



**Bolsover Green Space Audit
Quantity and Accessibility Report
April 2012**

(Updated December 2013)

Updated November 2013

The Bolsover Green Space Audit Quantity and Accessibility Report (April 2012) was updated in November 2013 to include a new Chapter 5 covering a standard for playing pitches in the District. The contents page and list of tables have been amended as a consequence of this new information.

These updates were approved by the Council on 27th November 2013.

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1. Methodology

Introduction

- 1.1 Bolsover District Council holds a Geographical Information System (GIS) database of all the green space within the district. This data was first collated through an audit of green spaces undertaken by the Leisure Department between 2005 and 2008. This data has been extensively reviewed and updated by the Planning Department between January 2011 and March 2012 in order to produce an accurate and up to date dataset. The aim of the audit was to provide a record of green space resources in the District as at April 2011, the start date for the Council's Core Strategy.
- 1.2 All green spaces within the study area have been assigned a unique reference number and then classified by primary purpose and typology (see below).

Typology

- 1.3 The typology is based on the primary purpose of the green space. National guidance contained in "Assessing Needs and Opportunities", the Companion Guide to PPG17 sets out a suggested typology of open space for local authorities to use as their starting point for defining their own local standards. This has been modified based on local circumstances, and to ensure continuity with the way green space was identified in the Bolsover Local Plan. The new typology is shown in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1: GREEN SPACE TYPOLOGY BASED ON PPG17 TYPOLOGY

Green space Typology		Primary Purpose
Formal Green Space	Amenity Green Space	Areas for casual recreation and for the provision of visual interest.
	Outdoor Sports	Areas providing outdoor sports facilities. Outdoor Sports areas are further categorised as either public free access (publicly owned facilities where no booking/payment is required), public restricted access (publicly owned facilities where booking/payment is required), and private facilities (where payment is required). Multi Use Games Areas (MUGA), skateboard ramps and BMX tracks are included in this category.
	Equipped Play Areas	Areas with at least two or more items of play equipment within close proximity.
Semi Natural		Semi-natural habitats (e.g. woodlands, wetlands, scrub, meadows, etc) which are freely accessible to the public. Land used for agriculture or forestry is excluded from this definition.
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		Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead; often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity. Also includes closed burial grounds which may be used for informal recreation.
Golf Courses		Golf courses are placed in a separate category due to their large land requirements

- 1.4 Multi-user trails, characterised by linear routes often on disused railway lines have typically been characterised as semi natural due to their immediate surroundings. Agricultural land and that used for commercial food production has not been included in the strategy, nor has land used for forestry activities. Public Rights of Way have been considered as part of the strategy but have only been counted when they form part of larger green spaces or multi-user trails.
- 1.5 Private gardens of residential properties are also excluded from the study.
- 1.6 The categories Amenity Green Space, Outdoor Sports, and Equipped Play Areas together form an overarching 'Formal Green Space' category. The PPG17 typologies have been amended to reflect the local character of the District. The District does not have a legacy of Georgian or Victorian parks and formal gardens, as found in the nearby market town of Chesterfield (e.g. Queen's Park). Instead, the most significant green spaces in the district are smaller recreation grounds which provide casual recreation areas alongside sports and play provision.
- 1.7 Many green spaces contain more than one green space type. For example a recreation ground may contain amenity green space, outdoor sports, and an equipped play area. In these cases the whole green space is classified as a 'parent' site with no typology, and the smaller constituent parts are classified as 'child' sites with typologies. In the example above the recreation ground would be a parent site with no typology, and the amenity green space, outdoor sports and equipped play area would be child sites. This method allows the extent of semi-natural green space, amenity green space, sports pitches and equipped play areas to be accurately measured and assessed.

Access

- 1.8 Table 2 below sets out the access levels that were used to classify the green spaces within the study area.

TABLE 2: ACCESS PROFILES

Access Level	Description
Free	Sites have unrestricted public access, without prior arrangement, although some sites may have access restrictions between dusk and dawn.
Restricted	Sites may be publicly or privately owned but access is limited in some way, for example through membership of an organisation or payment of an admission fee, or require prior arrangement.

1.9 Each site that was mapped on the GIS was assigned an accessibility level which was based upon a site visit by Bolsover District Council Officers and/or the consultant’s team.

Hierarchy

1.10 Table 3 below sets out the hierarchy levels that were used to classify the importance or significance of the green spaces within the study area.

1.11 Sites which are smaller than 0.5 hectares are not assigned to a specific level of the hierarchy, but are counted within overall totals of greenspace, as long as they are larger than 0.1 hectare.

TABLE 3: GREEN SPACE HIERARCHY

Category	Description
<p>Level 1: District Level Green Space Attraction</p>	<p>Green space which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attracts regular visitors from a wide area, not just from a town or village or from adjacent settlements; • minimum size of site 10 hectares; • has a car park; • is open to the general public
<p>Level 2: Multi Function Town Park</p>	<p>Multi functional Green Space situated in or adjacent to a town which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contains at least three of the following uses: amenity green space, outdoor sports, semi-natural green space, equipped play area; • has a minimum size of 4 hectares; • is open to the general public
<p>Level 3: Village or Neighbourhood Park</p>	<p>Green Space situated in or adjacent to a town or village which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • combines at least two of the following uses: amenity green space, outdoor sports, semi-natural green space, equipped play area; • has a minimum size of 2 hectares; • is open to the general public
<p>Level 4: Local Green Space</p>	<p>Other green spaces which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide one or more of the following uses: amenity green space for informal casual recreation, outdoor sports, semi-natural green space, equipped play area; • has a minimum size of 0.5 hectares; • is open to the general public

- 1.12 Each site that was mapped on the GIS was assigned a hierarchy level based on knowledge of the site by Bolsover District Council officers.

Analysis

- 1.13 The remainder of this document is concerned with analysis of the green space data.
- 1.14 Section 2 analyses green space quantity provision at the District level.
- 1.15 Section 3 looks at quantity provision at the settlement level, comparing current provision to the proposed quantity standards.
- 1.16 Section 4 looks at green space accessibility, identifying which areas of settlements are lacking green space provision based on the proposed accessibility (proximity) standards.

2 District Level Quantity Analysis

- 2.1 Section 2 analyses green space quantity provision at the District level.
- 2.2 Table 4 below shows the total quantity of green space within the study area. Overall there are 447 green spaces totalling 885 hectares of green space (including golf courses). This represents 5.5% of the total land area of the study boundary.
- 2.3 The spatial distribution of green space by typology varies significantly in both the number of sites and the amount of land provided. The sizeable amount of semi-natural land reflects the heritage of the District; including Country Parks (such as Poulter Country Park) that have come from regenerated colliery sites and industrial areas or from the National Trust estate around Hardwick Hall. The amenity green space sites typically consist of land around housing, village greens, recreation grounds, etc and include Creswell Model Village which achieved the Green Flag Award for its quality in 2009 and 2010.

TABLE 4: GREEN SPACE BY TYPE

Green space Type	No. of Sites	Amount of Land (Ha)	Proportion of Green Space (by Area)	Hectares of green Space per 1,000 population
Allotment	44	48.19	5.55%	0.64
Amenity Green Space	157	109.20	12.59%	1.46
Cemetery	24	23.86	2.75%	0.32
Equipped Play Area	65	3.45	0.39%	0.05
Outdoor Sports (private)	17	17.32	1.99%	0.23
Outdoor Sports (public)	59	47.55	5.48%	0.63
Outdoor Sports (public, restricted)	10	10.44	1.20%	0.14

TABLE 4: GREEN SPACE BY TYPE

Green space Type	No. of Sites	Amount of Land (Ha)	Proportion of Green Space (by Area)	Hectares of green Space per 1,000 population
Semi Natural	69	501.99	57.89%	6.69
Golf Courses	2	105.08	12.11%	1.40
Total	447	867.08	100.00%	11.56

Population refers to the 2011 estimates.

- 2.4 In accordance with established practice, golf courses were put in a separate category due to the distorting effect they would have if included in outdoor sports provision figures.
- 2.5 Table 5 below shows the supply of green space by size. The largest sites – over 50 hectares in size - are dominated by semi-natural land, with the exception of Bondhay Golf & Fishing Club which is classified as a golf course. However, the vast majority of sites are relatively small with 121 green spaces (39.9% by number) being less than 0.5 hectares.

TABLE 5: SIZE DISTRIBUTION *

Size range (ha)	No. of sites	Percentage
<0.5	121	39.80%
0.5 to 0.9	39	12.82%
1 to 1.9	69	22.69%
2 to 4.9	51	16.77%
5 to 9.9	10	3.28%

TABLE 5: SIZE DISTRIBUTION *

Size range (ha)	No. of sites	Percentage
10 to 19.9	5	1.64%
>20	9	2.96%
Total	304	100.00%

*Non-child sites

2.6 The level of public access to spaces has been considered as part of this Green Space Strategy, and is shown in table 6 below. Overall, approximately 77% of green spaces included in the Strategy have unrestricted public access. The remaining 23% of green spaces have limited access where, for example, access is restricted by membership or prior booking.

2.7 The 72 sites that have restricted access are either allotments or outdoor sports facilities. There is also one restricted access amenity green space in Scarcliffe, which is used as a school playing field during school hours, but is publicly accessible at other times.

TABLE 6: SITE AND ACCESS*

Access	No. of Sites	% of Sites
Unrestricted	232	76.3%
Restricted	72	23.68%
Total	304	100.00%

*Non-child sites

2.8 There are a total of 372 green spaces (non-parent sites) with unrestricted access covering approximately 685 hectares. This is equivalent to 4.4 % of

the total land area within the study boundary. Table 7 below considers the provision of green spaces with unrestricted access.

TABLE 7: UNRESTRICTED GREEN SPACE BY TYPE*

Green space Type	No. of Sites	Amount of Land (Ha)
Amenity Green Space	155	108.35
Cemetery	24	23.86
Equipped Play Area	65	3.45
Outdoor Sports (public)	59	47.55
Semi Natural	69	501.99
Grand Total	372	685.20

*Non-parent sites

Sports Facilities

2.9 Sports facilities form part of the wider 'formal green space' category analysed above. A further separate analysis of sports facilities is undertaken in this section.

TABLE 8: OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITY PROVISION FOR BOLSOVER DISTRICT – INCLUDES PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROVISION

Sports facility	Number of facilities / pitches
Astroturf (multi use)	5
MUGA	19
Adult Football	49
Junior Football	16
Rugby	1

TABLE 8: OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITY PROVISION FOR BOLSOVER DISTRICT – INCLUDES PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROVISION

Sports facility	Number of facilities / pitches
Tennis	10
Cricket	9
Bowling Green	11
Skate and BMX	3
Golf course	2
Total	125

- 2.10 Table 8 shows that the majority of sports facilities are provided for either adult football or junior football use. Multi Use Games Areas are the second most common sports facilities, followed by Bowls, Tennis and Cricket.
- 2.11 Ten tennis courts are listed, however they are all provided at only three locations: six at Frederick Gent School in South Normanton, two at the Castle Leisure Park in Bolsover, and two at Kissingate Leisure Centre in Shirebrook.
- 2.12 There are few facilities for playing rugby, golfing, skateboarding or BMX in the District. There are also only five Astroturf pitches; located at Chesterfield College, Clowne and Kissingate Leisure Centre, Shirebrook. The District's two golf courses are located in the north of the district in close proximity to one another.

3 Green Space Quantity by Settlement Analysis

- 3.1 Section 3 of the report considers the quantity provision of formal green space in each settlement, followed by the quantity provision of semi natural green space for the same locations. The results are compared with proposed standards in order to calculate which settlements have deficiencies, and the size of the deficiencies.
- 3.2 All green space which has a safe pedestrian access within 400m of each settlement is included in the figures for that settlement. Some sites (e.g. green corridors) may extend beyond 400 metres from a settlement framework boundary. Where this happens some geographical feature such as a motorway underpass is used as a cut off point in terms of calculating the area to be assigned to a particular settlement. This is necessary to ensure that there is no double counting which would mean that the same hectareage is counted towards the quantitative totals of more than one settlement.
- 3.3 Where a site is situated between two settlements and has safe pedestrian accesses within 400 metres of the settlement framework boundary of both villages, then the area of the site is apportioned between the two settlements. Apportionment may be on the basis of the area lying within respective Parish boundaries. Alternatively, apportionment is done in relation to the respective population size of adjoining settlements. The analysis is undertaken for each of the towns, main villages and villages in the District according to the settlement hierarchy.
- 3.4 Note that this analysis refers to the statistical quantity of green space per settlement, and not to its geographical location that determines its relative accessibility to residents. Accessibility analysis is undertaken in section 4.

Quantity by Settlements: Formal Green Space

- 3.5 Table 9 and 10 below detail the amount of formal green space per 1000 residents in each settlement. This figure has been compared to the proposed minimum standard of 2.4 hectares per 1000 people, and a figure produced to show the variation from the minimum for the settlement as a whole.
- 3.6 Table 9 demonstrates that formal green space provision varies significantly

between settlements. The majority of settlements possess more than 2.4 hectares per 1000 residents. The villages of Doe Lea, New Houghton, Scarcliffe and Whaley Thorns are particularly well served, having over 5 hectares per 1000 people.

3.7 However, four settlements fall below the proposed standards, including two of the District's four towns. Clowne requires a total 6.99 hectares of additional formal green space to meet the standard, whilst South Normanton requires an even greater figure of 10.99 hectares. The village of Pleasley has the greatest deficiency per capita, possessing 0.87 hectares per 1000 residents.

TABLE 9: AREA OF FORMAL GREEN SPACE PER 1,000 POPULATION BY SETTLEMENT

Settlement	Population (2011 estimates#)	Formal green space sites	Formal green space area (ha)	Formal green space area (ha) per 1,000 ppl	Provision (ha) per 1,000 ppl compared to the proposed 2.4ha per 1,000 ppl minimum standard	Additional green space required to meet minimum standard (ha)
Barlborough*	2,833	12	10.11	3.57	1.17	-
Blackwell	1,547	7	4.28	2.77	0.37	-
Bolsover	10,706	45	28.50	2.66	0.26	-
Clowne*	7,452	20	10.89	1.46	-0.94	6.99
Creswell	5,411	29	14.72	2.72	0.32	-
Doe Lea	746	5	4.01	5.38	2.98	-
Glapwell	1,486	4	2.11	1.42	-0.98	2.14
Hilcote	435	4	1.95	4.48	2.08	-

TABLE 9: AREA OF FORMAL GREEN SPACE PER 1,000 POPULATION BY SETTLEMENT

Settlement	Population (2011 estimates#)	Formal green space sites	Formal green space area (ha)	Formal green space area (ha) per 1,000 ppl	Provision (ha) per 1,000 ppl compared to the proposed 2.4ha per 1,000 ppl minimum standard	Additional green space required to meet minimum standard (ha)
Hodthorpe	641	6	1.07	1.67	-0.73	0.47
Langwith	1,122	6	3.05	2.72	0.32	-
New Houghton	1,295	5	6.50	5.02	2.62	-
Newton	1,506	6	5.34	3.55	1.15	-
Palterton	387	3	1.05	2.71	0.31	-
Pinxton	4,342	13	10.56	2.43	0.03	-
Pleasley	923	3	0.87	0.94	-1.46	1.35
Scarcliffe	358	6	1.84	5.14	2.74	-
Shirebrook	10,774	39	26.72	2.48	0.08	-
Shuttlewood	886	6	4.05	4.57	2.17	-
South Normanton	10,386	24	13.94	1.34	-1.06	10.99
Tibshelf	3,470	13	11.81	3.40	1.00	-
Westhouses	628	3	1.91	3.04	0.64	-
Whaley Thorns	1,068	9	9.41	8.81	6.41	-
Whitwell	3,616	15	7.44	2.06	-0.34	1.24

* Barlborough Links Golf Course is excluded from the analysis.

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TABLE 10: BREAKDOWN OF FORMAL GREEN SPACE PROVISION BY SETTLEMENT

Settlement	Population (2011 estimates)	Formal green space sites	Formal green space area (ha)	Formal green space per (ha) 1,000 ppl.	Provision per 1000 ppl (ha) compared to proposed 2.4ha per 1,000 ppl minimum standard	Additional green space required to meet minimum standard (ha)	Amenity green space sites	Amenity green space (free access) (ha)	Amenity green space (ha) per 1,000 ppl	Public and private sports sites	Public and private sports (ha)	Public and private sports (ha) per 1,000 population	Equipped play area sites	Equipped Play Area (ha)	Equipped play area (ha) per 1,000 ppl
Barlborough*	2,833	12	10.11	3.57	1.17	-	7	6.04	2.13	2	3.99	1.41	3	0.08	0.03
Blackwell	1,547	7	4.28	2.77	0.37	-	2	1.12	0.72	3	3.10	2.00	2	0.06	0.04
Bolsover	10,706	45	28.50	2.66	0.26	-	27	15.47	1.44	10	12.40	1.16	8	0.63	0.06
Clowne*	7,452	20	10.89	1.46	-0.94	6.99	9	2.82	0.38	7	7.89	1.06	4	0.18	0.02
Creswell	5,411	29	14.72	2.72	0.32	-	15	10.15	1.88	8	4.33	0.80	7	0.24	0.04
Doe Lea	746	5	4.01	5.38	2.98	-	3	3.00	4.02	1	0.92	1.23	1	0.09	0.12
Glapwell	1,486	4	2.11	1.42	0.98	2.14	2	0.36	0.24	2	1.73	1.16	1	0.02	0.01
Hilcote	435	4	1.95	4.48	2.08	-	1	0.48	1.10	2	1.43	3.29	1	0.04	0.09
Hodthorpe	641	6	1.07	1.67	-0.73	0.47	3	0.77	1.20	1	0.24	0.37	2	0.06	0.09
Langwith	1,122	6	3.05	2.72	0.32	-	4	1.99	1.77	1	1.03	0.92	1	0.03	0.03
New Houghton	1,295	5	6.50	5.02	2.62	-	3	5.07	3.92	1	1.23	0.95	1	0.20	0.15
Newton	1,506	6	5.34	3.55	1.15	-	3	3.65	2.42	1	1.34	0.89	2	0.35	0.23
Paltrton	387	3	1.05	2.71	0.31	-	1	0.07	0.18	1	0.94	2.43	1	0.04	0.10
Pinxton	4,342	13	10.56	2.43	0.03	-	8	8.02	1.85	3	2.43	0.56	2	0.11	0.03
Pleasley	923	3	0.87	0.94	-1.46	1.35	1	0.47	0.51	1	0.29	0.31	1	0.11	0.12
Scarcliffe	358	6	1.84	5.14	2.74	-	4	1.49	4.16	1	0.30	0.84	1	0.05	0.14
Shirebrook	10,774	39	26.72	2.48	0.08	-	21	15.19	1.41	10	11.03	1.02	8	0.50	0.05
Shuttlewood	886	6	4.05	4.57	2.17	-	2	2.36	2.66	2	1.59	1.79	2	0.10	0.11
South Normanton	10,386	24	13.94	1.34	-1.06	10.99	13	6.34	0.61	5	7.41	0.71	6	0.19	0.02
Tibshelf	3,470	13	11.81	3.40	1.00	-	7	8.72	2.51	2	3.00	0.86	4	0.09	0.03
Westhouses	628	3	1.91	3.04	0.64	-	1	1.20	1.91	1	0.68	1.08	1	0.03	0.05
Whaley Thorns	1,068	9	9.41	8.81	6.41	-	5	5.67	5.31	3	3.73	3.49	1	0.01	0.01
Whitwell	3,616	15	7.44	2.06	-0.34	1.24	8	3.98	1.10	5	3.30	0.91	2	0.16	0.04

* Barlborough Links Golf Course is excluded from the analysis.

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3.8 Table 11 below shows the variation in formal green space quantity provision by settlement hierarchy type. Overall, higher level settlements appear to have, on average, less Formal Green space per 1000 population. However, the mean figures mask the significant variations at Village level, and to a lesser degree, Main Village level.

TABLE 11: SUMMARY OF AREA OF FORMAL GREEN SPACE PER 1,000 POPULATION BY SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY				
Settlement Hierarchy	Number of settlements	Total population (2011 settlement estimates)	Area of amenity, public and private sports, and equipped play areas (ha)	Area per 1,000 population
Town	4	39,318	80.05	2.04
Main Village	5	19,672	54.64	2.78
Village	14	13,028	47.44	3.64

3.9 A key aim of the Strategy therefore is to facilitate a greater equity in provision of green space in the District’s settlements. The analysis shows that whilst the District as a whole has a substantial formal green space resource, there is wide variation in the amount of provision from one settlement to another.

3.10 Table 12 below details outdoor sports provision for each settlement. All four towns have at least one of each of the five most common sporting facilities (adult football, junior football, MUGA, bowls, and cricket), with the exception of South Normanton which lacks any junior football pitches and Clowne which lacks a MUGA.

3.11 In relation to the same facilities in the main villages; Barlborough lacks a bowls green, a MUGA, and a cricket pitch; Pinxton lacks a cricket pitch; and Tibshelf lacks a junior football pitch, a MUGA, and a bowls green. Whitwell lacks none of the most common facilities.

TABLE 12: OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITY PROVISION WITHIN 400M OF SETTLEMENTS – INCLUDING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROVISION

	Adult Football	Junior Football	Rugby	Tennis	Bowling Green	MUGA	Astro-turf	Skate-BMX	Cricket	Golf
Barlborough	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Blackwell	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolsover	8	3	0	2	4	4	2	0	1	0
Clowne	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Creswell	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
Doe Lea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glapwell	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Hilcote	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hodthorpe	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Langwith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Houghton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Palterton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinxton	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pleasley	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarcliffe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shirebrook	8	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	0
Shuttlewood	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
South Normanton	3	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	1	0
Tibshelf	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Westhouses	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Whaley Thorns	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Whitwell	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0

Note: the same facility may appear more than once in this table if it is within 400m of multiple settlements.

TABLE 13: QUANTITY BY SETTLEMENT: EQUIPPED PLAY AREAS (EPA)

Settlement	Population	Equipped play area sites	Number of EPAs per 1,000 population	EPA Area (ha)	EPA (ha) per 1,000 ppl
Barlborough	2,833	3	0.94	0.08	0.03
Blackwell	1,547	2	0.77	0.06	0.04
Bolsover	10,706	8	1.34	0.63	0.06
Clowne	7,452	4	1.86	0.18	0.02
Creswell	5,411	7	0.77	0.24	0.04
Doe Lea	746	1	0.75	0.09	0.12
Glapwell	1,486	1	1.49	0.02	0.01
Hilcote	435	1	0.44	0.04	0.09
Hodthorpe	641	2	0.32	0.06	0.09
Langwith	1,122	1	1.12	0.03	0.03
New Houghton	1,295	1	1.30	0.20	0.15
Newton	1,506	2	0.75	0.35	0.23
Paltrerton	387	1	0.39	0.04	0.10
Pinxton	4,342	2	2.17	0.11	0.03
Pleasley	923	1	0.92	0.11	0.12
Scarcliffe	358	1	0.36	0.05	0.14
Shirebrook	10,774	8	1.35	0.50	0.05
Shuttlewood	886	2	0.44	0.10	0.11
South Normanton	10,386	6	1.73	0.19	0.02
Tibshelf	3,470	4	0.87	0.09	0.03
Westhouses	628	1	0.63	0.03	0.05
Whaley Thorns	1,068	1	1.07	0.01	0.01
Whitwell	3,616	2	1.81	0.16	0.04

Quantity by Settlement: Equipped Play Areas (EPA)

- 3.12 Equipped play areas form part of the wider 'formal green space' category analysed above. A further separate analysis of EPAs is undertaken in this section.
- 3.13 Table 13 details the EPA provision in each settlement. Significant improvements in provision have taken place in recent years and there is now no town or village in the District without an Equipped Play Area.
- 3.14 No standard has been proposed for EPAs in terms of numbers of sites or hectares of provision. Instead, EPA provision is assessed on accessibility based on a 400m proximity (see section 4).

Quantity by Settlement: Semi-Natural

3.15 The quantity of semi natural green space for each settlement has been calculated. A standard is proposed of 1.2 hectares of semi natural green space per 1000 residents for each settlement.

3.16 Table 14 below shows whether each settlement currently meets the proposed standard.

TABLE 14: SEMI-NATURAL GREEN SPACE BY SETTLEMENT

Settlement	Population	Semi natural (free access) sites	Semi natural area (ha)	Semi natural (ha) per 1000 population	Provision per 1000 ppl (ha) compared to proposed 1.2ha per 1000 ppl minimum standard	Additional green space required to meet minimum standard (ha)
Barlborough	2,833	3	9.78	3.45	2.25	-
Blackwell	1,547	1	0.71	0.46	-0.74	1.15
Bolsover	10,706	12	62.50	5.84	4.64	-
Clowne	7,452	1	4.30	0.58	-0.62	4.64
Creswell	5,411	4	15.01	2.77	1.57	-
Doe Lea	746	3	17.96	24.08	22.88	-
Glapwell	1,486	1	5.25	3.53	2.33	-
Hilcote	435	2	7.5	17.24	16.04	-
Hodthorpe	641	0	0.00	0.00	-1.20	0.77
Langwith	1,122	1	40.14	35.78	34.58	-
New Houghton	1,295	2	52.89	40.84	39.64	-
Newton	1,506	3	9.35	6.21	5.01	-

TABLE 14: SEMI-NATURAL GREEN SPACE BY SETTLEMENT

Settlement	Population	Semi natural (free access) sites	Semi natural area (ha)	Semi natural (ha) per 1000 population	Provision per 1000 ppl (ha) compared to proposed 1.2ha per 1000 ppl minimum standard	Additional green space required to meet minimum standard (ha)
Palterton	387	1	0.22	0.57	-0.63	0.24
Pinxton	4,342	3	3.73	0.86	-0.34	1.48
Pleasley	923	3	45.48	49.27	48.07	-
Scarcliffe	358	0	0.00	0.00	-1.20	0.43
Shirebrook	10,774	5	6.51	0.60	-0.60	6.42
Shuttlewood	886	0	0.00	0.00	-1.20	1.06
South Normanton	10,386	9	14.22	1.37	0.17	-
Tibshelf	3,470	2	21.89	6.31	5.11	-
Westhouses	628	0	0.00	0.00	-1.20	0.75
Whaley Thorns	1,068	2	38.71	36.25	35.05	-
Whitwell	3,616	2	7.90	2.18	0.98	-

3.17 Semi natural green space provision varies greatly between settlements. 9 of the District's 23 settlements have a shortage of semi natural green space, when the proposed standard of 1.2 hectares per 1000 residents is applied. This includes Hodthorpe and Shuttlewood, both of which have no access to semi natural space. Scarcliffe also falls into this category, although it does have the advantage of access via public footpaths to nearby privately owned woodlands.

3.18 Two of the four towns are deficient in semi natural green space, with only Bolsover enjoying 5.8 hectares per 1000 people. Bolsover is served by

Carr Vale Nature Flash, Peter Fidler Reserve, the Stockley Trail, and Carr Vale Pond, all just outside the settlement boundary. There are also large semi natural sites within the settlement boundary, including Castle Fields, Station Road, and Back Hills.

- 3.19 The existence of large areas of woodland or country parkland in close proximity to settlements results in the large amounts of semi natural space for Doe Lea (Glapwell Countryside Site, Doe Lea Nature Reserve); Langwith (Poulter Country Park); New Houghton (Pleasley Country Park); Pleasley (Pleasley Country Park), and Whaley Thorns (Poulter Country Park).

4 Accessibility Analysis

- 4.1 Residents of the towns, main villages and villages in the District should have easy access to green space. Accessibility standards have been proposed based on the hierarchy of sites outlined in section 1 (table 3), and are shown in table 15 below.
- 4.2 A walking distance is assigned to levels 2 to 4 based on national guidance (PPG17 Companion Guide “Assessing Needs and Opportunities” and earlier publications by the London Planning Advisory Committee). The walking distances have also taken into account local planning guidance to other local facilities such as schools, employment, and neighbourhood facilities such as pharmacies.

TABLE 15: PROPOSED ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

Category	Accessibility Standard
Level 1: District Level Green Space Attraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All residents should be within 7.5km of a Level 1 Site
Level 2: Multi Function Town Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All town residents should be within 2km walking distance of a Level 2 Site
Level 3: Village or Neighbourhood Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All residents of towns and villages should be within 800m walking distance of a Level 2 or Level 3 sites
Level 4: Local Green Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All residents of towns and villages should be within 400m walking distance of a Level 1, 2, 3, or 4 Site.

- 4.3 GIS analysis has been undertaken to identify locations that currently lack accessible green space. Measurements have been taken ‘as the crow flies’, however it is hoped that future iterations of this analysis will be conducted using actual footpath route information, once the Council has access to the required technology.

Level 1 deficiency areas

- 4.4 The entire District is within 7.5km of a Level 1 green space. Therefore there are no Level 1 deficiency areas in the District.

Level 2 deficiency areas

- 4.5 Level 2 deficiency areas are those areas within the towns of Bolsover, Clowne, Shirebrook and South Normanton that are not within 2 km of a Level 2 green space.
- 4.6 Figure 2 shows the entirety of **Bolsover, Clowne** and **South Normanton** to be Level 2 deficient. Hornscroft Park in Bolsover, and land adjacent to the Post Mill Centre in South Normanton both possess some of the attributes of a town park but neither is large enough to adequately fulfil this function. Barlborough Country Park which is located near to Clowne has the basic attributes of a Level 2 site in terms of size and functions. However, the site is not “within or adjacent to the town” and therefore fails to meet all the criteria for a town park.
- 4.7 **Shirebrook** has no areas of Level 2 deficiency due to the existence of Shirebrook Town Park.

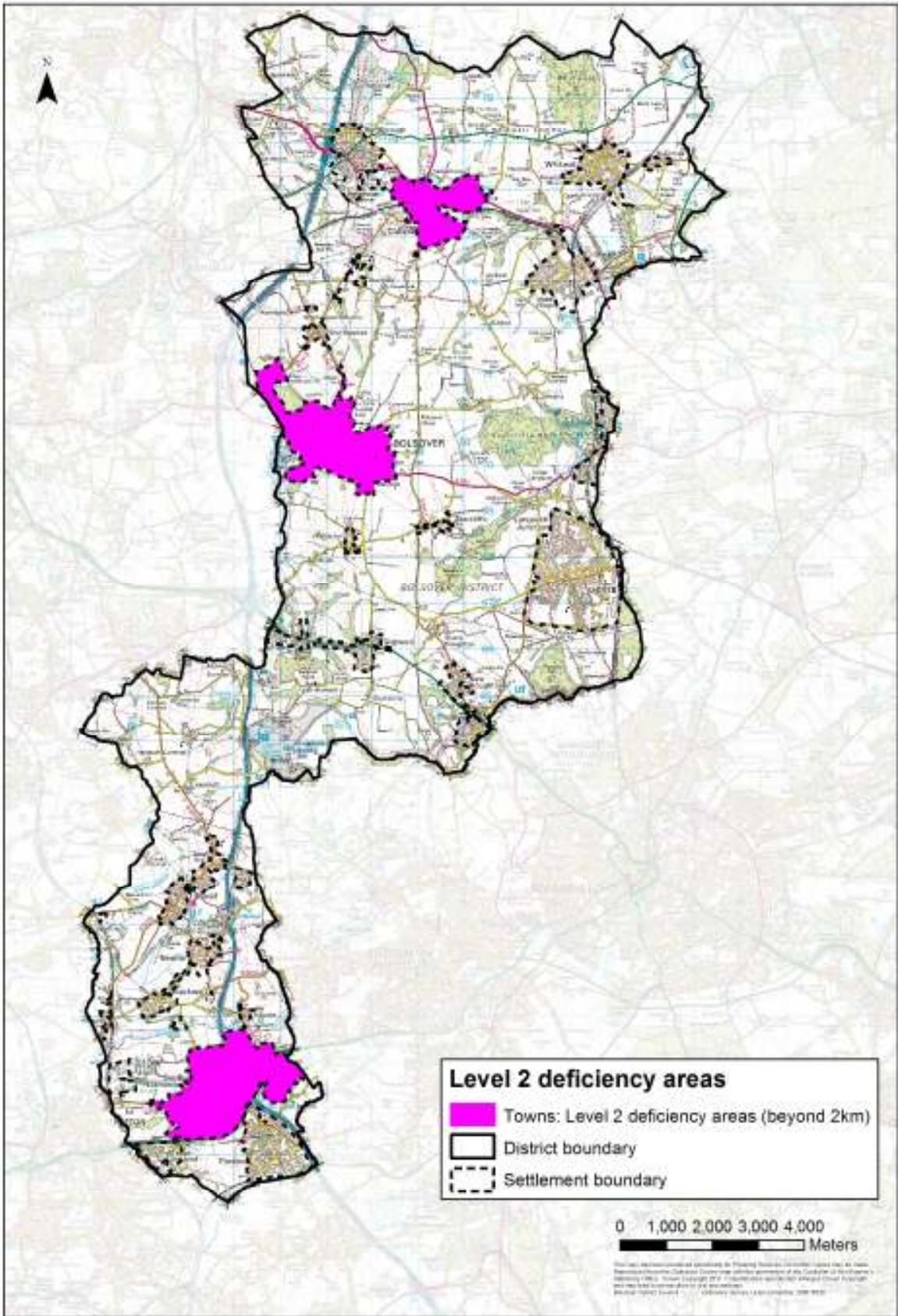


Figure 2: Level 2 deficiency areas

Level 3 deficiency areas

4.8 Level 3 deficiency areas are those areas within settlements (towns, main villages and villages) that are not within 800m of a Level 2 or 3 site.

4.9 Level 3 deficient areas are identified on figure 3.

Towns

4.10 There are large areas in the District's towns that are Level 3 deficient, but do not contain any housing. These includes the Bolsover Business Park and former Coalite site to the north west of **Bolsover**, the western section of the unbuilt 'Shirebrook South' housing allocation in **Shirebrook**, and the retail outlet and Pinxton Castle employment allocation towards the eastern extremity of **South Normanton**. These areas are not currently a cause for concern, although the situation would change if significant residential development were ever to take place in such areas

4.11 **Bolsover** settlement contains numerous residential areas that are Level 3 deficient. These areas are:

- the south western part of Carr Vale;
- the north western half of the Castle Estate;
- the area to the north of Quarry Road;
- and the north-easternmost part of the Horsehead Lane development.

4.12 Much of the proposed Bolsover North strategic site would also be Level 3 deficient, unless new green space is incorporated within the development.

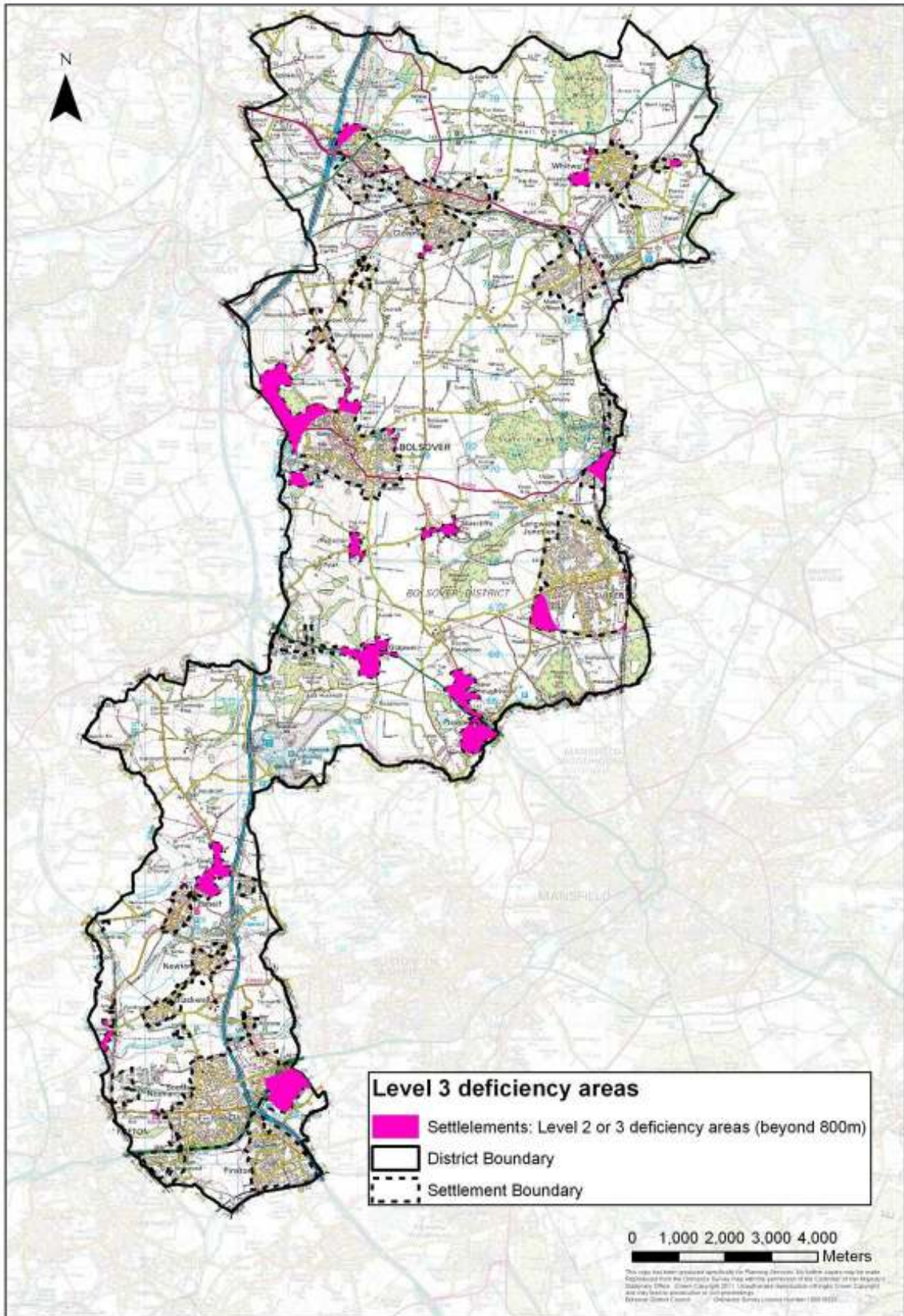


Figure 3: Level 3 Deficiency Areas

- 4.13 In **Shirebrook** there is one notable area that is Level 3 deficient:
- the western section of the Bracken Road development in southern Shirebrook
- 4.14 The remaining towns do not have any significant pockets that are Level 3 deficient apart from the southern extremity of **Clowne** along the B6417 which includes approximately 34 dwellings.

Main Villages

- 4.15 Both **Creswell** and **Pinxton** have no areas that are Level 3 deficient.
- 4.16 **Barlborough** and **Whitwell** have small but significant areas of deficiency:
- the residential streets surrounding High Street in north west **Barlborough**;
 - the residential streets surrounding Bakestone Moor in west **Whitwell**;
 - and a small group of houses on Scotland Street and the B6043 in north west **Whitwell**.
- 4.17 **Tibshelf** has a significant Level 3 deficiency, with the entire northern section of the village being beyond 800m of a Level 2 or 3 site.

Villages

- 4.18 The following villages have full Level 3 provision: **Blackwell; Doe Lea / Bramley Vale; Hilcote; Newton; Scarcliffe; Shuttlewood; and Whaley Thorns.**
- 4.19 The following villages are wholly Level 3 deficient: **New Houghton; Palterton; and Pleasley.**
- 4.20 The remaining villages contain large areas of deficiency:
- **Glapwell** is entirely deficient apart from the western most section;
 - The eastern third of **Hodthorpe** is deficient;
 - The majority of **Langwith** is deficient;
 - The southern half of **Westhouses** is deficient, in addition to the western part of Sidings Way in the central part of the settlement.

Level 4 deficiency areas

4.21 Level 4 deficiency areas are those areas within settlements (towns, main villages and villages) that are not within 400m of a Level 1, 2, 3 or 4 site.

4.22 Level 4 deficient areas are identified on figure 4.

Towns

4.23 There are significant areas of the District's towns that are Level 4 deficient, but do not contain any housing. These include the former Coailte site to the north west of **Bolsover**; part of the South Shirebrook residential allocation; part of Brook Park alongside the Vernon Street / Portland Road industrial estate in south east **Shirebrook**; and the retail outlet / Pinxton Castle / Berristow Lane industrial estate in **South Normanton**. These areas are not currently a cause for concern, although the situation would change if significant residential development were ever to take place in such areas.

4.24 **Shirebrook** has no further Level 4 deficient areas, whilst **Clowne** has three Level 4 deficient areas including:

- a significant area of housing along Ramper Avenue / Ridgeway along the south of the settlement;
- a small area along Gapsick Lane in the east;
- a small area around Greenside Close to the west.

4.25 **Bolsover** has two residential areas which are deficient in access to Level 4 sites:

- a large section of housing around the Horsehead Lane / Sandhills Road / Mooracre Lane / Moor Lane area in the north east of the settlement that also includes a small section of housing around Langwith Road at the eastern extremity of the settlement.
- A small area of housing at the northernmost point of the settlement along Shuttlewood Road.

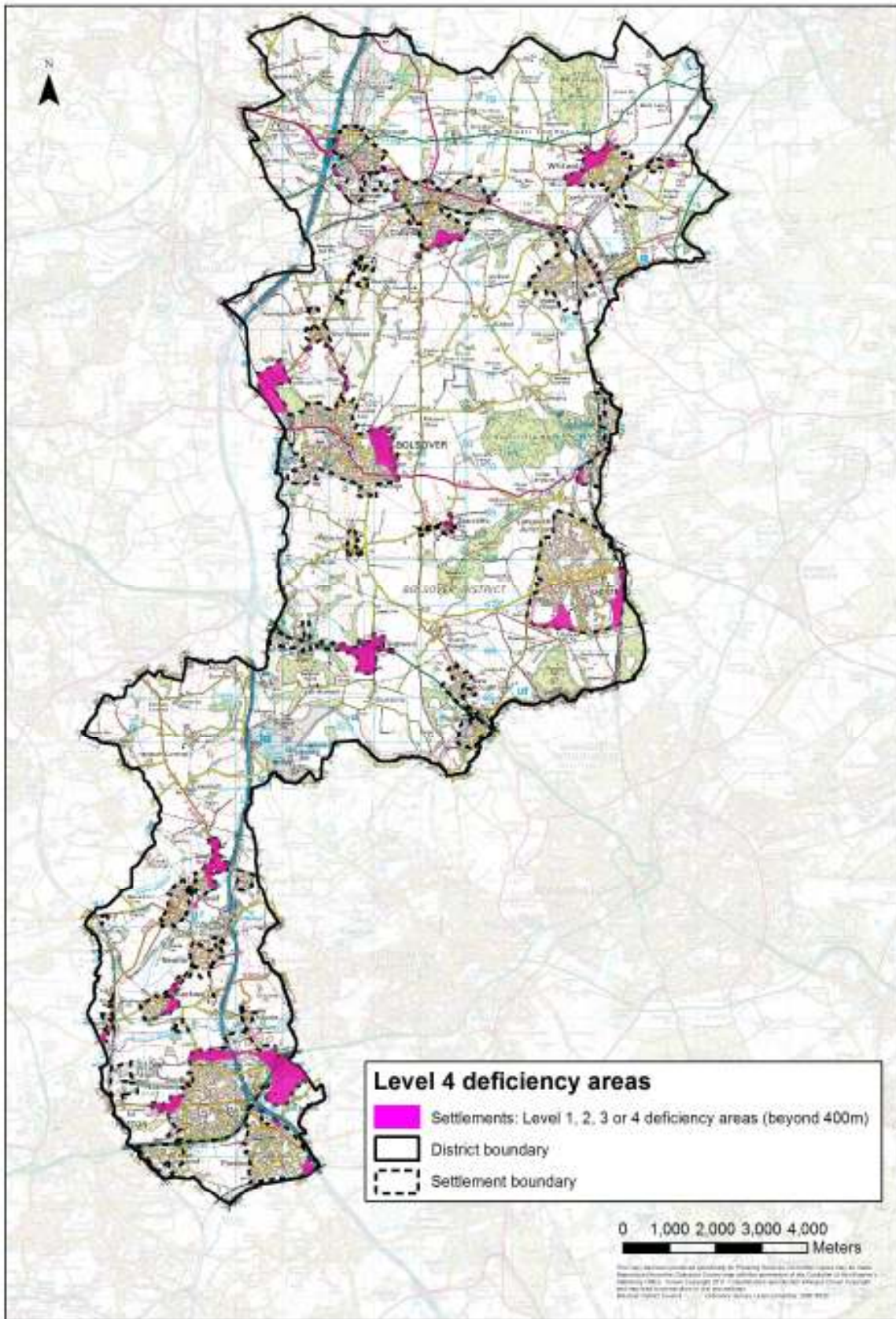


Figure 4: Level 4 deficiency areas

- 4.26 **South Normanton** has two residential Level 4 deficient areas:
- a large area to the north of Church Street including the Carr Lane / Meadow Lane area, and Sough Road / Peach Avenue area;
 - a small area at the westernmost part of the settlement along the B6019 including Windmill Rise and George Street.

Main Villages

- 4.27 **Creswell** has no Level 4 deficiency

- 4.28 **Barlborough** has two small areas of Level 4 deficiency towards the south of the settlement which are non-residential, and one small residential area of deficiency:

- Westbridge Road in the north east of the settlement.

- 4.29 **Pinxton** has two areas of deficiency:

- the south eastern corner of the Brookhill Road industrial estate, which includes a site for showmen;
- a small section of the northern part of Woodfield Road.

- 4.30 **Tibshelf** has one area of deficiency:

- in the north of the settlement area around Mansfield Road / Chesterfield Road / the northern part of High Street, including nearby Hardwick Street.

- 4.31 A significant proportion of **Whitwell** is Level 4 deficient:

- a large arc stretching from the western end (Claylands Road / New Street / Bakestone Moor to the north western part of the settlement (including High Street; Portland street; and Doles Lane).

Villages

- 4.32 The following villages have full Level 4 provision: **Doe Lea**; **Hilcote**; **Newton**; **New Houghton**; **Palterton** (aside from one house and one farm being beyond 400m).; **Pleasley**; and **Whaley Thorns**.
- 4.33 The remaining villages all had some areas of deficiency:
- **Blackwell** is deficient along Alfreton Road close to South Street and in the east of the settlement around Primrose Hill including the new residential development;
 - The majority of **Glapwell** is deficient aside from the westernmost part;
 - The eastern third of **Hodthorpe** is deficient including Broad Place and Birks Close;
 - In **Langwith** the south eastern corner of Dale Close housing estate is deficient;
 - The eastern end of **Scarcliffe** is deficient including the area around Fox Hill and the eastern end of Main Street.
 - Two small areas in **Shuttlewood** are deficient around the southern ends of Chesterfield Road and Shuttlewood Road
 - The southern end of **Westhouses** is deficient along Alfreton Road

Equipped play area deficiency areas

- 4.34 Residents of the District's settlements should have good access to equipped play areas. An accessibility standard is been proposed where all residents of towns, main villages and villages should be within 400m of an equipped play area (EPA).
- 4.35 GIS analysis has been undertaken to identify areas that are not currently served by equipped play areas. Figure 5 shows those areas of settlements that are not within 400m of an EPA.

Towns

- 4.36 The majority of **Bolsover** is within 400m of an EPA, however there are some areas of deficiency:
- A large area comprising of Bolsover Business Park and the former Coalite site in the north west of the settlement, however this area is non-residential.
 - A mainly uninhabited area in the centre of the settlement that includes Castle Fields, Bolsover Castle and the Bolsover District Council offices. This area also includes a number of houses on Bolsover Hill and Houfton Road; Longlands and Oxcroft Lane; and Castle Lane.
 - A substantial area in the south of the settlement stretching from Vale Close to Owlcotes View, including Valley Road and Ridgedale Road.
- 4.37 An area in the south west of Carr Vale including much of Scarsdale Street and Sutton Hall Road, and all of Pearson Street.
- A small section of the eastern extent of the settlement including the eastern sections of St Lawrence Avenue, Langwith Road and Selwyn Street.
 - All houses at northern extent of the settlement along Shuttlewood Road.

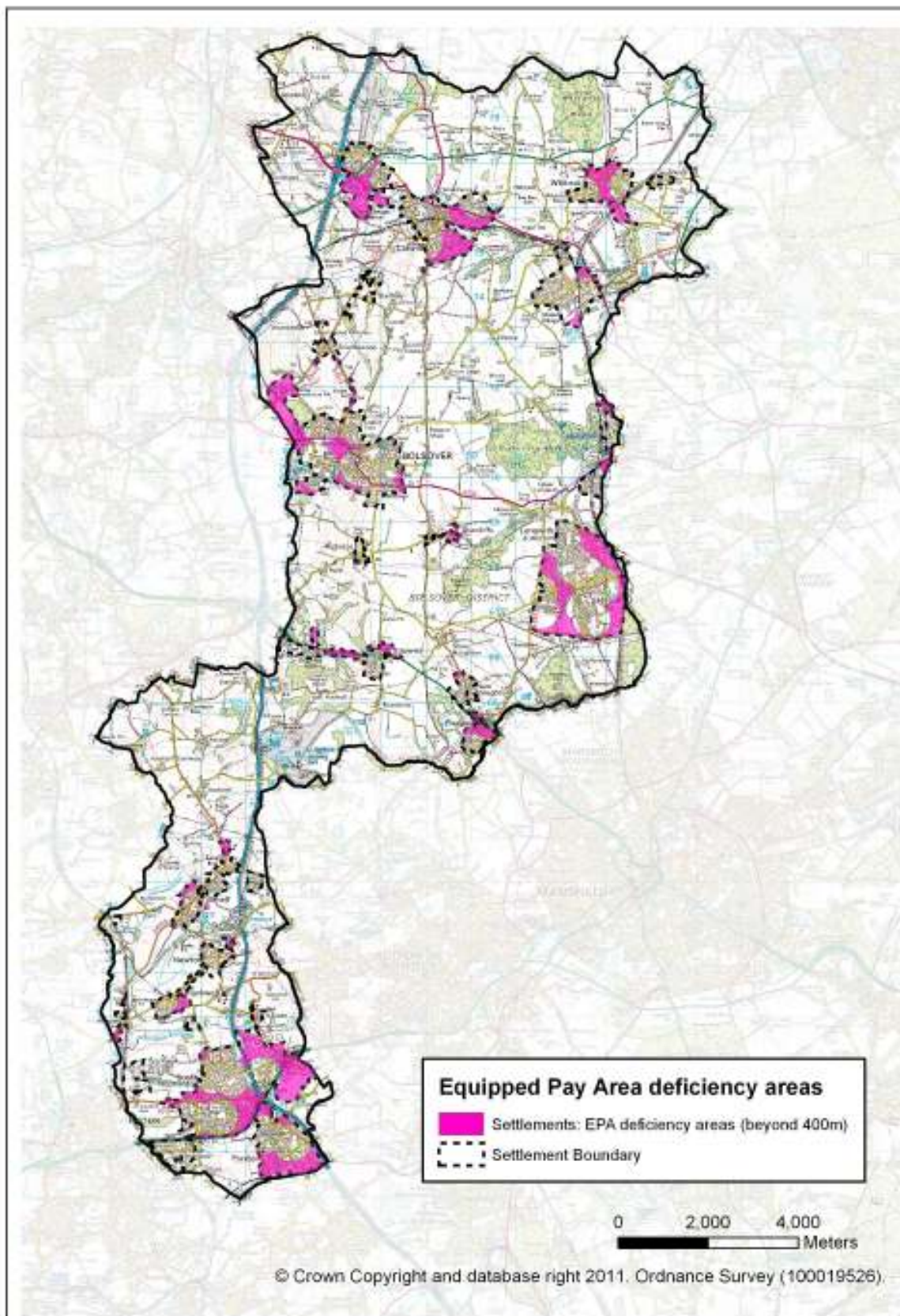


Figure 5: Equipped Play Area deficiency areas

4.38 Equipped play area provision in **Clowne** is notably poor. Large sections of Clowne are not within 400m of an equipped play area. This includes:

- The residential areas in the south east of the settlement including: Ramper Avenue; Ridgeway; King Street; and Church lane.
- The residential areas in the east of the settlement including: Portland Street; Mitchell Street; Brook Lane; Neale Street; Cavendish Drive; and a section of Creswell Road.
- A very small area to the north of the settlement along Rotherham Road that includes around 8 dwellings.

4.39 The majority of **Shirebrook** is within 400m of an EPA, however there are some exceptions:

- Many of the uninhabited parts of the settlement including large sections of the Brook Park employment site and unbuilt residential allocations, the Vernon Street industrial estate area, and the employment uses along Langwith Road on the eastern edge of the settlement.
- There are also significant residential areas that are EPA deficient. This includes dwellings in the north east of the settlement around Station Road, Burlington Avenue, Langwith Road, Eland Road, The Close, and some of Alandale Avenue.
- A significant area of dwellings in the west east of the settlement are deficient, including those along Yew Tree Drive, Birch Gardens, Acorn Drive, and Slant Lane.
- Another large area of dwellings to the west of the Shirebrook centre, including many along Carter Lane West, Main Street, Leen Valley Drive, and Newbarn Close.
- The houses at the southern end of Field Drive including those on Briar Close are also not within 400m of an EPA, however a new EPA is due to be completed in 2011 within 400m of this area.

4.40 Large sections of **South Normanton** are deficient, this includes:

- The whole of the Berristow Lane industrial estate, retail outlet, and Pinxtion Castle employment allocation in the east of the settlement. However, this area is not residential with the exception of 16 houses on Carter Lane East.

- The residential area stretching southwards from Carter Lane West to Storth Lane. This includes Finley Way, Old Storth Lane, Broome Acre, Hammer Lane, Long Sleets, Gray Fallow, Mill Holme, and the eastern part of the Chine in Broadmeadows in the south. This area also includes a significant number of houses on Mansfield Road.
- To the west of the settlement, a section of Alfreton Road, and the housing to the north (including Windmill Rise and the roads leading off West Street).
- There are also small areas of housing around Meadow Lane in the north of the settlement and Hill Fields in the south of the settlement that are not within 400m of an EPA.

Main Villages

4.41 Large sections of **Barlborough** are deficient:

- Barlborough Links business park (the area to the south of the A616 and the east of the A619) in the south of the settlement is not within 400m of an EPA, however there are no residential properties in this area.
- All the residential properties along the A619 (Chesterfield Road) south of the A616 roundabout.
- A significant section of the Barlborough Links residential area, including Brackens Lane, Miners Drift, Underhill Road, Wellspring Close, and a small section of Stayley View Road and Fairburn Croft Crescent.
- The western most section of Clowne Road, also incorporating Sycamore Lane and Speetley View.

4.42 The majority of **Creswell** is well served by equipped play areas. Only two areas are deficient:

- The vacant former colliery site to the south
- In the east, houses on Baker Street, Kings Close and Woollen Close, and a small number of houses on Sheffield Road.

4.43 **Pinxton** contains significant areas of deficiency, some of which are residential:

- The whole of the Brookhill Industrial Estate in the south of the settlement. This contains no C3 use class dwellings, but does include a Showmen's

site in the south east corner.

- A large section of the settlement towards the south west. This includes numerous residential streets: Platt Street, Park Close, Park Lane, Talbot Street, Mill Lane, Alexander Terrace, Sleights Lane, and the western section of Wharf Road.
- In the north of the settlement the northern part of Woodfield Road and surrounding streets, and the northern section of Alfreton Road including Paddocks Close.

4.44 There are numerous significant residential areas of deficiency in **Tibshelf**:

- In the north, the northern part of Chesterfield Road, and Hawthorne Avenue.
- In the central area, to the west of the Five Pits Trail: Derwent Drive, Larkhill Grove, and some sections of West View and Peveril Road.
- In the far south west of the settlement, a small number of houses on Alfreton Road and St Thomas Close.

Villages

4.45 The majority of dwellings in **Blackwell** are within 400m of an EPA, with the exception of a small section of housing on Alfreton Road, and housing along the eastern section of Primrose Hill including the new dwellings on Church View.

4.46 The majority of dwellings in **Doe Lea** are within 400m of an EPA, with the exception of the housing on Waterloo Street in the south east of the settlement. The industrial estate in the north east and land next to the Council depot in the west are deficient, however they are non-residential areas.

4.47 The central and southern area of **Glapwell** is within 400m of an EPA, however large areas of housing in the north, east and west of the settlement are not.

4.48 The entire settlement of **Hilcote** is within 400m of an EPA, with the exception of six properties at the north end of the settlement.

- 4.49 **Hodthorpe** has no areas of EPA deficiency.
- 4.50 The north east of **Langwith**, and the southern and northern extremities of **Whaley Thorns** are areas of deficiency.
- 4.51 The majority of **New Houghton** is within 400m of an EPA, with the exception of the northern and southern extremities.
- 4.52 The majority of dwellings in **Newton** are within 400m of an EPA, with the exception of houses in the north eastern extremity of the settlement on Sherwood Street and Littlemoor Lane.
- 4.53 The whole of **Palterton** is within 400m of an EPA, with the exception of two dwellings to the south of the settlement.
- 4.54 Almost half the settlement of **Pleasley** is not within 400m of an EPA. This includes the residential streets from Deansgate and Park View northwards.
- 4.55 The eastern third of **Scarcliffe** is deficient.
- 4.56 Two small areas in **Shuttlewood** are deficient around the southern ends of Chesterfield Road and Shuttlewood Road.
- 4.57 The southern section of **Westhouses** along Alfreton Road is deficient.

5.0 Standard for Playing Pitches

5.1 FIT (Fields in Trust and formerly the National Playing fields Association) suggest a standard of 1.21 ha of formal outdoor sports pitches per 1,000 population, as an aspiration for provision that can be used as a benchmark. It is considered that a 1 ha per 1000 population standard would be more appropriate.

5.2 The outdoor sports covered are Adult football, Junior football and Cricket. The average sizes for these pitches are

Adult Football (AF) – 1.40. This would appear to be quite generous. It is recommended that 1.1 ha per pitch is adopted.

Junior Football (JF) – 0.82

Cricket (C) – 1.60

Table 16 Current provision and future need of Playing Pitches by settlement.

Settlement	Current provision	Current Provision in Total Area	Population	Ha per 1000 Population	Population in 2031	Playing Pitch Requirement to meet 1 ha standard	Extra provision Needed to meet requirement.
Bolsover	7 X AF 3 X JF 1 X C	11.76	10,928	1.07	14,498	14.4	2.64

Clowne	5 X AF 2 X JF 1 X C	8.74	7,549	1.15	8,591	8.5	- 0.24
Shirebrook	8 X AF 2 X JF 1 X C	12.04	10,513	1.14	11,492	11.4	- 0.64
South Normanton	3 X AF 1 X C	4.9	10,497	0.46	11,479	11.4	6.5
Creswell	0 X AF	4.8	5,394	0.88	6,117	6.1	1.3

	3 X JF 1 X C						
Tibshelf	2 X AF 1 X C	3.8	3,514	1.08	3,704	3.7	- 0.1
Pinxton	3 X AF 1 X JF	4.12	4,324	0.95	4,480	4.4	0.28
Whitwell	2 X AF 2 X JF 1 X C	5.44	3,849	1.41	4,052	4.0	- 1.44

Barlborough	3 X AF						
	1 X JF	4.12	2,731	1.5	2,829	2.8	- 1.32
	0 X C						

5.3 The Rugby pitch at Creswell is not included within this study. The provision does not take into account quality of pitches and latent demand through teams wanting to play but not having a pitch to play on

5.4 The table shows that currently South Normanton, Creswell and Pinxton are below the 1 ha per 1,000 population standard. The table also shows that taking into account population increases through growth in 2031 there is a need for extra playing field provision in Bolsover, South Normanton, Creswell and Pinxton.