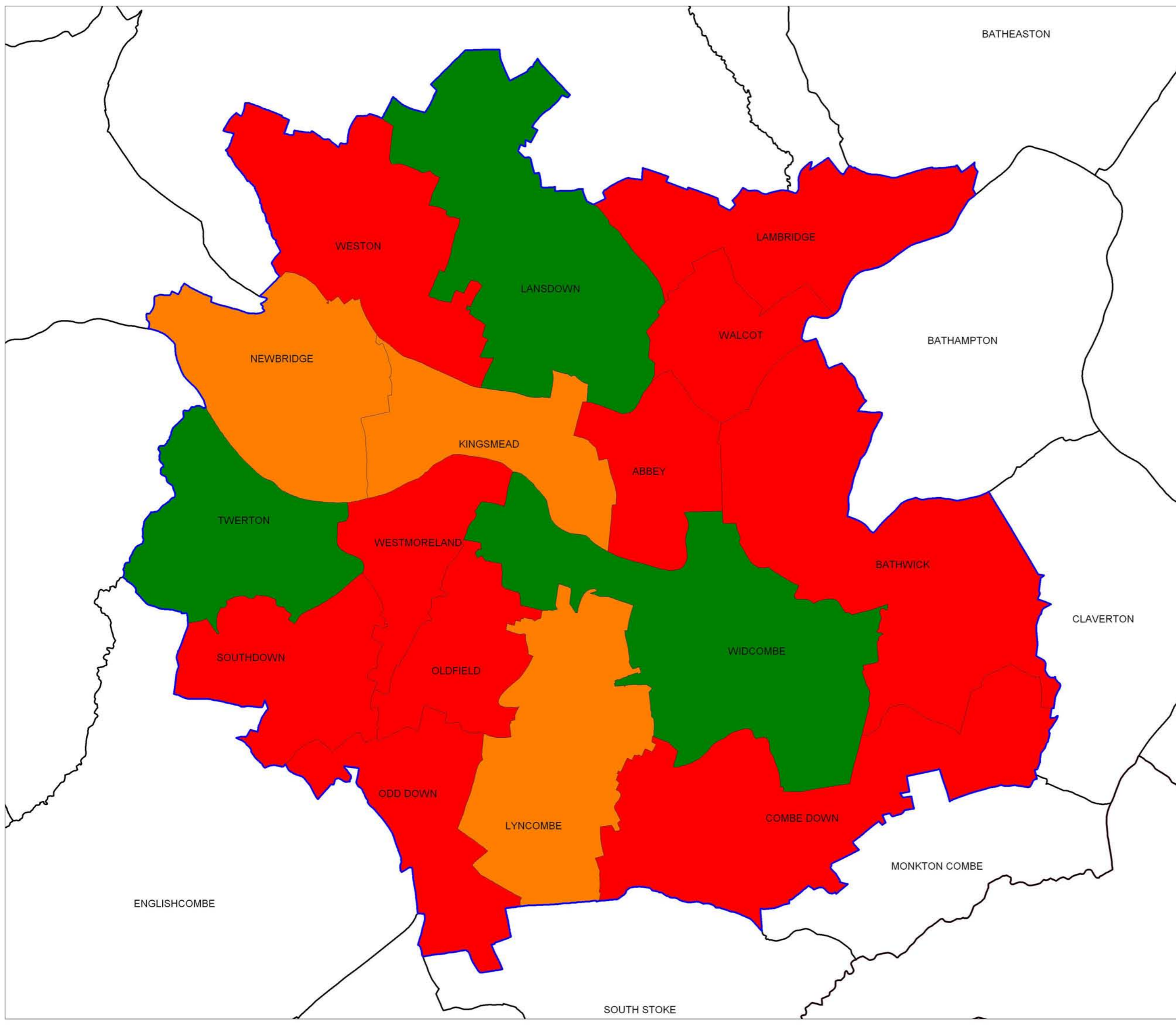
Quantity ha / 1000

- 2 to 10
- 1 to 2
- 0 to 1

- Bath City Boundary
- Ward Boundaries

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Figure 3.5 Quantity of Allotments - Bath City

LEGEND

Quantity ha / 1000

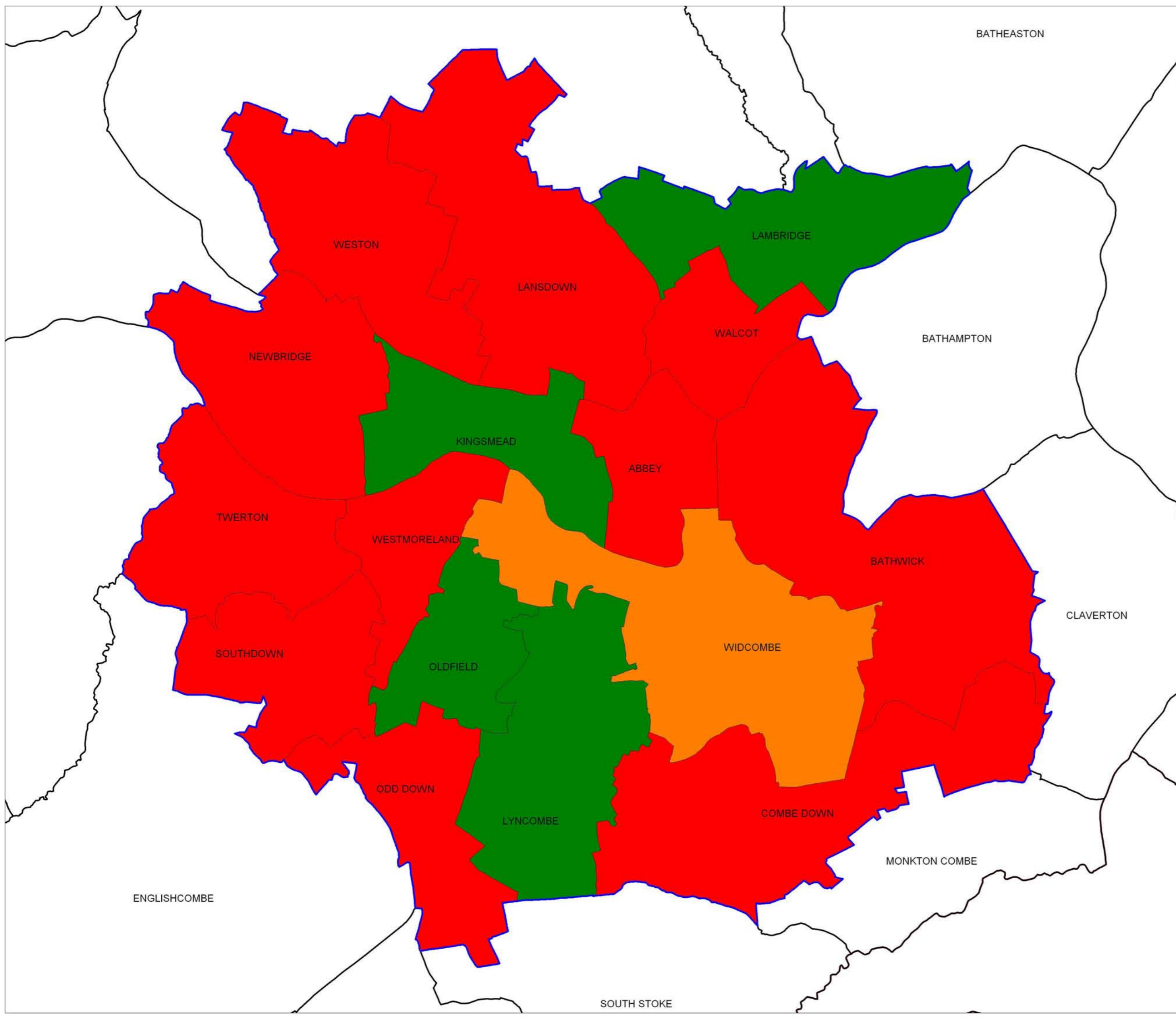
- 0.35 to 3
- 0.25 to 0.35
- 0 to 0.25

Bath City Boundary

Ward Boundaries

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3.1.3 Quantity by location – Keynsham

Keynsham presents a very different picture to Bath and the District wide data above. Here provision mostly lies at the district level with Keynsham Memorial Park providing the formal element and Manor Road Community Woodland LNR providing the natural element.

Quantity Analysis – Formal

Hierarchy	Number	Area (ha)	% by area
District	1	10.73	46.59
Neighbourhood	2	7.46	32.39
Local	1	1.17	5.08
Doorstep	12	3.67	15.94
Totals	16	23.03	100.00

Quantity Analysis – Natural

Hierarchy	Number	Area (ha)	% by area
District	1	20.69	64.58
Neighbourhood	2	11.35	35.42
Totals	3	32.04	100.00

N.B. Allotments sites have not been assigned to any hierarchy.

As set out in the table earlier when provision is compared to population Keynsham has above average levels of formal provision in the district and the highest level of natural provision for an urban settlement.

Location	Formal		Natural		Allotments		Overall	
	ha/1000	M2/person	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person
Keynsham	1.48	14.8	2.06	20.6	0.11	1.1	3.54	35.4
Bath	1.64	16.4	1.5	15	0.22	2.2	3.15	31.5
Norton Radstock	0.98	9.8	1.62	16.2	0.06	0.6	2.6	26
District	1.41	14.1	1.14	11.4	0.19	1.9	2.56	25.6
Parishes	1.18	11.8	N/A	N/A	0.2	2	1.18	11.8

Figure 3.6 shows the quantity of formal provision across Keynsham analysed at ward level. As the draft standard was modelled on Keynsham as a whole the map shows that two wards meet the standard and one falls below.

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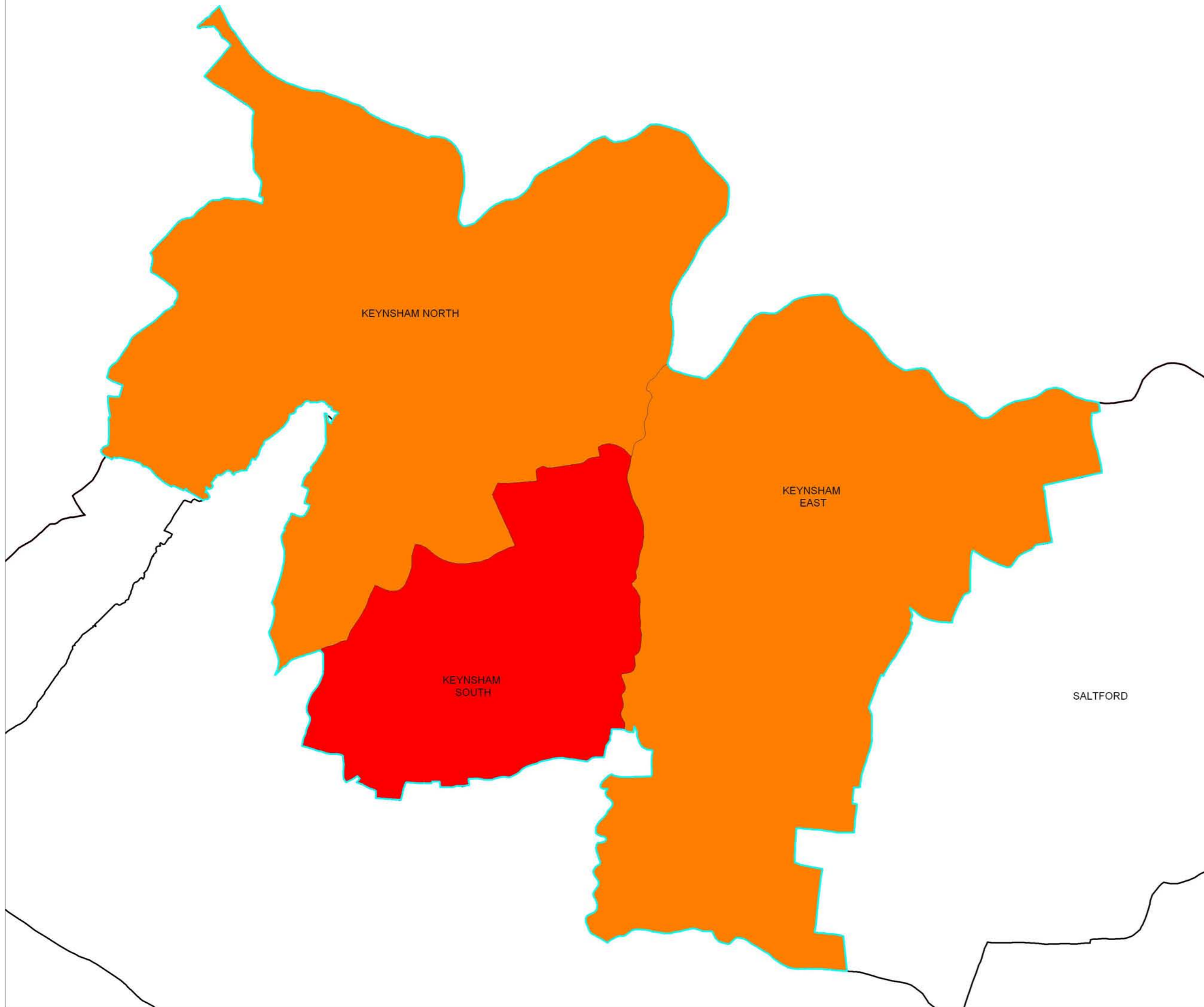
Figure 3.6 Quantity of Formal Green Space - Keynsham

LEGEND

Quantity ha / 1000

- 2 to 10
- 1 to 2
- 0 to 1

- Keynsham Boundary
- Ward Boundaries



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Figure 3.7 shows the quantity of natural provision across Keynsham analysed at ward level. Whilst Keynsham east has a good level of provision, Keynsham north shows a level of under provision.

Figure 3.8 shows the picture for allotments in Keynsham. The map shows 2 of the wards being under provided for and only Keynsham south showing levels of provision above the draft quantity standard.

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Figure 3.7 Quantity of Natural Green Space - Keynsham

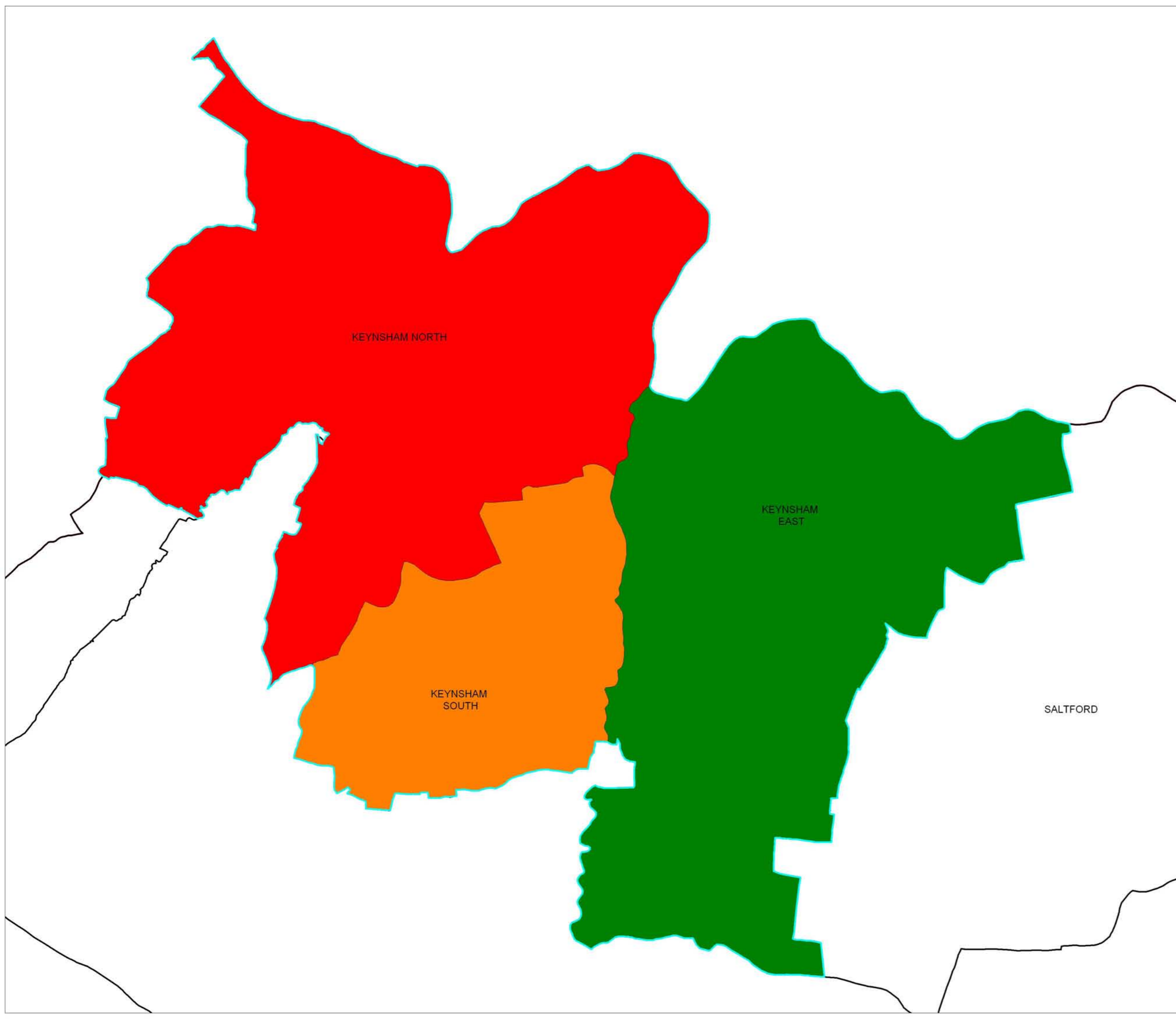
LEGEND

Quantity ha / 1000

- 2 to 10
- 1 to 2
- 0 to 1

 Keynsham Boundary

 Ward Boundaries



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Figure 3.8 Quantity of Allotments
- Keynsham

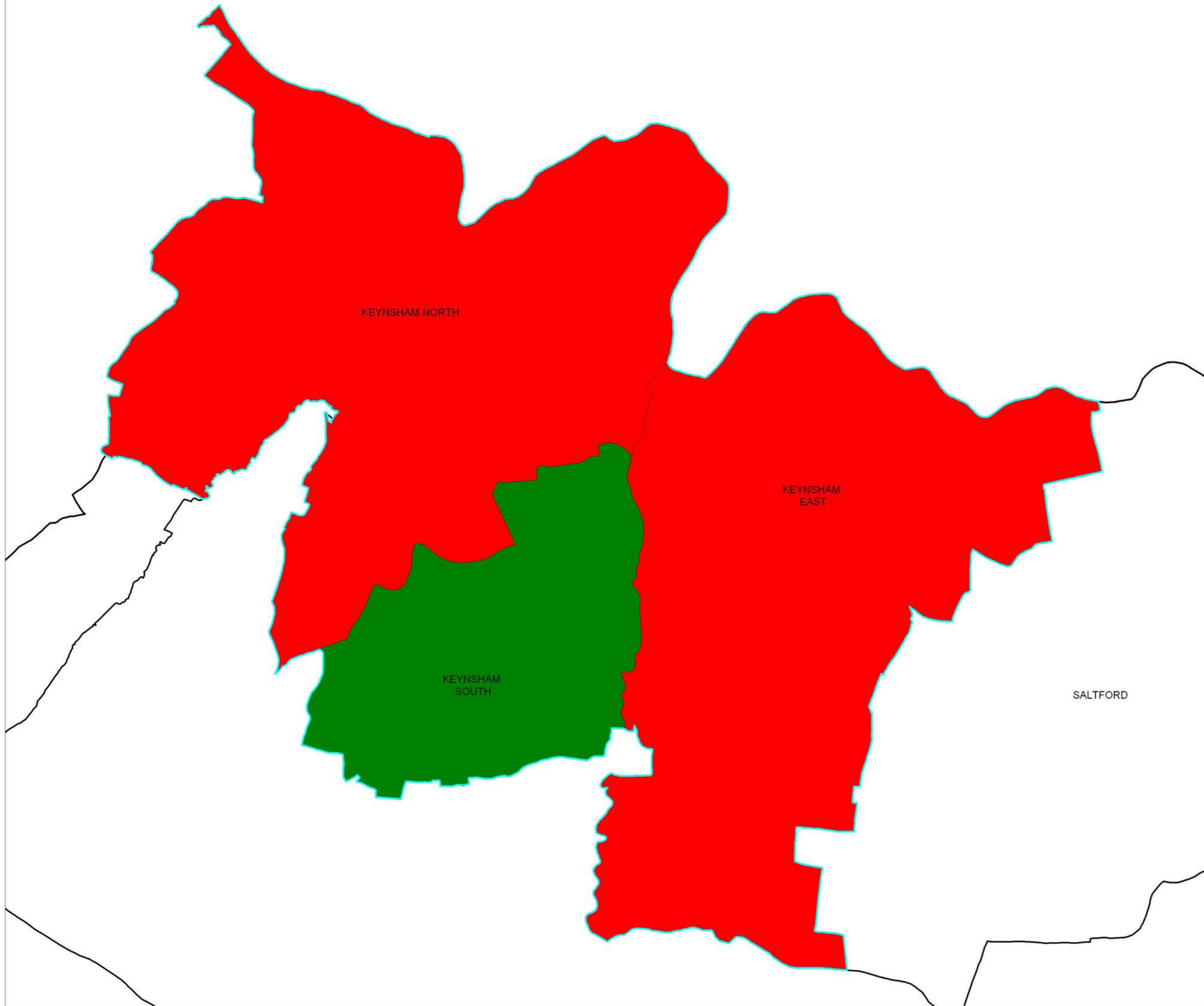
LEGEND

Quantity ha / 1000

- 0.35 to 3
- 0.25 to 0.35
- 0 to 0.25

Keynsham Boundary

Ward Boundaries



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3.1.4 Quantity by location – Norton Radstock

Norton Radstock is unique in not having a district level formal green space – a fact that will be picked up later in the analysis section. Its formal provision is split mainly across neighbourhood and doorstep level sites.

Quantity Analysis – Formal

Hierarchy	Number	Area (ha)	% by area
District	0	-	-
Neighbourhood	4	9.10	43.44
Local	2	3.40	16.23
Doorstep	26	8.45	40.33
Totals	32	20.95	100.00

For natural sites the settlement has 1 site (Norton Radstock Greenway), accounting for just over a quarter of the land and neighbourhood sites making up the majority of provision.

Quantity Analysis – Natural

Hierarchy	Number	Area (ha)	% by area
District	1	9.70	28.08
Neighbourhood	6	24.84	71.92
Totals	7	34.54	100.00

N.B. Allotments sites have not been assigned to any hierarchy.

As set out earlier when provision is compared to population Norton Radstock has the lowest levels of formal provision in the district and the second highest level of natural provision for an urban settlement.

Location	Formal		Natural		Allotments		Overall	
	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person
Keynsham	1.48	14.8	2.06	20.6	0.11	1.1	3.54	35.4
Bath	1.64	16.4	1.5	15	0.22	2.2	3.15	31.5
Norton Radstock	0.98	9.8	1.62	16.2	0.06	0.6	2.6	26
District	1.41	14.1	1.14	11.4	0.19	1.9	2.56	25.6
Parishes	1.18	11.8	N/A	N/A	0.2	2	1.18	11.8

Figure 3.9 shows the quantity of formal provision across Norton Radstock analysed at ward level. Whilst the settlement as a whole is under provided for two out of the four wards do meet the draft standard for formal green space.

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Figure 3.9 Quantity of Formal Green Space - Norton Radstock

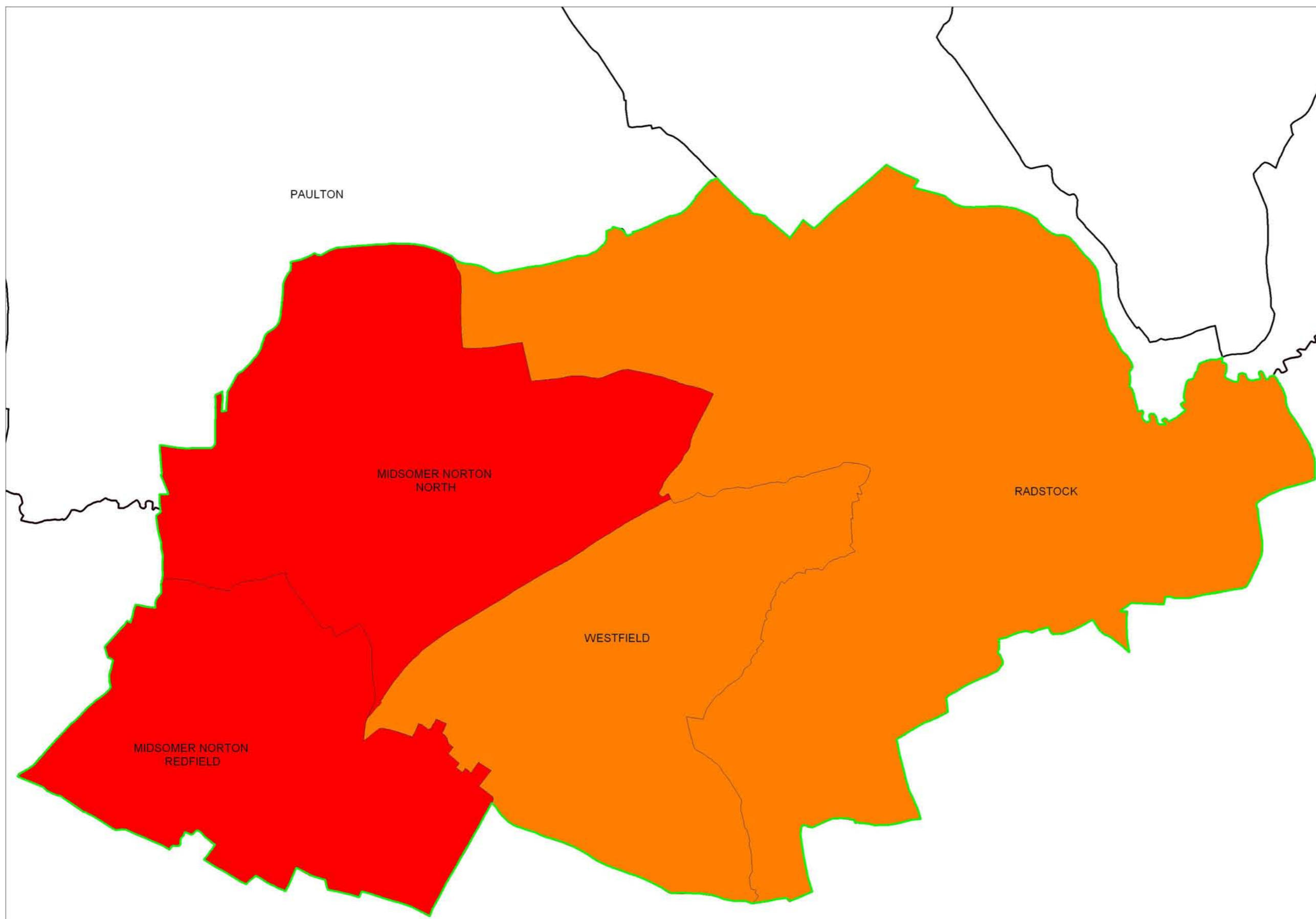
LEGEND

Quantity ha / 1000

- 2 to 10
- 1 to 2
- 0 to 1

Norton Radstock Boundary

Ward Boundaries



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Figure 3.10 shows the picture for natural green space provision in Norton Radstock. Whilst Radstock ward shows a level of provision above the draft standard, the remaining three wards fall below the measure.

Figure 3.11 shows the picture for allotment provision in Norton Radstock – this shows that all wards fall below the draft quantity standard.


Bath & North East Somerset Green Space Strategy

Figure 3.10 Quantity of Natural Green Space - Norton Radstock

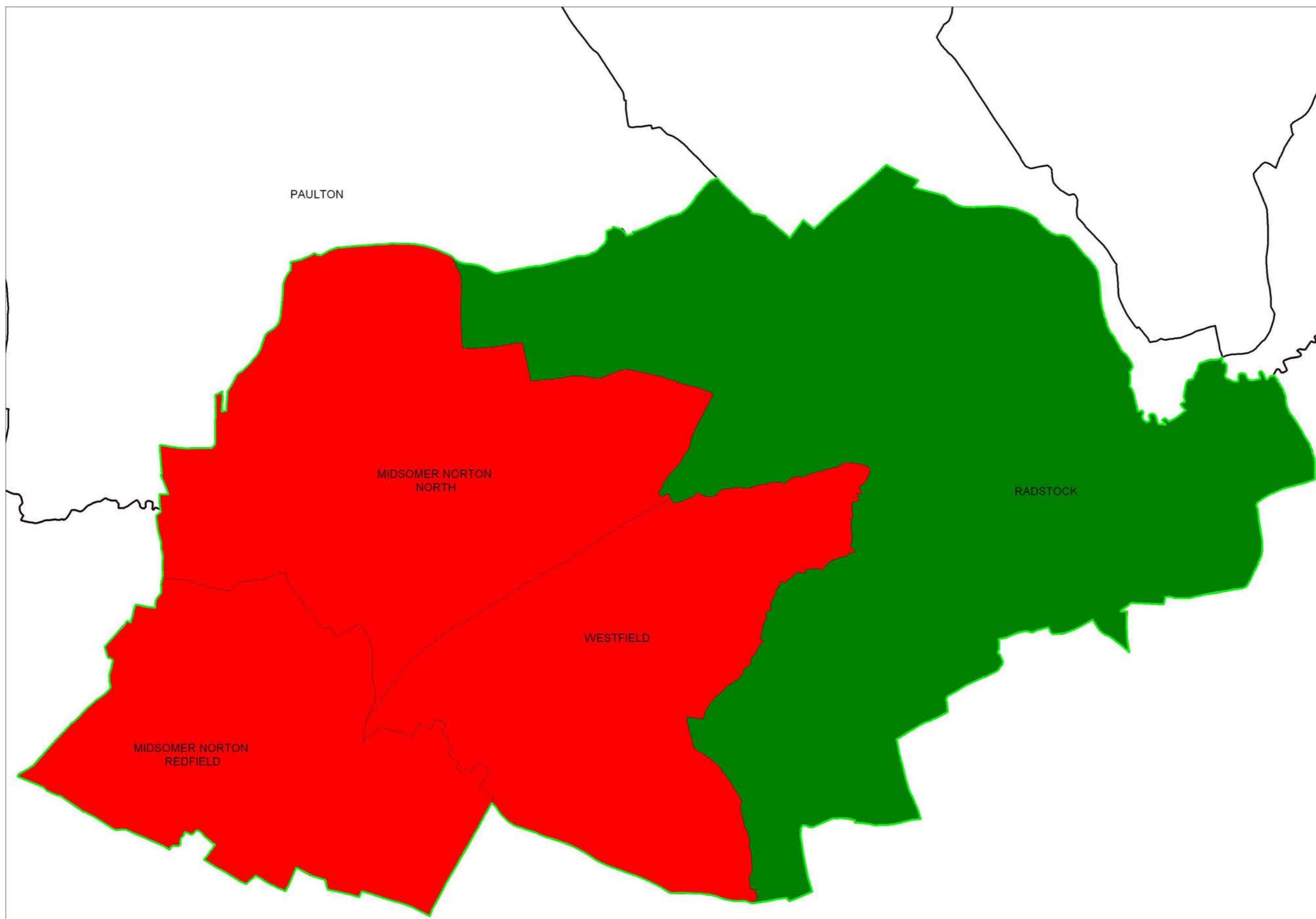
LEGEND

Quantity ha / 1000

-  2 to 10
-  1 to 2
-  0 to 1

 Norton Radstock Boundary

 Ward Boundaries



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Figure 3.11 Quantity of Allotments
- Norton Radstock

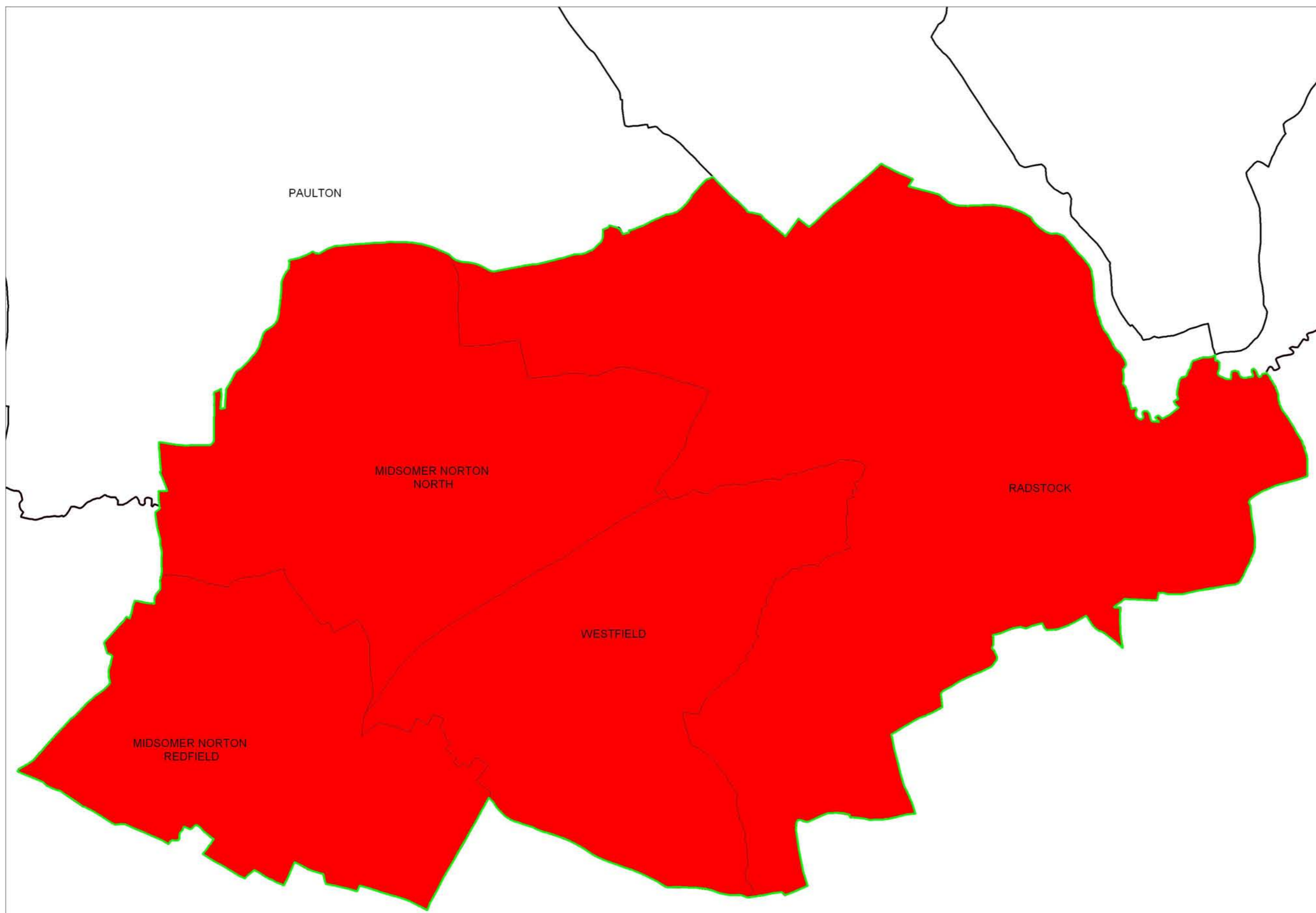
LEGEND

Quantity ha / 1000

- 0.35 to 3
- 0.25 to 0.35
- 0 to 0.25

Norton Radstock Boundary

Ward Boundaries



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3.1.5 Quantity by location – Rural Parishes

As the hierarchy was designed so that only each major urban settlement should have a district level formal site, the rural parishes do not have any sites at this level. Instead provision is dominated by neighbourhood level sites, usually village recreation grounds or playing fields.

Hierarchy	Number	Area (ha)	% by area
District	0	-	-
Neighbourhood	36	46.10	80.89
Local	32	10.89	19.11
Doorstep	0	-	-
Totals	68	56.99	100.00

Also since natural provision was not mapped no data is available for analysis.

N.B. Allotments sites have not been assigned to any hierarchy.

As set out earlier when provision is compared to population the rural areas have lower levels of provision than the two of the urban settlements.

Location	Formal		Natural		Allotments		Overall	
	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person	ha/1000	m2/person
Keynsham	1.48	14.8	2.06	20.6	0.11	1.1	3.54	35.4
Bath	1.64	16.4	1.5	15	0.22	2.2	3.15	31.5
Norton Radstock	0.98	9.8	1.62	16.2	0.06	0.6	2.6	26
District	1.41	14.1	1.14	11.4	0.19	1.9	2.56	25.6
Parishes	1.18	11.8	N/A	N/A	0.2	2	1.18	11.8

Figure 3.12 shows the quantity of formal provision across the rural areas analysed at parish level. Whilst the overall level of 1.18 ha / 1000 falls below the draft standard there are a good number of parishes showing levels of provision above or at the standard.

Figure 3.13 shows the picture for allotment provision in the rural areas. The majority of parishes show low levels of provision with only a small number of rural or urban fringe parishes showing levels of provision in excess of the draft standard.

Bath & North East Somerset Green Space Strategy

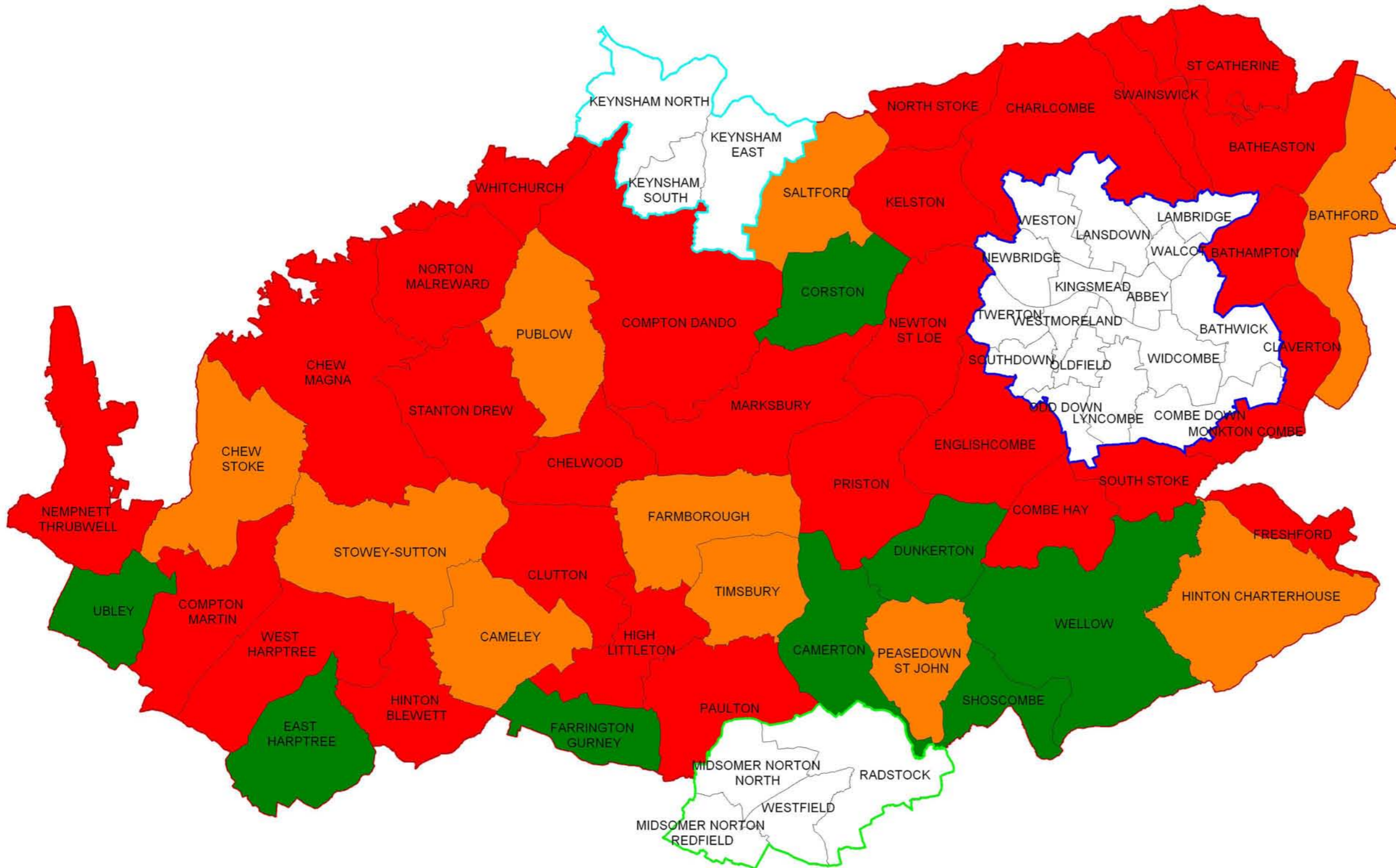
Figure 3.12 Quantity of Formal Green Space - Parishes

LEGEND

Quantity ha / 1000

- 2 to 10
- 1 to 2
- 0 to 1

Parish Boundaries



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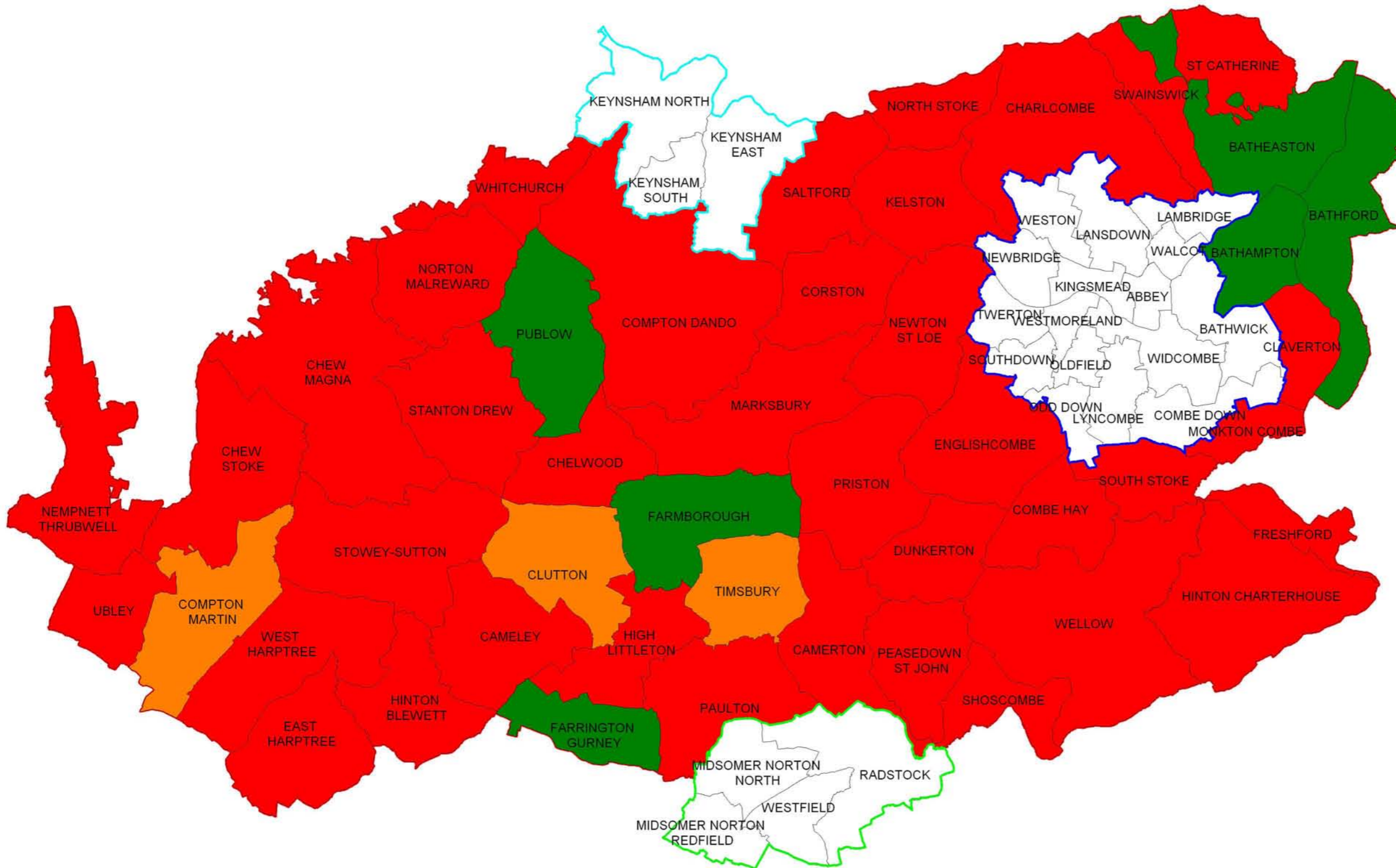
Figure 3.13 Quantity of Allotments - Parishes

LEGEND

Quantity ha / 1000

- 0.35 to 3
- 0.25 to 0.35
- 0 to 0.25

Parish Boundaries



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3.2 Quantity and population – draft standards

As has been mentioned throughout the strategy to date the development of local standards has run alongside the research work and both areas of work have informed each other in an iterative process.

As set out in the introduction to this strategy, Government guidance exists on the creation of local green space standards. This guidance recommends that Local Authorities identify those parts of their area where existing satisfaction levels are highest. The guidance suggests that this information, when considered alongside other factors, can help to provide a model for the supply of green spaces across the whole Local Authority.

Following extensive consultation using focus groups and on-street surveys in 2004, it was identified that the highest levels of satisfaction with the quantity and distribution of green space in Bath and North East Somerset existed in Keynsham. Further analysis of the existing spaces revealed sites of varying sizes with a fairly even distribution across the Town. After taking other factors into account it was decided that Keynsham provided a robust model and formed the basis of the proposed quantity and distribution standards.

The table below sets out the draft standards developed for each of the three types of provision.

Type of provision	Draft standard	
	ha/1000	m ² /person
Formal	1.50	15.0
Natural	1.50	15.0
Allotments	0.30	3.0

The tables below show how the urban settlements and rural areas perform against the draft standards.

Formal provision

Location	Formal	
	ha/1000	m ² /person
Bath	1.64	16.4
Draft standard	1.50	15.0
Keynsham	1.48	14.8
Parishes	1.18	11.8
Norton Radstock	0.98	9.8

Again it can be seen that the rural parishes and Norton Radstock fall short of the draft standard.

Natural provision

Location	Natural	
	ha/1000	m ² /person
Keynsham	2.06	20.6
Norton Radstock	1.62	16.2
Bath	1.50	15.0
Draft standard	1.50	15.0

Here all three urban areas appear to have sufficient natural green space provision when compared to the draft standard. As mentioned before, natural space was not recorded in the rural parishes.

Allotments

Location	Allotments	
	ha/1000	m ² /person
Draft standard	0.30	3.0
Bath	0.22	2.2
Parishes	0.20	2.0
Keynsham	0.11	1.1
Norton Radstock	0.06	0.6

3.3 Quantity and population – national comparison

One of the limitations of comparing Bath and North East Somerset to other local authority areas is that in the rural parish areas natural green space has not been recorded. Therefore, whilst the figures in the table above show an overall level of provision of 2.56 ha / 1000, if the rural areas are excluded and only the data for the three urban areas is used an average of 3.1 ha / 1000 exists. When both of these figures are compared to national data provided by consultants the table below is produced.

Other Green Space Studies	Hectares of Unrestricted Green Space per 1000 Population
Chorley Metropolitan Borough Council	10.01 (Draft standard)
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	8.00
Redditch Borough Council	7.40 (Draft standard)
Urban North Staffordshire	6.60
Oxford City Council	5.75
Walsall Council	4.98
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	4.90
Fareham Borough Council	4.86
London Borough Croydon	4.30
Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council	4.24
London Borough Merton	4.00
Taunton Deane Borough Council	3.49
Bridgnorth District Council	3.32
Bath + Keynsham + Norton Radstock only	3.10
Cheltenham Borough Council	3.10
London Borough of Sutton	2.90 (Draft Standard)
Lichfield District Council	2.80 (Draft standard)
London Borough of Southwark	2.6
B&NES	2.56
London Borough of Lambeth	1.6
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	1.6
Wellington	1.32