
South Downs National Park

Open Space, Sports and Recreation - Evidence Study

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Executive Summary

In producing the South Downs National Park Local Plan, the South Downs Planning Authority, in common with other planning authorities, must include a policy for the provision of open spaces and sports facilities, as outlined in paragraph 73 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Paragraph 73 of the NPPF replaces Policy Planning Guidance 17 (PPG17), which provided more comprehensive guidance on assessment requirements.

This study identifies strengths and weaknesses in the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities to support the Local Plan and Infrastructure Delivery Plan and, in particular, how they satisfy the requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The role of the National Park Authority as a Local Planning Authority, but not Local Authority, means certain responsibilities fall to the Local Authorities, which cover the National Park area. These authorities have a distinct role in the management of open space within their district area and as such have adopted green space strategies – with quantity, quality and accessibility standards that would also be applicable to communities within the National Park.

There is wide variation among the 12 districts in terms of open space and sport standards being applied (**see Table 1**). Some of the districts have completed or are in the process of completing Joint Core Strategies with the National Park Authority, and therefore policies and standards regarding open space are relatively clear. Some of the districts are in the process of updating Local Plans and are currently using saved policies or a combination of new and saved policies.

This study therefore provides a commentary on the policies and standards being applied in the districts and identifies strengths and weaknesses in the application of open space, sports and recreational data, policies and standards. In particular, how they satisfy the requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Although the NPPF does not now directly require a PPG17 assessment there is still a clear reference made in the new guidance to the principles and ideology established within PPG17 (see policy context); it still seen as best practice by many local authorities.

Closer scrutiny has been applied to those areas where the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) for the South Downs National Park Authority has identified land as potential housing sites. According to the SHLAA document the main foci for development will be:

- Petersfield;
- Liss;
- Lewes;
- Midhurst;
- Petworth.

Many of the Districts in the South Downs National Park have carried out open space and sport assessments based on PPG 17 Guidelines. Some have done PPG17 assessments but have chosen not to adopt the standards as policy. **A number of the Districts have chosen to use the Fields in Trust standard, which sets out benchmark standards for the provision of outdoor sport and play.**¹

¹ Fields in Trust is the operating name of the National Playing Fields Association. Since the 1930s their recommendations for open space standards have been known as 'The Six Acre Standard' - this is currently set out in their document 'Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play (2008)', see under Policy Context for further information.

However, FIT standards may not satisfy Sport England, who require up to date (within 5 years) and robust sports studies to constitute assessment of need as required by the NPPF. Sport England have produced the guideline document 'Assessing needs and opportunities guide for indoor and outdoors sports facilities' which sets out how to undertake and apply needs assessments for sports facilities.

A priority for the SDNPA should be to clarify with the Districts if their open space standards will apply in the National Park. A number of the Districts are assuming that the NPA will set its own standards within the Park area in its Local Plan. Chichester, Winchester and possibly Brighton and Hove and Horsham fall into this category. This is a particular concern in Chichester - Midhurst and Petworth (both within, or partially within the SDNPA boundary) and where potential housing development is proposed.

Chichester has produced a very good suite of documents, which cover sport and open space, however new standards have been produced and can be found in the Draft Planning Obligations & Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document – 2014. Lewes however, is currently using FIT standards rather than locally assessed standards.

Petersfield and Liss have very good spatial data, up to date policies and locally assessed standards. They were relatively easy to assess. The only anomaly was the chart detailing new and existing open space within the Petersfield Neighbourhood Development Plan – some open spaces were not referenced in the NDP and there was no apparent rationale for this.

Table 1 summarises the standards currently being used in the SDNPA by district authorities:

Local Authority	Amenity Greenspace (hectares per 1000 population)	Access *	Parks and Gardens (hectares per 1000 population)	Access*	Outdoor Sports (hectares per 1000 population)	Access*	Children/ Teen Play (hectares per 1000 population)	Access*
Lancing and Sompting (Adur)	.72	800m	.22	1200m			0.04	1200m
Shorham –By- Sea (Adur)	.81	800m	.73	1200m			.04	1200m
Southwick and Fishergate (Adur)	1.33	800m	.04	1200m			.08	1200m
Worthing	.78	800m	.20	1200m			.05	1200m
Arun	.86	720m	.47	720m	1.88m	720m	1.15	480m
Brighton and Hove	.58	480m	.92	720m	.47	960m	.055	720m
Chichester (Midhurst and Petworth)	.50	480m	1.60	600m	(inc in parks)		.15m	480m/ 600m
East Hants Petersfield and Liss)	1	700m	1	650m			.25	480m/ 650m
Lewes (FIT)					1.7		0.7	
Horsham	1.7 (multi functional greenspace)						0.52	
Eastbourne					1.5		0.1	
Mid Sussex	See sports		.2	900m	1.28		0.1	300m
Wealden	1.5	600m	See amenity		1.5	600m	.05	600m
Winchester	0.8	700m	1.5	650m			0.5	480/ 650m

* Recommended distance/accessibility thresholds for each type of open space

Introduction

In producing the South Downs National Park Local Plan, the South Downs Planning Authority, in common with other planning authorities, must include a policy for the provision of open spaces and sports facilities, as outlined in paragraph 73 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Paragraph 73 of the NPPF replaces Policy Planning Guidance 17 (PPG17), which provided more comprehensive guidance on assessment requirements.

This study identifies strengths and weaknesses in the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities to support the Local Plan and Infrastructure Delivery Plan and, in particular, how they satisfy the requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

SDNPA's understanding of its statutory responsibility for sports and leisure is that, as the planning authority, it needs to make provision for and protect existing sports and leisure facilities as it does with other open space provision. However, this needs to be in partnership with the sports and recreation staff at district authorities who provide the technical advice, who link with Sports England and who typically undertake assessments of need jointly with the respective planning authorities.

Studies Already Undertaken by the SDNPA

In July 2014 a PPG17 GIS Data Assessment was carried out. This work collated geographic information system (GIS) data available from all the district authorities and assessed how comprehensive the data was in order to establish whether the SDNPA could use this data to compare provision within the National Park across all 12 districts. The study found a very wide variance in the comprehensiveness of the GIS data sets, the quality of the data and the methods in which it was digitised and mapped in GIS. The report concluded that due to the wide variation in data it was not possible to use this to compare provision across all districts without considerable further work to improve the data.

Data varied according to the district, ranging from districts that provided comprehensive data on sites with a range of typologies, to those that provided basic information comprising site names only. The typologies varied across all the districts, and there was no consistent approach to data reporting or presentation in either tables or mapping. The report concluded that the SDNPA should work with district authority partners to standardise and improve these data. This would greatly assist both the SDNPA and the district authorities in open space policy in the future.

In 2013 an Access Network and Accessible Natural Greenspace Study was also carried out for the South Downs National Park, focusing on the provision of access to semi-natural sites over 2 hectares. Copies of previous reports can be downloaded from the SDNPA website.²

² At the time of publication the link to the previous studies is: <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/national-park-local-plan/evidence-and-supporting-documents/access-network-and-accessible-natural-green-space-study/>

Approach to this Study

Due to the deficiencies in data previously outlined it was not possible for the SDNPA to undertake an audit of open spaces within the National Park. However, district authorities themselves, in their own Local Plan (or Core Strategy) have been required to assess local provision and need and to set standards for open spaces.

The National Park Authority did not consider it necessary to analyse all the open space typologies listed in the former PPG17 guidance. Therefore the focus for this study has been upon the following categories of open space:

- parks and gardens;
- outdoor sports facilities;
- amenity greenspace;
- provision for children and teenagers [play].

From the existing assessments carried out by district authorities, alongside data on accessible natural greenspace, a review of the surplus/deficits of the listed open space typologies and accessible green space has been undertaken. It should be noted that this part of the study depends on the accuracy and level of detail of the data provided by the districts.

This document provides a commentary on current open space provision and planning policy over the 12 districts that are within the SDNPA.

Potential Development in areas within the National Park

The SDNPA has produced a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). A SHLAA is evidence that will be used in the preparation of the South Downs National Park Local Plan. The SHLAA identifies land and assesses the availability, suitability and deliverability of that land as a potential housing site. This evidence will help the National Park Authority understand what sites are theoretically available for housing development. This information and other pieces of evidence will be used to support development decisions in the emerging South Downs National Park Local Plan and neighbourhood plans.

Government policy set out in the NPPF states that major development will only be allowed in a National Park in exceptional circumstances. According to the Preferred Options Local Plan certain settlements by virtue of their existing size and facilities are likely to accommodate higher levels of development notably:

- Petersfield;
- Liss;
- Lewes;
- Midhurst;
- Petworth.

A targeted approach to assessing open space provision has been therefore been applied, focusing on these five settlements.

Policy Context

National

The National Planning Policy Framework was adopted in 2012. The NPPF Paragraph 73 states:

"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."

Open space assessments have been affected by the cancellation of PPG17 with the publication of the NPPF. However, there is still a clear reference made in the new guidance to the principles and ideology established within PPG17 and therefore the former guidance provided in 'Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation' (PPG17), and its Companion Guide 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities'. These studies are still seen as best practice by many Local Authorities and therefore a description of the former policy is included.

PPG17

National Planning Guidance PPG17 stated that the main purpose of undertaking local assessment is to plan positively, creatively and effectively to ensure that there is adequate provision of accessible, high quality greenspace, civic spaces and sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of local communities and visitors. Local assessment thus plays a key role in applying provision standards – local assessment enables a local authority to identify deficiencies in provision. Where appropriate a local authority may set local standards requiring developer contribution where existing facilities have been lost, or where development may result in increased need. A local authority may also choose to identify land to meet a local need. A PPG17 assessment will typically consider:

- Accessibility – the distance within which a site should be located. An example would be a resident should have access to a sports facility within 650m. The distance varies according to the asset, e.g. sports facilities are expected to be more accessible than common land;
- Quality – again relative to the type of space, thus whether it is 'fit for purpose' is normally a good measure;
- Multi-functionality – the versatility of a space, particularly important in a rural area where there may not be many discrete sites;
- Primary Purpose – linked with above, many spaces will have a primary purpose, for example a football pitch, that can be used for other recreation, e.g. a play space or semi-natural area;
- Quantity – whilst this might be measured in terms of area, it links with quality, and multi-functionality.

The approach to local assessment follows a set process, starting with a review of existing strategies and policies and consultation with local communities, following which an audit of existing provision will take place. From this data quantity, quality and accessibility standards are set as well as acceptable minimum size standards. At this point a local authority is able to identify surplus and deficiencies both existing and into the future. This study will commonly inform a Local Plan or Core Strategy so that policies can be constructed based on sound local evidence.

Fields in Trust (FIT) '6 Acre Standard'

Prior to PPG17 guidance, standards set by the Fields in Trust set out benchmark standards for the provision of outdoor sport and play. Fields in Trust is the operating name of the National Playing Fields Association. Since the 1930s their recommendations for open space standards have been known as 'The Six Acre Standard' - this is currently set out in their document 'Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play' (2008). These Benchmark Standards are recommended as a tool for assisting in the development of local standards. The recommendations are very similar to the previous recommendations in the 'The Six Acre Standard'. The Benchmark Standards are based upon survey returns in England and they can clearly be applied within England.

The Benchmark Standard for rural areas is significantly higher than for urban areas. This reflects the greater number of dispersed settlements, villages and small market towns, in rural areas and their separate needs for local facilities. It should not be taken to imply that each new settlement in a rural area requires a higher level of local provision than their urban counterparts. Each new settlement must be considered in the light of its own circumstances and its own locality.

FIT standards are sometimes used by local authorities, however, as FIT acknowledges, locally assessed standards are seen to be preferable.

Sport England - Assessing needs and opportunities guide for indoor and outdoor sports facilities 2014

This guide provides a recommended approach to undertaking a robust assessment of need for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. The guide has primarily been produced to help Local Authorities to meet the requirements of the Government's National Planning Policy Framework. It states that in line with the NPPF (paragraph 73), it is important that alongside identifying specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of facilities, an assessment is used to determine what provision is required to meet both current and future needs.

The guide also states that LAs should not need to undertake a comprehensive assessment more frequently than every five years for the majority of facility types. However, any assessment should be regularly updated looking at short-term changes in the supply and demand information and issues. If there is no evidence of any appropriate review and subsequent update being undertaken within five years of an assessment being completed Sport England would not consider the assessment to be up-to-date. After this time SE state that it would be difficult to justify that the assessment and information on which it is based is sufficiently robust, and thus may object to a local plan on these grounds.

The Role of the South Downs National Park Authority

The role of the South Downs National Park as a Planning Authority is to control and influence the development of land and buildings within its boundaries. To do this effectively the SDNPA has to balance the statutory duties and purposes of the National Park, safeguarding the natural environment and existing built heritage, with the needs of individuals, the local population supporting rural communities and local businesses.

Partnership with Local Authorities

The SDNPA has agreed and implemented unique partnerships with the 12 Districts operating within the National Park boundary, working alongside and overseeing applications to ensure that planning guidelines are adhered to. Local planning authorities are responsible for the day to day processing and determination of the great majority of all planning applications. The SDNPA will deal with applications for more significant development within the National Park. To ensure that up-to-date core strategies were put in place for as much of the National Park as possible, the National Park Authority has been preparing Joint Core Strategies.

A priority for the SDNPA should be to clarify with the Districts if their open space standards will apply in the National Park. A number of the Districts are assuming that the NPA will set its own standards within the Park area in its Local Plan. Chichester, Winchester and possibly Brighton and Hove and Horsham fall into this category. This is a particular concern in Chichester - Midhurst and Petworth (both within, or partially within the SDNPA boundary) and where potential housing development is proposed.

Neighbourhood Development Plans

The South Downs National Park Authority is the statutory planning authority for the National Park. It is the 8th largest in Britain in terms of planning applications received each year and also one of the largest in terms of the geographical area it covers.

At a community/neighbourhood level the Localism Bill aims to empower people to shape their own communities. Neighbourhood development plans are being prepared by some local areas and these have been supported by the SDNPA.

Through recognising the provision of open spaces in plan form, provision can be assessed in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility, whilst strengthening its presence in planning policy for the future and looking to maximise opportunities for investment.

Key Settlement - Petersfield

Evidence – The adopted Joint Core Strategy is dated 2014. Policies CP17 and CP18 refer to Open Space East Hampshire Sports & Recreation Study 2008. East Hampshire GIS Data, East Hampshire Leisure Built Facilities Strategy 2012- 2026.

Conclusion - Generally open space provision is sufficient although there is a current deficiency in children's play facilities. The Neighbourhood Development Plan establishes good local policies for the environment.

East Hampshire Leisure Built Facilities Strategy 2012- 2026; this sets out a needs analysis for the area & makes the following recommendations for Petersfield:

In the long term, the sporting facilities at Penns Place could be developed further into a community sports hub by seeking opportunities to develop additional sports facilities, for which the Taro Leisure Centre (TLC) could be considered as the focus. Currently consideration has been given to building outdoor tennis courts at TLC. A meeting with the Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) in November 2011 indicated that whilst it would not support indoor provision, it could, however, provide financial support for four outdoor courts with floodlights and subject to planning permissions as the site is now within the South Downs National Park. Consideration of expansion of access to education sport facilities, such as Petersfield School.

ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS data - There is very good data available; • The open space data in the NDP excludes some open spaces (highlighted yellow) and the rationale for this is unclear; • NDP open space chart - it is not clear if the newly allocated open space exists or is aspirational; • There is a deficit of play facilities; • There is very little ANG within the Petersfield parish boundary. • Good sports analysis dated 2013
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Standards used by East Hampshire, hectares per 1000 population: Data provided by East Hampshire

Amenity /Informal Green Space	Access	Parks /Sports and Recreation Grounds	Access			Children/Teen Play	Access
1	700m	1	650m			.25	480m/650m

PETERSFIELD Current Pop 14,000 ³ Pop by 2030 - 15,360 ⁴	PARKS SPORTS and RECREATION GROUNDS	ACCESSIBLE NATURAL GREEN SPACE	AMENITY OR INFORMAL GREENSPACE	CHILDREN and TEEN PLAY	
Existing Open Space in Hectares	23		49.32	0.96	
Hectares required by existing population	14		14	3.5	
Hectares required by projected population	15.36		15.36	3.84	
CURRENT SURPLUS/DEFICIT	9(+)		35.32 (+)	2.54 (-)	
PROJECTED SURPLUS/DEFICIT	7.64 (+)		33.96(+)	2.88 (-)	.

³ Population number from Petersfield Town Council website <http://www.petersfield-tc.gov.uk>. 2014

⁴ Population estimate – Housing numbers from SDNPA SHLAA Document 567 * 2.4 (average number of persons per household Source: Office for National Statistics, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, National Records of Scotland 2011)

East Hampshire GIS Data

Address_1	Typology	AREA IN HECTARES
Tilmore Road	Allotments	2
Mill Lane	Allotments	2
		4
The Heath (1)	Childrens Play Space	0.17
Penns Place	Childrens Play Space	0.28
Woods Meadow Recreation Ground	Childrens Play Space	0.31
Bell Hill Recreation Ground	Childrens Play Space	0.14
Sheet Recreation Ground	Childrens Play Space	0.02
Marden Way	Childrens Play Space	0.05
		0.97
Gorse Road	Informal Open Space	0.49
Paddock Way	Informal Open Space	0.05
Sandringham Road	Informal Open Space	0.05
Borough Grove, Middle	Informal Open Space	0.20
Borough Grove, South	Informal Open Space	0.16
Borough Grove, North	Informal Open Space	0.26
Woods Meadow Recreation Ground	Informal Open Space	0.48
Water Meadows	Informal Open Space	4.85
Bell Hill Common	Informal Open Space	0.73
High Meadow Recreation Ground	Informal Open Space	0.84
Borough Road Recreation Ground	Informal Open Space	0.71
The Heath (2)	Informal Open Space	34.82
Linnet Close	Informal Open Space	0.20
Rival Moor Estate	Informal Open Space	0.12
Bell Hill Recreation Ground	Informal Open Space	2.26
Balmoral Way	Informal Open Space	0.10
Millenium Wood Project	Informal Open Space	0.22
Sheet Common	Informal Open Space	2.78
		49.32
The Avenue	Parks, Sport & Recreation Grounds	1.37
Penns Place	Parks, Sport & Recreation Grounds	15.78
The Heath (3)	Parks, Sport & Recreation Grounds	1.61
Sheet Recreation Ground	Parks, Sport & Recreation Grounds	0.48
Love Lane	Parks, Sport & Recreation Grounds	3.55
		22.79

The areas highlighted in yellow are not referenced in the Open Spaces section of the Petersfield NDP. However, some but not all, are referenced under Community.

Petersfield Neighbourhood Development Plan

Policies

Natural Environment Policy 1 (NEP1) The network of green Infrastructure and open spaces will be developed and linked to the surrounding countryside for community use and enjoyment. Policy NEP1 conforms with: JCS Policy, CP16, CP28. NPPF paragraphs 7, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75 and 99.

Natural Environment Policy 2 (NEP2) Preserving and enhancing the green network and open spaces. The green network and the open spaces detailed in the table above are designated as Local Green Space in accordance with NPPF paragraphs 76-77 and will be preserved and enhanced for public access and informal recreational use. Essential utility infrastructure will be permitted, where the benefit will outweigh any harm, or it can be demonstrated that there are no reasonable alternatives available.

Natural Environment Policy 3 (NEP3) Development which would detract from the landscape, archaeological, ecological or historic value of the Heath and its townscape setting will not be permitted. Proposals that would enhance the accessibility, understanding or enjoyment of the biodiversity assets of the Heath will be approved provided its distinctive character, history, biodiversity and recreational value is retained. Policy NEP3 conforms with: JCS Policy CP17, CP20, CP21. NPPF paragraphs 76, 77, 115.

Natural Environment Policy 4 (NEP4) Development which damages or adversely affects the Rotherlands Nature Reserve will not be permitted. Development in proximity to the Rotherlands Nature Reserve will be required to protect and enhance the Reserve, as shown in Figure 7 and detailed in Table 11. Any proposals which detract from the landscape, nature conservation status and setting of the Reserve will not be permitted. Policy NEP4 conforms with: JCS Policy CP21. NPPF paragraphs 109, 114, 115, 117, 118.

Natural Environment Policy 5 (NEP5) Protecting and enhancing Petersfield's setting in its environment. All new development that affects the setting of the town within its environment must make a positive contribution and ensure that the sensitivity of its landscape quality is recognised and enhanced. Policy NEP5 conforms with: JCS Policy CP19, CP20, CP21, CP23, CP27. NPPF paragraphs 109, 115.

Natural Environment Policy 6 (NEP6) Links to the countryside. All new developments which lie on or adjacent to the footpath and cycling links identified in Figure 9 and, in particular, the Hangers Way, Serpents Trail and Shipwrights Way, should not prejudice the retention and enhancement of these routes and should contribute to new links as appropriate. Policy NEP6 conforms with: JCS Policy CP28 and CP31. NPPF paragraphs 69, 75, 77, 115.

Natural Environment Policy 7 (NEP7) Biodiversity, trees and woodlands. Policy NEP7 conforms with: JCS Policy CP21. NPPF paragraphs 76, 77, 115, 118.

Natural Environment Policy 8 (NEP8) Flooding risk and waterway enhancement. All developments in areas liable to flooding must adequately address potential flooding risk in accordance with advice in the NPPF and drainage issues and development adjacent to waterways should, where appropriate, contribute to their enhancement as part of the green infrastructure network. Policy NEP8 conforms with: JCS Policy CP25, CP26, CP28. NPPF paragraphs 99, 100, 109, 114, 115

COMMUNITY POLICIES

Community Policy 1 (CP1) Maintain and enhance existing Community Facilities. Policy CP1 conforms with: NPPF paras 69, 70; JCS Policies: CP16 (Protection and Provision of Social Infrastructure) and CP8 (Town and Village Facilities and Services).

The following sites are identified as important community facilities to be retained, enhanced or developed in accordance with the corresponding description to ensure a range of quality, accessible and safe facilities that meet the diverse needs of the community:

C3 Avenue Pavilion and Playing Fields

C5 Love Lane Recreational Area - Priority for Enhancement

C6 Churcher's College Playing Fields

C10 Penns Place Sports Hub including Taro Leisure Centre - Priority for Enhancement

Community Policy 2 (CP2) Provide a new Community Centre - Planning permission will be granted for a new Community Centre within Love Lane Recreation Area which will include facilities suitable for young people.

Community Policy 3 (CP3)

Overall increase of community facility provision. New residential developments of the sites allocated in Policy H1 will be expected to provide community facilities appropriate to the scale of the development to meet the needs created by the development or to make a financial contribution to the enhancement of existing facilities. Development which results in the loss of a community facility will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that alternative facilities of equal or better quality and quantity can be provided in an equally accessible location in the Petersfield area. The new provision must be available for use prior to the loss of existing provision. Policy CP3 conforms with: NPPF paras 69, 70, 72. JCS Policies CP16 (Protection and Provision of Social Infrastructure) and CP8 (Town and Village Facilities and Services).

Community Policy 4 (CP4) - Provide appropriate mix of sports and recreation facilities.

Development that results in the loss of a sport, recreation or play facility will only be permitted where:

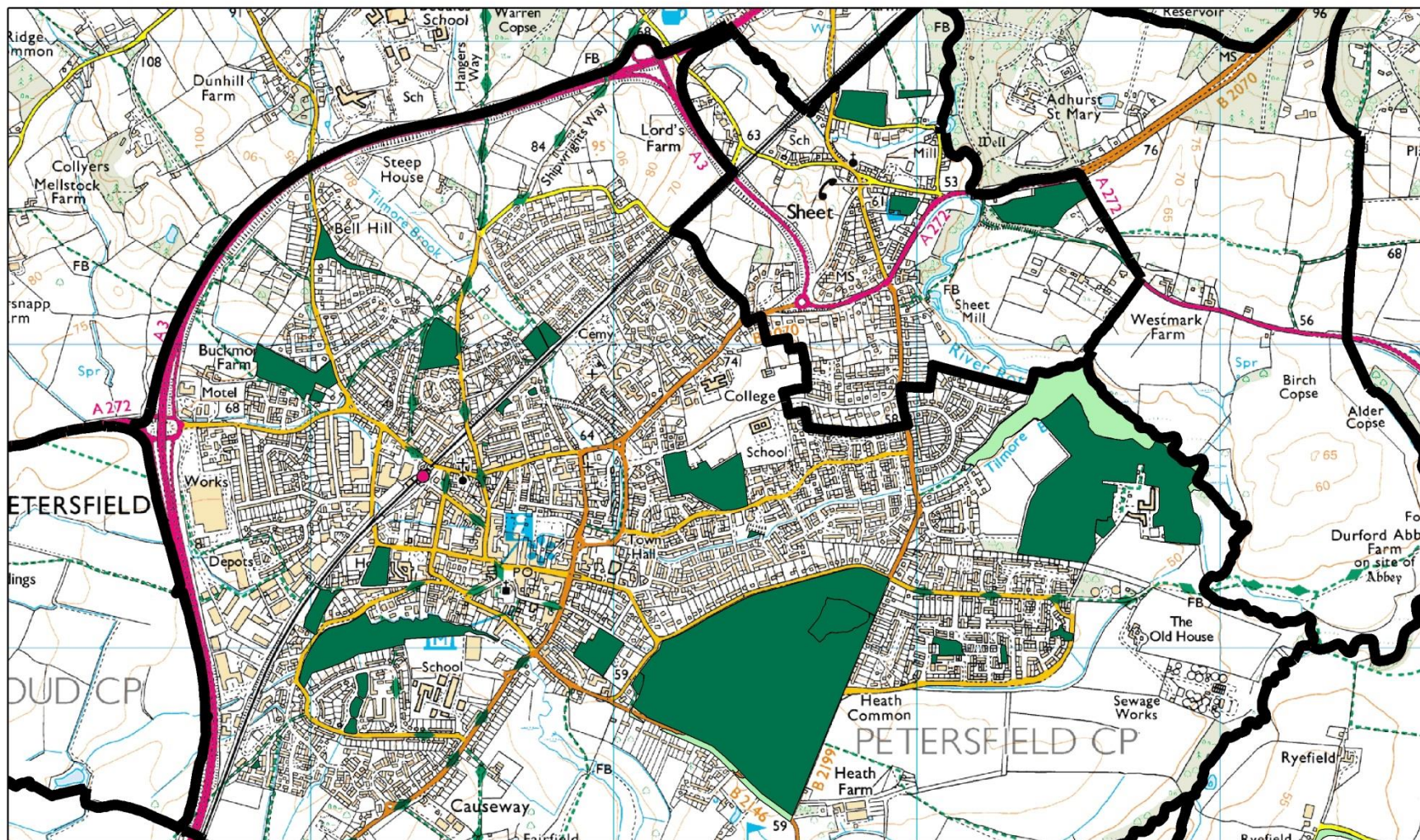
- it can be demonstrated that alternative facilities of equal or better quality and quantity can be provided in an equally accessible location within the Petersfield area; or
- an assessment has been undertaken which shows that the sport, recreation or play facility is surplus to requirements; or
- the development is for alternative sports, recreation or play provision, the need for which clearly outweigh the loss.

The new provision must be available for use prior to the loss of existing provision.

Policy CP4 conforms with: NPPF paras 73, 74. JCS Policies CP17 (Protection of Open Space Sport and Recreation and Built Facilities) and CP18 (Provision of Open Space Sport and Recreation and Built Facilities).

Table of Open Space as it appears in the Petersfield NDP

	Address	Hectares
G1	The Heath	36.31
G2	Green Space East of Causeway Farm	25.02
G3	Tilmore Brook Green Finger	6.25
G4	Green Space North of Buckmore Farm	2.78
G5	Merritts Meadow	2.34
G6	Land East of Tilmore Road	2.16
G7	Bell Hill Recreation ground	2.28
G8	Land either side of Borough Hill	1.26
G9	Borough Hill Rec South of Paddock Way	1
G10	Woods meadow (Tilmore recreation ground)	0.61
G11	Rec South of Paddock Way	0.79
G12	Rotherlands Nature Reserve	7.3
G13	land South of Borough Road	4.58
Blue - New Allocation in NDP	Note - It is not clear from the document if this is existing or aspirational Open Space and so is NOT used in the projected surplus/deficit calculations.	50.43



Legend

- Administrative Boundary
- East Hampshire Open Spaces
- Accessible Natural Green Spaces

Plan I: Petersfield Parks and Open Spaces (from East Hampshire GIS data) with Accessible Natural Green Space

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Key Settlement – Liss

Evidence – The adopted Joint Core Strategy is dated 2014. Policies CP17 and CP18 refer to Open Space

East Hampshire Sports & Recreation Study 2008. East Hampshire GIS Data. East Hampshire GIS Data, East Hampshire Leisure Built Facilities Strategy 2012- 2026

Conclusion – There are existing and projected deficiencies in parks, sports and recreation grounds; amenity/informal greenspace and children’s play facilities. There is, however, accessible natural green space locally.

There is a very good up to date East Hampshire Leisure Built Facilities Strategy 2012- 2026, this sets out a needs analysis for the area & makes the following recommendations for Liss: improve provision of children and young people’s space, improve access to open space, improve the consistency of management and maintenance of open space.

ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is very good data available; There are existing deficits in parks/recreation grounds / informal green space and play facilities; There is some accessible natural green space close to the settlement.
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Standards used by East Hampshire

Data provided by East Hampshire

Amenity /Informal Green Space	Access	Parks /Sports and Recreation Grounds	Access			Children/Teen Play	Access
1	700m	1	650m			.25	480m/650m

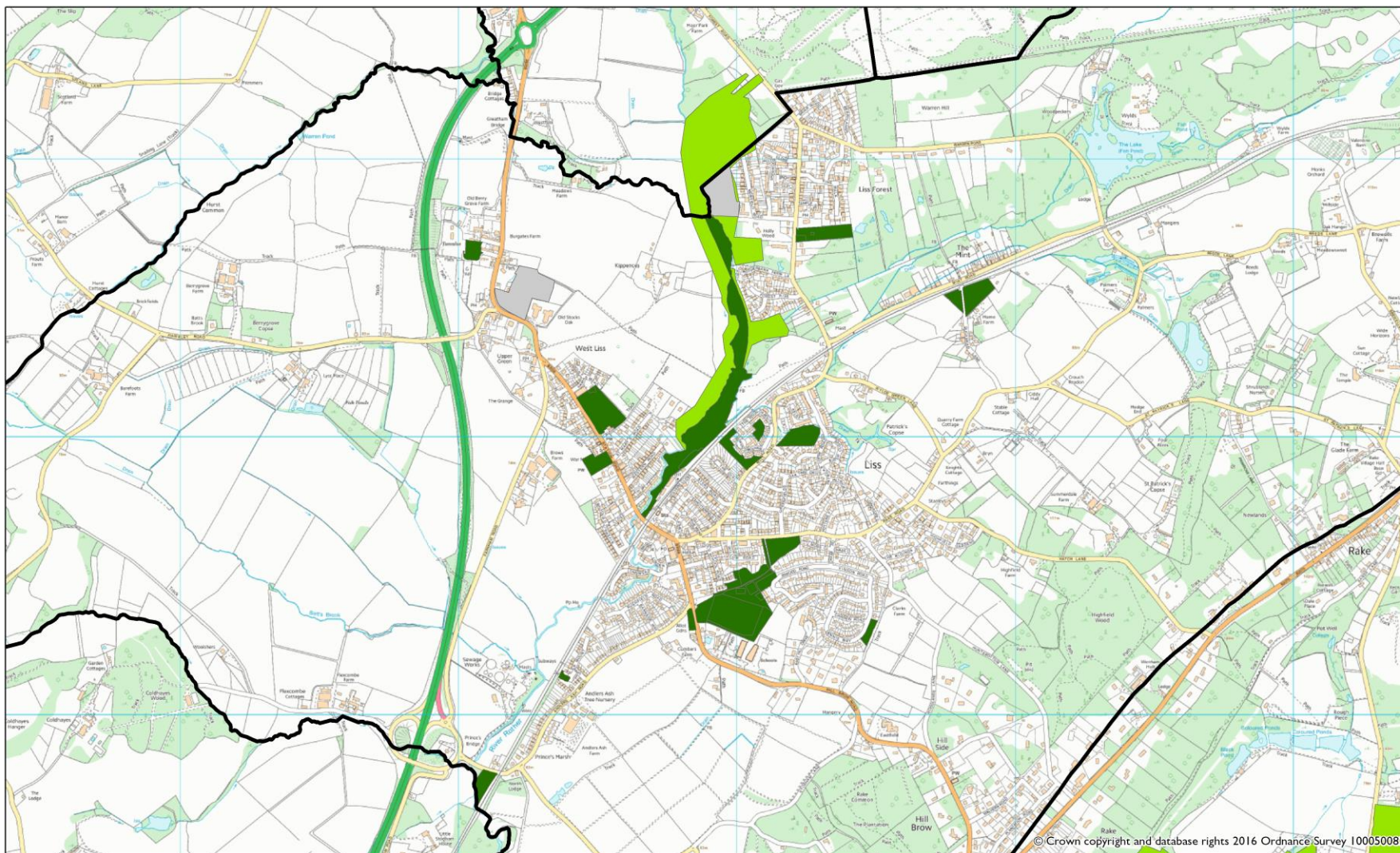
LISS Current Pop 6,500 ⁵ Pop by 2030 - 6872 ⁶	PARKS SPORTS and RECREATION GROUNDS	ACCESSIBLE NATURAL GREEN SPACE	AMENITY OR INFORMAL GREENSPACE	Children’s and YP SPACE	
Existing Open Space in Hectares	4.32		3.77	0.9	
Hectares required by existing population	6.5		6.5	1.63	
Hectares required by projected population	6.8		6.8	1.70	
CURRENT SURPLUS/DEFICIT	2.18(-)		2.73(-)	0.73(-)	
PROJECTED SURPLUS/DEFICIT	2.48(-)		3.03(-)	0.80(-)	



⁵ Parish Profile – East Hampshire District Council

⁶ Population estimate – Housing numbers from SDNPA SHLAA Document 155 * 2.4 . (average number of persons per household
Source: Office for National Statistics, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, National Records of Scotland 2011)

Open Space Data from East Hampshire

Address_1	Typology	AREA IN HECTARES
Lower Green	Allotments	0.75
Hillbrow Brow	Allotments	0.19
Duckmead Lane East	Allotments	0.81
Mill Road	Allotments	0.84
Duckmead Lane West	Allotments	0.27
Andlers Ash Road	Allotments	0.52
Riverside railway walk	Allotments	0.09
	Total	3.47
Recreation ground	Children's Play Space	0.02
The Roundabouts	Children's Play Space	0.21
Recreation Ground	Children's Play Space	0.10
Upper Mount	Children's Play Space	0.10
Inwood Road	Children's Play Space	0.25
Inwood Rd	Children's Play Space	0.02
Liss Forest Recreation Ground	Children's Play Space	0.08
Newman Collard South East	Children's Play Space	0.12
	Total	0.90
Old School Road	Informal Open Space	0.22
Newman Collard South West	Informal Open Space	0.36
Woodbourne Close	Informal Open Space	0.59
Recreation Ground	Informal Open Space	1.45
Dennis Way	Informal Open Space	0.22
Newman Collard NE	Informal Open Space	0.08
Liss Forest Recreation Ground	Informal Open Space	0.86
	Total	3.77
Liss Forest	Natural Greenspace	5.53
Rear of Sherwood Close	Natural Greenspace	1.59
	Total	7.12
Newman Collard North East	Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds	0.10
Newman Collard North West	Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds	0.06
Newman Collard South	Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds	2.01
West Liss	Playing Fields (limited access)	2.16
	Total	4.32



-  Administrative boundary
-  Inaccessible Open Space
-  Open Space
-  Accessible Natural Greenspaces

Plan 2: Liss Parks and Open Spaces (from East Hampshire GIS data) with Accessible Natural Green Space

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Key Settlement – Lewes

Lewes has the largest number of homes proposed for a single settlement in the South Downs National Park Authority Preferred Options Local Plan.

Evidence – Lewes Outdoor Playing Space Review 2004 & Lewes Informal Recreational Space Review 2005, Lewes District Local Plan – Draft Core Strategy, Submission Document 2014, Lewes Outdoor Playing Assessment, 2014.

Conclusion – Some of the data available was quite old & GIS data wasn't sufficient to use. There are existing and projected deficiencies in the typologies assessed (no standards for Amenity & Allotments)

However, there is a generous amount of accessible natural greenspace nearby.

ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The GIS data available does not separate open space by typology;;• Data has used Lewes Outdoor Playing Assessment, 2014 which has not been adopted. Lewes uses FIT standards;• There are no standards for the other typologies, but there is a generous amount of accessible natural green space nearby;• There are deficits in children's playing space and sports provision;• Neither the 2004 playing pitch strategy nor the more recent Outdoor Playing Assessment 2014 provides an indoor sports assessment as recommended by Sport England.
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Draft Core Strategy, Submission Document 2014 states that:

Core Policy 8 – Green Infrastructure The local planning authority will promote a connected network of multifunctional green infrastructure by protecting and enhancing the quantity, quality and accessibility of open spaces throughout the district. This will be achieved by:

1. Identifying in the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD or SDNPA Local Plan areas where there is potential for the enhancement or restoration of existing green infrastructure and opportunities for the provision of new green space.
2. Ensuring that development maintains and/or manages identified green infrastructure, where appropriate.
3. Requiring development to contribute to the green infrastructure network and make provision for new green infrastructure and/or linkages to existing green infrastructure, where appropriate.
4. Resisting development that would undermine the functional integrity of the green infrastructure network or would result in the loss of existing green spaces, unless either mitigation measures are incorporated within the development or alternative and suitable provision is made elsewhere in the locality.
5. Working in partnership with other organisations to increase walking, cycling and public transport access to the countryside.

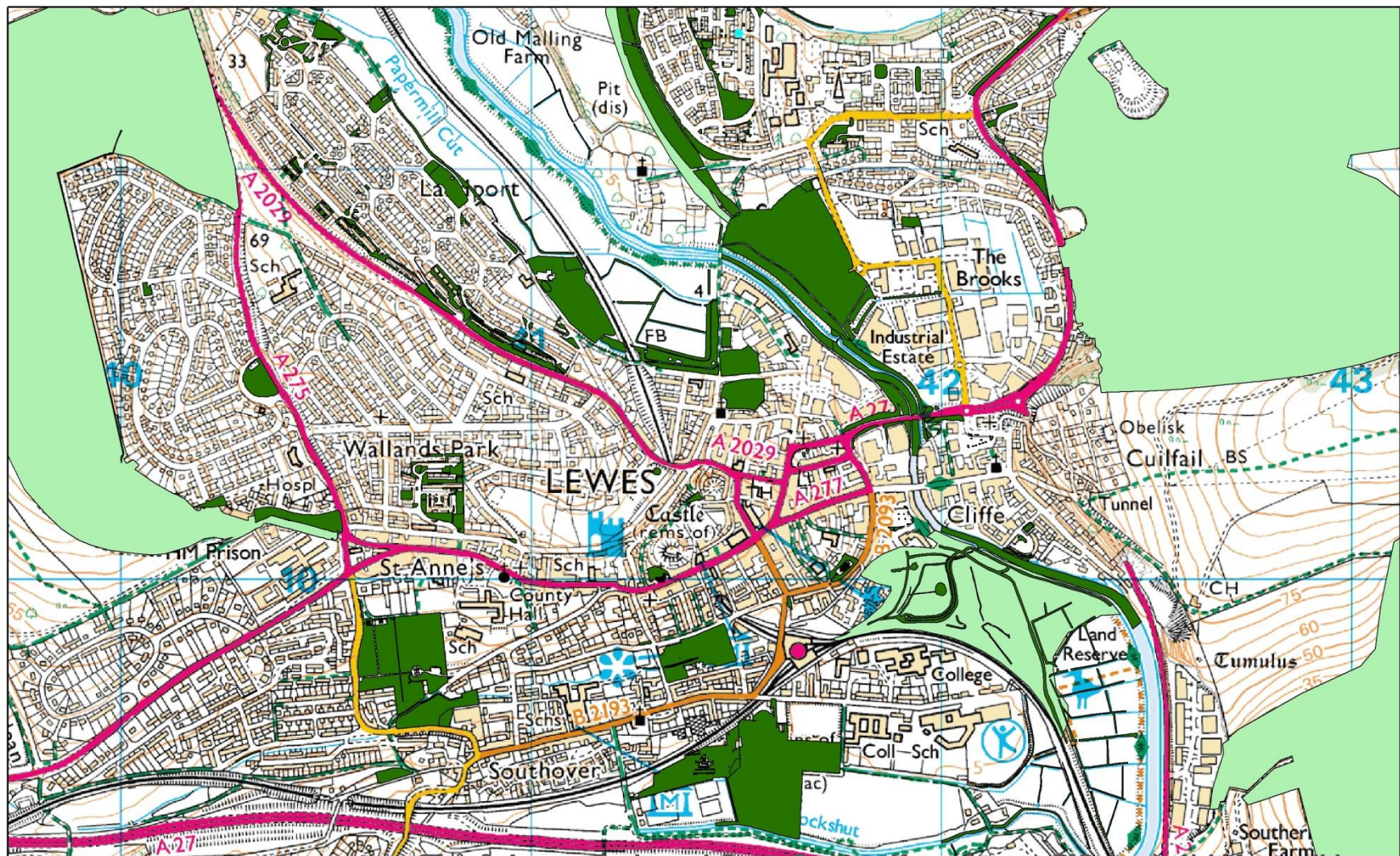
Standards used by Lewes, hectares per 1000 population: - Data from the Outdoor Playing Space Review 2004 (FIT standards)

Amenity /Informal Green Space	Access	Parks and Gdns	Access	Sports and Recreation Grounds		Children/Teen Play	Access
				1.7		0.7	

Lewes Current Pop 16,967 ⁷ Pop by 2030 – 20,075 ⁸	SPORTS and RECREATION GROUNDS	ACCESSIBLE NATURAL GREEN SPACE	AMENITY GREENSPACE	CHILDREN/TEEN PLAY	ALLOTMENTS
Existing Open Space in Hectares	32.37			7.66	
Hectares required by existing population	30.4			12.52	
Hectares required by projected population					
CURRENT SURPLUS/DEFICIT	1.97			4.86(-)	
PROJECTED SURPLUS/DEFICIT	1.76 (-)			6.39(-)	

⁷ ONS Ward pop 2009 (Lewes Bridge, Lewes Priory, Lewes Castle)

⁸ Population estimate – Lewes DC, 2014 Lewes Outdoor Playing Assessment, 2014.



Plan 3: Lewes Parks and Open Spaces (from Lewes GIS data) with Accessible Natural Green Space

Legend

- Lewes Open Spaces
- Accessible Natural Green Spaces

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Key Settlement – Midhurst

Evidence – Chichester Open Space & Recreation Facilities Study 2013. Historic GIS Data provided by Chichester & checked on Arc GIS & on site, with local landowners & maintenance providers – Sept 2015.

Conclusion – Using the standards below (due to be adopted early 2016) there are existing & projected deficiencies in sports & recreation grounds and children's play. There is sufficient provision of amenity greenspace & accessible natural greenspace areas locally.

ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chichester's open space study does not include Midhurst (it is the assumption of Chichester that the SDNPA will provide its own standards for settlements within the National Park) Consequently, historic GIS data available for Midhurst had to be checked using a recent high quality aerial photograph and then 'ground truthed' on site. Chichester has produced a comprehensive suite of documents on open space and sport facilities provision - dated 2013 (but it is not clear if this includes a separate playing pitch study as recommended by Sport England) It is locally assessed and details quantity, quality and accessibility. Its built facilities study includes sub regions such as Midhurst. It also includes an implementation plan and CIL recommendations. Standards are now detailed in the Draft Planning Obligations & Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document – 2014, it is expected that this document will be adopted in 2016.
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FINAL MIDHURST OPEN SPACE (Inc shape file objects added in Sept 2015 survey highlighted yellow)		
SITENAME	TPOLOGY	HECTARAGE
Bepton Road Allotments	Allotments	0.84
TOTAL		0.84
June Meadow	Amenity Open Space	0.27
Elmleigh	Amenity Open Space	0.08
Heathfield Park	Amenity Open Space	0.24
South Pond	Amenity Open Space	1.70
Meadway	Amenity Open Space	0.12
Bourne Way	Amenity Open Space	0.04
Downsview Drive	Amenity Open Space	0.03
Poplar Way	Amenity Open Space	0.04
The Fairway	Amenity Open Space	0.02
ST ANNES HILL	AMENITY OPEN SPACE	2.15
JUNE LANE	AMENITY OPEN SPACE	0.18
HOLMEBUSH WAY	AMENITY OPEN SPACE	0.21
TOTAL		5.08
JUNE MEADOWS	CHILDRENS PLAY	0.19
Holmbush Way Play Area	Provision for Children and Young People	0.32
TOTAL		0.51
June Lane Courts	Formal Outdoor Sport	2.73
June Lane Bowling Green	Formal Outdoor Sport	0.11
Carron Lane Recreation Ground OS	Recreation Ground	1.05
TOTAL		3.89
Holmbush Wood	Natural / Semi-Natural Green Space	1.83

TOTAL		1.83
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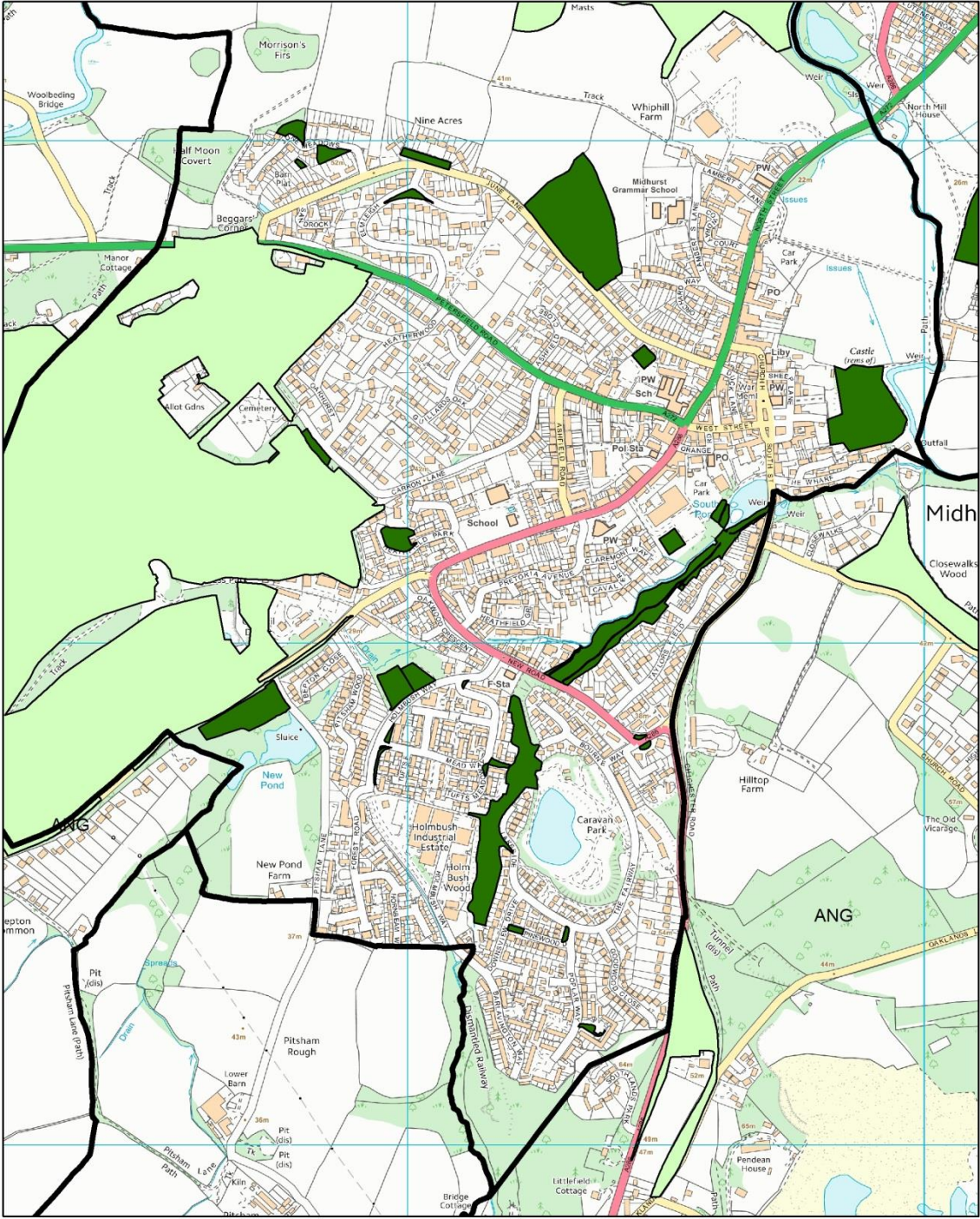
Standards used by Chichester, hectares per 1000 population: (see Draft Planning Obligations & Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document - 2014)

Amenity Green Space	Access	Parks and Gardens	Access	Outdoor Sports Fac	Access	Children/Teen Play	Access
0.50	480m	1.60	600m	Inc in parks		0.15	480m/600m

Midhurst Current Pop 4839 ⁹ Pop by 2030 –5043 ¹⁰	SPORTS and RECREATION GROUNDS	ACCESSIBLE NATURAL GREEN SPACE	AMENITY GREENSPACE	CHILDREN/ TEEN PLAY	
Existing Open Space in Hectares	3.89		5.08	0.51	
Hectares required by existing population	7.68		2.4	0.72	
Hectares required by projected population	8.07		2.52		
CURRENT SURPLUS/DEFICIT	3.79(-)		2.68(+)	0.21(-)	
PROJECTED SURPLUS/DEFICIT	4.18(-)		2.4(+)	0.25(-)	

⁹ ONS Ward Data 2009

¹⁰ Population estimate – Housing numbers from SDNPA SHLAA Document 85 * 2.4. (average number of persons per household
Source: Office for National Statistics, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, National Records of Scotland 2011)



Legend

- Administrative Boundary
- Midhurst Open Space
- Accessible Natural Green Space

Plan 4: Midhurst Parks and Open Spaces (from Chichester GIS data & checked in September 2015) with Accessible Natural Green Space

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Key Settlement – Petworth

Evidence – Chichester Open Space & Recreation Facilities Study 2013. Chichester GIS Data

Conclusion – Using the standards below (due to be adopted early 2016) there are existing & projected deficiencies in sports & recreation grounds and children's play facilities. There are areas of accessible natural greenspace areas locally.

ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chichester's open space study includes Petworth as it straddles the boundary with the National Park; There is GIS data available for Petworth. The map and the data shows that there is a deficit of open space in the settlement and that accessible natural green space is not very close. Chichester has produced a comprehensive suite of documents on open space and sport facilities provision - dated 2013 (but it is not clear if this includes a separate playing pitch study as recommended by Sport England) It is locally assessed and details quantity, quality and accessibility. Its built facilities study includes sub regions such as Midhurst. It also includes an implementation plan and CIL recommendations. Standards are now detailed in the Draft Planning Obligations & Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document – 2014, it is expected that this document will be adopted in 2016.
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Standards used by Chichester, **hectares per 1000 population**: (see Draft Planning Obligations & Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document - 2014)

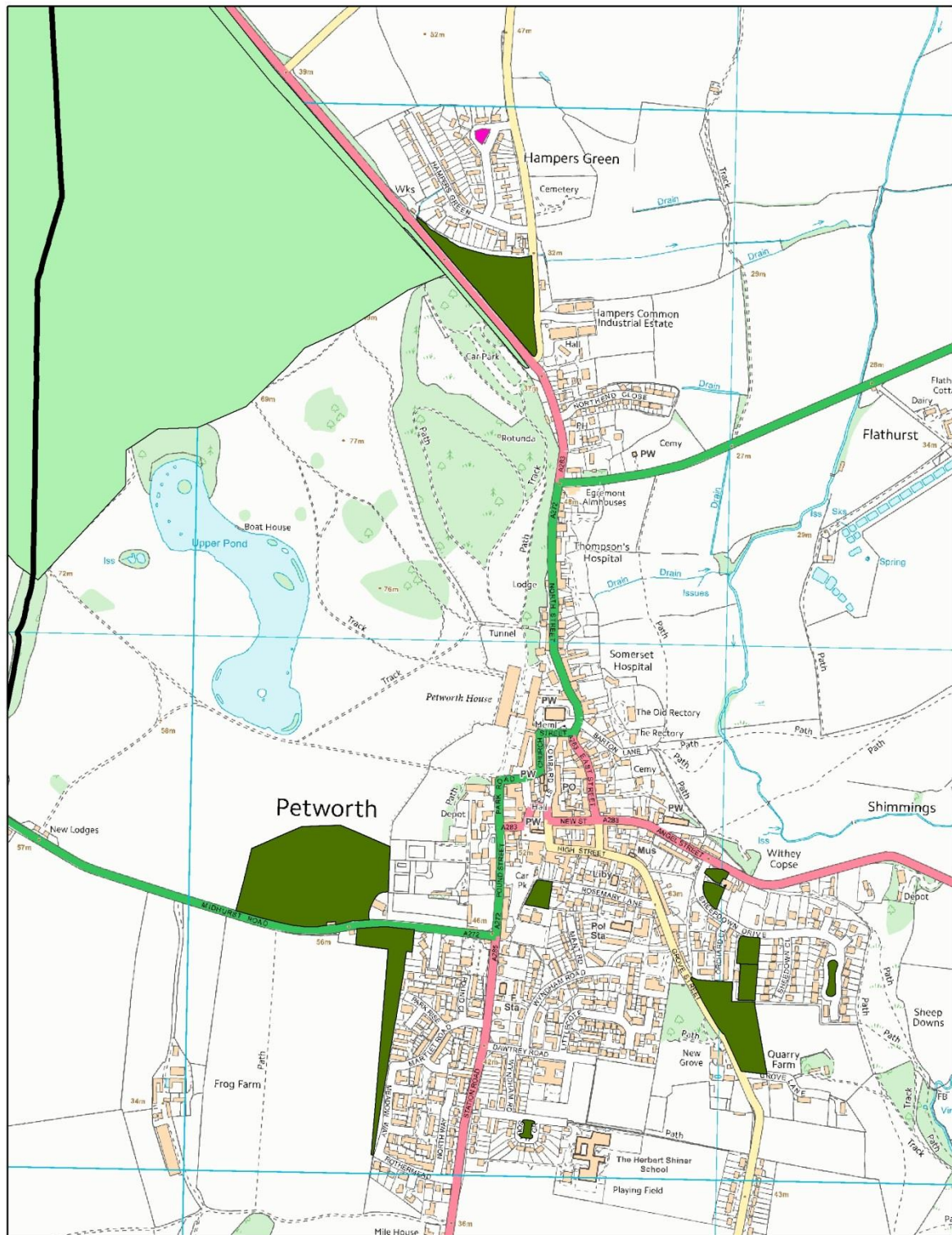
Data and documentation provided by Chichester.

Amenity Green Space	Access	Parks and Gardens	Access	Outdoor Sports Fac	Access	Children/Teen Play	Access
0.50	480m	1.60	600m	Inc in parks		0.15	480m/600m

Petworth Current Pop 4637 ¹¹ Pop by 2030 – 5006 ¹²	SPORTS and RECREATION GROUNDS	ACCESSIBLE NATURAL GREEN SPACE	AMENITY GREENSPACE	CHILDREN/TEEN PLAY	ALLOTMENTS
Existing Open Space in Hectares	4.76		1.69	0.04	
Hectares required by existing population	7.36		2.32	0.70	
Hectares required by projected population	8		2.5	0.75	
CURRENT SURPLUS/DEFICIT	2.60(-)		0.63(-)	0.66(-)	
PROJECTED SURPLUS/DEFICIT	3.84(-)		0.81(-)	0.71(-)	

¹¹ ONS Ward data 2009

¹² Population estimate – Housing numbers from SDNPA SHLAA Document 154 * 2.4. (average number of persons per household
Source: Office for National Statistics, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, National Records of Scotland 2011)



Legend

- Administrative Boundary
- Petworth Open Space
- Accessible Natural Green Space

Plan 5: Petworth Parks and Open Spaces (from Chichester GIS data) with Accessible Natural Green Space

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Adur and Worthing District Councils

Adur Local Plan

The Adur District Local Plan is dated 1996 and is now being updated. The proposed Submission Adur Local Plan was published in October 2014.

- Policy 31 deals with Green Infrastructure.
- Policy 33 deals with Open Space, Recreation and Leisure and Policy.

Worthing Local Plan

The current plan is the Adopted Core Strategy 2011. The document sets out the long-term planning and development in the area up to 2026. It is designed to help inform decision making on all planning applications and will provide the context for all relevant Local Development Documents.

- Policy 11 deals with Recreation and Community use.
- Policy 14 deals with Green Infrastructure.

Open Space Study for Adur and Worthing 2014

The new Open Space study (2014) was produced after both the Adur Local Plan and the Worthing Core Strategy. Therefore the new open space study doesn't link directly to these documents but both the Local Plan and the Core Strategy are sufficiently flexible to allow the new standards to be used without conflicting with policies in the Local Plan and Core Strategy. The Open Space Assessment Report prepared for Adur and Worthing Councils (AWC) focuses on the findings of the research, consultation, site assessments, data analysis and GIS mapping. This study and its audit findings are important in the contribution to the production of each of the Adur and Worthing Councils Local Development Frameworks (LDF) and is an integral part of identifying and regulating the open space infrastructure.

Standards

Adur and Worthing have confirmed that the new standards are as follows:

Lancing and Sompting (Adur) standards, hectares per 1000 population:

Amenity Green Space	Access	Parks and Gardens	Access	Outdoor Sports Fac	Access	Children/Teen Play	Access
.72	800m	.22	1200m			0.04	1200m

Shoreham –By- Sea

Amenity Green Space	Access	Parks and Gardens	Access	Outdoor Sports Fac	Access	Children/Teen Play	Access
.81	800m	.73	1200m			.04	1200m

Southwick and Fishergate (Adur)

Amenity Green Space	Access	Parks and Gardens	Access	Outdoor Sports Fac	Access	Children/Teen Play	Access
1.33	800m	.04	1200m			.08	1200m

Worthing

Amenity Green Space	Access	Parks and Gardens	Access	Outdoor Sports Fac	Access	Children/Teen Play	Access
.78	800m	.20	1200m			.05	1200m

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Adur and Worthing Open Space strategy is very recent and has divided the area into four analysis areas (reflecting the geographical and demographical nature of the area). These allow more localised assessment of provision in addition to examination of open space/facility surplus and deficiencies at a more local level;• It is a comprehensive document and deals with quality and surplus /deficiency targets for these areas, which can be found in the Adur And Worthing Open Space Study Standards Paper March 2014;• The study forms part of a suite of reports that focus on open space, sport and recreation facilities. Together these three documents are to make up the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy, this includes a playing pitch strategy.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The above document has been approved by Adur and Worthing Councils. However, since that time a number of issues have arisen with the study and it is in the process of being amended;• GIS Data – Adur and Worthing holds comprehensive spatial data (polygons) but the only clue to usage is in the site name.

Arun District Council

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arun District Council - Open Space Sport and Recreation Study 2009 has used a local assessment to set its standards. The district has been split into three areas, the Eastern, Western and Downland regions. There is a separate Green Infrastructure study dated 2012
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Arun Local Plan

The current Arun District Local Plan is dated 2003. A new district plan is being drafted and is due to be adopted this year. There are saved open space policies:

- GEN20** - Provision of Public Open Space within New Development. The current saved policy demands that residential development will be required to provide public open space to the minimum standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 people and play equipment to meet the needs of the development.
- The Council will require the application of this standard and provision of play equipment as detailed in **Supplementary Planning Guidance dated 2000: - Open Space and Recreation Standards**. This guidance was adopted in October 2000, subsequent to the review of the Arun District Local Plan. It should be read in conjunction with Policy GEN20 of the Arun District Local Plan 2003 "Provision of Public Open Space within New Development".

Arun District Council - Open Space Sport and Recreation Study 2009

The **new plan** uses the information contained in the Open Space Sport and Recreation Study 2009 to set the new standards. This is contained within the Health Recreation and Leisure Technical appendix of the New Plan where the figures requiring the amount of open space and the typology are identified. The audit was carried out in accordance with the requirements of PPG17 and its Companion Guide which set standards according to five steps:

- Identifying Local Needs;
- Auditing Local Provision;
- Setting Provision Standards;
- Applying Provision Standards;
- Drafting Policies – recommendations and strategic priorities.

Although PPG17 no longer applies a clear reference is made in the new guidance to the principles and ideology

Amenity Green Space	Access	Parks and Gardens	Access	Outdoor Sports Fac	Access	Children/Teen Play	Access
.86	720m	.47	720m	1.88m	720m	1.15	480m

established within PPG17 and the former guidance provided.

Standards

The Council has confirmed that the following standards apply to Arun District hectares per 1000 population:

Strengths and Weaknesses

Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Arun District Council - Open Space Sport and Recreation Study and the Playing Pitch Strategy are six years old, Sport England recommends that sports assessments are carried out every five years.• Arun Open Space and Sports Assessment a study of open space and sports facilities was undertaken by Atkins (2006). Volume 2 of the report led to an assessment of Sport and Recreation Facilities. Chapter 7 of which included an assessment of indoor sports facilities. For development management purposes this remains in use; the remaining study has been superseded by the PMP (this is the company name, not an acronym) study above. This also requires updating.• GIS data - comprehensive spatial data (polygons) but the only clue to usage is in the site name.
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Brighton and Hove Unitary Council

The Local Plan

The current adopted Local Plan is dated 2005. However it is anticipated the City Plan Part One will be adopted this year (2015) which will replace a number of the Local Plan policies. The key adopted Local Plan policies referring to open space are as follows:

QD20 Urban open space, SR20 Protection of public and private outdoor recreation space, HO6 Provision of outdoor recreation space in housing schemes and QD19 Greenways (these will be replaced by CP10, CP16 and CP17 when the City Plan is adopted, thought to be early in 2016) and QD21 Allotments

Brighton & Hove Planning Policy approach to Open Space: The adopted and emerging planning policies makes it clear that planning permission will not be granted for proposals that would result in the loss of areas of public or private open space that are important to people because of their recreational, community, historical, conservation, economic, wildlife, social, amenity or sports value except where specified exceptions apply.

The standards in the table below come from the City Plan Part One which was informed by the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2008. They have been adopted for development control purposes and update the standards detailed in the Local Plan (by virtue of adopted policy text in the Local Plan permitting the application of subsequent standards adopted by the council).

Brighton and Hove Planning Policy approach to Open Space

The adopted and emerging planning policies make it clear that planning permission will not be granted for proposals that would result in the loss of areas of public or private open space that are important to people because of their recreational, community, historical, conservation, economic, wildlife, social, amenity or sports value except where specified exceptions apply.

The standards in the table below come from the City Plan Part One which was informed by the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2008. They have been adopted for development control purposes and update the standards detailed in the Local Plan (by virtue of adopted policy text in the Local Plan permitting the application of subsequent standards adopted by the council).

The 2011 Open Space Update

This document reviewed the 2008 work and endorsed its findings. It also undertook further analysis of open space at both a sub area and ward level.

Standards

Brighton and Hove standards hectares per 1000 population:

Amenity Green Space	Access	Parks and Gardens	Access	Outdoor Sports Fac	Access	Children/Teen Play	Access
.58	480m	.92	720m	.47	960m	.055	720m

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The open space strategy 2008/2011 has used a local assessment;• Surplus /deficiency targets can be found in Brighton and Hove Open Space Study Update - March 2011• GIS – The spatial data is excellent and the tabled data is very good.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is not clear what standards are being applied to open space typologies within the SNDPA. It is the assumption that the SDNPA will apply its own standards to open space within the National Park.

Chichester District Council

The Local Plan

The current Local Plan was adopted in May 2015 and covers the period 2014-2029

Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Study 2013 – 2029

As part of the evidence base, an open space, sport and recreation facilities study has been undertaken. The study follows guidance within the National Planning Policy Framework, and the key aim of the study is: 'to evaluate the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space and recreational land provision in Chichester District Council.

However, **it excludes the South Downs National Park**. The Open Space document (2013/2029) has informed the Local Plan and recommendations from it will be reflected in the Planning Obligations SPD.

The standards in the Open Space Facilities Study (2013-2029) are not adopted. The open space study is background evidence that has informed the new Local Plan and Draft Planning Obligations & Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document SPD.

Standards for open space have been published in the Draft Planning Obligations and Affordable Housing SPD. This document is likely to be adopted early in 2016. However, these open spaces standards will not apply for those parishes wholly within the SDNPA. (See Draft Planning Obligations & Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document - 2014)

Chichester have stated that they expect the **SDNPA to set its own standards within the National Park**. Some of the parishes which fall partly within the Chichester Plan area and partly within the SDNP area are covered in Chichester's open space documentation, and will inform cross boundary issues should these arise.

Chichester standards hectares per 1000 population:

Amenity Green Space	Access	Parks and Gardens	Access	Outdoor Sports Fac	Access	Children/Teen Play	Access
0.50	480m	1.60	600m	Inc in parks		0.15	480m/600m

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The studies undertaken by Chichester are dated 2013 and have informed the new Local Plan and draft Planning Obligations SPD. Draft Planning Obligations & Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document – 2014, it is expected that this document will be adopted in 2016.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new standards will not include parishes within the SDNPA. It is the assumption that the SDNPA will apply its own standards to open space within the National Park. It is not clear if the OSS study includes a separate playing pitch strategy as recommended by Sport England.

East Hampshire District Council

Local Plan

The adopted Joint Core Strategy is dated 2014. Policies CP17 and CP18 refer to Open Space:

- **CP17 Protection Of Open Space, Sport And Recreation And Built Facilities:**
Development that results in the loss of a sport, recreation or play facility will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:
 - there is a surplus of provision according to the local open space and built
 - facilities standards; or alternative facilities of equal or better quality and quantity can be provided in an equally accessible location.
- **CP18 Provision Of Open Space, Sport And Recreation And Built Facilities:**
All new residential developments will provide, as a minimum standard, the equivalent of 3.45 ha of public open space per 1,000 population to serve the needs generated by the new development. Contributions to built facility provision will also be required to meet various standards depending on the facility being provided. **Standards for both open space and built facilities are set out in the East Hampshire PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation study (including built facilities) 2008 (or the most up to date similar survey).** Improvements will be made to enhance recreation, play, sports and built facilities within communities and throughout the district. Opportunities to improve physical fitness and well-being will be enhanced by the provision of accessible green spaces in towns and villages and encouraging opportunities for walking and cycling wherever possible. The improvement of open space, sport and recreation facilities, including built facilities, will be implemented in the following way:
 - a) new sites (with the exception of those to be provided within the Whitehill and Bordon Strategic Allocation) will be allocated either through the Local Plan: Allocations, the South Downs National Park Local Plan or neighbourhood plans;
 - b) all new residential development will be required to make provision for public open space that is designed to a high standard and is 'fit for purpose', either through on-site provision or by financial contribution to enhance or create off-site provision and management of open space (based on the minimum requirement of 3.45 ha per 1,000 population);
 - c) provision will be secured through developer contributions through S106 or the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) mechanisms;
 - d) where any deficiency in a particular category of open space in an area exists, the Council and National Park Authority will seek to offset this deficiency by seeking to secure a higher provision of this particular category of open space for the benefit of the community although the overall requirement of 3.45 ha per 1,000 population will remain;
 - e) well designed high quality play spaces for children and young people will be supported;
 - f) informal recreation will be encouraged by the implementation of green infrastructure opportunities in towns and villages.

East Hampshire Leisure Built Facilities Strategy 2012- 2026

East Hampshire District Council (EHDC) has undertaken a number of studies to identify the needs for the future provision of leisure within the District and has produced a Leisure Built Facilities Strategy (LBFS) for East Hampshire. In particular the LBFS seeks to identify

- What should the current and future key leisure facility provision be in the 3 key towns of EHDC (Alton, Petersfield and Whitehill & Bordon), including provision at school sites in the District?
- Why should EHDC continue to invest in Leisure Facilities – what is the key evidence to support this investment?
- Where should any new investment or replacement facilities be developed, including the consideration of the replacement of Alton Sports Centre?
- How can the facilities be improved and delivered through any future management arrangements beyond March 2017, as well as working with key partners? and
- When would any new or replacement facilities be able to be delivered through a targeted Action Plan building on the Strategy?

Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study for East Hampshire District Council 2008

The study in the East Hampshire District has been produced in partnership with Winchester City Council (following advice in the PPG17 guidance to seek cross boundary working). It is a comprehensive report which covers sports facilities as well.

Standards

East Hampshire standards hectares per 1000 population:

Amenity /Informal Green Space	Access	Parks /Sports and Recreation Grounds	Access			Children/Teen Play	Access
1	700m	1	650m			.25	480m/650m

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards for open space are set out within the Joint Core Study 2014 and the Open Space Study 2008; • The Open Space Study 2008 was produced in partnership with Winchester; • The Open Space Study used a local assessment in line with PPG17 guidance. • The East Hampshire Leisure & Built Facilities Study is dated 2012 & provides an up to date summary of need and conforms to SE Assessment Guidelines
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve provision of children and young people's space

Lewes District Council

The Local Plan

The current Lewes Local Plan is dated 2003. The Lewes Joint Core Strategy has been submitted to the Secretary of State and an Examination in Public of the Core Strategy took place in January 2015 following proposed modifications by the Planning Inspector, resumed hearings have been scheduled for December 2015.

The 2005 Informal Recreation Space study and the 2004 Lewes District Outdoor Playing Space Review

Both of these studies were commissioned by the Council to provide evidence for the preparation of policies in the Lewes District Joint Core Strategy. The 2005 study and the 2004 study are not policy documents and the standards recommended by their authors have not been adopted by the Council for the purpose of determining planning applications.

The Lewes Joint Core Strategy CP8 – Green Infrastructure

This deals with open space: *“Whilst access to green infrastructure in Lewes District is generally adequate the Lewes District Outdoor Playing Space Review 2004, the Lewes District Informal Recreation Study 2005, and the East Sussex Strategic Open Space Study 2011 and the Access Network and Accessible Natural Green Space Study 2014 identified localities where there are deficiencies in provision compared to identified needs/demand. Most of the towns, for example, are deficient in terms of children’s equipped play areas and access to natural and semi-natural green space. New development cumulatively contributes towards the community’s need for green space and, in areas with an identified shortfall, will exacerbate the pressure on existing assets. The District Council has adopted standards for the provision of outdoor playing space in relation to new housing development, based on the Fields in Trust recommended level of provision”.*

The saved policies referring to Open Space are: RE1 and RES19.

Policy RE1 sets standards for the provision of sport, recreation and play space as follows – **1.7ha** per 1000 of population for outdoor sports, including pitches, courts and greens, and 0.7ha per 1000 population for children’s play, of which about 0.2 – 0.3ha will comprise equipped areas and 0.4 – 0.5ha will be of a more casual or informal nature. Under policy RES19, provision of outdoor play space in line with policy RE1 will be required as part of any new residential development, again with limited exceptions, either as part of the development, or as a commuted sum for the local authority to allocate appropriately.

The landscaping of development and the retention of natural features and trees is referred to in policy ST11. There is a general presumption against the granting of planning permission for new development in the countryside outside planning boundaries, **with limited exceptions, described in policies RES6, RES7, RES10, RES18 etc.**

Policy RE1 will be carried forward by the Lewes District Local Plan Part 1: Joint Core Strategy once this document has been adopted by both the Council and the National Park Authority (see Appendix 2 of the Joint Core Strategy-Submission Document). This document covers the period to 2030.

Standards

Lewes standards hectares per 1000 population:

Amenity /Informal Green Space	Access	Parks and Gdns	Access	Sports and Recreation Grounds		Children/Teen Play	Access
				1.7		0.7	

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS – the spatial data seems to cover the district and the tabled data is fair but does not identify typologies;
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lewes standards are taken from FIT and are therefore not locally assessed; this may be an issue for Sport England. • The Lewes outdoor playing space assessment dated 2014 (not adopted) projects small deficits for both outdoor sport and formal children's play for Lewes Town for 2030.

Horsham District Council

The Local Plan

The adopted Core Strategy is dated 2007. This plan has however been reviewed and is at Examination (currently suspended by the Inspector for 6 months) on the Horsham District Planning Framework. The overall strategy set out in this document is however broadly sound with the main exception of housing numbers.

Draft Green Space Strategy 2013 and The Horsham District Sport, Open Space and Recreation Assessment: 2014

This report updates the 2005 PPG17 assessment for the Horsham District. As a result of the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework, which replaced PPG17, it is now known as the Sport, Open Space and Recreation Assessment. It is being used as part of the evidence base to support the HDPF – this includes a policy (Policy 42) regarding sport and open space recreation provision. The policy refers to the need to use the open space assessment to establish need.

Standards

Amenity /Informal Green Space	Access	Parks and Gdns	Access	Sports and Recreation Grounds		Children/Teen Play	Access
1.7 (multi functional greenspace)						0.52	

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the Green Space strategy and the Sport and Recreation Assessment are very comprehensive documents and cover quality and quantity issues as well as clearly stating where surplus and deficit exist; Both documents are up to date and are locally assessed; GIS – The spatial data is very good
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS – the tabled data provides names of sites only and does not identify typologies.

Eastbourne District Council

The Local Plan

The current Local Plan is the Eastbourne Core Strategy (adopted Feb 2013). However the Eastbourne Borough Plan policies still apply, although some policies have been deleted as a result of not being saved in 2007, or as a result of the adoption of the Core Strategy and Town Centre Local Plan (adopted November 2013).

The Core Strategy policies relevant for open space planning are:

- C1: Town Centre Neighbourhood Policy
- C2: Upperton Neighbourhood Policy
- C3: Seaside Neighbourhood Policy
- C4: Old Town Neighbourhood Policy
- C5: Ocklynge and Rodmill Neighbourhood Policy
- C6: Roselands and Bridgemere Neighbourhood Policy
- C7: Hampden Park Neighbourhood Policy
- C8: Langney Neighbourhood Policy
- C9: Shinewater and North Langney Neighbourhood Policy
- C10: Summerdown and Saffrons Neighbourhood Policy
- C11: Meads Neighbourhood Policy
- C12: Ratton and Willingdon Village Neighbourhood Policy
- C13: St Anthony's and Langney Point Neighbourhood Policy
- C14: Sovereign Harbour Neighbourhood Policy
- D7: Community Sports and Health
- D9: Natural Environment
- D11: Eastbourne Park

Eastbourne has also been applying the Outdoor Playing Space Supplementary Planning Guidance (adopted 1999), although S106 money for open space will cease on the adoption of their Community Infrastructure Levy on 1st April 2015. Children's play space, open space and sports playing fields' are included on their Reg 123 list. Although the Borough Plan will be superseded progressively by a Local Development Framework, its policies are still current and relevant for open space planning.

Saved Local Plan policies are:

- NE20 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance
- UHT8 Protection of Amenity Space
- UHT9 Protection of Historical Parks and Gardens
- UHT15 Protection of Conservation Areas
- UHT16 Protection of Areas of High Townscape Value
- LCF2 Resisting Loss of Playing Fields
- LCF5 Eastbourne's Sports Park
- LCF7 Water Recreation
- LCF13 Retention of Allotments
- LCF14 Sites for Allotments

The Eastbourne Open Spaces Assessment 2005

Standards were set out in the Open Space Assessment, but were not adopted in the Core Strategy.

Standards

The only standards adopted in the Core Strategy are:

Eastbourne standards hectares per 1000 population:

Amenity /Informal Green Space	Access	Parks and Gdns	Access	Sports and Recreation Grounds	Access	Children/Teen Play	Access
				1.5		0.1	

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an SPD for outdoor playing spaces The open spaces assessment is a good comprehensive document and follows PPG17 guidelines - it is however 10 years old; GIS – The spatial data is excellent, the tabled data is very good;
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally assessed standards in the open space assessment were not adopted and those set out in the core strategy are not comprehensive; The sports assessment is also 10 years old and therefore doesn't follow Sport England guidelines.

Mid Sussex District Council

The Local Plan

The current Local Plan is dated 2004. The relevant open space policies in the Mid Sussex Local Plan are R3 and R4. The Draft District Plan 2014-31 is due to be submitted in summer 2015 and should be adopted by spring 2016.

Mid Sussex PPG17 Assessment September 2006

Recommends the Council should complement its core policy for open space, sport and recreation with a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to set out the standards suggested in this assessment and how it will apply them. This should replace the chapter on Leisure and Recreation Facilities in the Council's adopted Development and Infrastructure SPD (February 2006). This recommendation was not adopted but the PPG17 quantity and access standards are used as guidance. The Council applies the NPFA/FIT standards to children's play space and has recently produced a playing pitch strategy in relation to grass pitches/outdoor sports facilities, but the new policy document does not set standards.

Standards

Mid Sussex standards hectares per 1000 population:

Amenity /Informal Green Space	Access	Parks and Gdns	Access	Sports and Recreation Grounds		Children/Teen Play	Access
See sports		.2	900m	1.28		0.1	300m

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a very recent sports/outdoor grass pitches strategy; PPG17 guidance has been used as guidance; GIS – the spatial data is good;
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PPG17 assessment is 8 years old.

Wealden District Council

The Local Plan

Adopted Wealden District (Incorporating Part of the South Downs National Park) Core Strategy Local Plan 2013

The documents/policies that are applicable for Open Space, Sport and Recreation area as follows:

- Saved Policies of the Wealden Local Plan (1998);
- Core Strategy Local Plan (2013);
- Strategic Sites Local Plan (not yet adopted but has been examined);
- Outdoor Playing Space Supplementary Planning Guidance Consultation Draft (Feb 2003)

The Core Strategy is supported by a background paper entitled 'Green Infrastructure' (Feb 2011) and the Strategic Sites Local Plan is supported by a background paper entitled 'Green Infrastructure' (June 2013).

Wealden PPG17 Assessment Final Report: December 2008 with April 2010 Amendments

The PPG17 Study remains the most up to date evidence that the Council has in place at this time and has informed the development of the most recent planning policy documents (Core Strategy Local Plan and Strategic Sites Local Plan) together with their associated Green Infrastructure background papers.

Standards

Wealden standards hectares per 1000 population:

Amenity /Informal Green Space	Access	Parks and Gdns	Access	Sports and Recreation Grounds		Children/Teen Play	Access
1.5	600m	See amenity		1.5	600m	.05	600m

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PPG17 study has informed the development of the most recent planning policy documents • GIS - The Wealden spatial data is very good, the tabled data is fair
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study is comprehensive but there is no indoor sports assessment details and it is now seven years old

Winchester District Council

The Local Plan

The Current adopted Plan is the Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 Joint Core Strategy 2013. The Open Space Policy is CP7. Implementation of Policy CP7 will be through the Council's Open Space Strategy.

The Open Space Strategy 2013-14

This is a 'background paper' to Part 1. It includes villages and parishes within the SDNP and a method for calculating s106 sums in lieu of open space provision on site. However, this iteration of the Council's Open Space Strategy was an interim Strategy. It did not examine the adequacy of the wider range of open space typologies making up the standard in CP7. It was limited to an assessment of outdoor play and sport facilities.

Consequently, a more comprehensive assessment which does examine the adequacy of all policy CP7's open space categories has been produced in preparation for Local Plan Part 2. This is presently at a 'draft' stage and available on the WCC web site: <http://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning/open-spaces/open-space-strategy-2014-15/> However, this study is confined to those areas outside of the SDNP.

For those areas of the District within the SDNP the City Council continues to use the earlier Open Space Strategy 2013-14 also on the web site: <http://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning/open-spaces/open-space-strategy-2013-14/>

PPG17 – Open Spaces Assessment 2008

An assessment in accordance with PPG 17 requirements was completed in **March 2008** which recommended new standards for a greater range of open spaces and for built facilities. These standards have formed the basis of policy CP7 in Local Plan Part 1 and were initially applied to an assessment of the nine major settlements in the District (Winchester, Bishops Waltham, Alresford, Colden Common, Denmead, Kings Worthy, Swanmore, Waltham Chase, and Wickham.) However, until this assessment has been extended to the rest of the District, this Strategy continues to assess only play and sport facilities.

Standards

Winchester standards hectares per 1000 population:

Amenity /Informal Green Space	Access	Parks Sports and Recreation Grounds	Access			Children/Teen Play	Access
0.8	700m	1.5	650m			0.5	480/650m

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Open Space Study 2008 was produced in partnership with East Hampshire • The Open Space Study used a local assessment in line with PPG17 guidance; these standards have formed the basis of policy CP7 in Local Plan Part 1; • There is a good sport and playing pitch strategy; • The GIS spatial data is good, the tabled data is fair.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Open Space Strategy 2013-14 is a 'background paper' to Part 1. It includes villages and parishes within the SDNP and a method for calculating s106 sums in lieu of open space provision on site. • This iteration of the Council's Open Space Strategy was an interim Strategy. It did not examine the adequacy of the wider range of open space typologies making up the standard in CP7. It was limited to an assessment of outdoor play and sport facilities. • A more comprehensive assessment which does examine the adequacy of all policy CP7's open space categories has been produced in preparation for Local Plan Part 2 However, this study is confined to those areas outside of the SDNPA.