

Part 1: Open Space Assessment 2022- 2040

Cannock Chase District Council
November 2023



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Non-Technical Summary

1. Introduction

This non-technical summary sets out the findings of Part 1 of the Open Space Assessment (the Report) for Cannock Chase District Council (CCDC). The Report has been prepared for Cannock Chase District Council by Red Kite Network Limited, Chartered Landscape Architects and Ecologists of Telford, Shropshire. The purpose of the Report is to provide the baseline information and evidence base to assist in the long-term provision of open space within the District of Cannock Chase. The Report will be used to:

- Form the evidence base required to support relevant policies for the new CCDC Local Plan until 2040.
- Provide baseline information to support the production of the CCDC Open Space Strategy (Part 2), which is currently being formulated.

The Open Space Assessment has been prepared based on the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF). Paragraphs 98 and 99 of the NPPF refer to the need for planning policies for open space. The NPPF does not prescribe how the assessment of Open Spaces should be conducted by each Local Planning Authority. There is however a general requirement to provide a robust and up to date assessment to inform planning policies for open space provision.

Cannock Chase District Council previously undertook Open Space Assessments and studies during 2005 and 2009 to inform Local Plans. The scope of this Report therefore builds on previous methods and information collated as part of previous studies and also the principles set out within the NPPF.

The full Report is available via the CCDC web site: www.cannockchasedc.gov.uk

2. Why do we need an Open Space Assessment?

A well planned, managed and maintained network of open space forms an integral part of the fabric of the urban and rural landscape of Cannock Chase. Open spaces are known to provide a multitude of benefits that transcend and cut across a range of planning policies, which include:

Vibrant neighbourhoods- open space is an essential ingredient of successful neighbourhoods and it provides a wide range of social, economic and environmental benefits to local communities. There is national demand for better quality open spaces. Surveys with communities demonstrate how much the public values open space, while research reveals how closely the quality of public spaces links to levels of health, crime and the quality of life in every neighbourhood.

Health and wellbeing- well-designed open space provides areas for informal and formal recreational activities, improving physical health and fitness, mental health and wellbeing. Open spaces like allotments are also productive, yielding the fresh fruit and vegetables that are essential for a healthy diet.

Social capital- open space affords opportunities for social interaction between people of different communities, fostering social inclusion and community development. It can often become a focus for community activity, involvement and capacity building, thereby helping to develop citizenship, local pride and reducing anti-social behaviour and crime.

Green networks and infrastructure- Within the District of Cannock open spaces includes parks and public gardens, formal recreation facilities, children's play areas, natural and semi-natural urban green spaces, amenity green spaces, allotments, open space corridors, canals and rivers, cemeteries, closed churchyards and areas of accessible countryside. This provides the green infrastructure that is vital for connecting towns and rural areas.

Heritage and culture- open spaces provide opportunities for people to get involved in creative and cultural activities by supplying a venue for events and shows or public art installations. In themselves, open spaces contribute to heritage and culture by providing reservoirs of collective memory. For example, cemeteries can function as the biography of communities containing important historical and cultural features that help identify heritage.

Children and young people- open spaces provide a wealth of opportunities for outdoor play, which is known to have developmental and therapeutic benefits for children and young people. Open space is important for building social, emotional and life skills and can provide a means for children to learn about risk and develop confidence and independence. Open spaces help children and young people to stay healthy and tackle problems of obesity by providing opportunities for exercising and fresh air. It can also provide essential diversionary activities for young people, helping to reduce perceived anti-social behaviour.

The outdoor classroom- open space can function as an ‘outdoor classroom’ offering formal and informal learning opportunities for schools and communities thereby contributing to lifelong learning and helping to improve educational attainment.

Regeneration and renewal- good quality open space and the public realm can contribute significantly to economic regeneration and renewal. It improves investor and resident perception of a place by raising confidence in the area. High quality open space is known to have a significant positive impact on house prices, supporting the creation of stable housing markets.

The Open Space Assessment is therefore a starting point for the long-term vision of open space in Cannock and seeks to address many of the aspects highlighted above. By undertaking the assessment, baseline evidence can be derived to help understand the current and future provision of open space.

The reasons for conducting an Open Space Assessment are therefore to:

- Understand the quantity of open space provision within Cannock.
- Understand the various different types of open space and how these are distributed within Cannock.
- Understand how local people feel about and perceive open spaces in their area.
- Determine the overall condition or quality of open spaces to help inform where resources are most needed for ongoing maintenance and management.
- Determine how accessible open space is to communities.
- Set priorities and standards for provision of open space to inform strategic spatial planning and day to day management and maintenance.

3. Our approach

The Open Space Assessment seeks to be a document that provides a clear rationale for determining future open space provision. To help understand future requirements, the following methodology was used to form the evidence base required. In broad terms, this included:

Policy and Background Review and Benchmarking- A review of existing published documents and information was conducted, alongside benchmarking with similar local authorities.

Quantitative Provision- An audit of the existing open space provision in Cannock was undertaken to determine the overall quantity of open space.

Each open space was attributed to a rating to determine overall accessibility for public use. For the purposes of this assessment, unrestricted open space formed the focus of the quantitative provision. These were defined as:

Unrestricted- freely accessible open spaces available for public access at all times.

Limited- freely accessible open spaces available for public access where there may be partially restricted public access e.g. locking of gates at night for security.

Restricted- inaccessible open space that is not freely available for public access due to either being private land, having physical barriers or other barriers such as the requirement to belong to a sports club i.e. a private club member.

Quality Provision- As part of the assessment, a cross section of unrestricted open spaces over 0.1 hectares were independently audited to determine an overall condition or a quality score.

Public Consultation- To help inform proposed standards for open spaces in Cannock, public consultation was undertaken in February 2020.

Accessibility Assessment - Using the data and information obtained from the policy review and the industry benchmarking, each typology was assigned a zone or “buffer” to demonstrate the availability of open space to local communities.

Limitations of the approach

A significant challenge and limitation of developing the open space assessment was the advent of the COVID-19 virus pandemic of 2020 and subsequent “lock downs”. The overall approach was adapted to ensure a robust assessment was completed.

4. Understanding existing Open Space Provision

The findings of the open space assessment identified the following.

Quantity of Open Space

Table 1 below summarises the total amount of unrestricted open space provision within the District of Cannock.

Typology	Total Hectares	% of District Hectares
Allotments and community gardens	0.77	0.03
Amenity green space	82.75	2.96
Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries	14.44	0.52
Civic Spaces and public squares	2.08	0.07
Equipped open spaces for children and young people	4.99	0.18
Landscape Link	145.31	5.19
Outdoor sports provision	53.68	1.92
Parks and Gardens	35.54	1.27
Semi-natural spaces	2460.18	87.87
Total Unrestricted Open Space (CCDC)	2799.74	100.00

Table 1. Total hectares of unrestricted open space within Cannock District

The current population of the District is 100,500 (2021). This equates to 0.027 hectares per person or 27.80 (28 ha) hectares per 1000 head of population.

Quality of Open Space

Table 2 below summarises the results of the quality audit.

Typology	Total No. of Quality Audits	Highest Quality Score (%)	Lowest Quality Score (%)	Average (Mean)
Amenity green space	127	81.60	45.70	64.34
Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries	7	85.40	53.60	71.50
Civic Spaces and public squares	3	81.60	80.00	80.50
Equipped open spaces for children and young people	66	90.00	30.00	63.70
Landscape Link	143	76.60	19.00	61.40
Outdoor sports provision	10	74.60	52.00	63.72
Parks and Gardens	10	82.80	45.00	65.92
Semi-natural spaces	73	76.00	28.40	55.13

Table 2. Quality of Open Space

Further information is provided in the main report.

Accessible Open Space

Supporting plans showing the analysis of accessibility to unrestricted open space are provided in the appendices. In broad terms to accessibility assessment of unrestricted open space typologies identified the following results summarised in table 3 below.

Typology	Accessibility provision of unrestricted open space in Cannock District
Allotments and community gardens	No standard set but there is a mix of restricted (privately owned) and unrestricted (CDCC owned).
Amenity green space	<p>In general terms, there is reasonable coverage of amenity green space in settlements and residential areas.</p> <p>Accessibility to amenity green space in the west and east of Rugeley, central Hawkes Green and parts of Cannock Wood could be improved by new provision.</p> <p>Settlements outside of the urban areas tend to have little or no provision of amenity green space. For example, areas to the south of the District such as Wyrley Common and Little Wyrley have no amenity green space so based on the analysis there is a shortfall in provision.</p>
Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries	Not standard set.
Civic spaces and public squares	Not standard set.
Equipped open spaces for children and young people	<p>In general terms, LEAP or local play spaces are unevenly distributed across the District and there are significant gaps in accessibility. In particular the western and eastern sections of Rugeley, central and southern Cannock, central Norton Canes and most of Hednesford.</p> <p>NEAP or Neighbourhood play spaces tend to be fragmented across the District. Accessibility to neighbourhood play spaces of northern Rugeley and Wimblebury could be improved.</p> <p>Access to MUGAs and Skateparks is generally sufficient but with opportunities for improvements in the south and west of Rugeley, Etchingill and central and southwest Cannock.</p>

Typology	Accessibility provision of unrestricted open space in Cannock district
Landscape link	No standard set.
Outdoor sports provision	In general terms, access to outdoor sports provision is sufficient within the main population centres. Reference should however be made to the Council's Play Pitch Strategy for more details in relation to pitch provision.
Parks and gardens	<p>Local parks and gardens are located within the central area of Cannock. Access to local parks and gardens within the rest of the District could be improved.</p> <p>Neighbourhood parks and gardens are predominantly located within the main residential settlements of Norton Canes, Heath Hayes, Rawnsley and Rugeley.</p> <p>Access from households to neighbourhood parks and gardens within the remaining areas of the District could be enhanced.</p> <p>Access to principal parks and gardens is generally sufficient in the settlements of Cannock, Hednesford and Rugeley.</p> <p>Access to principal parks and gardens could be improved in Rawnsley, Cannock Wood, Norton Canes and Heath Hayes.</p> <p>In general terms, access to parks and gardens in areas outside of the main population centres is insufficient.</p>
Semi natural spaces	Access to semi natural spaces is generally good. There is scope for improving accessibility in the central area of Rugeley and the western area of Cannock.

Table 3. Accessibility of Open Space

Public Perception

The public consultation undertaken as part of the open space assessment revealed the following summary information.

- A significant majority of respondents found the quality of open spaces to be good or very good, with slightly more thinking that across Cannock Chase District than the local area.
- Most respondents were satisfied with the quantity of open space; however, one third found there to be too little in their local area compared to Cannock Chase District.
- The majority of respondents cited Cannock Chase as their most frequently visited open space.
- The spaces are very well used with just under 30% of respondents using them almost every day and just under 40% once or twice a week.
- Walking and car were the most popular means of getting to the space, with two thirds choosing to walk.
- When looking at the amount of time it takes for people to get to their chosen space, just under two thirds of respondents travel less than ten minutes and over 90% travel under 20 minutes in total.
- Of those that walk 157 take less than 10 minutes to travel, 48 walk for 10-20 minutes, 6 walk for 20-30 minutes and 3 walk for 30-60 minutes.
- Of those that take the car 79 take less than 10 minutes to travel, 47 drive for 10-20 minutes, 6 for 20-30 minutes, 7 for 30-60 minutes and 1 drives for over an hour.
- 56.7% use the space for under 1 hour and one third of respondents use it for 1-2 hours.
- The most popular reason for attending the space was to exercise and the least popular was for educational reasons..
- 58.4% of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the Parks and Open Spaces service. 22.2% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

5. Open Space Standards for Cannock Chase District Council

Based on current and planned data, the population of Cannock District is set to increase from 100,500 in 2021 to 103,371 in 2040. This equates to an overall population increase of 2,871.

To maintain the current level of unrestricted open space within the District (28 Ha per 1000 head) to meet future needs an additional 79.8 hectares of unrestricted open space will be required by 2040.

The strategic planning, management and provision of open space within Cannock District over the course of the next ten years will therefore focus on the following aims:

- Maintaining the District standard of unrestricted open space of 28 hectares per 1000 head of population.
- Ensuring the quantitative component of unrestricted open space (the supply) is planned to meet future provision (demand) by 2040.
- Maintaining and enhancing standards in the quality provision of unrestricted open space.
- Ensuring accessibility to unrestricted open space.
- Ensuring public satisfaction levels of open space are maintained as good or very good.

The Cannock Chase District Council Open Space Strategy (Part 2) and the Council's Local Plan will form the basis of how the above will be achieved over time. This will be a combination of planning gain via relevant policies such as s106, planned development within the District through high quality master planning and the strategic management of open spaces by the Council and their partners.

The following minimum Open Space Standards (table 4) will be applied as a benchmark and mechanism for achieving the quantitative, qualitative and accessibility requirements of unrestricted open space by 2040.

Typology	Quantitative Provision Unrestricted (HA) per 1000 popn.	Accessibility Walking Distance Guideline Standards (m)	Quality Minimum Standard (%)
Allotments and community gardens	0.125	CCDC Open Space Strategy	55%
Amenity green space	0.6	480	60%
Churchyards, burial sites, and cemeteries	None	None	80%
Civic Spaces and public squares	None	None	66%
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (LEAP/NEAP)	0.25	LEAP= 400 NEAP = 1000	60%
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (MUGA/ SKATE PARK)	0.30	700	
Landscape link	None	CCDC Open Space Strategy	50%
Outdoor sports provision	1.6	1200	60%
Parks and gardens- Principal	0.8	2000	66%
Parks and gardens- Neighbourhood		710	66%
Parks and gardens- Local		400	66%
Semi-natural spaces	1.8	720	50%

Table 4. Open Space Standards

Chapter 1: Introduction, Background and Context

1. Introduction

1.1 This Report sets out the findings of Part 1 of the Open Space Assessment (the Report) for Cannock Chase District Council (CCDC) conducted between 2020 and 2023. The Report has been prepared for Cannock Chase District Council by Red Kite Network Limited, Chartered Landscape Architects and Ecologists of Telford, Shropshire. The purpose of the Report is to provide the baseline information and evidence base to assist in the long-term provision of open space within the District of Cannock Chase.

The Report will be used to:

- Form the evidence base required to support relevant planning policies and design guidance for the new CCDC Local Plan until 2040 and;
- Provide baseline information to support the production of the CCDC Open Space Strategy (Part 2), which is currently being formulated.

1.2 The Open Space Assessment has been prepared based on the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF). Paragraphs 98 and 99 of the NPPF refer to the need for planning policies for open space:

“98- Access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities and can deliver wider benefits for nature and support efforts to address climate change. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.

99- Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- (a) an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or*
- (b) 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*
- (c) the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use”.*

1.3 The NPPF does not prescribe specifically how the assessment of open spaces should be conducted by each Local Planning Authority. However, there is a general requirement to provide a robust and up-to-date assessment to inform planning policies for open space provision. Cannock Chase District Council previously undertook Open Space Assessments and studies in 2005 and 2009 to inform Local Plans. The scope of this Report therefore builds on previous methods and information collated as part of previous studies and also the principles set out within the NPPF.

1.4 The structure of the Report is designed to set out a clear and well-defined evidence base for the Open Space Assessment.

Chapter 1- Provides the background and framework for the Open Space Assessment for Cannock District. The methodology and approach adopted for the assessment are also described. Information is provided to set the scene and provide social, economic and environmental context.

Chapter 2- Provides wider context in terms of national guidance, trends, case studies and benchmarking. The information derived is later referenced in Chapter 4 and informs the rationale for setting local standards for open space within the District of Cannock.

Chapter 3- Provides the current baseline of the supply of publicly accessible open space within the District of Cannock.

Chapter 4- Using the data and information from the previous three chapters, the final chapter of the assessment outlines the required standards for open space within Cannock District. This is the basis of the guidance for local planning policies and the Open Space Strategy..

1.5 A key component of the Report is spatial mapping and data. Where relevant, data has been summarised and presented as tables within the Report. Spatial mapping has been provided as series of figures extracted from relevant GIS files under Appendix A- F.

1.6 The principal audience for the Open Space Assessment are Members and Officers of Cannock Chase District Council. The information in the report will be used to inform local planning policies, guidance and strategies. It is understood that the Report will be publicly available and used to advise developers, planning consultants and the general public about open space provision within Cannock District.

2. Background

2.1 The Open Space Assessment has been prepared by Red Kite in accordance the Invitation of Quote prepared by CCDC in November 2018. The brief for the Open Space Assessment is formed in two parts. Part 1, the Open Space Assessment and Part 2, The Open Space Strategy. This report is concerned with the evidence base for Part 1 with the following requirements specified by CCDC:

- *“Part 1 should comprehensively audit open spaces above 0.1 hectare in size across the District, based on current quality, quantity and accessibility. It should assess the existing population’s need for open space and identify any issues and potential shortfalls in provision, as well as identify opportunities for enhancement in quantity or quality, for cross boundary links and links with existing rights of way, potential for new green links between open spaces and opportunities for multi-functional use including for biodiversity enhancement to enable the full potential of spaces to be realised. It should be noted that a substantial portion of the District is covered by Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and therefore the Council will be seeking the consultant’s advice and guidance to ensure this does not distort the way the rest of the District’s open space is considered.*
- *The previous Assessments from 2005 and 2009 should be used as a starting point for assessing sites, in particular the 2009 PPG17 Open Spaces Assessment pages 16-74 5, updated with more recent provision and open space with planning permission or under construction.*
- *Existing open space and play area standards and typologies will need to be assessed against national guidance and standards, research evidence and local need taking into account projected levels of population and household growth in line with the emerging Local Plan; previous typologies raised issues locally and recommendations should be made for potential new standards and typologies for open space and play areas. CCDC suggests typology options for discussion.*
- *The audits and assessment should be undertaken using national guidance and best practice methodologies, in discussion with CCDC.*
- *As a starting point open spaces and recreation facilities which should be assessed comprise all open land of public value including but not limited to: more formal parks and play areas, amenity greenspace and green corridors, allotments, churchyards, cemeteries and canal corridors and open space forming Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs).*
- *Identification of mechanisms for monitoring changes to open spaces and opportunities for enhancement and management should be identified in the assessment, making*

recommendations as to how the future provision of green space can deliver a high quality multi-functional living environment in the District”.

3. Methodology

3.1 In response to the brief prepared by CCDC, the following approach was adopted to ensure a comprehensive assessment.

3.2 *Policy and Background Review-* A review of existing published documents was undertaken to understand the national and local policy context of open space provision in Cannock. In addition, a review of national best practice and guidance was also conducted to establish a framework for assessing and planning open space provision. Benchmarking with other similar local authorities was completed to compare open space standards. Details in relation to the socio-demographic profile of the District were also incorporated.

3.3 *Quantitative Provision-* An audit of the existing open space provision in Cannock was undertaken to determine the overall quantity of open space. Open spaces were mapped as specific polygons on a Geographic Information System (GIS). This included:

- Reviewing existing open space previously mapped by CCDC to determine the extent of open space.
- Reviewing ordnance survey maps and aerial photography to identify any additional open space not previously captured.
- Updating the GIS map with the location of new open spaces, supplied by CCDC, not mapped since the previous studies e.g. new sites that have been created as part of developments and lost or redeveloped as part of a change of use.

Each quantified and mapped open space was then assigned a unique identification reference and specific typology (type) based on the function or primary purpose of the open space. Where known, a site name was also attributed to the mapped open space. Typologies were determined based on previous studies and industry standards. For certain typologies, a specific hierarchy was determined to differentiate between subordinate typologies e.g. different types of parks and gardens that offer extended experiences for visitors. For each typology and hierarchy, a definition was also added to reflect the plotting of Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) and Equipped Play Spaces. Table 5 below sets out the typologies, hierarchy and definition of open space used for the mapping.

Following the initial mapping, the following information for each open space was determined:

- A unique reference number.
- A colour-coded typology.
- A set of coordinates.
- The overall size in hectares.
- The ward location within Cannock Chase.

Open spaces falling outside of the Cannock District boundary but within influences of local settlements were also mapped but not quantified in the overall total of open spaces. Open spaces falling across the Cannock District boundary were also mapped and only the area located in Cannock was quantified and included in the assessment calculations. This was completed to demonstrate the overall provision of open space within the locality, to avoid double counting across local authority areas and to ensure that the quantum of open space related to the local authority area for the purposes of planning policies under the jurisdiction of the Local Planning Authority.

Finally, in consultation with CCDC Officers, each open space was attributed to a rating to determine overall accessibility for public use. These were defined as:

- Unrestricted- freely accessible open spaces available for public access at all times.
- Limited- freely accessible open spaces available for public access where there may be partially restricted public access e.g. locking of gates at night for security.
- Restricted- inaccessible open space that is not freely available for public access due to either being private land, having physical barriers or other barriers such as the requirement to belong to a sports club i.e. a private club member.

3.4 Quality Provision- As part of the assessment, a cross-section of unrestricted open spaces, identified by CCDC, over 0.1 hectares were independently audited to determine an overall condition or a quality score. The assessment criteria used for the quality score were adapted from the Green Flag Award. Table 6 below sets out the quality assessment criteria used for each typology.

3.5 Public Consultation- To help inform proposed standards for open spaces in Cannock, public consultation was undertaken by CCDC. A standard questionnaire was issued, and

participants asked to give feedback on their general use and perceptions of open space in the District of Cannock. The questionnaire was issued via email and letters using the CCDC database and 339 responses were received online or via paper copies. The data collated was used to guide accessibility standards and compare the results of the quality audit.

3.6 Accessibility Assessment - Using the data and information obtained from the policy review and the industry benchmarking, each typology was assigned a zone or “buffer” to demonstrate the availability of open space to local communities within a certain walking distance. Populations were marked on the GIS and buffer zones were created based on the criteria outlined in table 7 below. Where well-defined barriers or lines of severance (Appendix E) such as railways, rivers, motorways and canals were identified, these were mapped, and buffer zones adapted accordingly to take into consideration restricted walking distances. In some circumstances, accessibility assessments were not prescribed. For example, accessibility to allotment sites does not have a nationally recognised standard for access and is usually driven by local demand for allotment plots. In these circumstances, accessibility was either defined as none or signposted to the CCDC Open Space Strategy for further details.

Typology	Hierarchy	Definitions
Parks and gardens	Principal	High-quality multifunctional green space with a distinct landscape or historical character and a range of facilities and activities accessible for all the community. Dwell time 2+ hours with car/public transport distance catchment at town, parish or settlement level.
	Neighbourhood	Multifunctional green space offering facilities and activities for distinct groups. Dwell time 1-2 hours with a cycling or walking distance catchment at ward or settlement level.
	Local	Green space with limited facilities and activities other than informal recreation. Dwell time <1 hour with a walking distance catchment at street level.

Table 5. Open Space Typologies and Definition (continued over page)

Typology	Hierarchy	Definitions
Semi natural spaces	Principal	High quality ecological site managed primarily for biodiversity. International or national designated site with specific nature conservation aims and/or dedicated long term management plan. Likely to have extended habitat > 2ha with opportunities for extension of habitats and connectivity.
	Neighbourhood	District important site managed for biodiversity with specific nature conservation aims. Likely defined component of other typologies.
	Local	Local important site managed for nature conservation within scope of ground maintenance specifications.
Landscape link	Principal	Network or corridor of green space linking several open space typologies or settlements with multifunctional provision for people, landscape and wildlife.
	Neighbourhood	Corridor of green space linking at least two open space typologies or settlements with multifunctional provision for people, landscape and wildlife.
	Local	Corridor of green space linking at least two open space typologies or settlements with at least one provision for people or landscape and/or wildlife.
Equipped open spaces for children and young people. <i>Note: Skateparks and Multiuse Games Areas (MUGA) were also mapped as points.</i>	Principal	Designed destination plays spaces with equipped play and natural/intuitive play spaces designed for multi-generational groups. Supporting infrastructure and facilities to allow for extended dwell time over 2 hours.
	Neighbourhood	Designed play space with equipped play facilities and informal opportunities for toddler and junior play. Often defined area within neighbourhood park typology.
	Local	Designed play space or incidental play space catering for toddler and juniors. Often defined associated with local park typology.

Table 5. Open Space Typologies and Definition (continued)

Typology	Hierarchy	Definitions
Amenity green space	None	Area of designed incidental open space associated with housing estates. Primarily for landscape and visual setting rather than recreation.
Allotments and community gardens	None	Secure sites dedicated to the growing of non-commercial fruits and vegetables. Likely to have a good level of community involvement. Managed for the benefit of the local community with an emphasis on healthy living.
Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries	None	Important formal spiritual area for commemoration of deceased. Including all faith and non-faith groups.
Outdoor sports provision	None	Formal outdoor sports pitches for rugby, football, hockey or cricket for hire with associated facilities and infrastructure including car parks and changing rooms. Including public land, private clubs or institutional land.
Civic spaces and public squares	None	Spaces for memorials or associated with civic buildings. High-quality hard and soft landscaping.

Table 5. Open Space Typologies and Definition

SCORE LEVEL	0/1	2/3/4	5/6	7	8	9	10
SCORE RATING	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional
SCORE IN CONTEXT	Not meeting minimum acceptable standard. Unsatisfactory and below standards set by CCDC		Achieving minimum acceptable standards. Satisfactory and meeting standards expected by CCDC			Exceeding minimum acceptable standard. Consistently above standards expected by CCDC	
A welcome place							
1. Welcoming	The site has poor visibility and is uninviting with significant elements that detract from welcoming visitors		The site is inviting and entices visitors to enter with some minor/insignificant elements that detract from welcoming visitors			The site is announced and has clear features that give a sense of arrival and excitement inviting and welcoming visitors to explore	
2. Good and safe access	Throughout the site, there are significant physical issues that deter and prevent visitors		The site has good and safe access with only minor/ insignificant physical elements that would deter and prevent visitors			The has good and safe access for all sections of the community and encourages access and participation for all	
3. Signage	There is no signage in relation to the site or it is obsolete or irrelevant		There is evidence of relevant signage at the principal entrance to the site that displays general information such as site name and contact details. There is relevant signage within the site for equipment and facilities			There is clear signage at all the entrances and throughout the site. Signage is relevant, informative and enhances the visitor experience	
4. Equal access for all	Throughout the site there are significant physical and sensory barriers that would prevent and deter visitors		The site is accessible to all with only minor/insignificant elements that would deter or prevent visitors			The site has excellent access and promotes opportunities for all sections of the community to enjoy	
Health, safe and secure							
5. Appropriate provision of quality facilities and activities	Within the context of the area/ site facilities are significantly inadequate and inappropriate for the site and local community		Within the context of the area/site facilities are adequate, relevant and serve the local community			Within the context of the area/site there is evidence of complex and multi-layered provision of appropriate facilities that serves a wide range of audiences	
6. Safe equipment, facilities and security	There are significant hazards that pose an immediate danger to visitors		There are no significant hazards or immediate threats that pose immediate danger. There is evidence that risks are being managed and are under control			All equipment and facilities are safe and accessible throughout the site	
7. Personal security	Within the context of the site, there are significant physical and sensory issues with actual or perceived personal security, fear of attack and natural surveillance		Within the context of the site, there are no significant physical and sensory issues with actual or perceived personal security, fear of attack and natural surveillance			Within the context of the site, actual and perceived physical and sensory issues with personal safety have been resolved and proactively managed	

Table 6. Quality Assessment Criteria and Scoring (continued over page)

SCORE LEVEL	0/1	2/3/4	5/6	7	8	9	10
SCORE RATING	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional
SCORE IN CONTEXT	Not meeting minimum acceptable standard. Unsatisfactory and below standards set by CCDC.		Achieving minimum acceptable standards. Satisfactory and meeting standards expected by CCDC.			Exceeding minimum acceptable standard. Consistently above standards expected by CCDC.	
Health, safe and secure (continued)							
8. Control of dogs and dog fouling	Within the context of the site dogs and dog fouling is a significant issue to human health and preventing use		Within the context of the site, there are moderate issues with dogs and dog fouling which may have an effect on human health and use			There are no issues with dogs and dog fouling with proactive management and control	
Clean and well maintained							
9. Litter and waste management	There are significant amounts of litter, fly-tipping or other waste material on site and no bins		There are facilities and evidence that litter and waste management is being addressed on site with only minor or insignificant instances of litter deposits. Bins are present on site			There is evidence that litter and waste management is being addressed and there are no instances of litter deposits. Bins and recycling facilities are present on site	
10. Horticultural/landscape maintenance	The specifications for the site are not being met and there are significant issues with landscape/horticulture/grounds maintenance		The specifications for the site are being met and there are minor issues with landscape/horticulture/grounds maintenance			The specifications for the site are being met and exceeding expectations for landscape/horticulture/grounds maintenance	
11. Arboricultural maintenance	The specifications for the site are not being met and there are significant issues with arboricultural maintenance		The specifications for the site are being met and there are minor issues with arboricultural maintenance			The specifications for the site are being met and exceeding expectations for arboricultural maintenance	
12. Buildings and infrastructure maintenance	Maintenance is not being undertaken or is inappropriate and/or causing a potential hazard		There is evidence that appropriate maintenance regimes are in place and being undertaken to at least a minimum standard			Maintenance regimes are above and beyond expected minimum standards throughout the site. The site displays evidence of high standards of maintenance	
13. Equipment maintenance	Maintenance is not being undertaken or is inappropriate and/or causing a potential hazard		There is evidence that appropriate maintenance regimes are in place and being undertaken to at least a minimum standard			Maintenance regimes are above and beyond expected minimum standards throughout the site. The site displays evidence of high standards of maintenance	

Table 6. Quality Assessment Criteria and Scoring (continued)

SCORE LEVEL	0/1	2/3/4	5/6	7	8	9	10
SCORE RATING	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional
SCORE IN CONTEXT	Not meeting minimum acceptable standard. Unsatisfactory and below standards set by CCDC		Achieving minimum acceptable standards. Satisfactory and meeting standards expected by CCDC			Exceeding minimum acceptable standard. Consistently above standards expected by CCDC.	
Environmental Management							
14. Managing environmental impact	There is evidence of significant on-site impacts that are detrimental to the environment		There are minor/moderate impacts or minor/moderate benefits			The site is managed and maintained for the benefit to the environment and there is evidence of benefits	
15. Chemical use	On site chemical use is being used inappropriately and is not being controlled with the site		On site chemical use is being used in appropriate circumstances in accordance with the CCDC specifications			On site chemical uses is not being used and there is evidence of alternative biological/mechanical controls	
16. Climate change adaptation strategies	There is evidence on site that management and maintenance regimes will have a significant negative impact on climate change		There is potential for positive impacts on climate change that can be implemented with changes to current management and maintenance regimes			There is evidence of changes in management and maintenance regimes that will have a positive impact on climate change	
Conservation and heritage							
17. Management of natural features, wild fauna and flora	Within the context of the site, there is evidence of inappropriate management of natural features and biodiversity with significant detrimental effect		Within the context of the site, natural features and biodiversity are being managed appropriately within the context of CCDC specifications and policies			Within the context of the site there is evidence of proactive management of natural features and biodiversity that are having a positive effect	
18. Conservation of landscape features	Within the context of the site, there is evidence of inappropriate management of landscape feature with significant detrimental effect		Within the context of the site, landscape features are being managed appropriately within the context of CCDC specifications and policies			Within the context of the site, there is evidence of proactive management of landscape features that are having a positive effect	
19. Conservation of buildings and structures	There is evidence of inappropriate management of historic features, buildings and structures that are having a significant detrimental effect		Impacts and effects on historic features, buildings and structures are being managed appropriately			There is evidence of proactive management of historic features, buildings and structures that are having a positive effect	

Table 6. Quality Assessment Criteria and Scoring (continued)

SCORE LEVEL	0/1	2/3/4	5/6	7	8	9	10
SCORE RATING	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Exceptional
SCORE IN CONTEXT	Not meeting minimum acceptable standard. Unsatisfactory and below standards set by CCDC		Achieving minimum acceptable standards. Satisfactory and meeting standards expected by CCDC			Exceeding minimum acceptable standard. Consistently above standards expected by CCDC	
Community involvement							
20. Appropriate provision for the community	Within the context of the site there are no appropriate facilities for the local community		Within the context of the site there are limited appropriate facilities with opportunities to improve local community provision			Within the context of the site, there are appropriate provision for the local community	
Marketing and communication							
21. Appropriate educational and information channels	Within the context of the site/area information is inadequate, obsolete or irrelevant		Within the context of the site/area marketing information is adequate			Within the context of the site/area marketing information material is relevant, tells a story and engages a wide range of audiences	

Table 6. Quality Assessment Criteria and Scoring (continued)

Typology	Accessibility Walking Distance Guideline Standards (m)
Allotments and community gardens	CCDC Open Space Strategy
Amenity green space	480
Churchyards, burial sites, and cemeteries	None
Civic Spaces and public squares	None
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (LEAP/NEAP)	LEAP= 400 NEAP = 1000
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (MUGA/ SKATE PARK)	700
Landscape link	CCDC Open Space Strategy
Outdoor sports provision	1200
Parks and gardens- Principal	2000
Parks and gardens- Neighbourhood	710
Parks and gardens- Local	400
Semi-natural spaces	720

Table 7. Accessibility Buffers

Limitations of the approach

A significant challenge and limitation of developing the open space assessment was the advent of the COVID-19 virus pandemic of 2020 and subsequent “lock downs”. This unprecedented situation restricted the opportunities for consulting and working with park users, and stakeholders and limited the scope of community consultation to online questionnaires. In addition, the lockdown resulted in changing work practices and delayed some aspects of preparing the report. For example, site-based quality assessments were interrupted as Government guidelines were periodically amended resulting in a time delay for preparing the assessment. The envisaged work programme and methodology were however adapted during the process of completing the assessment and there were undue consequences to achieve a comprehensive open space assessment.

4. Context

4.1 Geographic context

Cannock Chase Council is one of nine authorities in Staffordshire and adjoins Lichfield District, South Staffordshire District Council, Stafford Borough Council and Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council. The District is adjacent to the West Midlands conurbation and historically has had strong links with some of the adjoining Black Country authorities as well as the adjoining Staffordshire authorities. Cannock Chase District lies within Staffordshire and covers over 30 square miles. Sixty percent of the District is designated Green Belt, and within this lies the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, designated in 1958. The remainder of the District is generally rural in character and comprises a mixture of agricultural land, rural communities and self-contained urban areas. There are three primary towns: Cannock, Hednesford and Rugeley, alongside several smaller communities including Brereton and Ravenhill, Bridgtown, Heath Hayes, Norton Canes and Rawsley. The District is served by 41 Councillors and is divided into 15 administrative wards:

- Brereton and Ravenhill
- Cannock East
- Cannock North
- Cannock South
- Cannock West
- Etching Hill and The Heath
- Hagley
- Hawkes Green
- Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury
- Hednesford Green Heath
- Hednesford North
- Hednesford South
- Norton Canes
- Rawsley
- Western Springs

A ward boundary location plan is provided in Appendix A.

4.2 Socio-economic context

The District has a current population of 100,500 (ONS 2021), which is projected to rise to approximately 103,371 by 2040 (Household Projections for England 2014). The District population’s age profile is expected to change, with a decline in younger residents accompanied by a much larger increase in older residents. Life expectancy is 8.9 years shorter for men and 5.1 years shorter for women living in the most deprived areas of the District compared to those living in the least deprived. Levels of physical inactivity are high

within the District, with 30.2% of adults identified as physically inactive compared to a West Midlands average of 25% and an England average of 22.2%.

4.3 Strategic policy context

4.3.1 National

National Planning Policy Framework (Revised 2021)

The Open Space Assessment has been prepared based on the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF). The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England. It provides a framework for local planning and place-making policies to be made and has a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The main sections of the Framework include promoting healthy and safe communities and conserving and enhancing the natural environment. Paragraphs 98 and 99 of the NPPF refer to the need for planning policies for open space.

The NPPF provides the following definition of open space:

“All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity”.

A definition of green infrastructure is also given:

“A network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity”.

Environment Improvement Plan 2023

In 2018, the Government set out goals within the 25-Year Green Future document to improve the environment within a generation. The Environment Improvement Plan (EIP) published in early 2023 is the first review of the 25-Year Plan. The EIP builds on the original 10 goals with revised targets. Goal 10- Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment, along with other cross-cutting goals, sets out the following commitment, which is relevant to the Open Space Assessment:

“Work across government to fulfil a new and ambitious commitment that everyone should live within 15 15-minute' walk of a green or blue space”.

The Environment Act

Enacted in November 2021, the Environment Act provides for statutory targets to be made in relation to many aspects of society and the environment including air and water quality and nature. Much of the act underpins the Government's Environment Improvement Plan and sets legally binding targets for species recovery by 2030. A key consideration of this report will be the requirement for all developments to achieve a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain. This is expected to be mandatory by January 2024.

Sport England: Uniting the Movement

Published in January 2021, Sport England's national strategy has five themes:

- Recover and reinvent. Recovering from the biggest crisis in a generation and reinventing as a vibrant, relevant and sustainable network of organisations providing sport and physical activity opportunities that meet the needs of different people.
- Connecting communities. Focusing on sport and physical activity's ability to make better places to live and bring people together.
- Positive experiences for children and young people. An unrelenting focus on positive experiences for all children and young people as the foundation for a long and healthy life.
- Connecting with health and well-being. Strengthening the connections between sport, physical activity, health and well-being, so more people can feel the benefits of, and advocate for, an active life.
- Active environments. Creating and protecting the places and spaces that make it easier for people to be active.

4.3.2 Local

Corporate Plan

Cannock Chase District Council's Corporate Plan covers the period 2022-26. The Council is committed to developing fresh ideas, engaging with local communities and working more closely with partner organisations. The four key priorities for the Council are:

- Economic Prosperity.
- Health and Wellbeing.
- The Community.
- Responsible Council.

The Local Plan

The new Local Plan will cover a minimum time period up to 2040 and is set to be approved in Summer 2025. Consultation documents have identified the following issues, which are pertinent to the Open Space Assessment:

- The new Local Plan will need to deliver a minimum of 5808 between 2018 - 2040, but it is testing meeting the unmet needs arising from the Greater Birmingham Housing Market Area. Potential options raised include reviewing minimum housing density standards and assessing brownfield capacity and potential underused assets.
- Commissioning an updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan and reviewing CCDC's current approach to securing developer contributions towards infrastructure.
- Potential incorporation of standards for open space and recreation provision within Local Plan Policy rather than an SPD given the increased emphasis upon viability assessment at the Local Plan stage.
- Incorporation of Local Green Space and/or Green Space Network designation, potentially at the Neighbourhood Plan level.
- Additional work on the local biodiversity evidence base to ensure that the allocation of new sites for development is sustainable and incorporates environmental net gain and biodiversity offsetting measurements and principles.

Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan 2019

This strategy sets out the long-term actions required for playing pitches within the District for the period 2018 to 2036. The Strategy was developed from research and analysis of playing pitch provision and usage within Cannock Chase to provide:

- A vision for the future improvement and prioritisation of outdoor sports facilities.
- A number of aims to help deliver the recommendations and actions.
- A series of sport-by-sport recommendations which provide a strategic framework for sport-led improvements to provision.
- A range of sport-by-sport and local authority wide scenarios to help inform policy recommendations and prioritisation of actions.
- A series of strategic recommendations which provide a strategic framework for the improvement, maintenance, development and, as appropriate, rationalisation of provision.
- A prioritised area-by-area action plan to address key issues.

The key aims of the Playing Pitch Strategy are:

- **Aim 1** To protect the existing supply of playing pitches where it is needed for meeting current and future needs.

- **Aim 2** To enhance playing fields, pitches and ancillary facilities by improving quality and management of sites.
- **Aim 3** To provide new playing pitches where there is current or future demand to do so.

The following outdoor sports facilities and pitches were included in the strategy:

- Cricket pitches and Football pitches.
- Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs).
- Hockey AGPs.
- Rugby union pitches.
- Tennis.
- Bowls.
- Athletics.
- Golf.

The assessment report identified that the existing position for all the specified sports is either that demand is broadly being met or that there is a shortfall (albeit this is small in the case of football). In terms of the future position, current shortfalls were shown to exacerbated or new shortfalls emerge in respect of some facility types in some areas. As such, there is a need to protect all existing outdoor sports provision or to deliver an equivalent or better quantity and quality of provision to offset any loss of facility prior to the loss taking place. The facilities and sports pitches assessed as part of the Play Pitch Strategy provide further supporting evidence for the outdoor sports provision typology.

Cannock Chase AONB Management Plan 2019-2024

The AONB is governed by the Joint Committee which has devolved authority from the five local authorities that cover the Chase (Staffordshire County Council, Stafford Borough Council, Cannock Chase District, South Staffordshire District and Lichfield District) Council. The Plan presents the following vision for the AONB:

“By 2040, the landscapes, habitats and heritage of Cannock Chase AONB will be in good condition through positive management, with standards and facilities befitting their national and international importance. There will be high levels of connectivity between the AONB and its surrounds through its landscapes, habitats, heritage and cultural landscapes and communities. The natural benefits of the AONB will have a positive impact on those who experience and enjoy the Chase whether from local

communities or further afield and these communities will in turn care for, feel pride in and celebrate the AONB”.

Its Implementation Action Plan identifies the priority actions to be undertaken to help deliver this vision.

Green Infrastructure Assessment (2011)

The assessment identifies strategic green infrastructure assets within the District, the key deficiencies in provision, and areas of the District where there is need and/or opportunities for enhancements. The assessment recommends that the following objectives be incorporated within future policies, including policies in relation to open space and recreation and design:

- Protect, conserve and expand natural assets.
- Reduce the causes and impacts of climate change.
- Conserve, strengthen and enhance landscape character, including both natural assets and the heritage value of landscapes.
- Provide high quality environments that offer opportunities for recreation, improved health standards and contribute to the local economy.
- Provide sustainable transport opportunities.
- Protect and manage the water environment, including flood risk.

Green Space Strategy (2005)

The Green Space Strategy aims to set out a clear vision and priorities for the provision and management of green space within the District, as well as sites across the border in neighbouring authorities where it is known residents of Cannock are willing to travel. The strategy includes several general recommendations, including promoting a clear vision for green space within the District and developing a set of standards for each open space typology, and priorities for investment. The Green Space Strategy will be superseded as a result of Part 2 Open Space Strategy.

Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – Planning Evidence Base Review (2017)

This report was commissioned by the Cannock Chase SAC Partnership to assess whether the existing Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Measures (SAMMM) for the SAC was fit for purpose in light of predicted housing delivery as part of the current (aborted) local plans. The SAMMM sets out measures to accommodate a predicted 15% increase in visitors to the SAC over the Local Plan period, whilst protecting the site from adverse effects of recreation pressure, using an inner 0-8km zone and an outer 8-15km zone for the practical application of the approach and apportioning of developer

contribution requirements from the inner zone. A review of the Zones of Influence for SAC has since been completed.

Adopted Urban Forestry Strategy 2018-2023

The Urban Forestry Strategy provides the strategic direction for the protection, planting and maintenance of the trees and woodland within the authority. The Urban Forestry Strategy has now been adopted and will replace the 2013-2018 Strategy. The following policies of the current Urban Forestry Strategy are of particular relevance to the Open Space Assessment:

- The Council will ensure that the tree and woodland populations are protected, developed and, where appropriate, expanded, where not contrary to nature conservation aims.
- The Council will maintain its trees and woodlands in accordance with its obligations, with particular attention to the safety of people and property.
- The removal of trees and woodlands shall be resisted unless there are sound arboricultural reasons or in accordance with approved management plans.
- The Council will plant new and replacement trees and woodlands, using appropriate tree species where compatible with the conservation of other important habitats.
- The Council will encourage and enable greater awareness and better understanding of tree and woodland management so that community consultation and involvement is encouraged.
- The Council will manage its woodlands in a fully sustainable manner, in accordance with the objectives and guidance set out in Woodland Management Plans.
- The Council will make Tree Preservation Orders in order to secure the retention of existing trees of amenity value on proposed development sites and other situations as a precautionary measure.
- The Council will consider and respond to tree work and planning applications in a manner which ensures a sustainable and high-quality tree and woodland population is retained.
- The Council will resist development, which it considers makes inadequate provision for the retention of trees and woodlands.

Developer Contributions and Housing Choices SPD (2015)

The SPD sets out CCDC's approach to securing developer contributions (either Planning Obligations or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)) from new developments that require planning permission (and for prior approval applications which raise specific issues in relation to the Habitat Regulations). The SPD includes guidance on CCDC's approach to

developer contributions for open space, sport and recreation (OSSR) facility provision and biodiversity.

Many larger-scale and strategic projects will be funded via CIL, although some could be delivered on large-scale development sites via a Planning Obligation or the payment of the CIL obligation 'in-kind' via the provision of land on the site. All development schemes will need to consider their sustainable design in terms of accommodating and maintaining on-site infrastructure which will typically be secured via the development design and/or planning conditions. Planning Obligations will be utilised particularly if the developer/landowner wishes for the Council to provide and/or maintain any open spaces provided on-site, or if there are any complementary issues related to biodiversity or other matters. The formula to be used for calculating contributions from sites below 15 dwellings is provided below:

- A. Gross development value of each house type (GDV).
- B. Multiply by the Residual Land Value (RLV) percentage. For Cannock Chase, the figure is determined as 18%.
- C. Add 15% to the result of [A x B] to reflect (as an estimate) site acquisition and preparation/servicing costs.
- D. Apply to the relevant dwelling numbers and types, and to the equivalent affordable housing policy proportion.

To further illustrate the principle, the following is a worked example, for a 3 x 3 bed house:

- A. Open Market Value (OMV used as GDV) of 3 a bed house at Value Point 3 = £160,000.
- B. Multiply by the RLV percentage (18%) = £28,800.
- C. Add 15% on-costs = £33,120.
- D. Apply affordable housing equivalent proportion 20% = £6,624.
- E. Multiply by no. of units (3).
- F. Financial contribution payable = £19,872.

The SPD provides further guidance for larger-scale development schemes (typically of 100 dwellings or more), which 'may' be required to provide further on-site facilities in order to meet the needs generated by that development. The following methodology provides an indicative example of the space requirements and cost of the facility that a development of 100 dwellings or more would be required to provide:

- A. Number of dwellings x average CCDC (2011 Census) dwelling occupancy rate of 2.4 = number of persons to be provided for.

- B. Number of persons to be provided for x amount of space required per person (0.000725ha of play and amenity space) = amount of land to be provided for on-site facilities (rounded to nearest 0.1ha)
- C. If an off-site contribution to enhance an existing play area to serve the catchment of the development is requested in lieu of on-site provision, this is then calculated as: Cost per 0.1ha of amenity/play space x number of ha required = equivalent cost of off-site provision (including maintenance costs for 20 years).

To further illustrate the principle, the following is a worked example, for a site of 100 dwellings:

- A. 100 dwellings x 2.4 = 240 persons to be provided for.
- B. 240 x 0.000725ha = 0.174ha, rounded up to 0.2ha of land for on-site play and amenity spaces (broadly equivalent to the minimum required size of a Locally Equipped Area of Play, including buffer zones).
- C. £60,873 (per 0.1ha – 2014 indicative rate) x 2 (0.2ha required) = £121,745 off-site contribution.

The SPD also covers mitigation measures for the Cannock Chase SAC. Adverse impacts will be mitigated via CIL funds or secured via financial contributions collected from all residential developments across the District. However, where a site is in close proximity to the SAC and/or is proposing any other use which has the potential to impact upon the SAC, then site and scheme-specific SAC issues will be addressed via Planning Obligations where necessary. The SAC mitigation measures are set out in the Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Measures (SAMMM) guidance and associated Detailed Implementation Plans, produced by the SAC Partnership.

Beyond the Cannock Chase SAC, site-specific issues related to on or near-site biodiversity considerations may be addressed via Planning Obligations.

Design Supplementary Planning Document (2016)

This design guidance focuses on principles for creating better places and applies to the surroundings of buildings as well as the buildings themselves. The SPD includes character area-specific guidance, as well as by general topics. The general design principles which relate to open spaces are summarised below:

Key design principles supporting biodiversity enhancement:

- Increase the network of green infrastructure, including green corridors, particularly in the central urban area of Cannock.
- Increase connectivity/permeability of landscape to allow wildlife movement through urban areas.
- Consider whole ecosystems as wildlife feeding resources and avoid the development of all wild spaces and untidy edges.

- Include habitat creation and restoration. Maximise opportunities for lowland heathland habitat creation.
- Use locally native species and incorporate wildflower grass mixes.
- Use trees in hard surfacing, 'living fences' and green roofs.
- Minimise lighting and direct it towards the ground.

Key design principles supporting climate change and sustainable resource use:

- The District's Green Space Network, gardens, green corridors and road frontages in addition to the wider countryside, comprise a green infrastructure resource which is seen as playing a multifunctional role in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Trees represent a key resource that can significantly contribute to climate change adaptation.
- Development schemes of all scales to provide the opportunity to enhance green infrastructure in a variety of ways to mitigate climate change, from incorporating new open spaces, green boundaries and green roofs to strengthening existing habitats using native species.

Key design principles supporting designing out crime:

- Sensitive landscape design creates a place that provides a sense of place and community identity, and well-designed public spaces tend to be well-used and offer fewer opportunities for crime.
- Long-term management and maintenance must be considered at an early stage if the full benefits are to be realised.

Key design principles supporting the Green Belt and AONB:

- Native planting should be used wherever possible on planting schemes and the use of landscaping to enhance, soften and screen new development is required.
- Fencing should be minimal and of the traditional post and wire or post and rail variety to retain the rural character. Screening with trees and hedges will generally be more appropriate than walls and fences.
- Leisure and tourism use appropriate in the Green Belt should be designed to be unobtrusive in the landscape through careful siting, use of materials and planting.

Key design principles supporting trees and landscapes:

- New tree planting is needed to ensure continuity and/or increase in tree cover within the District.
- Follow national best practice guidance regarding street furniture, tree planting and lighting in the public realm.
- Landscape design and new planting should suit the local context and landscape character.

- Connectivity of development with surroundings is important to make the site work.
- Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems should be used to minimise surface water runoff and local flooding.
- Opportunity for key routes through the District (e.g. A5 Watling Street) to be enhanced with frontage tree planting and 10m wide landscaped buffer zones as sites are redeveloped.
- Existing trees need proper recognition and space to be retained as a 'ready-made' landscape feature. Where tree removal is acceptable, space will need to allow for enhancement.
- Commercial and communal landscape schemes will require the production of a suitable Management and Maintenance Plan.
- Large expanses of hard surfacing and parking should use a variety of materials and be ameliorated with soft landscaping.

Rugeley Power Station Development Brief: Supplementary Planning Document (2018)

The Development Brief sets out the joint aspirations of Lichfield District Council and Cannock Chase District Council for the redevelopment of the Rugeley Power Station site. The site's existing sports and recreational facilities associated with the Sports and Social Club, including a football pitch, cricket pitch, miniature steam railway, two tennis courts, bowling green, angling lake and golf course have been closed since the closure of the power station. The site also incorporates blue and green infrastructure, including allotments and habitat areas. The Development Brief states that 'A key principle of the development proposals should be to create useable, well connected green infrastructure network, comprising of open spaces, sports facilities, landscape features, recreation facilities, equipped play and allotments. It goes on to state that 'given the landscaping and green infrastructure provision there are likely to be opportunities to enhance ecology and achieve a measurable net gain to biodiversity on site'. Outline planning permission has now been granted.

Hednesford Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2028

The Hednesford Neighbourhood Plan was prepared by Hednesford Town Council and adopted in 2018. It 'aims to promote and support development to meet the needs and aspirations of the present and future community of Hednesford, whilst ensuring that environmental change respects the heritage of the area, as evidenced by its buildings of distinctive character and previous open space'. The following policies are of direct relevance to this Assessment.

Policy ROW 1 – Encourages the improvement of the existing public rights of way network in order to provide better access for existing and future residents of Hednesford to the

Cannock Chase AONB and the Cannock Chase SAC while avoiding any adverse impacts on their natural heritage.

Policy OS1 – Provides for the protection of open spaces, identified in Appendix 6 of the Plan. Development will not be permitted unless:

- In the case of small spaces within existing housing estates, this is associated with comprehensive estate redevelopment. In these circumstances, replacement open space of at least equivalent size and quality shall be provided as part of the redevelopment proposals; or
- The open space is no longer needed as an informal recreation area; or
- The community benefits of redeveloping the open space outweigh its loss.

Policy OS1 goes on to state that those open spaces which function as informal recreation resources for their local communities will be maintained and enhanced for this purpose. Proposals for improvement will be made in consultation with residents and Cannock Chase Council including with the use of CIL funding. Landowners will be encouraged to maintain and enhance those open spaces that function as local visual amenities, wildlife corridors and areas of water storage and conveyance.

Brereton and Ravenhill Parish Plan (2006)

The Brereton and Ravenhill Parish Plan sought to understand the community's strengths and weaknesses and prepared recommendations and proposals in order to meet community aspirations and needs based on the results of a public survey carried out as part of the preparation of the Plan. Section 8 of the Plan covers Sport and Recreation. 72.3% of the respondents to the survey said they would like to see an increase in the sporting and recreational activities available in their area. The Sport and Recreation recommendations mainly relate to ensuring the provision of a range of facilities which can be used by all members of the local community. Other recommendations include reducing the deficit in outdoor play space through planning obligations and connecting the parish to the National Cycle Network. The Parish is now designated a Neighbourhood Area and a Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared, which supersedes the Parish Plan once adopted.

4.4 Landscape and natural environment character context

Landscape Character Assessment of the District (2016)

The Landscape Character Assessment 2016 provided an updated evidence base to inform the Local Plan (Part 2). Landscape Character Types are defined, mapped and assessed based on the strength of landscape character, condition and sensitivity. A vision statement offering guidelines for the future management of each landscape type is provided. The Landscape Character Types are summarised below:

- Forest Heathlands – An unenclosed, heavily wooded landscape with a varied, dissected topography. This landscape is characterised by semi-natural oak and birch woodlands, conifer plantations and areas of open heathland. The association with heathland is a recurring visual and ecological theme, even in the most heavily wooded parts of the Chase. In places, tracts of open heath create a strong impression of spaciousness and a sense of wildness.
- Sandstone Hills and Heaths – A well wooded landscape with an upstanding, in places steep sided, undulating topography, closely associated with outcrops of Triassic rocks, where impoverished sandy soils predominate. Patches of heathland vegetation still remain in places, but more often they have been planted with coniferous woodland or converted to intensive arable cultivation/stock rearing. Most of the farmland is enclosed by a regular pattern of medium to large-sized, hedged fields, often framed by conifer plantations and occasional ancient woodlands. This is a landscape of large estates, including parts of Wolseley and Hagley Park, where settlement is generally dispersed, comprising estate farms and scattered roadside dwellings. The woodland framework creates a strong sense of enclosure and helps to screen views of encroaching urban development in many places.
- Settled Heathlands – A planned, mixed farming landscape associated with impoverished sandy soils, where numerous heath names reflect the former extent of commons and heath. This is a gently rolling, low-lying landscape with a regular pattern of small and larger hedged fields. Roads are straight with uniform verges and a high density of roadside dwellings. Parts of this landscape are fairly well wooded and there are some hedgerow trees.
- Ancient Settled Farmlands – A well-defined cultural landscape with a varied pattern of small to medium sized hedged fields, many of which are of medieval origin. These are set within an irregular pattern of ancient winding lanes that link a clustered settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads, groups of roadside dwellings and occasional small villages. This is a well treed landscape with large numbers of hedgerow oaks and a scatter of small ancient woods and secondary plantations. The underlying Triassic mudstones have produced fertile brown soils where dairy/mixed farming is the dominant land use. The rounded and rolling landform is characterised in places by a more undulating topography with occasional steeper slopes.
- Coalfield Farmlands – A varied settled/industrial landscape of former mining villages, pockets of ancient, settled farmland and areas of disturbed ground. The remaining

farmland, used mainly for stock rearing, comprises small to medium sized hedged fields defined by irregular, mixed species hedgerows. This is often surrounded by urban settlement and/or land disturbed by extensive coal mining and clay winning. The mixed rocks of the coal measures give rise to a rolling topography with heavy, in places impoverished soils, where the healthy origins of this landscape are still evident.

- Planned Coalfield Farmlands – A varied industrial/urbanised landscape of former mining villages and disturbed/restored land, set within a matrix of planned farmland originally reclaimed from woodland and heath. The remaining farmland, which is used mainly for stock rearing with some cropping, comprises small to medium sized fields defined by a regular pattern of thorn hedges/fences. Pockets of agricultural land are often surrounded by urban settlement and/or land disturbed by extensive coal mining and clay winning. The mixed rocks of the coal measures and the overlying sandy drift give rise to a rolling topography with heavy, in places impoverished soils, which are very much reflected in the heathy origins of this landscape.
- River Meadowlands – A narrow, meandering river corridor landscape associated with a flat, generally well-defined alluvial floodplain. The river corridor is normally defined by strong hedge lines along the edge of the floodplain but in places, it is framed by steeply rising riverbanks. Overall, this is a secluded pastoral landscape, characterised by meandering, tree-lined watercourses, flanked by alluvial meadows with grazing animals.

4.5 Previous relevant studies

CCDC produced a revised PPG17 Open Spaces Assessment in December 2009 to provide an overview of their quantity, quality and accessibility. This sought to feed into a strategy for future provision and was informed principally by the methodology set out within the now superseded Planning Policy Guidance (PPG17). CCDC also produced a Green Space Strategy in 2005, a Playing Pitch Strategy in 2018/19, and a Green Infrastructure Assessment in 2011.

4.6 Current standards for open space in Cannock District

4.6.1 The PPG 17 Open Space Assessment published in 2009 built on the findings of a 2004/5 assessment, set out the following standards in table 8 below.

4.6.2 The 2009 assessment recognised that local provision of good quality and accessible open spaces is required to alleviate recreational pressure on strategic sites such as the AONB and SAC. It should be noted that in relation to this, the methodology conducted in 2009 differs from the adopted approach for this Report. The 2009 assessment took into consideration accessible semi natural areas within the AONB and the SAC, but semi natural areas identified were subsequently omitted from the calculation to ensure that overall provision across Wards did not “skew” the final figures. This Report has however included areas of semi natural areas within the AONB and the SAC as these spaces form a constituent part of the special landscape character of the District, are areas are freely accessible for recreational use, and are cited by Cannock residents as popular spaces to visit

PPG17 Typology	Quantity	Quality and Value	Accessibility	Catchment Area Applied
Parks and Gardens	Maintain current level of provision of 0.43ha per 1,000 population as a minimum.	Maintain 'good' quality and 'high' value as a minimum, with aspiration for all parks to be 'very good'.	Improve provision in relation to recommended distance of 740metres (to a 'good' quality park)	9 minutes walking time (based upon average walking speed of 2mph = 480metres)
Semi Natural Sites	Maintain current level of provision of 6.2ha per 1,000 population as a minimum but look to improve accessibility by increases in quantity.	Maintain 'good' quality and 'medium' value as a minimum, with aspiration for all seminatural sites to be 'very good'.	Improve provision in relation to recommended distance of 480metres (to a 'good' quality site).	9 minutes walking time (based upon average walking speed of 2mph = 480metres)
Green Corridors	No recommended standard.	Maintain 'good' quality and 'medium' value as a minimum, with aspiration for all green corridors to be 'very good.'	As a guide, improve provision in relation to recommended distance of 480 metres (to a 'good' quality site).	9 minutes walking time (based upon average walking speed of 2mph = 480metres)
Provision for Young People	Achieve standard of 0.045ha per 1,000 population.	Maintain 'good' quality and 'medium' value as minimum, with aspiration for all play areas to be 'very good'.	Improve provision in relation to recommended distance of 370 metres (to a 'good' quality LAP/LEAP site) and 740 metres (to a 'good' quality NEAP/MUGA).	7 minutes walking time to LAPS/LEAPS (based upon average walking speed of 2mph = 370metres) and 13 minutes to NEAPS/MUGAS (740metres)
Amenity Green Space	As a guide, maintain current levels of provision at 0.68ha per 1,000 population of housing amenity space as a minimum and recognise importance of sites with more visual value.	Maintain 'good' quality and recreation value as minimum, with aspiration for all amenity areas to be 'very good'.	Improve provision in relation to recommended distance of 370metres (to a 'good' quality housing amenity space that is of recreational value- as a guide 0.2ha).	7 minutes walking time (based upon average walking speed of 2mph = 370metres)
Allotments	Increase quantity in line with District requirements (to be informed by demand statistics). As a guide, a target of 0.065ha per 1,000 population of allotment space should be achieved.	Maintain 'good' quality and 'high' value as minimum, with aspiration for all allotments to be 'very good'.	Improve provision in relation to recommended distance of 2 miles.	No more than 13 minutes travel time (2 miles based upon average travel time of 10mph by car/cycle/walking).

PPG17 Typology	Quantity	Quality and Value	Accessibility	Catchment Area Applied
Outdoor Sports Grounds	To be addressed via Playing Pitch and Indoor Facilities Assessment.	To be addressed via Playing Pitch and Indoor Facilities Assessment.	To be addressed via Playing Pitch and Indoor Facilities Assessment.	To be considered via the Playing Pitch and Indoor/Outdoor Facility Assessment
Church/ Cemetery	Increase quantity in line with District requirements for burial spaces (approx. 8ha).	Maintain 'very good' standard and 'high' value as a minimum.	No recommended standard for distance/travel times.	No catchment is recommended
Civic Space	No recommended standard.	Maintain 'very good' standard and 'high' value as a minimum.	No recommended standard for distance/travel times.	No catchment is recommended

Table 8. PPG17 Open Space Assessment 2009

Chapter 2: Open space guidance and best practice

1. Introduction

This Chapter of the Report sets out a summary of guidance and best practice in relation to publicly access open spaces. A selection of case studies is also included to provide supporting information to the planned Open Space Strategy (Part 2) and to establish the foundation for formulating adopted standards for open space within the District.

2. National standards for open space

2.1 Fields in Trust Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2020)

The Guidance looks at provision, accessibility and quality of outdoor sport and play spaces. It contains recommended benchmark standards for formal outdoor space, equipped/ designated play space and informal outdoor space. The Fields in Trust guidance was first published in the 1930s and is based on the broad recommendation that 6 acres (2.4ha) of accessible green space per 1,000 head of population enables residents of all ages to participate in sport and play. The Guidance was updated in 2020 to reflect policy changes and now includes recommendations on the provision of amenity and natural green space. Table 9 below sets out the benchmark guidelines for a range of open space and equipped play areas. Accessibility thresholds should be measured as distances actually walked rather than ‘as the crow flies’, and significant obstacles or impediments to local access such as main roads should be avoided in accessing open spaces.

Open Space Typology	Quantity Guideline (ha per 1,000 population)	Walking Guideline (walking distance: metres from dwellings)
Playing pitches	1.20	1,200m
All outdoor sports	1.60	1,200m
Equipped/designated play areas	0.25	LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPs – 1,000m
Other outdoor provision (MUGAs and skateparks)	0.30	700m
Parks and Gardens	0.80	710m
Amenity green space	0.60	480m
Natural and semi-natural	1.80	720m

Table 9. FIT Guidelines

General quality guidelines for all open space typologies are provided below:

- Quality appropriate to the intended level of performance, designed to appropriate technical standards.
- Located where they are of most value to the community to be served.
- Sufficiently diverse recreational use for the whole community.
- Appropriately landscaped.
- Maintained safely and to the highest possible condition with available finance.
- Positively managed taking account of the need for repair and replacement over time as necessary.
- Provision of appropriate ancillary facilities and equipment.
- Provision of footpaths.
- Designed so as to be free of the fear of harm or crime.
- Local authorities can set their own quality benchmark standards for playing pitches, taking into account the level of play, topography, necessary safety margins and optimal orientation.

- Local authorities can set their own quality benchmark standards for play areas using the Children’s Play Council’s Quality Assessment Tool.
- Parks to be of Green Flag status.

Table 10 below sets out the recommended application of quantity benchmark guidelines for equipped/designated play space for different sizes of developments.

Scale of development	Local Area for Play (LAP)	Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)	Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA)
5-10 dwellings	✓			
10-200 dwellings	✓	✓		Contribution
201-500 dwellings	✓	✓	Contribution	✓
501+ dwellings	✓	✓	✓	✓
5-10 dwellings	✓			
10-200 dwellings	✓	✓		Contribution
201-500 dwellings	✓	✓	Contribution	✓

Table 10. FIT Equipped Play Space Guidelines

The FIT also recommended minimum sizes for formal outdoor space are provided below, which are outlined in table 11 below .

Open space typology	Minimum size	Minimum dimensions	Buffer zone
Playing pitches	<i>Association football</i>		
	Adult soccer	0.74ha	106x70m
	Mini soccer U7/U8 pitch	0.14ha	43x33m
	Mini soccer U9/U10 pitch	0.25ha	60x42m
	Rugby Union	0.70ha	100x70m
	Mini hockey	0.31ha	65x48m
	Lacrosse	0.66ha	100x60m
Other outdoor (non-pitch) sports	Cricket (senior recreational 12 pitch)	1.43ha	111.56x128.04m
	<i>Tennis courts</i>		
	1 recreational court	0.06ha	34.75x17.07m
	2 recreational court	0.11ha	34.75x31.70m
	For each adjacent court	0.05ha	34.75x14.63m
	<i>Bowling greens</i>		
	Flat green	0.12ha	34.4x34.4m
Crown green	0.08ha	27.4x27.4m	
Athletics (6 lane track)	1.51ha	172.03x87.64m	

Table 11. FIT Minimum Guidelines for Outdoor Spaces (continued over page)

Open space typology	Minimum size		Minimum dimensions	Buffer zone
Equipped/ designated play areas	LAP	0.01ha	10x10m (minimum activity zone of 100sqm)	5m minimum separation between activity zone and the boundary of dwellings
	LEAP	0.04ha	20x20m (minimum activity zone of 400sqm)	20m minimum separation between activity zone and the habitable room façade of dwellings
	NEAP	0.1ha	31.6x31.6m (minimum activity zone of 1,000sqm comprising an area for play equipment and structures and a hard surfaced area of at least 465sqm (the minimum needed to play five-a-side football))	30m minimum separation between activity zone and the boundary of dwellings
Other outdoor provision (MUGAs and skateparks)	MUGA	0.1ha	40x20m	30m minimum separation between activity zone and the boundary of dwellings.

Table 11. FIT Minimum Guidelines for Outdoor Spaces (continued)

Natural England- Green Infrastructure Framework- Principles and Standards for England (2023)

Natural England has introduced recent guidelines for planners to assist with the strategic provision of Green Infrastructure (GI). The guidance cites 15 key principles based on the following rationale:

1. Nature rich beautiful places- GI supports nature to recover and thrive everywhere, in towns, cities and countryside, conserving and enhancing natural beauty, wildlife and habitats, geology and soils, and our cultural and personal connections with nature.
2. Active and healthy places- Green neighbourhoods, green/blue spaces and green routes support active lifestyles, community cohesion and nature connections that benefit physical and mental health and wellbeing, and quality of life. GI also helps to mitigate health risks such as urban heat stress, noise pollution, flooding and poor air quality.
3. Thriving and prospering communities- GI helps to create and support prospering communities that benefit everyone and adds value by creating high-quality environments which are attractive to businesses and investors, create green jobs, support retail and high streets, and to help support the local economy and regeneration.
4. Improved water management- GI reduces flood risk, improves water quality and natural filtration, helps maintain the natural water cycle and sustainable drainage at local and catchment scales, reducing pressures on the water environment and infrastructure, bringing amenity, biodiversity, economic and other benefit.
5. Resilient and climate positive places- GI makes places more resilient and adaptive to climate change and helps to meet zero carbon and air quality targets. GI itself should be designed to adapt to climate change to ensure long term resilience.

Natural England provides the following recommendations for Accessible Greenspace Standards (AGS), which replace the former accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGst) model:

Within 15 minutes' walk: EITHER a Doorstep OR Local Accessible Greenspace

- A doorstep greenspace of at least 0.5ha within 200 metres, or
- A local natural greenspace of at least 2ha within 300 metres walk from home.

AND

- A medium sized neighbourhood natural greenspace (10ha) within 1km.

AND, beyond 15 minutes' walk:

- A medium/large wider neighbourhood natural greenspace (20ha) within 2km. and
- And large district natural greenspace (100ha) within 5-km. and
- A very large subregional greenspace within (500 ha) within 10 km.

2.3 A place to grow- Local Government Association

The management and creation of allotments and community gardens is recognised as being beneficial for people's health and well-being. The LGA and the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners recommend allotment plots (around 250m²) which equates to 0.125 hectares per 1000 head of population.

3. Trends and themes for open spaces

3.1 General

3.1.1 People and Nature Survey, April 2020

Natural England's People and Nature Survey for England gathers evidence and trend data through an online survey relating to people's enjoyment, access, understanding of and attitudes to the natural environment, and its contributions to wellbeing. The April survey explored how COVID-19 had impacted people's experience of green and natural spaces, how this is associated with physical and mental health, as well as how people's attitudes to nature and behaviours changed during COVID 19. The following key results were obtained:

- 49% adults in England said that they had spent time outside in green and natural spaces in the previous two weeks before April 2020.
- Urban green spaces, such as parks and playing fields were the most visited type of green and natural space (41% of adults reported visiting these places in the last month before April 2020).
- 26% of adults reported that they had not visited any green and natural space in the previous month before April 2020.
- 86% of adults with access to a private garden or allotment feel that this access is important to them (59% stating that it is very important).
- 61% agree that they feel like they are 'part of nature'.
- 87% of adults agree that 'being in nature makes me happy'.
- 89% of adults agreed or strongly agreed that green and natural spaces should be good places for mental health and wellbeing.
- 84% of adults agreed that green and natural spaces should be places that encourage physical health and exercise (with 39% strongly agreeing).

- On average over the 12 months before April 2020, 82% of children spent time in green and natural spaces at least once a week. 11% of children were reported as visiting green and natural spaces less than once a month or never.

3.1.2 New Economics Foundation, 2020 – 'Parks are for everyone'

The New Economics Foundation (NEF) estimated that there were 8 million fewer visits to parks and greenspaces across the UK than would usually be expected, when compared with the 2018 April average. Further analysis by NEF using the Google COVID-19 Community Mobility dataset found different trends in the use of parks and public green spaces between poorer and richer local authorities. Where data was available, they found that the poorest twenty local authorities reported an average 28% reduction in the use of parks compared with the 2018 April average, meanwhile, the wealthiest twenty local authorities reported no change in park use.

3.1.3 Public Parks Inquiry (2017)

The Communities and Local Government Committee carried out an inquiry into public parks in the UK, to assess the importance of parks, the challenges facing the parks sector, and the future outlook for parks. The inquiry discussed the wide variety of significant social, environmental, economic and health benefits parks can provide, and the importance of securing funding and investment for their long-term management. The report recommends that local authorities work collaboratively with Health and Wellbeing Boards to publish joint parks and green space strategies so that contributions of parks to social and health objectives are maximised.

3.1.4 Landscape Institute Position Statement – Why Invest in Landscape? (2011)

The Position Statement features five case studies which demonstrate how putting more emphasis on landscape can lead to economic, social and environmental benefits including:

- Improving footfall to local businesses.
- Increase sale and rental values of housing and commercial property.
- Bringing out the full potential of development sites.
- Reducing development costs by intelligent use of existing landscape features.
- Regenerating an area by putting the built and natural environment at the heart of design projects.

3.1.5 Raising The Standard: The Green Flag Award Guidance Manual

The Green Flag Award scheme is a nationally recognised way of measuring the quality of the provision and management of parks and green spaces. There are eight criteria: A Welcoming Place; Healthy, Safe and Secure; Well-Maintained and Clean; Environmental Management; Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage; Community Involvement; Marketing; and Management.

3.2 Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is a network of multi-functional green space and other green features, urban and rural, which can deliver quality of life and environmental benefits for communities. Multifunctionality is central to the green infrastructure concept, as it refers to the potential for green infrastructure to have a range of functions and deliver a broad range of ecosystem services. These include supporting people's mental and physical health; urban cooling; attracting investment and supporting place-making; reducing water run-off and flood risk; carbon storage; providing sustainable drainage; food and energy production; and enhanced biodiversity. The 'green infrastructure approach' advocates recognising and strengthening the ability of green infrastructure assets to deliver ecosystem services, by considering different development layouts and densities to provide usable space and deliver meaningful opportunities for multiple functions.

3.2.1 Landscape Institute Position Statement – Green Infrastructure: An integrated approach to land use (2013)

The Position Statement sets out why green infrastructure is crucial to our sustainable future and showcases a range of successful green infrastructure projects. The guide shows how collaboration is key to delivery multifunctional landscapes, and the role that landscape professional can play in delivering the integration of green infrastructure.

3.2.2 Building with Nature: User Guide (2019)

Building with Nature sets a new standard for green infrastructure. It brings together existing guidance and good practice to recognise high quality green infrastructure at all stages of the development process including policy, planning, design, delivery and long term management and maintenance. The benchmark offers an assessment and accreditation tool which can be used to certify a development or policy document.

3.3 Health and Wellbeing

The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines health as 'a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity' (WHO, 1948). In the 19th century, society began to recognise the role that outdoor spaces played in improving people's health and wellbeing, with Victorian parks being established as places to seek fresh air and respite for urban populations. There is mounting evidence of the benefits the natural environment provides for people's physical and mental health. According to Mind, nature can have the following positive effects:

- Improve your mood.
- Reduce feelings of stress or anger.
- Help you take time out and feel more relaxed.
- Improve your physical health.
- Improve your confidence and self-esteem.
- Help you be more active.
- Help you make new connections.
- Provide peer support.

In April 2013, responsibility for public health moved from the NHS to local authorities. Since then, there has been a growing focus on preventative health care, such as ecotherapy for mental health and the social prescribing of outdoor exercise for cardiovascular diseases. It is also evident that areas of social and economic deprivation, which are often linked with poorer health and reduced life expectancy, are often associated with limited access to good-quality open space. This highlights the importance of planning, designing and managing open spaces so that they positively influence the health and well-being of all communities.

3.3.1 Landscape Institute Position Statement – Public Health and Landscape: Creating Healthy Places (2013)

The Position Statement promotes the important role that well-planned and designed landscapes play in improving public health and why more investment in this area is needed to prevent ill health before it has the chance to occur. The guidance sets out the following five principles of 'healthy places':

- Healthy places improve air, water and soil quality incorporating measures that help us to either adapt to climate change or mitigate its impact on us.
- Healthy places help overcome health inequalities and promote healthy lifestyles.
- Healthy places relax people, increase social interaction – and reduce anti-social behaviour, isolation and stress.
- Healthy places optimise opportunities for working, learning and development.
- Healthy places are restorative, uplifting and healing for both physical and mental health conditions.

3.3.2 Sport England, 10 Active Design Principles (2015)

The 10 Active Design Principles published by Sport England and supported by Public Health England comprise an innovative set of design guidelines to support active lifestyles and good health through suitable design and layout. Key themes include:

- Activity for all.
- Walkable communities.
- Connected walking and cycling routes.
- Co-location of community facilities.
- Network of multifunctional open spaces.
- High quality streets and spaces.
- Appropriate infrastructure.
- Active buildings.
- Management, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation.
- Activity promotion and local champions.

3.3.3 Sport England, 2020 – ‘New exercise habits forming during coronavirus crisis’.

A Sport England survey found that almost two thirds of adults considered exercise to be more important than ever during the coronavirus crisis. 65% of those surveyed believed exercise helped them with their mental health during the outbreak. While the majority realised the importance of exercise to their health, the research also showed that some people found it harder to be regularly active– including older people, those on a low income and those in urban areas. Key headlines are:

- Young people are more likely to have done more activity in a week – 43% of those aged 16-34 compared with 22% for those aged 55+.
- People in higher socio-economic groups are more likely to be active during the week than those in lower socio-economic groups.
- People in urban areas are more likely to have done less activity during the week than people in rural areas.

The Office for National Statistics found that 12% of households in Great Britain had no access to a private or shared garden during COVID-19 restrictions and there was inequality in access to garden spaces. Black people were nearly four times as likely as White people to have no access to outdoor space at home, whether it be a private or shared garden, a patio or balcony.

3.4 Biodiversity

Biodiversity refers to the variety of living species on Earth, including plants, animals, bacteria and fungi. Each of these species works together in ecosystems to maintain balance and support life. But as humans put increasing pressure on the planet, there is a risk of upsetting the balance of ecosystems and losing biodiversity. The World Wildlife Fund’s 2018 Living Planet Report found an average 60% decline in global populations of mammals, fish, birds, reptiles and amphibians since 1970. The 2019 Global Assessment Report by the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services reported one million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction – resulting in scientists referring to the ‘sixth mass extinction’ in geological history. In 2011, DEFRA, published a ‘Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services,’ which provides a comprehensive picture of how the UK government is implementing its international and EU biodiversity commitments. The mission for the strategy is ‘to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people’.

#NoMowMay is a campaign led by the charity Plantlife encouraging private landowners and local authorities to avoid mowing grassland in May in order to let the first flush of wildflowers bloom and provide a vital source of nectar for bees and other insects. The campaign is based on an annual citizen science-based research initiative conducted by Plantlife, called ‘Every Flower Counts’, which asks the public to count how many species they find on their lawns. The 2019 results showed that the highest production of flowers and nectar sugar was found on lawns cut once every four weeks. This gives short-grass plants like daisies and white clover a chance to flower in profusion, boosting nectar production tenfold. Areas of longer unmown grass were even more diverse in their range of flowers, with other nectar-rich plants like oxeye daisy, field scabious, and knapweed increasing the range of nectar sources for different pollinators and extending nectar availability into late summer.

3.5 Air Quality

Air pollution is defined as a mixture of gasses and particles that have been emitted into the atmosphere by man-made processes, most notably, road traffic. Air quality is the largest environmental health risk in the UK and reduces life expectancy and quality of life by increasing the incidence of lung, heart and circulatory conditions. It has been estimated that air pollution causes the equivalent of 40,000 early deaths every year and costs city-regions over £20bn. The most affected are the young and old, as well as deprived communities who are more likely to live in areas with high concentrations of air pollution. The UK has set stringent targets to cut emissions by 2030. The goal is to reduce the harm to human health from air pollution by half. The Clean Air Strategy (2019) sets out the Government’s strategy for meeting these targets.

Open spaces play an important role in improving air quality, especially in urban areas. First, green infrastructure can incentivise active travel through the creation of attractive green corridors and networks of green space, and therefore reduce road traffic and associated air pollution. Green infrastructure can also decrease public exposure to air pollution by attracting people away from busy roads and into cleaner areas. Urban vegetation changes the speed and distances pollutants travel, therefore diluting or 'dispersing' the pollutant before it reaches people. Urban vegetation can also improve air quality by a process called 'deposition', whereby pollution lands on the surface of a leaf and is removed from the air.

4. Case studies

4.1 Case Study 1: Connecting Burton and the Trent Washlands

The project covers an area of 630ha in the East Staffordshire floodplain following the river Trent through the heart of Burton. As a result of extensive research and consultation, a portfolio of suggested landscape enhancements was provided to improve environmental and social opportunities. An Ecosystem Service Assessment and Valuation (ESV) was undertaken to describe the changes to ecosystem services provision likely to occur as a result of the proposed enhancements. The ESV was also linked to the area's spatial deprivation indices to demonstrate the potential flow of benefits to society and highlight 'hot spots' within the local community. The results of the project were presented in an innovative 3D story map, which aimed to provide an interactive platform that provided a simplified holistic view, which is accessible and understandable. The success of this project was recognised through the Landscape Institute Awards 2018, where the project won 'Best Local Landscape Planning Project'.

4.2 Case Study 2: Greenwich Park

The Royal Parks, the charity launched in 2017 to support and manage 5000 acres of Royal parkland across London, was awarded funding from the National Lottery to restore, protect and enhance Greenwich Park's historic and natural heritage, fund a new learning centre, and develop training, leisure and volunteering opportunities for a growing and diverse local community. The state-of-the-art eco-friendly Learning Centre offers learning and well-being experiences through training, volunteering, events and activities, with paid horticulture apprenticeships and work experience for local students. It also incorporates a new café, inclusive public toilets, a meeting place and an information point for park users. The project helped to provide better access across the park for people with disabilities, including investment in a mobility scheme to assist people visiting different areas of the park.

4.3 Case Study 3: Scarborough Borough Council

Scarborough Borough Council has explored new methods of grassland management in order to improve the botanical value of their land. This includes:

- The Council recently invested in newer mowing machinery, which can cope with longer swards, yet still leave an acceptable finish, allowing them to contemplate some longer intervals between cuts in general-purpose amenity grass areas.
- The Council has begun using a special remote controlled mower for intricate sites or slopes too steep for ride-on mowers. This tracked machined, called the 'Spider Mower' copes with quite coarse vegetation, is very manoeuvrable and has a motorised safety winch to secure it on steep slopes.
- The Council has also invested in grass cuttings to be collected as feedstock for bio-digesters, offsetting the costs of management and providing renewable energy sources.

4.4 Case Study 4: Local Places for Nature

The Welsh Government in partnership with Keep Wales Tidy launched a scheme, which offers over 800 pre-paid nature starter packages to communities across Wales. Starter packages include all materials needed to create a community nature area, guidance on how to install, and Keep Wales Tidy officer time to provide advice and support. Four types of 'packages' available include:

- Butterfly Gardens – The package includes bright, aromatic, nectar-rich plants e.g. lavender, honeysuckle, tools, compost, border/trellis, and a planting plan with dimensions and guidance document on how to manage the site long-term.
- Fruit Gardens – The package includes fruit trees, soft fruit bushes, cane fruit and strawberries. It also includes native wildflower seeds so pollinator-friendly flowers can be grown, hand tools, compost, tree guards, netting and guidance.
- Wildlife Gardens – This package includes wildlife boxes, native wildflower seeds, climbing plants (e.g. clematis and honeysuckle) and trellis, compost and hand tools. It also includes guidance on management and other ways to garden for wildlife.
- Development Packages – These packages are made available for particularly ambitious communities. These enable groups to create larger-scale projects such as sustainable urban drainage schemes, a community food growing place or a nature space.

The project forms part of a wider £5m Welsh Government 'Local Places for Nature' fund, committed to acquiring, restoring and enhancing nature 'on your doorstep'.

4.5 Case Study 5: Brum Breathes

Birmingham City Council introduced a Clean Air Zone in the city centre from 2021. As part of its 'Brum Breathes' strategy, the Council is introducing a number of initiatives, including:

- Car Free School Streets – closing roads around schools to motorised traffic for up to an hour at the start and end of the school day, to reduce traffic congestion, improve air quality, and make it easier and safer for children to get to and from school. The Car Free School Street initiative is part of the 'Modeshift STARS' scheme, a national award scheme which offers support and rewards to schools for taking steps to promote safer, greener and healthier travel.
- The national walking and cycling charity, Sustrans has teamed up with Birmingham City Council to recruit 50 air quality champions across the city. 'Brum Breathes Champions' will have access to education and training workshops and will be provided with materials which will help them and their communities to raise awareness of issues around poor air quality.

4.6 Case Study 6: City Fringe LEN

City Fringe LEN is a tri-borough scheme involving Hackney, Islington and Towner Hamlets, which was awarded funding from the Mayor of London's Air Quality Fund. Key achievements of the air quality improvement scheme included:

- Introduction of the world's first ULEV Streets scheme.
- Study area-wide reduction of 12.5 per cent (13,338) in the number of vehicles observed during the 7am to 7pm period.
- Based on recorded vehicle reductions, estimated local emissions reductions are 16% NO₂; 13% PM_{2.5}; 13% PM₁₀; 15% CO₂.
- Introduction of several diverse and transformational greening projects, including a green wall, planted 'LEN' prism-shaped signage, and five parklets.
- Major new public space schemes and reallocation of road space to cyclists and pedestrians.
- Nine new electric vehicle charging points.
- Four new or improved cycle lanes.
- Two road closures to create new public spaces.
- Twelve new or improved walking routes
- 62 new cycle parking spaces.
- 13 trees and 26 square metres of green wall.

4.7 Case Study 7: Guildford

Researchers from the Global Centre for Clean Air Research at the University of Surrey, along with Guildford Borough Council and the University of Hasselt encouraged local residents to take part in a local air quality study as part of the European research and innovation project iSCAPE (Improving the Smart Control of Air Pollution in Europe). Local residents are able to track their travel behaviour on a free app, in order to help them understand the impact of their own travel on air pollution levels and to encourage sustainable travel behaviour.

4.8 Case Study 8: Greater Manchester Natural Capital Investment Plan

The Greater Manchester Natural Capital Investment Plan was prepared in response to recommendations from the Mayor's Green Summit, the Defra Urban Pioneer Project, and Natural Course, an EU LIFE Integrated Project. It is a pioneering Plan, which seeks to promote investment and delivery of opportunities that protect and enhance Greater Manchester's natural capital to support a healthy population and economy. The Plan has three key components. First, identification of a pipeline of potential project types which need investment. Second, the development of finance models to facilitate private sector investment and the role of the public sector. Third, recommendations to put the Plan into practice over the next five years. The Natural Capital Investment Plan will be supported by Guidance on Biodiversity Net Gain for the city region.

4.9 Case Study 9: Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study for Leicester and Leicestershire

This Landscape Institute award-winning Study provides a robust evidence base for the Strategic Growth Plan for Leicester and Leicestershire, which seeks to secure economic growth and meet current and future housing demands whilst conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and green infrastructure. Using a systematic assessment framework, this study examines the sensitivity of landscape, exploring the extent to which different areas can accommodate development without impact on their key landscape qualities, and how any impacts can be mitigated whilst delivering GI enhancement opportunities. The aim is to create resilient, high quality development which meets communities' aspirations whilst contributing to net biodiversity gains across the county as a whole.

4.10 Case Study 10: London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Parks and Open Spaces Strategy and Corporate Natural Capital Accounts

The Strategy was developed in response to a significant projected increase in the Borough's population over the next twenty years, along with significant health inequalities, including the highest childhood obesity rates in England. The Strategy incorporates Corporate Natural Capital Accounting as a new way of assessing the value of green infrastructure in order to support the case for more investment in the borough's parks and green spaces. As part of the Strategy, masterplans for ten of the borough's parks were developed to provide a blueprint for future investment and management.

5. Local authority benchmarking

5.1 As part of the background research, benchmarking with local authority open space assessments has been undertaken. The purpose of the benchmarking is to make relative comparisons of similar local authority areas in terms of quantitative, qualitative and accessibility standards for open spaces. The following local authorities were selected in association with CCDC based on analogous local authority areas related to geographic and demographic composition:

- Chorley Council.
- Lichfield District Council.
- Mansfield District Council.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council.
- South Staffordshire Council.

Tables 12- 16 below summarises the data captured as part of the benchmarking review.

CCDC Typology	Chorley- quality	Chorley- quantity HA per 1000	Chorley- accessibility walking (m)
Allotments and community gardens	45%	0.08	800
Amenity green space	65	0.73	800
Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries	55%	not defined	not defined
Civic Spaces and public squares	55%	not defined	not defined
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) LAP	60%	0.85	800
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) LEAP	not defined	not defined	not defined
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) NEAP	not defined	not defined	not defined
Landscape link	60%	not defined	not defined
Outdoor sports provision	not part of assessment	not part of assessment	not part of assessment
Parks and gardens	55%	1.7	1000
Semi-natural spaces	40%	1.8	800

Table 12. Chorley Open Space Benchmarking

CCDC Typology	Lichfield-quality	Lichfield quantity HA per 1000	Lichfield Accessibility walking(m)
Allotments and community gardens	not defined	1 plot per 31 households	not defined
Amenity green space	40%	not defined	480
Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries	not defined	not defined	not defined
Civic Spaces and public squares	not defined	not defined	not defined
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) LAP	50%	not defined	480
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) LEAP	50%	not defined	480
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) NEAP	50%	not defined	480
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) MUGA/SKATE	50%	not defined	480
Landscape link	not defined	not defined	not defined
Outdoor sports provision	not part of assessment	not part of assessment	not part of assessment
Parks and gardens	not part of assessment	not part of assessment	not part of assessment
Semi-natural spaces	not defined	not defined	300

Table 13. Lichfield Open Space Benchmarking

CCDC Typology	Mansfield-quality	Mansfield-quantity HA per 1000	Mansfield accessibility walking(m)
Allotments and community gardens	not defined	not defined	not defined
Amenity green space	not defined	not defined	400
Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries	not part of assessment	not part of assessment	not part of assessment
Civic Spaces and public squares	not part of assessment	not part of assessment	not part of assessment
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) LAP	not defined	not defined	400
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) LEAP	not defined	not defined	400
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) NEAP	not defined	not defined	400
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) MUGA/SKATE	not defined	not defined	1200
Landscape link	not part of assessment	not part of assessment	not part of assessment
Outdoor sports provision	not part of assessment	not part of assessment	not part of assessment
Parks and gardens	not defined	not defined	1200
Semi-natural spaces	not defined	not defined	800

Table 14. Mansfield Open Space Benchmarking

CCDC Typology	Nun & Bed-quality	Nun & Bed-quantity HA per 1000	Nun & Bed-accessibility walking(m)
Allotments and community gardens	not defined	0.3	300
Amenity green space	not defined	0.9	336
Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries	not defined	not defined	3385
Civic Spaces and public squares	not part of assessment	not part of assessment	not part of assessment
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) LAP	not defined	0.03	300
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) LEAP	not defined	not defined	not defined
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) NEAP	not defined	not defined	not defined
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) MUGA/SKATE	not defined	not defined	not defined
Landscape link	not defined	0.357	336
Outdoor sports provision	not defined	1.6	480
Parks and gardens	not defined	0.6	480
Semi-natural spaces	not defined	2	840

Table 15. Nuneaton and Bedworth Open Space Benchmarking

CCDC Typology	South Staffs-quality	South Staffs-quantity HA per 1000	South Staff-accessibility walking(m)
Allotments and community gardens	45%	0.12	not defined
Amenity green space	50%	1.52	480
Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries	not defined	not defined	not defined
Civic Spaces and public squares	45%	not defined	not defined
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) LAP	55%	0.05	100
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) LEAP	55%	included as above	400
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) NEAP	55%	included as above	1000
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (definition) MUGA/SKATE	55%	included as above	700
Landscape link	50%	0.6	not defined
Outdoor sports provision	not part of assessment	not part of assessment	not part of assessment
Parks and gardens	60%	not defined	710
Semi-natural spaces	40%	not defined	720

Table 16. South Staffordshire Open Space Benchmarking

Chapter 3: Understanding existing supply of open space in Cannock District

1. Introduction

1.1 As part of understanding the existing supply and make up of open space within the District, 905 individual open spaces were identified and mapped following the methodology prescribed above. The following information provides extracts of the main data set and a breakdown of the information derived from the assessment. Data is presented in terms of the quantitative and qualitative components. For each component data is shown in relation to overall provision for the District of Cannock and thereafter broken down into ward profiles. Information is provided in tables and charts and reference is made to PDF GIS maps within the supporting appendices. The main data and GIS mapping set is extensive and has not been included in this report due to the size of the files. The source data and mappings are however retained by CCDC. The quantitative provision is presented as a series of Ward plans based on current Ward boundaries (Appendix A). Appendix B and Appendix C provide a graphical interpretation of the distribution of the quantitative and qualitative components of open space within the District. Appendix D shows the accessibility standards when applied to different typologies. Appendix E sets out spatial information related to wider social and environmental benefits, which will be used to inform the Part 2 Open Space Strategy. Finally, Appendix F shows the physical severance lines identified as part of the accessibility strategy.

2. Quantitative component

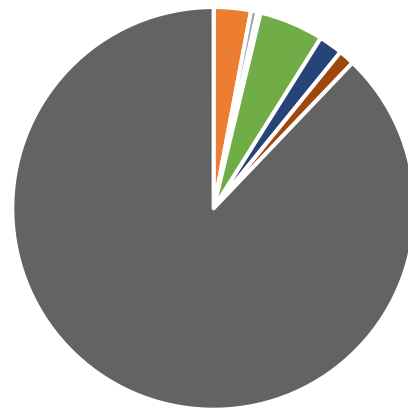
2.2 Cannock District- Quantity

2.2.1 Of the 905 individual open spaces identified as part of the assessment, 797 were unrestricted, 24 were limited and 84 were restricted. For the purposes of this report, the quantitative component focuses on unrestricted open space located within the Cannock Chase District Boundary. Table 17 below summarises the total hectares of open space by typology recorded within the District of Cannock. Figure 1 provides a graphical interpretation of the data.

Typology	Total Hectares	% Hectares
Allotments and community gardens	0.77	0.03
Amenity green space	82.75	2.96
Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries	14.44	0.52
Civic Spaces and public squares	2.08	0.07
Equipped open spaces for children and young people	4.99	0.18
Landscape Link	145.31	5.19
Outdoor sports provision	53.68	1.92
Parks and Gardens	35.54	1.27

Table 17. Unrestricted Open Space by Typology CCDC

Total Unrestricted Open Space Typologies



- Allotments and community gardens
- Amenity green space
- Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries
- Civic Spaces and public squares
- Equipped open spaces for children and young people
- Landscape Link
- Outdoor sports provision
- Parks and Gardens
- Semi-natural spaces

Figure 1. Unrestricted Open Space by Typology CCDC

Overall, the largest proportion of unrestricted open space within the District can be attributed to Semi-natural spaces (87.87%) with unrestricted allotments and community gardens forming the smallest proportion of 0.03%.

2.2.2 As part of the assessment of open space, each equipped open play space, Multiuse Games Areas (MUGAs), skate park and bike pump tracks was attributed to determine the overall number of equipped facilities. There are 73 individually equipped open spaces within the District. Table 18 below sets out the total quantity of equipped plays, MUGAs, skates and bike pump tracks with the District by Ward.

Ward	Equipped Play Space	MUGA	Skate Park	Bike Pump Track
Brereton and Ravenhill Ward	2	0	0	0
Cannock East Ward	3	1	0	0
Cannock North Ward	6	0	0	1
Cannock South Ward	6	0	0	0
Cannock West Ward	1	0	1	0
Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	2	2	0	0
Hagley Ward	5	0	1	0
Hawkes Green Ward	5	1	0	0
Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	4	1	0	0
Hednesford Green Heath Ward	5	2	0	0
Hednesford North Ward	4	0	1	0
Hednesford South Ward	1	0	0	0
Norton Canes Ward	7	2	1	0
Rawnsley Ward	3	1	0	0
Western Springs Ward	4	0	0	0
Total Number	58	10	4	1

Table 18. Number of equipped play spaces within the District

Overall, there are 58 equipped play spaces within the District. These are distributed across all Wards, with noticeable differences between provisions. For example, Hednesford South Ward contains only one equipped play space whereas Norton Canes Ward has seven. There are no discernible patterns of distribution of MUGAs, Skate Parks and Bike Pump Tracks across the District. However, Brereton and Ravenhill Ward, Cannock South Ward, Hednesford South Ward and Western Springs Ward have no other provision of equipped play space other than equipped play areas.

2.3 Ward- Quantity

2.3.1 Table 19 and Figure 2 below sets the total quantitative distribution of all typologies provision of Unrestricted Open Space by Ward.

Ward	TOTAL Ha	Ha %
Brereton and Ravenhill Ward	127.07	4.54
Cannock East Ward	41.62	1.49
Cannock North Ward	19.13	0.68
Cannock South Ward	42.54	1.52
Cannock West Ward	43.86	1.57
Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	1682.84	60.11
Hagley Ward	18.54	0.66
Hawkes Green Ward	58.27	2.08
Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	59.24	2.12
Hednesford Green Heath Ward	87.77	3.13
Hednesford North Ward	201.74	7.21
Hednesford South Ward	36.81	1.31
Norton Canes Ward	296.47	10.59
Rawnsley Ward	62.13	2.22
Western Springs Ward	21.68	0.77
TOTAL	2799.74	100.00

Table 19. Total Ha of unrestricted open space by Ward

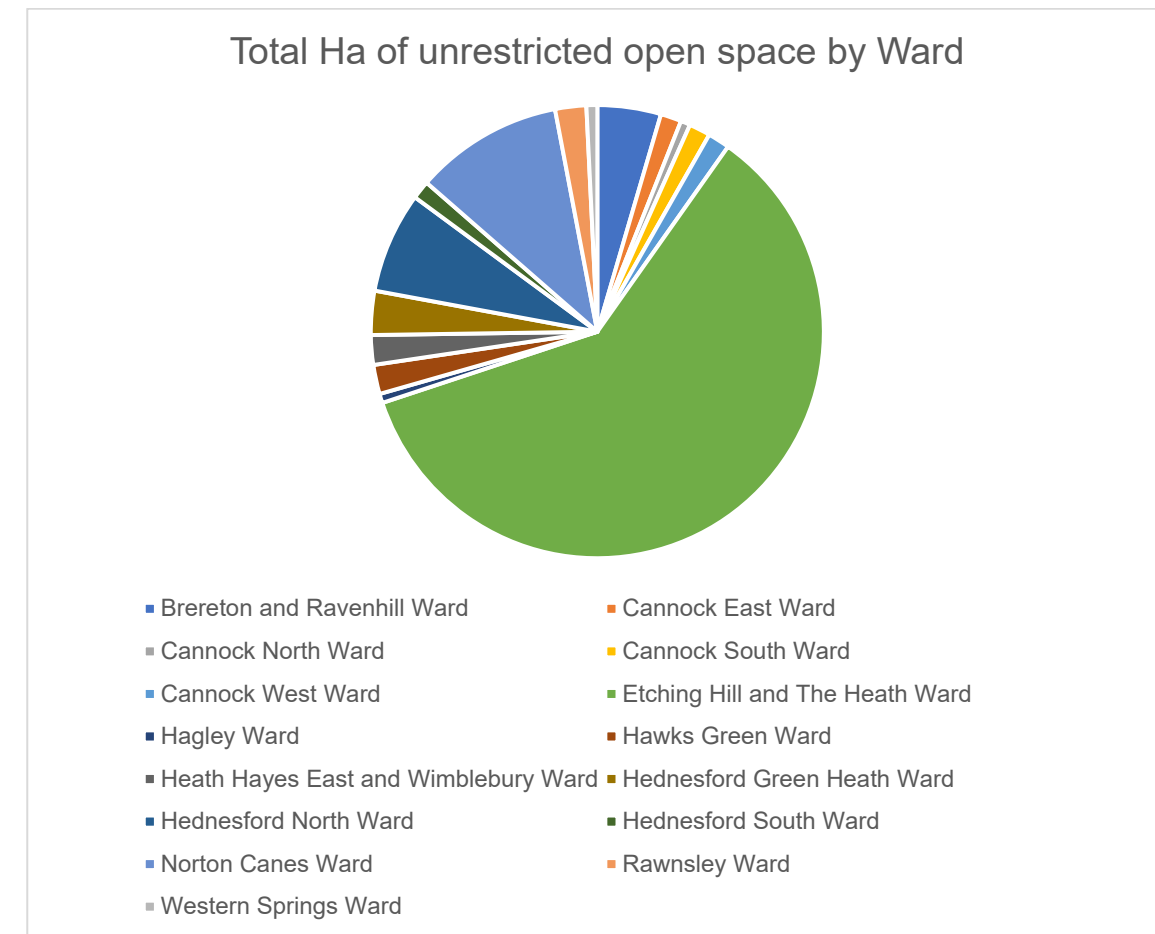


Figure 2. Total Ha of unrestricted open space by Ward

2.3.2 Table 20 and Figure 3 over the page breaks down the total provision of unrestricted open space by Ward.

Ward	Allotments and community gardens		Amenity green space		Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		Civic Spaces and public squares		Equipped open spaces for children and young people		Landscape Link		Outdoor sports provision		Parks and Gardens		Semi-natural spaces	
	HA	No.	HA	No.	HA	No.	HA	No.	HA	No.	HA	No.	HA	No.	HA	No.	HA	No.
Brereton and Ravenhill Ward	0.14	1	3.96	18	4.96	2	0.00	0	0.42	2	18.24	11	0.06	1	7.67	1	91.64	5
Cannock East Ward	0.00	0	6.25	30	0.15	1	0.00	0	0.33	4	3.97	14	0.00	0	0.00	0	30.93	6
Cannock North Ward	0.63	1	9.82	30	5.05	2	0.00	0	0.65	7	0.38	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.60	2
Cannock South Ward	0.00	0	7.36	42	1.16	2	1.05	2	0.33	6	13.73	27	0.75	1	0.84	1	17.33	13
Cannock West Ward	0.00	0	3.53	19	0.00	0	0.09	1	0.11	2	2.35	9	30.51	3	4.17	1	3.10	3
Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	0.00	0	2.06	14	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.36	4	3.65	16	3.91	2	0.00	0	1672.86	5
Hagley Ward	0.00	0	4.26	17	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.31	6	3.65	11	6.90	2	2.06	1	1.36	2
Hawkes Green Ward	0.00	0	9.14	16	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.34	6	17.03	39	0.00	0	0.00	0	31.75	8
Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	0.00	0	4.15	30	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.34	5	1.05	7	1.68	3	7.48	1	44.54	7
Hednesford Green Heath Ward	0.00	0	2.29	16	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.42	7	3.40	6	0.00	0	0.00	0	81.66	5
Hednesford North Ward	0.00	0	7.56	30	0.00	1	0.13	1	0.50	5	1.18	10	3.49	6	7.42	1	181.45	4
Hednesford South Ward	0.00	0	4.31	9	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.04	1	7.06	12	0.00	0	0.00	0	25.40	9
Norton Canes Ward	0.00	0	11.71	24	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.54	10	58.99	37	2.57	1	1.72	1	220.95	24
Rawsley Ward	0.00	0	2.63	15	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.12	4	3.44	10	0.06	1	2.70	2	53.18	8
Western Springs Ward	0.00	0	3.72	22	3.11	3	0.81	1	0.18	4	7.18	29	3.76	1	1.47	1	1.46	2
TOTAL	0.77	2	82.75	332	14.44	11	2.08	5	4.99	73	145.31	240	53.68	21	35.54	10	2460.18	103

Table 20. Provision of Unrestricted Open Space by Ward

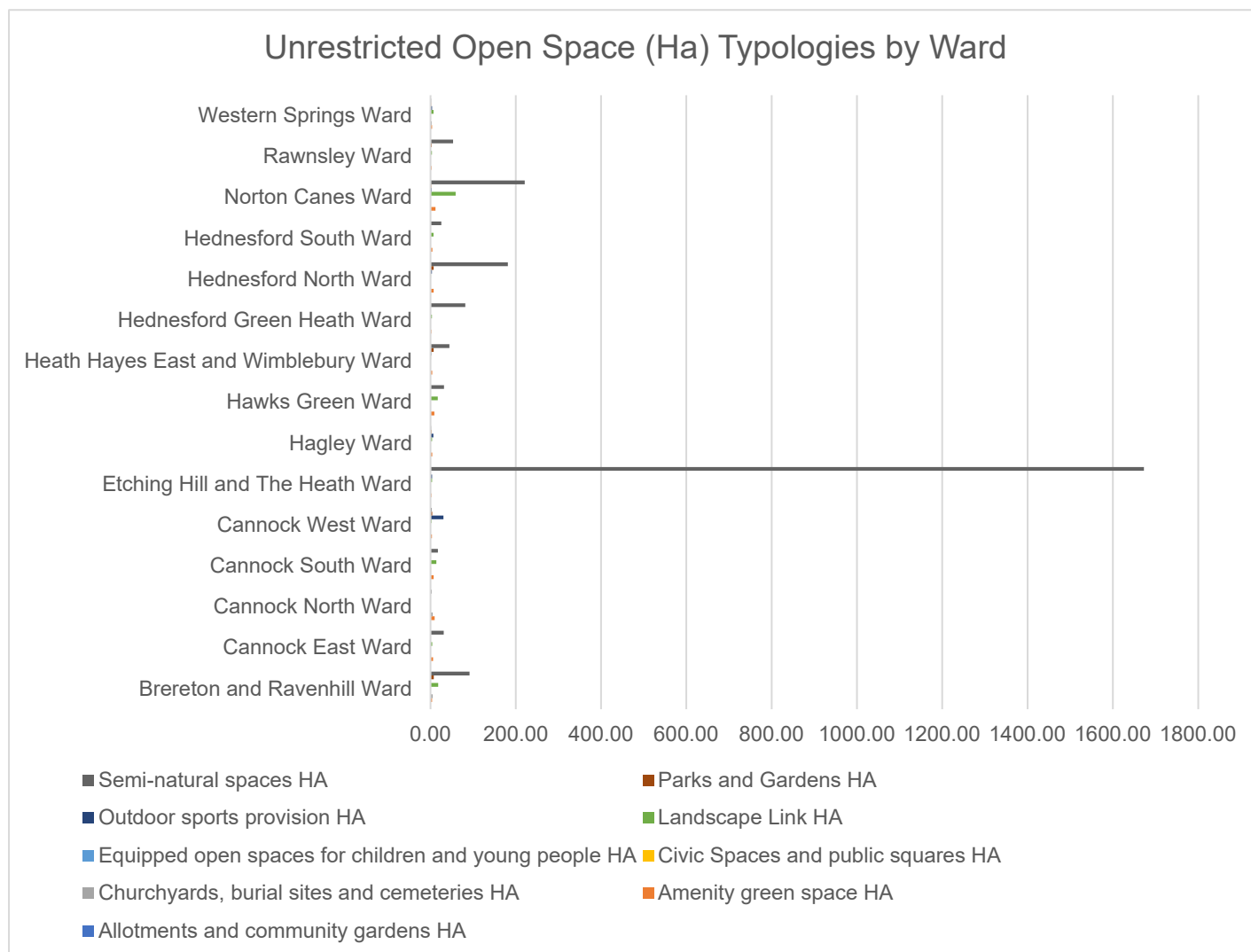


Figure 3. Unrestricted Open Space by Ward

2.3.3 Overall, the Etchinghill and the Heath Ward contains the largest amount (60%) of the quantitative provision of unrestricted open space within the District. This is contrasted with Hagley Ward with a provision of 0.66% of the total amount of unrestricted open space within the District.

3. Qualitative component

3.1 Of the 797 unrestricted open spaces identified as part of the quantitative assessment, 439 open spaces were subject to an individual quality audit based on the methodology outline above. Table 21 below provides a summary of the highest and lowest percentage scores and the overall mean average for each typology within the District.

Typology	Total No. of Quality Audits	Highest Quality Score (%)	Lowest Quality Score (%)	Average (Mean)
Amenity green space	127	81.60	45.70	64.34
Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries	7	85.40	53.60	71.50
Civic Spaces and public squares	3	81.60	80.00	80.50
Equipped open spaces for children and young people	66	90.00	30.00	63.70
Landscape Link	143	76.60	19.00	61.40
Outdoor sports provision	10	74.60	52.00	63.72
Parks and Gardens	10	82.80	45.00	65.92
Semi-natural spaces	73	76.00	28.40	55.13

Table 21. Percentage quality scores by typology

3.1.1 On average, civic spaces and public squares have the highest mean average quality score (80.50%). This is contrasted with a mean average quality score for semi-natural spaces of 55.13 %.

3.2 Of the 73 equipped play spaces, 66 were visited as part of the quality audit of open space. Table 22 below provide a qualitative rank of each equipped play space in relation to individual wards. Table 22 below ranks to overall quality score for defined equipped play space. Table 23 provides details of the percentage quality scores derived by Ward.

Site ID	Definition	Ward	Percentage Quality Score
544	PLAY AREA	Hednesford Green Heath Ward	90.00
595	PLAY AREA	Hednesford North Ward	90.00
697	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	82.50
137	PLAY AREA	Cannock North Ward	80.00
138	PLAY AREA	Cannock North Ward	80.00
139	PLAY AREA	Cannock North Ward	80.00
543	PLAY AREA	Hednesford Green Heath Ward	80.00
700	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	80.00
78	PLAY AREA	Cannock East Ward	78.30
23	PLAY AREA	Brereton and Ravenhill Ward	77.80
374	PLAY AREA	Hagley Ward	75.80
80	PLAY AREA	Cannock East Ward	75.00
935	MUGA	Cannock East Ward	75.00
416	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	73.50
203	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	70.71
914	PLAY AREA	Brereton and Ravenhill Ward	70.00
917	PUMP TRACK	Cannock North Ward	70.00
466	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	70.00
545	PLAY AREA	Hednesford Green Heath Ward	70.00
701	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	70.00
794	PLAY AREA	Rawnsley Ward	70.00
413	MUGA	Hawkes Green Ward	68.50
415	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	68.50

Table 22. Equipped play space rank by percentage quality score. (continued right)

Site ID	Definition	Ward	Percentage Quality Score
499	PLAY AREA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	68.30
868	PLAY AREA	Western Springs Ward	67.50
375	SKATE PARK	Hagley Ward	67.10
372	PLAY AREA	Hagley Ward	65.80
414	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	65.00
201	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	64.60
202	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	64.10
869	PLAY AREA	Western Springs Ward	63.30
324	PLAY AREA	Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	63.00
919	MUGA	Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	63.00
200	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	60.80
283	PLAY AREA	Cannock West Ward	60.80
699	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	60.80
501	PLAY AREA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	60.70
920	MUGA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	60.70
77	PLAY AREA	Cannock East Ward	60.00
134	PLAY AREA	Cannock North Ward	60.00
136	PLAY AREA	Cannock North Ward	60.00
369	PLAY AREA	Hagley Ward	60.00
370	PLAY AREA	Hagley Ward	60.00
500	PLAY AREA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	60.00
898	PLAY AREA	Hednesford South Ward	60.00
793	PLAY AREA	Rawnsley Ward	60.00
888	PLAY AREA	Western Springs Ward	60.00

Table 22. Equipped play space rank by percentage quality score. (continued over page)

Site ID	Definition	Ward	Percentage Quality Score
698	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	59.20
502	PLAY AREA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	58.70
467	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	57.86
698	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	59.20
502	PLAY AREA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	58.70
467	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	57.86
698	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	59.20
502	PLAY AREA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	58.70
467	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	57.86
795	PLAY AREA	Rawnsley Ward	57.80
929	MUGA	Rawnsley Ward	57.80
315	PLAY AREA	Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	57.60
373	PLAY AREA	Hagley Ward	57.50
594	PLAY AREA	Hednesford North Ward	56.43
867	PLAY AREA	Western Springs Ward	55.80
593	PLAY AREA	Hednesford North Ward	55.30
323	MUGA	Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	53.80
592	PLAY AREA	Hednesford North Ward	53.80
204	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	53.50
135	PLAY AREA	Cannock North Ward	50.00
899	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	48.46
542	PLAY AREA	Hednesford Green Heath Ward	40.00
702	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	30.00
938	SKATE PARK	Norton Canes Ward	30.00
939	MUGA	Norton Canes Ward	30.00

Table 22. Equipped play space rank by percentage quality score

3.2.1 Overall, sites 544 and 595 had the highest percentage quality score of 90%. Three sites in Norton Canes Ward scored the lowest percentage quality score of 30%

Site ID	Definition	Ward	Percentage Quality Score
698	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	59.20
502	PLAY AREA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	58.70
467	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	57.86
795	PLAY AREA	Rawnsley Ward	57.80
929	MUGA	Rawnsley Ward	57.80
315	PLAY AREA	Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	57.60
203	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	70.71
201	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	64.60
202	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	64.10
200	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	60.80
204	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	53.50
899	PLAY AREA	Cannock South Ward	48.46
283	PLAY AREA	Cannock West Ward	60.80
324	PLAY AREA	Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	63.00
919	MUGA	Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	63.00
315	PLAY AREA	Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	57.60
323	MUGA	Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	53.80
374	PLAY AREA	Hagley Ward	75.80
375	SKATE PARK	Hagley Ward	67.10
372	PLAY AREA	Hagley Ward	65.80
369	PLAY AREA	Hagley Ward	60.00
370	PLAY AREA	Hagley Ward	60.00

Table 23. Equipped play space rank by Ward. (continued over page)

Site ID	Definition	Ward	Percentage Quality Score
373	PLAY AREA	Hagley Ward	57.50
416	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	73.50
466	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	70.00
413	MUGA	Hawkes Green Ward	68.50
415	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	68.50
414	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	65.00
467	PLAY AREA	Hawkes Green Ward	57.86
499	PLAY AREA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	68.30
501	PLAY AREA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	60.70
920	MUGA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	60.70
500	PLAY AREA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	60.00
502	PLAY AREA	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	58.70
544	PLAY AREA	Hednesford Green Heath Ward	90.00
543	PLAY AREA	Hednesford Green Heath Ward	80.00
545	PLAY AREA	Hednesford Green Heath Ward	70.00
542	PLAY AREA	Hednesford Green Heath Ward	40.00
595	PLAY AREA	Hednesford North Ward	90.00
594	PLAY AREA	Hednesford North Ward	56.43
593	PLAY AREA	Hednesford North Ward	55.30
592	PLAY AREA	Hednesford North Ward	53.80
898	PLAY AREA	Hednesford South Ward	60.00
697	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	82.50
700	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	80.00
701	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	70.00
699	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	60.80

Table 23. Equipped play space rank by Ward. (continued)

Site ID	Definition	Ward	Percentage Quality Score
698	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	59.20
702	PLAY AREA	Norton Canes Ward	30.00
938	SKATE PARK	Norton Canes Ward	30.00
939	MUGA	Norton Canes Ward	30.00
794	PLAY AREA	Rawnsley Ward	70.00
793	PLAY AREA	Rawnsley Ward	60.00
795	PLAY AREA	Rawnsley Ward	57.80
929	MUGA	Rawnsley Ward	57.80
868	PLAY AREA	Western Springs Ward	67.50
869	PLAY AREA	Western Springs Ward	63.30
888	PLAY AREA	Western Springs Ward	60.00
867	PLAY AREA	Western Springs Ward	55.80

Table 23. Equipped play space rank by Ward

4. Ward summary- unrestricted open space provision

4.1 Cannock District and its associated public open spaces consist of the main Cannock urban area and the town of Rugeley to the north. These are separated by a regionally significant area of high ground with forest and heath forming Cannock Chase. To the east of Cannock are a number of scattered open spaces, most of which are associated with the settlements of Norton Canes and Prospect Village. Crossing the District are several transport links with associated linear tracts of open space. The most significant of these is the Birmingham to Rugeley Trent Valley train line, which runs roughly north-south through Cannock and Rugeley with stations in Cannock, Hednesford, Rugeley Town and Rugeley Trent Valley. To the south of Cannock is the M6 Toll Motorway, which largely forms the southern edge of the District and is flanked by large areas of semi natural greenspace as well as the motorway embankments themselves. South of the M6 Toll Motorway, the urban area continues, but this is not part of Cannock District. The nature, arrangement and distribution of open spaces vary across the District and is broadly associated with the following settlement patterns.

South Cannock- Within the southern portion of Cannock land use is dominated by large industrial estates, retail parks, business parks and manufacturing. There are also several residential neighbourhoods in the South of Cannock with associated amenity, play and allotment provision, but landscape link and semi-natural open space typologies make up a large proportion of the green space, and along with the landscape associated with business premises, these combine to provide a relatively good degree of verdure (greenery). Much of the open space is arranged in linear configurations or as tracts of adjoining seminatural, particularly radiating from the motorway junction.

East Cannock- To the east of Cannock is an area with a particular pattern of greenspace arrangement. This pattern spreads in a north eastern direction from Cannock Station near the centre reaching to Wimblebury at the far extent of the town area. Open spaces in this area are centred around a number of connected semi- natural open spaces forming the Hawkes Green, Mill Green and Milking Brook Local Nature Reserves and the Old Brickworks Nature Reserve. Together with numerous areas of amenity greenspace and landscape links, these combine to create a green matrix, which connects the town centre with the wider rural landscape eventually leading to Cannock Chase. This predominance of green space is a defining characteristic of this area. Open spaces here provide a valuable function for both nature and residents of the area, allowing good and varied wildlife habitat as well as enabling outdoor recreation for local homes, bringing nature and people together. The verdant character of this area is further strengthened along the roads passing through, associated with which is good quality, clean and well maintained roadside landscape.

North and West Cannock, Pye Green and Hednesford- To the north and west of Cannock town centre greenspace is more fragmented. There are several large tracts of connected greenspace, most notably around Cannock Park, Pye Green Valley and Hednesford Park and Hills, but on the whole, there is a greater degree of separateness with discrete pockets of greenspace situated within a street setting. Some neighbourhoods in the north of Cannock

have streets, which offer fewer opportunities for tree planting than in other parts of the District. However, it is often possible to see beyond the town to the forests associated with Cannock Chase, which occupy elevated ground that arcs around the north of the town. These forested views and skylines are a characteristic feature of the north of Cannock.

Rugeley- The morphology of Rugeley to the north of the District and the arrangement of open spaces is similar to the north of Cannock, though the town is relatively smaller and there is a more intimate relationship with the surrounding rural areas. A further key feature of Rugeley is the Trent and Mersey Canal, which is situated north of the town and forms a liner landscape link with associated greenspace of other typologies running in a west/east direction.

4.2 In relation to the overall brief for the open space assessment, a summary of the general landscape is provided together with quantitative and qualitative components set out below for each Ward.

4.2.1 Brereton and Ravenhill Ward

Brereton and Ravenhill Ward is located in Rugeley to the north of the District. It comprises largely of neighbourhoods to the east of the railway, mainly consisting of residential streets. The site of the former power station is situated to the north of the ward along with industrial estates. Linear tracts of greenspace associated with the Trent and Mersey Canal and the A51 road curve around the north east extent of the ward. The southern part of the ward is predominantly rural, consisting of farmland along with large areas of accessible forest and heath, which extend beyond the ward boundaries to Cannock Chase. Within the residential areas are numerous fragmented amenity green space sites. These are typically grassed sites, and are relatively un-developed and seemingly without purpose, though some sites have been utilised for informal parking. The only equipped spaces for children and young people in the ward are situated within Ravenhill Park. Sports facilities are also situated in the park, but other than this outdoor sport provision is limited to schools and private clubs.

Table 24 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
927		0.14	Allotments and community gardens		0
2		0.03	Amenity green space		0
4		0.03	Amenity green space		0
5		0.06	Amenity green space		0
6		0.06	Amenity green space		0
7		0.08	Amenity green space		0
8		0.08	Amenity green space		0
9		0.01	Amenity green space		0
12		0.11	Amenity green space		65.7
13		0.11	Amenity green space		60
14	The Meadows	0.15	Amenity green space		78.3
15	Hilltop Green	0.23	Amenity green space		67.1
16	The Green	0.26	Amenity green space		65
17	Couthwaite Way	0.28	Amenity green space		57.5
19	St.Michael's Road	0.33	Amenity green space		0
20	Queensway Sports Ground	1.46	Amenity green space		45.7
910		0.14	Amenity green space		0
911		0.12	Amenity green space		0
912		0.41	Amenity green space		0
21	St.Michael's Churchyard	0.92	Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		77.2
22	Stile Cop Cemetery	4.04	Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		85.4
23	Ravenhill Park PA	0.42	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Principal	77.8
914	Priory Avenue PA	0.00	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	70

Table 24. Brereton and Ravenhill Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
24	Brereton and Ravenhill Way	0.13	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	0
25	Levels South	2.20	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	47.5
26	Trent and Mersey Canal	7.83	Landscape Link	Principal	64.1
27		0.15	Landscape Link	Local	69.1
28		0.38	Landscape Link	Principal	73.3
29		0.49	Landscape Link	Principal	58.3
30		0.53	Landscape Link	Principal	74.1
31		0.57	Landscape Link	Principal	71
32		0.37	Landscape Link	Principal	0
33		1.64	Landscape Link	Principal	76.6
34		3.94	Landscape Link	Principal	75.5
941	Ravenhill Park Tennis Courts	0.06	Outdoor sports provision	Principal	71.6
39	Ravenhill Park	7.67	Parks and Gardens	Principal	71.6
18	Atlee Crescent	0.32	Semi-natural spaces	Local	0
40	Armitage Road / Thompson Road Ecological Site	0.19	Semi-natural spaces	Local	52.3
42		39.49	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	58.4
43	Chetwynd Coppice	48.62	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	42.1
913		3.01	Semi-natural spaces	Local	0

Table 24. Brereton and Ravenhill Ward Data

4.2.2 Cannock East Ward

Cannock East Ward is located centrally within Cannock to the north of the town centre. The railway line runs through the ward dividing it into two. The portion to the south and east of the railway consists of trading estates and a large retail outlet together with the Hawkes Green and Mill Green Valley Nature Reserve. The nature reserve adjoins other similar sites to form a continuum of semi-natural open space reaching beyond the urban area and is significant as a 'gateway' site at the town end of this green routeway. To the north and west of the railway are residential neighbourhoods with numerous amenity green space sites. Most of these are small and are associated with the street landscape. Three of the larger areas of amenity green space contain an equipped play area and are purposed for recreation. A significant area of semi natural green space is situated to the north of the ward. This site occupies a valley with wooded sides and is of sufficient size to offer a degree of immersion in the landscape.

Table 25 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
44	Mill Green Outlet Village	0.52	Amenity green space		0
45		0.02	Amenity green space		0
46		0.04	Amenity green space		0
47		0.05	Amenity green space		0
48		0.07	Amenity green space		0
49		0.08	Amenity green space		0
50		0.08	Amenity green space		0
51		0.09	Amenity green space		0
52		0.10	Amenity green space		0
53		0.10	Amenity green space		78.5
54		0.12	Amenity green space		57.1
55		0.12	Amenity green space		54.2
56		0.14	Amenity green space		55.7

Table 25. Cannock East Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
57		0.16	Amenity green space		48.5
58		0.26	Amenity green space		65.7
59		0.27	Amenity green space		61.6
60		0.25	Amenity green space		54.2
61	Hardie Green	0.35	Amenity green space		0
62	Patterdale Road Play Area and Open Space	0.91	Amenity green space		70
63	Cannock Road	1.40	Amenity green space		57.1
64		0.07	Amenity green space		0
65		0.05	Amenity green space		0
66		0.09	Amenity green space		0
67		0.02	Amenity green space		0
69		0.31	Amenity green space		0
70		0.03	Amenity green space		0
72		0.15	Amenity green space		0
74		0.19	Amenity green space		0
915		0.05	Amenity green space		0
916	Smillie Place	0.17	Amenity green space		0
76	St Chad's Churchyard	0.15	Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		0
77	Barnard Way PA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	60
78	Curlew Hill PA	0.10	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	78.3
80	Patterdale Road PA	0.16	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	75

Table 25. Cannock East Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
935	Patterdale Road Muga	0.03	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	75
81		0.03	Landscape Link	Local	0
82		0.03	Landscape Link	Local	0
83		0.07	Landscape Link	Local	0
84		0.71	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	32.5
85		0.14	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	70
86		0.21	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	56.6
87		0.28	Landscape Link	Local	61.6
88		0.50	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	64.5
89		0.63	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	68.3
90		0.79	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	58
92		0.33	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	0
646		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	57
890		0.09	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	65
903		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
96	Chadsmoor Valley East	3.88	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0
97	Chadsmoor Valley East	1.34	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	47.1
98		1.64	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	0

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
99		2.33	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	62.2
100		5.70	Semi-natural spaces	Local	52.1
101	Mill Green Nature Reserve	16.04	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	68

Table 25. Cannock East Ward Data

4.2.2 Cannock North Ward

Cannock North Ward is located centrally within Cannock to the north west of the town centre. The ward consists of residential streets with numerous small amenity green space sites, some with equipped play provision.

More sizeable and significant areas of open space within the ward include Cannock Cemetery and Stadia Park. To the west, although not within the ward, the ward borders Cavans Wood, a large seminatural area.

Table 26 over the page provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
148		0.63	Allotments and community gardens		0
102		0.02	Amenity green space		0
103		0.03	Amenity green space		0
104		0.04	Amenity green space		0
105		0.04	Amenity green space		0
106		0.04	Amenity green space		0
107		0.05	Amenity green space		0
108		0.05	Amenity green space		0
109		0.06	Amenity green space		0
110		0.06	Amenity green space		0
111		0.06	Amenity green space		0
112		0.06	Amenity green space		0
113		0.07	Amenity green space		0
114	Abbots Fields	0.07	Amenity green space		0
115	Boswell Road/ Garrick Road	0.08	Amenity green space		0
116		0.08	Amenity green space		0
117	Ann Crescent	0.33	Amenity green space		0
118		0.01	Amenity green space		0
119		0.01	Amenity green space		0
120		0.08	Amenity green space		0
121		0.11	Amenity green space		70
122	Boswell Road	0.12	Amenity green space		65
123	Johnson Road	0.15	Amenity green space		64.2
124	Bunyan Place Play Area	0.20	Amenity green space		58.3

Table 26. Cannock North Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
125	Albion Place	0.22	Amenity green space		70
126	Sycamore Green	0.25	Amenity green space		55.7
127	Bevan Lee Road Play Area	0.26	Amenity green space		46.6
128	Grasmere Place	0.28	Amenity green space		68.3
129	Sycamore Green	0.58	Amenity green space		60
130	Byron Place/ Wrights Avenue	0.97	Amenity green space		48.2
131	Pye Green Stadium Park	5.44	Amenity green space		68.5
132	Diocese of Lichfield Church of St Aiden	0.06	Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		0
133	Cannock Cemetery	4.99	Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		53.6
134	Bevan Lee Road PA	0.02	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60
135	Wrights Avenue PA	0.02	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	50
136	Bunyan Place PA	0.03	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60
137	Elizabeth Road PA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	80
138	Pye Green Stadium Junior PA	0.12	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbour hood	80
139	Pye Green Stadium Senior Play Area	0.14	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbour hood	80

Table 26. Cannock North Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
917	Pye Green Stadium Pump Track	0.28	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	70
140		0.17	Landscape Link	Local	72.7
141		0.21	Landscape Link	Local	64
149		1.26	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	44.2
150	Pye Green Stadium	1.34	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0

Table 26. Cannock North Ward Data

4.2.3 Cannock South Ward

Cannock South Ward is located to the south of Cannock town. The northern tip of the ward encompasses part of the town centre, where a number of adjoining civic spaces are situated. South of this the ward extends through residential neighbourhoods to an area dominated by industrial and retail units at the far south of the ward. The motorway runs along the southern ward boundary with the majority of the ward falling west of the railway line. A variety of open space typologies exist throughout the ward offering a range of provision. The most significant of these are located centrally within the ward at Laburnum Avenue and consist of adjoining semi natural and amenity land with sport and play provision.

Table 27 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
155		0.01	Amenity green space		0
156		0.02	Amenity green space		0
157		0.02	Amenity green space		0
158		0.02	Amenity green space		0
159		0.03	Amenity green space		0

Table 27. Cannock South Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
155		0.01	Amenity green space		0
156		0.02	Amenity green space		0
157		0.02	Amenity green space		0
158		0.02	Amenity green space		0
159		0.03	Amenity green space		0
160		0.03	Amenity green space		0
161		0.03	Amenity green space		0
162		0.04	Amenity green space		0
163		0.04	Amenity green space		0
164		0.06	Amenity green space		0
165		0.04	Amenity green space		0
166		0.14	Amenity green space		0
167		0.05	Amenity green space		0
168		0.06	Amenity green space		0
169		0.06	Amenity green space		0
170		0.07	Amenity green space		0
171		0.07	Amenity green space		0
173		0.45	Amenity green space		0
174		0.87	Amenity green space		0
175		0.05	Amenity green space		0
176		0.03	Amenity green space		0
177		0.03	Amenity green space		0
178		0.07	Amenity green space		0
179		0.05	Amenity green space		0
180		0.05	Amenity green space		0
181		0.08	Amenity green space		0

Table 27. Cannock South Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
182		0.09	Amenity green space		0
183		0.10	Amenity green space		0
184	Oxford Road Play Area	0.06	Amenity green space		0
185		0.10	Amenity green space		72.8
186		0.11	Amenity green space		70
187		0.14	Amenity green space		70
188		0.14	Amenity green space		70
189		0.15	Amenity green space		70
190	Devon Green	0.16	Amenity green space		71.4
191		0.16	Amenity green space		65.5
192		0.20	Amenity green space		57.1
193		0.20	Amenity green space		65.7
194		0.63	Amenity green space		61.4
195	Laburnum Avenue Recreation Ground	1.27	Amenity green space		70
196	Wellington Drive Park	1.36	Amenity green space		58.5
208		0.03	Amenity green space		0
197	St. Lukes	0.86	Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		67.2
668		0.30	Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		0
198	Cannock Town Centre	0.98	Civic Spaces and public squares		80

Table 27. Cannock South Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
199		0.07	Civic Spaces and public squares		0
200	Wellington Drive PA	0.03	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60.8
201	Laburnum Avenue PA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	64.6
202	Oxford Road PA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	64.1
203	Earlswood Way PA	0.12	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	70.71429
204	Union Street PA	0.06	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	53.5
899	Oxford Green PA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	48.46154
205		0.01	Landscape Link	Local	0
206		0.02	Landscape Link	Local	0
207		0.03	Landscape Link	Local	0
209		0.08	Landscape Link	Local	0
210		0.34	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	64.1
211	Mill Street North Splitter	0.08	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	68.8
212		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	43.3
213		0.11	Landscape Link	Local	55.8
214	Ringway South	0.20	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	0
215		0.13	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	62.5
216		0.14	Landscape Link	Local	67.5

Table 27. Cannock South Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
217		0.15	Landscape Link	Local	50.8
218		0.16	Landscape Link	Local	56.6
219		0.18	Landscape Link	Local	34.5
220		0.20	Landscape Link	Neighbour hood	66.6
221		0.87	Landscape Link	Local	56.6
222		0.26	Landscape Link	Local	69.1
223		0.28	Landscape Link	Local	58.5
224	Avon Road planting strip (north)	0.36	Landscape Link	Neighbour hood	68.3
225	Avon Road SE	0.36	Landscape Link	Neighbour hood	65.8
226		0.34	Landscape Link	Neighbour hood	52.5
227		0.89	Landscape Link	Local	69.1
228	Avon Road NW	0.89	Landscape Link	Local	65.8
229		1.72	Landscape Link	Neighbour hood	0
230		5.52	Landscape Link	Local	25.3
650		0.25	Landscape Link	Neighbour hood	65
900		0.07	Landscape Link	Local	0
240	Laburnum Avenue Recreation Ground	0.75	Outdoor sports provision		0
242		0.84	Parks and Gardens	Local	82.8
243		0.16	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	0

Table 27. Cannock South Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
244		0.13	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	61.4
245		0.21	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	59.3
246	Delta Way Ecological Land	0.43	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	50.6
247	Delta Way Ecological Land	0.56	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	47.3
248		1.32	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	38.6
249		1.61	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	28.4
250		2.46	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	46.6
251		4.97	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	46.6
252	Laburnum Avenue Recreation Ground	5.16	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	54
253		0.06	Semi-natural spaces	Local	0
896		0.07	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	0
897		0.20	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	0
894		0.51	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	0

Table 27. Cannock South Ward Data

4.2.4 Cannock West Ward

Cannock West Ward is located to the north and west of Cannock town centre. It consists largely of residential neighbourhoods with areas of amenity greenspace associated with the street setting.

In terms of open space provision, the ward is characterised by a wedge of open space extending from the town centre and broadening in a north westerly direction to beyond the ward boundary. This 'Wedge' comprises Cannock Park, areas of semi natural greenspace and the golf course. Connected to this is a large area of heathland outside of the ward.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
259		0.01	Amenity green space		0
260		0.05	Amenity green space		0
261		0.09	Amenity green space		0
262		0.08	Amenity green space		0
263		0.08	Amenity green space		0
264		0.09	Amenity green space		0
265		0.03	Amenity green space		0
266	Southbourne Place	0.12	Amenity green space		66.6
267		0.12	Amenity green space		76
268		0.13	Amenity green space		0
269	St. Lukes Close	0.15	Amenity green space		72.8
270		0.15	Amenity green space		67.1
271		0.16	Amenity green space		70
272	St. James Road/ Maple Crescent	0.23	Amenity green space		71.4
273	Oak Woods	0.17	Amenity green space		70
274		0.38	Amenity green space		61.4

Table 28. Cannock West Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
260		0.05	Amenity green space		0
261		0.09	Amenity green space		0
262		0.08	Amenity green space		0
263		0.08	Amenity green space		0
264		0.09	Amenity green space		0
265		0.03	Amenity green space		0
266	Southbourne Place	0.12	Amenity green space		66.6
267		0.12	Amenity green space		76
268		0.13	Amenity green space		0
269	St.Lukes Close	0.15	Amenity green space		72.8
270		0.15	Amenity green space		67.1
271		0.16	Amenity green space		70
272	St. James Road/ Maple Crescent	0.23	Amenity green space		71.4
273	Oak Woods	0.17	Amenity green space		70
274		0.38	Amenity green space		61.4
275	Burnham Green	0.54	Amenity green space		77.1
276	Hospital	0.43	Amenity green space		0
306		0.51	Amenity green space		0
280	Bowling Green	0.09	Civic Spaces and public squares		0
283	Cannock Park PA	0.10	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Principal	60.8
296	Cannock Park Skatepark	0.01	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Principal	0
284		0.03	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	0

Table 28. Cannock West Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
286		0.09	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	0
287	Wellington Drive Green Link	0.44	Landscape Link	Local	52.5
288		0.91	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	53.3
289		0.11	Landscape Link	Local	70
290		0.28	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	57.5
291		0.31	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	61.6
901		0.08	Landscape Link	Local	0
902		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	0
297	Cannock Park Tennis Courts	0.37	Outdoor sports provision		0
299	Cannock Park Football Pitch	1.05	Outdoor sports provision		0
300	Cannock Golf Course	29.09	Outdoor sports provision		0
301	Cannock Park	4.17	Parks and Gardens	Principal	67.5
302		0.84	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	41.4
303	Cannock Golf Course	1.74	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	54.2

Table 28. Cannock West Ward Data

4.2.5 Etching Hill and The Heath Ward

Etching Hill and The Heath Ward occupies a large area to the north west of the District. It comprises the north western part of Rugeley Town. To the south and west of the Rugeley is a rural landscape consisting of farms and smaller settlements extending to a large semi natural site, which together with other sites makes up accessible parts of Cannock Chase. The part of the ward, which falls within Rugeley Town, is made up of residential neighbourhoods with amenity space provision that has been successful in creating a relatively high degree of verdure (greenery); with tree lined streetscapes.

Table 29 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
308		0.07	Amenity green space		0
309		0.04	Amenity green space		0
310		0.04	Amenity green space		0
311		0.05	Amenity green space		0
312		0.09	Amenity green space		0
313	Riders Way	0.09	Amenity green space		0
314		0.10	Amenity green space		0
316		0.10	Amenity green space		48.5
317		0.13	Amenity green space		50
318		0.15	Amenity green space		52.8
319	Penk Drive North	0.24	Amenity green space		54.2
320		0.25	Amenity green space		51.4
321	Farm Close	0.29	Amenity green space		71.4
322	North End	0.44	Amenity green space		68.5
315	School Road	0.25	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	57.6
323	Winstanley Close MUGA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	53.8

Table 29. Etching Hill and The Heath Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
324	Jeffrey Close (North End Park)	0.05	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	63
919	Jeffrey Close (North End Park) MUGA	0.02	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	63
325		0.02	Landscape Link	Local	0
326		0.03	Landscape Link	Local	0
327		0.07	Landscape Link	Local	0
328		0.03	Landscape Link	Local	0
329		0.05	Landscape Link	Local	0
330		0.09	Landscape Link	Local	0
331		0.18	Landscape Link	Local	58
332		0.32	Landscape Link	Local	48
333		0.44	Landscape Link	Local	68.1
334		0.96	Landscape Link	Local	64
335		0.12	Landscape Link	Local	68
336		0.14	Landscape Link	Local	66
337		0.15	Landscape Link	Local	66
338	Crabtree Way Planting	0.27	Landscape Link	Local	60
339		0.28	Landscape Link	Local	70.9
340		0.48	Landscape Link	Local	69.1
346		3.85	Outdoor sports provision		62.1
924	School Road	0.06	Outdoor sports provision		0
347	Etching Hill / Chaseley Road crossroads	0.17	Semi-natural spaces	Local	63.3
348	Etching Hill	7.78	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	60

Table 29. Etching Hill and The Heath Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
349	Castle Ring	7.75	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	68
350	Cannock Chase AONB	605.29	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	74
351	Cannock Chase AONB	1051.87	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	76

Table 29. Etching Hill and The Heath Ward Data

4.2.6 Hagley Ward

Hagley Ward is situated in the mid/ south section of Rugeley Town. The northern tip of the ward extends almost to the town centre, an area of the ward which contains large sections of open space comprising part of Elmore Park and provision associated with the leisure centre as well as several restricted sports provisions. The ward extends south through residential neighbourhoods to the rural landscape beyond and is intersected by the railway and an associated tract of semi natural greenspace, which runs in a north east/south west direction. Numerous relatively small areas of amenity green space are located within the residential areas, which contribute towards a green street setting. The ward has a relatively high number of landscape links providing green routes throughout and beyond the town area to the south.

Table 30 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
352		1.18	Amenity green space		0
353		0.03	Amenity green space		0
354		0.03	Amenity green space		0
355		0.05	Amenity green space		0
356		0.05	Amenity green space		0

Table 30. Hagley Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
352		1.18	Amenity green space		0
353		0.03	Amenity green space		0
354		0.03	Amenity green space		0
355		0.05	Amenity green space		0
356		0.05	Amenity green space		0
357	Coppice Road / Flaxley Road Play Area	0.06	Amenity green space		0
358		0.07	Amenity green space		0
359		0.10	Amenity green space		0
360		0.10	Amenity green space		0
361	Hilsop Road	0.11	Amenity green space		68.5
362	Uplands Green	0.13	Amenity green space		61.4
363		0.16	Amenity green space		64.2
364		0.18	Amenity green space		0
365	Burnt Hill Lane/Lower Birches	0.25	Amenity green space		67.1
366	Hilary Crest	0.30	Amenity green space		52.8
367		0.71	Amenity green space		0
368	The Birches	0.77	Amenity green space		68.5
369	Rugeley Leisure Centre PA	0.03	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60
370	Lorraine Croft PA	0.01	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60
372	Flaxley Road PA	0.02	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	65.8
373	Burnt Hill Lane PA	0.06	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	57.5

Table 30. Hagley Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
374	Chester Road PA	0.08	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	75.8
375	Hagley Skate Park	0.11	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Principal	67.1
376		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	0
377		0.02	Landscape Link	Local	0
378		0.05	Landscape Link	Local	0
379		0.06	Landscape Link	Local	0
380		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	0
381		1.21	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	60
382		1.29	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	55.8
383	Ashleigh Road	0.05	Landscape Link	Local	38.5
384		0.63	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	70
394		0.05	Landscape Link	Local	0
398		0.09	Landscape Link	Local	0
390	Rugeley Leisure Centre All Weather Pitches	0.87	Outdoor sports provision		66
391		6.02	Outdoor sports provision		62.1
392	Hagley Park	2.06	Parks and Gardens	Principal	63.8
393		0.85	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	51.5
395		0.51	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0

Table 30. Hagley Ward Data

4.2.7 Hawkes Green Ward

Hawkes Green Ward is situated within Cannock Town. The ward is largely made up of residential neighbourhoods, though there is a relatively small area dominated by industrial and retail units to the north west of the ward. Crossing the ward is a matrix of good quality semi-natural open space comprising the Hawkes Green and Milking Brook Nature Reserve. The nature reserves adjoin other similar sites to form a continuum of semi natural green space reaching from the centre of Cannock to beyond the urban area; forming a green routeway to the wider countryside as well as providing numerous shorter local walks and circuits. The residential neighbourhoods within the ward are characterised by numerous green landscape links and areas of amenity green space with trees. The verdant character of this area is further strengthened along the roads passing through, associated with good quality, clean and well-maintained roadside landscape.

Table 31 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
399		0.07	Amenity green space		0
400		0.09	Amenity green space		0
401		0.09	Amenity green space		0
402		0.12	Amenity green space		74.2
403		0.18	Amenity green space		68.5
404		0.18	Amenity green space		74.2
405		0.18	Amenity green space		48.5
406	Pheasant Way	0.32	Amenity green space		74.2
407	Badgers Way Park	0.73	Amenity green space		0
408		0.95	Amenity green space		61.4
409	Hayes Way Park	1.51	Amenity green space		70
410	Gorsemoor Road Park	1.79	Amenity green space		62.8
411	Old Hednesford Park	2.81	Amenity green space		74.2

Table 31. Hawkes Green Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
412		0.05	Amenity green space		48.5
465		0.05	Amenity green space		0
931		0.04	Amenity green space		0
413	Peregrine Way Muga	0.03	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	68.5
414	Hayes Way PA	0.06	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	65
415	Peregrine Way PA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	68.5
416	Meadow Way PA	0.14	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	73.5
466	Wrens Croft PA	0.02	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	70
467	Nuthatch Close PA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	57.85714
417		0.02	Landscape Link	Local	0
418		0.03	Landscape Link	Local	0
419		0.05	Landscape Link	Local	0
420		0.06	Landscape Link	Local	0
421	Rembrandt Close	0.06	Landscape Link	Local	0
422		0.08	Landscape Link	Local	0
423	Elder Close / Acorn Close Greenlink	0.10	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	60.8
424	Five Ways Community Planting Link	0.11	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	65.8
425	Harbell Close Greenlink	0.28	Landscape Link	Local	62
426	Hayes Way / Gorsemoor Road Parks Greenlink	0.32	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	64.1

Table 31. Hawkes Green Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
427	Hawkes Green Community Woodland Plantation	0.45	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	62.5
428		0.55	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	65.8
429	Hawkes Green South Greenlink	0.57	Landscape Link	Local	68.3
430	Tesco Greenlink	1.20	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	63.3
431	Hawkes Green North East Greenlink	1.29	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	62.5
432	Hawkes Green South West Greenlink	1.47	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	66.6
433		1.84	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	65.8
434	Hawkes Green West Greenlink	2.30	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	65.8
435		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	53
436		0.11	Landscape Link	Local	70.8
437		0.12	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	59.1
438		0.34	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	57.2
439		0.14	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	67.5
440		0.14	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	62.5
441		0.16	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	56.3

Table 31. Hawkes Green Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
442		0.16	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	68.3
443		0.17	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	69.1
444		0.17	Landscape Link	Local	60.8
445		0.19	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	63.3
446		0.19	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	67.5
447		0.19	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	71.6
448		0.20	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	67.5
449		0.20	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	71.6
450		0.21	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	68.3
451		0.40	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	70.8
452	Hayes Way / Hill Street Junction Roadside	0.42	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	64.1
453	Hemlock Way	0.66	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	60
454		1.12	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	70
455		0.85	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	55
457		0.43	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	50.7

Table 31. Hawkes Green Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
458		0.54	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	46
459	Rembrandt Close	1.05	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	64.6
460		1.29	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	62.3
461	Old Hednesford Park	2.84	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	62.8
462	Mill Green and Hawkes Green LNR	6.67	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	61.3
463	Milking Brook Valley	8.24	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	60.6
464	Hawkes Green LNR	10.68	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	58.6

Table 31. Hawkes Green Ward Data

4.2.8 Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward

Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward is situated at the south eastern edge of Cannock and incorporates residential neighbourhoods to the north and west of the ward with urban fringe landscape to the east of Wimblebury Road and South of Cannock Road. The urban fringe is made up of agricultural land as well as public open space, which includes Heath Hayes Park as well as areas of semi natural open space.

Table 32 on the right provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
469		0.02	Amenity green space		0
470		0.02	Amenity green space		0
471		0.02	Amenity green space		0
472		0.03	Amenity green space		0
473		0.03	Amenity green space		0
474		0.03	Amenity green space		0
475		0.03	Amenity green space		0
476		0.03	Amenity green space		0
477		0.04	Amenity green space		0
478		0.04	Amenity green space		0
479		0.04	Amenity green space		0
480		0.05	Amenity green space		0
481		0.06	Amenity green space		0
482		0.06	Amenity green space		0
483		0.06	Amenity green space		0
484		0.08	Amenity green space		0
485		0.08	Amenity green space		0
486		0.10	Amenity green space		0
487		0.11	Amenity green space		60
488	St. Johns Close	0.11	Amenity green space		62.8
489	Cromwell Road	0.11	Amenity green space		73.3
490		0.13	Amenity green space		60
491		0.14	Amenity green space		73.3
492	Gladstone Road	0.17	Amenity green space		73.3
493		0.20	Amenity green space		60
494	Barn Way	0.50	Amenity green space		75.7

Table 32. Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
495		0.52	Amenity green space		70
496		0.55	Amenity green space		71.4
498	Brooklyn Road	0.00	Amenity green space		0
517	Scott Street Park	0.79	Amenity green space		54.2
499	Boston Close PA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	68.3
500	Horseshoe Drive PA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60
501	Arthur Street PA	0.06	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60.7
502	Heath Hayes Park PA	0.18	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	58.7
920	Arthur Street MUGA	0.03	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60.7
503		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	0
504		0.02	Landscape Link	Local	0
505		0.17	Landscape Link	Local	0
506		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	0
507		0.14	Landscape Link	Local	64
508	Hobart Road Greenlink	0.40	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	66.6
509		0.13	Landscape Link	Local	70
514		0.77	Outdoor sports provision		57.8
515	Heath Hayes Park	0.79	Outdoor sports provision		63.5
942	Heath Hayes Park	0.12	Outdoor sports provision	Neighbourhood	63.5
516	Heath Hayes Park	7.48	Parks and Gardens	Neighbourhood	63.5

Table 32. Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
518	Keys Park Road Pond	0.30	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	69
519	Land adjacent to 117 Cannock Road	0.84	Semi-natural spaces	Local	47.3
521	Hobart Road	1.88	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	54.6
522	Newlands Lane	11.01	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	73.8
523		17.71	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	40
524		0.22	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0
667		12.58	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	72.6

Table 32. Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward Data

4.2.9 Hednesford Green Heath Ward

Hednesford Green Heath Ward is situated to the north west of Cannock Town and is formed of residential neighbourhoods containing a range of open space typologies as well as large areas of semi-natural.

Pye Green Valley is a significant area of semi natural open space, occupying a broad linear tract of land extending across much of the ward. The site is well serviced with footpaths and other infrastructure but does not offer any equipped provision. The site links well to other sites and in combination these provide a green routeway across the ward. To the north west of the ward, a large swathe of land is currently being developed for housing. This incorporates a semi natural site within which play areas have been included. Alongside this and to the west of the ward, there are established tracks connected to the wider countryside beyond. Within the residential neighbourhoods, there are relatively few areas of amenity green space.

Table 33 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
526		0.04	Amenity green space		0
527		0.04	Amenity green space		0
528		0.07	Amenity green space		0
529		0.08	Amenity green space		0
530		0.00	Amenity green space		0
531		0.01	Amenity green space		0
532		0.02	Amenity green space		0
533		0.02	Amenity green space		0
534		0.03	Amenity green space		0
535		0.04	Amenity green space		0
536		0.36	Amenity green space		0
537		0.44	Amenity green space		0
538		0.58	Amenity green space		0
539		0.15	Amenity green space		68.5
540	Cowley Green	0.19	Amenity green space		73.3
541		0.22	Amenity green space		67.1
542	Bond Way PA	0.01	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	40
543	Pit Pony Way PA	0.05	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	80
544	Walters Close PA	0.06	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	90
545	Sanders Drive PA	0.10	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	70
554	Sanders Drive MUGA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	0

Table 33. Hednesford Green Heath Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
933	Tompkinson Heights PA	0.11	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	0
934	Tomkinson Heights	0.05	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	0
546		0.01	Landscape Link	Local	0
547		0.01	Landscape Link	Local	0
548		0.06	Landscape Link	Local	0
549	Pye Green Spinney	1.06	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	72.5
550	Pye Green Greenlink	2.13	Landscape Link	Local	67.5
551		0.13	Landscape Link	Local	71
556	Pye Green Spinney	0.95	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	52
557		29.64	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0
558	Pye Green Valley	32.10	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	71.4
559		18.96	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0
895		0.00	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0

Table 33. Hednesford Green Heath Ward Data

4.2.10 Hednesford North Ward

Hednesford North Ward is situated to the north of the Cannock Town urban area and comprises the northern part of Hednesford including Hednesford Park, Hednesford local centre and the surrounding residential neighbourhoods. Beyond the town to the north, the ward encompasses areas of Cannock Chase and agricultural land. The ward also contains part of Hednesford Hills Nature Reserve. Hednesford Park is significant within the ward in terms of the quality and variety of provision. Provision within the residential areas consists of scattered areas of amenity green space the primary purpose of which is to provide a landscape setting, though some have been used for parking. At the fringes of the urban

areas, there is inconsistency in the quality of the links with adjoining semi- natural green space. Some links are clear and provide a good experience. Others are disjointed and broken or culminate in a secluded dead end. Other than Hednesford Park, there are only two other play areas within the ward. It is likely that Hednesford Park has a wide sphere of influence due to the quality and range of provision. The other two play areas are on the outer fringes of the urban area.

Table 34 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
560		0.02	Amenity green space		0
561		0.03	Amenity green space		0
562		0.04	Amenity green space		0
563		0.04	Amenity green space		0
564		0.05	Amenity green space		0
565		0.06	Amenity green space		0
566		0.06	Amenity green space		0
567		0.07	Amenity green space		0
568		0.09	Amenity green space		0
569		0.09	Amenity green space		0
570		0.10	Amenity green space		0
571		0.10	Amenity green space		75
572		0.10	Amenity green space		71.6
573		0.11	Amenity green space		73.3
574		0.11	Amenity green space		62.8
575		0.13	Amenity green space		64.2
576	Millicent Close	0.16	Amenity green space		73.3
577		0.16	Amenity green space		74.2
578		0.17	Amenity green space		48.5
579		0.18	Amenity green space		48.3

Table 34. Hednesford North Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
580		0.18	Amenity green space		75
581		0.18	Amenity green space		68.3
582		0.20	Amenity green space		54.2
583	Woodland Close	0.25	Amenity green space		75
584	Howard Crescent / Shaftesbury Road	0.31	Amenity green space		75
586	Bracken Close	0.40	Amenity green space		61.6
587	The Common, Pye Green	0.98	Amenity green space		66.6
589	Brindley Heath Road	2.27	Amenity green space		62.8
590		0.16	Amenity green space		56.6
624		0.76	Amenity green space		0
591	Hednesford High Street	0.13	Civic Spaces and public squares		81.6
592	Bracken Close PA	0.05	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	53.8
593	Cotswold Road PA	0.07	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	55.3
594	Hednesford Park PA - Senior	0.07	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Principal	56.42857
595	Hednesford Park PA -Junior	0.21	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Principal	90
613	Hednesford Park Skate Park	0.10	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Principal	0
596		0.01	Landscape Link	Local	0

Table 34. Hednesford North Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
597		0.01	Landscape Link	Local	0
598		0.01	Landscape Link	Local	0
599		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
600		0.05	Landscape Link	Local	0
601		0.06	Landscape Link	Local	0
602		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	0
603		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	0
604		0.13	Landscape Link	Local	53
605		0.68	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	64.1
611	Hednesford Park Parcour	0.02	Outdoor sports provision		0
612	Hednesford Park MUGA	0.07	Outdoor sports provision		0
614	Hednesford Park Tennis Courts	0.30	Outdoor sports provision		0
615	Hednesford Park Football Pitch	0.52	Outdoor sports provision		0
616	Hednesford Park Football Pitch	0.63	Outdoor sports provision		0
617	Cotswold Road	1.96	Outdoor sports provision		52
618	Hednesford Park	7.42	Parks and Gardens	Principal	72.5
620	Bradbury Lane / Green Heath Road	3.92	Semi-natural spaces	Local	48.5
621		8.15	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	40.7
622	Brindley Heath Road	49.72	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	58.6
623	Hednesford Hills	119.66	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	64.6

Table 34. Hednesford North Ward Data

4.2.11 Hednesford South Ward

Hednesford South Ward occupies the north eastern extent of the Cannock urban area, south of Hednesford Local Centre. The railway line with associated semi natural green space sits along the western boundary and other large areas of semi natural green space occupy a large portion of the ward; most notably Hednesford Hills in the north of the ward and land associated with the business parks in the south of the ward. Accessible church grounds and cemeteries make a meaningful contribution to open space provision within this ward.

Table 35 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
626		0.06	Amenity green space		0
627		0.06	Amenity green space		0
628		0.06	Amenity green space		0
629	Littleworth Road Park	1.21	Amenity green space		51.5
630		0.10	Amenity green space		55.7
631		0.11	Amenity green space		60
632		0.12	Amenity green space		54
633		0.12	Amenity green space		60
634	Anglesea / Kingfisher Park	2.47	Amenity green space		55.7
898	Dew Close PA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60
638		0.01	Landscape Link	Local	0
639		0.02	Landscape Link	Local	0
640		0.02	Landscape Link	Local	0
641		0.07	Landscape Link	Local	0
642		0.08	Landscape Link	Local	0
643		0.09	Landscape Link	Local	0

Table 35. Hednesford South Ward Data (continued over page)

4.2.12 Norton Canes Ward

Norton Canes Ward is situated to the south and east of the Cannock urban area. It comprises the village of Norton Canes and an area of agricultural land between the settlement and Cannock. It also includes a large area of agricultural land south of the M6 Toll Motorway, (the motorway), which runs in an east west direction across the middle of the ward. To the west of the ward is a large area of semi-natural open space associated with retail and industrial units alongside the north of the motorway. The motorway itself provides significant stretches of roadside landscape link on the embankments and surrounding the Norton Canes junction and the motorway services. Landscape links for pedestrian use traverse the rural areas connecting Norton Canes, South Cannock and Heath Hayes, and they also extend south of the motorway. A good variety of open space provision can be found in the village of Norton Canes. Landscape links for pedestrian use traverse the rural areas connecting Norton Canes, South Cannock and Heath Hayes, and they also extend south of the motorway.

Table 36 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
644		1.57	Landscape Link	Local	70
645		2.81	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	56.3
647		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	74.1
648		0.20	Landscape Link	Local	70
649		0.26	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	62.5
651	East Cannock Road	1.83	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	60
658		0.11	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	38.1
659		0.25	Semi-natural spaces	Local	49.2
660		0.40	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	0
661		0.42	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	65
662		0.86	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	70.7
663		0.92	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	48.5
664		6.09	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	28.5
665		7.98	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	70.6
666	Anglesea / Kingfisher Park	8.36	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	63.3

Table 35. Hednesford South Ward Data

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
671		0.01	Amenity green space		0
672		0.02	Amenity green space		0
673		0.04	Amenity green space		0
674		0.05	Amenity green space		0
675		0.05	Amenity green space		0
677		0.06	Amenity green space		0
678		0.00	Amenity green space		0
679		0.06	Amenity green space		0
680		0.16	Amenity green space		0
681		0.19	Amenity green space		0
682		0.20	Amenity green space		0
683		0.43	Amenity green space		0
684		0.54	Amenity green space		0
685		0.91	Amenity green space		0

Table 36. Norton Canes Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
687		6.78	Amenity green space		0
688		0.14	Amenity green space		66
689		0.16	Amenity green space		78.5
690	Betty's Lane Play Area	0.36	Amenity green space		80
691	Church Road Green	0.46	Amenity green space		67.1
692	Chasewater Way	0.65	Amenity green space		67.1
772		0.06	Amenity green space		0
773		0.01	Amenity green space		0
774		0.01	Amenity green space		0
775		0.33	Amenity green space		0
696	Name To Be Confirmed	0.01	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	0
697	Lingfield Road PA	0.03	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	82.5
698	Penny Cress Green (Chapel Street)	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	59.2
699	Betty's Lane PA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60.8
700	Harrier Way PA	0.12	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	80
701	Red Lion Lane PA	0.10	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	70
702	Railway Street PA	0.02	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	30
744	Red Lion Lane MUGA	0.04	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbourhood	0

Table 36. Norton Canes Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
938	Norton Canes Community Centre Skate Park	0.03	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	30
939	Norton Canes Community Centre MUGA	0.12	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	30
676		0.23	Landscape Link		0
704		0.02	Landscape Link	Local	0
705		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
706		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
707		0.04	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	0
708		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	0
709	Castlecroft / Badgers Lane	0.21	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	51.6
710	Norton Canes	0.19	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	65.8
711	Norton Canes	0.23	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	58.3
712	Norton Canes	0.50	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	74.1
713		1.46	Landscape Link	Local	19
714	Norton Canes	1.77	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	72.5
715		1.84	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	50.9
716		1.97	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	46.6

Table 36. Norton Canes Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
717		7.23	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	52.5
718		2.17	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	34.1
719	Norton Canes	2.90	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	72.5
720		4.58	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	41.6
721		0.10	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	50
722		0.13	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	50
723		0.18	Landscape Link	Principal	0
724		0.18	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	41.6
725		0.32	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	48.3
726		0.37	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	44.1
727		0.47	Landscape Link	Local	49.1
728		0.55	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	68.3
729		0.60	Landscape Link	Principal	0
730		0.91	Landscape Link	Principal	0
731		0.97	Landscape Link	Principal	61.6
732		1.77	Landscape Link	Neighbourhood	65.8
733		2.76	Landscape Link	Principal	71.6
734		3.70	Landscape Link	Principal	61.6

Table 36. Norton Canes Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
735		3.74	Landscape Link	Principal	61.6
736		5.10	Landscape Link	Principal	59.1
737		4.85	Landscape Link	Principal	61.6
738		6.12	Landscape Link	Principal	0
776		0.62	Landscape Link	Local	0
745	Norton Canes Recreation Ground	2.57	Outdoor sports provision		74.6
746	Church Road Park	1.72	Parks and Gardens	Neighbourhood	63.5
686		1.40	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0
747		0.04	Semi-natural spaces	Local	0
748		0.05	Semi-natural spaces	Local	0
749		0.24	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0
750		0.55	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0
751		0.60	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0
752	Wyrley Common	2.57	Semi-natural spaces	Local	55.3
754		1.18	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0
755	Norton East Road	1.53	Semi-natural spaces	Local	35.3
756		1.65	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0
758		1.95	Semi-natural spaces	Local	50
759		8.37	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	61.1

Table 36. Norton Canes Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
760		2.00	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	46
761		2.24	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	0
762		2.71	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	60.7
763	Edge of Chasewater Boundary	1.36	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	63.3
765		7.06	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	0
766	Norton Canes ex-colliery land	8.07	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	65.3
767		8.55	Semi-natural spaces	Local	40.6
768		5.83	Semi-natural spaces	Local	0
769		71.16	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	50.9
770	Wyrley Common	31.67	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	46
771		59.77	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	72.6
892		0.39	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbour hood	0

Table 36. Norton Canes Ward Data

4.2.13 Rawnsley Ward

Rawnsley Ward is situated east of the Cannock urban area. It is predominantly rural, comprising the settlements of Prospect Village and Cannock Wood. Much of the ward consists of agricultural land. The north-western corner of the ward is made up of a residential neighbourhood of Cannock. Here there is a good range of appropriate open space provision as well as access to wider areas of semi natural greenspace beyond the

town. Both Prospect Village and Cannock Wood have reasonable open space provision. Large tracts of semi natural open space make up a significant portion of the open space provision; most notably part of Cannock Chase in the north which adjoins Castle Ring and Hazelslade Local Nature Reserve. Other areas of seminatural greenspace are distributed throughout the ward.

Table 37 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
777		0.02	Amenity green space		0
778		0.04	Amenity green space		0
779		0.04	Amenity green space		0
780		0.05	Amenity green space		0
781		0.05	Amenity green space		0
782		0.08	Amenity green space		0
783		0.09	Amenity green space		0
784		0.09	Amenity green space		0
786		0.12	Amenity green space		74
787	St Thomas Drive	0.12	Amenity green space		0
788		0.14	Amenity green space		81.6
789		0.23	Amenity green space		58.5
790		0.27	Amenity green space		60
792	Alder Way	1.22	Amenity green space		67.1
822	Pineside Avenue	0.08	Amenity green space		0
793	St.Thomas Drive PA	0.01	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60
794	Williamson Avenue PA	0.02	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	70
795	Westgate PA	0.03	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbour hood	57.8
929	Westgate MUGA	0.06	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Neighbour hood	57.8

Table 37. Rawnsley Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
796		0.18	Landscape Link	Local	25
797		0.74	Landscape Link	Local	52.5
798		1.82	Landscape Link	Local	0
799		0.14	Landscape Link	Local	42
801		0.34	Landscape Link	Local	70
802		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
803		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
804		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
805		0.05	Landscape Link	Local	0
806		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
930	Westgate Park	0.06	Outdoor sports provision		0
811	Westgate Park	0.48	Parks and Gardens	Neighbourhood	55
812	Prospect Village Local Park	2.22	Parks and Gardens	Neighbourhood	45
893		0.01	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	0
813	Prospect Village LNR	2.71	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	55
814	Rawnsley Greenlink	4.54	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	42.1
815	Nun's Well	5.07	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	65.7
816		11.31	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	51.3
817	Sevens Road	11.94	Semi-natural spaces	Neighbourhood	48.5

Table 37. Rawnsley Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
820	Cannock Wood Road	2.60	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	42.8
821	Hazelslade Nature Reserve	15.00	Semi-natural spaces	Principal	64.2

Table 37. Rawnsley Ward Data

4.2.14 Western Springs Ward

Western Springs Ward is situated to the north of Rugeley Town. Rugeley town centre sits to the south of the ward with its associated civic spaces. Close to the southern ward boundary is Elmore Park, a locally significant park, which continues across the ward boundary to the south. A large industrial and retail estate sits in the east of the ward. The remainder of the ward consists mostly of residential neighbourhoods extending northwards to the Trent and Mersey Canal, which runs through the ward in a northwest/southeast direction and is a major landscape link. The ward boundary to the north and east is formed of the river Trent and the railway respectively. To the north of the town centre the cemetery together with adjoining church grounds provide a relatively large tract of publicly accessible open space.

Table 38 below provides the overall open space data derived from the assessment.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
823		0.03	Amenity green space		0
824		0.04	Amenity green space		0
825		0.04	Amenity green space		0
826		0.04	Amenity green space		0
827		0.05	Amenity green space		0
828		0.05	Amenity green space		0
829		0.05	Amenity green space		0

Table 38. Western Springs Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
830		0.06	Amenity green space		0
831		0.08	Amenity green space		0
832		0.09	Amenity green space		0
834	Chadsfield Road / Fortescue Lane	1.29	Amenity green space		60
854		0.11	Amenity green space		60
856		0.15	Amenity green space		61.6
857		0.20	Amenity green space		0
858		0.22	Amenity green space		62.8
859		0.24	Amenity green space		64.2
860		0.24	Amenity green space		54.2
861		0.25	Amenity green space		71.4
862		0.20	Amenity green space		48.1
885		0.03	Amenity green space		0
886		0.13	Amenity green space		0
925		0.11	Amenity green space		0
863	St. Joseph & St. Etheldreda	0.15	Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		79
864	St. Augustines	1.30	Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		72.7
865	Rugeley Cemetery	1.66	Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		65.4
866	Rugeley Town Centre	0.81	Civic Spaces and public squares		80
867	Green Lane PA	0.02	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	55.8
868	Boney Drive PA	0.05	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	67.5

Table 38. Western Springs Ward Data (continued right)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
869	Elmore Park PA	0.08	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	63.3
888	Levett Grange PA	0.03	Equipped open spaces for children and young people	Local	60
836		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
837		0.02	Landscape Link	Local	0
838		0.03	Landscape Link	Local	0
839		0.03	Landscape Link	Local	0
840		0.03	Landscape Link	Local	0
841		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
842		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
843		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
844		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
845		0.04	Landscape Link	Local	0
846		0.05	Landscape Link	Local	0
847		0.05	Landscape Link	Local	0
848		0.05	Landscape Link	Local	0
849		0.05	Landscape Link	Local	0
850		0.06	Landscape Link	Local	0
851		0.07	Landscape Link	Local	0
852		0.08	Landscape Link	Local	0
853		0.10	Landscape Link	Local	0
870		0.13	Landscape Link	Local	65
871	Western Springs Primary School Walk	0.18	Landscape Link	Local	56

Table 38. Western Springs Ward Data (continued over page)

Site ID	Site Name	Total Hectares	Typology	Hierarchy	Quality Percentage
872	Trent and Mersey Canal	3.60	Landscape Link	Local	62.5
873		0.13	Landscape Link	Local	60
874		0.15	Landscape Link	Local	66.6
875		0.21	Landscape Link	Local	70.9
876		1.26	Landscape Link	Local	73.3
883		0.17	Landscape Link	Local	0
884		0.12	Landscape Link	Local	0
889		0.15	Landscape Link	Local	0
926		0.23	Landscape Link	Local	0
880	Green Lane	3.76	Outdoor sports provision		64
835	Elmore Park	1.47	Parks and Gardens	Neighbour hood	74
882	Caves Green	0.40	Semi-natural spaces	Local	66.6
887		1.06	Semi-natural spaces	Local	0

Table 38. Western Springs Ward Data

5. Local needs and aspirations

5.1 As part of the understanding of open space provision with the District of Cannock a parks and open space survey was conducted by CCDC. Letters and emails were sent to those on the planning database inviting people to take part in the consultation. The survey was promoted on Cannock Chase council's website and social media pages, via a press release, promoted to the local community organisations and contacts via the District Round Up and copies were left in the libraries, the Council reception and the area office in Rugeley. 339 surveys were completed in total with 201 completed online and 138 completed on paper.

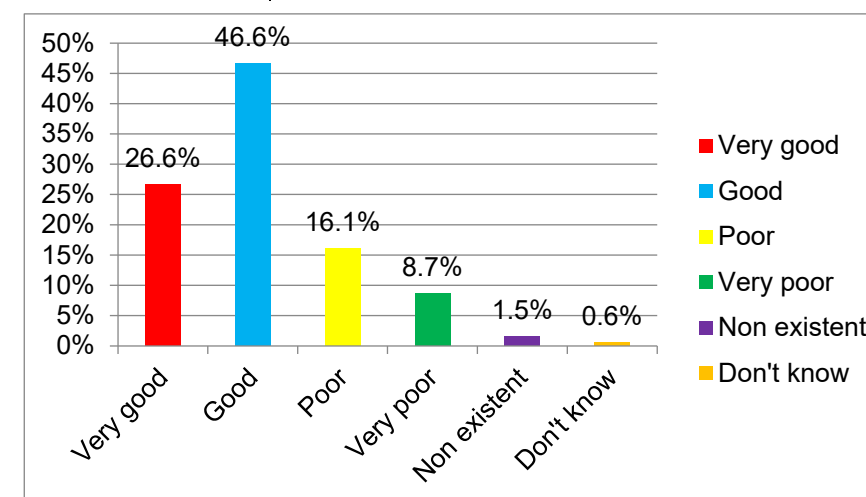
5.2 In response to the questions posed, results are set out below.

1) Overall, how would you rate the quality of open space that is available for public use in:

A significant majority of respondents found the quality of open spaces to be good or very good, with slightly more thinking that across Cannock Chase District than the local area.

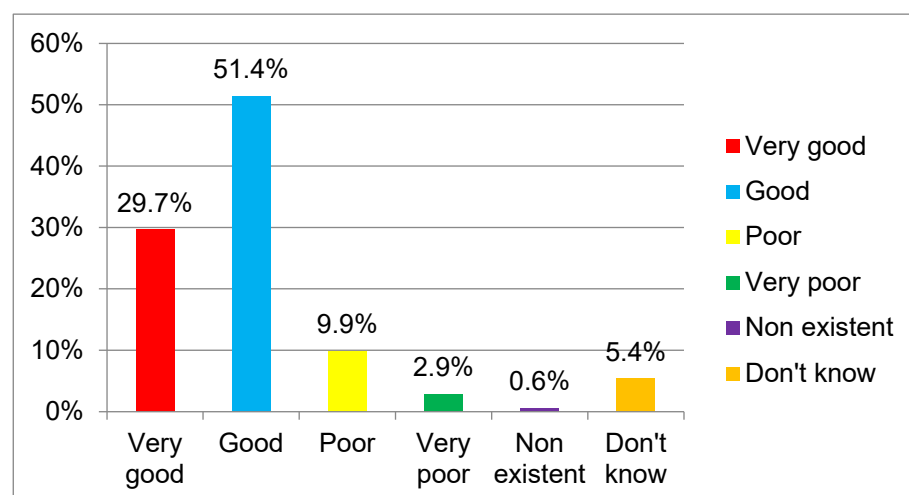
Your local area

Options	Number	%
Very good	89	26.6%
Good	156	46.6%
Poor	54	16.1%
Very poor	29	8.7%
Non existent	5	1.5%
Don't know	2	0.6%
No Reply	4	



Cannock Chase District

Options	Number	%
Very good	93	27.7%
Good	161	51.4%
Poor	31	9.9%
Very poor	9	2.9%
Non existent	2	0.6%
Don't know	17	5.4%
No reply	26	

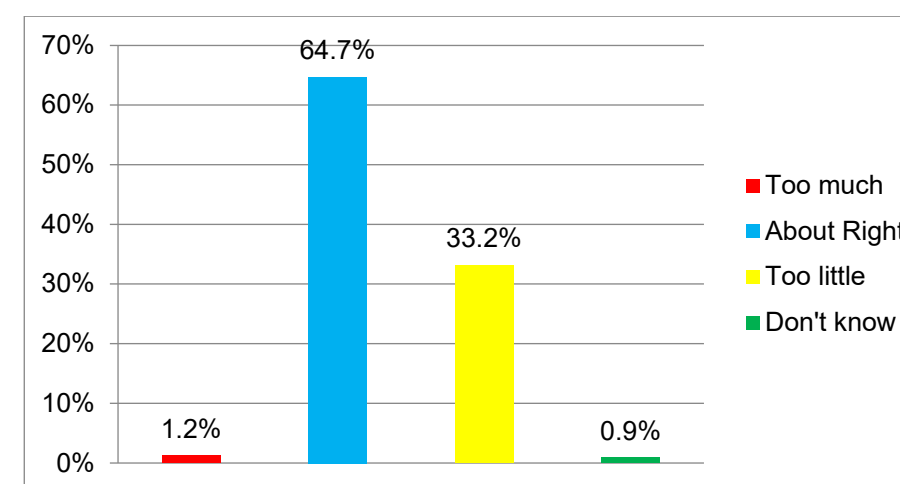


2) Overall how would you rate the quantity or amount of open space that is available for public use in:

Most respondents were satisfied with the quantity of open space; however, one third found there to be too little in their local area compared to Cannock Chase District where one fifth found it to be too little.

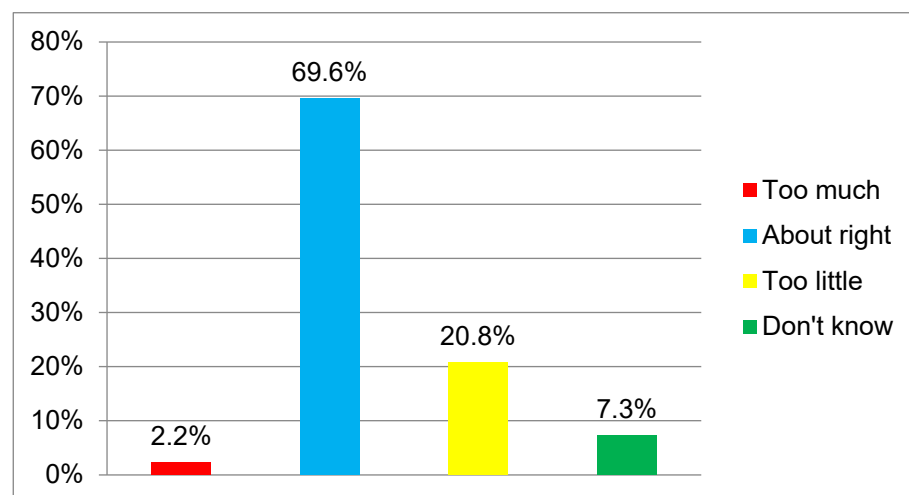
Your local area

Options	Number	%
Too much	4	1.2%
About right	214	64.7%
Too little	110	33.2%
Don't know	3	0.9%
No reply	8	



Cannock Chase

Options	Number	%
Too much	7	2.2%
About right	218	69.6%
Too little	65	20.8%
Don't know	23	7.3%
No reply	26	



3) Which park or open space do you visit most frequently?

Some people named more than one place when answering this question. The most popular answer was Cannock Chase with 65 responses, this figure represents people who responded with 'Cannock Chase' but as in the list below there are also specific places on Cannock Chase mentioned such as Marquis Drive, which would make the figure higher.

With parks, the main town parks were mentioned with Hednesford being the most commonly used.

Park or open pace	Number	Park or open space	Number
Cannock Chase	65	Milking Brook	2
Hednesford Park	42	Mercury Road	2
Cannock Park	24	Five Ways Park	2
Elmore Park	24	Cema, Norton Canes	2
Chasewater	13	Nature reserves	1
Ravenhill Park	10	The Mount (park off of Jerome Road) in Norton Canes	1
Brereton Park	9	Albutts Road play area, Brownhills West Brownhills	1
Marquis Drive	9	Lickey Hills	1
Heath Hayes	8	Nine Gate on the Chase	1

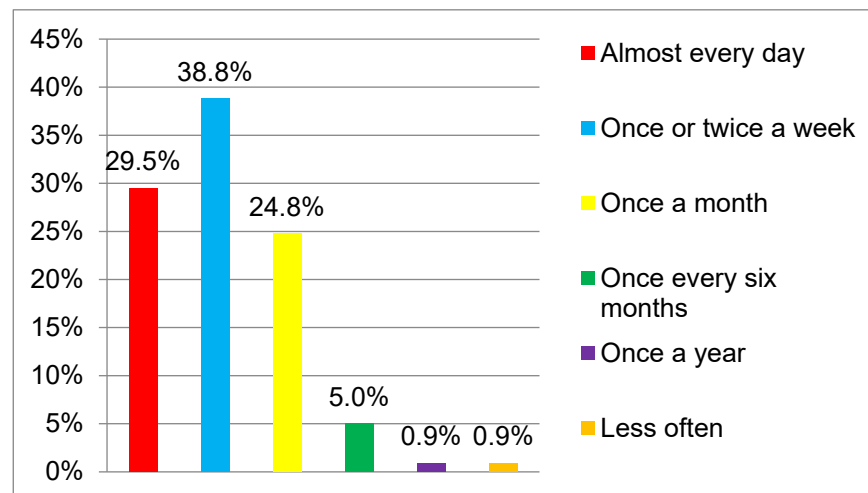
Park or open pace	Number	Park or open space	Number
Hednesford Hills	8	Grange Norton Canes	1
Stadium Park	8	Abbey Park, Evesham	1
Birches Valley	7	Bridgtown park, Union Street	1
Castle Ring	6	Area between Brereton and Stile Cop	1
Green Lane Park	6	Canal Mount	1
Heritage Trail/Walk	6	Brocton Hill	1
Gentleshaw Common	4	Meadow Way	1
Shoal Hill Common	4	Broadhurst Green, Badgers Rise WS124LF	1
Hawkes Green	4	The Chase Heath behind Pye Green	1
Rugeley Park	4	Bretton Park in Peterborough	1
Gorsemoor Road Park	3	Mill Farm, Farm, Rangers station	1
Hazelslade	3	Wolseley Bridge	1
Nunswell Park	3	Mount Bad	1
Hagley Fields/Park	3	German Cemetery	1
Beacon Park, Lichfield	3	Wolseley Road Cemetery	1
Pye Green Park Road	3	Etchinghill Field	1
Brickworks Nature Reserve	3	Castle Ring	1
Newlands Lane	3	Hadley playing fields rising brook	1
Canal	3	St Augustines Field	1
Sherbrook Valley	2	Wimblebury Road open space	1

Park or open pace	Number	Park or open space	Number
Beaudesert Playing Field	2	Flaxley Road Play Area	1
Labernum Avenue	2	Chaseley Road, Rugeley	1
Brindley Heath	2	Norton Pool	1
Village Green Heath Hayes	2	Park space between John St, Burgoyne St	1
Mill Green	2	Cannock road open space & behind football field	1
		No reply	38

4) For this space approximately how often do you visit the park or open space?

The spaces are very well used with just under 30% of respondents using them almost every day and just under 40% once or twice a week.

Options	Number	%
Almost every day	95	29.5%
Once or twice a week	125	38.8%
Once a month	80	24.8%
Once every six months	16	5%
Once a year	3	0.9%
Less often	3	0.9%
No reply	17	



5) How do you get to this park or open space?

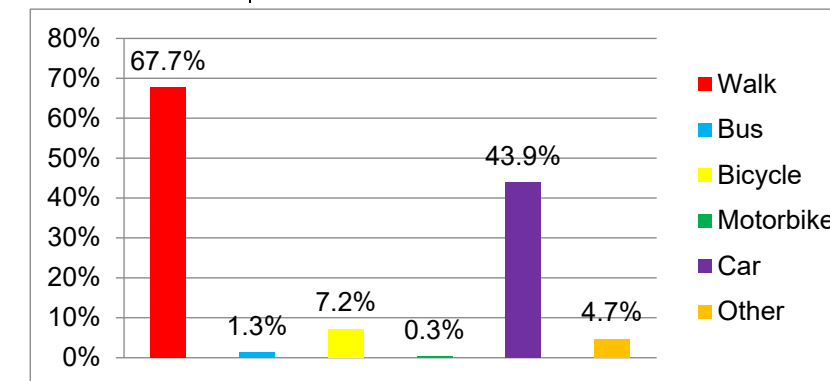
Walking and car were the most popular means of getting to the space, with two thirds choosing to walk. People were able to pick more than one response to this question.

When looking at the amount of time it takes for people to get to their chosen space just under two thirds of respondents travel less than ten minutes and over 90% travel under 20 minutes in total.

Of those that walk 157 take less than 10 minutes to travel, 48 walk for 10-20 minutes, 6 walk for 20-30 minutes and 3 walk for 30-60 minutes. 2 did not reply.

Of those that take the car 79 take less than 10 minutes to travel, 47 drive for 10-20 minutes, 6 for 20-30 minutes, 7 for 30-60 minutes and 1 drives for over an hour.

Options	Number	%
Walk	216	67.7%
Bus	4	1.3%
Bicycle	23	7.2%
Motorbike	1	0.3%
Car	140	43.9%
Other	15	4.7%
No reply		

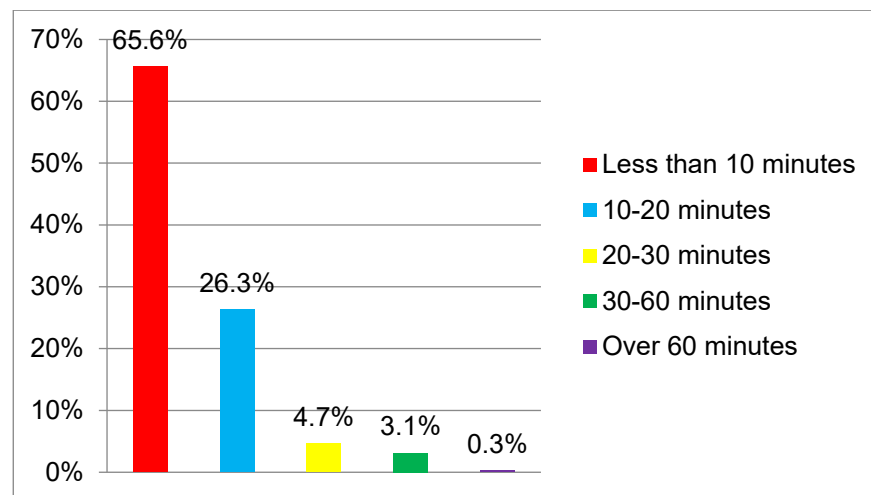


Other

Comments	Number	Comments	Number
Mobility Scooter	4	Taxi	1
Run	3	Bus to Hednesford	1
Horse	2	Car is electric powered by solar panels	1
Horse box	1	4 Wheel vehicle sleeper	1
Motor scooter	1		

6) Using your preferred mode of transport, on average how long does it normally take you to travel to your most frequently visited open space?

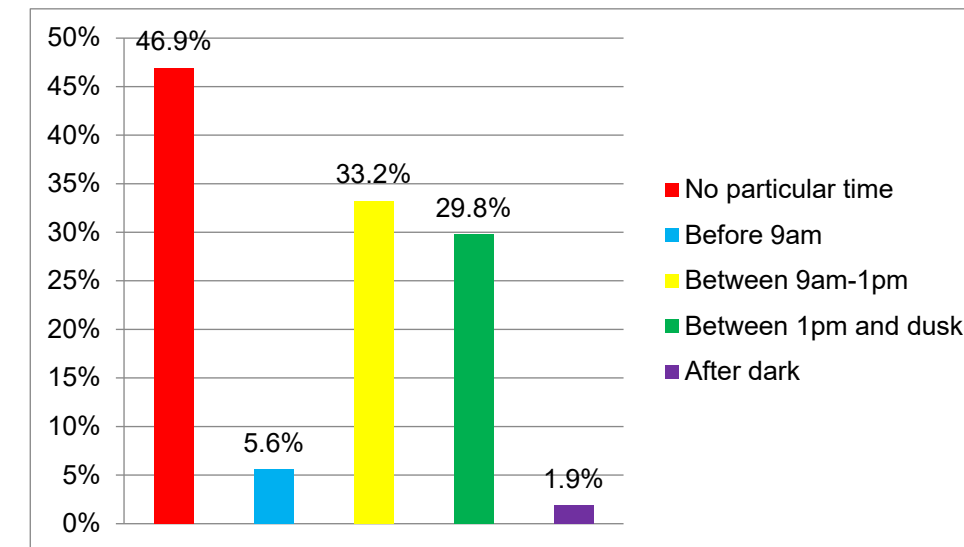
Options	Number	%
Less than 10 minutes	210	65.6%
10-20 minutes	84	26.3%
20-30 minutes	15	4.7%
30-60 minutes	10	3.1%
Over 60 minutes	1	0.3%
No reply	17	



7) What time of day do you normally use this park or open space?

People use the space mostly between 9am and dusk with very few using before 9am and after dusk. 46.9% of respondents don't have a set time that they use the space.

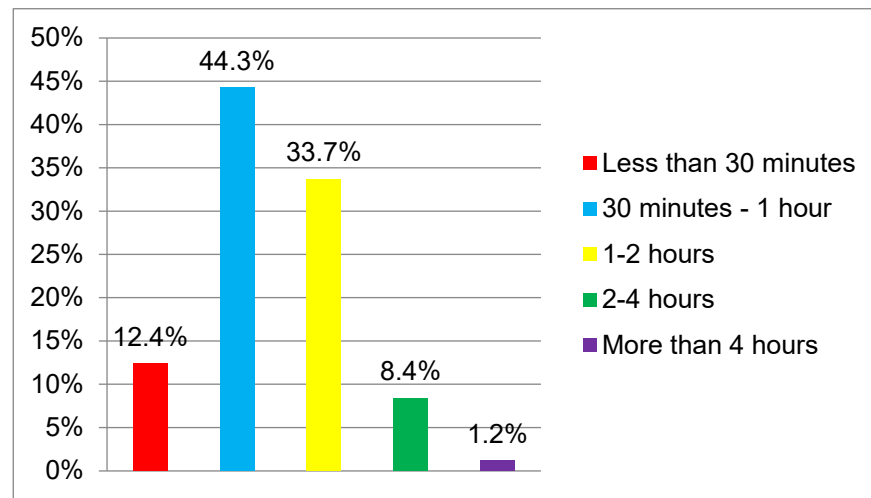
Options	Number	%
No particular time	151	46.9%
Before 9am	18	5.6%
Between 9am-1pm	107	33.2%
Between 1pm and dusk	96	29.8%
After dark	6	1.9%
No reply		



8) How much time do you normally spend in this park or open space?

56.7% use the space for under 1 hour and one third of respondents use it for 1-2 hours.

Options	Number	%
Less than 30 minutes	40	12.4%
30 minutes – 1 hour	143	44.3%
1-2 hours	109	33.7%
2-4 hours	27	8.4%
More than 4 hours	4	1.2%
No reply	16	

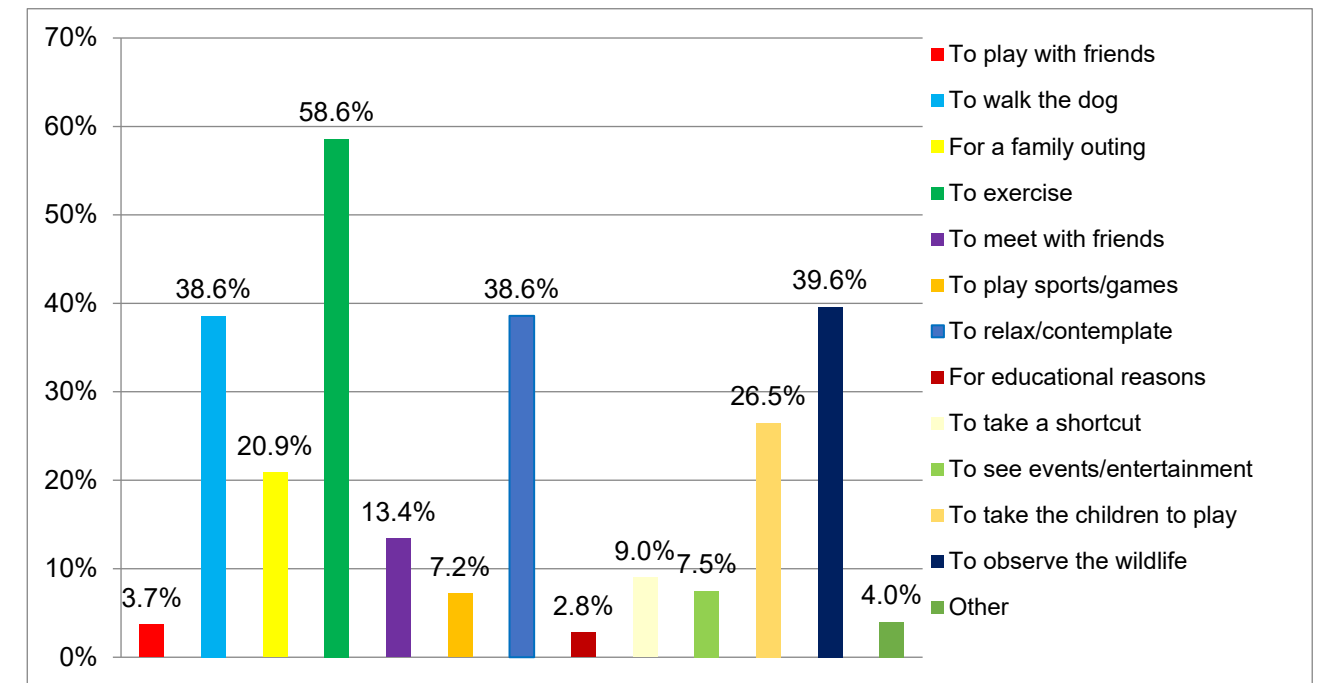


9) Why do you go to this park or open space?

Respondents were able to give more than one response to this question.

The most popular reason for attending the space was to exercise and the least popular was for educational reasons. The responses to this may be affected by the age of people who responded to this survey.

Options	Number	%	Options	Number	%
To exercise	188	58.6%	To take a shortcut	29	9%
To observe the wildlife	127	39.6%	To see events/entertainment	24	7.5%
To walk the dog	124	38.6%	To play sports/games	23	7.2%
To relax/contemplate	124	38.6%	To play with friends	12	3.7%
To take the children to play	85	26.5%	For educational reasons	9	2.8%
For a family outing	67	20.9%	Other	13	4%
To meet with friends	43	13.4%	No reply		



Please explain other

Comments	Number	Comments	Number
To take the grandchildren	6	Watch sports	1
Visit the cafe	2	Visit trees where cremated family are	1
To get somewhere	2	Park fit	1
Water therapy at swimming pool	1	It's disability friendly	1
Basketball	1	Enjoy being outdoors	1
Horse riding	1	Have a picnic	1
Cycling group	1	Walk	1
Walking group	1	Bike	1
Photography	1	To get away	1

10) How would you rate the following for this park and open space?

The responses to these options show that over 75% rated cleanliness, ease of getting to and using, general appearance and wildlife value as good or very good.

62% found the level of information as good or very good and 31% as poor or very poor.

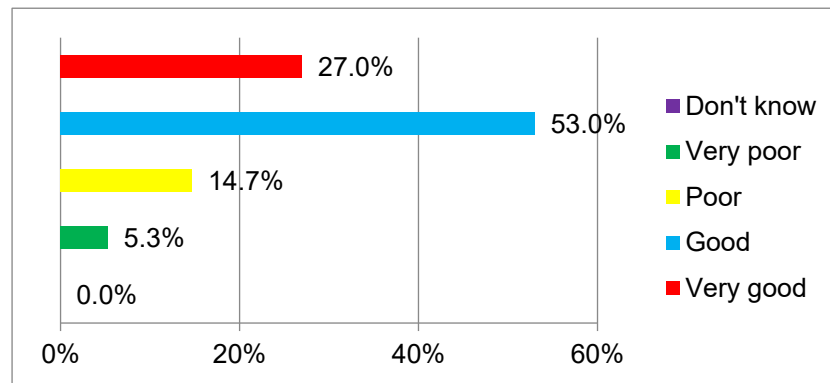
53.4% found facilities as good or very good and 41% as poor or very poor.

The most common theme in the comments was toilets with people feeling that there should either be some or where there is some they should be refurbished or cleaned.

The two themes following toilets are having use of a café and litter.

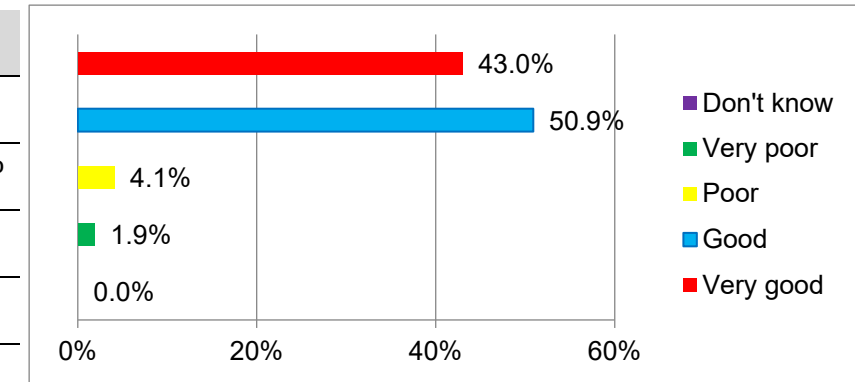
Cleanliness

Options	Number	%
Very good	86	27%
Good	169	53%
Poor	47	14.7%
Very poor	17	5.3%
Don't know	0	0%
No reply	20	



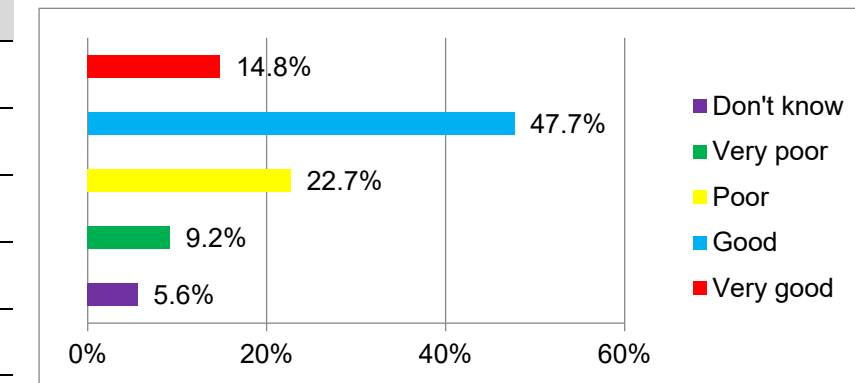
Ease of getting to and using

Options	Number	%
Very good	136	43%
Good	161	50.9%
Poor	13	4.1%
Very poor	6	1.9%
Don't know	0	0%
No reply	23	



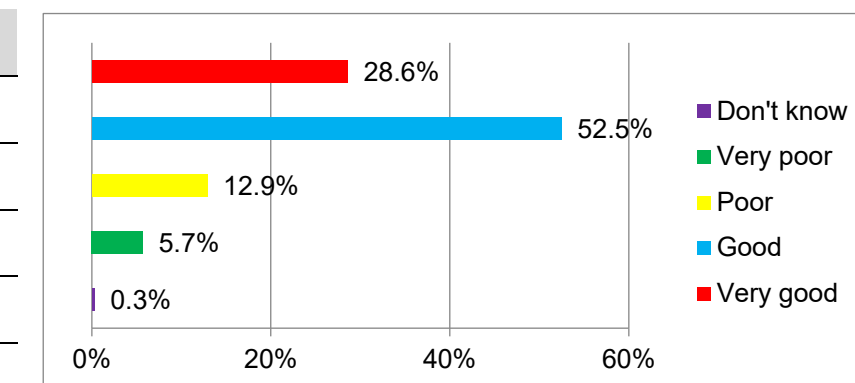
Level of information

Options	Number	%
Very good	45	14.8%
Good	145	47.7%
Poor	69	22.7%
Very poor	28	9.2%
Don't know	17	5.6%
No reply	35	



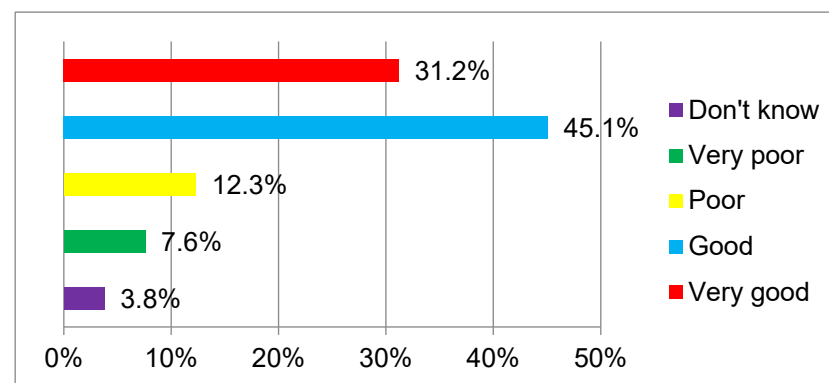
General appearance

Options	Number	%
Very good	91	28.6%
Good	167	52.5%
Poor	41	12.9%
Very poor	18	5.7%
Don't know	1	0.3%
No reply	21	



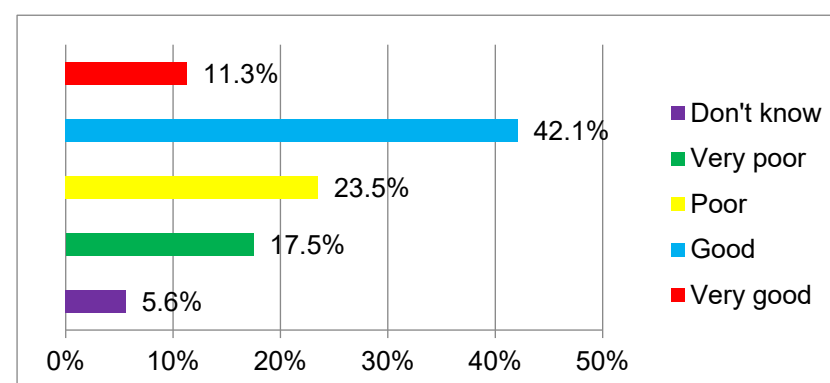
Wildlife Value

Options	Number	%
Very good	99	31.2%
Good	143	45.1%
Poor	39	12.3%
Very poor	24	7.6%
Don't know	12	3.8%
No reply	22	



Facilities

Options	Number	%
Very good	34	11.3%
Good	127	42.1%
Poor	71	23.5%
Very poor	53	17.5%
Don't know	17	5.6%
No reply	37	



Comments

Comments	Number	Comments	Number
Toilets (lack of/need to be better/awful)	22	More information needs to be available	2
Café (would like one/has shut)	13	Attract wildlife (bird and bat boxes)	2
Litter	12	Need more trees & shrubs, less grass cutting	2
Play equipment (poor/dangerous/out of date)	9	Café & visitor centre not welcoming	1

Continued right

Comments	Number	Comments	Number
Dog mess (not picked up/not enough bins/hanging on trees)	9	Tree management poor	1
Geese (too many/make a mess)	8	Seriously neglected	1
In good order	5	Broken glass	1
Benches & Picnic tables (not enough/not fixed or replaced)	5	Chase well managed but over used	1
Pet corner (outdated/needs information)	4	No activities for wheelchair	1
Requires investment	4	Would like to see fishing stages fixed	1
Not enough bins/overflowing	3	Loose dogs	1
Anti-social behaviour	3	Important breeding ground	1
No facilities	3	Stop removing trees	1
Doesn't need facilities	3	Renovate historical figures	1
Poor accessibility	3	Would be better to have activities/information for kids	1
Beautifully kept	2	Youth problem	1
Footpaths need attention	2	Stop HS2 & bring back railway track	1
Cyclists need to be more aware of walkers/joggers	2	Carpark expensive – Birches Valley	1
Dogs off leads	2	Money goes to Cannock not Rugeley	1
Under maintained	2		

11) As a user of the service, how would you rate the following for this park and open space?

The responses to this show that car parking, play areas seats and benches, grass cutting, flowers and shrubs, signage and control of dogs had over 50% of respondents rating these services as good or very good.

Only 23.9% found toilets to be good or very good, 27.4% found them to be poor or very poor and 39.9% non-existent.

40% rated sports pitches as good or very good and 29% non-existent.

Just under half of respondents said that pavilions were non-existent.

Only 26% rated disabled facilities as good or very good with 23.4 % found them to be non-existent and 27.6% ticked don't know.

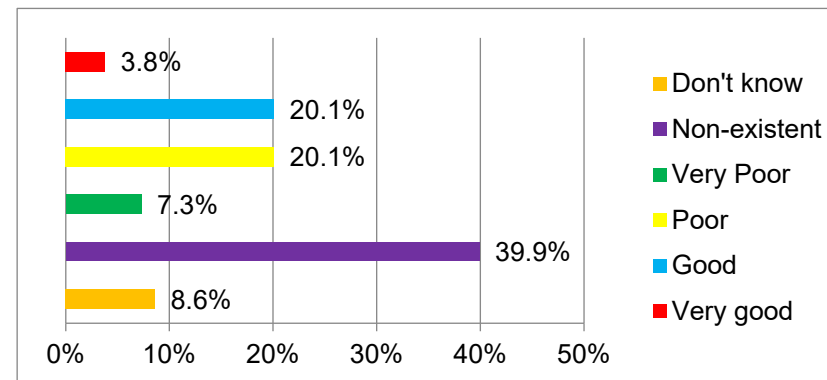
32.8% rated lighting as good or very good, with 25.6% rating it as poor and very poor, 22% rating it as non-existent.

31.8% rated youth facilities as good or very good and 31.8% said they were non-existent.

The most commonly themed comments were around dog control and that they wouldn't expect to find these facilities in the location they are talking about.

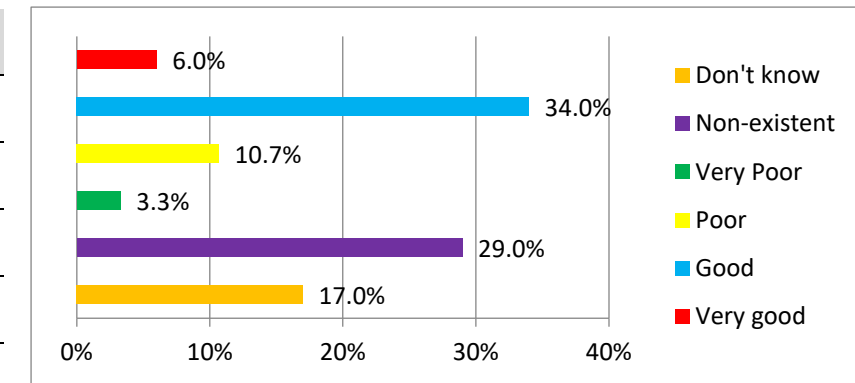
Toilets

Options	Number	%
Very good	12	3.8%
Good	63	20.1%
Poor	63	20.1%
Very poor	23	7.3%
Non-existent	125	39.9%
Don't know	27	8.6%
No reply	20	



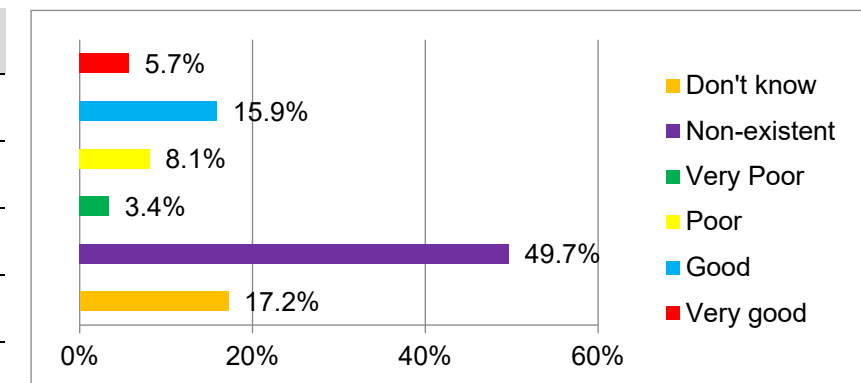
Sports pitches

Options	Number	%
Very good	18	6%
Good	102	34%
Poor	32	10.7%
Very poor	10	3.3%
Non-existent	87	29%
Don't know	51	17%
No reply	39	



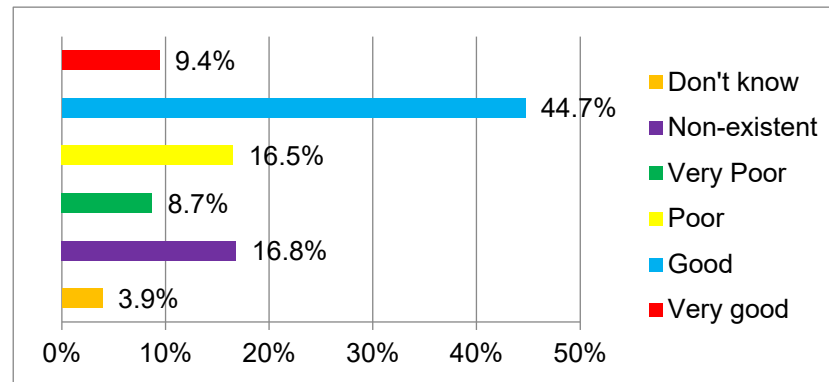
Pavilions

Options	Number	%
Very good	17	5.7%
Good	47	15.9%
Poor	24	8.1%
Very poor	10	3.4%
Non-existent	147	49.7%
Don't know	51	17.2%
No reply	43	



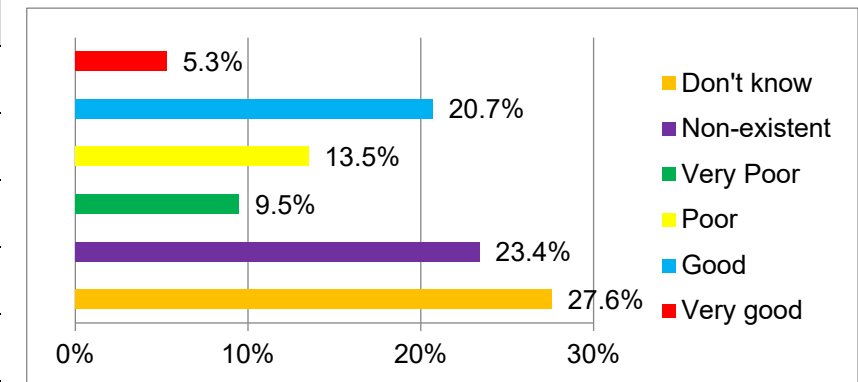
Car parking

Options	Number	%
Very good	29	9.4%
Good	138	44.7%
Poor	51	16.5%
Very poor	27	8.7%
Non-existent	52	16.8%
Don't know	12	3.9%
No reply	30	



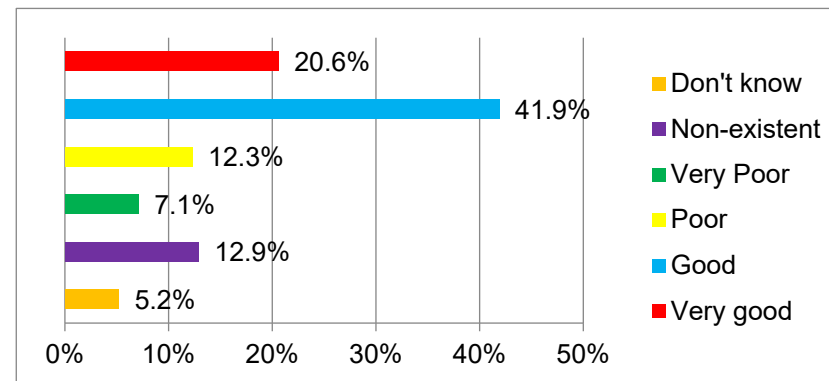
Disabled Facilities

Options	Number	%
Very good	16	5.3%
Good	63	20.7%
Poor	41	13.5%
Very poor	29	9.5%
Non-existent	71	23.4%
Don't know	84	27.6%
No reply	35	



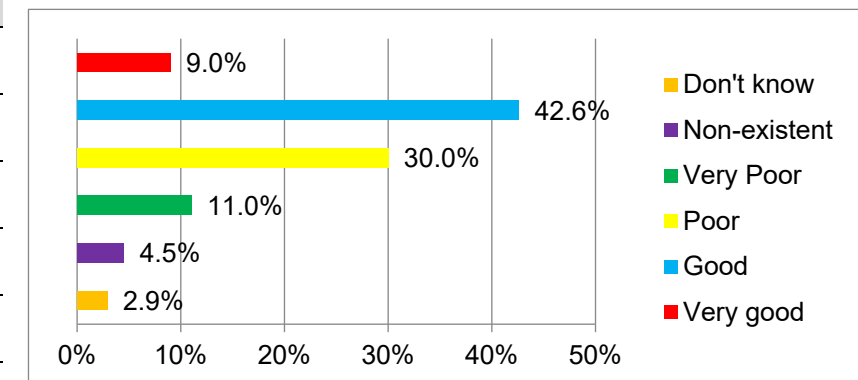
Play areas

Options	Number	%
Very good	64	20.6%
Good	130	41.9%
Poor	38	12.3%
Very poor	22	7.1%
Non-existent	40	12.9%
Don't know	16	5.2%
No reply	29	



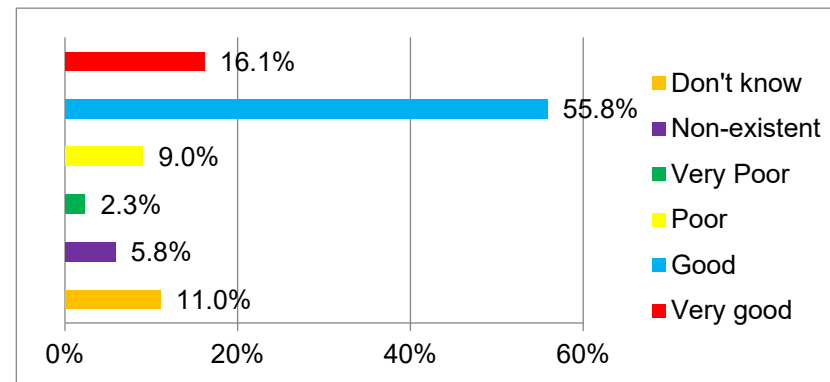
Seats and bins etc.

Options	Number	%
Very good	28	9%
Good	132	42.6%
Poor	93	30%
Very poor	34	11%
Non-existent	14	4.5%
Don't know	9	2.9%
No reply	29	



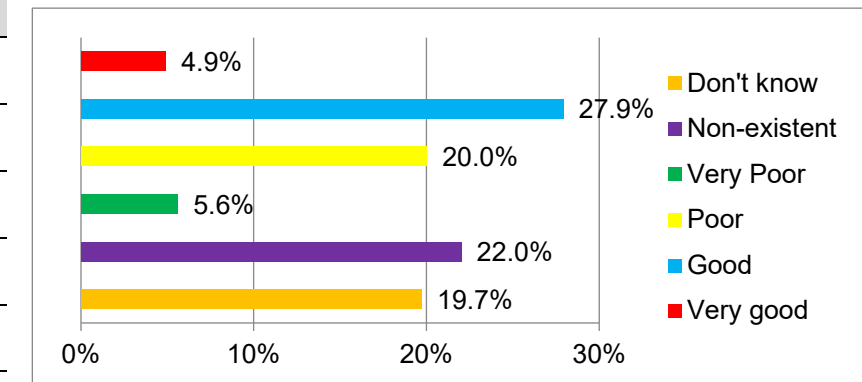
Grass cutting

Options	Number	%
Very good	50	16.1%
Good	173	55.8%
Poor	28	9%
Very poor	7	2.3%
Non-existent	18	5.8%
Don't know	34	11%
No reply	29	



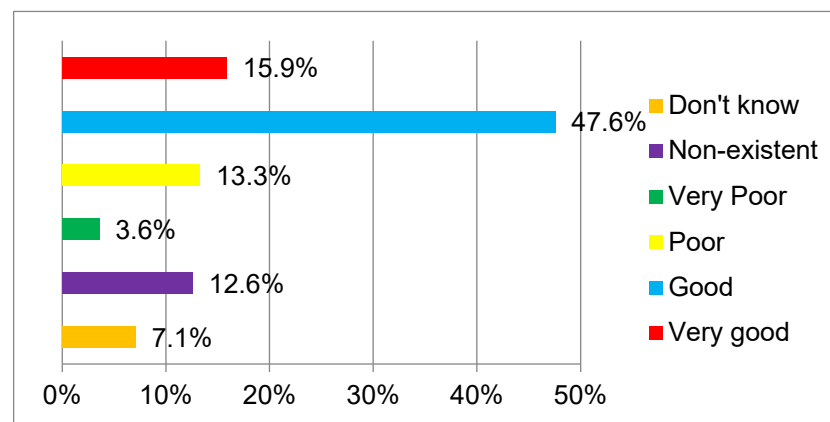
Lighting

Options	Number	%
Very good	15	4.9%
Good	85	27.9%
Poor	61	20%
Very poor	17	5.6%
Non-existent	67	22.2%
Don't know	60	19.7%
No reply	34	



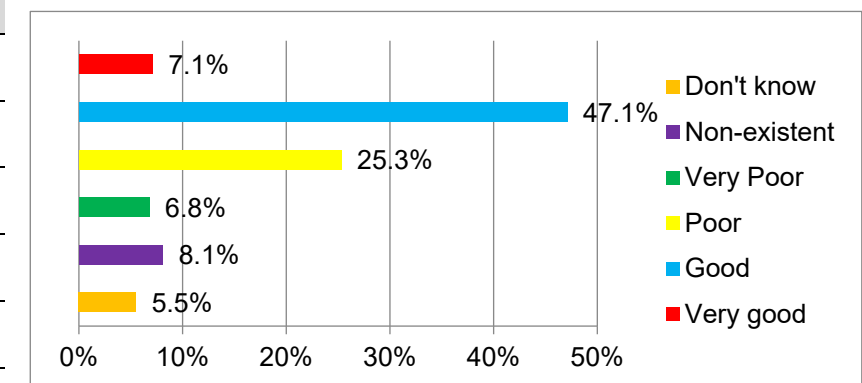
Flowers and shrubs

Options	Number	%
Very good	49	15.9%
Good	143	47.6%
Poor	41	13.3%
Very poor	11	3.6%
Non-existent	39	12.6%
Don't know	22	7.1%
No reply	34	



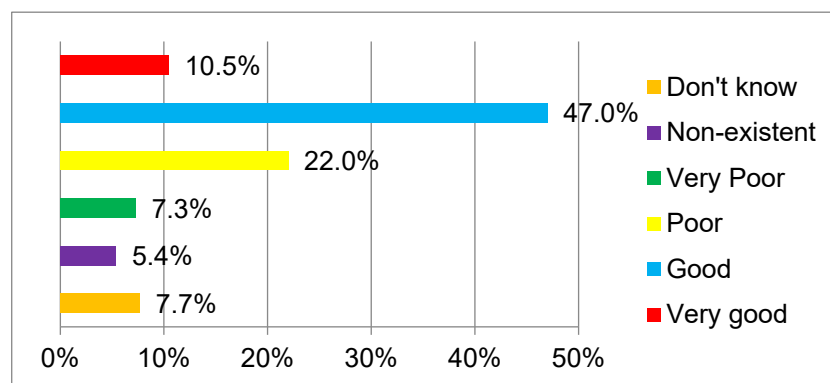
Signage

Options	Number	%
Very good	22	7.1%
Good	145	47.1%
Poor	78	25.3%
Very poor	21	6.8%
Non-existent	25	8.1%
Don't know	17	5.5%
No reply	31	



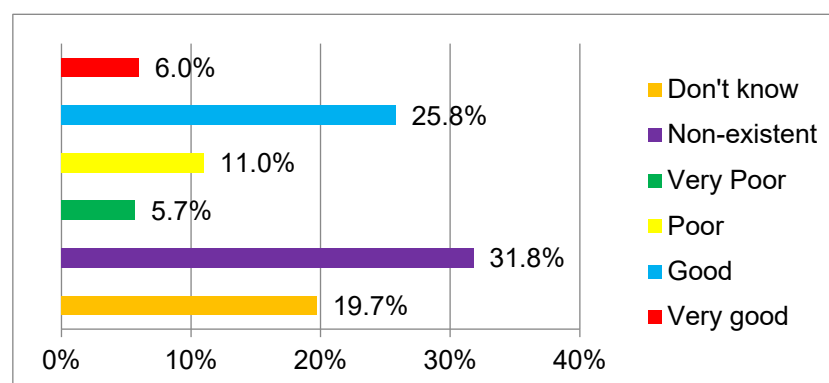
Control of dogs

Options	Number	%
Very good	33	10.5%
Good	147	47%
Poor	69	22%
Very poor	23	7.3%
Non-existent	17	5.4%
Don't know	24	7.7%
No reply	26	



Youth facilities e.g. Skate parks

Options	Number	%
Very good	18	6%
Good	77	25.8%
Poor	33	11%
Very poor	17	5.7%
Non-existent	95	31.8%
Don't know	59	19.7%
No reply	40	



Comments

Comments	Number	Comments	Number
Wouldn't expect to find these facilities	8	Impressed with investment	1
Dog control (off leads/lack of signage)	8	Do more for wildlife	1
Needs to be more user friendly for older teenagers	5	Youth problem	1
Benches (Need more/fixed slowly)	4	This part of Cannock Chase has litter and no facilities	1
Lack of bins or not emptied enough	4	Substandard	1
Dog mess (Not cleaned up/lack of bins/need to prove it)	4	Run events and bring in communities	1
Lighting	3	Council not putting money in to Rugeley	1
Dam & skatepark	3	Accessibility issues – boardwalk gone	1
Requires investment	3	Carparks shut	
Anti-social behavior	2	More recreation facilities and quiet areas for elderly and people with disabilities	1
Would like to see skate parks	2	Excellent park	1
Dated play equipment	2	Beauty in wildness	1
Well used and looked after	2	Very poor	1
Lack of facilities	2	Miss go karts	1
Needs cafes	2	Geese	1
Skate park needs improvement	1	Hednesford is a showpiece	1

Comments	Number	Comments	Number
Expand on natural wildlife	1	Well maintained	1
Footpaths require attention	1	Needs facelift	1
Rugeley is poor	1	Even though nature area it needs some facilities	1
Cows are making the area deserted	1	The car park is a joke	1

12) What other facilities would you like to see in this park or open space?

Toilets, seating and café/refreshments were the most popular facilities that people would like to see in the parks and open spaces.

20 responses also said that no facilities were needed; the respondents were mainly referring to Cannock Chase or nature reserves.

Toilets (including better, more access, disabled)	33	Information on how to book courts/bowling greens	1
Seating (including more and better)	30	Don't build on open space	1
Café/Refreshments	29	Dog walking only areas	1
None (not needed)	20	More mountain bike trails	1
Bins (Including more and emptied more)	16	More open space	1
More signage/education/information	14	Overnight parking for motorhomes	1
Play equipment (including better, safer, more)	13	Museum and interpretation – remember history	1
Better footpaths/pathways	8	Signage to stop older children going in younger areas	1
Conservation/wildflower/planting areas	7	Tidy lake	1
Access (disability/wheelchair)	7	Handwashing facilities	1

Skate park	7	Elmore needs major investment	1
Extra dog bins	6	Fishing at the lake	1
Events	5	More flower displays	1
Lighting	5	Needs tennis park	1
Youth facilities/older park	5	Baseball	1
Picnic benches	4	Community centre	1
Water park	4	Wildlife activities	1
More carparks	4	Free car parks	1
Crazy golf/putting green	4	Trig point on Castle Ring	1
More trees	4	Paths for walkers	1
Outdoor gym	4	Maintain boardwalk	1
Litter picker	3	Duck/geese make mess	1
Needs makeover	3	Improved vehicular access	1
Security observation/CCTV	3	Soft play area	1
Water fountain	3	Facilities for boat owners/hirers	1
Greater wildlife investment/protection of deer	3	Total upgrade	1
Deal with ASB/drugs	3	Community space	1
BBQ facilities	3	No more football pitches	1
Bike park/shelter/track	3	Poo monitoring	1
Better facilities for younger children	2	Clean buildings	1
Fine people for dog mess – use CCTV	2	Fenced younger area	1
Town park is a disgrace	2	All weather facilities	1

Pavilion	2	Things to do for people with disabilities	1
Better cycle paths	2	Go kart track	1
Maintain tennis courts	2	Running track	1
Cages are good/want to see birds back	2	Bat and bird boxes	1
Better sports area	2	Augmented reality apps	1
More rangers/keepers	2	Vegetation management	1
Tree maintenance	2	Sensory/quiet area	1
Regular police patrols	2	More designated signed walks	1
Basic maintenance	1	Fire caution signs	1
Better transport links	1	General shelters	1
Better street cleaning	1		
Band stand	1		

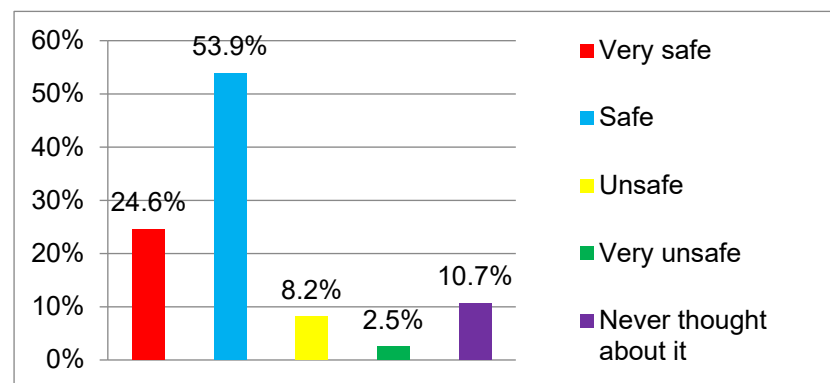
If you ticked unsafe or very unsafe please explain why?

Drugs and drinking (Including dealing, users, smell)	15	Feel unsafe in carpark	1
Lighting (poor amount or don't use)	7	Take big dogs when alone	1
Youths gathering	6	Police do nothing about cottaging	1
Only feel unsafe at night	5	Owners not controlling dogs	1
ASB	4	Dog owners abusive	1
Cyclists (too fast, no respect)	3	Chavs	1
CCTV (not monitored, not covered)	3	Like everywhere else you need your wits about you	1
Off road motorbike or scrambling	2	Youths damaging equipment	1
Glass on floor	2	Vehicle theft	1
Equipment (poorly maintained, damaged and dirty)	2	Not safe out	1
No policing or deterrents	2		

13) How safe do you feel in this park or open space?

78.5% of respondents said that they felt either safe or very safe in the space. Of those that felt unsafe or very unsafe drugs and drinking was the most common reason followed by lighting.

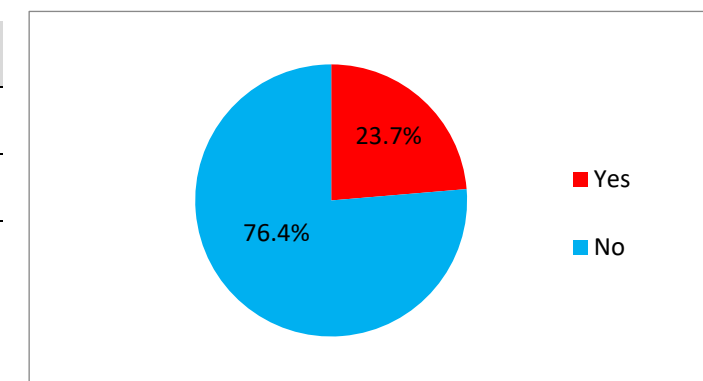
	Number	%
Very safe	78	24.6%
Safe	171	53.9%
Unsafe	26	8.2%
Very unsafe	8	2.5%
Never thought about it	34	10.7%
No reply	22	



14) Would you be interested in being part of a "Friends of the Park" scheme? This could involve being part of a voluntary group that aims to improve the site

Just over three quarters of respondents were not interested in being part of a 'Friends of the Park' scheme.

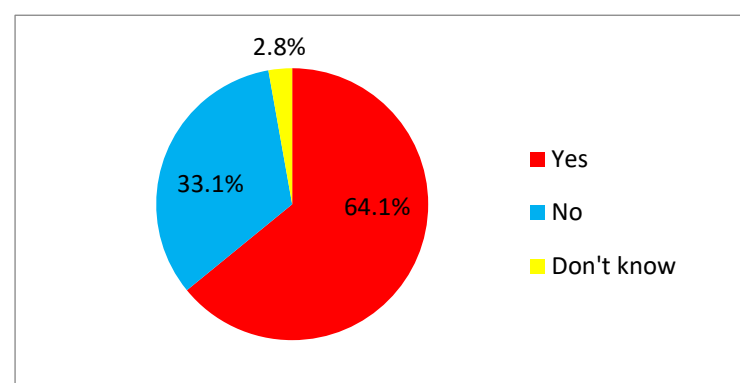
Option	Number	%
Yes	73	23.7%
No	235	76.4%
No reply	31	



15) Is the park or open space you use, your closest park or open space?

A third of respondents do not use their closest park or open space. Heath Hayes and Elmore Park were the closest spaces that people were not choosing to use.

Option	Number	%
Yes	205	64.1%
No	106	33.1%
Don't know	9	2.8%
No reply	19	



If you answered No please give the name, location or nearest road of your closest park or open space

Location	Number	Location	Number
Heath Hayes Park and football fields	7	Kelvin Drive	1
Elmore Park	6	Open space off Hemlock Way	1
Hednesford Park	5	Visitor Centre Marquis Drive	1
Cema Norton Canes	5	Field adjacent to VH in Cannock Wood	1
Cannock Park	5	Stadium	1
Etchinghill	3	Skelley	1
Ravenhill	3	Land behind Pye Green Academy	1
Green Lane	3	Sanders Park	1
Hednesford Hills	2	Chase Terrace High Street	1
Wimblebury	2	Avon Road opposite Asda	1
Gorsemoor Road	2	Rowley	1
Pye Green Valley	2	St Thomas Drive	1
Hawkes Green Nature Reserve	2	Cheslyn Hay Park	1

Continued right

Location	Number	Location	Number
Brereton	2	Queens Park	1
St Augustines Fields	2	Beresford Hills	1
Hagley Fields	1	Chasewater	1
Hill Ridware	1	Great Wyrley	1
North End	1	Laburnum Avenue	1
Keys Park Road	1	Wolseley Road	1
Newlands Lane	1	Norton Canes near Quentin Place	1
John Street Open Space	1	Huntington	1
Field on Mount Road	1	Backcrofts Park	1
Cross Keys Parkland/Hayes Way/Deaval Open	1	Perry Hall, Willenhall	1
Opposite Jerome School	1	Shropshire based	1
		Stowe Pool, Lichfield	1

Those whose closest park is Heath Hayes visit the following locations most frequently: 2 x Cannock Chase, Hednesford Park, Marquis Drive, Brickworks Heath Hayes Nature Reserve, Hednesford Hills and one didn't reply.

Those whose closest park is Elmore Park visit the following locations most frequently: 2 x Brereton Park, Ravenhill, Hagley Fields, Cannock Chase, Marquis Drive.

16) If you do not go to any park or open space, please explain why not?

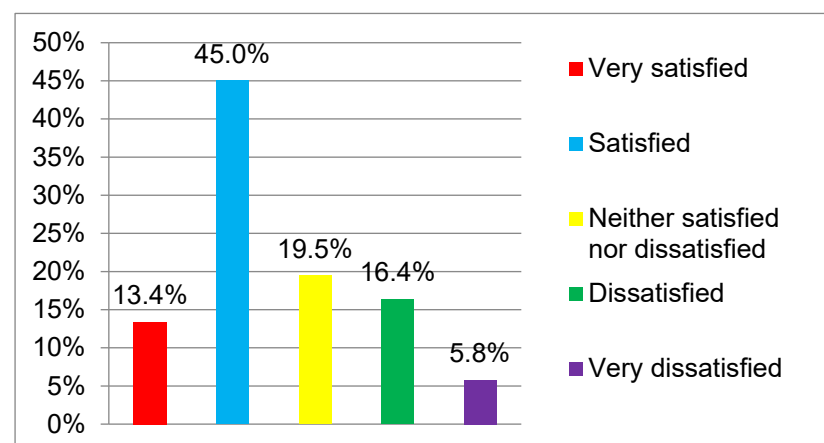
Health and age was the most common reason for those that do not use parks or open spaces.

Health and age	6
Use Cannock Chase	2
Limited time and cold weather	1
Messy parks, need attention – Elmore, Green Lane, Hagley	1
Never think to go in. Could do with an attraction (Elmore)	1
Geared towards play areas rather than somewhere to walk and enjoy	1
Prefer the Lichfield area	1

17) Please indicate how satisfied or dissatisfied you are overall with the Parks and Open Spaces service provided or supported by the Local Authority

58.4% of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the Parks and Open Spaces service. 22.2% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

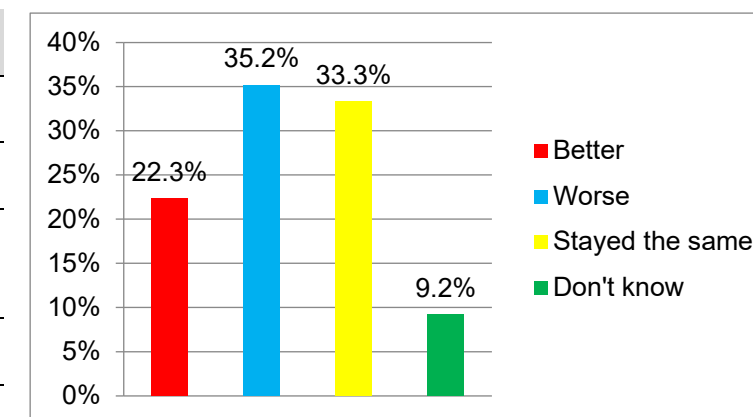
Options	Number	%
Very satisfied	44	13.4%
Satisfied	148	45%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	64	19.5%
Dissatisfied	54	16.4%
Very dissatisfied	19	5.8%
No reply	10	



18) Do you feel that the Parks and Open Space Service has got better or worse over the past three years?

Just over one third of respondents felt that the service has got better and one third felt that it had stayed the same.

Options:	Number	%
Better	73	22.3%
Worse	115	35.2%
Stayed the same	109	33.3%
Don't know	30	9.2%
No reply	16	



19) Please add any general comments that you wish to make about the Parks and Open Spaces Service

There were a lot of general comments received that focused on different areas. A few common themes emerged:

- Elmore Park was the most common. Many of the comments on Elmore Park focused on the state of it including the toilets, geese, lack of seating and the caged animal areas.
- The amount of bins, litter and signs.
- Too much building and loss of open space
- Drug dealing/use in parks
- Information and communication –What is happening and who to report concerns to

5.2.1 Although the consultation was made available throughout the whole of the District the results seem to show that of the respondents 42.1% were over the age of 64. There were no responses from under 16s and only 1.2% under the age of 24.

There were more responses from females, with 52.6% respondents female.

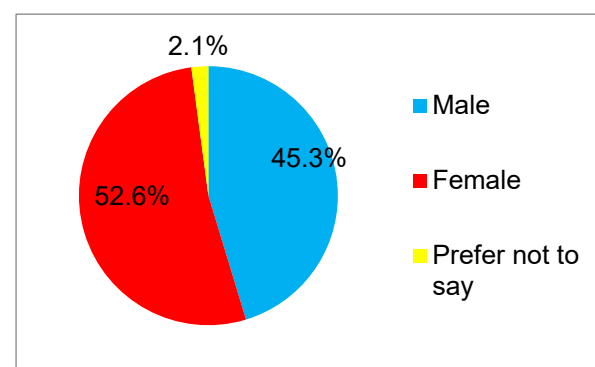
The responses show that some wards are not represented as much as others. The most responses overall came from Brereton & Ravenhill and Etching Hill & The Heath in the Rugeley area, however, Hagley also in the Rugeley area was the ward with the fewest responses.

Just over two thirds have no longstanding illness, disability or infirmity.

Just over 95% consider themselves to be White British.

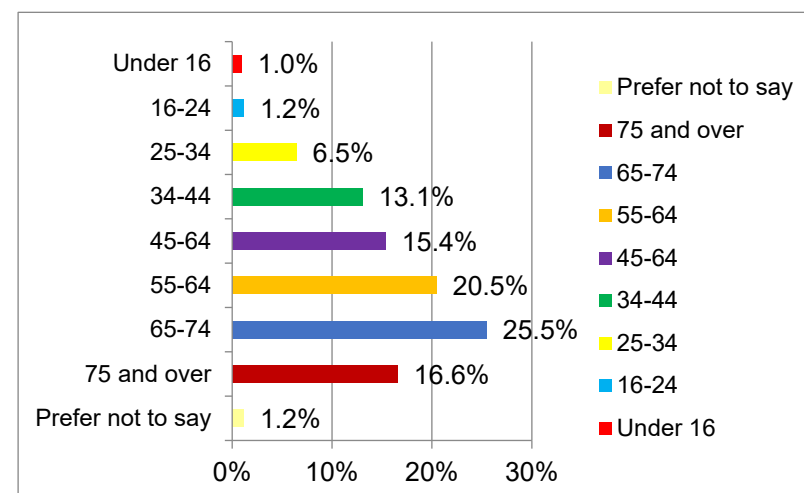
20) Are you

Sex	Number	%
Male	148	45.3%
Female	172	52.6%
Prefer not to say	7	2.1%
No reply	12	



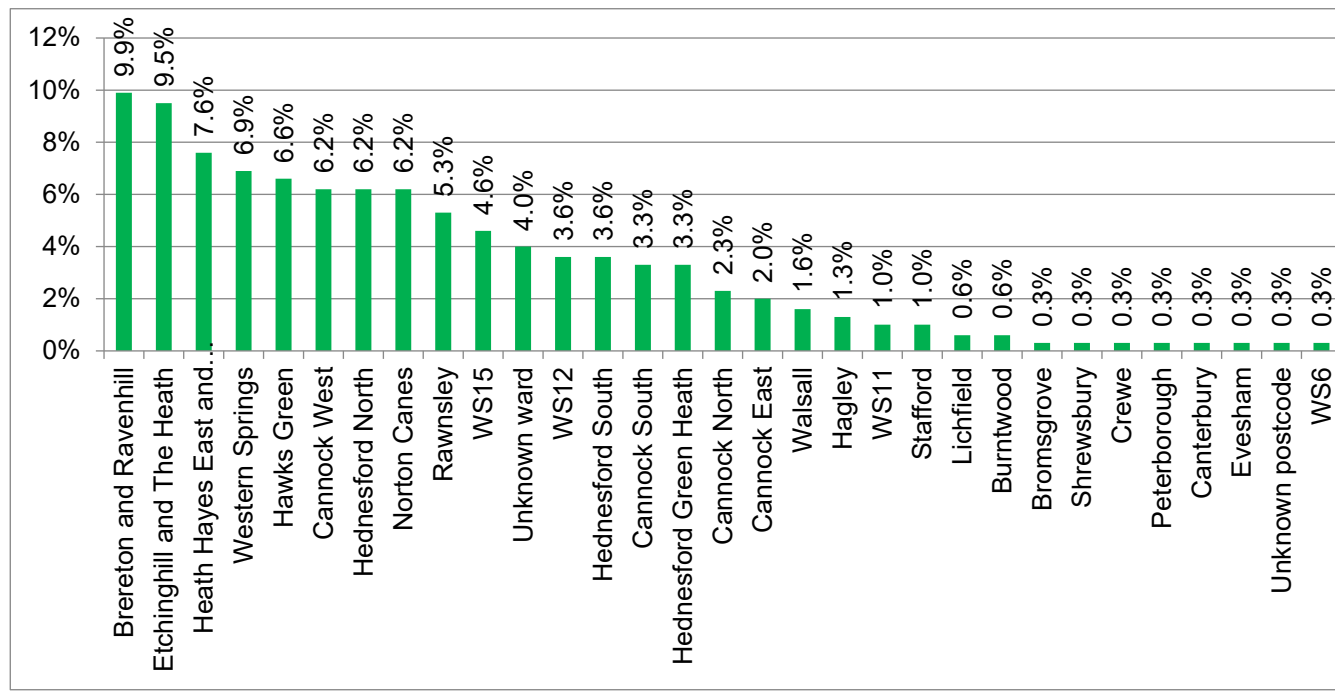
21) What is your age

Age	Number	%
Under 16	0	0%
16-24	4	1.2%
25-34	22	6.5%
34-44	44	13.1%
45-54	52	15.4%
55-64	69	20.5%
65-74	86	25.5%
75 and over	56	16.6%
Prefer not to say	4	1.2%
No reply	2	



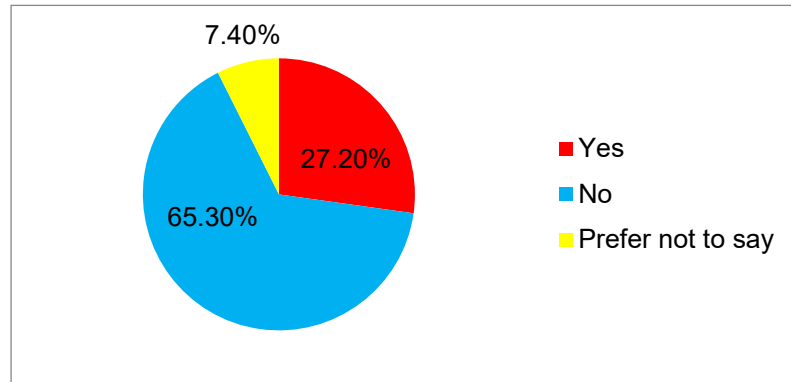
22) What is your postcode?

Ward/location	Number	%	Ward/location	Number	%
Brereton and Ravenhill	30	9.9%	Cannock East	6	2%
Etchinghill & The Heath	29	9.5%	Walsall	5	1.6%
Heath Hayes East & Wimblebury	23	7.6%	Hagley	4	1.3%
Western Springs	21	6.9%	WS11	3	1%
Hawkes Green	20	6.6%	Stafford	3	1%
Cannock West	19	6.2%	Lichfield	2	0.6%
Hednesford North	19	6.2%	Burntwood	2	0.6%
Norton Canes	19	6.2%	Bromsgrove	1	0.3%
Rawnsley	16	5.3%	Shrewsbury	1	0.3%
WS15	14	4.6%	Crewe	1	0.3%
Unknown ward	12	4%	Peterborough	1	0.3%
WS12	11	3.6%	Canterbury	1	0.3%
Hednesford South	11	3.6%	Evesham	1	0.3%
Cannock South	10	3.3%	Unknown postcode	1	0.3%
Hednesford Green Heath	10	3.3%	WS6	1	0.3%
Cannock North	7	2.3%	No reply	35	



23) Do you have any longstanding illness, disability or infirmity?

	Number	%
Yes	88	27.2%
No	211	65.3%
Prefer not to say	24	7.4%
No reply		



24) To which of these groups do you consider you belong?

Groups	Number	%
White-British	317	94.3%
White-Irish	3	0.9%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0%
White – Any other background	6	1.8%
Asian/Asian British-Indian	1	0.3%
Asian/Asian British-Pakistani	0	0%
Asian/Asian British-Bangladeshi	0	0%
Asian/Asian British-Chinese	0	0%
Any other Asian background	0	0%
Mixed/Multiple-White & Black Caribbean	0	0%
Mixed/Multiple-White & Black African	1	0.3%
Mixed/Multiple –White & Asian	0	0%
Any other Mixed/Multiple ethnic background	1	0.3%
Black/Black British-Black African	0	0%
Black/Black British-Black Caribbean	0	0%
Any other Black/African/Caribbean Background	0	0%
Prefer not to say	7	2.1%
Other	0	0%
No reply	3	

5.2.2 Two letters were received in response to the consultation. The first was from The National Grid who stated that they had no response to the consultation. The second was from The Canal and River Trust who stated that having looked at the questions in the survey, they do not feel that responding to it would be of particular assistance. They were, however, happy to offer what assistance they could to assist with the production of future strategy and policy.

5.2.3 In summary the following conclusions can be drawn from the consultation.

- A significant majority of respondents found the quality of open spaces to be good or very good, with slightly more thinking across Cannock Chase District than the local area.
- Most respondents were satisfied with the quantity of open space; however, one third found there to be too little in their local area compared to Cannock Chase District.
- The majority of respondents cited Cannock Chase as their most frequently visited open space although this is outside the scope of this District wide review.
- The spaces are very well used with just under 30% of respondents using them almost every day and just under 40% once or twice a week.
- Walking and car were the most popular means of getting to the space, with two thirds choosing to walk. People were able to pick more than one response to this question.
- When looking at the amount of time it takes for people to get to their chosen space just under two thirds of respondents travel less than ten minutes and over 90% travel under 20 minutes in total.
- Of those that walk 157 take less than 10 minutes to travel, 48 walk for 10-20 minutes, 6 walk for 20-30 minutes and 3 walk for 30-60 minutes. 2 did not reply.
- Of those that take the car 79 take less than 10 minutes to travel, 47 drive for 10-20 minutes, 6 for 20-30 minutes, 7 for 30-60 minutes and 1 drives for over an hour.
- 56.7% use the space for under 1 hour and one third of respondents use it for 1-2 hours.
- The most popular reason for attending the space was to exercise and the least popular was for educational reasons. The responses to this may be affected by the age of people who responded to this survey.
- 58.4% of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the Parks and Open Spaces service. 22.2% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

6. Opportunities for wider social and environmental benefits

6.1 Section 2 of the non- technical summary above sets the many multi-functional aspects of open spaces. In planning the future provisions, wider social and environmental values and benefits such as flood attenuation and climate change adaptations will need to be considered in the Part 2 Open Space Strategy. For example, planned or existing open space can have a positive effect on reducing air pollution or flood risk. Access to open space within areas of social deprivation can also have a positive effect on health and well-being. As part of the open space assessment for Cannock, mapping was conducted to identify areas within the District of Cannock concerning air quality (CO2 emissions); mean average temperatures, flood risk and social deprivation. Appendix E sets out the locations of potential wider environmental and social benefits. In summary, this could include:

Air Quality- Retaining and creating open spaces within the south adjacent to A5 and M6 Toll together with settlements in the north.

Social Deprivation- Retaining, creating or extending open spaces within the south western, northern and central areas of the District.

Flood Risk- Alleviating potential flood risk by increasing open space provision northern sections of the District.

Temperature- Reducing heat stress in the north and urban areas of the District.

Chapter 4: Setting the standard for Open Space in Cannock District

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The final chapter of the Open Space Assessment looks at the requirements for the future provision of open space within the District from 2022 until 2040. Set out below is a summary discussion on the rationale for the recommended open space standards. This is presented together with the current variance of unrestricted open space when compared to the current supply and the planned standards. The main aim of the Cannock District Open Space Standard will be to maintain at least 28 ha of unrestricted open space per 1000 head of population to meet the projected increases of residents by 2040. This will require an overall increase of unrestricted open space of approximately 79 hectares over the course of the 18 years.
- 1.2 It should be noted that whilst data within the report is based on the 2021 census, current actual population numbers relate to the available District and Ward data from 2019. This equates to 262 more people than currently envisaged for 2021.

2. Understanding potential demand for Open Space in Cannock District

- 2.1 What do people think?
 - 2.1.1 National and local surveys show that people value their parks and open spaces. Across the District, local people cited Cannock Chase and the more traditional parks such as Cannock, Hednesford and Elmore as the most popular open spaces to visit. Local people and communities also reflected that the quality of open space was either good or very good (74%) in their local area. In the main when asked about the quality of provision of open space there was a difference in perception between local provision and the wider District. Most notably, the majority (67%) stated that travel time to open spaces was less than 10 minutes by all forms of transport including walking and car. Overall, people value their local open spaces and will make journeys locally and across the District of less than 10 minutes.

2.2 National trends and benchmarking

- 2.2.1 The NPPF does not prescribe how open space assessments for local planning authorities should be undertaken. The onus is on each local authority to produce its own assessment, and this is reflected in the benchmarking undertaken with similar local authorities as part of this Report. In broad terms, there is a general inconsistency of approach and the application of common standards across local authorities. For example, accessibility thresholds for amenity green space range from 336 to 800 metres. In some instances, standards within local authorities were not set for example or were not comparable given the definitions of various typologies e.g. landscape links. The benchmarking did reveal that comparable local authorities had adopted national guidance from Sport England and Fields in Trust. Local authorities have used prescribed standards as “aspirational” guidance for long term strategies.

2.3 National guidance

- 2.3.1 Guidance on the provision of unrestricted open space is well documented for spaces such as parks, amenity areas, play areas, sports pitches and semi natural areas. This is largely the result of long standing guidance from industry bodies of government agencies. However, the guidance is based upon some degree of empirical evidence gained from wider community consultation, case studies and best practice. National guidance does tend to focus on quantitative provision and accessibility standards and qualitative issues such as cleanliness or community engagement. Whilst national guidance is useful in term of establishing benchmarking that can be applied local authority areas, it does not necessarily follow that meeting standards for quantity and accessibility will ultimately lead to greater use by communities. A critical factor in considering the appropriateness of open spaces for communities has to be the quality of maintenance and management. Quality issues such as antisocial behaviour or just a general lack of creative design can be determining factors that prevent people from visiting. However, the methodology adopted for this assessment, based on the Green Flag Award criteria, is pertinent for assessing and benchmarking quality standards both at a district level and between local authority areas.

2.4 Summary conclusions

2.4.1 Based on the evidence collated as part of the open space assessment, future provision of unrestricted open space within the District of Cannock will need to focus firstly addressing any shortfalls in the quantitative provision of different typologies, secondly ensure that open spaces are accessible for all and thirdly, maintaining and raising quality for all open spaces. In conclusion Red Kite recommend that the future standards for open space with Cannock are based on the following.

Quantity- The main aim will be to focus on retaining the local standard of 28 hectares per 1000 head of population. Underpinning this aim, quantitative standards from national agencies such as Fields In Trust will be utilised to assure long term provision.

Quality- A local standard for open space quality will be set using the methodology outlined in this report. A percentage standard will be adopted as a benchmark so that priorities for resource can be targeted at specific maintenance themes and in geographical areas. This will enable CCDC to assess and demonstrate continual improvement over time.

Accessibility- Standards for travel time and distances will be based on national guidance. Where there are no defined accessibility standards for typologies such as allotments or landscape links, this will be set out in the CCDC's Open Space Strategy (Part 2).

3. Recommendations for Cannock District Open Space Standards 2022- 2040

3.1 Based on the findings of the open space assessment, the following Open Space Standards are recommended (table 40) below.

Typology	Quantitative Provision Unrestricted (HA) per 1000 popn.	Accessibility Walking Distance Guideline Standards (m)	Quality Minimum Standard (%)
Allotments and community gardens	0.125	CCDC Open Space Strategy	55%
Amenity green space	0.6	480	60%
Churchyards, burial sites, and cemeteries	None	None	80%
Civic Spaces and public squares	None	None	66%
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (LEAP/NEAP)	0.25	LEAP= 400 NEAP = 1000	60%
Equipped open spaces for children and young people (MUGA/ SKATE PARK)	0.30	700	
Landscape link	None	CCDC Open Space Strategy	50%
Outdoor sports provision	1.6	1200	60%

Continued over page

Typology	Quantitative Provision Unrestricted (HA) per 1000 popn.	Accessibility Walking Distance Guideline Standards (m)	Quality Minimum Standard (%)
Parks and gardens- Principal	0.8	2000	66%
Parks and gardens- Neighbourhood		710	66%
Parks and gardens- Local		400	66%
Semi-natural spaces	1.8	720	50%

Table 40. Recommended Open Space Standards

4. Current variance in open space provision within Cannock District

4.1 Based on the recommendations for the planned open space standards, the following table shows the overall variance when assessed against the baseline supply of unrestricted open space set out in Chapter 3.

4.1.1 Quantity

Based on the Open Space Standards for Cannock District table 41 sets out the hectares of variances of quantitative unrestricted open space provision across the District concerning population.

Ward	Population (2019)	Allotments and community gardens		Variance +/-	Amenity green space		Variance +/-	Equipped open spaces for children and young people		Variance +/-	Outdoor sports provision		Variance +/-	Parks and Gardens		Variance +/-	Semi-natural		Variance +/-
		HA	HA/1000 pop		0.125	HA		HA/1000 pop	0.60		HA	HA/1000 pop		0.25	HA		HA/1000 pop	1.6	
Brereton and Ravenhill Ward	7204	0.14	0.02	-0.11	3.96	0.55	-0.05	0.42	0.06	-0.19	0.06	0.01	-1.59	7.67	1.06	0.26	91.64	12.72	10.92
Cannock East Ward	7242	0	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.86	0.26	0.33	0.05	-0.20	0	0.00	-1.60	0	0.00	-0.80	30.93	4.27	2.47
Cannock North Ward	7579	0.63	0.08	-0.04	9.82	1.30	0.70	0.65	0.09	-0.16	0	0.00	-1.60	0	0.00	-0.80	2.6	0.34	-1.46
Cannock South Ward	8497	0	0.00	0.00	7.36	0.87	0.27	0.33	0.04	-0.21	0.75	0.09	-1.51	0.84	0.10	-0.70	17.33	2.04	0.24
Cannock West Ward	7168	0	0.00	0.00	3.53	0.49	-0.11	0.11	0.02	-0.23	30.51	4.26	2.66	4.17	0.58	-0.22	3.1	0.43	-1.37
Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	6523	0	0.00	0.00	2.06	0.32	-0.28	0.36	0.06	-0.19	3.91	0.60	-1.00	0	0.00	-0.80	1672.86	256.46	254.66
Hagley Ward	4636	0	0.00	0.00	4.26	0.92	0.32	0.31	0.07	-0.18	6.9	1.49	-0.11	2.06	0.44	-0.36	1.36	0.29	-1.51
Hawkes Green Ward	7553	0	0.00	0.00	9.14	1.21	0.89	0.34	0.05	-0.20	0	0.00	-1.60	0	0.00	-0.80	31.75	4.20	2.40
Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury Ward	6269	0	0.00	0.00	4.15	0.66	0.06	0.34	0.05	-0.20	1.68	0.27	-1.33	7.48	1.19	0.39	44.54	7.10	5.30
Hednesford Green Heath Ward	6530	0	0.00	0.00	2.29	0.35	-0.25	0.42	0.06	-0.19	0	0.00	-1.60	0	0.00	-0.80	81.66	12.51	10.71
Hednesford North Ward	7146	0	0.00	0.00	7.56	1.06	0.46	0.5	0.07	-0.18	3.49	0.49	-1.11	7.42	1.04	0.24	181.45	25.39	23.59
Hednesford South Ward	5233	0	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.82	0.22	0.04	0.01	-0.24	0	0.00	-1.60	0	0.00	-0.80	25.4	4.85	3.05

Table 41. Quantity variance for unrestricted open spaces (continued over page)

Ward	Population (2019)	Allotments and community gardens		Variance +/-	Amenity green space		Variance +/-	Equipped open spaces for children and young people		Variance +/-	Outdoor sports provision		Variance +/-	Parks and Gardens		Variance +/-	Semi-natural		Variance +/-
		HA	HA/1000 pop		HA	HA/1000 pop		HA	HA/1000 pop		HA	HA/1000 pop		HA	HA/1000 pop		HA	HA/1000 pop	
Norton Canes Ward	7482	0	0.00	0.00	11.71	1.57	0.97	0.54	0.07	-0.18	2.57	0.34	-1.26	1.72	0.23	-0.57	220.95	29.53	27.73
Rawnsley Ward	4828	0	0.00	0.00	2.63	0.54	-0.06	0.12	0.02	-0.23	0.06	0.01	-1.59	2.7	0.56	-0.24	53.18	11.01	9.21
Western Springs Ward	6872	0	0.00	0.00	3.72	0.54	-0.06	0.18	0.03	-0.22	3.76	0.55	-1.05	1.47	0.21	-0.59	1.46	0.21	-1.59
TOTAL District	100762	0.77			82.75			4.99	73		53.68			35.54	10		2460.18		

Table 41. Quantity variance for unrestricted open spaces

At present, there is a general variance in accessible allotment provision across the District. The quantitative provision of amenity green space is mixed across the District with six of 15 Wards showing a negative variance. Outdoor sports provision, apart from Cannock West Ward, shows a general negative variance across the District when compared to the standard. The standard for parks and gardens is only achieved for three out of fifteen wards. Semi natural areas tend to be well accommodated with minor negative variances in four wards.

4.1.2 Quality

Based on the Open Space Standards for Cannock District table 42 sets the number of unrestricted open spaces within each Ward that do not currently meet the planned quality standard for unrestricted open space provision across the District.

	Allotments and community gardens		Amenity green space		Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		Civic Spaces and public squares		Equipped open spaces for children and young people		Landscape Link		Outdoor sports provision		Parks and Gardens		Semi-natural	
	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard
Ward																		
Brereton and Ravenhill Ward	n/a	n/a	7	5	2	1	n/a	n/a	2	2	9	8	1	1	1	1	3	2
Cannock East Ward	n/a	n/a	9	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4	8	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	2
Cannock North Ward	n/a	n/a	12	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	6	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	0
Cannock South Ward	n/a	n/a	12	10	1	0	1	1	6	4	20	17	n/a	n/a	1	1	8	3
Cannock West Ward	n/a	n/a	9	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	5	5	n/a	n/a	1	1	2	1
Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	n/a	n/a	7	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	2	10	9	1	1	n/a	n/a	5	5
Hagley Ward	n/a	n/a	6	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	5	4	3	2	2	0	1	1	1
Hawkes Green Ward	n/a	n/a	10	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	4	3	3	3	2	1	0	6	4

Table 42. Quality Standard provision by Ward (continued over page)

	Allotments and community gardens		Amenity green space		Churchyards, burial sites and cemeteries		Civic Spaces and public squares		Equipped open spaces for children and young people		Landscape Link		Outdoor sports provision		Parks and Gardens		Semi-natural	
	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard	No Quality Audits	No achieving Quality Standard
Ward																		
Heath Hayes East and Wemblebury Ward	n/a	n/a	11	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	4	3	3	3	2	1	0	6	4
Hednesford Green Heath Ward	n/a	n/a	3	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2
Hednesford North Ward	n/a	n/a	18	14	n/a	n/a	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	4	2
Hednesford South Ward	n/a	n/a	6	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	6	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	4
Norton Canes Ward	n/a	n/a	5	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	4	26	16	1	1	1	0	12	7
Rawnsley Ward	n/a	n/a	5	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	2	4	2	n/a	n/a	2	0	7	4
Western Springs Ward	n/a	n/a	8	6	3	0	1	1	4	3	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 42. Quality Standard provision by Ward

The quality of unrestricted open space in broad terms relates to specific issues across typologies e.g. signage and also site specific elements such as cleanliness. Reference should be made to the action plan with the Open Space Strategy (Part 2) for specific objectives to raise overall quality standards.

4.1.3 Accessibility

Based on the Open Space Standards for Cannock District table 43 sets out the percentage variances of accessible coverage across the District concerning population.

WARD	Ward Popn estim e 2019	Near Amenity green space (within 480m)		Near Equipped open spaces for children and young people: LEAP (within 400m)		Near Equipped open spaces for children and young people: NEAP (within 1000m)		Near Equipped open spaces for children and young people: MUGA, Skate Park (within 700m)		Near Outdoor sports provision (within 1200m)		Near Parks and gardens - Principal (within 2000m)		Near Parks and gardens - Neighbourhood (within 710m)		Near Parks and gardens - Local (within 400m)		Near Semi- natural spaces (within 720m)	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Brereton and Ravenhill Ward	7204	7101	99%	449	6%	7187	100%	686	10%	7192	100%	7204	100%	686	10%	0	0%	7204	100%
Cannock East Ward	7242	7242	100%	2787	38%	7242	100%	5384	74%	3048	42%	7242	100%	0	0%	0	0%	7242	100%
Cannock North Ward	7579	7579	100%	6875	91%	7509	99%	5072	67%	6243	82%	7436	98%	0	0%	0	0%	7579	100%
Cannock South Ward	8497	8497	100%	2398	28%	7270	86%	623	7%	8438	99%	8135	96%	0	0%	1828	22%	8380	99%
Cannock West Ward	7168	7168	100%	140	2%	6199	86%	3624	51%	7168	100%	7168	100%	0	0%	900	13%	6540	91%
Etching Hill and The Heath Ward	6523	5917	91%	3718	57%	0	0%	3939	60%	6290	96%	6306	97%	0	0%	0	0%	6523	100%
Hagley Ward	4636	4636	100%	4612	99%	843	18%	1177	25%	4636	100%	4636	100%	1050	23%	0	0%	4636	100%
Hawkes Green Ward	7553	7434	98%	2300	30%	7553	100%	2504	33%	2050	27%	4887	65%	58	1%	0	0%	7553	100%

Table 43. Access to unrestricted open space by population percentage (continued over page)

WARD	Ward Popn estimat e 2019	Near Amenity green space (within 480m)		Near Equipped open spaces for children and young people: LEAP (within 400m)		Near Equipped open spaces for children and young people: NEAP (within 1000m)		Near Equipped open spaces for children and young people: MUGA, Skate Park (within 700m)		Near Outdoor sports provision (within 1200m)		Near Parks and gardens - Principal (within 2000m)		Near Parks and gardens - Neighbourhoo d (within 710m)		Near Parks and gardens - Local (within 400m)		Near Semi- natural spaces (within 720m)	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Heath Hayes East and Wemblebury Ward	6269	6269	100%	4829	77%	5113	82%	2934	47%	6269	100%	2907	46%	4323	69%	0	0%	6269	100%
Hednesford Green Heath Ward	6530	6530	100%	4622	71%	6005	92%	4750	73%	5066	78%	5762	88%	0	0%	0	0%	6530	100%
Hednesford North Ward	7146	7121	100%	2712	38%	4006	56%	2305	32%	7076	99%	6948	97%	0	0%	0	0%	7146	100%
Hednesford South Ward	5233	5233	100%	1727	33%	3149	60%	2496	48%	4004	76%	5233	100%	0	0%	0	0%	5233	100%
Norton Canes Ward	7482	7336	98%	4768	64%	7013	94%	5770	77%	7098	95%	1	0%	3138	42%	0	0%	7481	100%
Rawnsley Ward	4828	4614	96%	3307	68%	3152	65%	3152	65%	3170	66%	2775	57%	3683	76%	0	0%	4823	100%
Western Springs Ward	6872	6246	91%	5110	74%	0	0%	6471	94%	6872	100%	6872	100%	4626	67%	0	0%	6052	88%
DISTRICT	100762	98922	98%	50353	50%	72241	72%	50887	51%	84618	84%	83511	83%	17564	17%	2728	3%	99191	98%

Table 43. Access to unrestricted open space by population percentage

At present, 98% of the population has acceptable levels of access to amenity green space and semi-natural areas. This contrasts with neighbourhood and local parks and gardens with 17% and 3% respectively. There are opportunities to improve accessibility for all hierarchies of equipped open spaces for children and young people. Access to outdoor sports provision at a District level is acceptable but there are opportunities to improve accessibility in key wards such as Cannock East and Hawkes Green Wards.

5. Open Space requirements for Cannock Chase District Council 2022-2040

Based on the current and projected data, the population of Cannock District is set to increase from 100,500 in 2021 to 103,371 in 2040. This equates to an overall population increase of 2,871.

To maintain the current level of unrestricted open space within the District (28 Ha per 1000 head) to meet future needs an additional 79.8 hectares of unrestricted open space will be required by 2040.

The strategic planning, management and provision of open space within Cannock District over the next 18 years will therefore focus on the following aims.

- Maintaining the District standard of unrestricted open space of 28 hectares per 1000 head of population.
- Ensuring the quantitative component of unrestricted open space (the supply) is planned to meet future provision (demand) by 2040.
- Maintaining and enhancing standards in the quality provision of unrestricted open space.
- Ensuring accessibility to unrestricted open space.
- Ensuring public satisfaction levels of open space are maintained as good or very good.

The Cannock Chase District Council Open Space Strategy (Part 2), which should be read in conjunction with this report, and the Council's Local Plan will form the basis of how the above will be achieved over time. This will be a combination of planning gain via relevant policies such as s106, planned development within the District through high quality master planning and the strategic management of open spaces by the Council and their partners.

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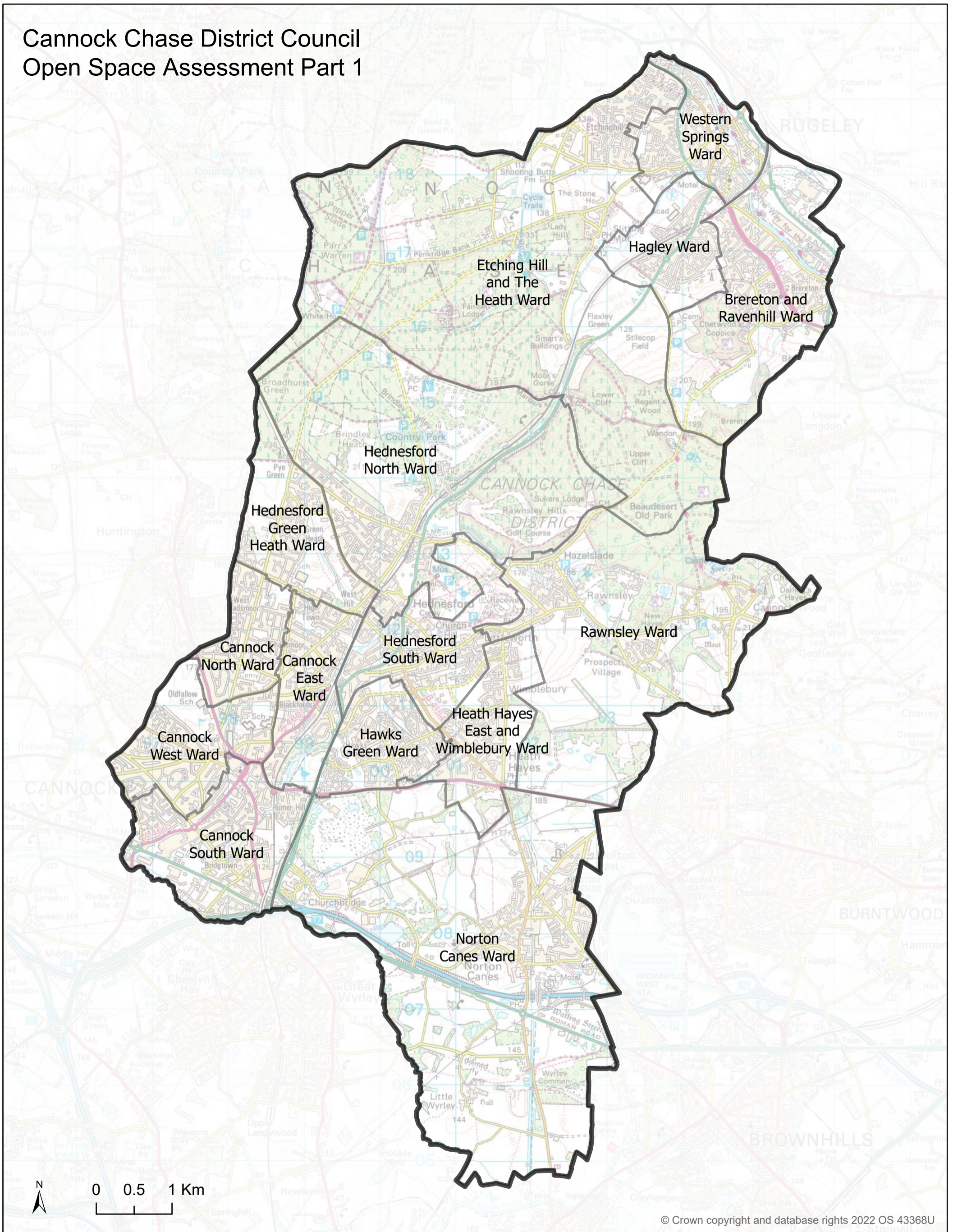
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Cannock Chase District Council Ward Boundary Location