

JANUARY 2024

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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GLOSSARY

DPD Development Plan Document

FIT Fields in Trust FOG Friends of Group

GIS Geographical Information Systems

KKP Knight, Kavanagh and Page

LAP Local Area for Play

LEAP Local Equipped Area for Play
LDF Local Development Framework

LNR Local Nature Reserve

MUGA Multi-use Games Area (an enclosed area with a hard surface for

variety of informal play)

NEAP Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play NPPF National Planning Policy Framework

NSALG National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners

ONS Office of National Statistics
OSNA Open Space Needs Assessment
PPG Planning Practice Guidance

PPOSS Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Study

SFS Sports Facilities Strategy SOA Super Output Areas

SPD Supplementary Planning Document SSSI Sites of Special Scientific Interest

WC Wyre Council

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

Wyre council has commissioned a Green Infrastructure Audit (GIA) to replace its existing Open Spaces Audit (2010 and 2013) as part of a wider refresh of its green infrastructure (GI) evidence base.

The refreshed evidence base will provide a strong basis for corporate policies designed to promote sustainable environments (including biodiversity and climate change adaptation and mitigation) and improve health and well-being across Wyre and be sufficiently robust to support a review of the Wyre Local Plan. This single commission involves three related work streams:

- Work stream 1 Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Study (PPOSS)
- Work stream 2 Green Infrastructure Audit (GIA)
- Work stream 3 Green Infrastructure Strategy (GISt)

The three work streams together form the Wyre Green Infrastructure Study. As well as providing up to date evidence, the work streams will be mutually supportive and complement the new Wyre Moving More Physical Activity and Sport Strategy, Assessing Needs and Opportunities (ANOG) compliant Indoor Facility Needs Assessment Strategy, and the Leisure Facilities Masterplan and Management options appraisal.

This Green Infrastructure Audit Report provides detail regarding what green infrastructure provision exists in the area, its condition, distribution, and overall quality. This document sets out the findings of the research, site assessments, consultation, data analysis and GIS mapping undertaken as part of the study.

The document helps to give direction on the future provision of accessible, high quality, provision for Wyre. It can also help to inform the priorities for provision in response to current and future challenges such as projected future population growth and climate change. The subsequent GI Strategy provides further detail to the priorities and actions.

For planning policies to be 'sound' local authorities are required to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities. We advocate that the methodology to undertake such assessments should still be informed by best practice including the Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17) Companion Guidance; Assessing Needs and Opportunities' published in September 2002.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has replaced PPG17. However, assessment of open space facilities is still normally carried out in accordance with the Companion Guidance to PPG17 as it still remains the only national best practice guidance on the conduct of an open space assessment.

Under paragraph 98 of the NPPF23, it is set out that 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. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

The table below details the categorisation for the types of provision included within the study.

Table 1.1: Types of provision

| Types of provision | Primary purpose | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Parks and gardens | Accessible, high quality opportunities for recreation and community events. | | |
| Natural and semi-natural greenspaces | Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education, recreation opportunities and awareness. | | |
| Amenity greenspace | Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas. This includes some sites containing pitches that may have an informal use. | | |
| Provision for children and young people | Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, MUGAs, skateboard areas and teenage shelters. | | |
| Allotments | Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion. | | |
| Cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds | Burial of the dead and quiet contemplation, often linked to wildlife and biodiversity opportunities. | | |
| Civic space | Provides a setting for civic buildings, public gatherings and community events | | |
| Green corridors | Routes providing walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel. May also offer opportunities for wildlife migration | | |
| Outdoor sports facilities | Dedicated marked pitches and sports provision with restricted use through management arrangements. This also includes pitches with open access where sport is the primary use but may also be used as amenity space for part of the week. | | |
| School grounds | Grass playing fields and hard standing playgrounds with restricted use due to being located at educational sites. | | |
| Blue infrastructure | Water based assets such as canals, rivers, marinas and slipways | | |

This report is supported by a database of green infrastructure sites. The database records sites by location and typology. There is no lower or upper limit on the size of sites included in the database. However, in accordance with best practice recommendations, a size threshold of 0.2 hectares has been applied to the auditing of quality and value for some typologies (amenity greenspace and natural and seminatural greenspace) within the study. This means that, in general, sites that fall below this threshold are not audited for quality and value unless identified as being locally significant.

1.1: Report structure

This report sets out the audit findings for provision across Wyre. Each part contains relevant typology specific data. Further description of the methodology used can be found in Part 2. A summary of the community survey and overall audit is provided in Part 3. The report as a whole covers the predominant issues for all provision as defined in best practice guidance:

- Part 3: Summary of survey and audit
- Part 4: Parks and gardens
- ◆ Part 5: Natural and semi-natural greenspace
- ◆ Part 6: Amenity greenspace
- ◆ Part 7: Provision for children and young people
- ◆ Part 8: Allotments
- ◆ Part 9: Cemeteries/churchyards
- ◆ Part 10: Civic spaces
- Part 11: Green corridors
- ◆ Part 12: Blue infrastructure
- Part 13: Outdoor sports
- ◆ Part 14: School grounds

1.2: National context

National Planning Policy Framework, 2023

The NPPF sets out the planning policies for England. It details how these are expected to be applied to the planning system and provides a framework to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities.

It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It establishes that the planning system needs to focus on three themes of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any planmaking and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.

Under paragraph 98 of the NPPF, it is set out that 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. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

As a prerequisite paragraph 99 of the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation sites, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- An assessment has been undertaken, which has clearly shown the site to be surplus to requirements; or
- The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

Wyre Local Plan and the Wider Wyre context

The current Wyre Local Plan was originally adopted in 2019 but recently updated and re-adopted in January 2023.

The Local Plan contains two policies directly addressing green infrastructure:

- Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets (parts 4-8) establishes the basis for the protection of green infrastructure across the borough, including the designation of green infrastructure on the Policies Map.
- Policy HP9 Green Infrastructure in New Residential Developments establishes green infrastructure standards to be met as part of residential developments on 11 dwellings or more.

To inform corporate policy on health and wellbeing, the Wyre Moving More Strategy and the emerging review of the adopted Local Plan, the council is updating the green infrastructure evidence base which will take into account relevant national and local policies, strategies and best practice, including:

- ◆ The NPPF23.
- Relevant national planning practice guidance.
- The government's 25 year Environment Plan (and its first revision, the Environmental Improvement Plan 2023) and climate change policy.
- Wyre council's corporate policy on health and well-being, the environment and climate change.
- Up-to-date guidance from relevant organisations including Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance: an approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy (2013) and Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (2014).
- Any best practice identified as the study progresses.

PART 2: METHODOLOGY

This section details the methodology undertaken. The key stages are:

- 2.1 Analysis locations and populations
- 2.2 Auditing local provision
- 2.3 Provision standards
- ◆ 2.4 Quality and value
- 2.5 Quality and value thresholds
- ◆ 2.6 Accessibility catchments

2.1: Analysis locations and population

The study area comprises the whole of Wyre. For mapping purposes and audit analysis, the report utilises settlement boundaries derived from the Wyre Local Plan. For the rural area outside of these settlement boundaries, broader analysis areas are used.

The population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) midyear estimates. The raw data is initially available at small area level and has then been aggregated from these smaller geographies for the named locations. This approach allows an understanding of the population (all ages and genders) for the specified location. Note that population figures do not take into account recent house building in Wyre – this is something that a future review will be able to address.

Figure 2.1 is a map of the broad location areas and settlements. The populations for these areas are presented in Table 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Map of broad location areas and settlements

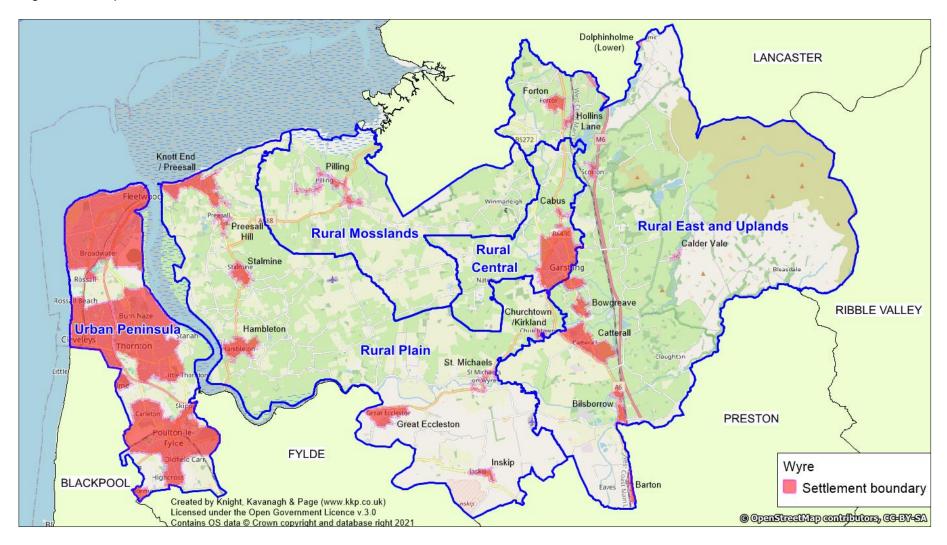


Table 2.1: Analysis locations and populations

| Broad location | Location area (settlement) | Estimated population |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Rural Central | Cabus | 531 |
| | Garstang | 7,065 |
| Rural Mosslands | Pilling | 1,443 |
| Rural East and Uplands | Barton | 137 |
| | Bilsborrow | 782 |
| | Bowgreave | 538 |
| | Calder Vale | 236 |
| | Catterall | 3,154 |
| | Dolphinholme | 388 |
| | Forton | 357 |
| | Hollins Lane | 373 |
| | Scorton | 375 |
| Rural Plain | Churchtown | 263 |
| | Great Eccleston | 1,349 |
| | Hambleton | 2,552 |
| | Inskip | 597 |
| | Knott End / Preesall | 4,395 |
| | Preesall Hill | 293 |
| | Stalmine | 1,141 |
| | St. Michaels | 325 |
| Urban Peninsula | Cleveleys | 13,844 |
| | Fleetwood | 26,311 |
| | Poulton-le-Fylde | 18,875 |
| | Thornton | 19,700 |
| Rural | Rural | 6,905 |
| Wyre | - | 111,929 |

2.2: Auditing local provision

The identification of green infrastructure sites was initially based on records held by Wyre Council from the 2010 and 2013 audits. This has been supplemented by the inclusion of:

- Green infrastructure within housing developments completed since 2013;
- Biological Heritage Sites designated by Lancashire County Council and forming part of the borough's natural green spaces; and
- The inclusion of sites identified through a survey of parish/town councils and Wyre council ward members (see below).

In terms of housing developments under construction, green infrastructure has not been identified unless provided in full at the time of the survey or is close to completion.

The KKP Field Research Team undertook the site audit for this study between November 2022 and August 2023. Sites (including provision for children and young people) are identified, mapped, and assessed to evaluate site value and quality. Each site is classified based on its primary purpose, so that each site is only counted once. As part of the audit, the opportunity has been taken to review information provided from the previous 2010 and 2013 audits. In some cases, this has led to a change in typology.

As explained above, in accordance with best practice recommendations, in general a minimum size threshold of 0.2 hectares is applied for the purposes of auditing quality and value. Sites of a smaller size, particularly for the typologies of amenity greenspace and natural and semi-natural greenspace tend to have a different role. Often this is for visual purposes (e.g., small incremental grassed areas such as highway verges) and is therefore considered as offering less recreational use in comparison to other forms of provision. However, spaces smaller than 0.2 hectares can provide amenity to local neighbourhoods and stepping-stones for wildlife. Therefore, some small sites are included within the audit based on quantity but do not receive a quality or value score.

If required, small forms of provision not identified within this audit should be assessed on a site-by-site basis (to assess potential community, biodiversity and visual value). If, for example, a request for development be made upon such a site in the future. Planning policies relating to the consideration of the loss of such provision could still apply to such sites, even if they are not specifically included in the audit.

Database development

All information relating to open spaces is collated in the project open space database (supplied as an Excel electronic file). All sites identified and assessed as part of the audit are recorded within the database. The database details for each site are as follows:

Data held on open spaces database (summary)

- ◀ KKP reference number
- Wyre reference number (used for mapping)
- Site name
- Ownership (if known)
- Management (if known)
- Typology
- Size (hectares)
- Site visit data

Sites are primarily identified by KKP in the audit using official site names, where possible, and/or secondly using road names and locations.

2.3: Provision standards

To identify specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space in a local area, provision standards focusing on Quality, Quantity and Accessibility are set and applied in the GI Strategy.

| Quality | Ability to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities. Aimed at identifying high quality provision for benchmarking and low-quality provision for targeting as part of an improvement programme. The Quality Standard is based on the audit assessment scores. | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Quantity | Are there enough spaces in the right places? Aimed at helping to establish areas of deficiency and, where appropriate, to understand the potential for alternative uses and/or key forms of provision. | |
| Accessibility | Distance thresholds aimed at improving accessibility factors (e.g., so people can find and get to provision without undue reliance on using a car) and helping to identify potential areas with gaps in provision. Shown via maps. | |

2.4: Quality and value

Each site receives a separate quality and value score. This also allows for application of a high and low quality/value matrix to help determine sites for continued protection or as a priority for enhancement. Quality and value are fundamentally different and can be unrelated. For example, a high-quality site may be inaccessible and, thus, be of little value, whereas a rundown (poor quality) site may be the only one in an area and thus be immensely valuable. As a result, quality and value are also treated separately in terms of scoring.

It is important to recognise that quality and value scores are based on a snapshot in time. Visits have occurred at a specific moment and may not reflect the current situation at any given location. Scores in this report are intended as an initial guide to assist in highlighting any quality/value concerns or forms of provision.

Analysis of quality

Data collated from site visits is initially based upon those derived from the Green Flag Award scheme (a national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales, operated by Keep Britain Tidy). This is utilised to calculate a quality score for each site visited. Scores in the database are presented as percentage figures.

The quality criteria used for the assessments are summarised in the table.

Quality criteria for open space site visit (score)

- Physical access, e.g., public transport links, directional signposts.
- Personal security, e.g., site is overlooked, natural surveillance.
- Access-social, e.g., appropriate minimum entrance widths.
- Parking, e.g., availability, specific, disabled parking
- ◆ Information signage, e.g., presence of up-to-date site information, notice boards.
- Equipment and facilities, e.g., assessment of both adequacy and maintenance of provision such as seats, benches, bins, toilets.
- Location value, e.g., proximity of housing, other greenspace.
- Site problems, e.g., presence of vandalism, graffiti.
- Healthy, safe and secure, e.g., fencing, gates, staff on site.
- Maintenance and cleanliness, e.g., condition of general landscape & features.
- Groups that the site meets the needs of, e.g., young people, families.

For the provision for children and young people, criteria are also built around Green Flag. It is a non-technical visual assessment of the whole site, including general equipment and surface quality/appearance plus an assessment of, for example, bench and bin provision.

This differs, for example, from an independent Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) review, which is a more technical assessment of equipment in terms of play and risk assessment grade.

Analysis of value

Site visit data also provides value scores for each identified site. Value is defined in best practice guidance in relation to the following issues:

- Context of the site i.e., its accessibility, scarcity value and historic value.
- Level and type of use.
- The wider benefits for people, biodiversity, and the wider environment.

In addition, the NPPF refers to attributes to value such as beauty and attractiveness of a site, its recreational value, historic and cultural value and its tranquillity and richness of wildlife. These elements are all considered as part of the KKP site assessment criteria.

The value criteria set for audit assessment is derived from:

Value criteria for open space site visits (score)

- Level of use (observations only), e.g., evidence of different user types (e.g., dog walkers, joggers, children) throughout day, near school and/or community facility.
- Context of site in relation to other open spaces and proximity to housing.
- Structural and landscape benefits, e.g., well located, high quality, defines identity/area.
- ◆ Ecological benefits, e.g., supports/promotes biodiversity and wildlife habitats.
- Educational benefits, e.g., provides learning opportunities on nature/historic landscapes.
- Social inclusion and health benefits, e.g., promotes civic pride, community ownership and a sense of belonging; helping to promote physical and mental wellbeing.
- Cultural and heritage benefits, e.g., historic elements/links (e.g., historic building, memorial) and high-profile symbols of local area.
- Amenity benefits and a sense of place, e.g., attractive places that are safe and well
 maintained; helping to create specific neighbourhoods and landmarks.
- Economic benefits, e.g., promotes economic activity and attracts people from near and far.

Note: site researchers consider how busy a site is likely to be at peak times for example after school and weekends as well as considering facilities, site size/location and amenities in proximity. For example, a play area may not be in use on a mid-morning during the week, however if there are amenities and schools nearby, usage is judged to likely be higher at different times of the day.

Children's and young people's play provision is scored for value as part of the audit assessment. Value is recognised in terms of size of sites and the range of equipment it hosts. For instance, a small site with only one or two play items is likely to be of a lower value than a site with a variety of equipment catering for wider age ranges.

2.5: Quality and value thresholds

To determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by guidance); the results of the site assessments are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The primary aim of applying a threshold is to identify sites where investment and/or improvements are required. It can also be used to set an aspirational quality standard to be achieved at some point in the future and to inform decisions around the need to further protect sites from future development (particularly when viewed with value scores).

The most recognised national benchmark for measuring the quality of parks and open spaces is the 66% pass rate for the Green Flag Award; which recognises and rewards well managed parks and open spaces. Although this study uses similar assessment criteria to that of the Green Flag Award scheme, it is inappropriate to use the Green Flag benchmark pass for every open space as they are not all designed or expected to perform to the same exceptionally high standard.

For example, a park would be expected to feature a greater variety of ancillary facilities (seating, bins, play equipment) and manicured landscaping and planting. This is in contrast to an amenity greenspace, for instance, which serves a smaller catchment and fewer people.

A different scoring mechanism is used in this study to that of the Green Flag scheme (albeit criteria for this study is derived from the Green Flag scheme). For each typology, a different set and / or weighting for each criterion of quality is used. This is to better reflect the different roles, uses and functions of each provision type. Consequently, a different quality threshold level is set for each typology.

Quality thresholds in this study are individual to each typology. They are based on the average quality score arising from the site assessments and set using KKPs professional judgment and experience from delivering similar studies. The score is to help distinguish between higher and lower quality sites; it is a minimum expectation as opposed to an absolute goal. This works as an effective method to reflect the variability in quality at a local level for different types of provision. It allows the Council more flexibility in directing funds towards sites for enhancements which is useful if funds are geographically constrained.

Reason and flexibility are needed when evaluating sites close to the average score / threshold. The review of a quality threshold is just one step for this process, a site should also be evaluated against the value assessment and local knowledge.

For value, there is no national guidance on the setting of thresholds. The 20% threshold is derived from KKP's experience and knowledge in assessing the perceived value of sites.

A high value site is one deemed to be well used and offering visual, social, physical and mental health benefits. Value is also a more subjective measure than assessing the physical quality of provision. Therefore, a conservative threshold of 20% is set across all typologies. Whilst 20% may initially seem low - it is a relative score. One designed to reflect those sites that meet more than one aspect of the criteria used for assessing value (as detailed earlier). If a site meets more than one criterion for value it will score greater than 20%. Consequently, it is deemed to be of higher value.

Table 2.2: Quality and value thresholds by typology

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

A site rating low for quality should not automatically be viewed as being fit for development. It is also necessary to understand its value, access and role within the community it serves. It may for example be the only site serving an area and should therefore be considered a priority for enhancement.

2.6: Accessibility catchments

Accessibility catchments can be used as a tool to identify deficiencies of provision in a local area. This is achieved by applying them to create a distance catchment. The report displays the results of the catchments to highlight any potentially deficiencies in access to provision.

There is an element of subjectivity resulting in time / distance variations. This is to be expected given that people walk at different speeds depending on a number of factors including height, age, levels of fitness and physical barriers on route. Therefore, there is an element of 'best fit'.

Accessibility guidance from FIT provides suggested catchment standards for parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural greenspace, amenity greenspace and provision for children and young people. These are used to show how far residents are likely to be willing to travel to access different types of provision.

FIT catchments are appropriate for use as a widely recognised benchmark. The catchments suggested are based on a national review of catchment distances used by local authorities across the country. They are therefore a useful tool in reviewing and assessing accessibility distances. However, it should be noted that the associated Wyre Green Infrastructure Study 2023 will undertake a more in-depth review of accessibility standards by benchmarking against existing provision, the FIT standards, the current Wyre Local Plan standards and those adopted by neighbouring local authorities. Therefore, the use of the FIT accessibility catchments in this audit is intended as a guide.

Table 2.3: FIT accessibility catchment times/distances

| Туре | Catchment |
|--|---------------------|
| Parks & gardens | 710m |
| Natural & semi-natural greenspace | 720m |
| Amenity greenspace | 480m |
| Provision for children and young people | LAP (100m) |
| Provision for children and young people | LEAP (400m) |
| Provision for children and young people | NEAP (1,000m) |
| Provision for children and young people (including skate parks, MUGAs, outdoor gym equipment and BMX tracks) | Casual/Youth (700m) |
| Allotments | No standard set |
| Cemeteries | No standard set |
| Outdoor sports | 1,200m |

FIT do not set accessibility catchments/standards for allotments, churchyards / cemeteries, civic space, or green corridors. Such provision types are more unique in their function; with new provision often only occurring in exceptional circumstances based on evidence beyond the scope of this study.

A catchment of 960m for allotments and 1,200m for playing pitches is set as part of the Wyre Local Plan. This also sets slightly longer catchment distances for parks and play provision in rural areas. For continuity, these are also mapped within each typology chapter.

PART 3: SUMMARY OF SURVEY AND SITE AUDIT

This section provides a summary of the responses to the online community survey and consultation with ward members and parish/town councils. It also describes generic trends and findings from the site visit quality and value ratings. Site specific and typology issues are covered in the relevant sections later in this report.

3.1: Community survey

An online community survey was hosted on the Council website and promoted via social media and the Council's communication team. The use of a survey was considered a good approach to providing a widespread opportunity for people to provide their thoughts towards provision.

The survey consisted of a series of multiple choice and open-ended questions asking respondents their thoughts on topics such as types of space visited, frequency and quality etc. A total of 303 responses were received which is a good level of response for an authority the size of Wyre. A summary of the responses is set out on the following pages.

Usage

Popular provision to visit are parks and gardens (84%), promenades (80%), beaches (78%), nature reserves, commons or woodlands (64%) and country parks (63%).

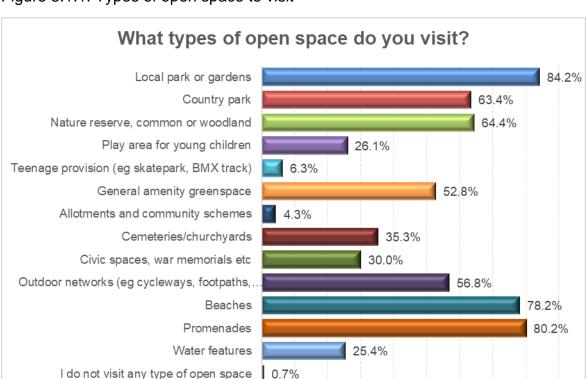


Figure 3.1.1: Types of open space to visit

10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90%

The main reasons for visiting sites are fresh air (94%), to go for a walk or stroll (93%), for peace and quiet (75%) and to experience/see nature (69%)

The reason 'to grow fresh fruits and vegetables' received the lowest percentage with only 3% of respondents. This is a specific reason relating to those respondents stating they visit an allotment (with most people not being an allotment holder). Consequently, it is not a common reason for people to visit.

Table 3.1.1: Reasons for visits

| Why do you visit green spaces? | Count | % |
|--|-------|-------|
| Fresh air | 281 | 94.0% |
| Peace and quiet/relax | 224 | 74.9% |
| Walk/stroll | 277 | 92.6% |
| Exercise/sport | 177 | 59.2% |
| To experience/see nature | 205 | 68.6% |
| To grow my own fresh fruits and vegetables | 8 | 2.7% |
| Time with family/friends | 131 | 43.8% |
| Shade | 12 | 4.0% |
| Other (please state) | 26 | 8.7% |

Accessibility

Individuals generally walk to access provision of parks (79%), amenity greenspace (71%), play areas for young children (70%), civic spaces (65%), cemeteries (55%) and outdoor networks (55%).

The exception to this is for country parks (79%), allotments (70%), water features (66%), nature reserves, commons or woodlands (65%), beaches (64%), promenades (61%) and teenage provision (56%) which individuals are more willing to travel by car to access.

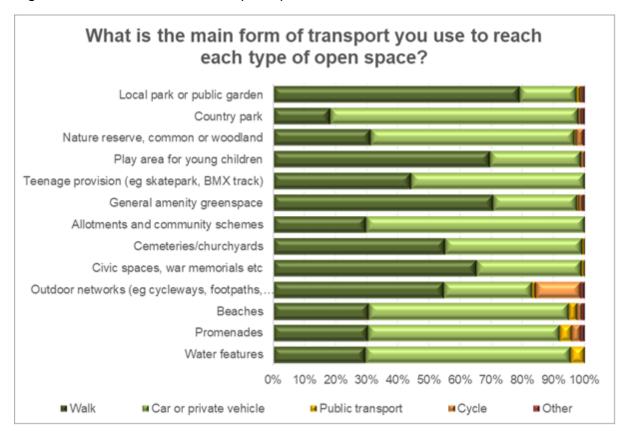


Figure 3.1.2: Mode of travel to open space sites

For some provision such as country parks, there is a willingness to travel further distances, with 32% of respondents stating they would travel 30 minutes and 34% willing to travel 30 minutes to a nature reserve, common or woodland.

For other forms of provision, respondents show a willingness to travel a shorter amount of time (i.e., 10 to 15 minutes). This is particularly noticeable for parks, allotments, amenity greenspace and play provision.

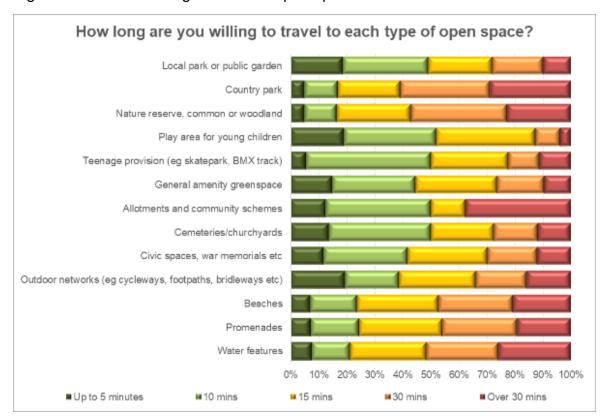


Figure 3.1.3: Time willing to travel to open space sites

Respondents were asked what site they visit most frequently, and the Promenade had the most respondents (63). This is followed by beaches (52). Other popular sites are Wyre Estuary Country Park (28 respondents) and Garstang Millennium Green (21 respondents).

Availability and quality

In general, there is a relatively high degree of satisfaction with the availability of green infrastructure provision in local areas with the majority of respondents considering the amount and access of provision in their local area to be quite satisfactory (41%) or very satisfactory (27%). However, a not insignificant 32% consider provision to be neither satisfactory/unsatisfactory or expressed a degree of dissatisfaction.

Table 3.1.2: Satisfaction with amount and access of provision in local area

| Very satisfactory | Quite satisfactory | Neither satisfactory or unsatisfactory | Quite unsatisfactory | Very unsatisfactory |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 27.0% | 40.9% | 12.8% | 9.8% | 9.5% |

This picture is replicated when assessing provision across Wyre, with the majority of respondents considering the amount and access of provision across the whole of Wyre to be quite satisfactory (44%) or very satisfactory (21%). Just less than a fifth of respondents (17%) state they are neither satisfied or unsatisfied and some 17% consider provision to be unsatisfactory.

Table 3.1.3: Satisfaction with amount and access of provision across whole of Wyre

| Very satisfactory | Quite satisfactory | Neither satisfactory or unsatisfactory | Quite unsatisfactory | Very unsatisfactory |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 20.9% | 44.4% | 17.2% | 11.4% | 6.1% |

Similarly, more than half of survey respondents consider the quality of provision in their local area to be satisfactory. However, almost 38% consider quality to be neither satisfactory/unsatisfactory or expressed a degree of dissatisfaction.

Table 3.1.4: Satisfaction with quality of provision in respondents' local area

| Very | Quite | Neither satisfactory or unsatisfactory | Quite | Very |
|--------------|--------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| satisfactory | satisfactory | | unsatisfactory | unsatisfactory |
| 21.1% | 41.3% | 18.5% | 14.1% | 5.0% |

Likewise, the figures are similar in terms of quality across the whole of Wyre with 62% of respondents stating they are quite satisfied or very satisfied. However, over a fifth of respondents consider the quality across Wyre as neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory and a further 15% expressed a level of dissatisfaction.

Table 3.1.5: Satisfaction with quality of provision across the whole of Wyre

| Very satisfactory | Quite satisfactory | Neither satisfactory or unsatisfactory | Quite unsatisfactory | Very unsatisfactory |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 17.6% | 44.7% | 22.4% | 10.2% | 5.1% |

Survey respondents were asked which benefits provision can provide. Nearly three quarters of respondents (73%) considered improvements to people's mental health as the strongest benefit, closely followed by improvements to people's physical health (68%). Other strong benefits include provision being an important part of the character of an area (65%) and that it increases habitats for wildlife (58%).

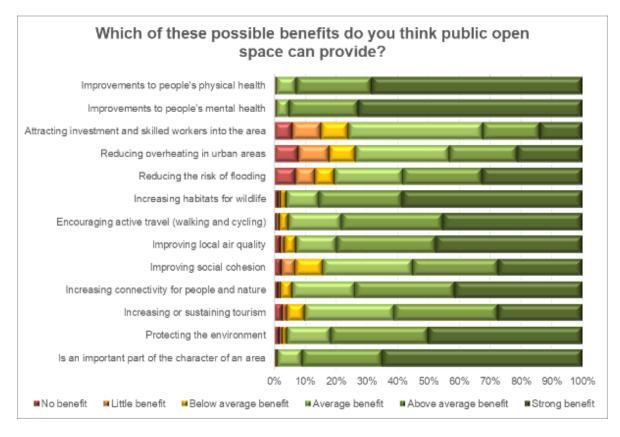


Figure 3.1.4 Benefits of open space

Moreover, respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with provided statements (please see table 3.1.5). over two thirds (67%) strongly agree that such provision is highly valued and very important to the community. Large percentages also strongly agreed that their mental health benefits from provision (63%) and that their physical health also benefits from use of provision (59%).

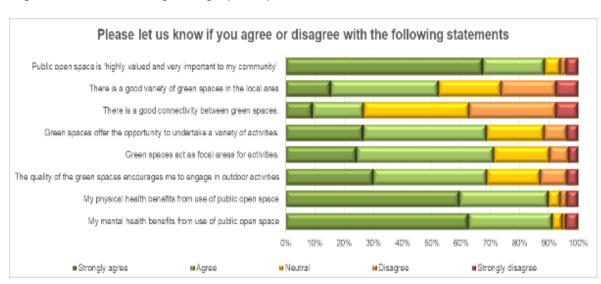


Figure 3.1.6 Views regarding open spaces

In addition, over three quarters of respondents (77%) strongly agreed that visiting spaces makes them feel better with a further 22% agreeing. No respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed highlighting the importance of provision.

Respondents to the survey were asked what they thought would improve provision. The most common answers include better and wider range of facilities (e.g. seating refreshments, public toilets) (47%), better maintenance and care of features (47%), more wildlife/habitat promotion (47%) and greater attractiveness (e.g. flowers, trees) (46%).

Table 3.1.7: What would improve open space provision for you?

| Answer option | Percentage of respondents |
|--|---------------------------|
| Better and wider range of facilities (e.g., seating, refreshments, public toilets) | 47.3% |
| More wildlife/habitat promotion | 47.0% |
| Better maintenance and care of features | 46.6% |
| Greater attractiveness (e.g. flowers, trees) | 45.9% |
| Improved access to and within sites | 24.3% |
| Greater information on sites, e.g., notice boards showing areas of interest | 22.3% |
| Play equipment (new or improved) | 18.9% |
| Other (please state below) | 18.9% |
| More public events | 18.6% |
| Improved personal safety | 12.8% |
| Greater community involvement in managing open spaces | 12.8% |
| Outdoor gym/exercise equipment | 10.8% |
| Areas of shade (to keep cool) | 8.4% |

Answers for 'other' included better controls on dog fouling and enclosed areas where they can be off the lead. Respondents highlighted the danger and spoiling of views especially on the beach/promenade areas. Other comments included better wheelchair accessible paths and safe paths.

Most respondents (83%) use Public Rights of Way or leisure routes including footpaths, cycle paths and bridleways to access Wyre's countryside and the quality of user experience is generally satisfactory (35%). A third state quality user experience to be quite good however, 20% view it as quite poor.

The main barrier to use of footpaths, cycle paths and bridleways is due to poor surfaces with 56% of respondents selecting this option. Overgrown pathways (52%) and lack of signage (41%) are cited as common barriers to the use of footpaths, cycle paths and bridleways.

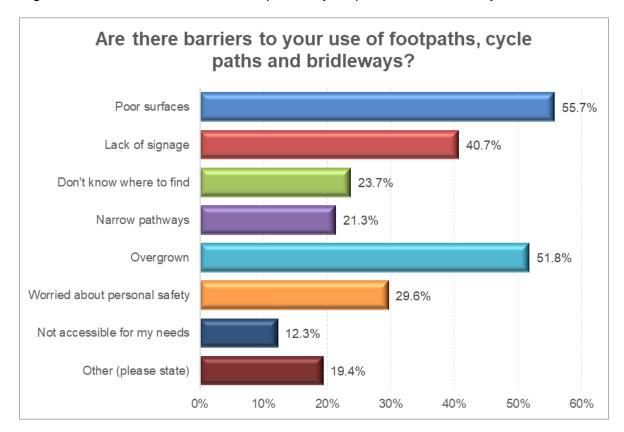


Figure 3.1.7: Barriers to use of footpaths, cycle paths and bridleways

A common theme in the comments section towards the end of the survey is respondents highlighting the issue of dog fouling and a lack of enclosed spaces for dogs and the adverse effects on the environment and for users. Several comments suggest they would like to see spaces that are dog free/dogs on leads only as well as for specific dog areas where they can be off the lead. Other comments include more accessible paths for cyclists and wheelchair users.

3.2: Ward members/parish and town councils

As part of the GI Audit a targeted consultation with parish and town councils and Wyre council ward members was undertaken. These consultations have been a valuable source of opinion and intelligence on green infrastructure in Wyre. This was firstly to ensure all relevant and known provision was identified and included. Secondly, it also allowed for high level issues and concerns to be highlighted. The survey resulted in a number of new sites adding to the audit.

On quality and accessibility issues, in general the condition of green infrastructure in the local areas of the respondents is rated as "good". However, a number of issues around quality and access are raised:

- Vandalism, dog fouling and litter. Lack of appropriate bins.
- General maintenance.
- Shortage of play equipment/facilities for children and teenagers.
- Tired play equipment for children.

- Overgrown footpaths.
- Poor access for those with a disability.
- Lack of accessible open space with features such as benches and flowerbeds over emphasis on grassed areas with no other features.

There was a fairly even split between respondents that feel that there is sufficient open space in the local area and those that do not. Issues raised in terms of green infrastructure that is considered to be lacking includes:

- No open space with features such as benches or places where residents can rest in a quiet area.
- Lack of facilities/play equipment for children and teenagers.
- No public open space in the local area.
- Need for a village green where older residents can sit, picnic, and gather socially (GI in housing development is designed for young children).
- Need for formal sports provision/playing fields (e.g. for cricket/football).
- Lack of facilities to entice families (in Fleetwood).

There is almost a universal response that provision for older children and teenagers is lacking in local areas. This is despite in some places provision existing; often in the form of a Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA).

In some cases where there is existing provision, there is a perceived need for a wider variety of facilities – including sports - or improved quality. In situations where there is no provision, there is a need to identify land in the local area suitable for such provision and the funding necessary to enable it. In one case, a respondent linked this need to the increased number of families moving into the area due to new housing development.

3.3: Site audit overview

There are 601 sites identified across Wyre, an equivalent to at least 8,503¹ hectares. The largest contributor to provision is natural greenspace (7,945 hectares). Green corridors are linear forms of provision and therefore do not have a figure for hectares. Of these 601 sites, 206 have been assessed for quality and value (see below).

Table 3.3.1: Overview of all provision

| Type of provision | Number of sites | Total hectares ² | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Allotments | 10 | 3 | |
| Amenity greenspace | 143 | 65 | |
| Blue infrastructure | 15 | 25 | |
| Cemeteries/churchyards | 47 | 27 | |
| Civic space | 18 | 7 | |
| Green corridors and Strategic Linear Routes | 56 | N/A | |
| Natural and semi-natural greenspace | 106 | 7,945 | |
| Outdoor sports facilities (including 8 disused sites) | 75 | 289 | |
| Parks and gardens | 15 | 37 | |
| Provision for children and young people | 63 | 5 | |
| School grounds | 53 | 100 | |
| Total | 601 | 8,503 | |

Table 3.3.2: Distribution of provision

| Type of provision | Settlement sites | На | Rural sites | На | Strategic sites | На |
|--|------------------|-----|-------------|-----|-----------------|-------|
| Allotments | 10 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Amenity greenspace | 142 | 64 | 1 | <1 | - | - |
| Blue infrastructure | 14 | 25 | 1 | <1 | - | - |
| Cemeteries/churchyards | 38 | 23 | 9 | 3 | - | - |
| Civic space | 18 | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| Green corridors and Strategic Linear Routes | 47 | n/a | 3 | n/a | 6 | n/a |
| Natural and semi-natural | 33 | 66 | 3 | 7 | 70 | 7,871 |
| Outdoor sports facilities | 69 | 286 | 6 | 3 | - | - |
| Parks and gardens | 15 | 37 | - | - | - | - |
| Provision for children and young people | 62 | 5 | 1 | <1 | - | - |
| School grounds | 49 | 99 | 4 | 2 | _ | - |
| Total | 497 | 615 | 28 | 17 | 76 | 7,871 |

¹ Please note that total current provision figures may not sum exactly as they are not based on the table of sites taken from the accompanying project database.

² Rounded to the nearest whole number.

All forms of provision have initially been identified. A focus for this study is on provision considered accessible and helping to serve areas of population to help inform the setting of provision standards and future requirements. To identify sites outside of a settlement but considered to help serve it, a 400m buffer has been applied around settlements to help identify sites helping to serve such areas. Sites located outside of this buffer are considered as being in the rural areas of the authority.

For some sites, their inclusion as part of setting provision standards is not appropriate. This may be due to differences in their level of access for recreational purposes or due to their size/role meaning they should not be treated the same as other types of provision.

For example, a large proportion of natural sites are recognised as Biological Heritage Sites (BHS). Of the 106 natural/semi-natural greenspace sites, 64 are identified as BHS which consequently have restricted/limited access. Other work streams such as Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) delivery and Local Nature Recovery Strategies will focus and set out the priorities for such typologies.

In addition, many of these sites are located away from settlements. They are therefore considered to not contribute directly towards the quantity of provision for settlement areas.

A further six natural sites are identified as beaches. These are omitted from the provision standards. The important role of these sites is acknowledged but it is inappropriate to assess such sites against the criteria used within this study. Furthermore, the large size of these sites also skews the quantity figures and provision levels.

Similarly, blue infrastructure and school grounds are identified but not used in the setting of provision standards. These are initially within the audit to be consistent with the previous GI study.

School grounds are all noted as having restricted use as they are not open access for members of the public. Any form of usage is pre-arranged and often for a fee (i.e., if a grass pitch is used by a sports club, an arrangement between the club and school will exist). Further information about the use of school grounds for sporting activity is set out within the PPOSS.

Blue infrastructure in this report refers to water bodies ranging from more strategic sites (i.e., rivers) to smaller supporting ones (i.e. marinas and slipways). It is not considered necessary or appropriate to set a provision standard on this basis.

Outdoor sports facilities are included and used within the quantity and accessibility standards. Sites are not assessed for quality/value within this study as such sites receive a more specific assessment as part of the PPOSS (utilising Sport England guidance).

3.4: Quality

The methodology for assessing quality is set out in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment.

Table 3.4.1: Quality scores for assessed sites

| Type of provision | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | Low | High | All |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-----|
| Allotments | 20% | 34% | 49% | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Amenity greenspace | 9% | 41% | 71% | 47 | 33 | 80 |
| Cemeteries/churchyards | 38% | 52% | 73% | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Civic space | 43% | 55% | 76% | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Natural and semi-natural | 14% | 47% | 86% | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| Parks and gardens | 38% | 64% | 74% | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Provision for children & young people | 16% | 63% | 87% | 23 | 40 | 63 |
| Total | - | - | - | 97 | 109 | 206 |

There is generally a reasonable level of quality across all open space sites. This is reflected in just over half (53%) of assessed sites scoring above their quality thresholds.

Sites rating low for quality often reflect a lack of ancillary facilities (e.g., seating, signage etc). A few sites are also observed as being poorly maintained and/or visually unattractive.

3.5: Value

The methodology for assessing value is set out in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment.

Table 3.5.1: Value scores for assessed sites

| Type of provision | Lowest score | Averag e score | Highest score | Low | High | All |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-----|------|-----|
| Allotments | 16% | 30% | 67% | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Amenity greenspace | 6% | 31% | 69% | 20 | 60 | 80 |
| Cemeteries/churchyards | 28% | 46% | 65% | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Civic space | 23% | 46% | 65% | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Natural and semi-natural | 10% | 34% | 68% | 4 | 22 | 26 |
| Parks and gardens | 41% | 60% | 73% | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Provision for children & young people | 13% | 65% | 91% | 2 | 61 | 63 |
| Total | - | - | - | 28 | 178 | 206 |

The vast majority of sites are assessed as being above the threshold for value, reflecting the role and importance of provision to local communities and environments. The provision to rate below the value thresholds often reflect a general lack of maintenance or use at the site (i.e., overgrown, difficult to access).

A high value site is one that is well used by the local community, well maintained (with a balance for conservation), provides a safe environment and has features of interest, for example, good quality play equipment and landscaping. Sites that provide for a cross section of users and have a multi-functional use are considered a higher value than those offering limited functions and viewed as unattractive.

It is important to recognise that quality and value scores are based on a snapshot in time. Visits have occurred at a specific moment and may not reflect the current situation at any given location.

PART 4: PARKS AND GARDENS

4.1: Introduction

This typology often covers urban parks and formal gardens (including designed landscapes), which provide accessible high-quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.

4.2: Current provision

There are 15 sites classified as parks and gardens across Wyre, the equivalent of just over 37 hectares (see Table 4.1). No site size threshold has been applied and, as such, all sites have been included within the typology.

Table 4.1: Current parks and gardens in Wyre

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ³ | Current provision (ha per 1,000 population) |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------------------|---|
| Barton | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 1 | 10.94 | 13.99 |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - |
| Catterall | 2 | 1.94 | 0.62 |
| Churchtown | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | - | - | - |
| Dolphinholme | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 5 | 16.28 | 0.62 |
| Forton | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 1 | 1.44 | 0.20 |
| Great Eccleston | - | - | - |
| Hambleton | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | - | - | - |
| Pilling | 2 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 3 | 5.54 | 0.29 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - |
| Rural | - | - | - |
| Scorton | - | - | - |
| St. Michaels | - | - | - |

³ Please note that total hectares may not sum exactly to match 'key to sites' tables due to rounding of data.

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| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ³ | Current provision (ha per 1,000 population) |
|--|--------|----------------------------------|---|
| Stalmine | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 1 | 0.94 | 0.05 |
| Wyre | 15 | 37.11 | 0.33 |
| Total excluding rural sites & population | 15 | 37.11 | 0.35 |

For parks and gardens, Wyre has a current provision level of 0.33 hectares per 1,000 head of population. The largest site and therefore the biggest contributor to this provision is Myerscough College Gardens (BIL17), at 10.94 hectares, located in Bilsborrow Area. The next largest site is Marine Gardens (FL38), at 7.24 hectares, in the Fleetwood Area.

It is important to note that within the category of parks and gardens there are variations in types of sites. Some are significant in size and act as destinations offering greater recreational facilities and uses which people will often be willing to travel further to access. Examples of this type include Memorial Park (FL28) and Vicarage Park (PLF24). Other sites within the typology are smaller in size and more formal in character with less recreational uses. Examples of this include Mount Gardens (FL39).

Fields In Trust (FIT) suggests 0.80 hectares per 1,000 population as a guideline quantity standard. Table 4.1 shows that overall, Wyre is below this. This is also the case for all location areas. This is also the case if rural provision and populations are omitted from the calculation.

Parks provision, particularly 'destination' parks, are often only going to exist in areas of greater population density. Consequently, some analysis areas being below the FIT suggestion does not mean a true deficiency exists. It is therefore important to also consider accessibility and quality of provision.

4.3: Accessibility

Figure 4.1 shows parks and gardens mapped with the FIT accessibility catchment of 710m.

Figure 4.2 shows the Local Plan accessibility standard catchments of 720m for urban parks and 1,200m for rural parks.

These should be treated as an approximation as they do not take account topography or walking routes.

Figure 4.1: Parks and gardens mapped with a 710m walk catchment

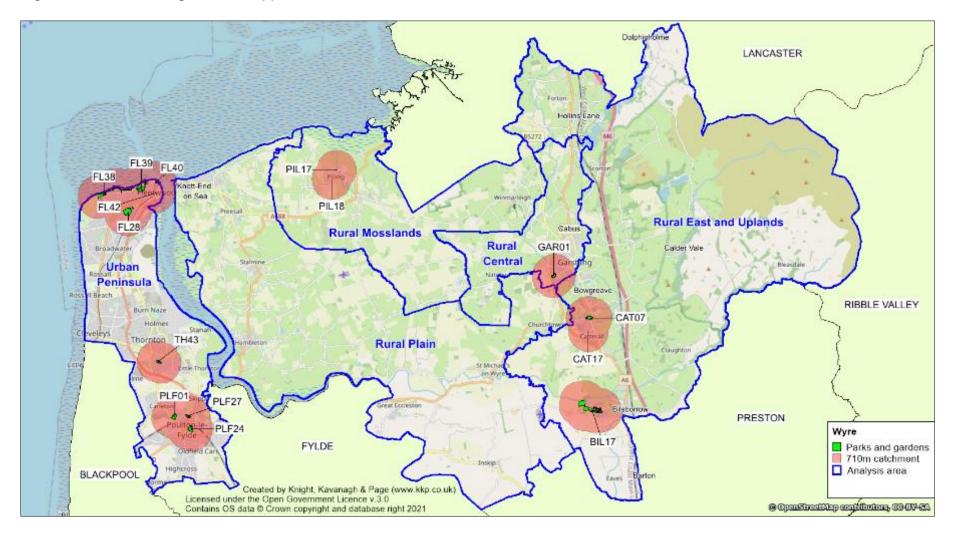


Figure 4.2: Parks and gardens mapped with urban (720m) and rural (1,200m) catchments

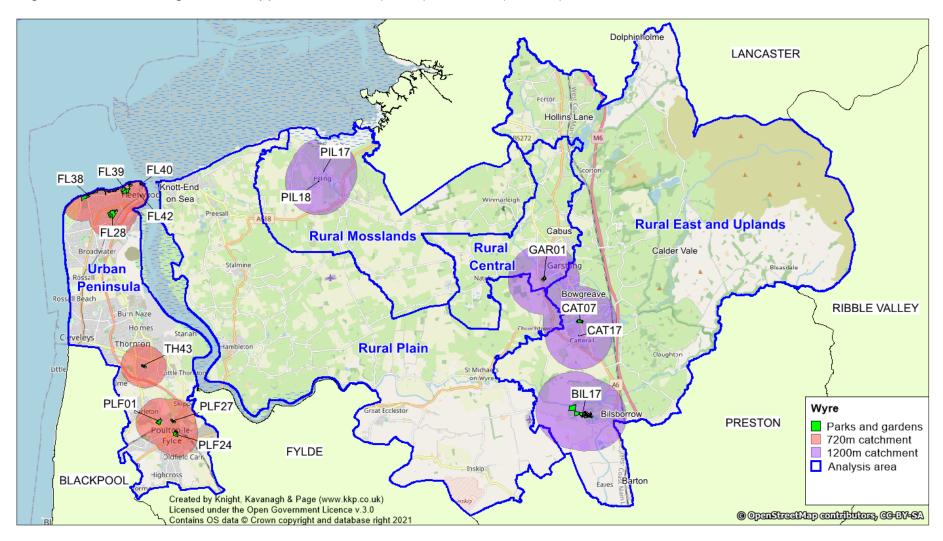


Table 4.2: Key to sites mapped⁴

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|-------------|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 223 | BIL17 | Myerscough College Gardens | Bilsborrow | 10.94 | 37.6% | 43.6% |
| 25 | CAT07 | The Queen Elizabeth II Playing Field | Catterall | 1.93 | 70.7% | 72.7% |
| 596 | CAT17 | Stone Cross Gardens | Catterall | 0.01 | - | - |
| 91 | FL28 | Memorial Park | Fleetwood | 5.72 | 73.7% | 72.7% |
| 102 | FL38 | Marine Gardens | Fleetwood | 7.25 | 67.7% | 68.2% |
| 103 | FL39 | Mount Gardens | Fleetwood | 2.93 | 72.9% | 63.6% |
| 105 | FL40 | Euston Park | Fleetwood | 0.35 | 67.4% | 61.8% |
| 107 | FL42 | Pocket Park | Fleetwood | 0.03 | - | - |
| 152 | GAR01 | Kepple Lane Playing Fields | Garstang | 1.44 | 63.7% | 54.5% |
| 608 | PIL17 | School Lane, Pilling | Pilling | 0.03 | - | - |
| 609 | PIL18 | School Lane Community Garden | Pilling | 0.01 | - | - |
| 265 | PLF01 | Tithebarn Park | Poulton-le- Fylde | 2.38 | 64.2% | 54.5% |
| 281 | PLF24 | Jean Stansfield (Vicarage) Memorial Park | Poulton-le- Fylde | 2.17 | 67.8% | 63.6% |
| 284 | PLF27 | Civic Centre Grounds | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.99 | 55.6% | 40.9% |
| 379 | TH43 | Hawthorne Park Amenity Space | Thornton | 0.94 | 60.2% | 61.8% |

Gaps are observed parks provision in areas with greater population density based on a 710m catchment. These are particularly noticeable in the Urban Peninsula including parts of Fleetwood, Cleveleys, Thornton and Poulton-le-Fylde. There are also minor gaps in Hambleton and Knott End/Preesall.

Many of these gaps are served by other forms of provision such as amenity greenspace. Such sites may not meet the criteria of parks provision but may offer similar opportunities and access to recreational activities associated with parks. Exploring the potential to formalise features associated with parks on some of these sites could be considered to increase a sites secondary function as a park.

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⁴ Sites below 0.2 hectares were not visited and do not receive a quality or value rating

Table 4.3: Other provision serving gaps in park catchments

| Area | Other provision in gaps | Туре |
|--------------------|---|---------|
| Cleveleys | Central Avenue (CLE01) | Amenity |
| | Swan Pond (CLE02) | Natural |
| | The Hermitage (CLE03) | Natural |
| | The Towers (CLE04) | Natural |
| | Hampton Place (CLE05) | Amenity |
| | Barnes Drive (CLE08) | Amenity |
| | Thornton Gate (CLE10) | Amenity |
| | Jubilee Gardens (CLE11) | Amenity |
| | Beachcomber Drive (CLE12) | Amenity |
| | Slinger Road (CLE14) | Amenity |
| | Moorhen Place (CLE15) | Natural |
| | Swan Drive (CLE16) | Natural |
| | Anchorsholme Lane (CLE17) | Natural |
| | White Carr Lane AGS (CLE18) | Amenity |
| | Amounderness Way / Croasdale Drive (CLE20) | Amenity |
| | Rosebank (CLE24) | Amenity |
| | Thorncross (CLE25) | Amenity |
| | North Drive Park (CLE37) | Amenity |
| | Wolsey Close (CLE39) | Amenity |
| | Gorse Avenue / Hampton Place (CLE40) | Amenity |
| Fleetwood | Mariners Close (FL07) | Amenity |
| | Eskdale Avenue (FL08) | Amenity |
| | Larkholme Parade (FL09) | Amenity |
| | Pool Court (FL10) | Amenity |
| | Roundway (FL11) | Amenity |
| | Crake Avenue (FL15) | Amenity |
| | Medlock Avenue (FL16) | Amenity |
| | Rothwell Drive (FL17) | Amenity |
| | Staveley Grove (FL18) | Amenity |
| | St John Avenue (FL19) | Amenity |
| Hambleton | Bob Williamson Park (HAM03) | Amenity |
| | Sanderling Drive (HAM12) | Amenity |
| Knott End/Preesall | Library, Plantation Avenue (KNP03) | Amenity |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | Rington Farm (PLF05) | Amenity |
| | Blackpool Old Rd (PLF07) | Amenity |
| | Chew Gardens (PLF08) | Natural |
| | Linderbeck Lane (PLF14) | Amenity |
| | The Laurels (PLF18) | Natural |
| | Buckingham Way (PLF37) | Natural |
| | Grassmere Close / Windermere Avenue (PLF77) | Natural |
| Preesall Hill | Preesall Hill (PRE06) | Natural |
| | | 1 |

| Area | Other provision in gaps | Туре |
|----------|---|---------|
| Thornton | Wyre Estuary Country Park (Wyre Road site) (TH02) | Natural |
| | Tuxbury Drive (TH03) | Amenity |
| | Kenyon Gardens (TH04) | Amenity |
| | Wyre Estuary Country Park (Stanah) (TH05) | Natural |
| | Bentley Green (TH06) | Amenity |
| | Branksome Avenue (TH14) | Natural |
| | Hargreaves Street (TH23) | Amenity |
| | Bourne Way (TH26) | Amenity |
| | Pheasants Wood (TH27) | Natural |
| | Dallam Dell (TH30) | Amenity |
| | Honey Moor Drive (TH33) | Amenity |
| | Poachers Way (TH35) | Amenity |
| | Mayfield Avenue (TH36) | Amenity |
| | Land to East of Amounderness Way (TH37) | Natural |
| | Pheasant Wood (TH46) | Natural |
| | Heys St/Butts Cl/Red Marsh Drive (TH52) | Amenity |
| | Connaught Dr / Roscoe Ave (TH54) | Natural |
| | Edward St/Gamble Rd (TH56) | Amenity |
| | Welburn Walk (TH63) | Natural |
| | Redwood Gardens (TH65) | Amenity |
| | Land off Bourne Road (TH74) | Natural |

4.4: Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality; scores from site assessments are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for parks. A threshold of 60% is applied to distinguish high from low quality sites. Further explanation of quality scores and thresholds can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 4.4: Quality ratings for assessed parks and gardens

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <60% | >60% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 38% | 38% | 38% | 1 | 0 |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | 71% | 71% | 71% | 0 | 1 |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 67% | 70% | 74% | 0 | 4 |

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <60% | >60% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Forton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 64% | 64% | 64% | 0 | 1 |
| Great Eccleston | ı | 1 | ı | - | - |
| Hambleton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inskip | 1 | • | ı | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | ı | 1 | ı | - | - |
| Pilling | ı | 1 | ı | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 56% | 63% | 68% | 1 | 2 |
| Preesall Hill | 1 | • | ı | - | - |
| Rural | - | - | ı | - | - |
| Scorton | ı | 1 | ı | - | - |
| St. Michaels | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stalmine | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 60% | 60% | 60% | 0 | 1 |
| Wyre | 38% | 64% | 74% | 2 | 9 |

Of the assessed 11 park and garden sites in Wyre, nine (82%) rate above the quality threshold suggesting a high standard of quality.

The two lower scoring sites for quality are:

- Myerscough College Gardens (BIL17) (38%)
- Civic Centre Grounds (PLF27) (56%)

Despite scoring below the quality threshold, both sites score well for entrances, boundary fencing and lighting. Both also benefit from car parking (including disabled car parking). Civic Centre Grounds (PLF27) (56%) is observed as an attractive site with numerous trees. It is however noted as lacking bins. Paths are also observed as narrow in some sections. Similarly, Myerscough College Gardens (BIL17) has numerous trees and bushes and is likely good for dog walking. It scores low (38%) due to a lack of signage, benches, and overall appearance.

The highest scoring park in Wyre is Memorial Park (FL28) with 74% quality score. The site is attractive, well-maintained and well used with a wide range of facilities and features. It has a play area, MUGA, tennis courts, war memorial, wildflower areas, signage, picnic areas, planting, and a sensory garden. The site also has lighting along the pathways and there are plenty of bins and benches. Entrances and paths are wide enough to enable pram and wheelchair access. All are noted as being to a good quality and appearance, which contributes to the site's overall quality. It has the additional benefit of a friends of group; the dedicated work of which will help add to the site's overall benefits and maintenance.

Other sites assessed as being of particularly high quality and as such, rate well above the threshold are Mount Gardens (FL39), Queen Elizabeth II Playing Field (CAT07) and Vicarage Park (PLF24).

Queen Elizabeth II Playing Field (CAT07), with 71%, is observed as a large site with a great range of play provision including a toddler play area, equipment for older ages, a skate park, MUGA and outdoor gym. The site features excellent signage, a car park, benches, picnic tables, and litter bins. It also contains the village hall. The football goals on the grass are noted as being rusty. Adjacent to the River Calder and featuring the River Calder Mill Race Sluice Gate, the site is identified as being attractive and well used by local people. Consequently, it scores very high for quality.

Vicarage Park (PLF24), with 68%, has a good variety of features including a play area, MUGA, youth shelter, tennis courts and a bowling green. This Green Flag Award site also contains wide pathways, lighting, benches, picnic tables and bins. The site is observed as being attractive with numerous mature trees and plants, good signage and accessibility. It has the additional benefit of a car park, albeit this is noted as being very small. However, there is on street car parking available.

Mount Gardens (FL39), with 73% quality score, has the added benefit of benches, litter bins, lighting, planting as well as Mount Pavilion. The site has several safe access points however, there are some parts of the park that have steeper paths/inclines.

Other high scoring sites to note include Marine Gardens (FL38) and Euston Park (FL40) scoring 68% and 67% respectively. Both these sites benefit from a range of ancillary features and facilities including signage, benches and bins. Marine Gardens (FL38), opposite Mount Gardens (FL39), is more informal and features a play area and bowling green. The site also benefits from car parking, water fountains, boating lake and splash area, further adding to its quality. Euston Park (FL40) features good paths, entrances, signage, lighting, benches, and a statue (Sir Peter Hesketh).

4.5: Value

To determine whether sites are high or low value the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for parks. A threshold of 20% is applied to distinguish high from low value. Further explanation of the value scores can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 4.5: Value ratings for parks and gardens

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <20% | >20% |
|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 44% | 44% | 44% | 0 | 1 |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <20% | >20% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | 73% | 73% | 73% | 0 | 1 |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 62% | 67% | 73% | 0 | 4 |
| Forton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 55% | 55% | 55% | 0 | 1 |
| Great Eccleston | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hambleton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pilling | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 41% | 53% | 64% | 0 | 3 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scorton | - | - | - | - | - |
| St. Michaels | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stalmine | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 62% | 62% | 62% | 0 | 1 |
| Wyre | 41% | 60% | 73% | 0 | 11 |

All sites rate above the value threshold.

The highest scoring sites for value are:

- Memorial Park (FL28) (73%)
- ◆ The Queen Elizabeth II Playing Field (CAT07) (73%)
- Marine Gardens (FL38) (68%)
- Mount Gardens (FL39) (64%)
- ✓ Vicarage Park (PLF24) (64%)

All parks have high amenity and social value due to containing features such as play equipment, pathways and other recreational and exercise opportunities. They also score highly for visual and landscape benefits as they observed as attractive spaces that are well used and maintained.

Memorial Park (FL28) is the highest scoring park for both quality (74%) and value (73%). It features a sensory garden, pond and wildflower areas providing enhanced ecological value and visual amenity benefits. It is a Grade II listed park and features memorial plaques on the main entrance gates to the park which enhance its cultural and heritage value. The park is one of only a few listed war memorial parks and gardens in the country. Mount Gardens (FL39), with 64% value score, also has enhanced cultural and heritage value due to The Mount which hosts a range of events.

The Queen Elizabeth II Playing Field (CAT07) is the one of the highest scoring parks for quality (71%) and value (73%). It has additional ecological value due to the number of trees and being next to the River Calder. The site provides enhanced cultural and educational value due to featuring the Catterall Mill Race Sluice Gate and information about its history. It has additional social inclusion and health benefits due to good paths enabling access for all. There is also a range of play provision such as a MUGA, fitness equipment, skate park and play areas adding to its value.

Vicarage Park (PLF24), with 64% value score, has an array of play equipment, mostly funded by Friends of Jean Stansfield Park, including a play area, a floodlit MUGA (called Poulton Youth Space) and youth shelter. There are also cycle racks outside the MUGA providing additional amenity and climate change benefits. Likewise, Marine Gardens (FL38) also contain a range of play provision and outdoor facilities including a play area, bowling greens, pitch and putt, boating lake and Marine Splash at YMCA Fleetwood Leisure Centre (open in summer months).

Memorial Park (FL28) and Vicarage Park (PLF24) are identified as having active friends of groups, helping to support the range of benefits the sites provide.

Park and garden sites provide opportunities for a wide range of users and demonstrate the high social inclusion, health benefits and sense of place that parks can offer. One of the key aspects of the value placed on parks provision is their ability to function as a multipurpose form of provision. Parks provide opportunities for local communities and individuals to socialise and undertake a range of different activities, such as exercise, dog walking and taking children to the play area. Consequently, sites with a greater diverse range of features and facilities rate higher for value.

PART 5: NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE

5.1: Introduction

The natural and semi-natural greenspace typology can include woodland (coniferous, deciduous, mixed) and scrub, grassland (e.g., down-land, meadow), heath or moor, wetlands (e.g., marsh, fen), wastelands (including disturbed ground), and bare rock habitats (e.g., quarries) and commons. For this study, the focus is on provision considered accessible and helping to serve areas of population to help inform the setting of provision standards and future requirements.

5.2: Current provision

In total there are 36 accessible natural and semi-natural greenspace sites, equating to over 73 hectares.

Table 5.1: Current accessible natural and semi-natural greenspace in Wyre

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ⁵ | Current provision (ha per 1,000 population) |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------------------|---|
| Barton | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 2 | 2.99 | 3.84 |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - | - |
| Churchtown | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | 6 | 4.10 | 0.30 |
| Dolphinholme | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 1 | 23.03 | 0.88 |
| Forton | 1 | 0.12 | 0.34 |
| Garstang | 2 | 4.76 | 0.67 |
| Great Eccleston | 2 | 0.87 | 0.64 |
| Hambleton | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | - | - | |
| Pilling | - | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 4 | 1.89 | 0.10 |
| Preesall Hill | 1 | 2.97 | 10.14 |
| Rural | 3 | 7.00 | 1.01 |
| Scorton | 2 | 10.88 | 29.01 |

⁵ Please note that total hectares may not sum exactly to match 'key to sites' tables due to rounding of data.

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| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ⁵ | Current provision (ha per 1,000 population) |
|--|--------|----------------------------------|---|
| St. Michaels | - | - | - |
| Stalmine | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 12 | 14.70 | 0.75 |
| Wyre | 36 | 73.31 | 0.65 |
| Total excluding rural sites & population | 33 | 66.31 | 0.63 |

In addition, there are 70 natural sites omitted from the quantity figures, equating to 7,871 hectares. Due to the very large size of some of these sites and/or the restricted access/nature of them, they are excluded from the audit and standards figures. These are typically Biological Heritage Sites (BHS) or beaches. Including them would significantly skew figures and provision standards.

The figures do not include all provision as a site size threshold of 0.2 hectares has (generally) been applied. Sites smaller than this are likely to be of less or only limited recreational value to residents. However, they may still make a wider contribution to local areas in relation to quality of life. They may also provide 'stepping stones' for flora and fauna enabling freedom of movement for wildlife. Consequently, there are five natural sites below 0.2 hectares that have been identified and included.

Fleetwood has the most natural and semi-natural provision with a total of 23 hectares. This is all attributed to one site: Fleetwood Marsh Nature Park (FL57). The site accounts for 31% of accessible natural provision across Wyre. The second largest site is Wyresdale Park (SCO12) at 10.35 hectares.

FIT suggests 1.80 hectares per 1,000 population as a guideline quantity standard. Within Wyre, there is an overall provision of 0.65 hectares per 1,000 head of population which is below the FIT guidelines. This is also the case for most areas. Bilsborrow (3.82 ha), Preesall Hill (10.14 ha) and Scorton (29.01 ha) are the only areas to meet the guideline. This is also the case if rural provision and populations are omitted from the calculation.

It is important to recognise that other provision such as parks and amenity greenspace often provide opportunities and activities associated with natural and semi-natural greenspace. For example, sites such as Myerscough College Gardens (BIL17) and Hawthorne Park Amenity Space (TH43) are considered to offer a dual use. The sites are observed as offering greater biodiversity and habitats due to the presence of trees.

It is important to highlight that it is not always clear to distinguish a sites' primary typology. Some sites can bridge the definition of typologies such as natural greenspace and amenity greenspace. For example, a grassed area left unmaintained can start to have characteristics associated with natural greenspace.

5.3: Accessibility

Figure 5.1 shows natural and semi-natural greenspace mapped with the FIT accessibility catchment of 720m. Restricted access sites (i.e. BHS) and large-scale provision (i.e. beaches) are not included.

Figure 5.2 shows the Local Plan accessibility standard catchment of 2000m.

LANCASTER FOR01 Hollins Lane SCO12 SCO8 PRE06 on Sea FL57 **Rural Mosslands** Cabus **Rural East and Uplands** AGAR05 Urban Rural Peninsula Central GAR31.1 TH37 TH27 TH46 Bowgreave REU44 CLE04 REU43 RIBBLE VALLEY TH20, TH54 CLE03 **Rural Plain** nTH14 CLE02 CLE16 TH39 TH63 CLE17 / CLE15 PLF37 BIL18 BIL14 GRE13 Wyre Bilsborrow PLF18 PLF08 Semi / natural greenspaces PRESTON 720m catchment FYLDE Analysis area PLF77 BLACKPOOL Created by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (www.kkp.co.uk) Licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0 @ OpenStreat/App contributions, co-074-67A Contains OS data @ Crown copyright and database right 2021

Figure 5.1: Accessible natural greenspace mapped with a 720m walk catchment

Figure 5.2: Accessible natural greenspace mapped with 2,000m catchment

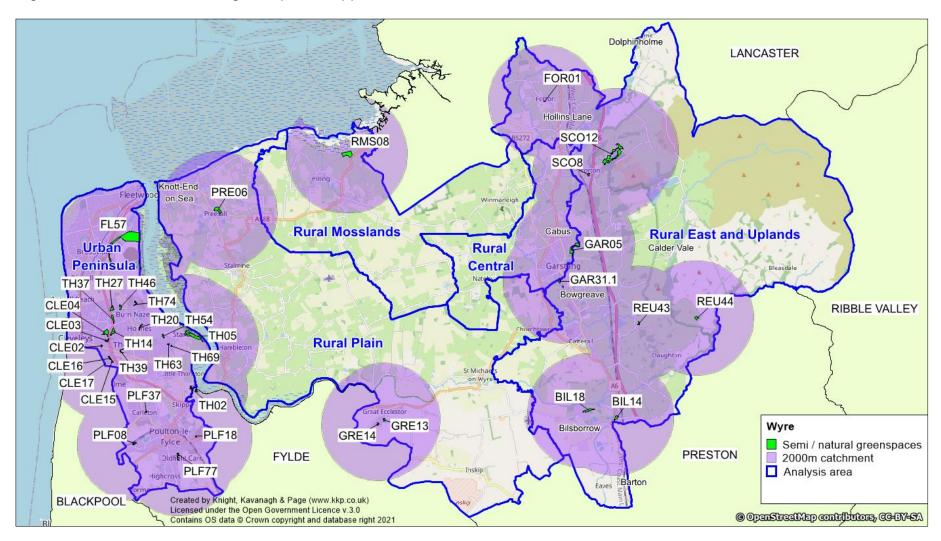


Table 5.2: Key to sites mapped⁶

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|----------|---|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 4 | BIL14 | Bilsborrow – Fields west of St Hilda's Church | Bilsborrow | 1.25 | 28.2% | 23.6% |
| 224 | BIL18 | Crow Wood, Myerscough College | Bilsborrow | 1.74 | 18.5% | 14.5% |
| 44 | CLE02 | Swan Pond | Cleveleys | 0.28 | 51.0% | 33.6% |
| 50 | CLE03 | The Hermitage | Cleveleys | 0.64 | 46.6% | 34.5% |
| 61 | CLE04 | The Towers | Cleveleys | 2.32 | 78.2% | 62.7% |
| 39 | CLE15 | Moorhen Place | Cleveleys | 0.31 | 40.3% | 33.6% |
| 40 | CLE16 | Swan Drive | Cleveleys | 0.46 | 51.3% | 29.1% |
| 41 | CLE17 | Anchorsholme Lane | Cleveleys | 0.09 | - | - |
| 123 | FL57 | Fleetwood Marsh Nature Park | Fleetwood | 23.03 | 57.4% | 49.1% |
| 144 | FOR01 | House Field Pond (The Pit) | Forton | 0.12 | - | - |
| 189 | GAR05 | Millennium Green | Garstang | 3.93 | 85.9% | 68.2% |
| 594 | GAR31.1 | The Toppings, Dewlay Court | Garstang | 0.83 | 55.7% | 26.4% |
| 574 | GRE13 | Seedling Place | Great Eccleston | 0.44 | 39.1% | 20.0% |
| 469 | GRE14 | Copp Lane | Great Eccleston | 0.43 | - | - |
| 317 | PLF08 | Chew Gardens | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.71 | 45.4% | 35.5% |
| 274 | PLF18 | The Laurels | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.17 | - | 1 |
| 295 | PLF37 | Buckingham Way | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.17 | - | - |
| 571 | PLF77 | Grassmere Close / Windermere Avenue | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.84 | 56.6% | 34.5% |
| 246 | PRE06 | Preesall Hill | Preesall Hill | 2.97 | - | - |
| 585 | REU43 | Smithy Lane / Butt Hill Lane Woodland | Rural East & Uplands | 0.60 | - | - |
| 586 | REU44 | Tewit Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 1.04 | - | - |
| 568 | RMS08 | Lane Ends Amenity Area | Rural Mosslands | 5.37 | 49.7% | 35.5% |
| 610 | SCO12 | Wyresdale Park | Scorton | 10.35 | | |
| 326 | SCO08 | Scorton - Land below St Peters Church | Scorton | 0.52 | 32.4% | 15.5% |

⁶ Site without scores is due to being below 0.2 hectares or being inaccessible at time of visit

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|----------|--|----------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 353 | TH02 | Wyre Estuary Country Park (Wyre Road site) | Thornton | 0.45 | 23.1% | 15.5% |
| 385 | TH05 | Wyre Estuary Country Park (Stanah) | Thornton | 6.02 | 82.9% | 54.5% |
| 347 | TH14 | Branksome Avenue | Thornton | 1.93 | 49.6% | 47.3% |
| 354 | TH20 | Heys Street | Thornton | 0.59 | 42.4% | 34.5% |
| 361 | TH27 | Pheasants Wood | Thornton | 1.52 | 53.5% | 47.3% |
| 372 | TH37 | Land to East of Amounderness Way | Thornton | 1.28 | 33.1% | 26.4% |
| 382 | TH46 | Pheasant Wood | Thornton | 0.86 | 40.8% | 30.0% |
| 390 | TH54 | Connaught Dr / Roscoe Ave | Thornton | 0.60 | 13.9% | 10.0% |
| 397 | TH63 | Welburn Walk | Thornton | 0.21 | 54.1% | 35.5% |
| 401 | TH69 | Graveners Field | Thornton | 0.10 | - | - |
| 579 | TH74 | Land off Bourne Road | Thornton | 0.58 | 68.3% | 34.5% |
| 374 | TH80 | Thornton YMCA Leisure Centre | Thornton | 0.56 | 36.1% | 20.0% |

Table 5.3: Restricted and larger sites such as beaches and BHSs

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) |
|------------|-------------|--|----------------------|-----------|
| 527 | CAT15 | Stewart's Wood Pond | Catterall | 0.16 |
| 64 | CLE44 | Cleveleys Jubilee Beech | Cleveleys | 73.46 |
| 544 | CLE46 | Fleetwood Farm Fields | Cleveleys | 107.68 |
| 136 | FL76 | Fleetwood Beach | Fleetwood | 303.69 |
| 137 | FL77 | Fleetwood Rossall Point | Fleetwood | 528.13 |
| 138 | FL78 | Fleetwood Rossall Beach | Fleetwood | 93.36 |
| 495 | FL83 | ICI Hillhouse International Pool | Fleetwood | 0.47 |
| 498 | FL84 | Jameson Road Saltmarsh | Fleetwood | 7.20 |
| 552 | FL85 | Shepherd Pond | Fleetwood | 0.38 |
| 554 | FL86 | Fleetwood Promenade - Coastal and Dune Grassland | Fleetwood | 10.14 |
| 555 | FL87 | Rossall School Fields - Ditches and Bankings | Fleetwood | 2.28 |
| 548 | FL91 | Burglars Alley Field | Fleetwood | 4.97 |
| 505 | GAR48 | Shrogg's Wood | Garstang | 1.51 |
| 526 | GAR50 | Greenhalgh Castle Tarn | Garstang | 4.94 |
| 252 | KNP21 | Knott End Beach | Knott End / Preesall | 2,096.26 |
| 253 | PIL19 | Pilling Sands | Pilling | 631.72 |

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) |
|------------|-------------|--|----------------------|-----------|
| 489 | PLF79 | Woodhouse Farm Swamp and adjacent ponds | Poulton-le-Fylde | 3.92 |
| 490 | PLF80 | Garstang Road West Field Pond | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.12 |
| 549 | PLF81 | Poulton-le-Fylde Pond Cluster | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.41 |
| 559 | PLF82 | Dinmore Avenue Swamp and Fields | Poulton-le-Fylde | 4.01 |
| 491 | PRE02 | ICI Salt Pools | Preesall Hill | 15.53 |
| 551 | RCL01 | Nursery Wood | Rural Central | 1.95 |
| 511 | REU01 | Arrowbank Spring and Flushes | Rural East & Uplands | 10.07 |
| 525 | REU04 | The Moss | Rural East & Uplands | 2.09 |
| 523 | REU05 | Winsnape Wood and Snape Rake Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 25.77 |
| 558 | REU06 | Woodtop, Dewhurst and Gill Barn Woods | Rural East & Uplands | 11.19 |
| 524 | REU07 | Boggy Wood and Seed Hill Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 6.23 |
| 535 | REU08 | Brock Mill Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 8.62 |
| 534 | REU09 | Nanny's Breast Wood, Bannister Hey Wood and Brock Mill | Rural East & Uplands | 19.77 |
| 536 | REU10 | Brock Valley East, Walmsley Bridge to Higher Brock Bridge | Rural East & Uplands | 20.02 |
| 532 | REU11 | Manor House Farm Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 4.64 |
| 531 | REU12 | Fisher's Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 1.76 |
| 528 | REU13 | Poulton's Wood and Lower Brock Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 3.82 |
| 530 | REU14 | Lower House Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 2.28 |
| 520 | REU15 | Long House Wood and Bog House Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 3.86 |
| 557 | REU16 | Higher Landskill Farm Fields | Rural East & Uplands | 31.18 |
| 556 | REU19 | Cobble Hey Fields | Rural East & Uplands | 16.98 |
| 533 | REU20 | Sullom Wood and Curwen Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 43.41 |
| 529 | REU21 | Blindhurst Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 5.43 |
| 541 | REU24 | Weir Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 7.77 |
| 550 | REU25 | Fox's Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 0.53 |
| 538 | REU26 | Wyre Valley Gravel Pits | Rural East & Uplands | 110.09 |
| 537 | REU27 | Cleveley Woods | Rural East & Uplands | 9.30 |
| 510 | REU29 | Centre Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 4.48 |
| 516 | REU30 | Park Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 10.02 |
| 540 | REU31 | Lordhouse Edge Mire | Rural East & Uplands | 1.46 |
| 521 | REU32 | Leathercote Wood and Holme Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 22.22 |
| 522 | REU33 | Grizedale Reservoir | Rural East & Uplands | 5.17 |

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) |
|------------|-------------|--|----------------------|-----------|
| 546 | REU34 | Nicky Nook | Rural East & Uplands | 72.01 |
| 518 | REU35 | Leathercote Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 14.20 |
| 519 | REU36 | Barnacre Reservoirs and Embankments | Rural East & Uplands | 22.20 |
| 514 | REU37 | Woodacre Great Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 10.98 |
| 513 | REU38 | Horse Coppy Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 2.36 |
| 517 | REU40 | Holker's Gill Wood, Briggs Gill Wood and Fish Pond Wood | Rural East & Uplands | 17.35 |
| 512 | REU42 | Taylor's Bridge Railway Cutting | Rural East & Uplands | 0.86 |
| 506 | RMS03 | Cockerham and Winmarleigh Moss Edge | Rural Mosslands | 1,202.33 |
| 408 | RMS05 | Winmarleigh Moss | Rural Mosslands | 88.97 |
| 547 | RMS06 | Pilling Moss - Eagland Hill | Rural Mosslands | 405.93 |
| 493 | RMS09 | Pilling Moss - Head Dyke | Rural Mosslands | 787.05 |
| 509 | RP01 | Rawcliffe Moss | Rural Plain | 824.02 |
| 503 | RP02 | Carr House Green Common | Rural Plain | 27.23 |
| 553 | RP03 | Fenton's Cottage Moss | Rural Plain | 1.82 |
| 508 | RP04 | Tinsley's Lane Moss | Rural Plain | 1.39 |
| 507 | RP07 | River Wyre - Upper Tidal Section | Rural Plain | 86.78 |
| 492 | RP09 | Clods Carr Lane Fields | Rural Plain | 8.38 |
| 499 | RP10 | Hackensall Brows | Rural Plain | 1.26 |
| 515 | SCO11 | Ghyll Wood | Scorton | 3.68 |
| 497 | TH75 | Rossall Lane Wood and Pasture | Thornton | 2.85 |
| 501 | TH76 | Fleetwood Railway Branch Line, Trunnah to Burn Naze | Thornton | 3.37 |
| 502 | TH77 | ICI Hillhouse Estuary Banks | Thornton | 5.78 |

Most areas with greater population density are served by the 720m catchment. However, gaps are noticeable across the Urban Peninsula in Fleetwood, Cleveleys, Thornton and Poulton-le-Fylde. There are also minor gaps in Hambleton and Knott End.

Some of these gaps are served by other forms of provision. Such sites may offer similar opportunities and access to activities associated with natural greenspace. The potential to increase a sites secondary function as natural greenspace should be explored.

Table 5.4: Other provision serving gaps in natural catchments

| Area | Other provision in gaps | Туре |
|--------------------|--|---------|
| Cleveleys | Thornton Gate (CLE10) | Amenity |
| | Jubilee Gardens (CLE11) | Amenity |
| | Beachcomber Drive (CLE12) | Amenity |
| | Slinger Road (CLE14) | Amenity |
| Fleetwood | Eskdale Avenue (FL08) | Amenity |
| | Larkholme Parade (FL09 | Amenity |
| | Pool Court (FL10) | Amenity |
| | Crake Avenue (FL15) | Amenity |
| | Medlock Avenue (FL16) | Amenity |
| | Rothwell Drive (FL17) | Amenity |
| | Staveley Grove (FL18) | Amenity |
| | St John Avenue (FL19) | Amenity |
| | Broadway (FL20) | Amenity |
| | Little Wood (FL22) | Amenity |
| | Memorial Park (FL28) | Park |
| | Riversgate (FL31) | Amenity |
| | Birnam Green (FL32) | Amenity |
| | Arden Green (FL33) | Amenity |
| | Marine Gardens (FL38) | Park |
| | Mount Gardens (FL39 | Park |
| | Euston Park (FL40) | Park |
| | Pocket Park (FL42) | Park |
| | Rowntree Ave (Harrow Ave) (FL46) | Amenity |
| | Kingfisher Way (FL48) | Amenity |
| Hambleton | Bob Williamson Park (HAM03) | Amenity |
| | Sanderling Drive (HAM12) | Amenity |
| Knott End/Preesall | Library, Plantation Avenue (KNP03) | Amenity |
| | Grasmere Road (KNP08) | Amenity |
| | Sandicroft Place (KNP14) | Amenity |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | Jean Stansfield (Vicarage) Memorial Park (PLF24) | Park |
| | Clinker Close AGS (PLF78) | Amenity |
| Thornton | Kenyon Gardens (TH04) | Amenity |
| | Knowsley Crescent (TH07) | Amenity |

5.4: Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality, scores from the site assessments are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table summarises the results of the quality assessment for natural greenspace. A threshold of 45% is applied to divide high from low quality. Further explanation of how the quality scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 5.5: Quality ratings for assessed natural and semi-natural greenspace

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <45% | >45% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 18% | 23% | 28% | 2 | 0 |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | ı |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | 40% | 53% | 78% | 1 | 4 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 57% | 57% | 57% | 0 | 1 |
| Forton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 56% | 71% | 86% | 0 | 2 |
| Great Eccleston | 39% | 39% | 39% | 1 | 0 |
| Hambleton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - | - | ı |
| Knott End / Preesall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pilling | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 45% | 51% | 57% | 0 | 2 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | 50% | 50% | 50% | 0 | 1 |
| Scorton | 32% | 32% | 32% | 1 | 0 |
| St. Michaels | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stalmine | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 14% | 45% | 83% | 6 | 5 |
| Wyre | 14% | 47% | 86% | 11 | 15 |

Of assessed natural and semi-natural sites, over half (58%) rate above the quality threshold.

Sites scoring below the quality threshold tend to be devoid of basic ancillary features such as benches and bins. In some instances, natural and semi-natural sites can be intentionally without ancillary facilities in order to reduce misuse/inappropriate behaviour whilst encouraging greater conservation.

The three lowest scoring sites for quality are:

- Connaught Dr / Roscoe Ave (TH54) (14%)
- Crow Wood (BIL18) (18%)
- ◆ Wyre Estuary Country Park (Wyre Road site) (TH02) (23%)

All three of the highlighted sites have no benches or bins and score low for controls to prevent illegal use, fencing and user security. They are all identified as having poor access. Connaught Dr / Roscoe Ave (TH54), with 14%, has a narrow entrance and is very overgrown making it impassable. It has evidence of misuse with fly tipping e.g., dumped furniture noted at the time of assessment. Crow Wood (BIL18), with 18%, scores low due to questions over public use. The site is noted as being prohibited for public access. Wyre Estuary Country Park (Wyre Road site) (TH02), with 23%, has no paths within it but does have a sign.

The highest scoring natural and semi-natural sites for quality are:

- Millenium Green (GAR05) (86%)
- ◆ The Towers (CLE04) (78%)
- Wyre Estuary Country Park (Stanah) (TH05) (83%)

These sites, alongside other high scoring sites, have the added benefit of ancillary features such as, informative signage and bins. The sites are also observed as having good access for all, with well-maintained pathways and levels of personal security. Furthermore, Millenium Green (GAR05) and Wyre Estuary Country Park (Stanah) (TH05) have car parking and picnic benches adding to their quality.

Millennium Green (GAR05), with 86%, is the highest scoring site for quality. It is observed as a popular site for walking, jogging and dog walking. The site benefits from numerous benches, picnic tables, signage, and a water feature. It also has good pathways and appears well maintained.

Wyre Estuary Country Park (Stanah) (TH05), with 83%, is a Green Flag Award site featuring a range of facilities attracting numerous users to the site. These include a large children's natural play for toddlers and one of older ages, a network of pathways, woodlands, picnic areas, litter bins and wildlife areas. The site has the additional benefits of free car parking and signage. The play provision on site benefits from numerous benches, picnic tables and a good range of equipment. Furthermore, it includes an accessible roundabout.

The Towers (CLE04), with 78%, is an attractive woodland featuring reasonable pathways, bins, and interpretative signage. The small pond and wetland area attracts wildlife including squirrels, ducks and birds.

5.5: Value

To determine whether sites are high or low value scores from site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for natural greenspace. A threshold of 20% is applied to distinguish high from low value. Further explanation of the value scores can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 5.6: Value ratings for assessed natural and semi-natural greenspace

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <20% | >20% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 15% | 19% | 24% | 1 | 1 |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | 29% | 39% | 63% | 0 | 5 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 49% | 49% | 49% | 0 | 1 |
| Forton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 26% | 47% | 68% | 0 | 2 |
| Great Eccleston | 20% | 20% | 20% | 0 | 1 |
| Hambleton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pilling | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 35% | 35% | 35% | 0 | 2 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | 35% | 35% | 35% | 0 | 1 |
| Scorton | 15% | 15% | 15% | 1 | 0 |
| St. Michaels | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stalmine | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 10% | 32% | 55% | 2 | 9 |
| Wyre | 10% | 34% | 68% | 4 | 22 |

Most assessed natural and semi-natural sites score above the threshold for value. The majority of these sites have high ecological value, contributing to flora and fauna, as well as providing habitats for local wildlife.

As well as ecological value, these sites provide benefits to the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors. This is a result of the exercise opportunities they provide, for example, through walking and biking trails. Furthermore, they break up the urban form creating peaceful space to relax and reflect. The high levels of natural features also support with improving air quality, particularly in built up areas.

The highest scoring natural and semi-natural sites for value are:

- Millennium Green (GAR05) (68%)
- ◆ The Towers (CLE04) (63%)
- ◆ Wyre Estuary Country Park (Stanah) (TH05) (55%)

The highest scoring natural and semi-natural sites for value are also the same three sites scoring the highest for quality.

These sites offer education value through interpretation boards as well as high amenity and social value due to good paths and recreation/exercise opportunities. All are well located and of high quality, providing attractive landscapes and enhancing structural and landscape benefits. In addition, each provide high ecological value due to habitat opportunities.

Wyre Estuary Country Park (TH05) has additional structural and landscape benefits due to featuring wooden natural equipment providing landscape and amenity benefits. The accessible roundabout offers enhanced inclusivity value. The site features circular walks, seating, wildlife areas, and free parking. These all enhance its amenity benefits as well as ecological value.

PART 6: AMENITY GREENSPACE

6.1: Introduction

Amenity greenspace is defined as sites offering opportunities for informal activities close to home, work or enhancement of the appearance of residential and other areas. It includes informal recreation spaces and other incidental spaces.

6.2: Current provision

There are 143 amenity greenspace sites in Wyre equating to over 64 hectares of provision. Sites are most often found within areas of housing and function as informal recreation space or along highways providing a visual amenity. A number of recreation grounds and playing fields are also classified as amenity greenspace.

Table 6.1: Current amenity greenspace in Wyre

| Area | Number | Total hectares | Current provision | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | | (ha) ⁷ | (ha per 1,000 population) | | |
| Barton | 1 | 0.45 | 3.28 | | |
| Bilsborrow | 1 | 0.19 | 0.24 | | |
| Bowgreave | 4 | 2.84 | 5.28 | | |
| Cabus | - | - | - | | |
| Calder Vale | 2 | 1.34 | 5.68 | | |
| Catterall | 11 | 1.81 | 0.57 | | |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | 1 | 0.57 | 2.17 | | |
| Cleveleys | 15 | 7.13 | 0.52 | | |
| Dolphinholme | - | - | - | | |
| Fleetwood | 24 | 17.41 | 0.66 | | |
| Forton | 1 | 0.88 | 2.46 | | |
| Garstang | 22 | 7.20 | 1.02 | | |
| Great Eccleston | 4 | 1.67 | 1.23 | | |
| Hambleton | 2 | 2.91 | 1.16 | | |
| Hollins Lane | 2 | 0.59 | 1.58 | | |
| Inskip | 4 | 0.81 | 1.36 | | |
| Knott End / Preesall | 4 | 0.53 | 0.12 | | |
| Pilling | - | - | - | | |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 15 | 5.69 | 0.30 | | |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | | |
| Rural | 1 | 0.42 | 0.06 | | |
| Scorton | 1 | 0.38 | 1.01 | | |

⁷ Please note that total hectares may not sum exactly to match 'key to sites' tables due to rounding of data.

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| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ⁷ | Current provision (ha per 1,000 population) |
|--|--------|----------------------------------|---|
| St. Michaels | 2 | 0.63 | 1.94 |
| Stalmine | 4 | 2.30 | 2.02 |
| Thornton | 22 | 8.75 | 0.44 |
| Wyre | 143 | 64.51 | 0.58 |
| Total excluding rural sites & population | 142 | 64.09 | 0.61 |

This typology has a broad range of purposes and as such varies significantly in size. For example, Stransdale Close (GAR19) in Garstang at 0.22 hectares acts as an important visual/ communal amenity. In contrast, Bob Williamson Park (HAM03) in Hambleton at over two hectares, is a large recreation ground with a range of recreational and sport opportunities.

FIT suggests 0.60 hectares per 1,000 population as a guideline quantity standard. Table 6.1 shows that overall Wyre is just below this. This is also the case for seven of the sub areas. If rural provision and populations are omitted, the total increases to just above the FIT guideline.

It is important to highlight that it is not always clear to distinguish a site's primary typology. Some sites can bridge the definition of typologies such as natural greenspace and amenity greenspace. For example, a grassed area left unmaintained can start to have characteristics associated with natural greenspace.

6.3: Accessibility

Figure 6.1 shows amenity greenspace mapped with the FIT accessibility catchment of 480m. Due to the number of sites, the map does not show ID numbers.

Figure 6.2 shows the Local Plan accessibility standard catchment of 720m.

Figure 6.1: Amenity greenspaces with a 480m catchment

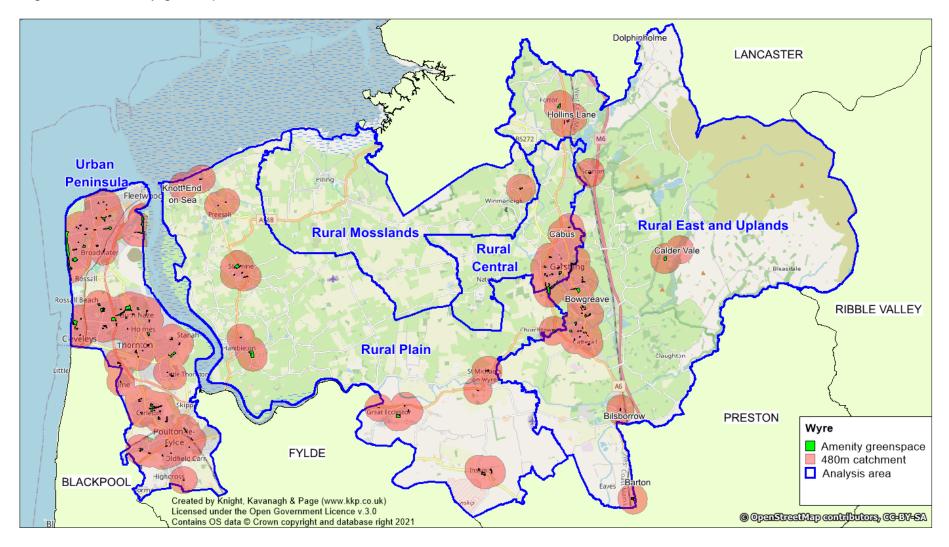


Figure 6.2: Amenity greenspaces with a 720m catchment

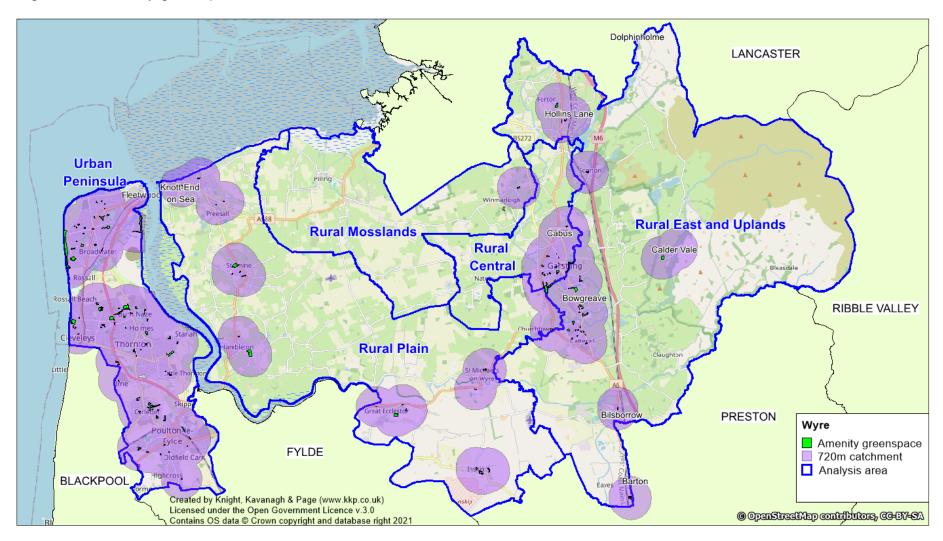


Table 6.2: Key to sites mapped⁸

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|-------------|---|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 477 | BAR01 | Lawrence Gardens, Barton | Barton | 0.45 | 29.1% | 16.0% |
| 6 | BIL03 | Beech Avenue | Bilsborrow | 0.19 | 30.0% | 11.0% |
| 572 | BOW01 | Land off Calder House Lane | Bowgreave | 0.75 | 39.1% | 11.0% |
| 168 | BOW02 | Shepherds Avenue | Bowgreave | 0.12 | - | - |
| 591 | BOW05 | Land off Garstang Road, Bowgreave | Bowgreave | 0.57 | 45.2% | 38.0% |
| 165 | BOW07 | Turnpike | Bowgreave | 1.40 | 14.3% | 12.0% |
| 13 | CAL01 | Off Strickens Lane | Calder Vale | 1.13 | 24.2% | 16.0% |
| 14 | CAL02 | Village Green | Calder Vale | 0.21 | 20.4% | 11.0% |
| 18 | CAT01 | Woburn Way | Catterall | 0.16 | - | - |
| 20 | CAT02 | Greenwood | Catterall | 0.10 | - | - |
| 21 | CAT03 | Stone Cross Gardens | Catterall | 0.10 | - | - |
| 22 | CAT04 | Calder Drive | Catterall | 0.07 | - | - |
| 23 | CAT05 | War Memorial, Garstang Rd | Catterall | 0.07 | - | - |
| 24 | CAT06 | Duckworth Drive | Catterall | 0.11 | - | - |
| 19 | CAT10 | Parklands | Catterall | 0.09 | - | - |
| 467 | CAT13 | Blackthorn Avenue | Catterall | 0.49 | 40.9% | 28.0% |
| 473 | CAT14 | The Parklands (Lodge Park) | Catterall | 0.10 | - | - |
| 592 | CAT16 | Keepers Wood Way | Catterall | 0.50 | 47.5% | 38.0% |
| 597 | CAT18 | Baylton Drive / Preston Lancaster Old Road | Catterall | 0.03 | - | - |
| 28 | CHU01 | Kirkland Village Hall rec | Churchtown | 0.57 | 46.8% | 44.0% |
| 33 | CLE01 | Central Avenue | Cleveleys | 1.49 | 34.2% | 37.0% |
| 66 | CLE05 | Hampton Place | Cleveleys | 0.32 | 42.2% | 33.0% |
| 69 | CLE08 | Barnes Drive | Cleveleys | 0.44 | 54.5% | 48.0% |
| 70 | CLE09 | Tebay Avenue | Cleveleys | 0.08 | 24.3% | 17.0% |
| 34 | CLE10 | Thornton Gate | Cleveleys | 0.14 | - | - |
| 35 | CLE11 | Jubilee Gardens | Cleveleys | 2.12 | 50.4% | 60.0% |
| 36 | CLE12 | Beachcomber Drive | Cleveleys | 0.29 | 37.8% | 17.0% |
| 38 | CLE14 | Slinger Road | Cleveleys | 0.09 | - | - |
| 569 | CLE18 | White Carr Lane AGS | Cleveleys | 0.13 | 32.6% | 28.0% |
| 45 | CLE20 | Amounderness Way / Croasdale Drive | Cleveleys | 0.10 | - | - |

⁸ Sites below 0.2 hectares were not visited and do not receive a quality or value rating

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|-------------|--|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 46 | CLE24 | Rosebank | Cleveleys | 0.10 | - | - |
| 47 | CLE25 | Thorncross | Cleveleys | 0.26 | 52.5% | 27.0% |
| 58 | CLE37 | North Drive Park | Cleveleys | 1.44 | 59.6% | 48.0% |
| 60 | CLE39 | Wolsey Close | Cleveleys | 0.06 | - | - |
| 62 | CLE40 | Gorse Avenue / Hampton Place | Cleveleys | 0.07 | - | - |
| 104 | FL04 | Linear Park/Tramway | Fleetwood | 0.18 | 15.7% | 11.0% |
| 133 | FL07 | Mariners Close | Fleetwood | 0.28 | - | - |
| 140 | FL08 | Eskdale Avenue | Fleetwood | 0.60 | 46.4% | 27.0% |
| 143 | FL09 | Larkholme Parade | Fleetwood | 0.46 | 31.9% | 16.0% |
| 72 | FL10 | Pool Court | Fleetwood | 0.10 | - | - |
| 73 | FL11 | Roundway | Fleetwood | 1.78 | 44.9% | 38.0% |
| 74 | FL12 | Fisherman's Way | Fleetwood | 0.12 | - | - |
| 75 | FL13 | Larkholme Grasslands | Fleetwood | 7.38 | 71.0% | 69.0% |
| 77 | FL15 | Crake Avenue | Fleetwood | 0.05 | - | - |
| 78 | FL16 | Medlock Avenue | Fleetwood | 0.08 | - | - |
| 79 | FL17 | Rothwell Drive | Fleetwood | 0.10 | - | - |
| 80 | FL18 | Staveley Grove | Fleetwood | 0.11 | 25.2% | 12.0% |
| 81 | FL19 | St Johns Avenue | Fleetwood | 0.21 | 30.4% | 16.0% |
| 83 | FL20 | Broadway | Fleetwood | 0.19 | 36.5% | 11.0% |
| 85 | FL22 | Little Wood | Fleetwood | 0.70 | 32.6% | 27.0% |
| 87 | FL24 | Edmondson Place | Fleetwood | 0.13 | - | - |
| 88 | FL25 | Westhead Walk | Fleetwood | 0.18 | - | - |
| 89 | FL26 | Greenfield Road | Fleetwood | 0.77 | 36.4% | 38.0% |
| 95 | FL31 | Riversgate | Fleetwood | 0.11 | 23.5% | 12.0% |
| 96 | FL32 | Birnam Green | Fleetwood | 0.17 | - | - |
| 97 | FL33 | Arden Green | Fleetwood | 0.15 | - | - |
| 111 | FL46 | Rowntree Ave (Harrow Ave) | Fleetwood | 0.21 | 48.0% | 33.0% |
| 113 | FL48 | Kingfisher Way | Fleetwood | 0.15 | - | - |
| 476 | FL82 | Fleetwood Shipwrecks and Nature Reserve Area | Fleetwood | 3.19 | 36.5% | 53.0% |
| 147 | FOR04 | School Lane Playing Fields | Forton | 0.88 | 54.2% | 38.0% |
| 174 | GAR03 | Gregory Meadow | Garstang | 0.11 | - | - |
| 154 | GAR11 | Canterbury Close | Garstang | 0.34 | 38.7% | 27.0% |
| 193 | GAR09 | Derbyshire Avenue | Garstang | 0.31 | 47.8% | 23.0% |
| 155 | GAR12 | Moss Lane Playing Fields | Garstang | 0.65 | 48.4% | 33.0% |

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 157 | GAR14 | Sullom View | Garstang | 0.20 | 28.1% | 28.0% |
| 158 | GAR15 | Pasture Dr/Spalding Ave | Garstang | 0.10 | - | - |
| 159 | GAR16 | Croston Road | Garstang | 0.06 | - | - |
| 160 | GAR17 | Hazlehurst Drive | Garstang | 0.15 | - | - |
| 161 | GAR18 | Grizedale Avenue | Garstang | 0.11 | - | - |
| 162 | GAR19 | Stransdale Close | Garstang | 0.22 | 56.2% | 27.0% |
| 172 | GAR28 | Hill Field Croft | Garstang | 0.17 | - | - |
| 173 | GAR29 | Windsor Road | Garstang | 0.02 | - | - |
| 177 | GAR32 | Chepstow Gardens / Pasture Drive | Garstang | 0.24 | 31.2% | 11.0% |
| 178 | GAR33 | Heald Croft | Garstang | 0.07 | - | - |
| 187 | GAR43 | The Hawthorns | Garstang | 0.12 | - | - |
| 188 | GAR44 | River Wyre Garstang River Access | Garstang | 0.71 | 51.0% | 59.0% |
| 584 | GAR49 | Hawthorne Avenue / Croston Road | Garstang | 0.01 | - | - |
| 573 | GAR51 | Kepple Lane | Garstang | 3.19 | 46.1% | 40.0% |
| 468 | GAR52 | Land to the rear of Stanley Gardens, Kepple Lane | Garstang | 0.27 | 28.3% | 22.0% |
| 598 | GAR53 | Waters Edge Green | Garstang | 0.06 | - | - |
| 599 | GAR54 | Lancaster Road / Meadow Park | Garstang | 0.06 | - | - |
| 600 | GAR55 | Garstang Library | Garstang | 0.05 | 55.1% | 48.0% |
| 200 | GRE04 | Pennine Way Playing Fields | Great Eccleston | 1.32 | 38.4% | 44.0% |
| 202 | GRE06 | West End | Great Eccleston | 0.06 | - | - |
| 203 | GRE07 | Raikes Road | Great Eccleston | 0.05 | - | - |
| 204 | GRE08 | Lancaster Avenue | Great Eccleston | 0.24 | 34.2% | 27.0% |
| 209 | HAM03 | Bob Williamson Park | Hambleton | 2.82 | 58.0% | 58.0% |
| 575 | HAM12 | Sanderling Drive | Hambleton | 0.09 | 47.2% | 48.0% |
| 471 | HOL01 | Hollins Lane | Hollins Lane | 0.32 | 31.4% | 28.0% |
| 582 | HOL02 | Btw. New Holly Hotel & Bodkin Cottage, Hollins Lane | Hollins Lane | 0.27 | 51.0% | 49.0% |
| 217 | INS02 | School Lane | Inskip | 0.16 | 58.3% | 48.0% |
| 576 | INS06 | North of Preston Road, Inskip | Inskip | 0.24 | 37.4% | 21.0% |
| 583 | INS07 | Preston Road, Inskip | Inskip | 0.27 | 50.9% | 33.0% |
| 602 | INS08 | Land surrounding YIPS | Inskip | 0.15 | - | - |
| 258 | KNP03 | Library, Plantation Avenue | Knott End / Preesall | 0.32 | 61.4% | 43.0% |

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 263 | KNP08 | Grasmere Road | Knott End / Preesall | 0.11 | - | - |
| 242 | KNP11 | Hillside Avenue | Knott End / Preesall | 0.06 | - | - |
| 245 | KNP14 | Sandicroft Place | Knott End / Preesall | 0.04 | - | - |
| 276 | PLF02 | The Avenue | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.36 | 48.1% | 39.0% |
| 287 | PLF03 | Carleton Green (Farnham Way etc) | Poulton-le-Fylde | 1.90 | 59.4% | 55.0% |
| 298 | PLF04 | Carleton Green (Caldicot Way) | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.57 | 47.1% | 34.0% |
| 307 | PLF05 | Rington Farm | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.26 | 42.5% | 32.0% |
| 311 | PLF07 | Blackpool Old Rd | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.56 | 41.6% | 34.0% |
| 267 | PLF11 | Lawnswood Avenue | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.14 | - | - |
| 268 | PLF12 | Compley Ave | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.16 | 44.3% | 28.0% |
| 269 | PLF13 | Brockway | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.17 | - | - |
| 270 | PLF14 | Linderbeck Lane | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.08 | - | - |
| 272 | PLF16 | Brockholes Crescent | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.02 | - | - |
| 273 | PLF17 | Sheringham Way | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.10 | - | - |
| 299 | PLF40 | Bispham Road | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.30 | 55.2% | 39.0% |
| 303 | PLF44 | Shirley Heights | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.55 | 37.8% | 38.0% |
| 304 | PLF45 | Hodgson Place | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.06 | - | - |
| 577 | PLF78 | Clinker Close AGS | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.45 | 44.3% | 33.0% |
| 570 | RMS01 | Winmarleigh Village Hall | Rural Mosslands | 0.42 | 36.4% | 43.0% |
| 320 | SCO02 | Scorton Playing Field | Scorton | 0.38 | 54.8% | 50.0% |
| 336 | STM02 | Village Hall | St. Michaels | 0.16 | - | - |
| 339 | STM05 | Shorrocks Avenue Playing Field | St. Michaels | 0.48 | 22.2% | 16.0% |
| 327 | STA01 | Ashlea Grove | Stalmine | 0.08 | - | - |
| 329 | STA03 | Hall Gate Lane | Stalmine | 1.82 | 47.4% | 28.0% |
| 332 | STA06 | Fairway | Stalmine | 0.07 | | |
| 578 | STA10 | Spindle Place, Stalmine | Stalmine | 0.33 | 48.7% | 33.0% |
| 364 | TH03 | Tuxbury Drive | Thornton | 0.40 | 56.8% | 43.0% |
| 375 | TH04 | Kenyon Gardens | Thornton | 1.42 | 57.4% | 39.0% |
| 396 | TH06 | Bentley Green | Thornton | 0.48 | 37.0% | 43.0% |
| 402 | TH07 | Knowsley Crescent | Thornton | 0.19 | 9.1% | 6.0% |
| 344 | TH11 | Thornton Little Theatre | Thornton | 0.09 | - | - |
| 350 | TH17 | Sandringham Avenue | Thornton | 0.06 | - | - |
| 352 | TH19 | Trinity Gardens | Thornton | 0.05 | - | - |
| 357 | TH23 | Hargreaves Street | Thornton | 0.67 | 46.8% | 28.0% |

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 360 | TH26 | Bourne Way | Thornton | 2.44 | 39.1% | 28.0% |
| 365 | TH30 | Dallam Dell | Thornton | 0.34 | 29.1% | 17.0% |
| 367 | TH32 | Rose Fold | Thornton | 0.05 | - | - |
| 368 | TH33 | Honey Moor Drive | Thornton | 0.15 | - | - |
| 370 | TH35 | Poachers Way | Thornton | 0.23 | 31.7% | 26.0% |
| 371 | TH36 | Mayfield Avenue | Thornton | 1.09 | 32.2% | 31.0% |
| 376 | TH40 | Land south of Marsh Mill | Thornton | 0.24 | 30.9% | 11.0% |
| 383 | TH47 | Redwing Ave / Fieldfare Close | Thornton | 0.12 | - | - |
| 388 | TH52 | Heys St/Butts Cl/Red Marsh Drive | Thornton | 0.14 | - | - |
| 391 | TH55 | Burn Naze | Thornton | 0.09 | - | - |
| 392 | TH56 | Edward St/Gamble Rd | Thornton | 0.24 | 34.8% | 38.0% |
| 398 | TH65 | Redwood Gardens | Thornton | 0.20 | 32.2% | 20.0% |
| 399 | TH67 | Southdown Drive / Wildoaks Drive | Thornton | 0.04 | - | - |
| 604 | TH78 | St. John's Avenue | Thornton | 0.01 | 43.9% | 17.0% |

Mapping demonstrates a reasonably good distribution of amenity greenspace across Wyre. A few catchment gaps are noted including northeast of Fleetwood and southwest of Poulton-le-Fylde. However, it is recognised these gaps may be served by other forms of provision.

Table 6.3: Other provision serving gaps in amenity greenspace catchments

| Area | Other provision in gap | Туре |
|-----------|------------------------|------|
| | Memorial Park (FL28) | Park |
| | Marine Gardens (FL38) | Park |
| Fleetwood | Mount Gardens (FL39) | Park |
| | Euston Park (FL40) | Park |
| | Pocket Park (FL42) | Park |

6.4: Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality; scores from the site assessments are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table summarises the results of the quality assessment for amenity. A threshold of 45% is applied to distinguish high from low quality. Further explanation of quality scores and thresholds can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 6.4: Quality ratings for assessed amenity greenspaces

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <45% | >45% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | 29% | 29% | 29% | 1 | 0 |
| Bilsborrow | 30% | 30% | 30% | 1 | 0 |
| Bowgreave | 14% | 33% | 45% | 2 | 1 |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | 20% | 22% | 24% | 2 | 0 |
| Catterall | 41% | 44% | 48% | 1 | 1 |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | 47% | 47% | 47% | 0 | 1 |
| Cleveleys | 24% | 43% | 60% | 5 | 4 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 16% | 37% | 71% | 10 | 3 |
| Forton | 54% | 54% | 54% | 0 | 1 |
| Garstang | 28% | 43% | 56% | 4 | 6 |
| Great Eccleston | 34% | 36% | 38% | 2 | 0 |
| Hambleton | 47% | 53% | 58% | 0 | 2 |
| Hollins Lane | 31% | 41% | 51% | 1 | 1 |
| Inskip | 37% | 49% | 58% | 1 | 2 |
| Knott End / Preesall | 61% | 61% | 61% | 0 | 1 |
| Pilling | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 38% | 47% | 59% | 5 | 4 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | 36% | 36% | 36% | 1 | 0 |
| Scorton | 55% | 55% | 55% | 0 | 1 |
| St. Michaels | 22% | 22% | 22% | 1 | 0 |
| Stalmine | 47% | 48% | 49% | 0 | 2 |
| Thornton | 9% | 37% | 57% | 10 | 3 |
| Wyre | 9% | 41% | 71% | 47 | 33 |

Less than half of assessed amenity greenspaces (41%) rate above the quality threshold.

The highest scoring sites for quality are:

- ◆ Larkholme Grasslands (FL13) (71%)
- ◆ Library, Plantation Avenue (KNP03) (61%)
- North Drive Park (CLE37) (60%)

These sites are observed as having good entrances, user security and signage. North Drive Park (CLE37) has the additional benefit of play provision (a play area and MUGA), enhancing the overall quality of the site.

Larkholme Grasslands (FL13), with 71%, is a linear space with good paths and signage. The site is adjacent to the well-maintained promenade and features various sculptures.

Other high scoring amenity greenspaces include Carleton Green (Farnham Way) (PLF03) with 59%. The site is observed as a spacious, attractive amenity with good paths, bins and lighting. It provides habitat opportunities due to numerous trees and bushes. Furthermore, the site is clean and well maintained. It does however lack seating.

Just over half of assessed sites (59%) rate below the quality threshold. The lowest scoring amenity greenspace sites for quality are:

- ◆ Knowsley Crescent (TH07) (9%)
- ◆ Turnpike (BOW07) (14%)
- ◆ Linear Park/Tramway (FL04) (16%)

These sites have issues regarding access with all scoring low for pathways and perceived usage. They also score low for entrances, access within and through the site and user security. All lack ancillary features such as signage, seating, and bins. Consequently, they rate low for quality as well as value.

Knowsley Crescent (TH07), with 9%, is observed as overgrown and lacking maintenance with an unwelcoming appearance. Fly tipping was noted at the time of visit. It also lacks any paths or signage. Turnpike (BOW07), with 14%, also lacks features such as bins and seating. It also scores low for entrances, user security and access within the site.

6.5: Value

To determine whether sites are high or low value site assessments scores are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results. A threshold of 20% is applied to distinguish high from low value. Further explanation of the value scores can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 6.5: Value ratings for assessed amenity greenspace

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <20% | >20% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | 16% | 16% | 16% | 1 | 0 |
| Bilsborrow | 11% | 11% | 11% | 1 | 0 |
| Bowgreave | 11% | 20% | 38% | 2 | 1 |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | 11% | 14% | 16% | 2 | 0 |
| Catterall | 28% | 33% | 38% | 0 | 2 |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | 44% | 44% | 44% | 0 | 1 |
| Cleveleys | 17% | 35% | 60% | 2 | 7 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 11% | 28% | 69% | 6 | 7 |
| Forton | 38% | 38% | 38% | 0 | 1 |
| Garstang | 11% | 32% | 59% | 1 | 9 |
| Great Eccleston | 27% | 36% | 44% | 0 | 2 |
| Hambleton | 48% | 53% | 58% | 0 | 2 |
| Hollins Lane | 28% | 39% | 49% | 0 | 2 |
| Inskip | 21% | 34% | 48% | 0 | 3 |
| Knott End / Preesall | 43% | 43% | 43% | 0 | 1 |
| Pilling | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 28% | 37% | 55% | 0 | 9 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | 43% | 43% | 43% | 0 | 1 |
| Scorton | 50% | 50% | 50% | 0 | 1 |
| St. Michaels | 16% | 16% | 16% | 1 | 0 |
| Stalmine | 28% | 31% | 33% | 0 | 2 |
| Thornton | 6% | 27% | 43% | 4 | 9 |
| Wyre | 6% | 31% | 69% | 20 | 60 |

Most assessed amenity greenspace sites (75%) rate above the threshold for value. Some of the highest scoring sites for value are:

- ◆ Larkholme Grasslands (FL13) (69%)
- ✓ Jubilee Gardens (CLE11) (60%)
- ◆ Bob Williamson Park (HAM03) (58%)

Larkholme Grasslands (FL13) is also the highest scoring site for quality (71%).

The sites are recognised for the accessible, good quality recreational opportunities they offer (such as sports and play provision) for a wide range of users. Both Jubilee Gardens (CLE11) and Bob Williamson Park (HAM03) feature play provision.

All three sites score high for structural and landscape benefits as they are visually attractive, welcoming and well maintained.

There are 19 sites to rate below the value threshold. The lowest scoring sites are:

- Knowsley Crescent (TH07) (6%)
- ◆ Land off Calder House Lane (BOW01) (11%)
- ◆ Land south of Marsh Mill (TH40) (11%)
- ◆ Village Green (CAL02) (11%)

Knowsley Crescent (TH07) (6%) is the lowest scoring site for both quality and value. The site has limited amenity, social and health benefits due to being overgrown and featuring a narrow entrance, no paths or signage. It is visually unappealing with fly tipping present at the time of assessment and likely to be hardly used.

Land off Calder House Lane (BOW01) (11%) is a spacious greenspace which is good for dog walkers offering some health and amenity benefits. However, the path and site overall looks incomplete lowering its benefits.

Village Green (CAL02) also scoring 11%, is identified as a sloping grass area with no facilities limiting its benefits. It serves more as a visual amenity but could benefit from a bench and some planting to encourage greater use and attractiveness of the site.

Amenity greenspace should be recognised for its multi-purpose function, offering opportunities for a variety of leisure and recreational activities. It can often accommodate informal recreational activity such as casual play and dog walking. Many sites across Wyre offer a dual function and are amenity resources for residents as well as being visually pleasing.

These attributes add to the quality, accessibility, and visibility of amenity greenspace. Combined with the presence of facilities (e.g., benches, landscaping, and trees) this means that better quality sites are likely to be more respected and valued by the local community.

PART 7: PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

7.1: Introduction

Provision for children and young people includes areas designated primarily for play and social interaction such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.

Provision for children is deemed to be sites consisting of formal equipped play facilities typically associated with play areas. This is usually perceived to be for children under 12 years of age. Provision for young people can include equipped sites that provide more robust equipment catering to older age ranges incorporating facilities such as skate parks, BMX, basketball courts, youth shelters and MUGAs.

7.2: Current provision

A total of 63 play areas are identified in Wyre as provision for children and young people. This combines to create a total of over four hectares. No site size threshold has been applied and as such all provision is identified and included within the audit.

There are an additional 42 play grounds that are located at school sites. As these have restricted access and are not public play areas, they are excluded from the audit, mapping and standards.

Table 7.1: Provision for children and young people in Wyre

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ⁹ | Current provision (ha per 1,000 population) |
|-----------------|--------|----------------------------------|---|
| Barton | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 1 | 0.07 | 0.09 |
| Bowgreave | - | - | • |
| Cabus | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | • |
| Catterall | 4 | 0.20 | 0.06 |
| Churchtown | 1 | 0.03 | 0.11 |
| Cleveleys | 5 | 0.38 | 0.03 |
| Dolphinholme | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 13 | 1.41 | 0.05 |
| Forton | 1 | 0.06 | 0.17 |
| Garstang | 7 | 0.36 | 0.05 |
| Great Eccleston | 1 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Hambleton | 4 | 0.17 | 0.07 |
| Hollins Lane | 1 | 0.01 | 0.03 |

⁹ Please note that total hectares may not sum exactly to match 'key to sites' tables due to rounding of data.

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| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ⁹ | Current provision (ha per 1,000 population) |
|--|--------|----------------------------------|---|
| Inskip | 2 | 0.12 | 0.20 |
| Knott End / Preesall | 3 | 0.15 | 0.03 |
| Pilling | 2 | 0.30 | 0.21 |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 8 | 0.40 | 0.02 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - |
| Rural | 1 | 0.03 | 0.004 |
| Scorton | 3 | 0.22 | 0.59 |
| St. Michaels | 1 | 0.02 | 0.06 |
| Stalmine | 1 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Thornton | 4 | 0.64 | 0.03 |
| Wyre | 63 | 4.65 | 0.04 |
| Total excluding rural sites & population | 62 | 4.62 | 0.04 |

FIT suggests guideline quantity standards of 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population for play provision and 0.30 hectares per 1,000 population for casual/youth provision. Table 7.1 shows that overall Wyre is below this. This is also the case for all sub areas with the exception of Scorton. The Wyre Local Plan sets a quantity standard of 0.18 hectares per 1,000 population for children and young people. On this basis, only Scorton and Pilling meet this figure.

Play areas can be classified in the following ways to identify their effective target audience utilising Fields In Trust (FIT) guidance.

FIT provides widely endorsed guidance on the minimum standards for play space.

- ◆ LAP a Local Area of Play. Usually small landscaped areas designed for young children. Equipment is normally age group specific to reduce unintended users.
- ◆ LEAP a Local Equipped Area of Play. Designed for unsupervised play and a wider age range of users; often containing a wider range of equipment types.
- ◆ NEAP a Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play. Cater for all age groups. Such sites may contain MUGA, skate parks, youth shelters, adventure play equipment and are often included within large park sites.

7.3: Accessibility

Figure 7.1 shows the play provision sub-types mapped with the FIT accessibility catchments.

Figure 7.2 shows the Local Plan accessibility standard catchments of 480m for urban play sites and 720m for rural play sites.

Figure 7.1: Provision for children and young people with different catchments based on FIT sub-typology

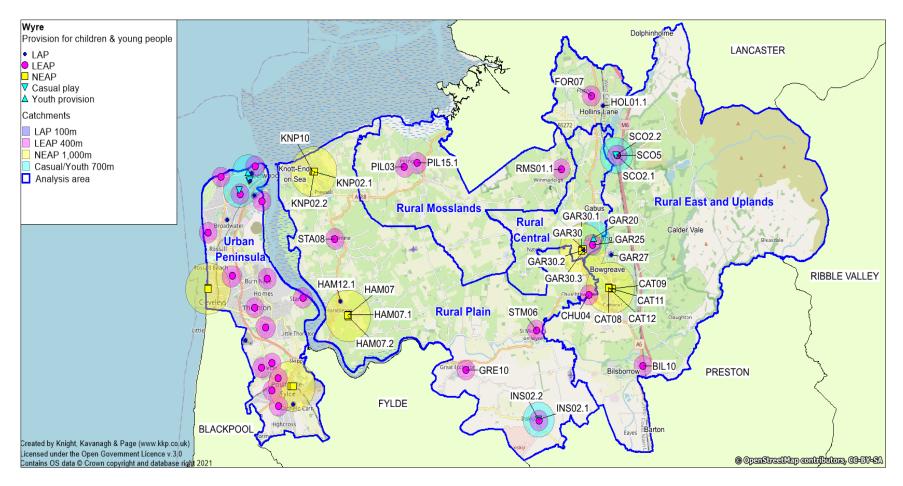


Figure 7.2: Provision for children and young people mapped with urban (480m) and rural (720m) catchments

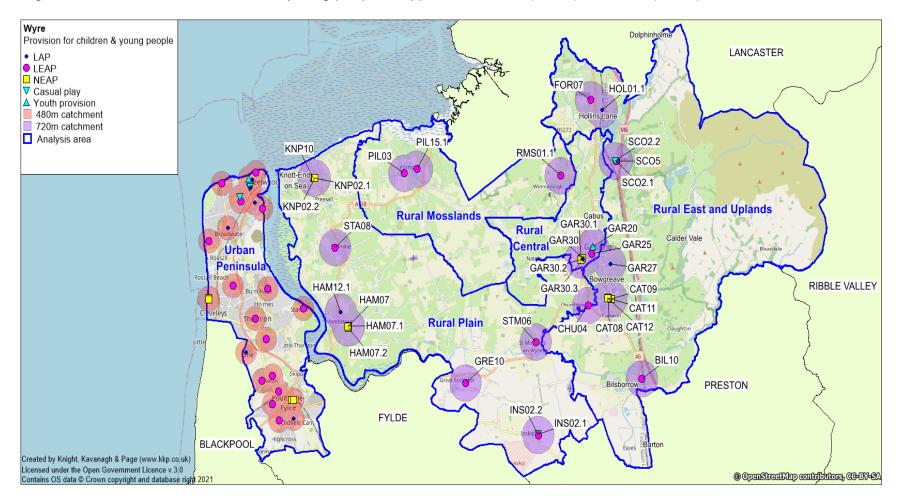


Table 7.2: Key to sites mapped

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|----------|--|------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2 | BIL10 | Bilsborrow Play Area | Bilsborrow | 0.07 | 69.4% | 56.4% |
| 26 | CAT08 | Catterall Village Hall Play Area | Catterall | 0.03 | 86.9% | 90.9% |
| 27 | CAT09 | Catterall Village Hall Youth Facility | Catterall | 0.08 | 79.0% | 63.6% |
| 25.1 | CAT11 | Catterall Village Hall Skate Park | Catterall | 0.02 | 77.7% | 69.1% |
| 25.2 | CAT12 | Catterall Village Hall Play Area 2 | Catterall | 0.06 | 58.1% | 90.9% |
| 31 | CHU04 | Kirkland Village Hall rec play area | Churchtown | 0.03 | 52.6% | 74.5% |
| 35.1 | CLE11.1 | Jubilee Gardens Skate Park | Cleveleys | 0.11 | 49.1% | 50.9% |
| 35.2 | CLE11.2 | Jubilee Gardens play area | Cleveleys | 0.07 | 54.6% | 60.0% |
| 35.3 | CLE11.3 | Jubilee Gardens MUGA | Cleveleys | 0.07 | 54.6% | 60.0% |
| 42 | CLE18.1 | White Carr Lane AGS play area | Cleveleys | 0.01 | 21.6% | 12.7% |
| 57 | CLE36 | North Drive Play Area | Cleveleys | 0.13 | 78.0% | 78.2% |
| 133.1 | FL07.1 | Mariners Close Play Area | Fleetwood | 0.02 | 49.5% | 25.5% |
| 73.1 | FL11.1 | Roundway green gym area | Fleetwood | 0.01 | 60.5% | 60.0% |
| 99 | FL35 | Marine Gardens Play Area | Fleetwood | 0.09 | 73.2% | 87.3% |
| 102.1 | FL38.1 | Rossall Point Playground | Fleetwood | 0.22 | 67.0% | 54.5% |
| 102.2 | FL38.2 | Marine Gardens Skate Bowl | Fleetwood | 0.02 | 73.2% | 87.3% |
| 110 | FL45 | Milton Street football area | Fleetwood | 0.07 | 52.6% | 56.4% |
| 580 | FL45.1 | Milton Street basketball | Fleetwood | 0.05 | 42.6% | 21.8% |
| 581 | FL45.2 | Milton Street play area | Fleetwood | 0.02 | 36.1% | 25.5% |
| 117 | FL51 | Memorial Park Play Area | Fleetwood | 0.38 | 70.8% | 60.0% |
| 119 | FL53 | Mount Gardens Play area | Fleetwood | 0.03 | 43.3% | 56.4% |
| 122 | FL56 | Freeport Play Area | Fleetwood | 0.39 | 50.2% | 29.1% |
| 476.1 | FL82.1 | Cardinal Close Play Area | Fleetwood | 0.05 | 78.7% | 83.6% |
| 91.1 | FL92 | Memorial Park MUGA | Fleetwood | 0.06 | 70.8% | 60.0% |

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|----------|---|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 150 | FOR07 | Forton Playground | Forton | 0.06 | 84.5% | 90.9% |
| 164 | GAR20 | Leisure Centre Skate Park | Garstang | 0.07 | 69.1% | 78.2% |
| 169 | GAR25 | Moss Lane Playground | Garstang | 0.05 | 71.5% | 87.3% |
| 171 | GAR27 | Anderton Way | Garstang | 0.14 | 16.5% | 12.7% |
| 175 | GAR30 | Kepple Lane Play Area | Garstang | 0.07 | 68.7% | 56.4% |
| 152.1 | GAR30.1 | Kepple Lane Park Play Area 2 | Garstang | 0.01 | 67.7% | 87.3% |
| 152.2 | GAR30.2 | Kepple Lane Park Youth Play Facility | Garstang | 0.01 | 39.5% | 52.7% |
| 152.3 | GAR30.3 | Kepple Lane Toddler Area | Garstang | 0.02 | 81.8% | 87.3% |
| 195 | GRE10 | Pennine Way Play Area | Great Eccleston | 0.03 | 79.0% | 83.6% |
| 213 | HAM07 | Bob Williamson Park Play Area | Hambleton | 0.12 | 77.0% | 87.3% |
| 209.1 | HAM07.1 | Bob Williamson Park Outdoor Gym | Hambleton | 0.02 | 77.0% | 87.3% |
| 209.2 | HAM07.2 | Bob Williamson Park teenage equipment | Hambleton | 0.03 | 77.0% | 87.3% |
| 575.1 | HAM12.1 | Sanderling Drive play area | Hambleton | 0.004 | 42.3% | 65.5% |
| 471.1 | HOL01.1 | Hollins Lane Play Area | Hollins Lane | 0.01 | 43.6% | 30.9% |
| 217.1 | INS02.1 | School Lane MUGA | Inskip | 0.05 | 56.7% | 56.4% |
| 217.2 | INS02.2 | School Lane play area | Inskip | 0.07 | 78.0% | 74.5% |
| 251.1 | KNP02.1 | Preesall Park MUGA | Knott End / Preesall | 0.06 | 33.3% | 83.6% |
| 251.2 | KNP02.2 | Preesall Park BMX track | Knott End / Preesall | 0.05 | 46.0% | 83.6% |
| 241 | KNP10 | Preesall Park Play Area | Knott End / Preesall | 0.04 | 63.2% | 83.6% |
| 229 | PIL15.1 | Taylor's Lane play area | Pilling | 0.19 | 77.3% | 56.4% |
| 233 | PIL03 | Sandy Dene | Pilling | 0.11 | 77.0% | 69.1% |
| 268.1 | PLF12.1 | Compley Avenue play area | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.03 | 73.5% | 56.4% |
| 282 | PLF25 | Jean Stansfield (Vicarage) Memorial Park Poulton Youth Space | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.14 | 76.3% | 63.6% |
| 286 | PLF29 | Tithebarn Street / Poulton Rd play area | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.03 | 68.0% | 72.7% |
| 288 | PLF30 | Cottam Hall Play Area | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.03 | 73.5% | 38.2% |

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|----------|---|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 290 | PLF32 | Jean Stansfield Memorial Park playground | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.11 | 82.8% | 90.9% |
| 300 | PLF41 | Bispham Road Play Area | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.01 | 69.1% | 63.6% |
| 301 | PLF42 | Carleton Green (Farnham Way) play area | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.04 | 73.9% | 69.1% |
| 571.1 | PLF77.1 | Grassmere Close / Windermere Avenue play area | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.01 | 51.9% | 38.2% |
| 570.1 | RMS01.1 | Winmarleigh Village Hall play area | Rural Mosslands | 0.03 | 67.7% | 38.2% |
| 320.1 | SCO02.1 | Scorton Playing Field Play Area | Scorton | 0.1 | 50.5% | 87.3% |
| 320.2 | SCO02.2 | Scorton Playing Field MUGA | Scorton | 0.07 | 50.5% | 87.3% |
| 323 | SCO05 | The Square Playground, Scorton | Scorton | 0.05 | 46.0% | 87.3% |
| 340 | STM06 | Shorrocks Avenue play area | St. Michaels | 0.02 | 69.1% | 65.5% |
| 334 | STA08 | Douglas Avenue | Stalmine | 0.05 | 61.2% | 70.9% |
| 385.1 | TH05.1 | Wyre Estuary Country Park play area | Thornton | 0.11 | 79.4% | 90.9% |
| 406 | TH08 | Hawthorne Park Play Area | Thornton | 0.42 | 65.6% | 87.3% |
| 346.1 | TH13.1 | King George's Playing Fields play area | Thornton | 0.02 | 71.1% | 72.7% |
| 358 | TH24 | Burn Naze Play Area | Thornton | 0.09 | 67.4% | 60.0% |

There is overall a reasonably good spread of play provision across Wyre. Areas with a greater population density are generally within a walking distance catchment for play provision. However, potential minor gaps in catchments are observed to some areas.

The following sites may help to serve some of the gaps in catchments if play equipment can look to be introduced and/or the amount and range of play equipment can be expanded.

Table 7.3: Sites with potential to help serve gaps in play provision catchments

| Area | Existing site with potential to help |
|------------------|---|
| Fleetwood | Roundway green gym area (FL11.1) |
| Thornton | Hawthorne Park Play Area (TH08) |
| | King George's Playing Fields play area (TH13.1) |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | Bispham Road Play Area (PLF41) |
| | Carleton Green (Farnham Way) play area (PLF42) |

7.4: Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality; scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for play provision. A threshold of 60% is applied to distinguish high from low quality. Further explanation of the quality scoring can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

The quality assessment of play sites does not include a detailed technical risk assessment of equipment. For an informed report on the condition of play equipment the council's own inspection reports should be sought.

Table 7.4: Quality ratings for provision for children and young people

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <60% | >60% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 69% | 69% | 69% | 0 | 1 |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | 58% | 75% | 87% | 1 | 3 |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | 53% | 53% | 53% | 1 | 0 |
| Cleveleys | 22% | 51% | 78% | 4 | 1 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 36% | 57% | 79% | 6 | 7 |
| Forton | 85% | 85% | 85% | 0 | 1 |
| Garstang | 16% | 59% | 82% | 2 | 5 |
| Great Eccleston | 79% | 79% | 79% | 0 | 1 |
| Hambleton | 42% | 60% | 77% | 1 | 3 |
| Hollins Lane | 44% | 44% | 44% | 1 | 0 |
| Inskip | 57% | 67% | 78% | 1 | 1 |
| Knott End / Preesall | 33% | 48% | 63% | 2 | 1 |
| Pilling | 77% | 77% | 77% | 0 | 2 |

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <60% | >60% |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 52% | 71% | 83% | 1 | 7 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | 68% | 68% | 68% | 0 | 1 |
| Scorton | 46% | 48% | 51% | 3 | 0 |
| St. Michaels | 69% | 69% | 69% | 0 | 1 |
| Stalmine | 61% | 61% | 61% | 0 | 1 |
| Thornton | 66% | 71% | 79% | 0 | 4 |
| Wyre | 16% | 63% | 87% | 23 | 40 |

A total of 63% of play sites rate above the quality threshold. Some of the highest scoring sites are:

- Catterall Village Hall Play Area (CAT08) (87%)
- ◆ Forton Playground (FOR07) (85%)
- ◆ Jean Stansfield Memorial Park playground (PLF32) (83%)
- ◆ Kepple Lane Toddler Area (GAR30.3) (82%)

These sites are observed as being safe and secure with sufficient litter bins (contributing to the sites cleanliness), seating, signage, and good quality play equipment. The sites generally offer a variety of equipment in a good condition. All four sites score highly for maintenance, surface quality and drainage.

Catterall Village Hall Play Area (CAT08), with 87% quality score, and Forton Playground (FOR07), with 85%, are noted as being excellent play areas. Both look new. The latter was built in commemoration of the Jubilee in 2022. Both play areas have car parking as well as wide entrances enabling good access for all. Catterall Village Hall Play Area (CAT08) has the additional benefit of CCTV providing additional controls to prevent illegal use and user security.

Jean Stansfield Memorial Park playground (PLF32), with 83% quality score, is within a lovely park and contains a wide range of equipment and good signage. There is a small car park adjacent to the play area.

Kepple Lane Toddler Area (GAR30.3), with 82% quality score, features benches, signage and a bin (just outside the play area). In addition, it appears well used.

Other high scoring sites include Wyre Estuary Country Park Play Area (TH05.1), with 79%. The site features a wide range and amount of equipment, numerous benches and picnic tables and has good signage. The site also has parking, natural play equipment and an accessible roundabout which further add its quality.

Kepple Lane Play Area (GAR30), with 69%, scores above the quality threshold. It has good wide entrances, signage, and benches. However, some issues are noted. Observations highlight the surface is very tired and of poor condition. Gaps exist in the surfaces and there is noticeably moss on the ground. It also lacks a litter bin.

There are 23 sites rating below the quality threshold. Sites scoring lower is often due to maintenance/appearance observations and/or the range and quality of equipment.

Some of the lower scoring sites include:

- Anderton Way (GAR27) (17%)
- ◆ White Carr Lane AGS Play Area (CLE18.1) (22%)

The sites are all noted as having a limited range of equipment with few ancillary features such as litter bins. All score low for entrances, boundary fencing, user security and controls to prevent illegal use.

White Carr Lane (CLE18.1), with 22% quality score, has the benefit of a bench although this rates low condition. Anderton Way (GAR27), with 17%, is a poor-quality site and scores very low for overall appearance, surfaces, and equipment quality. It has no signage, seating, or bins. The site is observed as being abandoned and overgrown.

Other sites with observations on quality include:

- ◀ Kepple Lane Park Youth Play Facility (GAR30.2) (39%)
- ◆ Milton Street Play Area (FL45.2) (36%)
- Milton Street basketball (FL45.1) (43%)

Kepple Lane Park Youth Play Facility (GAR30.2) is noted, at time of visit, as having tired surfaces. Its quality is in contrast to the other play provision nearby.

All three forms of play provision at Milton Street look tired and run down. Milton Street play area (FL45.2) has several benches but they are tired looking and mossy. Some are also damaged. The site has signage, but it lacks information. Overall, the site is unwelcoming and perceived as hardly used. Similarly, Milton Street basketball (FL45.1) is also observed as unattractive as it contains tired surfaces and equipment.

It is important to recognise that some sites score just below the threshold. For example, Jubilee Gardens play area (CLE11.2) scores 55% for quality. The site has good quality equipment, picnic tables, bins and fencing. However, it lacks signage and scores slightly lower for boundary fencing. Enhancement of these ancillary features would improve the sites quality.

7.5 Value

To determine whether sites are high or low value site assessment scores are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table summarises the results of the value assessment for play provision. A threshold of 20% is applied to distinguish high from low value. Further explanation of the value scoring can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 7.5: Value ratings for provision for children and young people

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <20% | >20% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 56% | 56% | 56% | 0 | 1 |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | 64% | 79% | 91% | 0 | 4 |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | 75% | 75% | 75% | 0 | 1 |
| Cleveleys | 13% | 50% | 78% | 1 | 4 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 22% | 51% | 87% | 0 | 13 |
| Forton | 91% | 91% | 91% | 0 | 1 |
| Garstang | 13% | 66% | 87% | 1 | 6 |
| Great Eccleston | 84% | 84% | 84% | 0 | 1 |
| Hambleton | 65% | 76% | 87% | 0 | 4 |
| Hollins Lane | 31% | 31% | 31% | 0 | 1 |
| Inskip | 56% | 65% | 75% | 0 | 2 |
| Knott End / Preesall | 84% | 84% | 84% | 0 | 3 |
| Pilling | 56% | 63% | 69% | 0 | 2 |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 38% | 62% | 91% | 0 | 8 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | 38% | 38% | 38% | 0 | 1 |
| Scorton | 87% | 87% | 87% | 0 | 3 |
| St. Michaels | 65% | 65% | 65% | 0 | 1 |
| Stalmine | 71% | 71% | 71% | 0 | 1 |
| Thornton | 60% | 78% | 91% | 0 | 4 |
| Wyre | 13% | 65% | 91% | 2 | 61 |

Only two sites rate below the value threshold. These are:

- ◆ White Carr Lane AGS Play Area (CLE18.1) (13%)
- Anderton Way (GAR27) (13%)

These sites also all score low for quality. Anderton Way (GAR27) appears abandoned and overgrown. White Carr Lane (CLE18.1) only contains a seesaw and roundabout. It therefore scores lower for amenity benefits and use.

All other play sites in Wyre are rated as being above the threshold for value. This demonstrates the role play provision provides in allowing children to play but also the contribution sites make in terms of giving children and young people safe places to learn, for physical and mental activity, to socialise with others and in creating aesthetically pleasing local environments.

Sites scoring particularly high for value tend to reflect a good range of quality equipment available at sites. Some of the highest scoring sites for value are:

- Catterall Village Hall Play Area (CAT08) (91%)
- Jean Stansfield playground (PLF32) (91%)
- Catterall Village Hall Play Area 2 (CAT12) (91%)
- ◆ Forton Playground (FOR07) (91%)
- ◆ Wyre Estuary Country Park Play Area (TH05.1) (91%)

Catterall Village Hall Play Area (CAT08), Forton Playground (FOR07), and Jean Stansfield playground (PLF32) are also the three highest scoring sites for quality.

The sites are observed as being well maintained with a good variety of equipment and sufficient access. They are assumed to be well used given the range and quality of equipment. Wyre Estuary Country Park Play Area (TH05.1) has enhanced social inclusion due to featuring an accessible roundabout and wide entrances. All five sites are visually attractive and in lovely settings.

Diverse equipment to cater for a range of ages and abilities is important and can significantly impact on value. Provision such as skate park facilities and MUGAs are often highly valued forms of play. For example, The Queen Elizabeth Village Hall Playing Field (CAT07) caters for a wide age range of children as it contains play equipment, outdoor gym equipment, a MUGA and skate park.

PART 8: ALLOTMENTS

8.1: Introduction

The allotments typology provides opportunities for people who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social interaction.

8.2: Current provision

There are 10 sites classified as allotments in Wyre, equating to over two hectares. No site size threshold has been applied to allotments and as such all provision is identified and included within the audit.

Table 8.1: Distribution of allotment sites in Wyre

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹⁰ | Current provision (ha per 1,000 population) |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Barton | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | - | - | - |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - | - |
| Churchtown | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | - | - | - |
| Dolphinholme | 1 | 0.16 | 0.41 |
| Fleetwood | 2 | 0.75 | 0.03 |
| Forton | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 1 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| Great Eccleston | - | - | - |
| Hambleton | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | - | - | - |
| Pilling | 1 | 0.50 | 0.35 |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 2 | 0.19 | 0.01 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - |
| Rural | - | - | - |
| Scorton | - | - | - |

¹⁰ Please note that total hectares may not sum exactly to match 'key to sites' tables due to rounding of data.

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| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹⁰ | Current provision (ha per 1,000 population) |
|--|--------|-----------------------------------|---|
| St. Michaels | - | - | - |
| Stalmine | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 3 | 0.99 | 0.05 |
| Wyre | 10 | 2.64 | 0.02 |
| Total excluding rural sites & population | 10 | 2.64 | 0.03 |

Most areas do not have any identified allotments. The largest site in Wyre is Larkholme Allotments (FL03) at 0.67 hectares.

The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) suggests a national standard of 20 allotments per 1,000 households (20 per 2,000 people based on two people per house or one per 100 people). This equates to 0.25 hectares per 1,000 populations based on an average plot-size of 250 square metres (0.025 hectares per plot). This is the figure used in the Wyre Local Plan (Policy HP9).

Wyre based on its current population (111,929) is significantly short of the NSALG standard. Using this standard, the minimum amount of allotment provision for Wyre should be 27.98 hectares. Existing provision of 2.64 hectares therefore does not meet this.

8.3: Accessibility

FIT do not suggest an accessibility for allotments. Figure 8.1 shows the Local Plan accessibility standard catchment of 960m for allotments.

Figure 8.1: Allotments mapped across Wyre with a 960m walk catchment

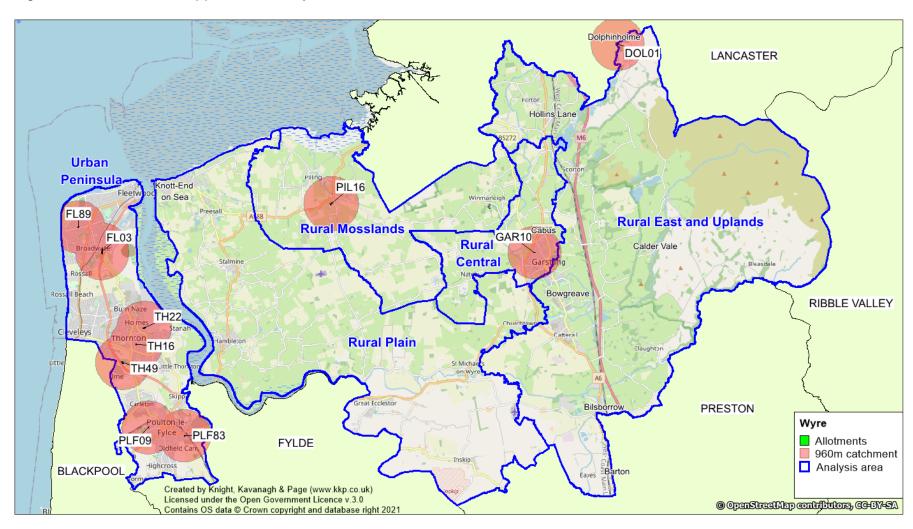


Table 8.2: Key to sites mapped¹¹

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|-------------|---|----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 472 | DOL01 | Lower Dolphinholme Allotments | Dolphinhol me | 0.16 | 35.2% | 36.2% |
| 93 | FL03 | Larkholme Allotments | Fleetwood | 0.67 | 44.4% | 27.6% |
| 589 | FL89 | St John Avenue / Rothay Avenue Allotment | Fleetwood | 0.08 | - | 1 |
| 153 | GAR10 | Derbyshire Avenue Allotments | Garstang | 0.05 | 20.3% | 16.2% |
| 588 | PIL16 | Head Dyke Lane / Bradshaw Lane Allotments | Pilling | 0.50 | - | 1 |
| 318 | PLF09 | Rutland Avenue Allotments | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.14 | 37.1% | 21.9% |
| 587 | PLF83 | Broadfield Avenue / Edenfield Avenue Allotments | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.05 | - | 1 |
| 349 | TH16 | Sandringham Allotments | Thornton | 0.15 | 25.0% | 17.1% |
| 356 | TH22 | Occupation Road Allotments | Thornton | 0.40 | 30.2% | 21.9% |
| 384 | TH49 | Fleetwood Road allotments | Thornton | 0.45 | 49.3% | 66.7% |

8.4: Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality the site assessment scores have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for allotments. A threshold of 40% is applied to distinguish high from low quality. Further explanation of quality scores can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 8.3: Quality ratings for assessed allotments

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <45% | >45% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | 35% | 35% | 35% | 1 | 0 |
| Fleetwood | 44% | 44% | 44% | 0 | 1 |

¹¹ Sites without a score are due to being below the 0.2 hectares threshold or being unviewable

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <45% | >45% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Forton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 20% | 20% | 20% | 1 | 0 |
| Great Eccleston | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hambleton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pilling | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 37% | 37% | 37% | 1 | 0 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scorton | - | - | - | - | - |
| St. Michaels | - | - | - | - | ı |
| Stalmine | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 25% | 35% | 49% | 2 | 1 |
| Wyre | 20% | 34% | 49% | 5 | 2 |

Most assessed allotment sites rate below the threshold for quality. Site assessments highlights that such sites generally have poor access.

Two assessed sites score above the quality threshold. These are Fleetwood Road Allotments (TH49), with 49%, and Larkholme Allotments (FL03), with 44%.

Fleetwood Road Allotments (TH49) is the highest scoring site for quality (49%). The site benefits from a welcoming entrance, picnic tables, bins, planting, and wildlife. It has the additional benefits of car parking (albeit not the best quality), a disabled friendly raised bed area and a sensory garden. These were built specifically for Trinity Hospice (Dementia patients) and Brian House (children's hospice).

Consultation with HASSRA Fylde Gardening Club highlights it is currently exploring the creation of an additional space for a local Veterans Group. A "triangular" space near the cricket scoreboard has been identified. Funding is currently being sought for the project. It is also in the process of agreeing a deal with Fleetwood Town Community Trust for local hospices to use the site for some of their initiatives. At the time of visit (March 2023), the site had 21 plots with six on the waiting list.

The site benefits from water pipes, a mud kitchen, a clean compost area and a communal hut which contains a kitchen, table, and disabled toilet. It scores above the quality threshold however drainage is noted as being poor in some places. The Club is working hard to improve this and have undertaken a few schemes to try and alleviate the problem.

Fly tipping and antisocial behaviour are also highlighted as problems. The Club does what it can to try and prevent such behaviour and has established good links with the local police force.

Entrance signage and educational information about the wildlife, beehives, willow lips and hedgerow could further add to the site's overall quality/value.

Larkholme Allotments (FL03), with 44%, also scores above the quality threshold. The site has good boundary fencing, entrances, and sufficient security. It also has a wide path through the site and appears well maintained. There are some linear trees and some signage, but it could benefit from more information at the entrance.

Despite scoring just below the quality threshold, Rutland Avenue Allotments (PLF09), with 37% quality score, has a good, wide main entrance and the site looks reasonably well maintained. The boundary fencing is very low which could be a potential security issue. Good signage further adds to its quality.

Lower Dolphinholme Allotments (DOL01), with 35%, scores below the quality threshold due to having a stepped entrance; limiting access for some. The site also lacks signage; however, it is highlighted as being in good condition with reasonably good grass paths and a bench.

The lowest scoring quality sites are:

- Derbyshire Avenue Allotments (GAR10) (20%)
- Sandringham Allotments (TH16) (25%)
- Occupation Road Allotments (TH22) (30%)

These sites have poor access and/or are difficult to view. Derbyshire Avenue Allotments (GAR10) is the lowest scoring site for quality. It is poorly maintained and scores very low for entrances and overall maintenance due to featuring narrow entrances. One of the entrances is also very overgrown.

Access to Sandringham Allotments (TH16) is challenging as you walk through the small amenity greenspace to access the main entrance. Surfaces were very boggy. It also lacked signage.

Occupation Road Allotments (TH22) also contains a lack of ancillary features such as signage. Visibility at the entrance was limited. The site has a small car park; however, this is of a poor quality.

8.5: Value

In order to determine whether sites are high or low value site assessments scores have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results. A threshold of 20% is applied to distinguish high from low value. Further explanation of the value scores and thresholds can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 8.4: Value ratings for assessed allotments

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <20% | >20% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | 36% | 36% | 36% | 0 | 1 |
| Fleetwood | 28% | 28% | 28% | 0 | 1 |
| Forton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 16% | 16% | 16% | 1 | 0 |
| Great Eccleston | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hambleton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pilling | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 22% | 22% | 22% | 0 | 1 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scorton | - | - | - | - | - |
| St. Michaels | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stalmine | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 17% | 35% | 67% | 1 | 2 |
| Wyre | 16% | 30% | 67% | 2 | 5 |

Most allotment sites rate above the threshold for value. This reflects the associated social inclusion and health benefits, amenity value and the sense of place offered by provision.

Fleetwood Road Allotments (TH49) is the highest scoring site for value (67%). The site is also the highest scoring for quality. It has brilliant links to the wider local community including the raised beds and area for dementia users. The raised beds opened in April 2022 and are at different heights for children and adults proving high amenity, social inclusion, and health benefits. The ramp leading to the communal hut enables wheelchair access further boosting social inclusion.

The site has a range of users including retired people, nurses, young people and students, further enhancing amenity and social benefits. There are annual scarecrow competitions, Pumpkin carving competitions and Fleetwood Town Community Trust host craft days with dementia patients.

The site is attractive and offers high ecological and biodiversity benefits as well as visual landscape benefits. In addition, there are five bee hives with a wildflower area is being created. The Club is working with existing users to look for opportunities to expand the usage, including reaching out to the wider community. Overall, it is a very good site.

Lower Dolphinholme Allotments (DOL01) is the second highest scoring site for value (36%). The site is recognised for its well-presented and organised appearance, pathways and ecological value featuring numerous trees and bushes on the edge. However, it does rate below the quality threshold.

Allotments should generally be considered as highly valued as they are often identified by the local community as important forms of provision.

PART 9: CEMETERIES/CHURCHYARDS

9.1: Introduction

Cemeteries and churchyards include areas for quiet contemplation and burials. Sites can often be linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity. No provision standard is required for such type of provision. Burial demand is a more appropriate indicator.

9.2: Current provision

There are 47 sites classified as cemeteries/churchyards, equating to over 26 hectares of provision in Wyre. No site size threshold has been applied and as such all identified provision is included within the audit.

Table 9.1: Current cemeteries/churchyards in Wyre

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹² |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Barton | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 1 | 0.73 |
| Bowgreave | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - |
| Churchtown | 1 | 0.78 |
| Cleveleys | 4 | 0.72 |
| Dolphinholme | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 3 | 7.35 |
| Forton | 1 | 0.14 |
| Garstang | 2 | 1.63 |
| Great Eccleston | 2 | 0.63 |
| Hambleton | 1 | 0.34 |
| Hollins Lane | - | - |
| Inskip | 2 | 0.70 |
| Knott End / Preesall | 3 | 0.62 |
| Pilling | 4 | 1.41 |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 5 | 3.45 |
| Preesall Hill | 1 | 1.17 |
| Rural | 9 | 3.47 |
| Scorton | 2 | 0.49 |

¹² Please note that total hectares may not sum exactly to match 'key to sites' tables due to rounding of data.

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| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹² |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| St. Michaels | 1 | 0.44 |
| Stalmine | 1 | 0.14 |
| Thornton | 4 | 2.40 |
| Wyre | 47 | 26.61 |

The largest contributor to burial provision in Wyre is Fleetwood Cemetery (FL34) equating to almost seven hectares.

9.3: Accessibility

No accessibility standard is set for this provision type and there is no realistic requirement to set such standards. Provision should be based on burial demand.

Figure 9.1: Cemetery sites mapped across Wyre

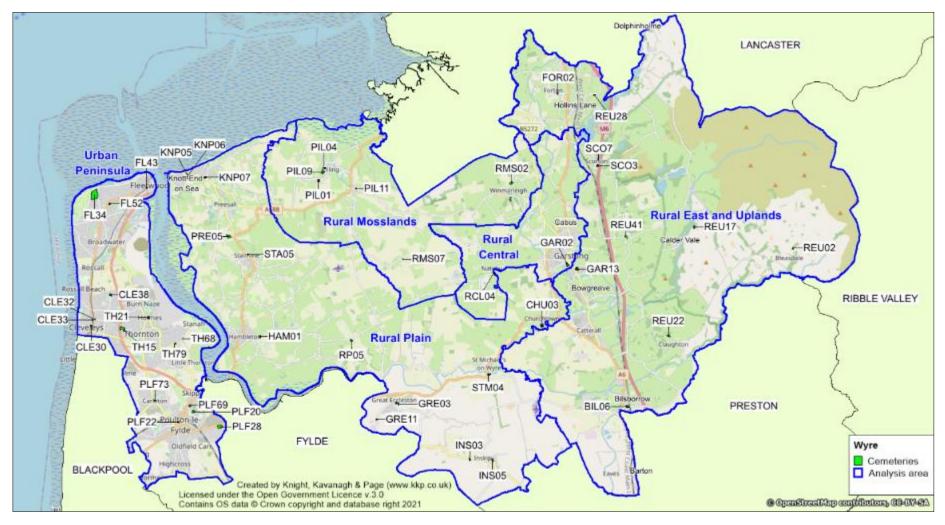


Table 9.2: Key to sites mapped¹³

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 9 | BIL06 | St Hilda Church | Bilsborrow | 0.73 | - | - |
| 30 | CHU03 | St Helen's Church | Churchtown | 0.78 | - | - |
| 51 | CLE30 | St Andrew's Church | Cleveleys | 0.18 | - | - |
| 53 | CLE32 | Cleveleys Park Methodist Church | Cleveleys | 0.11 | - | - |
| 54 | CLE33 | Cleveleys United Reformed Church | Cleveleys | 0.09 | - | - |
| 59 | CLE38 | St John Southworth Church | Cleveleys | 0.34 | - | 1 |
| 98 | FL34 | Fleetwood Cemetery | Fleetwood | 6.79 | 69.0% | 59.0% |
| 108 | FL43 | St Peter's Church | Fleetwood | 0.29 | 55.7% | 54.0% |
| 118 | FL52 | St Nicholas' Church | Fleetwood | 0.26 | - | ı |
| 145 | FOR02 | United Reformed Church | Forton | 0.14 | - | 1 |
| 156 | GAR13 | St Mary & St Michael's Church | Garstang | 0.83 | 46.8% | 54.0% |
| 163 | GAR02 | St Thomas' Church | Garstang | 0.80 | - | • |
| 196 | GRE11 | St Anne's Parish Church | Great Eccleston | 0.14 | - | 1 |
| 199 | GRE03 | St Mary's R C Church | Great Eccleston | 0.49 | 37.9% | 28.0% |
| 206 | HAM01 | St Mary's Church | Hambleton | 0.34 | - | - |
| 218 | INS03 | Baptist Church, Preston Road | Inskip | 0.33 | - | - |
| 220 | INS05 | St Peters Church, School Lane | Inskip | 0.37 | - | 1 |
| 260 | KNP05 | Clarence Road | Knott End / Preesall | 0.06 | - | - |
| 261 | KNP06 | Hackensall Road | Knott End / Preesall | 0.15 | - | - |
| 262 | KNP07 | St Oswald's Church | Knott End / Preesall | 0.40 | - | - |
| 226 | PIL01 | Pilling Methodist Church | Pilling | 0.26 | 48.7% | 38.0% |
| 228 | PIL11 | St William's Catholic Church | Pilling | 0.13 | - | - |
| 234 | PIL04 | St John Baptist Church | Pilling | 0.21 | - | - |
| 239 | PIL09 | St John's Graveyard Pilling | Pilling | 0.81 | - | - |
| 277 | PLF20 | Moorland Road Cemetery | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.70 | - | - |

¹³ Only a sample of visits/assessments were agreed to be undertaken

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 279 | PLF22 | St Chads | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.36 | - | - |
| 285 | PLF28 | Poulton New Cemetery | Poulton-le- Fylde | 1.84 | 72.8% | 65.0% |
| 310 | PLF69 | St John R C Church | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.43 | 54.2% | 38.0% |
| 313 | PLF73 | St Martin's & St Hilda's Church | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.12 | - | 1 |
| 487 | PRE05 | Preesall Cemetery | Preesall Hill | 1.17 | 50.4% | 48.0% |
| 590 | RCL04 | Kirkland On Nateby Baptist Chapelyard | Rural Central | 0.14 | - | 1 |
| 15 | REU17 | Church of St John the Evangelist | Rural East and Uplands | 0.42 | - | - |
| 480 | REU28 | St. Paul's Church, Greaves Hill Lane, Shireshead | Rural East and Uplands | 0.41 | - | 1 |
| 481 | REU22 | St Thomas's Roman Catholic Church, Smithy Lane, Claughton | Rural East and Uplands | 0.67 | - | 1 |
| 484 | REU41 | All Saints' Church, Delph Lane, Barnacre with Bonds | Rural East and Uplands | 0.38 | - | - |
| 486 | REU02 | St Eadmer's Church, Bleasdale | Rural East and Uplands | 0.20 | - | - |
| 479 | RMS07 | St. Mark's Church, Eagland Hill | Rural Mosslands | 0.06 | - | ı |
| 483 | RMS02 | St Luke's Church, Winmarleigh | Rural Mosslands | 0.71 | 42.6% | 38.0% |
| 482 | RP05 | St John's Church | Rural Plain | 0.47 | - | ı |
| 321 | SCO03 | St Peter's Church | Scorton | 0.44 | - | ı |
| 325 | SCO07 | Ss Mary & James Church Scorton | Scorton | 0.05 | - | - |
| 338 | STM04 | St Michael's Church | St. Michaels | 0.44 | - | • |
| 331 | STA05 | St James' Church | Stalmine | 0.14 | - | - |
| 348 | TH15 | Thornton Cemetery and Christ Church | Thornton | 1.78 | 39.2% | 38.0% |
| 355 | TH21 | Sacred Heart Church | Thornton | 0.43 | - | - |
| 400 | TH68 | St Nicholas Owen RC Church | Thornton | 0.03 | - | - |
| 605 | TH79 | St. John's Church | Thornton | 0.15 | - | - |

In terms of provision, mapping demonstrates a fairly even distribution across the area. As noted earlier, the need for additional cemetery provision should be driven by the requirement for burial demand and capacity.

9.4: Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality site assessments scores are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for cemeteries. A threshold of 50% is applied to distinguish high from low quality. Further explanation of the quality scores and threshold can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 9.3: Quality ratings for assessed cemeteries

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <50% | >50% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 56% | 62% | 69% | 0 | 2 |
| Forton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 47% | 47% | 47% | 1 | 0 |
| Great Eccleston | 38% | 38% | 38% | 1 | 0 |
| Hambleton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pilling | 49% | 49% | 49% | 1 | 0 |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 54% | 64% | 73% | 0 | 2 |
| Preesall Hill | 50% | 50% | 50% | 0 | 1 |
| Rural | 43% | 43% | 43% | 1 | 0 |
| Scorton | - | - | - | - | - |
| St. Michaels | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stalmine | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 39% | 39% | 39% | 1 | 0 |
| Wyre | 38% | 52% | 73% | 5 | 5 |

For cemeteries and churchyards, a sample of site visits has been undertaken. Of assessed sites, an equal number in Wyre are rated as being above and below the quality threshold.

The highest scoring site for quality is Poulton New Cemetery (PLF28) with 73%. It appears to be maintained to an excellent level with attractive landscaping. The site contains numerous benches, bins and excellent, wide paths. It also features bird boxes, a woodland burial with mushroom marble features, trees and planting further adding to its quality. The site benefits from great signage, a water tap, a garden of remembrance with a small toilet in the chapel.

Fleetwood Cemetery (FL34) also scores high for quality with 69%. It has a wide entrance and good signage. The site also contains a chapel, garden of remembrance, an abundant supply of benches, litter bins and toilet facilities. Car parking and lighting further add to its overall quality.

St Peter's Church (FL43), with 56%, and St John RC Church (PLF69), with 54%, score above the quality threshold. The former site is observed as being well maintained, with flat, wide paths, benches, and good signage. There also seems to be more capacity for burial space. St John RC Church (PLF69) also has good ancillary features such as signage and seating. It has the additional benefit of car parking and planting. Some tilted gravestones and mossy paths were observed which may need addressing.

There are five assessed sites that score below the quality threshold. The lowest scoring are St Mary's R C Church (GRE03) in Great Eccleston with 38% and Thornton Cemetery and Christ Church (TH15) with 39%. Both sites score well for entrances and user security however neither have bins or seating. Pathways are perceived as reasonable. St Mary's R C Church (GRE03) scores lower for overall maintenance due to tired, tilted gravestones, and long grass in places. The surfaces in the car park could benefit from enhancement.

It is important to note that some sites score just below the threshold including Pilling Methodist Church (PIL01) with 49%. The site scores well for entrances, access within the and through the site, user security and boundary fencing. Furthermore, it features signage, parking and seating. The site also appears well maintained.

St Mary & St Michael's Church (GAR13), with 47%, also scores just below the quality threshold. It is noted as being well maintained particularly the rear section which is more modern; featuring a good path around and several benches. The site also features numerous trees, bushes and plants further adding to its quality. It also has a car park.

9.5: Value

To determine whether sites are high or low value the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for cemeteries. A threshold of 20% is applied to distinguish high and low value. Further explanation of the value scores can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 9.4: Value ratings for cemeteries

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <20% | >20% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 54% | 57% | 59% | 0 | 2 |
| Forton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 54% | 54% | 54% | 0 | 1 |
| Great Eccleston | 28% | 28% | 28% | 0 | 1 |
| Hambleton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pilling | 38% | 38% | 38% | 0 | 1 |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 38% | 52% | 65% | 0 | 2 |
| Preesall Hill | 48% | 48% | 48% | 0 | 1 |
| Rural | 38% | 38% | 38% | 0 | 1 |
| Scorton | - | - | - | - | - |
| St. Michaels | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stalmine | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 38% | 38% | 38% | 0 | 1 |
| Wyre | 28% | 46% | 65% | 0 | 10 |

All cemeteries and churchyards are assessed as being of high value, reflecting the role they provide in communities lives. In addition, the cultural/heritage value of sites and the sense of place they provide to the local community are acknowledged in the site assessment data. Sites also receive a score for value from their contribution to wildlife/habitats or sense of place to the local environment.

The highest scoring site for value is Poulton New Cemetery (PLF28) with 65%. The site provides enhanced ecological value due to featuring bird boxes and a woodland burial. It offers high amenity and health benefits due to wide paths, benches, and trees. Commonwealth gravestones offer enhanced cultural heritage whilst the information on the noticeboard and around the site provide additional educational value.

Cemeteries and churchyards are important resources, offering both recreational and conservation benefits. As well as providing burial space, cemeteries and churchyards can also offer important low impact recreational benefits (e.g., dog walking, wildlife watching).

PART 10: CIVIC SPACE

10.1: Introduction

The civic space typology includes civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians, providing a setting for civic buildings, public gatherings and community events. No provision standard is required for such type of provision.

10.2: Current provision

There are 18 civic spaces, equating to over seven hectares, identified across Wyre. In addition, there are likely to be other informal pedestrian areas, streets or squares which may be viewed as providing similar roles and functions as civic space.

Table 10.1: Current civic spaces in Wyre

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹⁴ |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Barton | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 2 | 0.03 |
| Bowgreave | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - |
| Calder Vale | 1 | 0.06 |
| Catterall | - | - |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | 1 | 0.07 |
| Cleveleys | 1 | 4.57 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 2 | 0.86 |
| Forton | 1 | 0.01 |
| Garstang | 3 | 0.25 |
| Great Eccleston | 1 | 0.13 |
| Hambleton | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | 2 | 0.48 |
| Pilling | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 1 | 0.21 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - |
| Rural | - | - |
| Scorton | 1 | 0.01 |
| St. Michaels | - | - |

¹⁴ Please note that total hectares may not sum exactly to match 'key to sites' tables due to rounding of data.

-

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹⁴ |
|----------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Stalmine | - | - |
| Thornton | 2 | 0.37 |
| Wyre | 18 | 7.05 |

Civic space provision is identified in less than half of the areas.

The largest site is Cleveleys Promenade (CLE13) at 4.57 hectares.

10.3: Accessibility

No accessibility standard is set for this provision type. Figure 10.1 shows civic space mapped across Wyre.

Figure 10.1: Civic space mapped across Wyre

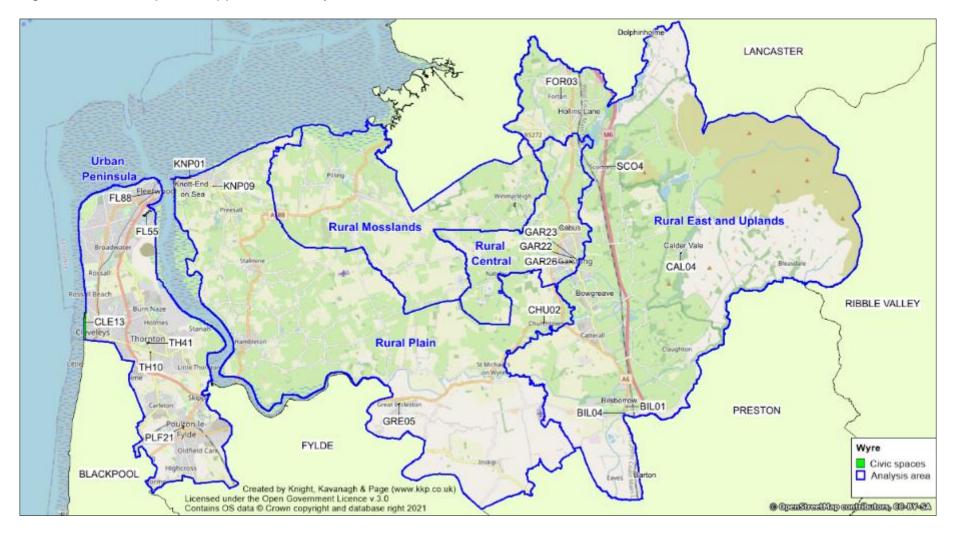


Table 10.2: Key to sites mapped¹⁵

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Area | Size (ha) | Quality score | Value score |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | BIL01 | Memorial Gardens | Bilsborrow | 0.0226 | 1 | - |
| 7 | BIL04 | Lancaster Road | Bilsborrow | 0.0089 | - | - |
| 16 | CAL04 | War Memorial | Calder Vale | 0.0577 | - | - |
| 29 | CHU02 | Owd Will's | Churchtown/Kirkland | 0.0702 | - | - |
| 37 | CLE13 | Cleveleys Promenade | Cleveleys | 4.5738 | 76.1% | 65.0% |
| 121 | FL55 | Freeport | Fleetwood | 0.8072 | 44.1% | 23.0% |
| 566 | FL88 | Custom House Gardens | Fleetwood | 0.0516 | 43.9% | 33.0% |
| 146 | FOR03 | War Memorial | Forton | 0.0133 | - | - |
| 166 | GAR22 | Pat Seed Memorial | Garstang | 0.0429 | - | - |
| 167 | GAR23 | High Street | Garstang | 0.0270 | - | - |
| 170 | GAR26 | Booths | Garstang | 0.1811 | 62.0% | 45.0% |
| 201 | GRE05 | Village Square | Great Eccleston | 0.1341 | 56.8% | 45.0% |
| 240 | KNP01 | Esplanade | Knott End / Preesall | 0.4383 | 43.1% | 43.0% |
| 264 | KNP09 | War Memorial | Knott End / Preesall | 0.0362 | - | - |
| 278 | PLF21 | Market Place/Church Street | Poulton-le-Fylde | 0.2071 | 66.8% | 65.0% |
| 322 | SCO04 | War Memorial, The Square | Scorton | 0.0100 | - | - |
| 343 | TH10 | War Memorial | Thornton | 0.1589 | 49.2% | 57.0% |
| 377 | TH41 | Marsh Mill | Thornton | 0.2067 | 55.9% | 37.0% |

When considering the purpose of civic spaces, as providing space for public gatherings and community events, they are likely located in areas of greater population density. When observing Figure 10.1, there is a generally good distribution of civic spaces across the areas of greater population density.

There are some gaps to the areas of denser population. These are likely; however, to be being met by other sites such as park and gardens.

Rather than looking to provide new standalone provision of this type, the focus may be towards providing areas within existing sites, which could be used for community events and gatherings.

¹⁵ Sites below 0.2 hectares in size were not visited or given a score

10.4: Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality the site assessments scores have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for civic spaces. A threshold of 45% is applied to distinguish high from low quality. Further explanation of the quality scores can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 10.3: Quality ratings for assessed civic spaces

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <50% | >50% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | 76% | 76% | 76% | 0 | 1 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 44% | 44% | 44% | 2 | 0 |
| Forton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 62% | 62% | 62% | 0 | 1 |
| Great Eccleston | 57% | 57% | 57% | 0 | 1 |
| Hambleton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | 43% | 43% | 43% | 1 | 0 |
| Pilling | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 67% | 67% | 67% | 0 | 1 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scorton | - | - | - | - | - |
| St. Michaels | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stalmine | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 49% | 53% | 56% | 1 | 1 |
| Wyre | 43% | 55% | 76% | 4 | 5 |

Just over half of the assessed civic spaces rate above the threshold set.

The highest scoring sites are:

- ◆ Cleveleys Promenade (CLE13) (76%)
- Market Place/Church Street (PLF21) (67%)
- ◆ Booths (GAR26) (62%)

Cleveleys Promenade (CLE13) is the highest scoring civic site with 76%. It is observed as a long stretch of well used promenade. The site features good paths with planting and plenty of benches.

Market Place/Church Street (PLF21), with 67%, is an attractive shopping street. The site is well maintained and benefits from several benches, litter bins, wide paths, and a noticeboard. It also contains lighting and small trees, further adding to its benefits.

Booths (GAR26), with 62%, is a paved area with seating that runs from Park Hill Road, alongside shops and ends at the car park. The site is well used by local shoppers and staff. It features bins, small trees, plants, wide paths, and cycle racks.

Despite Custom House Gardens (FL88) scoring below the quality threshold with 44%, no quality issues are identified. It is observed as a hard standing area with benches, a bin, and lighting. The site lacks signage and planting in comparison to other sites of this type.

10.5: Value

To determine whether sites are high or low value site assessment scores are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for civic spaces. A threshold of 20% is applied to distinguish high from low value. Further explanation of the value scores and thresholds can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 10.4: Value ratings for assessed civic spaces

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <20% | >20% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Barton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bowgreave | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - | - | - | - |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | 65% | 65% | 65% | 0 | 1 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 23% | 28% | 33% | 0 | 2 |

| Area | Lowest score | Average score | Highest score | <20% | >20% |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|
| Forton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garstang | 45% | 45% | 45% | 0 | 1 |
| Great Eccleston | 45% | 45% | 45% | 0 | 1 |
| Hambleton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - | - | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | 43% | 43% | 43% | 0 | 1 |
| Pilling | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 65% | 65% | 65% | 0 | 1 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scorton | - | - | - | - | - |
| St. Michaels | - | ı | - | - | ı |
| Stalmine | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thornton | 37% | 47% | 57% | 0 | 2 |
| Wyre | 23% | 46% | 65% | 0 | 9 |

All nine assessed civic spaces rate above the value threshold, reflecting their role as an important function to the local communities and areas.

Cleveleys Promenade (CLE13) and Market Place/Church Street (PLF21) are the highest scoring sites for value (both score 65%). Both sites have high amenity and social inclusion benefits due to featuring wide paths and numerous benches. Market Place/Church Street (PLF21) has additional educational value due to featuring information about planting and the war memorial. Both are attractive locations providing economic value and landscape benefits.

PART 11: GREEN CORRIDORS

11.1: Introduction

The green corridors typology includes sites that offer opportunities for walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration. This can also include river and canal banks.

No quality or value ratings are provided for such forms of provision as it cannot be assessed in the same way as other provision types. No quantity standard is required for such type of provision due to its linear nature.

11.2: Current provision

There are 50 forms of green corridor provision identified across Wyre. These are categorised into two subtypes:

| Pathways | Passages and/or pathways typically within residential areas |
|----------|---|
| Green | Pathways or grass paths with surrounding grassed areas |

In addition, there are six sites categorised as Strategic Linear Routes. These are long routes which run across at least two settlements or rural areas and include the following (also see the next section on blue infrastructure for waterways):

- Lancaster Canal (BLU01)
- ◆ River Brock (BLU02)
- ◆ River Calder (BLU03)
- ◆ River Wyre (BLU04)
- Rossall Promenade (SGC01)
- ◆ Wyre Way (SGC02)

11.3: Accessibility

It is difficult to assess provision against catchment areas due to their linear nature and usage. Figures 11.1 and 11.2 show provision mapped across Wyre. IDs/ references are not displayed on the green corridor map as there are too many sites to label.

Figure 11.1: Green corridors mapped across Wyre

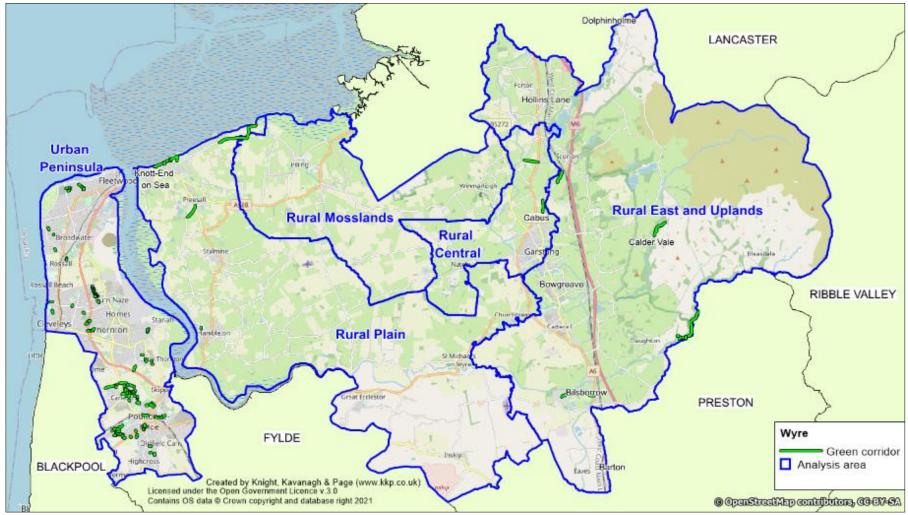


Figure 11.2: Strategic linear routes

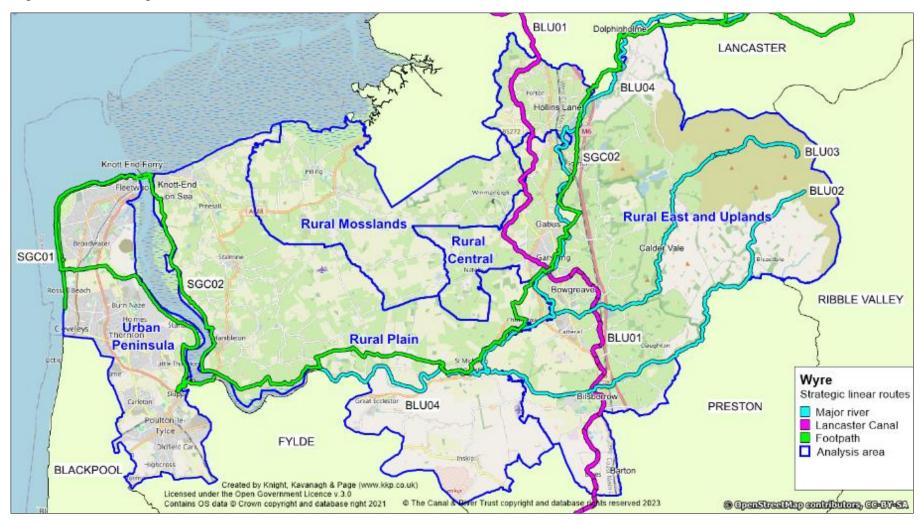


Table 11.1: Key to sites mapped

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Subtype | Area |
|------------|-------------|---|---------|--------------------|
| 411 | BIL13 | Myerscough Hall Drive | Green | Bilsborrow |
| 595 | CAB01 | Hangman's Lane | Green | Cabus |
| 412 | CAL06 | Path to church / school | Green | Calder Vale |
| 413 | CLE21 | West Drive - Gorse Avenue | Pathway | Cleveleys |
| 414 | CLE22 | Rowland Lane / Calder Ave | Pathway | Cleveleys |
| 415 | CLE23 | The Hermitage / Linden Ave | Green | Cleveleys |
| 416 | CLE26 | Cumberland Ave / Ringway | Pathway | Cleveleys |
| 418 | CLE41 | Jubilee Drive / Manor Drive | Pathway | Cleveleys |
| 419 | CLE42 | The Corners / The Cove | Pathway | Cleveleys |
| 420 | FL66 | Ainsdale Ave / Fairhaven Ave | Pathway | Fleetwood |
| 421 | FL67 | Ariel Way | Pathway | Fleetwood |
| 423 | FL69 | Mowbray Road / Beach Road | Pathway | Fleetwood |
| 422 | FL93 | Stratford Place / Silvia Way | Pathway | Fleetwood |
| 424 | FL71 | Rossal Cl / Southgate | Pathway | Fleetwood |
| 425 | FL72 | Buttermere Ave / Inglewood Cl | Pathway | Fleetwood |
| 426 | FL73 | Larkholme Pde / Newby Cl | Pathway | Fleetwood |
| 601 | HAM13 | Kiln Lane ginnel | Pathway | Hambleton |
| 430 | KNP20 | Knott End Prom | Pathway | Knott End/Preesall |
| 431 | PLF48 | Tithebarn St / Breck Rd | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 432 | PLF49 | Paths betw Garstang Rd W and town centre | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 433 | PLF50 | Ladybower Lane/Horsebridge Watercourse paths | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 434 | PLF51 | Nightingale Drive / Lawnswood | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 435 | PLF52 | Garstang Road W / Bleasdale Avenue | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 436 | PLF53 | Compley Green | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 437 | PLF54 | Newton Avenue | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 438 | PLF55 | Howarth Cres / adj Hodgson Sch | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 439 | PLF56 | Alder Grove / Hardhorn Road | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 440 | PLF57 | Levens Drive / Hardhorn Road | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 441 | PLF58 | Woodland Drive / Mill Hey Avenue | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 443 | PLF60 | Shirley Heights - The Avenue | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 444 | PLF61 | Beeston Avenue | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 445 | PLF62 | Arundel Drive / Fleetwood Road | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 446 | PLF63 | Farnham Way - Carleton Green Sch | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Subtype | Area |
|------------|-------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 447 | PLF64 | Footpath North of Arundel Drive | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 448 | PLF65 | Public footpath adj Primrose Way/Winchester Dr | Green | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 450 | PLF67 | Shirley Heights / Breck Road | Green | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 451 | PLF70 | Sawthorpe Walk / Torside | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 452 | PLF71 | The Paddock / Totnes Close | Pathway | Poulton-le-Fylde |
| 606 | PRE07 | Bridleway Lindell Lane | Green | Preesall Hill |
| 603 | RCL05 | Green Lane | Green | Rural Central |
| 409 | REU45 | Brock Bottom (along River Brock) | Green | Rural East and Uplands |
| 607 | RP14 | Bridleway from Fluke Hall to Pilling Lane | Green | Rural Plain |
| 453 | SCO09 | Scorton Millennium Way | Green | Scorton |
| 454 | TH48 | Pheasants Wood Estate Path | Pathway | Thornton |
| 455 | TH60 | Tarnway - Hillside Close / Tuxbury | Pathway | Thornton |
| 456 | TH61 | Cranbourne Grove / Tarn Road | Pathway | Thornton |
| 457 | TH62 | Chiswell Grove / Lambs Road | Pathway | Thornton |
| 458 | TH64 | Hornsea CI / Hillylaid Rd | Pathway | Thornton |
| 459 | TH66 | Limebrest Ave - Stoneyhurst Ave | Pathway | Thornton |
| 460 | TH70 | New Lane | Green | Thornton |
| 543 | BLU01 | Lancaster Canal | Strategic Linear Route (blue) | Wyre |
| 462 | BLU02 | River Brock and banks | Strategic Linear Route (blue) | Wyre |
| 463 | BLU03 | River Calder and banks | Strategic Linear Route (blue) | Wyre |
| 464 | BLU04 | River Wyre and banks | Strategic Linear Route (blue) | Wyre |
| 417 | SGC01 | Rossall Prom - Fleetwood | Strategic Linear Route | Wyre |
| 461 | SGC02 | Wyre Way | Strategic Linear Route | Wyre |

PART 12: BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

12.1: Introduction

Blue infrastructure is included in this report and refers to water bodies ranging from the more strategic sites such as rivers to smaller supporting ones including marinas and slipways. No provision standard is required for such type of provision.

12.2: Current provision

There are 15 blue infrastructure sites, equating to nearly 25 hectares of provision.

In addition, there are four sites categorised as Strategic Linear Routes (in the Green Corridors section) which also contribute to blue infrastructure provision. These include:

- Lancaster Canal (BLU01)
- ◆ River Brock (BLU02)
- River Calder (BLU03)
- ◆ River Wyre (BLU04)

These are not included in the quantity figures within the table. It is difficult and not necessary for this report to calculate a size for such sites. Also, these strategic sites cannot be allocated to one individual analysis area due to them going through several parts of Wyre.

Table 12.1: Current blue infrastructure in Wyre

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹⁶ |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Barton | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 1 | 1.28 |
| Bowgreave | - | - |
| Cabus | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - |
| Catterall | - | |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - |
| Cleveleys | 1 | 0.17 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 5 | 16.49 |
| Forton | - | |
| Garstang | 2 | 6.37 |
| Great Eccleston | - | - |
| Hambleton | - | - |

¹⁶ Please note that total hectares may not sum exactly to match 'key to sites' tables due to rounding of data.

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| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹⁶ |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Hollins Lane | - | - |
| Inskip | - | - |
| Knott End / Preesall | 3 | 0.30 |
| Pilling | - | - |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | - | - |
| Preesall Hill | - | - |
| Rural | 1 | 0.01 |
| Scorton | - | - |
| St. Michaels | - | - |
| Stalmine | - | - |
| Thornton | 2 | 0.09 |
| Wyre | 15 | 24.71 |

12.3: Accessibility

It is not necessary for this study to assess blue infrastructure against catchment areas due to their linear nature and usage. Figure 12.1 shows blue infrastructure sites mapped across Wyre.

Dolphinholm LANCASTER RP11 FL81 FL80 FL79 KNP24 Knott-End KNP25 **Rural East and Uplands Rural Mosslands** Rural Rural GAR39 Calder Vale Stalmine: CLE45 RIBBLE VALLEY Burn Naze Urban Sta Thorn: on Peninsula **Rural Plain** BIL09 **TH73** Bilsborrow PRESTON outton-le Fylce. Wyre FYLDE Didfield Ca

Figure 12.1: Blue infrastructure sites mapped across Wyre

BLACKPOOL

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■ Blue infrastructure
■ Analysis area

Table 12.2: Key to sites mapped

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name Area | | Size (ha) |
|------------|-------------|--|----------------------|--------------|
| 12 | BIL09 | Barton Grange Marina | Bilsborrow | 1.28 |
| 65 | CLE45 | Cleveleys Cafe Cove Slipways | Cleveleys | 0.17 |
| 120 | FL54 | Fleetwood Marina | Fleetwood | 8.92 |
| 135 | FL75 | Marine Lake and Model Yacht Lake | Fleetwood | 7.50 |
| 139 | FL79 | Fleetwood Lighthouse Slipway | Fleetwood | 0.01 |
| 141 | FL80 | Fleetwood Outdoor Activity Centre Slipway Access | Fleetwood | 0.01 |
| 142 | FL81 | Fleetwood Marine Lake Landing Stage | Fleetwood | 0.05 |
| 182 | GAR39 | Bridge House Marina | Garstang | 2.13 |
| 184 | GAR40 | Garstang Marina | Garstang | 4.23 |
| 255 | KNP24 | Knott End Ferry Slipway | Knott End / Preesall | 0.25 |
| 256 | KNP25 | Knott End Golf Club Slipway Access | Knott End / Preesall | 0.01 |
| 257 | KNP26 | Knott End Sailing Club Slipway | Knott End / Preesall | 0.04 |
| 254 | RP11 | Pilling and Preesall Sands Slipway Access | Rural Plain | 0.01 |
| 403 | TH71 | Wyre Estuary Country Park (Stanah) Slipway Access | Thornton | 0.02 |
| 405 | TH73 | Skippool Creek Slipway | Thornton | 0.07 |
| 543 | BLU01 | Lancaster Canal | Wyre | N/A |
| 462 | BLU02 | River Brock | Wyre | N/A |
| 463 | BLU03 | River Calder | Wyre | N/A |
| 464 | BLU04 | River Wyre | Wyre | N/A |

PART 13: OUTDOOR SPORTS

13.1: Introduction

For the purposes of this report, Outdoor Sports refers to sites considered by Wyre council to have a primary function as formal sports provision including dedicated grass pitches and artificial pitches (e.g. floodlit, available for use in evenings and weekends) and playing pitches formally used by sporting clubs where access is not restricted and that may be used for wider recreational use for part of the week by the public.

Until superseded, current Local Plan Policy HP9 (Green Infrastructure in New Residential Developments) and its associated Guidance for Applicants sets out quantity and accessibility provision standards for playing pitches. For consistency, these are also provided in this chapter.

The Wyre Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Study (PPOSS) sets out the current and future supply and demand requirements for all playing pitch provision. This should be sought with regard to any supply and demand gueries.

13.2: Current provision

There are 67 outdoor sports facilities equating to over 281 hectares of provision.

Table 13.1: Current outdoor sports in Wyre

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹⁷ | Current provision (ha per 1,000 population) |
|----------------------|--------|---|---|
| Barton | - | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 5 | 35.77 | 45.74 |
| Bowgreave | 1 | 48.71 | 90.54 |
| Cabus | - | - | - |
| Calder Vale | - | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - | - |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | - | - | - |
| Cleveleys | 3 | 0.88 | 0.06 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 10 | 63.92 | 2.43 |
| Forton | 2 | 1.60 | 4.48 |
| Garstang | 4 | 5.62 | 0.79 |
| Great Eccleston | 2 | 1.21 | 0.90 |

¹⁷ Please note that total hectares may not sum exactly to match 'key to sites' tables due to rounding of data.

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹⁷ | Current provision (ha per 1,000 population) |
|--|--------|---|---|
| Hambleton | 3 | 9.03 | 3.54 |
| Hollins Lane | - | - | - |
| Inskip | 1 | 0.18 | 0.30 |
| Knott End / Preesall | 4 | 37.10 | 8.44 |
| Pilling | 2 | 5.90 | 4.09 |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 8 | 33.23 | 1.76 |
| Preesall Hill | - | - | - |
| Rural | 5 | 3.00 | 0.43 |
| Scorton | 1 | 0.21 | 0.56 |
| St. Michaels | 2 | 0.32 | 0.98 |
| Stalmine | 2 | 1.69 | 1.48 |
| Thornton | 12 | 33.11 | 1.68 |
| Wyre | 67 | 281.48 | 2.51 |
| Total excluding rural sites & population | 62 | 278.48 | 2.65 |

Outdoor sports are categorised by Wyre council into three subtypes:

| Formal | Dedicated club/private sites. Typically, only available for sports club members to use. |
|-------------------|---|
| Informal | Sites with sports provision which are also available for wider public use. |
| Disused for sport | Sites where sports provision exist but are no longer marked out/operational and remain unused for sport. In some cases, sites are no longer in use as green infrastructure. In others, although the sporting use may have ceased at the time of survey, there is still general use as green infrastructure (e.g., as amenity space) |

These are detailed in the subsequent tables.

13.3: Accessibility

Figure 13.1 shows the Local Plan accessibility standard catchment of 1,200m for outdoor sports.

Figure 13.1: Outdoor sports mapped across Wyre with 1,200m catchment

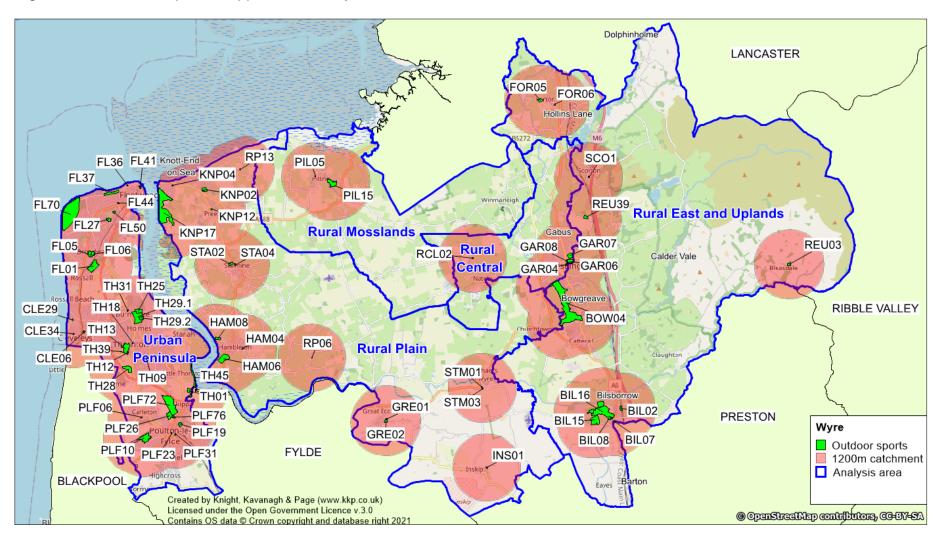


Table 13.2: Key to sites mapped

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Subtype | Area | Size (ha) |
|------------|-------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------|
| 5 | BIL02 | Bilsborrow Playing Field | Informal | Bilsborrow | 1.04 |
| 10 | BIL07 | Roebuck Bowls Club | Formal | Bilsborrow | 0.18 |
| 11 | BIL08 | Guy's Thatched Hamlet | Formal | Bilsborrow | 1.2 |
| 221 | BIL15 | Myerscough Sports Centre | Formal | Bilsborrow | 14.65 |
| 222 | BIL16 | Myerscough Golf Club | Formal | Bilsborrow | 18.71 |
| 185 | BOW04 | Garstang Golf Club | Formal | Bowgreave | 48.71 |
| 67 | CLE06 | Cleveleys Park Bowling Club | Formal | Cleveleys | 0.51 |
| 49 | CLE29 | Jubilee Gardens bowling green | Formal | Cleveleys | 0.17 |
| 55 | CLE34 | Cleveleys Working Men's Club Bowling | Formal | Cleveleys | 0.20 |
| 71 | FL01 | King George Playing Fields | Informal | Fleetwood | 8.54 |
| 115 | FL05 | Fleetwood Rugby Club | Formal | Fleetwood | 2.11 |
| 126 | FL06 | Fleetwood Cricket Club | Formal | Fleetwood | 1.91 |
| 90 | FL27 | Fleetwood Town (Highbury Stadium) | Formal | Fleetwood | 1.64 |
| 100 | FL36 | Marine Gardens bowling green | Formal | Fleetwood | 0.21 |
| 101 | FL37 | Marine Gardens Pitch & Putt | Formal | Fleetwood | 3.92 |
| 106 | FL41 | Fleetwood Bowling Club | Formal | Fleetwood | 0.53 |
| 109 | FL44 | The Strawberry Gardens bowling green | Formal | Fleetwood | 0.23 |
| 116 | FL50 | Fleetwood Memorial Park | Formal | Fleetwood | 0.58 |
| 134 | FL70 | Fleetwood Golf Club | Formal | Fleetwood | 44.24 |
| 148 | FOR05 | Shireshead and Forton Cricket Club | Formal | Forton | 1.41 |
| 149 | FOR06 | Forton Bowling Green | Formal | Forton | 0.19 |
| 183 | GAR04 | Crown Hotel Bowls Club | Formal | Garstang | 0.32 |
| 190 | GAR06 | Garstang Football Cricket & Tennis Clubs | Formal | Garstang | 2.33 |
| 191 | GAR07 | Garstang Rugby Union Football Club | Formal | Garstang | 2.65 |
| 192 | GAR08 | Garstang Subscription Bowls Club | Formal | Garstang | 0.31 |
| 194 | GRE01 | Hall Lane Bowling Green, Great Eccleston | Formal | Great Eccleston | 0.19 |
| 198 | GRE02 | Great Eccleston Cricket Club | Formal | Great Eccleston | 1.02 |
| 210 | HAM04 | Hambleton Village Hall | Formal | Hambleton | 0.26 |
| 212 | HAM06 | Hambleton Fisheries | Formal | Hambleton | 7.43 |
| 214 | HAM08 | Wardley's Creek | Formal | Hambleton | 1.33 |
| 216 | INS01 | Inskip Bowling Club | Formal | Inskip | 0.18 |

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Subtype | Area | Size (ha) |
|------------|-------------|---|----------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 251 | KNP02 | Preesall Park | Informal | Knott End / Preesall | 2.04 |
| 259 | KNP04 | Knott End Bowling Club | Formal | Knott End / Preesall | 0.14 |
| 243 | KNP12 | Preesall Bowling Club, Park Lane | Formal | Knott End / Preesall | 0.16 |
| 248 | KNP17 | Knott End Golf Club | Formal | Knott End / Preesall | 34.75 |
| 235 | PIL05 | Pilling Reading Room Bowling Club | Formal | Pilling | 0.13 |
| 567 | PIL15 | Pilling Playing Field | Informal | Pilling | 5.77 |
| 308 | PLF06 | Carleton Bowling Club | Formal | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.19 |
| 266 | PLF10 | Cottam Hall | Informal | Poulton-le- Fylde | 8.1 |
| 275 | PLF19 | Fylde Cricket Club | Formal | Poulton-le- Fylde | 1.47 |
| 280 | PLF23 | St Chads Tennis Club | Formal | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.17 |
| 283 | PLF26 | Civic Centre | Informal | Poulton-le- Fylde | 3.65 |
| 289 | PLF31 | Jean Stansfield Memorial Park bowling green | Formal | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.23 |
| 312 | PLF72 | Poulton-le-Fylde Golf Club | Formal | Poulton-le- Fylde | 19.1 |
| 316 | PLF76 | Moorland Tennis Club | Formal | Poulton-le- Fylde | 0.33 |
| 560 | RCL02 | Nateby Bowling Club | Formal | Rural Central | 0.15 |
| 562 | REU03 | Bleasdale C of E Primary School (Closed) | Formal | Rural East & Uplands | 0.93 |
| 474 | REU39 | Woodacre Hall | Informal | Rural East & Uplands | 1.57 |
| 563 | RP06 | Out Rawcliffe Bowls Club | Formal | Rural Plain | 0.15 |
| 593 | RP13 | Goose Green Bowls Club | Formal | Rural Plain | 0.2 |
| 319 | SCO01 | Scorton Bowling Club | Formal | Scorton | 0.21 |
| 335 | STM01 | Hall Lane | Formal | St. Michaels | 0.15 |
| 337 | STM03 | St Michael's-on-Wyre Tennis Club | Formal | St. Michaels | 0.17 |
| 328 | STA02 | Wyre Villa FC | Formal | Stalmine | 1.38 |
| 330 | STA04 | Bowling Green, Hall Gate Lane | Formal | Stalmine | 0.31 |
| 342 | TH01 | Thornton Cleveleys Cricket Club | Formal | Thornton | 1.53 |
| 407 | TH09 | Thornton Lawn Tennis Club | Formal | Thornton | 0.15 |

| Site ID | Wyre ref | Site name | Subtype | Area | Size (ha) |
|------------|-------------|--|----------|----------|--------------|
| 345 | TH12 | Ashdell Bowling Club | Formal | Thornton | 0.46 |
| 346 | TH13 | King George's Playing Fields | Informal | Thornton | 6.45 |
| 351 | TH18 | Gardeners Arms bowling green | Formal | Thornton | 0.13 |
| 359 | TH25 | Thornton Cleveleys FC | Formal | Thornton | 3.25 |
| 362 | TH28 | Hassra Sports Ground | Formal | Thornton | 4.39 |
| 363.1 | TH29.1 | Poolfoot Farm Sports and Leisure Complex | Formal | Thornton | 9.95 |
| 363.2 | TH29.2 | Fleetwood Town FC Training Ground | Formal | Thornton | 1.67 |
| 366 | TH31 | Thornton NPL Bowling Club | Formal | Thornton | 0.18 |
| 613 | TH39 | YMCA (Thornton) | Formal | Thornton | 0.13 |
| 381 | TH45 | Yacht Club | Formal | Thornton | 4.82 |

Note: Thornton Cleveleys Football Club (ID TH34) is now housing and is therefore not included in the audit or tables. In addition, REU03 has planning permission for residential and its status should be reviewed in any future review.

There are several outdoor sports which are categorised as disused. A disused site is outdoor sports provision which are no longer marked out/operational and remain unused. In some cases the sporting use has ceased, and the site is no longer considered to perform a green infrastructure function. This applies particularly to bowling greens associated with pubs. Sites considered to be disused at the time of the survey are listed below and at the time of writing do not count towards a playing field quantity standard (Table 13.3). There are eight such sites.

Table 13.3: Disused outdoor sport sites

| Wyre ref | Site name | Comments |
|----------|-------------------------------|--|
| CLE07 | North Drive Bowling Green | One closed/unused bowling green. |
| FL02 | Nautical College | Closed sports provision at educational site. |
| FL68 | Marine Hall | Two closed/unused bowling greens. |
| HAM15 | Lancaster Road Playing Fields | Disused formal sports. No open access. |
| PIL06 | Golden Ball Hotel | Two disused bowling greens. |
| RMS10 | Patten Arms Bowls Club | Disused bowling green. No access. |
| STA09 | Carr Lane Bowls Club | Disused bowling green. |
| TH38 | Wyre Park | No open access. Fylde Coast Soccer are looking to bring back into formal football use. |

In some cases, although the sporting use has ceased, the land is deemed to be used for another GI purpose – typically amenity space (see table 13.4). These sites should be reviewed in the next GI Study in case sporting use has been re-established.

Table 13.4: Disused sports sites identified as amenity space

| Wyre ref | Site name | Comments |
|----------|----------------------------|--|
| BOW07 | Turnpike | Wider site identified as an amenity greenspace. |
| CAL01 | Off Strickens Lane | Wider site identified as an amenity greenspace. |
| CHU01 | Kirkland Village Hall | Wider site identified as an amenity greenspace. |
| FOR04 | School Lane Playing Fields | Wider site identified as an amenity greenspace. |
| HAM03 | Bob Williamson Park | Pitch is no longer marked. One set of goalposts remain installed. Acts as an open playing field therefore identified as amenity space. |
| STA03 | Hall Gate Lane | Open access, identified as an amenity greenspace. |

PART 14: SCHOOL GROUNDS

14.1: Introduction

School sites which encompass grass playing fields and hard standing playgrounds are identified as school grounds provision. Provision is included within the audit to be consistent with the previous GI study.

School grounds are all noted as having restricted use as they are not open access for members of the public. Any form of usage is pre-arranged and often for a fee (i.e., if a grass pitch is used by a sports club, an arrangement between the club and school will exist). Further information about the use of school grounds for sporting activity is set out within the PPOSS.

14.2: Current provision

There are 53 identified school grounds equating to over 100 hectares of provision.

Table 14.1 Current school grounds in Wyre

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹⁸ |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Barton | - | - |
| Bilsborrow | 1 | 0.75 |
| Bowgreave | 1 | 6.71 |
| Cabus | - | |
| Calder Vale | - | - |
| Catterall | - | - |
| Churchtown/Kirkland | 1 | 0.27 |
| Cleveleys | 2 | 4.03 |
| Dolphinholme (Lower) | - | - |
| Fleetwood | 11 | 38.67 |
| Forton | 1 | 0.70 |
| Garstang | 3 | 4.93 |
| Great Eccleston | 2 | 1.09 |
| Hambleton | 1 | 0.93 |
| Hollins Lane | - | - |
| Inskip | 1 | 0.48 |
| Knott End / Preesall | - | - |
| Pilling | 2 | 1.15 |
| Poulton-le-Fylde | 10 | 18.53 |

¹⁸ Please note that total hectares may not sum exactly to match 'key to sites' tables due to rounding of data.

| Area | Number | Total hectares (ha) ¹⁸ |
|---------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Preesall Hill | 3 | 6.30 |
| Rural | 4 | 1.90 |
| Scorton | 1 | 0.15 |
| St. Michaels | 1 | 0.45 |
| Stalmine | 1 | 0.69 |
| Thornton | 7 | 12.69 |
| Wyre | 53 | 100.42 |

14.3: Accessibility

It is not necessary for this study to assess school grounds against catchment areas due to their form of usage. The PPOSS provides a more detailed and specific approach to supply and demand of such provision where relevant. Figure 14.1 shows school grounds sites mapped across Wyre.

Dolphi LANCASTER FOR08 Hollins Lane SCO6 PIL14 FL58 FL65 FL64 PIL13 PRE04 PRE01 **Rural East and Uplands Rural Mosslands** FL21- FL62 PRE03 GAR36 REU18 Rural Central GAR34;arsting Stalmine. FL61 GAR35 FL90-STA07 RCL03 Bowgreave TH53 RIBBLE VALLEY BOW06 CLE27-TH57 HAM05 REU23 **Rural Plain** Peninsula-STM07-Bilsborrow BIL11 PRESTON GRE12 PLF39 GRE09 Wyre FYLDE School grounds BLACKPOOL Analysis area Created by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (www.kkp.co.uk) Licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0 © OpenStreetMep contributors, CC-CV-CA Contains OS data @ Crown copyright and database right 2021

Figure 14.1: School grounds mapped across Wyre

NEXT STEPS

The findings of the GI Audit Report are used to inform the setting and application of updated provision standards within the separate Wyre GI Strategy. This has helped to determine potential shortfalls and priorities for future provision and actions. It also helps to set out an approach to seeking developer contributions.

APPENDIX ONE: PARISH/TOWN COUNCIL SURVEY

Copy of questionnaire:

Wye Open Space Survey June 2023

Parish/Town Council Questionnaire

| Name of Parish/Town Council: | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Submitted By: | |

PARTA

Q1. Review of the draft map of public open spaces

As part of this survey, we have provided access to a <u>draft</u> map of public open spaces across the borough that the council is currently aware of. This can be <u>viewed here</u>.

The mapped public open spaces are categorised according to their type. Examples are: sports provision, allotments, parks and gardens, play areas, natural and semi natural green spaces, green corridors (e.g. footpaths, cycleways, bridleways), cemeteries, amenity greenspace, beaches, civic spaces and promenades and water infrastructure (see briefing note sent with this questionnaire for a fuller description).

We would be grateful if you can consider the mapped public open spaces for your **parish** area only and answer the following questions.

Q1a. Is there any public open space that you are aware of in your area that is not shown on the draft map but you think should be?

| Yes | No |
|-----|----|
| | |

If yes, please provide the location (nearest street name and postcode if possible, and/or photograph) and type of open space (using the types described in the guidance note) in the table below. You may use the map guide found in the briefing note to assist with this.

| Location | Туре | Comment |
|------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Example 1 – Land off | Example 1 - | Example 1 – this site has been missed |
| Amounderness Way, | allotments | from the audit. It has been used as an |
| Cleveleys | | allotment for x years. |
| | | |
| Example 2 – | Example 2 – Parks | Example 2 – I think this is amenity |
| | and Gardens | greenspace but the area close to the |
| Site Reference – PLF26 | | |

1

| Location | Type | Comment |
|--------------------------|------|--|
| Site Name – Civic Centre | | carpark is semi/natural greenspace with trees planted. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Q1b. Are there any public open spaces that you think have been wrongly categorised on the draft map? For instance, we may have identified a site as an allotment whereas it is in fact grassed amenity space.

| Yes | No |
|-----|----|
| | |

If **yes**, please identify the sites in the table below using the site reference number from the draft map and please indicate what you consider the correct type to be (refer to the guidance note for a list of types).

| Site ref. | Type (from the draft map) | Correct type | Comment |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Q1c. Are there any public open spaces on the draft map that you think should have a different boundary to one shown?

| Yes | No |
|-----|----|
| | |

If yes please complete the following table using the site reference number from the draft map.

| Site ref. | How should the boundary be amended? | Reason for this change |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Q1d. Each mapped site has been given a name that reflects its location and/or type. Are there any sites you think should be named differently?

| Yes | No |
|-----|----|
| | |

If yes please complete the following table using the site reference number from the draft map.

| Site ref. | Current name | Preferred name/reason |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Q2. Quality of public open space and accessibility

Q2a Are there any quality or accessibility issues with any public open spaces in your area? Quality issues may include dog fouling, vandalism, tired play equipment, litter.

| Yes | No | | |
|-----|----|--|--|
| | | | |

If **yes**, in the table below please identify the site(s) at which these issues are occurring. If a site is shown on the draft map, please provide the site reference number and name.

| Site ref. | Name | Issues |
|-----------|------|--------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

3

| Q2b. Overall, | how do yo | ou rate the quality of oper | n spaces in your area (see guidance note)? |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Q3 - New ope | n space | | |
| Is there any la but that you t | | | d on the draft map as public open space |
| Yes | No |] | |
| | |] | |
| current use, th | he type of o | | s you can in the table below (e.g. location, e can provide and any rationale for your |
| Location | | Current use | Possible open space type use and comments |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Q4 – Amount | t of public (| open space | |
| Do you feel the residents? | hat there is | s enough public open spa | ace in your area to meet the needs of |
| Yes | No |] | |
| | |] | |
| If no, please | detail whic | h type of public open spa | ace is lacking and why. |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Q5. Allotments

Are there allotments in your area (whether in public or private ownership)?

| Yes | No | | |
|-----|----|--|--|
| | | | |

If yes, in the table below please indicate the site name, approximately the number of plots on site and the number of people on a waiting list if this is a parish owned site. Where known it would be useful to have an appreciation of the cost of renting allotment space (for council owned sites we will obtain this information internally). Please provide the nearest street name/post code or if on the map, the site reference number.

| Location/ref. number | Ownership | Number of plots | Number on waiting list | Fresh water supply? | Cost (if known) |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Q6 Teenage provision

Q6a. Do any sites in your area feature equipment that caters for teenagers/older children such as skate parks/ramps, BMX track, Multi-Use Games Area (often caged)?

| Yes | No | | |
|-----|----|--|--|
| | | | |

If yes, so we can make sure we have accounted for each site, please identify the location(s) by the map reference from the draft map or, if not shown on the map, the nearest street name.

| Site ref. | Location | Equipment |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Q6b. Do you feel that there is sufficient provision in your area of outdoor spaces to meet the need of older children and teenagers?

| Yes | No | |
|-----|----|--|
| | | |

| If no, please explain what is lacking and why: |
|---|
| |
| |
| |
| Q7 - Additional information |
| Do you have any additional comments regarding the provision of public open space in your area? |
| Yes No |
| If yes please provide them here: |
| |
| |
| |
| PARTB |
| QB1 Does the parish/town council own or lease any public open space? |
| Yes No |
| |
| If yes it would be useful to list these in the table below so we can cross-refer to the study. Where shown on the draft map please provide the site reference number and name. |

| Site ref. | Name/location (nearest street name if possible) | Type of space (see briefing note) | Owned or leased? | Size in hectares | Quality – good/ adequate/poor |
|-----------|--|---|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| Site ref. | Name/location (nearest street name if possible) | Type of space (see briefing note) | Owned or leased? | Size in hectares | Quality – good/ adequate/poor |
|-----------|--|---|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

QB2. Is there a Parish/Town Plan?

| Yes | No | - |
|---------------|-------------|---|
| | | made available to KKP (attach with the response or provide a link in the ease detail any specific references to open space or sport facilities below. |
| DOX DEIOW) OF | can you pie | ase detail any specific references to open space of sport facilities below. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THE SURVEY

Briefing note:

Wyre Public Open Space Audit – Survey of Parish and Town Councils

June 2023

You may be aware that the council is in the process of undertaking a study (known as an audit) of public open spaces in the borough and recently held a public consultation on this issue. The work is being led by the council's consultants Knight, Kavanagh and Page (KKP).

The aim of the audit is to identify the different types of green spaces (also known as green infrastructure) across the borough, to assess the quality of this space and to understand how it can be improved, including its accessibility. The audit will allow the council to develop its own green infrastructure strategy that will identify opportunities for improvement and investment. The results of the audit will also contribute to the development of future planning policies designed to protect public open space and to require developers to include public open spaces as part of new developments. Improving, protecting and creating public open spaces is also a key part of the borough's wellness strategy.

As part of conducting the audit, parish and town councils are being asked to play a part in this process by reviewing information we have already collected for their parish. Wyre council ward members are also being surveyed.

Key questions the survey seeks to answer include:

- Have we identified all of the areas of open space we should have? Is there
 public open space that has not been identified but should be?
- Have we correctly identified the type of public open space for each site?
- Are there any concerns about the amount and quality of public open space in your parish?

We are also asking if there is land that is not currently public open space but should be – this will inform the review of the council's local plan.

The audit of public open space has a particular focus on settlements and public open spaces close to settlements. The borough also includes a large rural area. Given the existence of large swaths of rural open land, the audit doesn't individually identify rural land parcels as public open space unless there is a particular reason to do so.

For example, the audit identifies Biological Heritage Sites as green infrastructure as these have an important role to play in the provision of natural/semi-natural green space and have a specific ecological purpose. Therefore, in the rural area outside of settlements the focus is on identifying key areas of public open space, for instance sports facilities, play space and important areas of natural/semi-natural space with public access.

The full list of open space types is set out below in Appendix 1.

The survey is in the form of a questionnaire (in word format) and access to a <u>draft</u> map showing the location and type of public open space across the borough. Please note that this is work in progress and is not the final output from the study. From the draft map you will be able to identify the sites in your parish.

The questionnaire survey is open until 7 July 2023 and we are grateful for your assistance.

Please note that we are seeking a single response from each parish and town council rather than individual responses from parish councillors.

How to use the interactive map

The map can be viewed here.

 Once you open the map you will see the whole of the Wyre administrative area. Please identify your responsible area by zooming in (click Enable map scroll at the top of the map).

Scrolling can be done using a mouse scroller or this button in the top left corner of your screen.

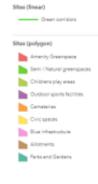
In order to understand what types of open space are shown on the map you will need to select this button (known as the legend).



 If you click the legend button, you will see that sites have been categorised according to a typology (see image on right).

4) Once you have zoomed into a site (this may be an area of land or a linear feature such as the Lancaster Canal), you can click on it which will "pop-up" information about the site (as can be seen below).





- 5) Should you make comment on any sites within your area, please ensure you use the "Site Reference" and "Site Name" from the pop up box where requested in the questionnaire.
- 6) If you want to include a screenshot from the map in your answer, you can do this by selecting the following button (ensure you tick both "Legend" and "Pop-up").



You can use your mouse to create a box which will then create a screenshot. This can be downloaded or copied and inserted into your response table (if appropriate). An example can be seen below:



If you encounter any issues using the map, please contact planning.policy@wyre.gov.uk or call 01253 887302 and ask for George during normal working hours.

Completing the questionnaire

The questionnaire is focused on open space types and quality in your parish. Most questions require a yes/no answer with additional detail to be provided in a table. As the questionnaire is in word format you can add in extra lines in the tables as required. The yes/no element can be simply answered by inserting a lowercase x in the appropriate box as follows:

| Yes | No |
|-----|----|
| х | |

Questions 2b and QB1 ask about the quality of open space. To a certain extent this is a subjective judgement, however the following table can be used as guidance when considering this issue for an individual site or sites more generally.

| Good | Overall appearance and condition of a site and its features are positive with little if any improvement needed | |
|----------|---|--|
| Adequate | Overall appearance and condition of a site and its features are reasonable. However, some improvements could be of benefit. | |
| Poor | Overall appearance and condition of a site and its features are inadequate. Improvement/attention is required. | |

If you have any general queries about the survey, including answering the questions, please do not hesitate to contact the planning policy team on: