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# ISLE OF WIGHT OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT JUNE 2020

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Document Title	Isle of Wight Open Space Assessment Final Report
Prepared for	Isle of Wight Council
Prepared by	TEP - Warrington
Document Ref	7451.008

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Date	June 2020
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Amendment History					
Version	Date	Modified by	Check / Approved by	Reason(s) issue	Status
1.0	03/10/19	AK	LS	First issue of Chapters 1 to 5.	Superseded
2.0	21/02/20	AK	LS	Re-issue following agreed standards and completion of Chapters 6 to 8.	Superseded
3.0	31/03/20	AK	LS	Re-issue following client comments.	Superseded
4.0	27/05/20	AK	AK	Re-issue following client comments.	Superseded
5.0	18/06/20	AK	AK	Re-issue following client comments.	Superseded
6.0	23/06/20	AK	AK	Re-issue following client comments.	Final Draft
7.0	24/06/20	AK	AK	Final amendments	Final Version

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## Executive Summary

### Introduction

- The evidence in this Open Space Assessment comprises an assessment of the quantity, accessibility, quality and value of open space on the Isle of Wight (IoW); island wide and for each sub-area<sup>1</sup>. The Open Space Assessment follows this methodology:
  - Defining the context, purpose and scope of the assessment (chapter 1);
  - Review of national and local policy (chapter 2);
  - Identify, assign typologies and map open spaces (chapters 3 and 4);
  - Assess the quantity, quality and accessibility of each open space (chapter 5);
  - Develop local standards for open space provision (chapter 6);
  - Review of current and future provision by sub-area (chapter 7); and
  - Provide recommendations based on the findings of the Open Space Assessment (chapter 8).

### Methodology

- This Open Space Assessment is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) for Open Space, which have replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation (2002) and its Companion Guide, Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A companion guide to Planning Policy Guidance 17 (2002).

### Quantity Assessment & Proposed Standards

#### Quantity of Open Spaces by Typology

- The table below shows the area (ha) of open spaces across the IoW by typology and what percentage of the total open space this equates to.

Open Space Typology	Description	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Parks and Gardens	Includes urban parks and formal gardens. Parks usually contain a variety of facilities, and may have one of more of the other types of open space within them.	81.24	2.5
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	Includes country parks, nature reserves, publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, wetlands and wastelands.	2756.12	83.3
Amenity Greenspace	Most commonly but not exclusively found in housing areas. Includes informal recreation green spaces and village greens.	70.96	2.2
Green Corridors	Green corridors including towpaths along canals and riverbanks, cycleways, PRow's and disused railway lines.	67.18	2.0

<sup>1</sup> The sub-areas are based on the six key areas described in the Regeneration Strategy 2019-2030

Open Space Typology	Description	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Provision for Children and Young People	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction specifically designed as equipped play facilities.	5.66	0.2
Allotments and Community Gardens	Opportunities for those people who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.	17.73	0.5
Cemeteries and Churchyards	Cemeteries and churchyards including disused churchyards and other burial grounds.	66.79	2.0
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	Hard surfaced areas located usually located within town or city centres.	3.18	0.1
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural or artificial surfaces either publicly or privately owned used for sport and recreation.	163.39	4.9
Educational and Community Grounds	Areas of open space associated with primary and secondary schools with or without wider community use.	75.66	2.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3307.91</b>	<b>100</b>
Provision for Children and Young People	Equipped play facilities, located within other open spaces. Not included in the total area of open space.	3.77	-

4. Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace is the typology with the largest coverage and accounting for 83% of the Island's open space provision. Civic Spaces and Market Squares provision at 3 ha is the typology with lowest coverage and accounts for 0.1% of the Island's open space.

#### Population Figures

5. Using current population figures and projected population figures it is possible to calculate the provision of open space per 1,000 people. In regard to the projected population figures used within this Open Space Assessment, it is important to note that a range of potential housing growth scenarios were considered and these are shown in Table 7 and further analysed in Appendix D. If the population increase is less than the projected population figures used in this Open Space Assessment, there may be some adjustment required to the quantity analysis in terms of future surplus and deficiencies. The requirement to adjust the figure could be carried out as required every 5 to 10 years during the lifetime of this Open Space Assessment.

#### Open Space Provision by Typology

6. The current and future provision of open space per 1,000 people, alongside stakeholder engagement and benchmark standards, has informed the recommended standards for quantity provision. A commentary on how the proposed standards have been selected is provided in Chapter 7.
7. By applying the recommended standards it is possible to identify current and future surplus and deficiencies by each typology and these are described in the following

paragraphs. Standards have not been set to Churchyards and Cemeteries, Civic Space, Educational Grounds, Green Corridors and Outdoor Sports Facilities. Due to the nature of these typologies it is not appropriate to set open space provision standards for them.

### Parks and Gardens

#### *Proposed Standard*

8. The proposed standard for Parks and Gardens is 0.6 ha per 1,000 population.

#### *Current Provision*

9. The existing provision of Parks and Gardens is 0.58 ha per 1,000 population.
10. Based on the current provision and the proposed standard there is an existing deficiency of Parks and Gardens of 2.82 ha.

#### *Future Provision*

11. The future provision of Parks and Gardens is 0.49 ha per 1,000 population.
12. Comparing the future provision against the proposed standard for Parks and Gardens the deficiency increases to 18.41 ha.

#### *Recommendation*

13. It is recommended that the Council adopt the proposed standard of 0.6 ha per 1,000 population. This standard is the existing adopted standard. It is lower than the national benchmark but aligns with the IoW current provision and acknowledges that the high amount of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace compensates for a slightly lower amount of Parks and Gardens.

### Amenity Greenspace

#### *Proposed Standard*

14. The proposed standard for Amenity Greenspace is 0.5 ha per 1,000 population.

#### *Current Provision*

15. The existing provision of Amenity Greenspace is 0.5 ha per 1,000 population.
16. Based on the current provision and the proposed standard there is the right amount of Amenity Greenspace.

#### *Future Provision*

17. The future provision of Amenity Greenspace is 0.42 ha per 1,000 population.
18. When comparing the future provision against the proposed standard for Amenity Greenspace deficiency arises of 13.39 ha.

#### *Recommendation*

19. It is recommended that the Council adopt the proposed standard of 0.5 ha per 1,000 population. This standard is the existing adopted standard. It is lower than the

national benchmark but aligns with the IoW current provision and acknowledges that the high amount of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace compensates for a slightly lower amount of Amenity Greenspace.

#### Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace

##### *Proposed Standard*

20. The proposed standard for Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace is 1.8 ha per 1,000 population.

##### *Current Provision*

21. The existing provision of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace is 19.55 ha per 1,000 population.
22. Based on the current provision and the proposed standard there is a surplus of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace equating to 2502.47 ha.

##### *Future Provision*

23. The future provision of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace is 16.47 ha per 1,000 population.
24. When comparing the future provision against the proposed standard for Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace there is a surplus of 2455.41 ha.

##### *Recommendation*

25. It is recommended that the Council adopt a new standard for this typology of 1.8 ha per 1,000 population. This standard aligns with the national benchmark and in a development context the national benchmark is considered an appropriate level for development contributions.

#### Allotments and Community Gardens

##### *Proposed Standard*

26. The proposed standard for Allotments and Community Gardens is 0.2 ha per 1,000 population.

##### *Current Provision*

27. The existing provision of Allotments and Community Gardens is 0.13 ha per 1,000 population.
28. Based on the current provision and the proposed standard there a deficiency of 9.87 ha.

##### *Future Provision*

29. The future provision of Allotments and Community Gardens is 0.11 ha per 1,000 population.
30. When comparing the future provision against the proposed standard for Allotments and Community Gardens there is a deficiency of 31.8 ha.

### *Recommendation*

31. It is recommended that the Council adopt the proposed standard of 0.2 ha per 1,000 population. This standard is a reduction to the existing standard which was based, at the time, on there being a high demand for allotments.

### Provision for Children and Young People

#### *Proposed Standard*

32. The proposed standard for provision for Children and Young People is 0.07 ha per 1,000 population.

#### *Current Provision*

33. The existing provision of provision for Children and Young People is 0.07 ha per 1,000 population.
34. Based on the current provision and the proposed standard there is the right amount of provision for Children and Young People.

#### *Future Provision*

35. The future provision of provision for Children and Young People is 0.05 ha per 1,000 population.
36. When comparing the future provision against the proposed standard for provision for Children and Young People there is a deficiency of 3.35 ha.

### *Recommendation*

37. It is recommended that the Council adopt the proposed standard of 0.07 ha per 1,000 population which is an increase to the existing adopted standard and reflects existing provision.

## **Quality and Value Assessment & Proposed Standards**

### Quality Assessment

38. The open space quality assessment is based on site audits aligned to the Green Flag Award assessment. The Green Flag Award is widely recognised as a quality benchmark for parks and green spaces, and is advocated by Fields in Trust (FiT) and used by many other local authorities as part of their open space assessments (including the previous IoW Open Space Audit in 2010). The Green Flag Award Criteria is detailed in Chapter 3.0.

#### *Results*

39. A selection of open spaces on the IoW were audited as part of this Open Space Assessment and these are shown, with the quality survey results, on Map 28 - Open Space Quality Assessment – Survey Results (Ref: G7451.005).
40. The bandings for the quality audits are as follows:

- Excellent - 90% to 100%

- Very Good - 80% to 89%
- Good - 70% to 79%
- Fair - 50% to 69%
- Poor - 0% to 49%

41. Most sites audited fall into either Good (33%) or Very Good (30%) banding. The least number of sites fell into the Poor quality banding (5%).

*Proposed Quality Standard*

42. The proposed quality standard for open spaces and play areas on the IoW is based on the Green Flag Award criteria (used to complete the quality audits). The proposed quality standard is 70%. This is an increase on the current adopted standard of <60%. The proposed standard ensures that all sites achieve at least a Good quality score.

*Recommendation*

43. It is recommend that the Council adopt the quality standard which will ensure all sites achieve a Good quality score. The Council should consider any opportunity to increase the quality of existing open spaces to achieve this standard.

Value Assessment

44. The open space value assessment is based on site audits aligned to the Open Space Audit in 2010. This approach is consistent and provides an opportunity for a comparison between the two value assessments. The value criteria is detailed in Chapter 3.0.

*Results*

45. The value survey results are shown on Map 42 - Open Space Value Assessment – Survey Results (Ref: G7451.006). The bandings for the open space value audits are as follows:

- High - 60 to 100%
- Medium - 50 to 59%
- Low - 0 to 49%

46. The majority of sites audited fell into the Low category (59%) followed by Medium (23%) and High (18%).

*Proposed Value Standard*

47. The proposed value standard for open spaces and play areas on the IoW has been made using the same assessment used for the Open Space Audit in 2010. The proposed value standard is 60%. Whilst the majority of sites do not currently fall into this category, this standard retains the current adopted standard which is to ensure that all sites achieve a High value score.

*Recommendation*

48. It is recommend that the Council adopt the value standard which will ensure all sites achieve a High value score. The Council should consider any opportunity to raise the value of existing open spaces to achieve this standard. Wherever possible, the

Council should look to their open spaces to deliver multiple functions and this will result in an increase of value of them.

### **Accessibility Assessment & Proposed Standards**

49. The accessibility standards in the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit 2010 are to be retained as they account for the nature of IoW's geography. Accessibility thresholds have not been assigned to Green Corridors, Cemeteries and Churchyards, Civic Spaces and Market Squares, Educational and Community Grounds and Educational Grounds.

#### Parks and Gardens

##### *Proposed Standard*

50. Parks and Gardens have been assigned the following accessibility thresholds:
- Walking threshold: 400m; and
  - Driving threshold: 3.3km.

##### *Current Accessibility*

51. Map 23 - Accessibility to Parks and Gardens (Ref: G7451.015) illustrates that there is high accessibility to Parks and Gardens in the northern, central, eastern and south eastern areas of the IoW. The most notable gap in provision is in West Wight, which is to be expected due to the sparse nature of the sub-area's population.

##### *Recommendation*

52. It is recommended that the Council retain their existing adopted accessibility standard for Parks and Gardens.

#### Amenity Greenspace

##### *Proposed Standard*

53. Amenity Greenspaces have been assigned the following accessibility thresholds:
- Walking threshold: 400m; and
  - Driving threshold: N/A.

##### *Current Accessibility*

54. Map 22 - Accessibility to Amenity Greenspaces (Ref: G7451.014) illustrates that there is high accessibility to Amenity Greenspaces in the settlements of Cowes, Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Totland and Newport.

55. The most notable gaps in provision are in rural areas which is to be expected due to the sparse nature of the population.

##### *Recommendation*

56. It is recommended that the Council retain their existing adopted accessibility standard for Amenity Greenspace.

### Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace

#### *Proposed Standard*

57. Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces have been assigned the following accessibility thresholds:

- Walking threshold: 1200m; and
- Driving threshold: 3.3km.

#### *Current Accessibility*

58. Map 24 - Accessibility to Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces (Ref: G7451.016) illustrates that there is high accessibility to Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces.

#### *Recommendation*

59. It is recommended that the Council retain their existing adopted accessibility standard for Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces.

### Provision for Children and Young People

#### *Proposed Standard*

60. Provision for Children and Young People has been assigned the following accessibility thresholds:

- Walking threshold: 400m; and
- Driving threshold: 3.5km.

#### *Current Accessibility*

61. Map 27 - Accessibility to Provision for Children and Young People (Ref: G7451.017) illustrates that there is high accessibility to these sites throughout the IoW with only a small gap in provision to the west of Parkhurst.

#### *Recommendation*

62. It is recommended that the Council retain their existing adopted accessibility standard for the provision for Children and Young People.

### Allotments and Community Gardens

#### *Proposed Standard*

63. Allotments and Community Gardens have been assigned an accessibility walking threshold of 600m.

#### *Current Accessibility*

64. Map 25 - Accessibility to Allotments and Community Gardens (Ref: G7451.017) illustrates high accessibility to Allotments in proximity to the larger settlements of Cowes, Newport, Ryde, Shanklin and Ventnor. There is low accessibility across the rest of the IoW.

*Recommendation*

65. It is recommended that the Council retain their existing adopted accessibility standard for Allotments and Community Gardens.

Outdoor Sports Facilities

*Proposed Standard*

66. Outdoor Sports Facilities have been assigned the following accessibility thresholds:
- Walking threshold: 650m; and
  - Driving threshold: 3.5km.

*Current Accessibility*

67. Map 26 - Accessibility to Outdoor Sports Facilities (Ref: G7451.018) illustrates that there is high accessibility to these sites throughout the IoW with only minor gaps in provision to the west of Parkhurst, at Brook and to the north and west of Chale Green.

*Recommendation*

68. It is recommended that the Council retain their existing adopted accessibility standard for Outdoor Sports Facilities.

**Sub-Area Analysis**

69. An analysis of the quantity provision of each open space typology is provided by sub-area. This includes a review of the current and future provision and surplus and deficiencies for each of the following sub-areas:
- Newport;
  - Ryde;
  - East Medina;
  - West Medina;
  - West Wight; and
  - The Bay.
70. The following table below highlights the current and future deficiencies for each open space typology by sub-area. Further analysis, using the high, medium and low housing growth scenarios and resulting projected population figures by sub-area, is provided in Appendix D.

Sub-Area	Summary of Provision	Current and Future Deficiencies
Newport	<p>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace provides the most open space at 436 ha and provision for Children and young People provides the least open space coverage at 0.99 ha.</p> <p>There are no civic spaces in Newport.</p>	<p>When the proposed standards are applied to the following typologies a deficiency has been identified:</p> <p>Allotments (future deficiency of 2.39 ha);</p> <p>Amenity Greenspace (current deficiency of 1.85 ha and future deficiency of 7.53 ha);</p> <p>Provision for Children and Young People (current deficiency of 0.46 ha and future deficiency of 1.71 ha);</p> <p>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace - excluding sites above 40ha (current deficiency of 10.87 ha and future deficiency of 30.78 ha); and</p> <p>Parks and Gardens (current deficiency of 10.87 ha and future deficiency of 17.44 ha).</p>
Ryde	<p>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace has the largest coverage in Ryde (193.64 ha) whereas Green Corridors has the smallest coverage (2.27 ha).</p> <p>There are no civic spaces in Ryde.</p>	<p>When the proposed standards are applied to the following typologies a deficiency has been identified:</p> <p>Allotments (future deficiency of 0.81 ha);</p> <p>Amenity Greenspace (current deficiency of 4.3 ha and future deficiency of 6.85 ha); and</p> <p>Parks and Gardens (current deficiency of 2.87 ha and future deficiency of 5.64 ha).</p>
East Medina	<p>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace has the largest coverage in East Medina (194.07 ha) and provision for Children and Young People has the smallest coverage (0.52 ha).</p> <p>There are no civic spaces in East Medina.</p>	<p>When the proposed standards are applied to the following typologies a deficiency has been identified:</p> <p>Allotments (current deficiency of 1.92 ha and future deficiency of 2.32 ha);</p> <p>Amenity Greenspace (current deficiency of 3.27 ha and future deficiency of 4.21 ha);</p> <p>Provision for Children and Young People (current deficiency of 0.77 ha and future deficiency of 0.84 ha); and</p> <p>Parks and Gardens (current deficiency of 3.84 ha and future deficiency of 5.06 ha).</p>

Sub-Area	Summary of Provision	Current and Future Deficiencies
West Medina	<p>Education Grounds has the largest open space coverage in West Medina (15.53 ha) and provision for Children and Young People (0.34 ha) and Civic Spaces (0.39 ha) form the lowest proportions of open space in the sub-area.</p>	<p>When the proposed standards are applied to the following typologies a deficiency has been identified:</p> <p>Allotments (current deficiency of 1.91 ha and future deficiency of 2.54 ha);</p> <p>Amenity Greenspace (current deficiency of 4.12 ha and future deficiency of 5.81 ha);</p> <p>Provision for Children and Young People (current deficiency of 0.74 ha and future deficiency of 0.91 ha);</p> <p>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (current deficiency of 23.99 ha and future deficiency of 30.13ha); and</p> <p>Parks and Gardens (future deficiency of 1.09 ha).</p>
West Wight	<p>West Wight comprises a significant amount of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (1,501 ha). Provision for Children and Young People and Civic Spaces have the least coverage of open space (1.76 ha).</p> <p>There are no Allotments or Parks and Gardens in West Wight.</p>	<p>When the proposed standards are applied to the following typologies a deficiency has been identified:</p> <p>Allotments (current deficiency of 2.97 ha and future deficiency of 3.45 ha); and</p> <p>Parks and Gardens (current deficiency of 8.91 ha and future deficiency of 10.34 ha).</p>
The Bay	<p>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace is the largest type of open space in The Bay at 428.36 ha. Civic Spaces and Provision for Children and Young People covers the least amount of open space in The Bay at &gt;2ha.</p>	<p>When the proposed standards are applied to the following typologies a deficiency has been identified:</p> <p>Allotments (current deficiency of 3.66 ha and future deficiency of 4.37 ha); and</p> <p>Provision for Children and Young People (current deficiency of 0.33 ha and future deficiency of 0.731 ha).</p>

## Recommendations

71. The recommendations are briefly described below and detailed further in Chapter 8.

### Adopting the recommended standards set out in this Open Space Assessment

72. This Open Space Assessment reviews the quality, quantity and accessibility of open spaces across the IoW and the recommended standards are robust and should be used to address any deficiencies resulting from development. Therefore, it is recommended that the recommended standards are adopted as policy as part of the emerging Local Plan review.

### Publish an Open Space Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

73. The Council should publish a SPD outlining the clear requirements of developers to:
- protect, replace or enhance open spaces impacted by their proposals; and
  - review local open space provision in regard to the increase in population.

74. The SPD should also outline how monies from Section 106 Agreements should be calculated in relation to contributions towards open spaces.

### Protect surplus open spaces

75. Where a proposed planning application shows that it would result in the loss of an open space and a quantity assessment evidences no deficiency, an assessment of the open space's historical, cultural and ecological value should be undertaken to understand the full ramifications of its loss.

### Create Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces as required

76. In line with the emerging Draft Island Planning Strategy policy, where a development is within, or in proximity to designated Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and would result in a net gain of 75 dwellings, the developer will be required to either contribute to or provide a Suitable Accessible Natural Green Spaces ('SANGS').
77. If development triggers the need for a SANG the Council should review existing open spaces within the 5.6km of the Solent SPA to determine if any could be enhanced to meet the SANG criteria of being suitable, natural and accessible.

## 1.0 Introduction

### Context

1.1 Open space is important because of its valuable contribution to quality of life, health and the local economy. Furthermore, open spaces provide green infrastructure (GI) benefits such as mitigating climate change, flood alleviation, and ecosystem services. The provision of these facilities in our cities, towns and villages is of high importance to a sustainable future and is embedded in national planning policy.

1.2 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), updated in February 2019, recognises the opportunities that appropriately located and well-designed open spaces can provide. Paragraph 96 states:

*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. 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.*

1.3 Open space provision crosses many other aspects of the NPPF including:

- Promoting Healthy Communities;
- Delivering Sustainable Development;
- Supporting a Prosperous Rural Economy;
- Promoting Sustainable Transport;
- Requiring Good Design;
- Conserving and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment; and
- Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change.

### Purpose and Scope

1.4 The Isle of Wight (IoW) Council is preparing a new Local Plan. As part of its preparation, IoW Council requires an assessment on how current and future leisure needs and population growth will impact on the IoW's existing open space provision.

1.5 This Open Space Assessment provides an evidence base which updates the *Isle of Wight PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit* produced in 2010 and includes the following types of open spaces:

- Parks and Gardens;
- Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace;
- Amenity Greenspace;
- Green Corridor;
- Provision for Children and Young People;
- Allotments and Community Gardens;
- Churchyards and Cemeteries;
- Civic Spaces;
- Outdoor Sports Facilities; and

- Educational and Community Grounds.
- 1.6 Two additional evidence base reports cover Outdoor Sports (including Playing Pitches) and Indoor Sports in line with Sport England methodologies.
- 1.7 The Playing Pitch Strategy 2020 provides the evidence base and guides future provision and management of new sports pitches and outdoor sports facilities on the IoW. The Strategy focuses on facilities used by the following sports:
- Football;
  - Cricket;
  - Rugby Union;
  - Hockey;
  - Tennis;
  - Netball; and
  - Bowls.
- 1.8 The Playing Pitch Strategy 2020 assesses outdoor sport facilities with the focus being on a need basis for sports and this Open Space Assessment includes Outdoor Sports Facilities from the perspective of meeting recreational needs.
- 1.9 The Built Facilities Strategy 2019 - 2035 provides the evidence base for indoor sports facilities. The Strategy:
- Reviews the current supply and demand for indoor sports and recreation facilities on the IoW;
  - Models the demand to assess the current and projected over/under supply of facilities using a recognised modelling technique that satisfies the requirements of Sport England e.g. Facilities Planning Model (FPM); and
  - Provides conclusions and recommendations on policy and proposal development.
- 1.10 The Built Facilities Strategy 2019 - 2035 covers indoor sports facilities such as sports halls, swimming pools, health and fitness suites and studios.

### **Analysis Areas**

- 1.11 The Open Space Assessment looks at overall provision on the IoW and across sub-areas. The sub-areas are based on the six key areas described in the Regeneration Strategy 2019-2030<sup>2</sup>:
- Newport: The role of Newport as the IoW's commercial, business and civic hub and the range of development opportunities in and around the county town afford it specific attention as a distinct area overlying the southern ends of both east and West Medina;
  - Ryde: And its wider immediate area including villages such as Bembridge, St. Helens, Seaview and Brading;
  - East Medina: East Cowes and settlements in and to the east of Newport;
  - West Medina: Cowes, Gurnard and Northwood and settlements in and to the West of Newport;

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<sup>2</sup> <https://iwightinvest.com/the-wight-we-want/>

- West Wight: Mainly rural but with Yarmouth and Freshwater as hub settlements; and
- The Bay: Sandown, Shanklin and Lake but also the smaller settlement of Ventnor and adjacent villages.

1.12 The sub-areas and ward boundaries are shown on Map 1 - Wards and Sub-Areas (Ref: G7451.007).

## 2.0 Policy Context

- 2.1 This chapter summarises how open spaces feature in the following national and local policy. Figure 1 illustrates the hierarchy of planning policy on the IoW. This Chapter provides a summary of the above policies and a more comprehensive policy review is provided in [Appendix A](#).

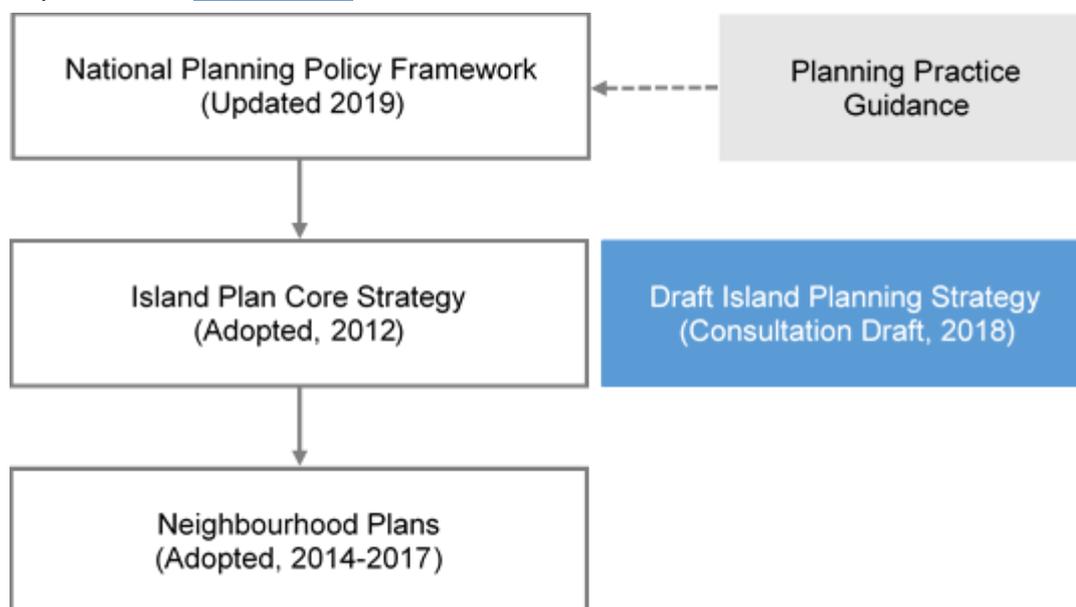


Figure 1: Hierarchy of Planning Policy on the IoW

### National Policy Context

#### National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was updated in February 2019 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are to be applied. The NPPF is a material consideration in decision and Local Plan making, and sets out the Government's planning policies and how these are to be applied. The NPPF requirements in relation to open space are outlined in the following paragraphs.

- 2.3 The NPPF defines open space as:

*"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".*

#### *Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities*

- 2.4 Paragraph 91 states that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive, safe and accessible places which promote social interaction and enable and support healthy lifestyles.

2.5 Paragraph 96 states that 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 planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.

2.6 Paragraph 97 states that existing open space, including sports and recreational buildings and playing fields, should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space is surplus to requirements; or the loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in a suitable location; or the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision.

#### *Local Green Space Designation*

2.7 Paragraphs 99 to 101 in the NPPF sets out the Local Green Space designation as a way for communities to identify and protect green space of particular importance to them through local and neighbourhood plans. In order for the Local Greenspace Designation to be used the green space must be:

- In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- Demonstrably special to the local community with a particular local significance (aesthetically, historical, recreational or environmental); and
- Local in character and not an extensive tract of land.

2.8 The NPPF states that local policies for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with those for Green Belts.

#### *Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment*

2.9 Paragraph 170 of the NPPF states that the planning system has a role to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment. Valued landscapes and ecosystems should be protected, with development prevented from adversely affecting soil, air or water, or from causing noise pollution and land instability.

2.10 The NPPF states in paragraph 174 that local planning authorities should plan to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity. This should be achieved through identifying and mapping local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them. Furthermore plans should promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

2.11 With regards to GI, paragraph 181 states that there are opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts through the provision and enhancement of GI.

## **Planning Practice Guidance**

### Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities; Public Rights of Way; and Local Green Space (March 2014)

- 2.12 This planning practice guidance (PPG) provides advice on open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way (PRoW) and the Local Green Space designation. The guidance states that it is for local planning authorities to assess the need for open space and opportunities for new provision in their areas. It describes the Local Green Space designation in further detail than the NPPF.

### Health and Safe Communities (March 2014 updated July 2019)

- 2.13 The Health and Safe Communities PPG sets out key advice on how to account for health and wellbeing in the planning process in two ways:
- Creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles; and
  - Identifying and securing the facilities needed for primary, secondary and tertiary care and the wider health and care system.

- 2.14 This PPG states how planning can influence the built environment to improve health and reduce excess weight in local communities.

- 2.15 The PPG also covers the promotion of the benefits of estate regeneration and supporting safe communities.

### Climate Change (June 2014 updated March 2019)

- 2.16 The Climate Change PPG advises how to identify suitable mitigation and adaption measures in the planning process to address the impacts of climate change.

- 2.17 The PPG states that the impact of climate change needs to be taken into account in a realistic way and, as part of this, local planning authorities should identify no or low cost responses to climate risks that deliver a multitude of benefits, for example, GI that improves adaption, biodiversity and amenity.

- 2.18 Furthermore, the Climate Change PPG states that when Local Authorities are preparing Local Plans and taking planning decisions they should pay particular attention to integrating adaptation and mitigation approaches and looking for 'win-win' solutions. For example, the provision of multi-functional GI, can reduce urban heat islands, manage flooding and help species adapt to climate change whilst also contributing to a pleasant environment that encourages people to walk and cycle.

### Natural Environment (January 2016 updated July 2019)

- 2.19 The Natural Environment PPG advised on land of environmental value, green infrastructure, biodiversity and ecosystems and landscape.

- 2.20 The PPG highlights the importance of green infrastructure as a natural capital asset. These include community benefits such as enhancing wellbeing, outdoor recreation, food and energy production and mitigating the effects of climate change, such as urban cooling and flood risk management.

- 2.21 The PPG also identifies the benefits of wider environmental net gain to reduce pressure on and achieve overall improvements in natural capital, ecosystem services and the benefit they deliver.

### **Local Policy Context**

#### Island Plan Core Strategy (2012)

- 2.22 The adopted Island Plan Core Strategy (2012) sets out how the IoW will develop up to 2027. The Island Plan describes the IoW Council's vision and objectives and the strategic policies to help deliver the Island Plan Core Strategy.
- 2.23 The Island Plan Core Strategy (2012) identifies the IoW's environmental requirements, which are:
- To manage the distribution of development in the most sustainable locations, bearing in mind the highly valued natural and historic environment.
  - To provide houses, jobs, services and supporting infrastructure on the IoW, whilst conserving and enhancing the natural environment.
  - To focus on the quality of design, with particular effort given to creating buildings and a sense of place that clearly reflects and enhances local character and distinctiveness.
  - To avoid, mitigate and adapt to flood risk and coastal erosion and look to plan positively and identify opportunities to benefit local communities and businesses and adapt to coastal change.
- 2.24 Figure 2 provides a summary of the results from the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit 2010 (updated 2012).

Typology	Provision Issues	Accessibility Issues
Allotments	Need to improve provision within the Key Regeneration Areas, Rural Areas, West Wight, Wroxall, St Helens and Brading.	Need to improve accessibility in the north and north west of Newport, the middle of Shanklin, East Cowes, West Wight, the west of Ventnor and Binstead.
Green Corridors	Need to improve provision in the north east of the Island and look at links to the coastal footpath.	
Amenity Greenspace	There is a lack of provision in Bembridge, Ryde and the West Wight.	There is a need to improve accessibility to local amenity greenspace in the south west of Newport, the south of Cowes and central Ryde.
Children and Young Persons	Provision varies across the Island and provision of teenage facilities is limited.	Within the Urban Areas need to improve accessibility in the east, centre and north of Newport, the centre and south of Cowes, the centre of Shanklin and West Wight.  Within Rural Areas there is a need to improve accessibility generally.
Parks and Gardens		Need to improve accessibility in Newport and the West Wight.
Natural Greenspace	No extra provision required, should concentrate on enhancement of sites.	No deficiencies.
Sports Pitches	The Open Space Audit concludes provision is about right. However, reference should be made to the Playing Pitch Strategy 2010 for the most recent assessment.	Need to improve accessibility within East Cowes.

Figure 2: Table 7.4 from the Island Plan Core Strategy 2012

- 2.25 Policy SP5 *Environment* provides the strategic approach to the natural, historical and built environment. The Policy states that the local planning authority will identify and manage an accessible network of connected and multifunctional open spaces that covers the IoW through the preparation of a Green Infrastructure Strategy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The SPD was not brought forward, however the Green Infrastructure Mapping Study (June 2010) provided the evidence base for the Island Plan Core Strategy (2012).
- 2.26 Policy DM13 *Green Infrastructure* expands on the IoW Council's general approach to the natural environment set out in Policy SP5. Policy DM13 aims to deliver a GI network of accessible, high quality, high value green spaces which promote sustainability, support biodiversity and contribute to the economic, social and environmental aspirations of the IoW.
- 2.27 Policy DM13 states that the Council will support proposals that protect, enhance and manage a diverse network of multi-functional GI assets across the IoW, and that development proposals will be expected to:

1. Protect and enhance the integrity and connectivity of the IoW's GI network as identified in the Isle of Wight Green Infrastructure Mapping Study.
  2. Provide opportunities to enhance and increase the coverage, connectivity and multi functionality of the IoW's GI network. Where on-site provision is not possible, contributions will be sought to make appropriate GI provision and/or enhancement off-site.
  3. Provide appropriate mitigation measures for the loss of GI assets, where it is shown that the loss of the asset is unavoidable in securing appropriate development.
  4. Ensure that development within the Key Regeneration Areas delivers the appropriate levels of GI provision.
  5. Ensure that the areas which separate the key settlements of Cowes/Newport, East Cowes/Newport, Ryde/Wootton and The Bay/Brading are appropriately protected to prevent settlement coalescence. These areas will be further defined within the Area Action Plans.
- 2.28 Policy DM11 *Historic and Built Environment* provides a general approach to the historical and built environments and states that the Council will support proposals that positively conserve and enhance the special character of the IoW's historic and built environment.
- 2.29 Policy DM12 *Landscape, Seascape, Biodiversity and Geodiversity* supports proposals which conserve and promote the landscape, seascape, biodiversity and geological interest of the IoW. Furthermore, Policy DM12 expects development to promote the maintenance and enhancement of the links between designated sites, especially through the provision of, and/or enhancement to GI, and minimise the threats and promote the opportunities arising from climate change.

2.30 Policy DM22 *Developer Contributions* ensures that development provides high quality infrastructure in line with the needs of different communities across the IoW. Figure 3 sets out the expected contributions from development.

Contributions	Collected and used	Contributions for
<b>On-site</b>	Negotiated and provided on-site or directly related to the site. Contributions and requirements will be negotiated through S106 Agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable housing</li> <li>• Local open space</li> <li>• Environmental enhancements and/or improvements</li> <li>• On-site transportation requirements</li> <li>• Renewable energy supply</li> <li>• Water recycling/ treatment/ waste</li> </ul>
<b>Off-site</b> contribution to wider plan objectives	Contributions to meet wider plan objectives. Contributions will be collected through either S106 Agreements or CIL as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local traffic management</li> <li>• Public transport/ walking/ cycling</li> <li>• Renewable energy supply</li> <li>• Waste minimisation and recycling schemes</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Local skills, labour and training initiatives</li> <li>• Leisure, arts, culture and heritage</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Community halls</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic infrastructure projects</b> identified within the spatial strategy and/or other LDF documents	Island-wide to provide key infrastructure. Collected through CIL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major roadworks and traffic management</li> <li>• Environmental facilities, including flood mitigation, water supply improvements</li> <li>• Strategic open space and green infrastructure, arts, sport, leisure, culture and heritage</li> <li>• Wider landscape creation and enhancement</li> <li>• Higher education, including further education and training to up-skill employees</li> </ul>

Figure 3: Table 8.3 from the *Island Plan Core Strategy 2012*

Draft Island Planning Strategy (Consultation Draft 2018)

- 2.31 The IoW Council published their Draft Island Planning Strategy in December 2018 and the consultation ran until February 2019.
- 2.32 The vision for IoW, set out in the Draft Island Planning Strategy, is to be 'an inspiring place in which to grow up, work, live and visit'.
- 2.33 The relevant draft policies relating to open space are HQE 4 *Protecting and Providing Green and Open Spaces* and HQE 5 *Local Green Spaces*.

- 2.34 Policy HQE 4 states that development proposals are expected to protect and contribute to green and open spaces in line with the standards set out in the IoW Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit (2010, updated 2012), or the Council's most up-to-date evidence base. Development proposals will be expected to demonstrate how they:
- 1. Avoid the loss of identified open space, as shown on the Policies Map.
  - 2. Ensure the deficiencies identified within the council's most up-to-date evidence are being addressed.
  - 3. Make provision for public green and open space through on site or off site provision, where relevant.
- 2.35 Policy HQE 4 states that development proposals for residential development that are located within 5.6km of the designated Solent SPAs (Special Protection Areas), and would result in a net gain of 75 dwellings, are required to provide onsite Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANGs).
- 2.36 Policy HQE 5 notes that the Council will consider requests from communities to designate Local Green Spaces in line with the NPPF. Policy HQE 5 states that the twenty eight Local Green Spaces shown on the Policies Map are designated and that development should not take place in these locations.
- 2.37 Policy CSSHC 3 *Improving our Health and Wellbeing* puts an emphasis on developers to provide flexible community open space and opportunities for physical activity on residential development proposals of a certain size. The provision of accessible open spaces and walkable neighbourhoods can also encourage and facilitate increased physical activity amongst the elderly. It is crucial that these spaces and routes are safe and well-maintained.

#### Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 2.38 The following Neighbourhood Development Plans have been adopted:
- Bembridge Neighbourhood Development Plan (2014);
  - Brading Neighbourhood Development Plan (2015);
  - Brighstone Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan (2016);
  - Gurnard Neighbourhood Development Plan (2016); and
  - Freshwater Neighbourhood Development Plan (2017).
- 2.39 The Neighbourhood Plans acknowledge the importance of the natural and historic environment. The importance of existing community assets, such as open space and meeting places, is a priority of all five Neighbourhood Plans. Bembridge, Gunard, and Freshwater all specifically acknowledge that community assets are required to have a healthy lifestyle and encourage social cohesion now and in the future.
- 2.40 Appendix A provides a review of the Neighbourhood Development Plans in the context of Open Spaces. Each Neighbourhood Plan includes an up to date Green Space Audit of their designated Neighbourhood Area to identify Local Green Spaces for designation.

## 3.0 Method

### Guidance and Best Practice

- 3.1 This Open Space Assessment is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) for Open Space, which have replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation (2002) and its Companion Guide, Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A companion guide to Planning Policy Guidance 17 (2002).
- 3.2 Whilst the Companion Guide to Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 has been superseded, it is acknowledged that the principals and approach within the guidance have not been replaced and it is still relevant to apply the methodology to assess needs for open space provision.

### Stages of the Assessment

- 3.3 The Open Space Assessment process follows five stages as illustrated in Figure 4: Open Space Assessment Process.

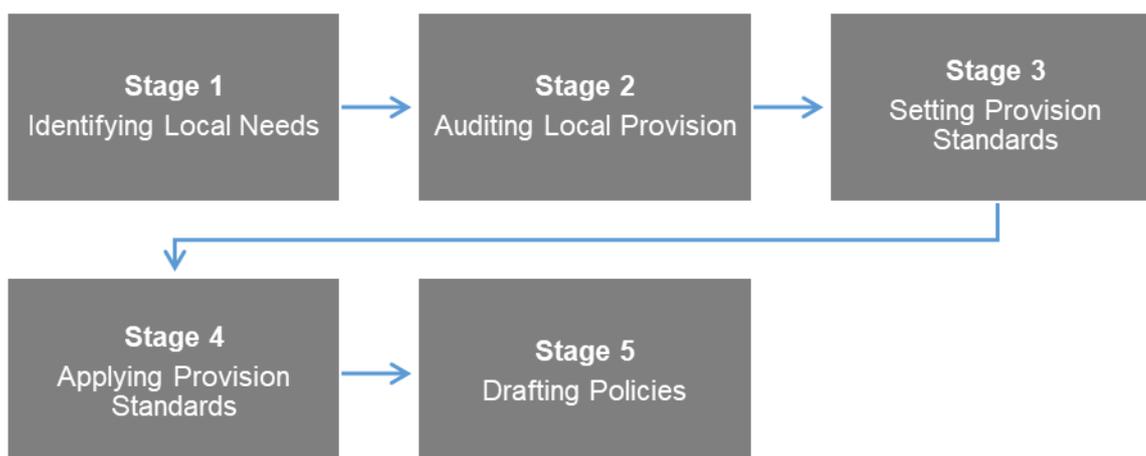


Figure 4: Open Space Assessment Process

### Typologies

- 3.4 Table 1 provides a description of each of the open space typologies included in the Open Space Assessment. Map 2 – Open Space Typology (Ref: G7451.003) shows the sites included in this Open Space Assessment and Maps 3 to 8 (Refs: G7451.003.01-G7451.003.6) shows the sites at a sub-area scale.

Table 1: Open Space Typologies included in the Open Space Assessment

Open Space Typology	Description
Parks and Gardens	Includes urban parks and formal gardens. Parks usually contain a variety of facilities, and may have one or more of the other types of open space within them.

Open Space Typology	Description
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	Includes country parks, nature reserves, publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, wetlands and wastelands.
Amenity Greenspace	Most commonly but not exclusively found in housing areas. Includes informal recreation green spaces and village greens.
Green Corridor	Green corridors including towpaths along canals and riverbanks, cycleways, PRoWs and disused railway lines
Provision for Children and Young People	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction specifically designed as equipped play facilities
Allotments and Community Gardens <sup>3</sup>	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion
Churchyards and Cemeteries	Cemeteries and churchyards including disused churchyards and other burial grounds.
Civic Spaces	Hard surfaced areas located usually located within town or city centres.
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural or artificial surfaces either publicly or privately owned used for sport and recreation.
Educational and Community Grounds	Areas of open space associated with primary and secondary schools with or without wider community use.

3.5 Figure 5 provides an overview of the standards which have been developed as part of this Open Space Assessment.

	Quantity Standard	Quality Standard	Accessibility Standard
Parks and Gardens	✓	✓	✓
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	✓	✓	✓
Amenity Greenspace	✓	✓	✓
Green Corridors	x	✓	x
Provision for Children and Young People	✓	✓	✓
Allotments and Community Gardens	✓	✓	✓
Churchyards and Cemeteries	x	✓	x
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	x	✓	x
Outdoor Sports Facilities	x	✓	✓
Educational and Community Grounds	x	✓	x

Figure 5: Matrix of Standards Proposed for Each Open Space Typology

<sup>3</sup> Allotments and Community Gardens were subject to a quantity and accessibility assessment but were not included in the site audits for quality, value or sustainability

## Quantity

- 3.6 The quantity assessment is carried out through a desk based GIS exercise, using the open space data provided by the IoW Council. Open space sites are mapped in a GIS geo-database which provides the total area of each site. Each site is assigned an open space typology so that a total area of sites by typology can be calculated.
- 3.7 The quantity provision of sites is based on the IoW's Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit 2010, updated in 2012. Further updates to the open space data have also been captured during the site audits in 2019.
- 3.8 When combined with population figures, quantity can be expressed in terms of a hectare per 1,000 population figure. This is the way that local authorities express their quantity of open space, and is also how quantity standards for open space are expressed.
- 3.9 In this assessment, total area, or in some cases numbers of sites, has been used to calculate the current quantity provision for the IoW. Population figures have been used to calculate the hectare per 1,000 population figures for each typology on an IoW wide basis and on a sub-area, for the current and future population.

## Quality

- 3.10 The open space quality assessment is based on site audits aligned to the Green Flag Award assessment. The Green Flag Award is widely recognised as a quality benchmark for parks and green spaces, and is advocated by Fields in Trust (FiT) and used by many other local authorities as part of their open space assessments (including the previous IoW Open Space Audit in 2010).
- 3.11 The quality assessment method for the site audits uses some of the Green Flag Award criteria (described in Table 2: Green Flag Award Criteria) based on those that can be applied to all typologies of open space. This allows a quality benchmark to be applied to the IoW's open spaces.

*Table 2: Green Flag Award Criteria*

Green Flag Award Criteria	Description
Welcoming Place	Signage
	Entrances
	Safe Access
	Access for All Abilities
	Boundaries
	Car parking/Cycling Provision
Healthy, Safe and Secure	Facilities and Activities
	Clear Sightlines
	Shelter

Green Flag Award Criteria	Description
	Lighting
Well Maintained and Clean	Bins, Dog Bins and Recycling
	Overall Site Cleanliness
	Hard Landscape Features
	Buildings
	Soft Landscape Features
	Site Furniture

3.12 It should be noted that the quality assessment does not attempt to 'judge' all sites as to whether they would pass or fail the Green Flag Award. This would not be appropriate to do as part of an open space assessment due to the types and nature of the sites; the proportionate amount of time needed to spend assessing each site in full; and the information available to undertake the assessment. The full Green Flag Award process involves reviewing a management plan for each site, and undertaking a site visit with the site managers, key stakeholders and the local community.

3.13 The bandings for the open space quality audits are as follows:

- Excellent - 90% to 100%
- Very good - 80% to 89%
- Good - 70% to 79%
- Fair - 50% to 69%
- Poor - 0% to 49%

#### Sites Audited

3.14 Map 9 – Open Space Quality Assessment (Ref: G7451.004) shows the sites that had a full site audit and Maps 10 to 15 (Refs: G7451.004.01-G7451.004.06) shows the sites at a sub-area scale.

3.15 The full site audit results and accompanying notes for each site have been provided to the IoW Council as supporting information. The selection of sites for the quality audits is based on the following exclusions:

- Allotments and Community Gardens, Outdoor Sports Facilities and Educational Grounds;
- Sites <0.2ha;
- Cemeteries and Churchyards <1ha; and
- Sites not within a Primary Settlement, Secondary Settlements or Rural Service Area.

### Sustainability Assessment

- 3.16 A sustainability assessment was made as part of the quality assessment. This mirrors the approach taken in the 2010 Study which, at the time, linked to the vision in the emerging LDF Core Strategy, where quality, value and sustainability were each referenced:

*The Isle of Wight will provide a network of accessible, high quality, highly value green spaces which its local communities are proud of, and which promotes sustainability, supports biodiversity and extensively contributes to the economic, social and environmental aspirations of the Island.*

### **Value**

- 3.17 The open space value assessment is based on site audits aligned to the Open Space Audit in 2010. This approach is consistent and provides an opportunity for a comparison between the two value assessments.

- 3.18 Table 3 details the value criteria.

*Table 3: Value Criteria*

Value	Value Criteria
Context Value	Value as a cycle or pedestrian route
	Value in terms of a linked series of green or hard spaces
	Value in terms of a linked openness in a densely developed area
	Value in terms of providing a setting for buildings (e.g. Georgian square)
Historical/ Heritage Value	Value as a designed landscape
	Value of historic buildings within the space
	Value of other historical features (e.g. statues, fountains, headstones)
Contribution to Local Amenity, Vitality and Sense of Place	Contribution to the appearance of the neighbourhood
	Evidence of use for events
	Value as a noise buffer
	Value as a visual screen or buffer
	Value in terms of 'sense of place'
	Value in terms of 'business' for social interaction
	Value in terms of local air quality and amelioration of pollution
	Visual attractiveness
Recreation Value	Value for community events
	Value in terms of health benefits (e.g. jogging, health walks)

Value	Value Criteria
	Value of informal recreation opportunities (e.g. walking, relaxation)
Play Value	Value in terms of variety of finishes and experiences
	Value of space for adventure play
	Value of space for kickabout
	Value of space for seeing birds and animals
Ecological/ Biodiversity Value	Nature conservation designation
	Value as a green corridor for wildlife
	Value for public enjoyment of nature
	Value of habitats within the space (including water)
	Value of trees to the neighbourhood

3.19 The bandings for the open space value audits are as follows:

- High - 60 to 100%
- Medium - 50 to 59%
- Low - 0 to 49%

### Quality and Value Matrix

3.20 The Value of a site, in conjunction with the Quality, can be used to guide planning decisions about the future of the sites as shown in Table 4.

*Table 4: Quality and Value Matrix*

<b>Poor Quality</b> <b>High Value</b> High value sites that are poor quality should look to be enhanced in terms of their quality	<b>Good Quality</b> <b>High Value</b> Ideally all spaces should fall into this category, and decisions focused on protection of the best sites
<b>Poor Quality</b> <b>Low Value</b> Where possible look to enhance quality and value, or review if sites are surplus to requirements	<b>Good Quality</b> <b>Low Value</b> Where possible look to enhance value in terms of the functions the sites provide, or consider if value could increase by a change of use

### Accessibility

3.21 The accessibility assessment applies the Walking Thresholds (straight line distance or 'as the crow flies') to sites. Walking Thresholds are shown on accessibility maps in this report to indicate areas with access to each type of open space, and those without access.

- 3.22 The distance for the accessibility thresholds were determined in the previous Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit (2010), and have been under review for the current open space assessment.
- 3.23 Table 5 sets out the Walking Distances and Walking Thresholds from the Fields in Trust Guidance, and how the distances, in metres (m) can be interpreted as walking time.

*Table 5: Walking Distance, Thresholds and Time*

Walking Distance*	Walking Threshold**	Walking Time
1600 m	960 m	20 minutes
1200 m	720 m	15 minutes
800 m	480 m	10 minutes
400 m	240 m	5 minutes
250 m	150 m	2-3 minutes

\*i.e. distance covered on the ground

\*\*i.e. as the crow flies, as shown on the accessibility maps as buffers

## 4.0 Identifying Local Needs

### Strategies

4.1 The following strategy documents and topics provide an overview of the IoW Council's strategic context and actions in relation to open space and are summarised in [Appendix A](#):

- Isle of Wight Corporate Plan 2017-2020;
- Regeneration Strategy 2019-2030;
- Biodiversity Action Plan for IoW 2000-2005;
- Isle of Wight Biosphere Reserve
- Isle of Wight Green Infrastructure Mapping Study 2010;
- Declaration of a Climate Emergency 2019;
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2021; and
- Isle of Wight Cycle Strategy 2017-2019.

### Consultation

4.2 The Open Space Assessment included a consultation exercise, the objectives were to:

- Provide key stakeholder groups across the IoW with information about the Open Space Assessment;
- Allow an opportunity for local community groups who have been identified by the IoW Council to consider and comment on designated open spaces within the IoW; and
- Consider feedback received as a result of the consultation process and demonstrate how the IoW Council has responded to it through the Open Space Assessment.

### Parish Councils

4.3 Parish Councils were asked to complete an online questionnaire which covered twenty-two questions on the quality, quantity and accessibility of open spaces and sports facilities on the IoW.

4.4 Of the thirty-three Parish Councils on the IoW, twenty-seven provided a response to some or all questions.

4.5 The results of the Parish Council survey have been summarised below.

*How would you rate the quality of open space by type in your parish?*

4.6 A total of 13 Parish Councils provided a responses to this question with the majority of typologies scoring well and receiving 'Good' or 'Excellent' as the highest rating. Provision for Children and Young People scored lower, with 'Average' being the highest score.

*How would you rate the quality of open space by type in your parish?*

- 4.7 A total of 13 Parish Councils provided a responses to this question with the majority of typologies scoring well and receiving 'Good' or 'Excellent' as the highest rating. Provision for Children and Young People scored lower, with 'Average' being the highest score.

*What improvements would you like to see to open space in your parish?*

- 4.8 A total of 14 Parish Councils provided responses to this question. There was an overwhelming desire to see more facilities (seating etc.) provided for the Provision for Children and Young People typology. The responses also showed a general trend for the desire of improvements to access and facilities across all the typologies.

*How would you rate the adequacy of open space by type in terms of quantity and accessibility in your parish?*

- 4.9 A total of 12 Parish Councils provided a responses to this question and, once again, Provision for Children and Young People scored relatively poorly.

*How important do you think it is to have green spaces for people's mental, emotional and physical health near to where they live?*

- 4.10 A total of 14 Parish Councils provided a responses to this question and 93% of responses stated that open spaces were very important.

Stakeholders

- 4.11 The following stakeholders were consulted with:

- Park Run;
- Hampshire and IoW Wildlife Trust;
- Forestry England;
- Ramblers Association; and
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

- 4.12 Consultation was undertaken using a simple questionnaire with nine questions. The stakeholder consultation questions focussed on accessibility, quality and quantity of open spaces. The questionnaire is in Appendix B and the completed questionnaires have been provided to the IoW Council separately.

- 4.13 A summary of the responses is provided in the following paragraphs.

*Accessibility*

- 4.14 Access to open spaces was generally average and above for access by walking and cycling. Accessibility to open spaces by driving and public transport had a wider range of responses. Accessibility by driving ranged from Good to Poor, with one response commenting that newly enforced parking charges had caused difficulties at Appley Park. Accessibility by public transport ranged from average to poor with comments received about the lack of bus routes servicing open spaces.

### *Quality*

- 4.15 Stakeholders were satisfied with the quality of the open spaces they used or managed and open spaces across the IoW as a whole with all responses rating them as average, good or excellent.
- 4.16 Suggestions for improvements are described below:
- Better entrances - Make them more welcoming, particularly in semi-urban and urban areas.
  - Landscaping - Pan Country Park is specifically mentioned as an open space that has not reached its full potential.
  - Better access - More footpaths as the current ones, although not in poor condition, are under pressure. Some stiles should be replaced with gates.
  - More facilities - Requirement for more cycle storage and public conveniences (toilets).
  - More information - Signage needs to be improved and consolidated where appropriate.
  - Better maintenance - Littering and dog fouling were highlighted as issues.

### *Quantity*

- 4.17 Stakeholders were accessed about the quantity of the open spaces they use or manage and across the IoW as a whole and the responses were mostly positive. Quantity of all typologies was rated average to excellent by the majority of stakeholders except Accessible Areas of Countryside on the Urban Fringe and Green Corridors. These two typologies were rated below average by one responder and poor by another. All other stakeholders rated the quantity of these two typologies as average and above.

## **Population**

### Facts and Figures

- 4.18 One in four (27%) of residents on the IoW are over 65 years old, this is much higher than the average for England (17.9%). The percentage of the IoW population under 18 is lower than the England average (18% and 21.3%, respectively)<sup>4</sup>.
- 4.19 The percentage of people from an ethnic minority group is significantly lower on the IoW (1.81%) than the average across England (13.6%). The majority of the IoW in the 2011 census identified themselves as White-British (94.8%)<sup>5</sup>.
- 4.20 The 2011 Census found that a higher proportion of people of the IoW (22.6%) state that their day-to-day activities are limited by long term health conditions than the South East region (15.7%) and England and Wales as a whole (17.9%)<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.iow.gov.uk/azservices/documents/2552-Health-Profile-Isle-of-Wight-2018.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.iow.gov.uk/azservices/documents/2552-Equality-Diversity-Factsheet-Jan-2019-v2.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.iow.gov.uk/azservices/documents/2552-Equality-Diversity-Factsheet-Jan-2019-v2.pdf>

### Current Population

- 4.21 For the purpose of this Open Space Assessment, the population figures have been sourced from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and are the population estimates for local authorities in the UK mid-2017 released in June 2018. **This data shows that the current population for the IOW is 140,984.** Whilst these are not the most recent population statistics for the IoW as a whole (these being UK mid-2018), the 2017 figures provide a breakdown at ward level which is necessary for the assessment.
- 4.22 Ward level data has been combined to create the sub-area population figures for analysis of open spaces at a local level. These are shown in Table 6. The sub-areas have been taken from the IoW Regeneration Strategy and Draft Island Planning Strategy. These do not directly align to the Ward boundaries in all cases, therefore the ward population has been assigned to the most relevant sub-area based on geographic cover.

*Table 6: Ward and Sub Area Population Breakdown*

Ward	Ward Level Population	Sub Area	Sub Area Population
Arreton and Newchurch	3622	East Medina	19,223
East Cowes	4226		
Newport North	3664		
Whippingham and Osborne	4197		
Wootton Bridge	3514		
Carisbrooke	3643	Newport	23,120
Newport Central	3934		
Newport East	3833		
Newport South	3905		
Newport West	3187		
Parkhurst	4618		
Binstead and Fishbourne	3261	Ryde	35,821
Brading, St. Helens and Bembridge	6976		
Havenstreet, Ashey and Haylands	3715		
Nettlestone and Seaview	2573		
Ryde East	3713		
Ryde North East	3775		
Ryde North West	3447		

Ward	Ward Level Population	Sub Area	Sub Area Population
Ryde South	4629		
Ryde West	3732		
Chale, Niton and Whitwell	2756	The Bay	33,249
Godshill and Wroxall	3181		
Lake North	3848		
Lake South	3242		
Sandown North	3095		
Sandown South	4080		
Shanklin Central	3982		
Shanklin South	3280		
Ventnor East	2974		
Ventnor West	2811		
Cowes Medina	4597		
Cowes North	2807		
Cowes South and Northwood	3476		
Cowes West and Gurnard	3838		
Central Wight	3368	West Wight	14,853
Freshwater North	2462		
Freshwater South	2998		
Totland	2821		
West Wight	3204		
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,984</b>		

### Future Population

- 4.23 The future population figures were extensively discussed with the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Project Steering Group in July 2019.
- 4.24 The IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario (the housing need figure as of July 2019), is 675 dwellings per year to 2035. Given that the 675 figure is high in the context of delivery on the IoW, a range of potential housing growth scenarios were considered in the strategy. Four figures were considered (Official, High, Medium and Low) and are shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Projected Population Figures Considered

2017 Population	No. Dwellings per Year	Source	Total No. of Dwellings over 17 years (2017-2035)	Population Increase (based on avg persons household of 2.3)	2035 Population
140,984	675	Official Housing Scenario (July 2019)	11,475	26,393	167,377
140,984	600	'High' Scenario figure from Steering Group (July 2019)	10,200	23,460	164,444
140,984	500	'Medium' Scenario figure from Steering Group (July 2019)	8,500	19,550	160,534
140,984	400	'Low' Scenario figure from Steering Group (July 2019)	6,800	15,640	156,624

4.25 The IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario (675 dwellings per year to 2035) was identified using the standard method housing calculation set out in the NPPF and guidance. ONS population projections were used to calculate the standard method figure. Based on an average household of 2.3 persons this generates a population increase of 26,393 between 2017 and 2035. **The population projection for the IOW is 167,377 by 2035.**

4.26 Use of this figure will ensure that open space provision standards are based on the highest population scenario (or 'greatest possible need'). If the population increase is less than the Official Housing Growth figure over the Local Plan period, there may be some adjustment required to the quantity analysis in terms of future surplus and deficiencies. The requirement to adjust the figure could be carried out as required every 5 to 10 years during the lifetime of this Open Space Assessment.

#### Future Population by Sub-Area

4.27 In order to break this estimate down into sub-areas for local level analysis, the Draft Island Planning Strategy (November 2018) Housing Trajectory (Table 5.1) has been used as a basis for a percentage split of housing allocations by sub-area. This has been summarised in Table 8. The percentage split is based on sub-area housing allocations and windfall site allocations split equally across each sub-area, but excludes Garden Communities (as these are not able to be allotted to a sub-area at this point in time). Appendix D provides the 2035 population by sub-area using the high, medium and low potential housing growth scenarios considered.

*Table 8: Projected Population by Sub Area*

<b>Sub-Area</b>	<b>2017 Population</b>	<b>Housing Allocation by Sub-Area %</b>	<b>2035 Population (Based on 675 Dwellings per Year)</b>
East Medina	19,223	7	21,070
Newport	23,120	42	34,205
Ryde	35,821	17	40,308
The Bay	33,249	12	36,416
West Medina	14,718	13	18,149
West Wight	14,853	9	17,228
<b>Totals</b>	<b>140,984</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>167,377</b>

## 5.0 Auditing Local Provision

### Introduction

- 5.1 This section presents the results of the quantity, quality, value, and accessibility assessment for the island as a whole, the sub-areas, and each of the open space typologies.

### Island Wide Overview

#### Quantity

- 5.2 The number, area and percentage of each type of open space on the IoW is shown in Table 9. The highest proportion of open space is provided by Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace, this is due to a number of large accessible open spaces on the edge of towns and in the more rural parts of the IoW.
- 5.3 Civic Spaces and Market Squares, Educational and Community Grounds, Provision for Children and Young People, and Allotments and Community Gardens provide the least provision across the IoW (0.5% or under).

*Table 9: Open Spaces by Typology, Number and Area*

Open Space Typology	Description	No.	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Parks and Gardens	Includes urban parks and formal gardens. Parks usually contain a variety of facilities, and may have one of more of the other types of open space within them.	28	81.24	2.5
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	Includes country parks, nature reserves, publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, wetlands and wastelands.	78	2756.12	83.3
Amenity Greenspace	Most commonly but not exclusively found in housing areas. Includes informal recreation green spaces and village greens.	145	70.96	2.2
Green Corridors	Green corridors including towpaths along canals and riverbanks, cycleways, PRowS and disused railway lines.	12	67.18	2.0
Provision for Children and Young People	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction specifically designed as equipped play facilities.	27	5.66	0.2
Allotments and Community Gardens	Opportunities for those people who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.	27	17.73	0.5
Cemeteries and Churchyards	Cemeteries and churchyards including disused churchyards and other burial grounds.	63	66.79	2.0
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	Hard surfaced areas located usually located within town or city centres.	20	3.18	0.1

Open Space Typology	Description	No.	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural or artificial surfaces either publicly or privately owned used for sport and recreation.	60	163.39	4.9
Educational and Community Grounds	Areas of open space associated with primary and secondary schools with or without wider community use.	22	75.66	2.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>3307.91</b>	<b>100</b>
Provision for Children and Young People	Equipped play facilities, located within other open spaces. Not included in the total area of open space.	30	3.77	-

5.4 In addition to the 27 Provision for Children and Young People 'standalone' sites, there are an additional 30 sites which form part of other open space typologies e.g. equipped play areas within Parks and Gardens. These are not included in the total area of open space since this would 'double count' these areas.

5.5 Table 10 shows the quantity of each typology by sub-area in ha.

*Table 10: Ha of Open Space by Typology and Sub-area*

	East Medina	Newport	Ryde	The Bay	West Medina	West Wight
Allotment or Community Garden	1.84	4.59	7.43	2.83	1.04	0
Amenity Greenspace	6.27	9.72	13.45	29.11	3.23	9.19
Provision for Children and Young People	0.18	0.15	3.58	1.17	0.05	0.53
Churchyards and Cemeteries	12.74	12.78	9.18	17.57	7.39	7.13
Civic Space	0	0	0	1.61	0.39	1.18
Education and Community Grounds	0	2.2	0	0	0	0
Educational Grounds	16.1	11.42	8.6	17.78	15.53	4.03
Green Corridor	25.22	10.92	2.27	4.5	3.03	21.24
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	194.07	435.78	193.64	428.36	2.46	1501.8
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (Less than 40ha)	49.04	30.85	89.71	266.63	2.46	332.08
Outdoor Sport Facilities	19.46	29.65	47.33	33.24	12.8	20.92

	East Medina	Newport	Ryde	The Bay	West Medina	West Wight
Parks and Gardens	7.63	2.92	18.57	42.39	9.72	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>283.51</b>	<b>520.13</b>	<b>304.05</b>	<b>578.56</b>	<b>55.64</b>	<b>1566.02</b>

5.6 Using the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population estimate for 2017 of 140,984 and the total amount of open space of 3307.91 ha, **the current provision of open space is calculated at 23.46 ha per 1,000 population.**

5.7 Using the projected future population figures generated by the housing projections (see Chapter 4) it is also possible to calculate future provision. The area of each open space typology per 1,000 population (current and future) is shown in Table 11. This includes the Official, High, Medium and Low housing growth scenarios.

*Table 11: Open Spaces by Hectare per 1,000 Population*

Open Space Typology	Current 2019 ha / 1,000	Future 'Official' 2035 ha / 1,000	Future 'High' 2035 ha / 1,000	Future 'Medium' 2035 ha / 1,000	Future 'Low' 2035 ha / 1,000
Parks and Gardens	0.58	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.52
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	19.55	16.47	16.76	17.17	17.60
Amenity Greenspace	0.50	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45
Green Corridors	0.48	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43
Provision for Children and Young People	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Allotments and Community Gardens	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Cemeteries and Churchyards	0.47	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Outdoor Sports Facilities	1.16	0.98	0.99	1.02	1.04
Educational and Community Grounds	0.54	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.46</b>	<b>19.76</b>	<b>20.11</b>	<b>20.62</b>	<b>21.12</b>
Provision for Children and Young People (within other sites)	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

5.8 The following Maps are provided to show the open space quantity provision for current and future population:

- Map 16 – Open Space Quantity Provision by Sub-Area – 2017 Population (Ref: G7451.009);

- Map 17 – Open Space Quantity Provision by Sub-Area – Excluding Large Countryside/ Natural and Semi-Natural Sites, 2017 Population (Ref: G7451.011);
- Map 18 – Open Space Quantity Provision by Ward – 2017 Population (Ref: G7451.008);
- Map 19 – Open Space Quantity Provision by Ward – Excluding Large Countryside/ Natural and Semi-Natural Sites, 2017 Population (Ref: G7451.010);
- Map 20 – Open Space Quantity Provision by Sub-Area – 2035 Population (Ref: G7451.012); and
- Map 21 – Open Space Quantity Provision by Sub-Area – Excluding Large Countryside/ Natural and Semi-Natural Sites, 2035 Population (Ref: G7451.013).

### Accessibility

- 5.9 Accessibility to Parks and Gardens, Amenity Greenspaces, Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace, Allotments and Community Gardens, Outdoor Sports Facilities and Provision for Children and Young People have been mapped using the thresholds set out in Table 12 and are shown on Maps 22 to 27 (Ref: G7451.014 – G7451.019). A review of accessibility for each of these typologies is included in Chapter 6.

*Table 12: Walking and Driving Accessibility for Open Space Typologies*

Typology	Walking Threshold	Driving Threshold
Parks and Gardens	400m	3.3km
Amenity Greenspace	400m	n/a
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	1200m	3.3km
Allotments and Community Gardens	600m	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	650m	3.5km
Provision for Children and Young People	400m	4.5km

- 5.10 Accessibility thresholds have not been assigned to Green Corridors, Cemeteries and Churchyards, Civic Spaces and Market Squares, Educational and Community Grounds and Educational Grounds.

### Quality

- 5.11 A selection of open spaces on the IoW were audited as part of this Open Space Assessment and these are shown, with the survey results, on Map 28 - Open Space Quality Assessment – Survey Results (Ref: G7451.005). Maps 29 to 34 (Ref: G7451.005.01- G7451.005.06) show the survey results by sub-area.

- 5.12 The range of scores from the quality audits of open spaces are provided in Table 13 and the quality split by each typology is in Table 14.

*Table 13: Open Spaces by Quality Score*

Quality Banding	No. of Open Space Sites	Percentage of Sites
Excellent	17	15.18
Very Good	34	30.36
Good	37	33.04
Fair	18	16.07
Poor	6	5.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Table 14: Quality Score for Open Space Typologies*

Open Space Typology	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Amenity Greenspaces	5	17	16	9	3
Provision for Children and Young People	-	1	1	-	-
Churchyards and Cemeteries	5	2	2	1	-
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	2	2	-	-	-
Green Corridor	1	3	1	-	2
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces	3	5	9	4	1
Parks and Gardens	1	4	8	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>

- 5.13 The results of the sustainability assessment are shown on Map 35 – Open Space Sustainability Assessment – Results (Ref: G7451.020) and at a sub-area scale on Maps 36-41 (Ref: G7451.020.01-G7451.020.06).

#### Value

- 5.14 The range of value scores from the audits of open spaces are provided in Table 15 and the value scores for each typology are in Table 16.

Table 15: Open Spaces by Value Score

Value Banding	No. of Open Space Sites	Percentage of Sites
High	20	18
Medium	26	23
Low	66	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 16: Value Score for Open Space Typologies

Open Space Typology	High	Medium	Low
Amenity Greenspaces	4	11	35
Provision for Children and Young People	-	-	2
Churchyards and Cemeteries	1	2	7
Civic Spaces and Market Squares		1	3
Green Corridor	1	3	1
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces	9	4	10
Parks and Gardens	5	5	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>66</b>

- 5.15 Map 42 – Open Space Value Assessment – Survey Results (Ref: G7451.006) shows the results of the value assessment by site and are then shown at sub-area scale on Maps 43-48 (Ref: G7451.006.01-G7451.006.06).

#### Key Findings on Quality and Value

- 5.16 Appendix C provides a table of all open spaces included within the quality and value assessment alongside its typology, ward and sub-area.
- 5.17 Table 17 provides an overview of the range of quality and value scores achieved by the sites audited.
- 5.18 The greatest range of quality scores was for Amenity Greenspaces, with the highest scoring site receiving a score of 99 and the lowest being 24.
- 5.19 Green Corridors had the least range of scores with the lowest being 73 and the highest being 95.

- 5.20 Provision for Children and Young People and Civic Spaces had the sites with the lowest value score (2) and a Parks and Gardens site achieved the highest value score of 80.

*Table 17: Range of Quality and Value Scores by Typology*

Typology	Sites Audited	Range of Quality Scores	Range of Value Scores
Parks and Gardens	17	42-96	14-80
Amenity Greenspaces	47	24-99	7-72
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces	18	21-90	18-72
Green Corridors	5	73-95	33-64
Cemeteries and Churchyards	9	63-98	23-64
Provision for Children and Young People	2	70-80	2-21
Civic Spaces	4	81-99	2-56

## Parks and Gardens

- 5.21 Parks and Gardens are generally multi-functional spaces, providing a range of facilities including landscaped gardens, playing fields, play areas and facilities for outdoor sport provision. Appley Park, situated in Ryde, is the largest (at 11.45 ha).

### Quantity

- 5.22 There are 28 sites providing 81.24 ha of Parks and Gardens on the IoW, which equates to 0.58 ha per 1,000 population.
- 5.23 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) provides a benchmark of 0.8 ha per 1,000 population. FiT's guidance is based on a survey of 119 (33%) local authorities in England and Wales. The survey found that the median level of provision sought for Parks was 1.78 ha per 1,000 population.

**There is 0.58 ha of Parks and Gardens per 1,000 population which is lower than FiT's Guidance of 0.8 ha of Parks and Gardens per 1,000 population**

- 5.24 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

### Quality and Value Assessment

- 5.25 Eighteen Parks and Gardens were audited and their quality scores and value scores are summarised in Table 18.

Table 18: Quality Scores for Parks and Gardens

Site <sup>7</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Cascadia D	96	Excellent
Batts Road Playground A	86	Very Good
Shanklin Esplanade C	85	Very Good
Jubilee Rd Rec	85	Very Good
Rylstone Gardens	81	Very Good
Ventnor Park	79	Good
Lake Common, Lake Common Road, Lake	78	Good
Church Litten, Newport	78	Good
Land on cliff path rear of Queens Road, Shanklin	77	Good
Fernclyff Gardens	76	Good
Esplanade Park	75	Good
Simeon Road Rec	74	Good
Northwood Park	71	Good
Appley Park A	69	Fair
Battery Gardens	67	Fair
Sandhams Ground	67	Fair
Big Meade	63	Fair
Los Altos Park	42	Poor

5.26 The average quality score for Parks and Garden is 75% which falls under the Good category.

5.27 The greatest number of sites (44%) fall into the Good category, with Very Good and Fair being the next highest scoring category, see Table 19.

Table 19: Quality Range for Parks and Gardens

Quality Split				
Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
6%	22%	44%	22%	6%

<sup>7</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C  
7451.008  
7.0

5.28 The IoW's Parks and Gardens are listed in Table 20 in order of their value score.

*Table 20: Value Scores for Parks and Gardens*

Site <sup>8</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Appley Park A	80	High
Northwood Park	79	High
Big Meade	69	High
Battery Gardens	68	High
Jubilee Rd Rec	65	High
Los Altos Park	58	Medium
Ventnor Park	57	Medium
Church Litten, Newport	57	Medium
Batts Road Playground A	56	Medium
Lake Common, Lake Common Road, Lake	54	Medium
Land on cliff path rear of Queens Road, Shanklin	49	Low
Esplanade Park	44	Low
Ferncliff Gardens	40	Low
Rylstone Gardens	38	Low
Sandhams Ground	33	Low
Cascadia D	31	Low
Simeon Road Rec	30	Low
Shanklin Esplanade C	14	Low

### Accessibility Assessment

5.29 Parks and Gardens have been assigned the following accessibility thresholds:

- Walking threshold: 400m; and
- Driving threshold: 3.3km.

5.30 Map 23 - Accessibility to Parks and Gardens (Ref: G7451.015) illustrates that there is high accessibility to Parks and Gardens in the northern, central, eastern and south eastern areas of the IoW. The most notable gap in provision is in West Wight, which is to be expected due to the sparse nature of the sub-area's population.

## Amenity Greenspaces

- 5.31 Amenity Greenspaces are informal greenspaces providing opportunities for informal recreation for local residents and workers whilst enhancing the appearance of the area.

### Quantity

- 5.32 There are 145 sites providing 70.96 ha of Amenity Greenspace on the IoW, which equates to 0.50 ha per 1,000 population.
- 5.33 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) provides a benchmark of 0.6 ha per 1,000 population. FiT's guidance is based on a survey of 119 (33%) local authorities in England and Wales which found the median level of provision of Amenity Greenspace sought was 0.55 ha per 1,000 population.

**There is 0.50 ha of Amenity Greenspace per 1,000 population which is lower than FiT's Guidance of 0.6 ha of Amenity Greenspace per 1,000 population**

- 5.34 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

### Quality and Value Assessment

- 5.35 Fifty Amenity Greenspaces were audited and their quality scores are summarised in Table 21.

*Table 21: Quality Scores for Parks and Gardens*

Site <sup>9</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Ryde Seafront Canoe Lake B	99	Excellent
Land off Pump Lane, Wootton	98	Excellent
Sydney Close	98	Excellent
Princes Green B, Esplanade, Cowes	92	Excellent
The Village Green	90	Excellent
Binstead Recreation Ground (Play)	89	Very Good
Land rear of Home Meade, Newport	89	Very Good
Hefford Road	89	Very Good
Gurnard Green, Prince's Esplanade, Cowes	89	Very Good
Blythe Way A	88	Very Good
Land at Binstead Road, Ryde	87	Very Good

<sup>9</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C  
7451.008  
7.0

Site <sup>9</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Land at School Green Road, Freshwater	86	Very Good
The Common, Yarmouth	83	Very Good
St Martins Road	83	Very Good
Land off Main Road	82	Very Good
Lukely Brook	82	Very Good
Venner Ave.open space	82	Very Good
Oakwood Road Rec. A	82	Very Good
Site A East Cowes Esplanade	81	Very Good
Promenade	81	Very Good
Kings Bay Road Car Park	81	Very Good
Downsview Rd	80	Very Good
Victoria Grove Rec. Ground East Cowes A	79	Good
Village Green	78	Good
Brading Rec	77	Good
Binstead Recreation Ground, Conniston Ave, Binstead (Amenity)	77	Good
Crossfield Estate Crossfield Avenue A	77	Good
Dudley Rd CP Eastern Sailsbury and Alexandra Gds	75	Good
Land A off Forest Road, Newport	74	Good
Crossfield Estate Churchill Road	74	Good
Victoria Grove Rec. Ground East Cowes B	73	Good
Colwell Common	71	Good
Colwell Common A	71	Good
Colwell Common B	71	Good
Colwell Common, Colwell Road, Freshwater	71	Good
Buckingham Crescent	71	Good
Fairway Park	71	Good
Lower Green	70	Good
Land at Ringwood Road, Ryde	69	Fair
Binstead Hill OS	67	Fair

Site <sup>9</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Land adj Poole Ave, Parkhurst, Newport	66	Fair
Land at Forest Close, Parkhurst, Newport	64	Fair
Land adj Prior Crescent, Parkhurst, Newport	64	Fair
Land off Hewitt Close, Newport	63	Fair
Land at Town End	57	Fair
Havensbush Ventnor	54	Fair
Land at Orchard Place, Cowes	50	Fair
Turvills Field	49	Poor
Perowne Way	49	Poor
May Close Childrens Playing Field	24	Poor

- 5.36 The average quality score for Amenity Greenspaces is 75% which falls under the Good category as shown in Table 22. The greatest number of sites (34%) fall into the Very Good category, with Good being the next highest scoring category.

Table 22: Quality Range for Amenity Greenspaces

Quality Split				
Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
6%	18%	32%	34%	10%

- 5.37 The IoW's Amenity Greenspaces are listed in Table 23 in order of their value score.

Table 23: Value Scores for Amenity Greenspaces

Site <sup>10</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Land at School Green Road, Freshwater	72	High
Brading Rec	66	High
Hefford Road	61	High
Binstead Hill OS	60	High
Land off Main Road	56	Medium
Victoria Grove Rec. Ground East Cowes A	55	Medium
Victoria Grove Rec. Ground East Cowes B	55	Medium

<sup>10</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C  
7451.008  
7.0

Site <sup>10</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Turvills Field	53	Medium
Downsview Rd	53	Medium
The Common, Yarmouth	52	Medium
Colwell Common, Colwell Road, Freshwater	51	Medium
The Village Green	51	Medium
Colwell Common	51	Medium
Colwell Common A	51	Medium
Colwell Common B	51	Medium
Princes Green B, Esplanade, Cowes	48	Low
Promenade	48	Low
Site A East Cowes Esplanade	48	Low
Gurnard Green, Prince's Esplanade, Cowes	48	Low
Land at Binstead Road, Ryde	46	Low
Binstead Recreation Ground, Conniston Ave, Binstead (Amenity)	46	Low
May Close Childrens Playing Field	41	Low
Land off Pump Lane, Wootton	39	Low
Lower Green	38	Low
Lukely Brook	38	Low
Dudley Rd CP Eastern Sailsbury and Alexandra Gds	37	Low
Venner Ave.open space	37	Low
Land rear of Home Meade, Newport	36	Low
Crossfield Estate Churchill Road	35	Low
Land at Orchard Place, Cowes	34	Low
Fairway Park	33	Low
Blythe Way A	31	Low
Crossfield Estate Crossfield Avenue A	31	Low
Ryde Seafront Canoe Lake B	30	Low
Kings Bay Road Car Park	29	Low
Perowne Way	28	Low

Site <sup>10</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Land at Ringwood Road, Ryde	26	Low
Village Green	24	Low
Buckingham Crescent	24	Low
Oakwood Road Rec. A	22	Low
Land A off Forest Road, Newport	20	Low
Havensbush Ventnor	20	Low
Sydney Close	19	Low
Binstead Recreation Ground (Play)	19	Low
Land adj Prior Crescent, Parkhurst, Newport	18	Low
Land adj Poole Ave, Parkhurst, Newport	18	Low
Land off Hewitt Close, Newport	18	Low
Land at Forest Close, Parkhurst, Newport	16	Low
Land at Town End	15	Low
St Martins Road	7	Low

### Accessibility Assessment

5.38 Amenity Greenspaces have been assigned the following accessibility thresholds:

- Walking threshold: 400m; and
- Driving threshold: N/A.

5.39 Map 22 - Accessibility to Amenity Greenspaces (Ref: G7451.014) illustrates that there is high accessibility to Amenity Greenspaces in the settlements of Cowes, Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Totland and Newport.

5.40 The most notable gaps in provision are in rural areas which is to be expected due to the sparse nature of the population.

### **Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces**

#### Quantity Assessment

5.41 There are 78 sites providing 2756.12 ha of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace on the IoW. This equates to 19.55 ha per 1,000 population.

- 5.42 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) provides a benchmark of 1.8 ha per 1,000 population. FiT's guidance is based on a survey of 119 (33%) local authorities in England and Wales which found the median level of provision of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace was 1.78 ha per 1,000 population.

**There is 19.55 ha of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces per 1,000 population which is higher than FiT's Guidance of 1.8 ha of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces per 1,000 population**

- 5.43 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

Quality and Value Assessment

- 5.44 The IoW's Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces are listed in Table 24 in order of their quality audit score.

*Table 24: Quality Audit Scores for Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace*

Site <sup>11</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Afton Marsh (North) Freshwater	90	Excellent
Afton Marsh (South) Freshwater C	90	Excellent
Freshwater Marshes	90	Excellent
Yar Estuary	89	Very Good
Dame Anthony's Common Wood	84	Very Good
Westhill Road	83	Very Good
Parkhurst Forest	81	Very Good
Golden Hill Country Park	80	Very Good
Cliffs Bath Road	79	Good
Mornington Green	79	Good
Esplanade	78	Good
Victoria Walk	78	Good
Haylands Recreation Grd. B	77	Good
Medina Riverside Park	73	Good
Pan Country Park 1	72	Good

<sup>11</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C  
7451.008  
7.0

Site <sup>11</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Pan Country Park 2	72	Good
Pan Country Park 3	72	Good
Stroud Coppice	68	Fair
Church Close	67	Fair
Land at Sibden Hill Off Orchard Road, Shanklin	55	Fair
Springhill Woods	51	Fair
Moorgreen Reservoir Park	49	Poor
Field at Totland	21	Poor

5.45 The average quality score for Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace is 73%, which is categorised as Good, as shown in Table 25. The greatest number of sites (39%) fall into the Good category, with Very Good being the next highest category (22%).

*Table 25: Quality Split for Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces*

Quality Split				
Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
9%	17%	39%	22%	13%

5.46 The IoW's Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces are listed in Table 26 in order of their value which is based on the number of functions they provide.

*Table 26: Value Scores for Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces*

Site <sup>12</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Parkhurst Forest	72	High
Yar Estuary	68	High
Afton Marsh (North) Freshwater	68	High
Afton Marsh (South) Freshwater C	68	High
Freshwater Marshes	68	High
Golden Hill Country Park	64	High
Pan Country Park 1	60	High
Pan Country Park 2	60	High

<sup>12</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C  
7451.008  
7.0

Site <sup>12</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Pan Country Park 3	60	High
Land at Sibden Hill Off Orchard Road, Shanklin	58	Medium
Dame Anthony's Common Wood	58	Medium
Cliffs Bath Road	57	Medium
Victoria Walk	53	Medium
Stroud Coppice	48	Low
Church Close	47	Low
Springhill Woods	47	Low
Mornington Green	46	Low
Medina Riverside Park	45	Low
Westhill Road	33	Low
Haylands Recreation Grd. B	31	Low
Moorgreen Reservoir Park	28	Low
Esplanade	22	Low
Field at Totland	18	Low

### Accessibility Assessment

5.47 Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces have been assigned the following accessibility thresholds:

- Walking threshold: 1200m; and
- Driving threshold: 3.3km.

5.48 Map 24 - Accessibility to Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces (Ref: G7451.016) illustrates that there is high accessibility to Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces throughout the IoW with no obvious gaps in provision.

### **Green Corridors**

5.49 Green corridors can include river and canal banks, and cycleways as green corridors.

### Quantity Assessment

5.50 There are 12 sites providing 67.18 ha of Green Corridor on the IoW. This equates to 0.48 ha per 1,000 population.

5.51 There is no FiT benchmark standard for Green Corridor as provision cannot be quantified in this way as their provision is about connecting spaces.

### Quality and Value Assessment

- 5.52 The Green Corridors audited as part of the Open Space Assessment are listed in Table 27 in order of their quality audit score.

*Table 27: Quality Audit Scores for Green Corridors*

Site <sup>13</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Binstead Hill Corridor	95	Excellent
Manor Walk Sections 1-3	89	Very Good
Cowes Cycleway	87	Very Good
River Medina: Shide	87	Very Good

- 5.53 Table 28 shows the quality split for the Green Corridors based on the 2017 audit. The average score for the audited Green Corridor sites was 86% which is categorised as Very Good. Based on the results, the highest proportion was categorised as Very Good (60%) followed by Excellent and Good (both 20%).

*Table 28: Quality Split for Green Corridors*

Quality Split				
Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
-	-	20%	60%	20%

- 5.54 The IoW's Green Corridors are listed in Table 29 in order of their value which is based on the number of functions they provide.

*Table 29: Value Scores for Green Corridors*

Site <sup>14</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
River Medina: Shide	64	High
Cowes Cycleway	55	Medium
Binstead Hill Corridor	54	Medium
Manor Walk Sections 1-3	52	Medium
Railway Line Fairlee Road B	33	Low

<sup>13</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C

<sup>14</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C

### Accessibility Assessment

- 5.55 An Accessibility Map has not been generated for Green Corridors as part of this Open Space Assessment.

### **Provision for Children and Young People**

- 5.56 Provision for Children and Young People includes play areas covering Local Areas of Play (LAP) or 'door-step' facilities; Locally Equipped Areas of Play (LEAPs); and Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs).

### Quantity Assessment

- 5.57 There are 27 standalone sites providing 5.66 ha of play areas on the IoW. There are also 30 other play areas in other open spaces, which provides a further 3.77 ha. Combined, this equates to 0.07 ha per 1,000 population
- 5.58 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) provides a benchmark of 0.25 ha per 1,000 population. FiT's guidance is based on a survey of 119 (33%) local authorities in England and Wales which found the median level of Provision for Children and Young People was 0.25 ha per 1,000 population.

**There is 0.07 ha of Provision for Children and Young People per 1,000 population which is lower than FiT's Guidance of 0.25 ha of Provision for Children and Young People per 1,000 population**

- 5.59 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

### Quality and Value Assessment

- 5.60 The IoW's Provision for Children and Young People standalone play areas which have been included in the quality audit are listed in Table 30 in order of their quality audit score.

*Table 30: Quality Audit Scores for Provision for Children and Young People*

Site <sup>15</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Oakfield Park	80	Very Good
Simeon Rd Rec Play Area	70	Good

- 5.61 Table 31 shows that the average quality score for Provision for Children and Young People based on the 2019 audit is 75%, which falls into the Good category. All Provision for Children and Young People were categorised as either Very Good or Good.

<sup>15</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C  
7451.008  
7.0

Table 31: Quality Split for Provision for Children and Young People

Quality Split				
Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
-	-	50%	50%	-

- 5.62 The IoW's Provision for Children and Young People standalone play areas are listed in Table 32 in order of their value which is based on the number of functions they provide.

Table 32: Value Scores for Provision for Children and Young People

Site <sup>16</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Simeon Rd Rec Play Area	21	Low
Oakfield Park	20	Low

### Accessibility Assessment

- 5.63 Provision for Children and Young People has been assigned the following accessibility thresholds:
- Walking threshold: 400m; and
  - Driving threshold: 3.5km.
- 5.64 Map 27 - Accessibility to Provision for Children and Young People (Ref: G7451.017) illustrates that there is high accessibility to these sites throughout the IoW with only a small gap in provision to the south west of Northwood.

### **Allotments and Community Gardens**

- 5.65 In the IoW there are 27 allotment and community gardens totalling an area of 17.73 ha.

### Quantity Assessment

- 5.66 There are 27 sites providing 17.73 ha of Allotments and Community Gardens in the IoW, this equates to 0.13 ha per 1,000 population.
- 5.67 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) does not provide a national benchmark for Allotments and Community Gardens.
- 5.68 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

<sup>16</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C  
7451.008  
7.0

### Quality and Value Assessment

- 5.69 Allotments and community gardens were not audited as part of this Open Space Assessment.

### Accessibility Assessment

- 5.70 Allotments and Community Gardens have been assigned an accessibility walking threshold of 600m.
- 5.71 Map 25 - Accessibility to Allotments and Community Gardens (Ref: G7451.017) illustrates high accessibility to Allotments in proximity to the larger settlements of Cowes, Newport, Ryde, Shanklin and Ventnor. There is low accessibility across the rest of the IoW.

### **Cemeteries and Churchyards**

- 5.72 There are 63 Cemeteries and Churchyards on the IoW.

### Quantity Assessment

- 5.73 There are 63 sites providing 66.79 ha of Cemeteries and Churchyards on the IoW and this equates to 0.47 ha per 1,000 population.
- 5.74 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) does not provide a national benchmark for Cemeteries and Churchyards.
- 5.75 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

### Quality and Value Assessment

- 5.76 The Cemeteries and Churchyards which were audited are listed in Table 33 in descending order of their quality audit score. The remaining Cemeteries and Churchyards will need to be audited on an individual basis or captured in a future survey.

*Table 33: Quality Audit Scores for Cemeteries and Churchyards*

Site <sup>17</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
East Cowes Cemetery	98	Excellent
Cowes Cemetery & Woods	93	Excellent
Binstead Cemetery	91	Excellent
All Saints church	90	Excellent
West Street	90	Excellent
Parkhurst Military Cemetery	83	Very Good
Land adj Whitcross Cemetery off Westlake Ave, Lake	81	Very Good
Ventnor Cemetery	77	Good

<sup>17</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C  
7451.008  
7.0

Site <sup>17</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Sandown Cemetery	76	Good
St. Saviours Cemetery	63	Fair

5.77 Table 34 shows that the average quality score for Cemeteries and Churchyards based on the 2019 audit is 84%, which falls into the Very Good category. Half of the Cemeteries and Churchyards audited fell into the Excellent category and only 10% were Fair. The remaining sites were either Very Good or Good.

*Table 34: Quality Split for Cemeteries and Churchyards*

Quality Split				
Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
-	10%	20%	20%	50%

5.78 The IoW's Cemeteries and Churchyards which were audited are listed in Table 35 in order of their value.

*Table 35: Value Scores for Cemeteries and Churchyards*

Site <sup>18</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Cowes Cemetery & woods	64	High
East Cowes Cemetery	52	Medium
Land adj Whitcross Cemetery off Westlake Ave, Lake	50	Medium
Ventnor Cemetery	49	Low
All Saints church	48	Low
Sandown Cemetery	36	Low
West Street	36	Low
Parkhurst Military Cemetery	29	Low
Binstead Cemetery	25	Low
St. Saviours Cemetery	23	Low

### Accessibility Assessment

5.79 An Accessibility Map has not been generated for Cemeteries and Churchyards as part of this Open Space Assessment.

## Civic Spaces and Market Squares

5.80 Civic Spaces and Market Squares provide essential areas of open space in large settlements

5.81 There are 20 open spaces on the IoW which are classed as a Civic Space and Market Square.

### Quantity Assessment

5.82 There are 20 sites classed as Civic Spaces and Market Squares on the IoW. This equates to a quantity provision of 0.02 ha per 1,000 population.

5.83 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) does not provide a national benchmark for Civic Spaces and Market Squares.

### Quality and Value Assessment

5.84 The IoW's Civic Spaces and Market Square's which were audited for quality are listed in Table 36.

*Table 36: Quality Audit Scores for Civic Spaces and Market Squares*

Site <sup>19</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Vernon Meadows	99	Excellent
Victoria Parade	97	Excellent
Land at River Road, Yarmouth	88	Very Good
Freshwater Bay Car Park	81	Very Good

5.85 Table 37 shows that the Civic Space and Market Square sites audited were either categorised as Excellent or Very Good. The average score for Civic Spaces and Market Squares was 91% which is categorised as Excellent.

*Table 37: Quality Split for Civic Spaces and Market Squares*

Quality Split				
Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
-	-	-	50%	50%

5.86 The IoW's Civic Spaces and Market Squares which were audited are listed in Table 38 in order of its value score.

<sup>19</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C  
7451.008  
7.0

Table 38: Value Scores for Civic Spaces and Market Squares

Site <sup>20</sup>	Overall Score %	Banding
Vernon Meadows	56	Medium
Victoria Parade	38	Low
Land at River Road, Yarmouth	21	Low
Freshwater Bay Car Park	2	Low

### Accessibility Assessment

- 5.87 An Accessibility Map has not been generated for Civic Spaces and Market Squares as part of this Open Space Assessment.

### **Outdoor Sports Facilities**

- 5.88 The IoW has a wide variety of Outdoor Sports Facilities; this includes bowling greens, tennis courts, cricket, rugby, and football pitches.
- 5.89 Playing Pitches were excluded from the quality audit where sites were audited as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy, as they will have a Sport England quality assessment.

### Quantity Assessment

- 5.90 There are 60 sites providing 163.39 ha of Outdoor Sports Facilities on the IoW. This equates to 1.16 ha per 1,000 population.
- 5.91 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) provides a benchmark of 1.4 ha per 1,000 population.

**There is 1.16 ha of Outdoor Sports Facilities per 1,000 population which is lower than FiT's Guidance of 1.4 ha of Outdoor Sports Facilities per 1,000 population**

- 5.92 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

### Quality Assessment

- 5.93 Outdoor Sports Facilities have not been audited by this Open Space Assessment as they have been covered by the Playing Pitch Strategy (4Global, 2020).

### Accessibility Assessment

- 5.94 Outdoor Sports Facilities have been assigned the following accessibility thresholds:
- Walking threshold: 650m; and

<sup>20</sup> Site Reference Tables are provided in Appendix C  
7451.008  
7.0

- Driving threshold: 3.5km.

5.95 Map 26 - Accessibility to Outdoor Sports Facilities (Ref: G7451.018) illustrates that there is high accessibility to these sites throughout the IoW with only minor gaps in provision to the west of Parkhurst, at Brook and to the north and west of Chale Green.

## 6.0 Setting Standards

### Introduction

- 6.1 This Open Space Assessment is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) for Open Space, which have replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation (2002) and its Companion Guide, Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A companion guide to Planning Policy Guidance 17 (2002).
- 6.2 Whilst the Companion Guide to Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 has been superseded, it is acknowledged that the principals and approach within the guidance have not been replaced and it is still relevant to apply the methodology to assess needs for open space provision.
- 6.3 Recommended standards of provision are based on local assessment and analysis and may be the same as a national recommended standard, if appropriate. Where current levels of provision do not meet a national recommended standard this should be viewed as a minimum. Equally, the existing provision may already meet the future recommended standard and to lose it would significantly change the natural character of the area. By combining the existing level of provision with local views on its adequacy, it is possible to develop a range of new provision standards.

### Isle of Wight's Existing Standards

#### Quantity

- 6.4 During the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit 2010, the adopted green space standards were reviewed, and, where appropriate, new provision standards were proposed. The proposed quantity standards for each typology was determined from a number of factors, including:
- Consultation with stakeholders and the local community;
  - Combining the existing level of provision with local views as to its adequacy;
  - Review of previous provision standards;
  - Review of best practice and national standards; and
  - Assessment results benchmarked against other authorities who have recently adopted new local standards based on PPG17 audits.
- 6.5 When applying the proposed Quantity standard, the Council should:
- Aim to achieve only the minimum level of provision, but with the highest possible quality and play value.
  - Give priority, in at least the short term, to using developer contributions and any capital investment it can afford to improve the quality, interest, attractiveness, safety and security of existing sites with potential and value.
  - Encourage, if not require, residential developers to adopt a 'home zone' approach in order to make it possible for children to play safely and informally in their immediate home environment.

- Ensure that ‘play space’ is improved as part of proposed improvements to parks and gardens, natural green space or amenity space.

6.6 Table 39 presents the existing IoW standards for each open space typology.

*Table 39: Existing Quantity Standards (Ha per 1,000 Population)*

Typology	IoW Existing Standard
Parks and Gardens	0.6
Amenity Greenspaces	0.5
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces	n/a
Green Corridors	n/a
Allotments and Community Gardens	0.3
Provision for Children and Young People	0.06
Churchyards and Cemeteries	n/a
Civic Spaces	n/a

### Accessibility

6.7 The approach to setting accessibility standards in the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit 2010 accounted for three key factors relating to the IoW's geography:

- The compact nature of the IoW and lack of easy access to neighbouring authority facilities;
- The relatively high degree of community severance between the town and some of the rural areas as well as between the rural West of the IoW; and
- The low levels of multiple deprivation and related high levels of car ownership.

6.8 Based on considerable research on distance thresholds as well as local consultation, the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit 2010 determined appropriate distance thresholds for straight-line walking and driving distance thresholds as shown in Table 40.

*Table 40: Existing Accessibility Standards*

Typology	Accessibility Walking Threshold	Accessibility Driving Threshold
Parks & Gardens	400 m	3.3 km
Amenity Greenspace	400 m	n/a
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	1200 m	3.3 km
Allotments	600 m	n/a

Typology	Accessibility Walking Threshold	Accessibility Driving Threshold
Outdoor Sports Facilities	650 m	3.5 km
Play Areas	400 m	4.5 km
Youth Facilities	500 metres	n/a

## Quality

- 6.9 The existing quality standard was set out in the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit 2010. Standards is derived from the scoring bands and what was deemed to be the 'cut off' point between high and low quality and value of 60% (as shown in Table 41). This reflected an overall aspiration to bring open spaces sites up to this standard.

Table 41: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit 2010 Quality Banding

Quality Score	Quality Banding
0-59%	Low
60-100%	High

## Benchmark Standards

- 6.10 National Benchmark Standards are from *Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard*<sup>21</sup> (2015) which replaces FiT's 2008 guidance *Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play. Beyond the Six Acre Standard* guidance reflects the NPPF, The Localism Act and the phased introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The guidance draws out new recommendations for accessibility and, alongside formal open space such as sports pitches and play areas, introduces benchmarking for informal open space (e.g. Parks and Gardens, Amenity Greenspace, and Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace sites). The latest guidance has been informed by a survey commissioned by FiT in 2014<sup>22</sup> resulting in a response from 119 local authorities in England and Wales, representing a total response rate of 33%.
- 6.11 In 1996, English Nature (now Natural England) produced recommendations for the provision of Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards, this is often referred to as the ANGSt model<sup>23</sup>. The ANGSt model recommends at least 2ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 population which is detailed by tiers of site according to size:
- No person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace;
  - There should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home;
  - There should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km; and

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.fieldsintrust.org/guidance>

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.fieldsintrust.org/Upload/file/guidance/Guidance-for-Outdoor-Sport-and-Play-England-Apr18.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/65021>

- There should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km.

6.12 According to the ANGSt model, a natural greenspace is based on the level of intervention through management or other forms of disturbance and accessibility is the ability of visitors to physically gain access to a site.

6.13 Although the ANGSt model was published in 1996, no other models or standards for accessibility have been produced and therefore it still remains relevant to this Open Space Assessment particularly in relation to proposing accessibility standards.

### **Proposed Standards**

#### Quantity

6.14 The proposed quantity standards are based on a review of the existing quantity provision on the IoW. The context of open space provision on the IoW is a strong consideration in setting standards, since the standards should be locally derived based on supply and demand; as well as consideration of the differing nature of key areas across the IoW.

6.15 These considerations lean towards protecting the existing amount of open space through setting standards which align with existing provision, rather than standards which require the provision of more open space (with the exception of allotments), which may be less achievable.

6.16 That is not to say that the standards simply allow the IoW to maintain the status quo. Without the provision of new open space, demands on existing open space will increase through housing and population growth.

6.17 The proposed standards for IoW are shown in Table 42. Quantities are expressed as ha per 1,000 population.

#### *Parks and Gardens*

6.18 The proposed standard is to retain the existing adopted standard. This is lower than the national benchmark but aligns with IoW's current provision, and acknowledges that the IoW has a higher than average amount of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace to compensate for the slightly lower amount of Parks and Gardens.

#### *Amenity Greenspace*

6.19 The proposed standard is to retain the existing adopted standard. This is lower than the national benchmark but aligns with IoW's current provision, and acknowledges that the IoW has a higher than average amount of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace to compensate for slightly lower amount of Amenity Greenspace.

### *Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace*

- 6.20 A new standard is proposed based on the national benchmark to reflect the importance of this typology. The actual provision on the island is much higher than the national benchmark, therefore for development contributions the national benchmark is considered an appropriate standard. The benchmark standard reflects a shift towards providing more natural and informal open space, alongside more formal sports and play provision, recognising the contribution of natural spaces to people's physical and mental health.
- 6.21 Setting this standard does not necessarily mean that more Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace is needed, at least not across the majority of the Island. However this assessment has shown that in some urban areas the provision is lower than the national benchmark (see analysis for West Medina in Chapter 7). Furthermore, the analysis has looked at provision of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace by both including and excluding large Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace sites which are 40ha or more. The larger sites tend to be in the countryside, or on the edge of rural areas, and whilst accessible to the public, may not be as accessible to all, compared with smaller urban open spaces equivalent to parks, gardens and amenity spaces. The analysis showing larger sites removed highlights further deficiencies against the national benchmark in some urban areas (see analysis for Newport in Chapter 7), and whilst not deficient, show the need to consider provision in other urban areas as well (see analysis for East Medina and Ryde in Chapter 7).
- 6.22 In a development related context, it would therefore be appropriate to have a standard for Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace, and seek provision to increase quantity where necessary (for example as part of on-site open space provision, alongside more formal provision of parks, amenity space and play areas for example); or to apply the standard by seeking contributions to enhance the quality of existing Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace or convert other types of open space to improve the accessibility to Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace, particularly in urban areas. This aligns to Natural England's 'ANGSt' model discussed in the Benchmark Standards section (e.g. being able to access smaller natural greenspaces close to home); and also a multitude of other evidence linking Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace to health, climate change, biodiversity and any number of other Green Infrastructure benefits or 'ecosystem services'.

### *Allotments and Community Gardens*

- 6.23 The proposed standard is a reduction to the existing standard, as this was previously based on there being a high demand for allotments. There is no FiT Benchmark Standard for this typology, but the FiT survey to inform the Guidance states that the median level of provision across local authorities was 0.3 hectares per 1000. Also see additional information on allotments below Table 42.

### *Provision for Children and Young People*

- 6.24 The proposed standard is an increase to the existing standard to reflect existing provision. The proposed standard is lower than the national benchmark, but the national benchmark is likely to be based on population size for children and teenagers only, hence why it is so high.

### *Churchyards and Cemeteries*

- 6.25 There is no FiT Benchmark Standard because Churchyards and Cemeteries provision cannot be quantified in this way as their provision is not led by the need for open space and recreation, even though it is acknowledged that they contribute to the overall open space provision of an area.

### *Civic Space*

- 6.26 There is no FiT Benchmark Standard as Civic Space provision cannot be quantified in this way as their provision is not led by the need for open space and recreation, even though it is acknowledged that they contribute to the overall open space provision of an area.

### *Educational Grounds*

- 6.27 There is no FiT Benchmark Standard because educational grounds provision cannot be quantified in this way as their provision is not led by the need for open space and recreation, even though it is acknowledged that they contribute to the overall open space provision of an area.

### *Green Corridor*

- 6.28 There is no FiT Benchmark Standard because Green Corridor provision cannot be quantified in this way as their provision is about connecting other spaces.

### *Outdoor Sports*

- 6.29 The provision for Outdoor Sports should be determined by the need identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy and Built Facilities Strategy, and not by a quantity provision standard alone, since need is determined by demand for sports facilities and their capacity, rather than by size or number.

*Table 42: Proposed Quantity Standards for the IoW*

Open Space Typology	Existing Provision	National Benchmark Standards	Adopted Standard	Proposed Standard
Parks and Gardens	0.58	0.8	0.6	<b>0.6</b>
Amenity Greenspace	0.50	0.6	0.5	<b>0.5</b>
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	19.55	1.8	No standard	<b>1.8</b>
Allotments and Community Gardens	0.13	No standard	0.3	<b>0.2</b>

Open Space Typology	Existing Provision	National Benchmark Standards	Adopted Standard	Proposed Standard
Provision for Children and Young People	0.07	0.25	0.06	<b>0.07</b>
Churchyards and Cemeteries	0.47	No Standard	No Standard	<b>No Standard<sup>24</sup></b>
Civic Space	0.02	No Standard	No Standard	<b>No Standard<sup>25</sup></b>
Educational Grounds	0.52	No Standard	No Standard	<b>No Standard<sup>26</sup></b>
Green Corridor	0.48	No standard	No standard	<b>No Standard<sup>27</sup></b>
Outdoor Sports Facilities	1.16	1.6	Urban: 1.6 Rural: 0.8	<b>No Standard<sup>28</sup></b>

### Additional Information on Allotment Standards

- 6.30 There is no legal national minimum quantity provision standard for allotments<sup>29</sup>.
- 6.31 The 1969 Thorpe Report recommended a minimum provision equivalent to 15 plots per 1,000 households<sup>30</sup>, which equates to 6.5 plots<sup>31</sup> per 1,000 population or 0.16 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.32 The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) recommends a minimum level of provision of 20 allotment plots per 1,000 households, which equates to 8.7 plots per 1,000 population or 0.21 ha per 1,000 population. NSALG advises that the standard plot size is 250 sq. metres.
- 6.33 A Review of Allotment Provision for Cambridge City Council<sup>32</sup>, stated that there is difficulty in considering a standard of provision based on household given the trend of falling household size since the 1950s. The report referenced the Survey of Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, carried out by the University of Derby on behalf of Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in 2006, which showed that the national average provision was 7 plots per 1,000 population, which equates to 0.175 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.34 In the FiT Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play Review, Phase 2 Survey Findings for England and Wales (2014), the median level of provision for allotments, community gardens and urban farms was 0.3 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.35 A summary of national benchmark standards for allotments is provided in Table 43.

<sup>24</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.25

<sup>25</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.26

<sup>26</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.27

<sup>27</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.28

<sup>28</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.29

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.allotmoreallotments.org.uk/legislation.htm>

<sup>30</sup> Average Household size in England & Wales is 2.3 (2011 Census).

<sup>31</sup> Based on a standard plot of 250 m<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>32</sup> Review of Allotment Provision for Cambridge City Council (Ashley Godfrey Associates, January 2010)

Table 43: Summary of National Benchmark Standards for Allotments

	No. of households	No. of plots per household	Population (based on household size of 2.3)	Hectare (based on pilot size of 250m <sup>2</sup> )
Thorpe Report 1969	1,000	15	2,300	0.375
	-	6.5	1,000	0.16
NSALG	1,000	20	2,300	0.5
	-	8.7	1,000	0.21
University of Derby	-	7	1,000	0.175
FIT2015	-	-	1,000	0.3

## Surplus and Deficiencies by Quantity Standard

6.36 Table 44 compares the existing quantity provision against the proposed quantity standard for the IoW to show the surplus and deficiency for the current population of 140,984 (based on the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population estimate for mid-2017).

Table 44: Existing Quantity Provision against the Proposed Quantity Standards

Open Space Typology	Existing Provision (ha/1000)	Proposed Standard (ha/1000)	Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Parks and Gardens	0.58	0.6	-2.82
Amenity Greenspace	0.50	0.5	0
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	19.55	1.8	2502.47
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace excluding large sites above 40ha</i> <sup>33</sup>	4.60		517.41
Allotments and Community Gardens	0.13	0.2	-9.87
Provision for Children and Young People (standalone sites)	0.04	0.07	0
<i>Provision for Children and Young People (within other spaces)</i> <sup>34</sup>	0.03		
Churchyards and Cemeteries	0.47	No Standard <sup>35</sup>	n/a

<sup>33</sup> Excluded from total to avoid double counting

<sup>34</sup> Excluded from total to avoid double counting

<sup>35</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.25

Open Space Typology	Existing Provision (ha/1000)	Proposed Standard (ha/1000)	Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Civic Space	0.02	No Standard <sup>36</sup>	n/a
Educational Grounds	0.52	No Standard <sup>37</sup>	n/a
Green Corridor	0.48	No Standard <sup>38</sup>	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	1.16	No Standard <sup>39</sup>	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.46</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>Overall surplus due to amount of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace</b>

\* Excluded from total to avoid double counting

6.37 Table 45 compares the future quantity provision against the proposed quantity standard for the IoW to show surplus and deficiency for the future population of 167,377 by 2035 (based on the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario (the housing need figure as of July 2019) of 675 dwellings per year to 2035 and an average household of 2.3 persons).

6.38 Table 45 has been replicated for the other three housing growth scenarios shown in Table 7, these are provided in Appendix D.

Table 45: Future Quantity Provision against the Proposed Quantity Standards

Open Space Typology	Future Provision (ha/1000)	Proposed Standard (ha/1000)	Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Parks and Gardens	0.49	0.6	-18.41
Amenity Greenspace	0.42	0.5	-13.39
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	16.47	1.8	2455.41
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace excluding large sites above 40ha<sup>40</sup></i>	4.61		470.33
Allotments and Community Gardens	0.11	0.2	-31.8
Provision for Children and Young People	0.03	0.07	-3.35
<i>Provision for Children and Young People (within other spaces)<sup>41</sup></i>	0.02		

<sup>36</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.26

<sup>37</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.27

<sup>38</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.28

<sup>39</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.29

<sup>40</sup> Excluded from total to avoid double counting

<sup>41</sup> Excluded from total to avoid double counting

Open Space Typology	Future Provision (ha/1000)	Proposed Standard (ha/1000)	Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Churchyards and Cemeteries	0.40	No Standard <sup>42</sup>	n/a
Civic Space	0.02	No Standard <sup>43</sup>	n/a
Educational Grounds	0.44	No Standard <sup>44</sup>	n/a
Green Corridor	0.40	No Standard <sup>45</sup>	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0.98	No Standard <sup>46</sup>	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.76</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>Overall surplus due to amount of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace</b>

\* Excluded from total to avoid double counting

### Accessibility

6.39 The accessibility standards in the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit 2010 are to be retained as they account for the nature of IoW's geography. These are summarised in Table 46. The accessibility standard for Outdoor Sports Facilities should be determined by the need identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy, since this is also determined by the demand for, and capacity of sports facilities.

Table 46: Existing Accessibility Standards

Typology	National Benchmark Standard	Adopted Walking Standard	Adopted Driving Standard
Parks and Gardens	710 metres (15 mins walk)	400 metres	3.3km
Amenity Greenspace	480 metres (10 mins walk)	400 metres	-
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	720 metres (15 mins walk)	1200 metres	3.3km
Allotments	-	600 metres	-
Outdoor Sports Facilities	1200 metres (20 mins walk)	650 metres	3.5km

<sup>42</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.25

<sup>43</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.26

<sup>44</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.27

<sup>45</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.28

<sup>46</sup> Refer to paragraph 6.29

Typology	National Benchmark Standard	Adopted Walking Standard	Adopted Driving Standard
Play Areas	LAPS 100m (2-3 mins walk) LEAPS 400m (20 mins walk) NEAPS 1000m (20 mins walk)	400 metres	4.5km
Youth Facilities		500 metres	-

### Quality

- 6.40 The proposed quality standard for open spaces and play areas on the IoW is based on the Green Flag Award criteria (used to complete the quality audits). A Green Flag would be awarded to a site which passes a full assessment award criteria which is based on official standards set and recognised in the United Kingdom.
- 6.41 The Green Flag manual has eight sections of assessment, however for the purposes of the IoW Open Space Assessment, Section 1: A Welcoming Place, Section 2: Healthy, Safe and Secure and Section 3: Well Maintained, were used to audit each site and assess each open space typology. Section 1 assesses the signage, accessibility for a wide range of visitors, entrance presentation and the maintenance and definition of boundaries. Section 2 takes into consideration the safety and security of facilities, shelter from the weather, lighting and clear sightlines. Section 3 considers the overall cleanliness of the site and the soft and hard landscaping features present.
- 6.42 The bandings for the quality audits are as follows:
- Excellent - 90% to 100%
  - Very Good - 80% to 89%
  - Good - 70% to 79%
  - Fair - 50% to 69%
  - Poor - 0% to 49%
- 6.43 The proposed quality standard of 70% ensures that all sites achieve at least a Good quality score.
- 6.44 National Benchmark Standards from the FiT Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) and the Playable Space Quality Assessment Tool (Play England, 2009) have been used to devise quality standards for the IoW's Outdoor Sports Facilities.
- 6.45 The existing and proposed standards for the IoW are set out in Table 47.

Table 47: Quality Standards for Isle of Wight by Open Space Typology

Open Space Typology	Adopted Standard	National Benchmark Standards	Proposed Standard
Parks and Gardens	< 60%	Parks to be of Green Flag status. Appropriately landscaped. Positive management. Provision of footpaths. Designed so as to be free of the fear of harm or crime.	The National Benchmark, based on Green Flag, should be applied so that sites obtain a Quality Score of 70% to ensure all sites achieve a Good Quality Score or above.
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	< 60%		
Amenity Greenspace	< 60%		
Green Corridors	< 60%	No standard in the guidance, but it can be assumed the same standards as above apply to other types of green space.	
Allotments and Community Gardens	< 60%		
Cemeteries and Churchyards	< 60%		
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	< 60%	No standard in the guidance, but it can be assumed the same standards as above apply to other types of green space.	
Hard Surfaced Areas (Promenade)	< 60%		
Provision for Children and Young People	< 60%	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.	The National Benchmark, based on Green Flag, should be applied so that sites obtain a Quality Score of 70% to ensure all sites achieve a Good Quality Score or above.

Open Space Typology	Adopted Standard	National Benchmark Standards	Proposed Standard
Outdoor Sports Facilities	< 60%	<p>Sufficiently diverse recreational use for the whole community.</p> <p>Appropriately landscaped.</p> <p>Maintained safely and to the highest possible condition with available finance.</p> <p>Positively managed taking account of the need for repair and replacement over time as necessary.</p> <p>Provision of appropriate ancillary facilities and equipment.</p> <p>Provision of footpaths.</p> <p>Designed so as to be free of the fear of harm or crime.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Local authorities can set their own quality benchmark standards for play areas using the Children's Play Council's Quality Assessment Tool.</p>	Use National Benchmark and apply a Local Benchmark based on the recommendations in the Playing Pitch Strategy

### Value

6.46 The proposed value standard for open spaces and play areas on the IoW has been made using the same assessment used for the Open Space Audit in 2010. This approach is consistent and provides an opportunity for a comparison between the two value assessments.

6.47 The bandings for the open space value audits are as follows:

- High - 60 to 100%
- Medium - 50 to 59%
- Low - 0 to 49%

6.48 The proposed value standard of 60% ensures that all sites achieve a high value score. Adding value to open space is very important as it enables them to provide more ecosystem services and the benefits that can be derived from them. Value can be added in a multitude of ways to draw out their contextual, heritage, local amenity/ sense of place, recreation, play and ecological value.

*Table 48: Value Standards for Isle of Wight by Open Space Typology*

Open Space Typology	Adopted Standard	Proposed Standard
Parks and Gardens	< 60%	Sites obtain a Value Score of 60% and above

Open Space Typology	Adopted Standard	Proposed Standard
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	< 60%	to ensure all sites achieve a High Value Score
Amenity Greenspace	< 60%	
Green Corridors	< 60%	
Allotments and Community Gardens	< 60%	
Cemeteries and Churchyards	< 60%	
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	< 60%	
Hard Surfaced Areas (Promenade)	< 60%	
Provision for Children and Young People	< 60%	Sites obtain a Value Score of 60% and above to ensure all sites achieve a High Value Score
Outdoor Sports Facilities	< 60%	Use National Benchmark and apply a Local Benchmark based on the recommendations in the Playing Pitch Strategy

## 7.0 Applying Standards

- 7.1 This Chapter analyses the open space provision in each of the sub-areas on the IoW. This includes details on each open space typology, including quantity, quality and accessibility. Considering the existing provision against the individual characteristics of the areas, including the socio-economic factors, will help inform the most appropriate means of future open space provision. Whilst analysis at a sub-area level provides a level of detail to help decision making, it is not the intention that each sub-area should have equal provision.
- 7.2 Tables in each section provide a breakdown of open space provision by sub-area as well as where the proposed open space quantity standards are being met in each sub-area. Additional commentary is provided about whether there is access to open space, as quantity should not be considered as the only measure of provision, particularly at a sub-area level as people access open spaces regardless of the sub-area boundaries.

### Newport

- 7.3 The role of Newport as the IoW's commercial, business and civic hub and the range of development opportunities in and around the county town affords it specific attention as a distinct area overlying the southern ends of both East and West Medina.
- 7.4 Newport has a population of 23,120 (based on the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population estimate for mid-2017). As previously mentioned, the population of the IoW in 2035 is estimated to be 167,377 (the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario), this is based on an increase of 26,393 dwellings between 2017 and 2035. The Draft Island Planning Strategy (November 2018) Housing Trajectory (Table 5.1) has been used as a basis for a percentage split of housing by sub-area. The housing allocation for Newport is 42% which equates to a population of 34,205 in 2035 which means an increase of 11,085.
- 7.5 Table 49 summarises the current population of Newport, the approximate housing allocation for the area and the future population based on the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.

*Table 49: Newport Open Space Provision Current and Future (Official)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>47</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>48</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>49</sup>
23,120	42%	34,205	520.13	22.50	15.21

<sup>47</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 50 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>48</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 50 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>49</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 50 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

- 7.6 Table 50 shows a breakdown of current and future provision by typology and any surplus and deficiencies. The future provision is based on the future population derived from the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.
- 7.7 Of the open space typologies, Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace has the largest coverage in Newport (435.78 ha). A comparison of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace sites less than 40 ha is also shown which demonstrates that there is a deficiency with these sites removed, and therefore an opportunity to provide additional provision, and/or enhance existing sites, through new housing developments in the urban areas.
- 7.8 There is a notable current and future deficiency in Parks and Gardens (-10.87 ha and -17.44 ha, respectively). Table 50 shows a current and future deficiency in Amenity Greenspace (-1.85 ha and -7.53 ha, respectively).
- 7.9 The information in Table 50 indicates that there will be a slight deficiency in Allotments (-2.39 ha) in the future and Children and Young People (-1.71 ha).

*Table 50: Newport Open Space Provision by Typology (Official)*

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Allotments	4.59	0.2	0.2	0	0.13	-2.39
Amenity Greenspace	9.72	0.5	0.42	-1.85	0.28	-7.53
Children and Young People	0.99	0.07	0.05	-0.46	0.02	-1.71
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (all)	435.78	1.8	18.85	394.2	12.74	374.2
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (excluding sites above 40ha)</i>	<i>30.85</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.33</i>	<i>-10.87</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-30.78</i>
Parks and Gardens	2.92	0.6	0.13	-10.87	0.09	-17.44
Churchyards and Cemeteries	12.78	No standard	0.55	n/a	0.37	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	13.62	No standard	0.59	n/a	0.39	n/a

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Green Corridor	10.92	No standard	0.47	n/a	0.32	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	29.65	No standard	1.28	n/a	0.87	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

## Ryde

7.10 Ryde is a seaside town situated on the North East coast of the IoW. The regeneration area of Ryde covers Ryde, Seaview and Bembridge and the wards within this area include:

- Binstead and Fishbourne;
- Havenstreet,
- Ashey and Haylands;
- Brading, St Helens and Bembridge;
- Nettlestone and Seaview;
- Ryde East;
- Ryde North East;
- Ryde North West;
- Ryde South; and
- Ryde West.

7.11 Ryde has a population of 35,821 (based on the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population estimate for mid-2017). Ryde has the second largest population of the five sub-areas. As previously mentioned, the population of the IoW in 2035 is estimated to be 167,377 (the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario), this is based on an increase of 26,393 dwellings between 2017 and 2035. The Draft Island Planning Strategy (November 2018) Housing Trajectory (Table 5.1) has been used as a basis for a percentage split of housing by sub-area. The housing allocation for Ryde is 17% which equates to a population of 40,308 in 2035 which means an increase of 4,487.

7.12 Table 51 summarises the current population of Ryde, the approximate housing allocation for the area and the future population based on the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.

Table 51: Ryde Open Space Provision Current and Future (Official)

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>50</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>51</sup>	Future Provision (ha/ 1000) <sup>52</sup>
35,821	17%	40,308	304.05	8.49	7.54

- 7.13 Of the open space typologies, Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace has the largest coverage in Ryde (193.64 ha) whereas Green Corridors has the smallest coverage (2.27 ha).
- 7.14 Table 52 shows a breakdown of current and future provision by typology and any surplus and deficiencies. The future provision is based on the future population derived from the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.
- 7.15 Table 52 shows a current and future deficiency in Amenity Greenspace (-4.3 ha and -6.85, respectively) and Parks and Gardens (-2.87 ha and -5.64 ha, respectively). Table 52 also shows a minor future deficiency in the amount of Allotments (-0.81 ha).

Table 52: Ryde Open Space Provision by Typology (Official)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Allotments	7.43	0.2	0.21	0.36	0.18	-0.81
Amenity Greenspace	13.45	0.5	0.38	-4.3	0.33	-6.85
Children and Young People	4.08	0.07	0.11	1.43	0.1	1.21
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (all)	193.64	1.8	5.41	129.31	4.8	120.92
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (excluding sites above 40ha)</i>	89.71	1.8	2.5	25.07	2.23	17.33
Parks and Gardens	18.57	0.6	0.52	-2.87	0.46	-5.64
Churchyards and Cemeteries	9.18	No standard	0.26	n/a	0.23	n/a

<sup>50</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 52 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>51</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 52 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>52</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 52 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	8.6	No standard	0.24	n/a	0.21	n/a
Green Corridor	2.27	No standard	0.06	n/a	0.06	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	47.33	No standard	1.32	n/a	1.17	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

## East Medina

7.16 East Medina is the north east part of the IoW and covers East Cowes and parts of Newport. The regeneration area includes the following wards:

- Arreton and Newchurch;
- Haven Street, Ashey and Haylands;
- East Cowes;
- Newport East;
- Newport North;
- Whippingham and Osborne; and
- Wootton Bridge.

7.17 East Medina has a population of 19,223 (based on the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population estimate for mid-2017). As previously mentioned, the population of the IoW in 2035 is estimated to be 167,377 (the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario), this is based on an increase of 26,393 dwellings between 2017 and 2035. The Draft Island Planning Strategy (November 2018) Housing Trajectory (Table 5.1) has been used as a basis for a percentage split of housing by sub-area. The housing allocation for East Medina is 7% which equates to a population of 21,070 in 2035 which means an increase of 1,847.

7.18 Table 53 summarises the current population of East Medina, the approximate housing allocation for the area and the future population based on the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.

Table 53: East Medina Open Space Provision Current and Future (Official)

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>53</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>54</sup>	Future Provision (ha/ 1000) <sup>55</sup>
19,223	7%	21,070	283.51	14.75	13.46

- 7.19 Table 54 shows a breakdown of current and future provision by typology and any surplus and deficiencies. The future provision is based on the future population derived from the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.
- 7.20 Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace has the largest coverage in East Medina (194.07 ha) whereas provision for Children and Young People has the smallest coverage (0.52 ha).
- 7.21 There are notable current and future deficiencies in Amenity Greenspace (-3.27 and -4.21 ha, respectively) and Parks and Gardens (-3.84ha and -5.06 ha, respectively). Table 54 also shows that a current and future minor future deficiency in Allotments (-1.92 ha and -2.32 ha, respectively) and provision for Children and Young People (-0.77 ha and -0.84 ha, respectively).

Table 54: East Medina Open Space Provision by Typology (Official)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Allotments	1.84	0.2	0.1	-1.92	0.09	-2.32
Amenity Greenspace	6.27	0.5	0.33	-3.27	0.3	-4.21
Children and Young People	0.52	0.07	0.03	-0.77	0.03	-0.84
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (all)	194.07	1.8	10.1	159.55	9.21	156.13
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (excluding sites above 40ha)</i>	49.04	1.8	2.55	14.42	2.33	11.17
Parks and Gardens	7.63	0.6	0.4	-3.84	0.36	-5.06
Churchyards and Cemeteries	12.74	No standard	0.66	n/a	0.6	n/a

<sup>53</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 54 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>54</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 54 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>55</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 54 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	16.1	No standard	0.84	n/a	0.76	n/a
Green Corridor	25.22	No standard	1.31	n/a	1.2	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	19.46	No standard	1.01	n/a	0.92	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

## West Medina

7.22 The West Medina regeneration area covers West Cowes and part of Newport. The regeneration area includes the following wards:

- Cowes North;
- Cowes Medina;
- Cowes West and Gurnard;
- Cowes South and Northwood;
- Parkhurst;
- Newport Central;
- Newport West;
- Newport South; and
- Carisbrooke.

7.23 Proposals for residential development in this area according to the IoW Regeneration Strategy are Camp Hill and Medina Yard. Other upcoming residential developments identified in the strategy include 6 units at Medina Avenue (planning permission) and 140+ units at Crossways (outline planning permission).

7.24 West Medina has a population of 14,718 (based on the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population estimate for mid-2017). As previously mentioned, the population of the IoW in 2035 is estimated to be 167,377 (the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario), this is based on an increase of 26,393 dwellings between 2017 and 2035. The Draft Island Planning Strategy (November 2018) Housing Trajectory (Table 5.1) has been used as a basis for a percentage split of housing by sub-area. The housing allocation for West Medina is 13% which equates to a population of 18,149 in 2035 which means an increase of 3,431.

7.25 Table 55 summarises the current population of West Medina, the approximate housing allocation for the area and the future population based on the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.

Table 55: West Medina Open Space Provision Current and Future (Official)

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>56</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>57</sup>	Future Provision (ha/ 1000) <sup>58</sup>
14,718	13%	18,149	55.65	3.78	3.07

- 7.26 Table 56 shows a breakdown of current and future provision by typology and any surplus and deficiencies. The future provision is based on the future population derived from the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.
- 7.27 Education Grounds has the largest open space coverage in West Medina (15.53 ha) and provision for Children and Young People (0.34 ha) and Civic Spaces (0.39 ha) form the lowest proportions of open space in the sub-area.
- 7.28 There is a current and future deficiency of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace in West Medina, as well as a notable current and future deficiency in Amenity Greenspace (-4.12 ha and -5.81 ha, respectively) and a minor current and future deficiency in Allotments (-1.91 and -2.54 ha, respectively).
- 7.29 Table 56 indicates that there will be a future deficiency in Parks and Gardens (-1.09 ha) and provision for Children and Young People (-0.91 ha) based on the current coverage of these typologies and future population projections.

Table 56: West Medina Open Space Provision by Typology (Official)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Allotments	1.04	0.2	0.07	-1.91	0.06	-2.54
Amenity Greenspace	3.23	0.5	0.22	-4.12	0.18	-5.81
Children and Young People	0.34	0.07	0.02	-0.74	0.02	-0.91
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (all)	2.46	1.8	0.17	-23.99	0.14	-30.13
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (excluding sites above 40ha)</i>	<i>As above for Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (all), as there are no 40ha plus sites in West Medina.</i>					
Parks and Gardens	9.72	0.6	0.66	0.88	0.54	-1.09

<sup>56</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 56 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>57</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 56 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>58</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 56 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Churchyards and Cemeteries	7.39	No standard	0.5	n/a	0.41	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	15.53	No standard	1.06	n/a	0.86	n/a
Green Corridor	3.03	No standard	0.21	n/a	0.17	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	12.8	No standard	0.87	n/a	0.71	n/a
Civic Space	0.39	No standard	0.03	n/a	0.02	n/a

## West Wight

7.30 The West Wight regeneration area covers the largest part of the Island and includes the following wards:

- Freshwater North;
- Freshwater South;
- Totland;
- West Wight; and
- Central Wight.

7.31 West Wight has a population of 14,853 (based on the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population estimate for mid-2017). As previously mentioned, the population of the IoW in 2035 is estimated to be 167,377 (the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario), this is based on an increase of 26,393 dwellings between 2017 and 2035. The Draft Island Planning Strategy (November 2018) Housing Trajectory (Table 5.1) has been used as a basis for a percentage split of housing by sub-area. The housing allocation for West Wight is 9% which equates to a population of 17,228 in 2035 which means an increase of 2,375.

7.32 Table 57 summarises the current population of West Wight, the approximate housing allocation for the area and the future population based on the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.

Table 57: West Wight Open Space Provision Current and Future (Official)

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>59</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>60</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>61</sup>
14,853	9%	17,228	1566.01	105.43	90.90

7.33 Table 58 shows a breakdown of current and future provision by typology and any surplus and deficiencies. The future provision is based on the future population derived from the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.

7.34 West Wight comprises a significant amount of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace which contributes to the large current and future surplus in open space in West Wight in Table 58. Provision for Children and Young People and Civic Spaces have the least coverage of open space (< 2ha). There are no Allotments or Parks and Gardens in West Wight and therefore these typologies are showing as a current and future deficiency in Table 58.

Table 58: West Wight Open Space Provision by Typology (Official)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Allotments	0	0.2	0	-2.97	0	-3.45
Amenity Greenspace	9.19	0.5	0.62	1.78	0.53	0.52
Children and Young People	1.76	0.07	0.12	0.74	0.1	0.52
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (all)	1501.8	1.8	101.11	1475.05	87.17	1470.75
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (excluding sites above 40ha)</i>	332.08	1.8	22.36	305.38	19.28	301.15
Parks and Gardens	0	0.6	0	-8.91	0	-10.34
Churchyards and Cemeteries	7.13	No standard	7.13	n/a	0.48	n/a

<sup>59</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 58 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>60</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 58 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>61</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 58 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	4.03	No standard	4.03	n/a	0.27	n/a
Green Corridor	21.24	No standard	21.24	n/a	1.43	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	20.92	No standard	20.92	n/a	1.41	n/a
Civic Space	1.18	No standard	1.18	n/a	0.08	n/a

## The Bay

7.35 The Bay is made up of the towns Ventnor, Shanklin and Sandown. The wards situated within The Bay include:

- Arreton and Newchurch;
- Chale, Niton and Whitwell;
- Lake North;
- Lake South;
- Sandown North;
- Sandown South;
- Shanklin Central;
- Shanklin South;
- Ventnor East; and
- Ventnor West.

7.36 The Regeneration Strategy references the conversion of Sandown Town Hall to homes and community facilities with planning permission and the proposal for development of Sandham Middle School into extra care housing.

7.37 The Bay has a population of 33,249 (based on the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population estimate for mid-2017). As previously mentioned, the population of the IoW in 2035 is estimated to be 167,377 (the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario), this is based on an increase of 26,393 dwellings between 2017 and 2035. The Draft Island Planning Strategy (November 2018) Housing Trajectory (Table 5.1) has been used as a basis for a percentage split of housing by sub-area. The housing allocation for The Bay is 12% which equates to a population of 36,416 in 2035 which means an increase of 3,167.

7.38 Table 59 summarises the current population of The Bay, the approximate housing allocation for the area and the future population based on the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.

Table 59: The Bay Open Space Provision Current and Future (Official)

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>62</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>63</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>64</sup>
33,249	12%	36,416	578.56	17.40	15.89

- 7.39 Table 60 shows a breakdown of current and future provision by typology and any surplus and deficiencies. The future provision is based on the future population derived from the IoW Council's latest Official Housing Growth scenario. Appendix D provides this information for each housing growth scenario shown in Table 7.
- 7.40 Table 60 shows that Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace is the largest type of open space in The Bay at 428.36 ha. Provision for Children and Young People and Civic Spaces covers the least amount of open space in The Bay.
- 7.41 There is a notable amount of Amenity Greenspace (29.11 ha) and Parks and Gardens (42.39 ha) in this sub-area which means that there is a current and future surplus of this typology. Table 60 indicates that there is a current and future deficiency in Allotments (-3.66ha and -4.37 ha, respectively) and a minor deficiency in provision for Children and Young People (-1 ha).

Table 60: The Bay Open Space Provision by Typology (Official)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Allotments	2.83	0.2	0.09	-3.66	0.08	-4.37
Amenity Greenspace	29.11	0.5	0.88	12.63	0.8	10.92
Children and Young People	1.75	0.07	0.06	-0.33	0.05	-0.73
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (all)	428.36	1.8	12.88	368.4	11.76	362.7
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (excluding sites above 40ha)</i>	266.63	1.8	8.02	206.81	7.32	201.02
Parks and Gardens	42.39	0.6	1.27	22.28	1.16	20.39

<sup>62</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 60 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>63</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 60 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>64</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 60 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)
Churchyards and Cemeteries	17.57	No standard	0.53	n/a	0.48	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	17.78	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a
Green Corridor	4.5	No standard	0.14	n/a	0.12	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	33.24	No standard	1	n/a	0.91	n/a
Civic Space	1.61	No standard	0.05	n/a	0.04	n/a

## 8.0 Recommendations

8.1 The following paragraphs detail the main recommendations following the results of this Open Space Assessment.

### **Adopt the Recommended Standards**

8.2 This Open Space Assessment is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) for Open Space, which have replaced PPG 17: Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation (2002) and its Companion Guide, Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A companion guide to PPG 17 (2002). Whilst the Companion Guide to Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 has been superseded, it is acknowledged that the principals and approach within the guidance have not been replaced and remains relevant.

8.3 This Open Space Assessment has reviewed local quality, quantity and accessibility of the open space provision on the IoW.

8.4 Therefore, this updated Open Space Assessment have resulted in recommendations for standards that are robust and can form a basis for addressing any deficiencies resulting from proposed development.

8.5 It is recommended that the recommended standards are adopted as policy as part of the emerging Local Plan review.

### **Open Space Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)**

8.6 An SPD should be published to outline the requirements of developers to:

- protect, replace or enhance open spaces impacted by their proposals; and
- review local open space provision in regards to the increase in population.

8.7 The SPD should set out what is expected from developers in respect of their approach to open spaces impacted by development proposals. The SPD should encourage the pre-application process to include consideration of the impact of development proposals on open spaces so that measures required to protect, replace and enhance open spaces can be agreed.

8.8 On the latter point, such a review would involve calculating the population increase as a result of a proposed development and using the standards recommended within this Open Space Assessment to identify the additional provision required for each type of open space. The SPD could include an open space calculator so that developers could identify the required provision at the early stages of the planning process.

8.9 The SPD should also outline how Section 106 Agreement monies in relation to open spaces should be calculated.

## Protecting Surplus Open Spaces

- 8.10 The importance of open spaces has been laid out earlier in this Open Space Assessment. Where a proposed planning application shows that it would result in the loss of an open space a quantity assessment should be carried out to understand if this would create a deficiency in that type of open space. Where a quantity assessment evidences no deficiency an assessment of the open space's historical, cultural and ecological value should be undertaken to understand the full ramifications of its loss.
- 8.11 The local planning authority will consider the quality and value of the site within the decision making process by considering:
- the quality and value assessment made as part of this assessment (if the site was included in the full quality and value assessment), this will highlight what the loss would be in the quality of the site and its values;
  - any planning designations that apply to site, for example, is the site within a Conservation Area or in the setting of a Listed Building;
  - all matters covered by an Environmental Impact Assessment, if appropriate.

## Multi-functional Open Spaces

- 8.12 Open spaces are required to do more under agendas such as health and wellbeing and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Wherever possible IoW Council should look to open spaces to deliver multiple functions, including:
- Recreation;
  - green travel route;
  - Aesthetic;
  - Shading from the sun;
  - Evaporative cooling;
  - Trapping air pollutants;
  - Noise absorption;
  - Habitat for wildlife;
  - Connectivity for wildlife;
  - Heritage;
  - Cultural;
  - Carbon storage;
  - Food production;
  - Wind shelter;
  - Learning;
  - Water storage;
  - Water infiltration; and
  - Water interception.

### **Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces**

- 8.13 In line with the emerging Draft Island Planning Strategy policy, where a development is within, or in proximity to designated Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and would result in a net gain of 75 dwellings, the developer will be required to either contribute to or provide a Suitable Accessible Natural Green Spaces ('SANGS'). These are areas designed as an alternative green space for recreational activities, with the goal of mitigating the increased population pressure on the protected area by detracting potential visitors from the SPA.
- 8.14 SANGS can be created by: opening up existing green space that is currently inaccessible by the public, modifying existing green space to make it more attractive to potential visitors to the SPA or converting land that is not currently green space.
- 8.15 If development triggers the need for a SANG the Council should review existing open spaces within the 5.6km of the Solent SPA to determine if it could be enhanced to meet the SANG criteria of being suitable, natural and accessible.

## **APPENDIX A: Detailed Planning and Strategy Review**

## **Detailed Planning and Strategy Review**

### **National Planning Policy and Guidance**

The following Planning Policy, Guidance and Strategies have been reviewed to inform this Open Space Strategy:

- National Planning Policy Framework 2019;
- Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities, Public Rights of Way and Local Green Space Planning Practice Guidance 2014;
- Health and Wellbeing Planning Practice Guidance 2019; and
- Climate Change Planning Practice Guidance 2019.

#### **National Planning Policy Framework (2019)**

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was updated in February 2019 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are to be applied. The NPPF (2019) is a material consideration in decision and Local Plan making. Open space is defined in the NPPF (2019) as "*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*". The NPPF (2019) requirements in relation to open space are outlined in the following paragraphs.

The NPPF (2019), Paragraph 31 states that an up-to-date and relevant evidence is required during the preparation and review of all policies.

#### *Strategic Policies*

The Strategic Policies set out an overall strategy for pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and GI, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.

#### *Achieving Sustainable Development*

Paragraph 8 states that to achieve sustainable development, the planning system has three overarching objectives:

Economic - to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places;

Social - to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities through sufficient housing and accessible open spaces that reflect the current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and

Environmental - to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment, including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity and adapting to climate change.

These objectives should be delivered throughout the preparation and implementation of plans and the application of the policies within the NPPF. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is at the heart of the NPPF.

### *Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities*

Paragraph 91 of the NPPF (2019) states that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:

- promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other;
- are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and
- enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs.

Paragraph 92 states that planning policies should include for the provision and use of shared spaces and community facilities to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments. Paragraph 92 a, b and c state that planning policies should:

- plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;
- take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community; and
- guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs.

Paragraph 96 states that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation is important for the health and well-being of communities and planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.

Paragraph 97 states that existing open space including sports and recreational buildings and playing fields should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space is surplus to requirements; or the loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in a suitable location; or the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision.

Paragraph 99 states that local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, should be able to identify green areas of particular importance to them that may warrant special protection through the designation of 'Local Green Space'.

### *Promoting Sustainable Transport*

Paragraph 102 states that development proposals should provide opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport. Furthermore, the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure should be identified and appropriate opportunities sought to avoid these impacts and mitigate any adverse effects for net environmental gains.

Paragraph 104 (d) states that planning policies should encourage high quality walking and cycling networks and paragraph 110 (c) states the developments should create places that are safe, secure and attractive - which minimises the scope for conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles.

#### *Making Effective Use of Land*

Making Effective Use of Land aims to ensure that planning policies and decisions promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment.

Paragraph 118 (b) states that planning policies and decisions should recognise that undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage and food production.

#### *Achieving Well-designed Places*

The Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Paragraph 124 states that good design is a key aspect of sustainable development and should contribute positively to making places better for people.

#### *Meeting the challenges of Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change*

The NPPF (2019) recognises the need for the planning system to support the transition to a low carbon future to tackle climate change and take account for flood risk.

Paragraph 149 states that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long term implications for flood risk, biodiversity and landscapes.

Paragraph 150 states that new development should be planned for in ways that avoid increased vulnerability from climate change, through implementing measures such as GI.

#### *Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment*

Paragraph 170 of the NPPF (2019) states that the planning system has a role to contribute to, and enhance, the natural and local environment. Valued landscapes and ecosystems should be protected, with development prevented from adversely affecting soil, air or water, or from causing noise pollution and land instability.

Paragraph 171 states that plans should take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and GI and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

Paragraph 174 states that local planning authorities should plan to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity. This should be achieved through identifying and mapping local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them. Furthermore, plans should promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles (paragraph 175):

- if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- development on land within or outside a SSSI, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of SSSI;
- development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.

Paragraph 181 states that there are opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts of pollution through the provision and enhancement of GI.

#### Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) adds further context to the NPPF and must be read together with the NPPF.

*Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities, Public Rights of Way and Local Green Space (March 2014)*

The Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities, Public Rights of Way and Local Green Space PPG sets out key advice on open space, sports and recreation facilities, PRoWs and the new Local Green Space designation.

PRoWs are an important part of sustainable transport links and should be protected and enhanced.

*Health and Wellbeing (March 2014 updated July 2019)*

The Health and Wellbeing PPG sets out key advice on the role of health and wellbeing in planning. It promotes opportunities for communities to lead healthy active lifestyles, with access to play, green space and land for growing food. It states that local planning authorities should ensure that health and wellbeing, and health infrastructure are considered in local and neighbourhood plans.

### *Climate Change (June 2014 updated March 2019)*

The Climate Change PPG provides advice on how to identify suitable mitigation and adaptation measures in the planning process to address the impacts of climate change. It states that local planning authorities should consider GI as a low cost response to the risk of climate change.

Furthermore, the Climate Change PPG states that local planning authorities should consider multi-functional GI, which can reduce urban heat islands, manage flooding and help species adapt to climate change – as well as contributing to a pleasant environment which encourages people to walk and cycle.

### **Local Planning Policy**

The statutory development plan documents relevant to the Open Space Assessment and included within this review are:

- Island Plan Core Strategy (adopted March 2012)<sup>65</sup>;
- Draft Island Planning Strategy (Consultation Draft 2018);
- Neighbourhood Plans:
  - Bembridge Neighbourhood Development Plan (2014);
  - Brading Neighbourhood Development Plan (2015);
  - Brighstone Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan (2016);
  - Gurnard Neighbourhood Development Plan (2016); and
  - Freshwater Neighbourhood Development Plan (2017).

### Island Plan Core Strategy (2012)

The Island Plan sets out how the IoW will develop up to 2027. The Island Plan Core Strategy sets out the Council's vision and objectives for the Island and the strategic policies to help deliver the Island Plan Core Strategy.

The Island Plan identified the IoW's environmental issues are:

- To manage the distribution of development in the most sustainable locations, bearing in mind the highly valued natural and historic environment;
- Provide houses, jobs, services and supporting infrastructure on the IoW, whilst conserving and enhancing the natural environment;
- A focus on quality of design, with particular effort given to creating buildings and a sense of place that clearly reflect and enhance local character and distinctiveness; and
- Plan to avoid, mitigate and adapt to flood risk and coastal erosion and look to plan positively and identify opportunities to benefit local communities and businesses and adapt to coastal change.

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<sup>65</sup> <https://www.iow.gov.uk/azservices/documents/2776-Core-Strategy-Adopted-March-2012-updated-web-links-May-2013-with-cover.pdf>

With regards to green and open space, Policy SP5 Environment provides a strategic approach, stating that the Council will identify and manage an accessible network of connected and multifunctional open spaces that covers the IoW through the preparation of a Green Infrastructure Strategy Supplementary Planning Document.

The Green Infrastructure Strategy Supplementary Planning Document was never brought forward, however a Green Infrastructure Mapping Study (June 2010) was.

Policy DM13 Green Infrastructure expands on the IoW Council's general approach to the natural environment outlined in Policy SP5 Environment.

Policy DM13 Green Infrastructure states that proposals that protect, enhance and manage a diverse network of multi-functional GI assets across the IoW will be supported by the Council. Development proposals will be expected to:

1. Protect and enhance the integrity and connectivity of the IoW's GI network as identified in the Isle of Wight Green Infrastructure Mapping Study.
2. Provide opportunities to enhance and increase the coverage, connectivity and multi functionality of the IoW's GI network. Where on-site provision is not possible, contributions will be sought to make appropriate GI provision and/or enhancement off-site.
3. Provide appropriate mitigation measures for the loss of GI assets, where it is shown that the loss of the asset is unavoidable in securing appropriate development.
4. Ensure that development within the Key Regeneration Areas delivers the appropriate levels of GI provision.
5. Ensure that the areas which separate the key settlements of Cowes/Newport, East Cowes/Newport, Ryde/Wootton and The Bay/Brading are appropriately protected to prevent settlement coalescence. These areas will be further defined within the Area Action Plans.

As part of the GI network, the Council has identified sites which are important for open space, sport and recreation on the Proposals Map. The Council will support proposals which protect, enhance and increase the coverage of these sites by:

- a. Ensuring that new development provides opportunities to enhance existing sites and/or increase the provision of new sites as a network, where appropriate, in line with the local provision standards set out in the Council's Open Space Audit.
- b. Preventing the loss of an existing site unless:
  - i. an alternative site of equivalent or better quality and type is available or can be provided at an equally accessible location to comply with the Open Spaces Audit standards; or
  - ii. a significant enhancement to the nature and quality of an existing facility will result from the redevelopment of an appropriate proportion of the site for alternative uses.

This policy aims to deliver a GI network of accessible, high quality, high value green spaces which promote sustainability, support biodiversity and contribute to the economic, social and environmental aspirations of the IoW. In the Island Plan Core Strategy (2012) open space, sports and recreation sites fall under the category of GI. To understand the quantity, quality and value of open spaces and outdoor recreation facilities an Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit was undertaken in June 2010. The typologies of open space audited aligned with those in PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation and the Companion Guide.

The Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit (June 2010) identified that the IoW has a large amount of high quality open spaces that have a high level of accessibility.

The Island Plan, paragraph 7.229 states that green space planning should ensure the effective provision and good management of green space in the future and that the Council is committed to good quality, well managed parks, open spaces and recreational facilities. The Council makes a commitment in the Island Plan to using the most up-to-date Open Space Audit to ensure that local communities have access to an appropriate mix of green spaces and providing for a range of recreational needs. In areas which have been identified as having deficiencies developers will be expected to address these deficiencies on-site in accordance with the provision standards set out in the Audit. Paragraph 7.236 states that the Audit should be used to inform whether the loss of open space through proposed development would result in a deficiency in overall provision.

The Council will also use Section 106 contributions to deliver improvements to existing, and new open spaces as part of the GI network.

The IoW has nine listed historical parks and gardens, which have been considered as part of the Open Space Assessment. DM 11 Historic and Built Environment expands on the general approach to the historical and built environments set out in Policy SP5 Environment. Policy DM11 states that the Council will support proposals that conserve and enhance the special character of the IoW's historic and built environment.

Policy DM12 Landscape, Seascape, Biodiversity and Geodiversity, supports proposals which conserve and promote the landscape, seascape, biodiversity and geological interest of the IoW. Furthermore, Policy DM12 expects developments to promote the maintenance and enhancement of the links between designated sites, especially through the provision of, and/or enhancement to, GI and appropriate local designations.

Policy DM22 Developer Contributions ensures that developments provide high quality infrastructure in line with the needs of different communities across the IoW.

#### Draft Island Planning Strategy (Consultation Draft 2018)

The IoW Council published their draft Island Planning Strategy (and supporting evidence base) on the 3rd December 2018 and the consultation ran until the 25th February 2019. The draft Island Planning Strategy (2018) states that the IoW's vision is to *"be an inspiring place in which to grow up, work, live and visit"*.

There are 11 key objectives of the draft Island Planning Strategy (2018):-

1. The environment and unique island characteristics are celebrated

2. Outstanding digital and transport connectivity
3. The IoW is a leading UK visitor destination
4. Businesses have the confidence to invest
5. All young people will have the best start in life so that they can fill their potential
6. A well-educated and skilled community
7. Community needs are met by the best public services possible
8. The community feels safe and the IoW is resilient
9. People take responsibility for their own health and wellbeing
10. People have a place to call home and can live with independence
11. Vulnerable people are supported and protected

Draft policy HQE 4 Protecting and Providing Green and Open Spaces, states that “Development proposals are expected to protect and contribute to green and open space in line with the standards set out in the Isle of Wight Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit, or the Council's most up-to-date evidence base. Development proposals will be expected to demonstrate how they:

1. Avoid the loss of identified open space, as shown on the Policies Map;
2. Ensure the deficiencies identified within the Council's most up-to-date evidence are being addressed; and
3. Make provision for public green and open space through on site or off site provision, where relevant.

Development proposals for residential development that are located within 5.6km of the designated Solent SPAs and would result in a net gain of 75 dwellings are required to provide onsite Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANGs)”.

Furthermore, Policy HQE 5 Local Green Spaces, states that in line with national policy, the Council will consider requests from communities to designate Local Green Spaces. Sites shown as Local Green Space on the Policies Map are designated as such and development should not take place in these locations, other than in very special circumstances. The IoW Council prepared a Local Green Space background document in 2018 in consultation with the local community and stakeholders. This document identifies 28 potential Local Green Spaces which meet the designation criteria.

Policy CSSHC 3 ‘Improving our Health and Wellbeing’ puts an emphasis on developers to provide flexible community open space and opportunities for physical activity on residential development proposals of 25+ dwellings. Paragraph 8.24 states that the provision of accessible open spaces and walkable neighbourhoods can encourage and facilitate increased physical activity amongst the elderly.

## Neighbourhood Plans

### *Bembridge Neighbourhood Development Plan (2014)*

The Bembridge Neighbourhood Development Plan (2014) was made in May 2014. The vision statement is *“to maintain and enhance the unique self-contained character of Bembridge Village whilst permitting small scale sustainable growth that is in line with the needs and wishes of the community”*.

The parish of Bembridge lies at the most eastern point of the IoW and comprises an area of 915 ha, 322 ha of which are designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Bembridge has 7 km of coastline which is designated as a Ramsar, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protected Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Leisure and wellbeing is an important consideration in the Bembridge Neighbourhood Development Plan. The community objectives for leisure and wellbeing include supporting the creation of open spaces.

### *Brading Neighbourhood Development Plan (2015)*

Brading Parish is located in the east of the IoW, south of Ryde and north of Sandown Bay. It has a total land area of 1426 ha, the majority of which is designated for its wildlife and landscape importance. The north west and north eastern area around Brading Marshes is designated as a SPA and Nunwell and the south and south eastern part of the parish is within the AONB.

The vision for the Brading Neighbourhood Development Plan (2015) is to *“provide a caring environment for its residents from the cradle to the grave; where its historic environment and green spaces are cherished and protected for the use and wellbeing of the community; where appropriate housing development, which meets the needs of the community, is supported and where the potential for sustainable development, employment and transport is optimised; a place where residents are proud to live, work and play”*.

### *Brighthstone Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan (2016)*

Brighthstone Parish covers an area of 1,975 ha and is located in the southwest of the IoW within the AONB. The Tennyson Heritage Coast covers the coastline and extends inland covering around half of the parish.

Policy BPNP Policy POE1: Conserving and Enhancing our Environment states where it is necessary to assess the likely impact of a development proposal, proportionate information should be submitted to demonstrate how the landscape, natural and historic environment of the Parish has been considered.

Policy D1 Design Criteria puts an emphasis on open space as part of the design for new development and one of the design principles and guidelines is to include appropriate landscaping which complements and enhances the character of the area and takes into account any impact on the open and green space and its contribution to the overall character of the local area.

### *Gurnard Neighbourhood Development Plan (2016)*

The Parish of Gurnard is situated in the northern part of the IoW and is rural in character with an attractive coastline bordering the Solent. The main settlement is the village of Gurnard.

The vision of the Gurnard Neighbourhood Development Plan is to maintain and enhance the distinct identity of Gurnard, its range of services and facilities, whilst allowing small scale development which meets the identified needs of the local community.

One of the aims of the Gurnard Neighbourhood Development Plan is to safeguard and enhance Gurnard's valued landscape, open spaces and biodiversity for the benefit of the local community and visitors.

Policy E2 Protection and Enhance Biodiversity states that all development proposals should protect and enhance biodiversity by conserving, and where possible, enhancing:

- designated sites, protected species and ancient or species-rich hedgerows, grasslands and woodland; and
- Wildlife Corridors which allow for the migration and transit of flora and fauna.

### *Freshwater Neighbourhood Development Plan (2017)*

The Parish of Freshwater is at the western end of the IoW. The Freshwater Neighbourhood Development Plan describes it as a rich and highly diverse rural area with considerable potential for growth with regards to landscape and eco-tourism.

Objective FNP 11 notes that the large amount of landscape designations within Freshwater allows for the preservation of resident and transitory wildlife.

Part of the vision for Freshwater is to retain, sustain and enhance our community provision by ensuring that it meets the needs of residents and visitors, now and in the future.

Objective FNP 15 states that the existing open space and community facilities enable groups to meet and development health giving lifestyles, both physical and mental.

Policy FNP 15 Community Facilities supports improvements to the Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA), Skate Park, Stroud Field amenities and Fort Victoria. The plan opposes the loss of facilities such as these and the open spaces at Fort Victoria and Golden Hill Country Parks, Afton Marsh and the allotment site, unless there are special circumstances.

Policy FNP 16 Allotments states that development that would result in the loss of Parish allotments should not be permitted unless replacement allotment sites of acceptable quality are provided.

## **National Strategies**

The following paragraphs provide a review of relevant national strategies including:

- Promoting Healthy Cities (Royal Town Planning Institute);
- Green Infrastructure Strategies (Natural England); and
- The Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP) The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011).

### Promoting Healthy Cities (Royal Town Planning Institute)

The Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) published Promoting Healthy Cities<sup>66</sup>, a document tackling the role of planning in creating healthy cities, in October 2014.

The report calls for the UK to develop more integrated strategies for healthy place making, gather greater intelligence on the social and economic determinants of health and reform and strengthen institutions to ensure integration of health policies.

### Green Infrastructure Strategies (Natural England)

A Green Infrastructure Strategies document<sup>67</sup> was published by Natural England in October 2014 to provide guidance on:

- Why we need GI;
- What GI should achieve;
- What GI is; and
- GI strategies.

Natural England states that GI:

*"Contributes so much to the setting and quality of people's living and working environments, and its role in generating economic benefit has often been overlooked".*

Natural England's states that policies and decisions on development proposals should conserve and enhance environmental assets. Consideration should be made to providing off road, green routes for walkers and cyclists, and considering privately owned land, which provides connectivity for wildlife, and helps tackle climate change and flooding.

### The Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP) The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)

The NEWP states that *"People cannot flourish without the benefits and services our natural environment provide. Nature is a complex, interconnected system. A healthy, properly functioning natural environment is the foundation of sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal wellbeing"*.

The Government commits to putting the value of nature at the heart of decision-making and to achieve this the NEWP focuses on four key areas:

Protecting and improving our natural environment - Achieving a better quality natural environment by taking and promoting actions across farmed land, woodlands and forests, towns and cities, and rivers and water bodies.

Growing the green economy - Economic growth and the natural environment are mutually compatible. Sustainable economic growth relies on services provided by the natural environment, often referred to as 'ecosystem services'.

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<sup>66</sup> <https://www.rtpi.org.uk/policy/2014/february/promoting-healthy-cities/>

<sup>67</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35033>

Reconnecting people and nature - High-quality natural environments foster healthy neighbourhoods; green spaces encourage social activity and reduce crime. The natural environment can help children’s learning.

International and EU leadership - Environmental leadership internationally and within the EU, to protect and enhance natural assets globally, promoting environmentally and socially sustainable growth.

### Isle of Wight Strategies

The following IoW Strategies have been reviewed in the following paragraphs:

- Regeneration Strategy (2019-2030);
- Isle of Wight Corporate Plan 2017-2020;
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018 to 2021;
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2036;
- Local Care Plan 2017-2021;
- Isle of Wight Cycle Strategy 2017-2019;
- Island Transport Plan 2011-2038;
- South Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2017-2034) (PUSH);
- Isle of Wight Green Infrastructure Mapping Study 2010;
- Biodiversity Action Plan for IoW 2000-2005;
- Declaration of a Climate Emergency 2019; and
- Isle of Wight Biosphere Reserve.

#### Regeneration Strategy (2019-2030)

The Regeneration Strategy aims to set out how the Council is leading the agenda to ensure the economic future of the IoW and to create a somewhere that is a great place to grow up, live, work and visit. The document aims to capture the challenges the IoW faces and sets out the ways in which these challenges might be overcome during the next 10 to 12 years.

The Regeneration Strategy identifies key challenges and how the Regeneration Strategy will deliver key outcomes. Those relevant to the open space assessment are shown in Table 61.

*Table 61: Key Challenges from the Regeneration Strategy*

<b>Key Challenge</b>	<b>Regeneration Strategy Delivery</b>
Protecting and capitalising on our unique environment and cultural heritage.	Recognition for the IoW as one of the best places to live in the UK.
Caring for our most vulnerable people and helping everyone to ‘age well’.	Better housing choices, care options and job opportunities, regardless of age, as part of an “age friendly” island environment.
Changing perceptions of the IoW and its future amongst those who live here and those who might want to relocate, invest and visit.	A new internally owned and externally facing brand for the Isle of Wight to be launched in 2020.

The Regeneration Strategy is divided into six key themes, with regards to open space:

- Place-making;
- Housing;
- Transport and Infrastructure;
- Cultural and Environmental Assets;
- Skills and Business Development; and
- Area Regeneration.

#### *Place-making*

The Regeneration Strategy states that place-making means making the best of the IoW's existing assets to create the environment in which new and existing business can grow, delivering appropriate housing in the right location and persevering or striving for a high level of design and build quality. Place-making also means ensuring future growth does not adversely impact on natural beauty of the IoW and protections of the IoW's unique environment.

#### *Housing*

The Regeneration Strategy acknowledges that new housing stock is required including 222 affordable homes per year, 112 units of older people accommodation a year and 75% of market properties should be one and two beds. However the Regeneration Strategy states that development is not always appropriate or popular on the IoW. The Housing Strategy will set out further details on how the Council plans to deal with house building and regeneration.

#### *Transport and Infrastructure*

Better movement around the IoW in the most sustainable way has been highlighted as a key priority for residents. The Isle of Wight Cycle Strategy 2017-2019 provides a strategy for linking cycle routes across the IoW, however further investment is required to secure further transport and infrastructure growth.

#### *Cultural and Environmental Assets*

The IoW is in the top 16% of local authorities in England for heritage and environmental assets. The Regeneration Strategy acknowledges that cultural and environmental assets have a crucial roles in providing a sense of identity, pride and belonging. The sense of belonging is also important for health and wellbeing with an impact on mental health and engagement in an active lifestyle.

The key actions with regards to environmental assets are:

- Developing the Island Environment Action Plan and integrating the key actions of the plan into regeneration project activity;
- Rainwater harvesting to be implemented on the IoW Council regeneration sites;
- Using design and good architecture to enhance the green environment;
- Improving biodiversity net gains on sites;
- Taking environmental and sustainability factors into account during the tendering process; and

- Developing skills in young people on key design, engineering and digital capabilities by establishing a space for educating young people on localised production and sustainability.

### *Skills and Business Development*

The IoW has mostly micro, small and medium sized business, however the Regeneration Strategy has identified that there needs to be growth in employment sectors to help young people stay on the IoW and gain skills to gain access to well-paid employment.

### *Area Regeneration*

The IoW needs to retain a sufficient population size to create a local economy that provides sufficient scale for planning and the customisation of public services.

The Open Space Assessment will ensure existing open spaces are high quality and ensure that future growth does not impact on valued environmental assets. Furthermore, it will ensure that there is a sufficient amount and accessibility to open space for population growth, an identified increase in the older population and retention of a skilled work force.

### Isle of Wight Corporate Plan 2017-2020

The IoW Corporate Plan 2017-2020 was prepared to achieve the IoW Council's vision over a ten year period. With regards to environment and heritage, the IoW is described as the 'Garden Isle' which makes it a unique destination, not only to visit but also to live and work on. The key aims are to:

- Work with partners and key stakeholders to deliver an environmental conference with a view to agreeing and implementing an audit of the local environment to inform delivery and monitoring of the creation of a long term protection and improvement plan;
- Consider the opportunities for securing long term sustainable access to the IoW's heritage; and
- Liaise with, and represent, the views and needs of the rural community in informing the Council's activities.

### Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018 to 2021

The IoW's vision for health and wellbeing is for people to live healthy and independent lives, supported by thriving and connected communities with timely and easy access to high-quality and integrated public services when they need them.

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy focuses on:-

- Start Well - Children are supported to get the best start in life that will lead to good health and wellbeing. This will provide the foundation to ensure they are able to achieve the best opportunities and wellbeing outcomes throughout their lives.
- Live well - Families, individuals and communities are thriving and resilient, with access to good jobs, affordable housing, leisure activities, lifelong training, education and learning, health and care services, and are able to enjoy the place that they live.

- Age Well - People are able to live independently in their own homes with appropriate care and support. Older and disabled residents are supported to play an active role in their communities and encouraged to maintain and develop their social and community networks.

'Live well' has a particular focus on ensuring families, individuals and communities are able to enjoy the place where they live. The aim is to encourage people to be more active and structure places to be more conducive to activity. The Council will do this by making more effective use of existing local resources and address the barriers for people to be more active through joined-up, innovative and sustainable initiatives. Furthermore, they will also help communities identify and mobilise assets to create opportunities for formal and in-formal physical activity.

#### Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2036

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets out a local wellbeing indicator set which comprises the following indicators:

- Personal Wellbeing;
- Economy;
- Education and childhood;
- Equality;
- Health;
- Place; and
- Social relationships.

Green space makes up part of the 'Place' indicator.

#### Local Care Plan 2017-2021

The vision of the Local Care Plan 2017-2021 is for person centred and coordinated health and social care'. The objectives are for:

- improved health and social care outcomes;
- people to have a positive experience of care;
- a person centred provision;
- efficient and cost effective delivery of service provision;
- staff to be proud of the work they do, the services they provide and the organisations they work for and to be employers of choice.

The implementation of the Local Care Pan can be divided into three areas:

- self-care, self-management and prevention;
- integrated community care; and
- urgent and planned care service.

Self-care, self-management and prevention includes early intervention and self-help, which aims to reduce the health inequality and health and wellbeing gap. It also includes supporting mental health wellbeing to avoid intervention.

Open space provides opportunities for individuals to access free, quality open spaces for recreation, leisure and play. There is also an acknowledgement that open space improves mental health and wellbeing. The Open Space Assessment provides up to date to date information through site audits on the quantity, quality, accessibility and value of open spaces across the IoW and a strategy for any surplus or deficiencies.

#### Isle of Wight Cycle Strategy 2017-2019

The Isle of Wight Cycle Strategy was produced by CYCLEWight to make the IoW a place where people of all ages and abilities feel able to cycle safely and enjoy the experience. The Cycle Strategy highlights benefits of cycling such as, health, and accessibility for all members of the community, air quality improvement and local economy and tourism.

There is an extensive network of cycle routes the towns of Rye, Cowes and Newport. However the Cycle Strategy plans to extend the existing cycle routes to ensure that residents and visitors can cycle north, south, east and west of the IoW.

#### Island Transport Plan 2011-2038

The Island Transport Plan sets out the long-term transport vision for the IoW. The Transport Vision is:

*“To improve and maintain our highway assets, enhancing accessibility and safety to support a thriving economy, improve quality of life and enhance and conserve the local environment.”*

The vision is divided into six core goals:

- Improve and maintain our highway assets;
- Increase accessibility;
- Improve road safety and health;
- Support economic growth;
- Improve quality of life; and

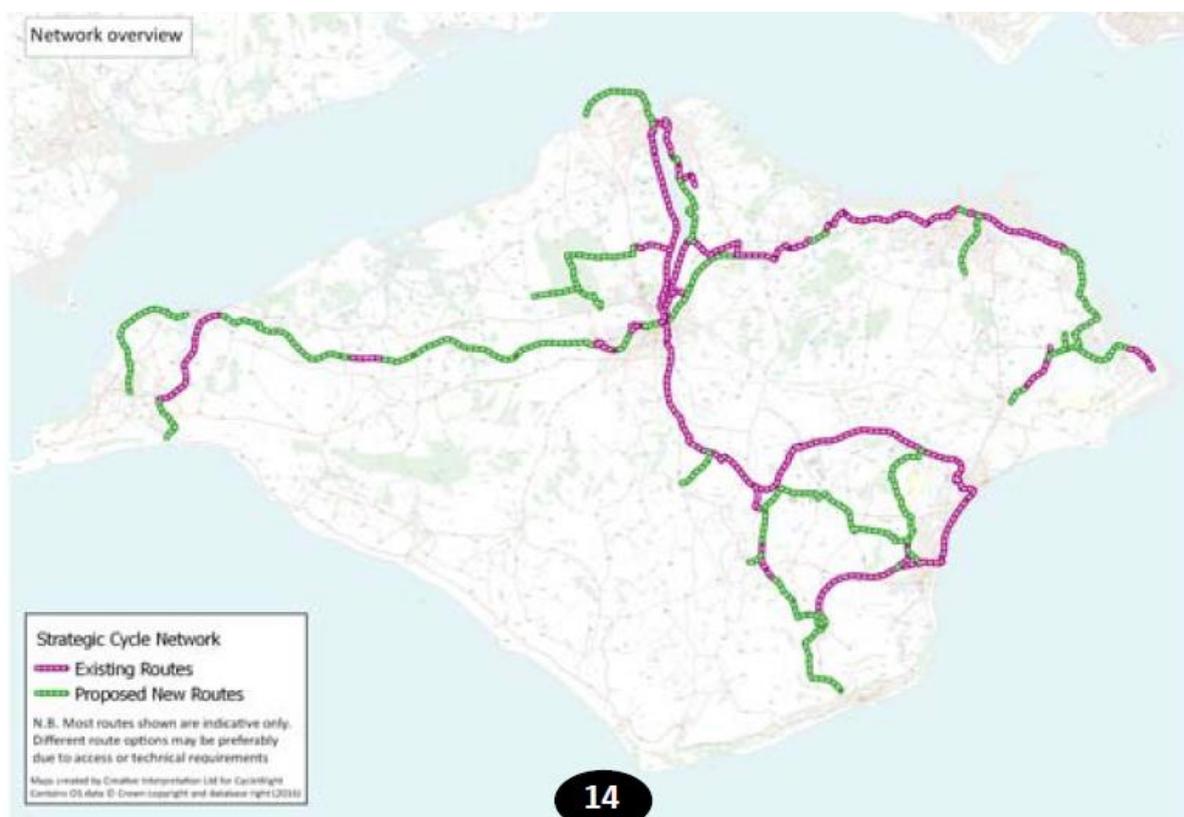
- Maintain and enhance the local environment.

The Plan states that the Council wants to improve and increase accessibility to employment, education, health services, shopping, leisure and other opportunities which can significantly impact on people's life and life chances. Furthermore, the Plan acknowledges that local transport has a significant part to play in improving accessibility by ensuring that people can access key destinations with ease and at times that are convenient.

The Council recognises the importance of public transport in increasing travel choice and creating an integrated transport system. The Council has embraced the national free bus travel initiative for those eligible through age and, by working in partnership with local operators, extended the scheme to include support for those who suffer severe and enduring health problems. Furthermore, there is an extensive network of PRow which connect urban areas with countryside and there is a high quality cycle network around the IoW.

The Plan also highlights the role that transport has to play in equality and social exclusion. The Plan states that *“simple things such as the provision, widening or extension of a footway, the creation of a cycle link or provision of a dropped kerb or raised bus stop can help make travel easier or even, in some circumstances, possible for the first time”*.

The Plan also highlights the link between health and wellbeing and activity levels. The Plan encourages the development of school and workplace travel plans and health promotion initiatives to encourage change. These initiatives are to be accompanied by infrastructure improvements (e.g. safer routes to school), which can help to reduce actual and perceived barriers and encourage walking and cycling.



The Open Space Assessment takes into consideration the accessibility to open spaces via walking, cycling and public transport. The Open Space Assessment will identify key opportunities and constraints with regards to accessibility, therefore contributing to the Transport Plan's aim to improve and increase accessibility to leisure and other opportunities which can significantly impact on people's life and life chances.

#### South Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2017-2034) (PUSH)

The Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) includes Portsmouth, Southampton and their hinterlands, including the IoW. The purpose of PUSH Green Infrastructure Strategy is to identify key GI features and future GI requirements for South Hampshire.

#### Isle of Wight Green Infrastructure Mapping Study 2010

The GI Mapping Study<sup>68</sup> was commissioned as part of the development of a GI Strategy for the IoW and coincided with a PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2010). All GI assets were mapped from strategic to local level to see what GI existed, where it was located, its level of designation, its quality provision as well as any deficiencies and any potential opportunities.

The Study describes GI as multifunctional with significant social, economic and environmental benefits.

The Study advocates connectivity to enhance such benefits. The Study highlights that the multi-functionality, and the vast benefits or ecosystem services of GI, are significantly enhanced where:

- open space is planned and managed as an integrated whole; and
- there is a managed network of green spaces, habitats and places providing benefits which exceed the sum of the individual parts.

#### Biodiversity Action Plan for IoW 2000-2005

The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is a series of habitat and species specific action plans produced between 2000 and 2005. There are action plans in place for the following:

- Maritime cliffs and slopes;
- Calcareous grassland;
- Heathland and acid grassland;
- Lowland meadows;
- Wetlands;
- Woodland;
- Red squirrels;
- Farmland;
- Solent coastal;
- Community biodiversity; and
- Woodland bat species.

The action plans were put in place to achieve the following objectives:

- To ensure no further loss or degradation of the habitat or species;

<sup>68</sup> <https://www.iow.gov.uk/azservices/documents/2782-Green%20Infrastructure%20Mapping%20Study%20-%20July%202010.pdf>

- To increase the extent of the habitat or species;
- To improve the quality of the habitat or species;
- To ensure the needs of the species associated with the habitat are met;
- To improve the knowledge of the habitat, and its associated species by survey, research and monitoring; and
- Raising awareness.

It is anticipated that a Biodiversity Strategy will be published in due course.

#### Declaration of a Climate Emergency 2019

The Council declared a climate emergency at a full Council meeting on 24th July 2019<sup>69</sup>. From this point, the Council pledged to achieve net zero carbon emission on the Island by 2030. A Task & Finish Group was established to create an action plan to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2030 within 6 months.

#### Isle of Wight Biosphere Reserve

The IoW was designated a Biosphere Reserve by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in June 2019<sup>70</sup>.

A Biosphere Reserve is an area that has been recognised for its unique mix of plants and animals, valued environment and sustainable way of life of the people who live and work within the biosphere reserve.

The criteria for becoming a Biosphere Reserve are that they provide three functions:

- A conservation function - to preserve genetic variation, species, ecosystems and landscapes;
- A development function - to foster sustainable economic and human development; and
- A logistic function - to support research, monitoring, education and information exchange related to local, national and global issues of conservation and development.

Biosphere Reserves rely on local cooperation to ensure the careful management of the resources within biosphere reserves that allow development without harming the area for future generations.

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<sup>69</sup> <https://www.iow.gov.uk/Meetings/committees/mod-council/24-7-19/agenda.pdf?637139182933558448>

<sup>70</sup> <https://www.wightaonb.org.uk/about-us/what-we-do/projects/iow-candidate-biosphere/>

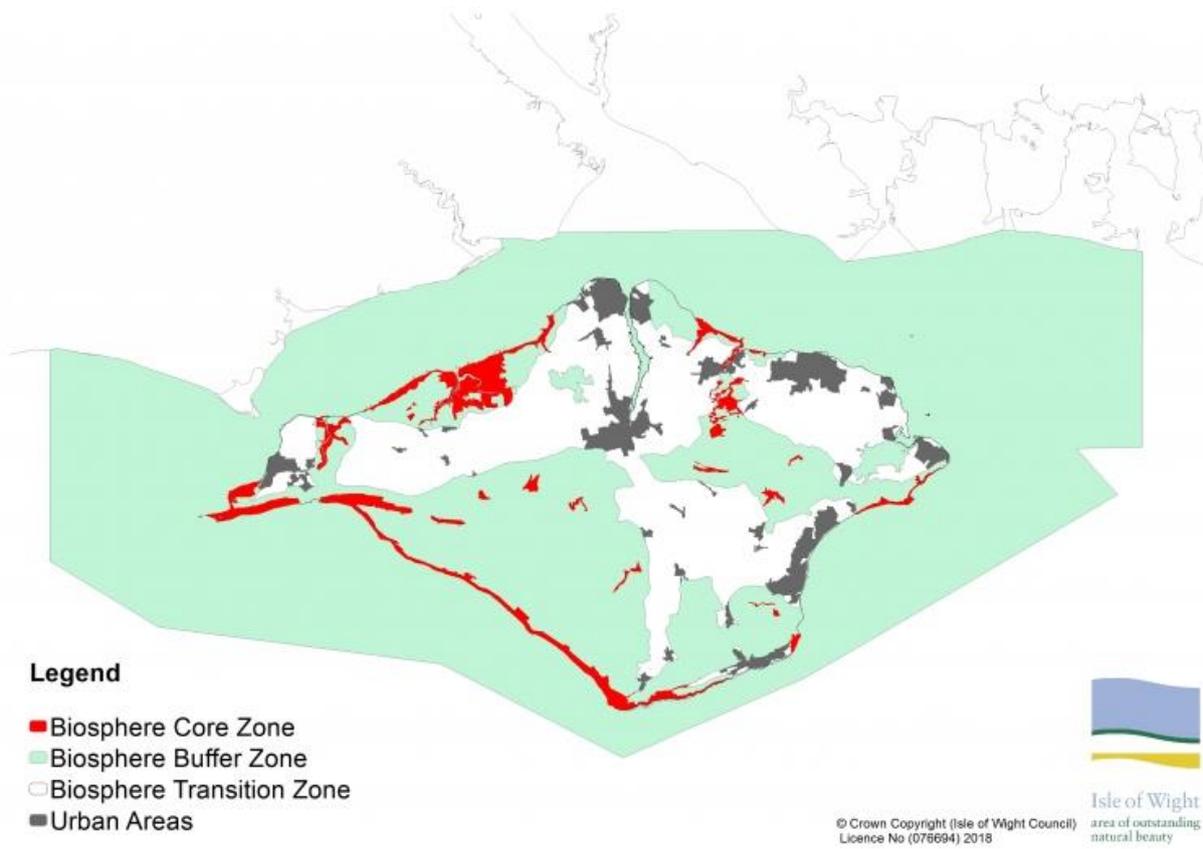


Figure 6: IoW Biosphere Reserve



## **APPENDIX B: Stakeholder Questionnaire**

## Isle of Wight Open Space Assessment - Stakeholder Consultation

### Background to the Study

IoW Council are currently reviewing their key planning document, the Island Plan Core Strategy, and are in the process of preparing a new Local Plan 'The Island Planning Strategy'. A Regeneration Strategy is also being prepared, and the Council is exploring how best to utilise its wide-ranging assets.

To underpin these strategic pieces of work, TEP is contributing to a study that will assess how future leisure needs and population growth will impact on the Island's existing open space, sport and recreation provision. TEP is a leading Environmental Consultancy and we are leading on the Open Space Assessment element of the work due to our knowledge and experience in this field.

The study covers a range of open space categories, from formal public parks and play areas, to more informal natural green spaces.

As part of our work, we are interested to hear from key stakeholders about their views on the provision of Open Space on the Island. This is in relation to open space that your organisation is involved in using and managing, but also your thoughts

Q1: What type(s) of Open Space is your organisation involved in managing or using? Select all that apply.

Open Space Category	
Public Parks and Gardens	
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	
Amenity Greenspace	
Provision for Children and Young People	
Allotments and Community Gardens	
Accessible Areas of Countryside on the Urban Fringe	
Green Corridors	
Churchyards and Cemeteries	
Civic Spaces	
Educational Grounds	
<b>Other (please state)</b>	

Q2. How accessible are the open spaces that your organisation manage or use in relation to walking, cycling, driving and public transport? Are there any areas for improvement in terms of accessibility?

Travel method	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
Walking					
Cycling					
Driving					
Public Transport					
Areas for improvement?					

Q3. How accessible are the open spaces across the Island as a whole in relation to walking, cycling, driving and public transport? Are there any areas for improvement in terms of accessibility?

Travel method	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
Walking					
Cycling					
Driving					
Public Transport					
Areas for improvement?					

Q4. How would you rate the quality of open space that your organisation use and manage?

Excellent	
Good	
Average	

Below Average	
Poor	
Comments	

Q5. How would you rate the quality of open space across the Island as a whole?

Excellent	
Good	
Average	
Below Average	
Poor	
Comments	

Q6. What improvements would you like to see to open spaces that your organisation use and manage?

Better Entrances	
Landscaping	
Better Access (footpaths, etc.)	
More Facilities (seating, etc.)	
More Information (boards, etc.)	
Better Maintenance (litter, etc.)	
Other/Comments	

Q7. What improvements would you like to see to open space across the Island as a whole?

Better Entrances	
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Landscaping	
Better Access (footpaths, etc.)	
More Facilities (seating, etc.)	
More Information (boards, etc.)	
Better Maintenance (litter, etc.)	
Other/Comments	

Q8. How would you rate the adequacy of open space you manage and use in terms of quantity?

Site Typology	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
Public Parks and Gardens					
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace					
Amenity Greenspace					
Provision for Children and Young People					
Allotments and Community Gardens					
Accessible Areas of Countryside on the Urban Fringe					
Green Corridors					
Churchyards and Cemeteries					
Civic Spaces					
Educational Grounds					
Comments					

Q9. How would you rate the adequacy of open space across the Island as a whole in terms of quantity?

Site Typology	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
Public Parks and Gardens					
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace					
Amenity Greenspace					
Provision for Children and Young People					
Allotments and Community Gardens					
Accessible Areas of Countryside on the Urban Fringe					
Green Corridors					
Churchyards and Cemeteries					
Civic Spaces					
Educational Grounds					
Comments					



## **APPENDIX C: Site Reference Table**

## Site Reference Table

Site Ref	Site Name	Typology	Ward	Sub-Area
9	Ventnor Cemetery	Churchyards and Cemeteries	Ventnor West	The Bay
22	The Village Green	Amenity Greenspace	Central Wight	East Medina
23	May Close Childrens Playing Field	Amenity Greenspace	Godshill and Wroxall	The Bay
82	Kings Bay Road Car Park	Amenity Greenspace	Ventnor East	The Bay
90b	Dudley Rd CP Eastern Salsbury and Alexandra Gds	Amenity Greenspace	Ventnor East	The Bay
92	The Cascade, Ventnor	Parks and Gardens	Ventnor West	The Bay
97	Cliffs Bath Road	Natural Greenspace	Ventnor West	The Bay
99	Ventnor Park	Parks and Gardens	Ventnor West	The Bay
101	Havensbush Ventnor	Amenity Greenspace	Ventnor West	The Bay
124	Land at River Road, Yarmouth	Civic Space	West Wight	West Wight
125	Land off Main Road	Amenity Greenspace	West Wight	West Wight
127	The Common, Yarmouth	Amenity Greenspace	West Wight	West Wight
138	Yar Estuary	Natural Greenspace	Freshwater North	West Wight
139	Colwell Common	Amenity Greenspace	Totland	West Wight
141	Field at Totland	Natural Greenspace	Totland	West Wight
143	Golden Hill Country Park	Natural Greenspace	Freshwater North	West Wight
146	Land at School Green Road, Freshwater	Amenity Greenspace	Freshwater South	West Wight
151	Afton Marsh (North) Freshwater	Natural Greenspace	Freshwater South	West Wight
152	Freshwater Bay Car Park	Civic Space	Freshwater South	West Wight
156	St. Saviours cemetery	Churchyards and Cemeteries	Totland	West Wight
182	All Saints church	Churchyards and Cemeteries	Freshwater North	West Wight
233	Oakfield Park	Children and Young People	Ryde South	Ryde
234	Simeon Rd Rec Play Area	Children and Young People	Ryde North East	Ryde
241	Land off Pump Lane, Wootton	Amenity Greenspace	Wootton Bridge	East Medina

Site Ref	Site Name	Typology	Ward	Sub-Area
246	Church Close	Natural Greenspace	Wootton Bridge	East Medina
256	Coplins Bridge	Green Corridor	Newport North	East Medina
258	Land rear of Home Meade, Newport	Amenity Greenspace	Newport East	Newport
261	Medina Riverside Park	Natural Greenspace	Parkhurst	Newport
262	Cowes Cycleway	Green Corridor	Parkhurst	Newport
263	Land adj Poole Ave, Parkhurst, Newport	Amenity Greenspace	Parkhurst	Newport
264	Lukely Brook	Amenity Greenspace	Newport Central	Newport
267	Land A off Forest Road, Newport	Amenity Greenspace	Parkhurst	Newport
268	Land at Forest Close, Parkhurst, Newport	Amenity Greenspace	Parkhurst	Newport
269	Buckingham Crescent	Amenity Greenspace	Parkhurst	Newport
270	Parkhurst Forest	Natural Greenspace	Parkhurst	Newport
271	Parkhurst Military Cemetery	Churchyards and Cemeteries	Parkhurst	Newport
277	Sydney Close	Amenity Greenspace	Newport East	Newport
279	River Medina:Shide	Green Corridor	Newport East	Newport
280	Church Litten, Newport	Parks and Gardens	Newport Central	Newport
288	Victoria Grove Rec. Ground East Cowes	Amenity Greenspace	Whippingham and Osborne	East Medina
290	East Cowes Cemetery	Churchyards and Cemeteries	Whippingham and Osborne	East Medina
292	Jubilee Rd Rec	Parks and Gardens	East Cowes	East Medina
300	Haylands Recreation Grd. B	Natural Greenspace	Havenstreet, Ashey and Haylands	Ryde
301	Oakwood Road Rec. A	Amenity Greenspace	Havenstreet, Ashey and Haylands	Ryde
302	Dame Anthonys Common Wood	Natural Greenspace	Binstead and Fishbourne	Ryde
310	Brading Rec	Amenity Greenspace	Brading, St. Helens and Bembridge	Ryde
311	Site A East Cowes Esplanade	Amenity Greenspace	East Cowes	East Medina
312a	Esplanade Park	Parks and Gardens	East Cowes	East Medina

Site Ref	Site Name	Typology	Ward	Sub-Area
312b	Springhill Woods	Natural Greenspace	East Cowes	East Medina
313	Hefford Road	Amenity Greenspace	East Cowes	East Medina
315	Cowes Cemetery&woods	Churchyards and Cemeteries	Cowes South and Northwood	West Medina
316	Northwood Park	Parks and Gardens	Cowes North	West Medina
317	Victoria Parade	Civic Space	Cowes North	West Medina
318	Princes Green B, Esplanade, Cowes	Amenity Greenspace	Cowes North	West Medina
319	Mornington Green	Natural Greenspace	Cowes North	West Medina
321	Land at Orchard Place, Cowes	Amenity Greenspace	Cowes North	West Medina
322	Moorgreen Reservoir Park	Natural Greenspace	Cowes North	West Medina
326	Crossfield Estate Churchill Road	Amenity Greenspace	Cowes West and Gurnard	West Medina
327	Crossfield Estate Crossfield Avenue A	Amenity Greenspace	Cowes West and Gurnard	West Medina
328	Gurnard Green, Prince's Esplanade, Cowes	Amenity Greenspace	Cowes West and Gurnard	West Medina
387	Sandown Cemetery	Churchyards and Cemeteries	Lake North	The Bay
392	Lake Common, Lake Common Road, Lake	Parks and Gardens	Lake North	The Bay
394	Land adj Whitcross Cemetery off Westlake Ave, Lake	Churchyards and Cemeteries	Lake South	The Bay
398	Land on cliff path rear of Queens Road, Shanklin	Parks and Gardens	Shanklin South	The Bay
402	Esplanade	Natural Greenspace	Lake South	The Bay
407	Los Altos Park	Parks and Gardens	Sandown South	The Bay
409	Shanklin Esplanade C	Parks and Gardens	Shanklin Central	The Bay
412	Rylstone Gardens	Parks and Gardens	Shanklin South	The Bay
413	Vernon Meadows	Civic Space	Shanklin South	The Bay
417	Blythe Way A	Amenity Greenspace	Shanklin Central	The Bay
418	Land at Sibden Hill Off Orchard Road, Shanklin	Natural Greenspace	Shanklin South	The Bay
418	Land at Sibden Hill Off Orchard Road, Shanklin	Natural Greenspace	Shanklin South	The Bay

Site Ref	Site Name	Typology	Ward	Sub-Area
419	Batts Road Playground A	Parks and Gardens	Shanklin South	The Bay
420	Perowne Way	Amenity Greenspace	Sandown South	The Bay
424	Manor Walk Sections 1-3	Green Corridor	Shanklin South	The Bay
425	Big Meade	Parks and Gardens	Shanklin South	The Bay
430	St Martins Road	Amenity Greenspace	Godshill and Wroxall	The Bay
436	Battery Gardens	Parks and Gardens	Sandown South	The Bay
437	Fernclyff Gardens	Parks and Gardens	Sandown South	The Bay
438	Promenade	Amenity Greenspace	Sandown North	The Bay
443	Sandhams Ground	Parks and Gardens	Sandown North	The Bay
446	West Street	Churchyards and Cemeteries	Ryde West	Ryde
455	Ryde Seafront Canoe Lake B	Amenity Greenspace	Ryde North East	Ryde
456	Appley Park A	Parks and Gardens	Ryde East	Ryde
463	Land at Binstead Road, Ryde	Amenity Greenspace	Ryde West	Ryde
465	Land at Ringwood Road, Ryde	Amenity Greenspace	Ryde West	Ryde
467	Binstead Recreation Ground, Conniston Ave, Binstea	Amenity Greenspace	Binstead and Fishbourne	Ryde
468	Binstead Cemetery	Churchyards and Cemeteries	Binstead and Fishbourne	Ryde
470	Binstead Hill OS	Amenity Greenspace	Binstead and Fishbourne	Ryde
474	Westhill Road	Natural Greenspace	Ryde North East	Ryde
478	Binstead Hill Corridor	Green Corridor	Binstead and Fishbourne	Ryde
481	Simeon Road Rec	Parks and Gardens	Ryde North East	Ryde
490	Lower Green	Amenity Greenspace	Brading, St. Helens and Bembridge	Ryde
493	Village Green	Amenity Greenspace	Brading, St. Helens and Bembridge	Ryde
499	Downsview Rd	Amenity Greenspace	Brading, St. Helens and Bembridge	Ryde
527	Fairway Park	Amenity Greenspace	Lake North	The Bay
557	Turvills Field	Amenity Greenspace	Totland	West Wight

Site Ref	Site Name	Typology	Ward	Sub-Area
558	Land at Town End	Amenity Greenspace	Chale, Niton and Whitwell	The Bay
568	Pan Country Park 1	Natural Greenspace	Newport East	Newport
574	Stroud Coppice	Natural Greenspace	Freshwater South	West Wight
575	Victoria Walk	Natural Greenspace	East Cowes	East Medina
612	Land adj Prior Crescent, Parkhurst, Newport	Amenity Greenspace	Parkhurst	Newport
613	Land off Hewitt Close, Newport	Amenity Greenspace	Parkhurst	Newport
614	Venner Ave.open space	Amenity Greenspace	Cowes South and Northwood	West Medina

## **APPENDIX D: Future Provision Based on Alternative Housing Growth Models**

## Future Provision Based on Alternative Housing Growth Models

### Introduction

The main body of the report provides tabled data on future provision of open space by typology based on the Official Housing Growth scenario (the housing need figure as of July 2019 of 675 dwellings per year to 2035 and an average household of 2.3 persons). This appendix provides the same tables but the analysis is based on the alternative housing growth scenarios (High, Medium & Low) as shown in the below table (Table 7 in the main report).

2017 Population	No. Dwellings per Year	Source	Total No. of Dwellings over 17 years (2017-2035)	Population Increase (based on avg persons household of 2.3)	2035 Population
140,984	675	Official Housing Scenario (July 2019)	11,475	26,393	167,377
140,984	600	'High' Scenario figure from Steering Group (July 2019)	10,200	23,460	164,444
140,984	500	'Medium' Scenario figure from Steering Group (July 2019)	8,500	19,550	160,534
140,984	400	'Low' Scenario figure from Steering Group (July 2019)	6,800	15,640	156,624

This appendix provides the following tables for each of the alternative housing growth scenarios (High, Medium & Low):

- Future quantity provision against the proposed quantity standards; and
- Current and future population and open space provision by sub-area and by typology.

### Future Quantity Provision against the Proposed Quantity Standards

Tables 62, 63 and 64 show the surplus or deficiency of each open space typology based on the proposed standard and each alternative housing growth scenario. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 45 in Chapter 6 'Setting Standards'.

*Table 62: Future Quantity Provision against the Proposed Quantity Standards (High)*

Open Space Typology	Future Provision	Proposed Standard	Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>71</sup>
Parks and Gardens	0.49	0.6	-18.09

<sup>71</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Future Provision	Proposed Standard	Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>71</sup>
Amenity Greenspace	0.43	0.5	-11.51
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	16.76	1.8	2460.07
<i>Natural Greenspace and Semi-natural excluding large sites above 40ha*</i>	4.69		475.24
Allotments and Community Gardens	0.11	0.2	-14.8
Provision for Children and Young People	0.03	0.07	-3.29
<i>Provision for Children and Young People (within other spaces)*</i>	0.02		
Churchyards and Cemeteries	0.41	No Standard	n/a
Civic Space	0.01	No Standard	n/a
Educational Grounds	0.45	No Standard	n/a
Green Corridor	0.41	No Standard	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0.49	No Standard	n/a
Total		3.17	Overall surplus due to amount of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace

\*Excluded from total to avoid double counting

Table 63: Future Quantity Provision against the Proposed Quantity Standards (Medium)

Open Space Typology	Future Provision	Proposed Standard	Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>72</sup>
Parks and Gardens	0.49	0.6	-14.45
Amenity Greenspace	0.43	0.5	-9.63
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	16.76	1.8	2467.44
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace excluding large sites above 40ha*</i>	4.69		481.61
Allotments and Community Gardens	0.11	0.2	-14.45
Provision for Children and Young People	0.03	0.07	-1.61
<i>Provision for Children and Young People (within other spaces)*</i>	0.02		

<sup>72</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Future Provision	Proposed Standard	Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>72</sup>
Churchyards and Cemeteries	0.41	No Standard	n/a
Civic Space	0.01	No Standard	n/a
Educational Grounds	0.45	No Standard	n/a
Green Corridor	0.41	No Standard	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0.49	No Standard	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.17</b>	<b>Overall surplus due to amount of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace</b>

*\*Excluded from total to avoid double counting*

Table 64: Future Quantity Provision against the Proposed Quantity Standards (Low)

Open Space Typology	Future Provision	Proposed Standard	Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>73</sup>
Parks and Gardens	0.49	0.6	-12.53
Amenity Greenspace	0.43	0.5	-7.83
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	16.76	1.8	2474.68
<i>Natural Greenspace and Semi-natural excluding large sites above 40ha*</i>	4.69		488.67
Allotments and Community Gardens	0.11	0.2	-14.1
Provision for Children and Young People	0.03	0.07	-1.57
<i>Provision for Children and Young People (within other spaces)*</i>	0.02		
Churchyards and Cemeteries	0.41	No Standard	n/a
Civic Space	0.01	No Standard	n/a
Educational Grounds	0.45	No Standard	n/a
Green Corridor	0.41	No Standard	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0.49	No Standard	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.17</b>	<b>Overall surplus due to amount of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace</b>

*\*Excluded from total to avoid double counting*

<sup>73</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

## Current and Future Population and Open Space Provision by Sub-area and by Typology

### Newport

Tables 65, 66 and 67 summarises the current population of Newport, the approximate housing allocation of the sub-area and the future population based on the low, medium and high housing growth scenarios. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 49 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

*Table 65: Newport Open Space Provision Current and Future (High)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>74</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>75</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>76</sup>
23,120	42%	32,973	520.13	22.50	15.77

*Table 66: Newport Open Space Provision Current and Future (Medium)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>77</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>78</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>79</sup>
23,120	42%	31,331	520.13	22.50	16.60

*Table 67: Newport Open Space Provision Current and Future (Low)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>80</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>81</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>82</sup>
23,120	42%	29,689	520.13	22.50	17.52

Tables 68, 69 and 70 shows a breakdown of current and future provision of open space typologies for each housing growth scenario. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 50 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

<sup>74</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 68 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>75</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 68 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/1,000)'

<sup>76</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 68 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/1,000)'

<sup>77</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 69 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>78</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 69 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/1,000)'

<sup>79</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 69 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/1,000)'

<sup>80</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 70 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>81</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 70 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/1,000)'

<sup>82</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 70 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/1,000)'

Table 68: Newport Open Space Provision by Typology (High)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>83</sup>
Allotments	4.59	0.2	0.2	0	0.14	-1.98
Amenity Greenspace	9.72	0.5	0.42	-1.85	0.29	-6.92
Children and Young People	0.15	0.07	0.05	-0.46	0.03	-1.32
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	435.78	1.8	18.85	394.2	13.22	376.55
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	1.33	1.8	0.06	-10.87	0.94	-28.36
Parks and Gardens	2.92	0.6	0.13	-10.87	0.09	-16.82
Churchyards and Cemeteries	12.78	No standard	0.55	n/a	0.39	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	13.62	No standard	0.59	n/a	0.41	n/a
Green Corridor	10.92	No standard	0.47	n/a	0.33	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	29.65	No standard	1.28	n/a	0.9	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

Table 69: Newport Open Space Provision by Typology (Medium)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>84</sup>
Allotments	4.59	0.2	0.2	0	0.15	-1.57
Amenity Greenspace	9.72	0.5	0.42	-1.85	0.31	-5.95
Children and Young People	0.15	0.07	0.05	-0.46	0.03	-1.25
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	435.78	1.8	18.85	394.2	13.91	379.42
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	1.33	1.8	0.06	-10.87	0.98	-25.69
Parks and Gardens	2.92	0.6	0.13	-10.87	0.09	-15.98

<sup>83</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

<sup>84</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>84</sup>
Churchyards and Cemeteries	12.78	No standard	0.55	n/a	0.41	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	13.62	No standard	0.59	n/a	0.43	n/a
Green Corridor	10.92	No standard	0.47	n/a	0.35	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	29.65	No standard	1.28	n/a	0.95	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

Table 70: Newport Open Space Provision by Typology (Low)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>85</sup>
Allotments	4.59	0.2	0.2	0	0.15	-1.48
Amenity Greenspace	9.72	0.5	0.42	-1.85	0.33	-5.05
Children and Young People	0.15	0.07	0.05	-0.46	0.04	-0.89
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	435.78	1.8	18.85	394.2	14.68	382.39
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	1.33	1.8	0.06	-10.87	1.04	-22.56
Parks and Gardens	2.92	0.6	0.13	-10.87	0.1	-14.84
Churchyards and Cemeteries	12.78	No standard	0.55	n/a	0.43	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	13.62	No standard	0.59	n/a	0.46	n/a
Green Corridor	10.92	No standard	0.47	n/a	0.37	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	29.65	No standard	1.28	n/a	1	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

<sup>85</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

## Ryde

Tables 71, 72 and 73 summarises the current population of Ryde, the approximate housing allocation of the sub-area and the future population based on the low, medium and high alternative housing growth scenarios. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 51 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

*Table 71: Ryde Open Space Provision Current and Future (High)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>86</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>87</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>88</sup>
35,821	17	39,809	304.05	8.49	7.64

*Table 72: Ryde Open Space Provision Current and Future (Medium)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>89</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>90</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>91</sup>
35,821	17	39,145	304.05	8.49	7.77

*Table 73: Ryde Open Space Provision Current and Future (Low)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>92</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>93</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>94</sup>
35,821	17	38,480	304.05	8.49	7.9

Tables 74, 75 and 76 shows a breakdown of current and future provision of open space typologies by each housing growth scenario. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 52 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

*Table 74: Ryde Open Space Provision by Typology (High)*

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>95</sup>
Allotments	7.43	0.2	0.21	0.36	0.19	-0.4

<sup>86</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 74 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>87</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 74 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>88</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 74 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>89</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 75 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>90</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 75 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>91</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 75 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>92</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 76 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>93</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 76 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>94</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 76 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>95</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>95</sup>
Amenity Greenspace	13.45	0.5	0.38	-4.3	0.34	-6.37
Children and Young People	3.58	0.07	0.1	1.43	0.1	1.19
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	193.64	1.8	5.41	129.31	4.86	121.82
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	<i>89.71</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>25.07</i>	<i>2.25</i>	<i>17.91</i>
Parks and Gardens	18.57	0.6	0.52	-2.87	0.47	-5.18
Churchyards and Cemeteries	9.18	No standard	0.26	n/a	0.23	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	8.6	No standard	0.24	n/a	0.22	n/a
Green Corridor	2.27	No standard	0.06	n/a	0.06	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	47.33	No standard	1.32	n/a	1.19	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

Table 75: Ryde Open Space Provision by Typology (Medium)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>96</sup>
Allotments	7.43	0.2	0.21	0.36	0.19	-0.39
Amenity Greenspace	13.45	0.5	0.38	-4.3	0.34	-6.26
Children and Young People	3.58	0.07	0.1	1.43	0.1	1.17
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	193.64	1.8	5.41	129.31	4.95	123.31
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	<i>89.71</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>25.07</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>19.18</i>
Parks and Gardens	18.57	0.6	0.52	-2.87	0.47	-5.09
Churchyards and Cemeteries	9.18	No standard	0.26	n/a	0.23	n/a

<sup>96</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>96</sup>
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	8.6	No standard	0.24	n/a	0.22	n/a
Green Corridor	2.27	No standard	0.06	n/a	0.06	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	47.33	No standard	1.32	n/a	1.21	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

Table 76: Ryde Open Space Provision by Typology (Low)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>97</sup>
Allotments	7.43	0.2	0.21	0.36	0.19	-0.38
Amenity Greenspace	13.45	0.5	0.38	-4.3	0.35	-5.77
Children and Young People	3.58	0.07	0.1	1.43	0.1	1.15
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	193.64	1.8	5.41	129.31	5.03	124.29
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	<i>89.71</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>25.07</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>20.39</i>
Parks and Gardens	18.57	0.6	0.52	-2.87	0.48	-4.62
Churchyards and Cemeteries	9.18	No standard	0.26	n/a	0.24	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	8.6	No standard	0.24	n/a	0.22	n/a
Green Corridor	2.27	No standard	0.06	n/a	0.06	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	47.33	No standard	1.32	n/a	1.23	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

<sup>97</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

## East Medina

Tables 77, 78 and 79 summarises the current population of East Medina, the approximate housing allocation of the sub-area and the future population based on the low, medium and high alternative housing growth scenarios. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 53 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

*Table 77: East Medina Open Space Provision Current and Future (High)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>98</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>99</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>100</sup>
19,223	7	20,865	283.51	14.75	13.59

*Table 78: East Medina Open Space Provision Current and Future (Medium)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>101</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>102</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>103</sup>
19,223	7	20,592	283.51	14.75	13.77

*Table 79: East Medina Open Space Provision Current and Future (Low)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>104</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>105</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>106</sup>
19,223	7	20,318	283.51	14.75	13.95

Tables 80, 81 and 82 shows a breakdown of current and future provision of open space typologies by each housing growth scenario. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 54 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

<sup>98</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 80 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>99</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 80 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>100</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 80 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>101</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 81 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>102</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 81 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>103</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 81 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>104</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 82 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>105</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 82 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>106</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 82 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

Table 80: East Medina Open Space Provision by Typology (High)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>107</sup>
Allotments	1.84	0.2	0.1	-1.92	0.09	-2.3
Amenity Greenspace	6.27	0.5	0.33	-3.27	0.3	-4.17
Children and Young People	0.18	0.07	0.03	-0.77	0.03	-0.83
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	194.07	1.8	10.1	159.55	9.3	156.49
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	<i>49.04</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>14.42</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>11.48</i>
Parks and Gardens	7.63	0.6	0.4	-3.84	0.37	-4.8
Churchyards and Cemeteries	12.74	No standard	0.66	n/a	0.61	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	16.1	No standard	0.84	n/a	0.77	n/a
Green Corridor	25.22	No standard	1.31	n/a	1.21	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	19.46	No standard	1.01	n/a	0.93	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

Table 81: East Medina Open Space Provision by Typology (Medium)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>108</sup>
Allotments	1.84	0.2	0.1	-1.92	0.09	-2.27
Amenity Greenspace	6.27	0.5	0.33	-3.27	0.3	-4.12
Children and Young People	0.18	0.07	0.03	-0.77	0.03	-0.82
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	194.07	1.8	10.1	159.55	9.42	156.91
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	<i>49.04</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>14.42</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>11.94</i>

<sup>107</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

<sup>108</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>108</sup>
Parks and Gardens	7.63	0.6	0.4	-3.84	0.38	-4.74
Churchyards and Cemeteries	12.74	No standard	0.66	n/a	0.62	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	16.1	No standard	0.84	n/a	0.78	n/a
Green Corridor	25.22	No standard	1.31	n/a	1.22	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	19.46	No standard	1.01	n/a	0.95	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

Table 82: East Medina Open Space Provision by Typology (Low)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>109</sup>
Allotments	1.84	0.2	0.1	-1.92	0.09	-2.23
Amenity Greenspace	6.27	0.5	0.33	-3.87	0.31	-3.86
Children and Young People	0.18	0.07	0.03	-0.77	0.03	-0.81
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	194.07	1.8	10.1	159.55	9.55	157.46
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	<i>49.04</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>14.42</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>12.39</i>
Parks and Gardens	7.63	0.6	0.4	-3.84	0.38	-4.47
Churchyards and Cemeteries	12.74	No standard	0.66	n/a	0.63	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	16.1	No standard	0.84	n/a	0.79	n/a
Green Corridor	25.22	No standard	1.31	n/a	1.24	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	19.46	No standard	1.01	n/a	0.96	n/a
Civic Space	0	No standard	0	n/a	0	n/a

<sup>109</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

## West Medina

Tables 83, 84 and 85 summarises the current population of West Medina, the approximate housing allocation of the sub-area and the future population based on the low, medium and high alternative housing growth scenarios. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 55 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

Table 83: West Medina Open Space Provision Current and Future (High)

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>110</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>111</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>112</sup>
14,718	13	17,768	55.65	3.78	3.13

Table 84: West Medina Open Space Provision Current and Future (Medium)

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>113</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>114</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>115</sup>
14,718	13	17,260	55.65	3.78	3.22

Table 85: West Medina Open Space Provision Current and Future (Low)

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>116</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>117</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>118</sup>
14,718	13	16,751	55.65	3.78	3.32

Tables 86, 87 and 88 shows a breakdown of current and future provision of open space typologies by each housing growth scenario. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 56 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

Table 86: West Medina Open Space Provision by Typology (High)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>119</sup>
Allotments	1.04	0.2	0.07	-1.91	0.06	-2.49

<sup>110</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 86 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>111</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 86 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>112</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 86 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>113</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 87 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>114</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 87 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>115</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 87 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>116</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 88 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>117</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 88 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>118</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 88 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>119</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>119</sup>
Amenity Greenspace	3.23	0.5	0.22	-4.12	0.18	-5.69
Children and Young People	0.05	0.07	0	-0.74	0.02	-0.89
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	2.46	1.8	0.17	-23.99	0.14	-29.49
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	2.46	1.8	0.17	-23.99	0.14	-29.49
Parks and Gardens	9.72	0.6	0.66	0.88	0.55	-0.89
Churchyards and Cemeteries	7.39	No standard	0.5	n/a	0.42	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	15.53	No standard	1.06	n/a	0.87	n/a
Green Corridor	3.03	No standard	0.21	n/a	0.17	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	12.8	No standard	0.87	n/a	0.72	n/a
Civic Space	0.39	No standard	0.03	n/a	0.02	n/a

Table 87: West Medina Open Space Provision by Typology (Medium)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>120</sup>
Allotments	1.04	0.2	0.07	-1.91	0.06	-2.42
Amenity Greenspace	3.23	0.5	0.22	-4.12	0.19	-5.35
Children and Young People	0.05	0.07	0	-0.74	0.02	-0.86
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	2.46	1.8	0.17	-23.99	0.14	-28.65
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	2.46	1.8	0.17	-23.99	0.14	-28.65
Parks and Gardens	9.72	0.6	0.66	0.88	0.56	-0.69
Churchyards and Cemeteries	7.39	No standard	0.5	n/a	0.43	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	15.53	No standard	1.06	n/a	0.9	n/a

<sup>120</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>120</sup>
Green Corridor	3.03	No standard	0.21	n/a	0.18	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	12.8	No standard	0.87	n/a	0.74	n/a
Civic Space	0.39	No standard	0.03	n/a	0.02	n/a

Table 88: West Medina Open Space Provision by Typology (Low)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>121</sup>
Allotments	1.04	0.2	0.07	-1.91	0.06	-2.35
Amenity Greenspace	3.23	0.5	0.22	-4.12	0.19	-5.19
Children and Young People	0.05	0.07	0	-0.74	0.02	-0.84
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	2.46	1.8	0.17	-23.99	0.15	-27.64
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	2.46	1.8	0.17	-23.99	0.15	-27.64
Parks and Gardens	9.72	0.6	0.66	0.88	0.58	-0.34
Churchyards and Cemeteries	7.39	No standard	0.5	n/a	0.44	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	15.53	No standard	1.06	n/a	0.93	n/a
Green Corridor	3.03	No standard	0.21	n/a	0.18	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	12.8	No standard	0.87	n/a	0.76	n/a
Civic Space	0.39	No standard	0.03	n/a	0.02	n/a

<sup>121</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard)

## West Wight

Tables 89, 90 and 91 summarises the current population of West Wight, the approximate housing allocation of the sub-area and the future population based on the low, medium and high alternative housing growth scenarios. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 57 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

Table 89: West Wight Open Space Provision Current and Future (High)

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>122</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>123</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>124</sup>
14,853	9	16,964	1,566.01	105.43	92.31

Table 90: West Wight Open Space Provision Current and Future (Medium)

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>125</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>126</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>127</sup>
14,853	9	16,613	1,566.01	105.43	94.26

Table 91: West Wight Open Space Provision Current and Future (Low)

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>128</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>129</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>130</sup>
14,853	9	16,261	1,566.01	105.43	96.30

Tables 92, 93 and 94 shows a breakdown of current and future provision of open space typologies by each housing growth scenario. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 58 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

Table 92: West Wight Open Space Provision by Typology (High)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>131</sup>
Allotments	0	0.2	0	-2.97	0	-3.39

<sup>122</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 92 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>123</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 92 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>124</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 92 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>125</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 93 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>126</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 93 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>127</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 93 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>128</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 94 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>129</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 94 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>130</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 94 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>131</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>131</sup>
Amenity Greenspace	9.19	0.5	0.62	1.78	0.54	0.68
Children and Young People	0.53	0.07	0.12	0.74	0.1	0.51
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	1,501.8	1.8	101.11	1475.05	88.53	1471.29
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	<i>332.08</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>22.36</i>	<i>305.38</i>	<i>19.58</i>	<i>301.62</i>
Parks and Gardens	0	0.6	0	-8.91	0	-10.18
Churchyards and Cemeteries	7.13	No standard	0.48	n/a	0.42	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	4.03	No standard	0.27	n/a	0.24	n/a
Green Corridor	21.24	No standard	1.43	n/a	1.25	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	20.92	No standard	1.41	n/a	1.23	n/a
Civic Space	1.18	No standard	0.08	n/a	0.07	n/a

Table 93: West Wight Open Space Provision by Typology (Medium)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>132</sup>
Allotments	0	0.2	0	-2.97	0	-3.32
Amenity Greenspace	9.19	0.5	0.62	1.78	0.55	0.83
Children and Young People	0.53	0.07	0.12	0.74	0.1	0.5
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	1,501.8	1.8	101.11	1475.05	90.4	1471.91
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	<i>332.08</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>22.36</i>	<i>305.38</i>	<i>19.99</i>	<i>302.19</i>
Parks and Gardens	0	0.6	0	-8.91	0	-9.97
Churchyards and Cemeteries	7.13	No standard	0.48	n/a	0.43	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	4.03	No standard	0.27	n/a	0.24	n/a

<sup>132</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>132</sup>
Green Corridor	21.24	No standard	1.43	n/a	1.28	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	20.92	No standard	1.41	n/a	1.26	n/a
Civic Space	1.18	No standard	0.08	n/a	0.07	n/a

Table 94: West Wight Open Space Provision by Typology (Low)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>133</sup>
Allotments	0	0.2	0	-2.97	0	-3.25
Amenity Greenspace	9.19	0.5	0.62	1.78	0.57	1.14
Children and Young People	0.53	0.07	0.12	0.74	0.11	0.65
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	1,501.8	1.8	101.11	1475.05	92.36	1472.6
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	332.08	1.8	22.36	305.38	20.42	302.78
Parks and Gardens	0	0.6	0	-8.91	0	-9.76
Churchyards and Cemeteries	7.13	No standard	0.48	n/a	0.44	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	4.03	No standard	0.27	n/a	0.25	n/as
Green Corridor	21.24	No standard	1.43	n/a	1.31	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	20.92	No standard	1.41	n/a	1.29	n/a
Civic Space	1.18	No standard	0.08	n/a	0.07	n/a

<sup>133</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

## The Bay

Tables 95, 96 and 97 summarises the current population of The Bay, the approximate housing allocation of the sub-area and the future population based on the low, medium and high alternative housing growth scenarios. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 59 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

*Table 95: The Bay Open Space Provision Current and Future (High)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>134</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>135</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>136</sup>
33,249	12	36,064	578.56	17.40	16.04

*Table 96: The Bay Open Space Provision Current and Future (Medium)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>137</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>138</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>139</sup>
33,249	12	35,595	578.56	17.40	16.25

*Table 97: The Bay Open Space Provision Current and Future (Low)*

Current Population (as of 2017)	Housing Allocation by Sub-Area (%)	Future Population (2035)	Open Space (ha) <sup>140</sup>	Current Provision (ha/1000) <sup>141</sup>	Future Provision (ha/1000) <sup>142</sup>
33,249	12	35,126	578.56	17.40	16.47

Tables 98, 99 and 100 shows a breakdown of current and future provision of open space typologies by each housing growth scenario. The equivalent table in the main report is Table 60 in Chapter 7 'Applying Standards'.

*Table 98: The Bay Open Space Provision by Typology (High)*

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>143</sup>
Allotments	2.83	0.2	0.09	-3.66	0.08	-4.33

<sup>134</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 98 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>135</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 98 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>136</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 98 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>137</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 99 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>138</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 99 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>139</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 99 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>140</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 100 - see column 'Area of Open Space (ha)'

<sup>141</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 100 - see column '2017 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>142</sup> This figure is broken down by each typology in Table 100 - see column '2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)'

<sup>143</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>143</sup>
Amenity Greenspace	29.11	0.5	0.88	12.63	0.81	11.18
Children and Young People	1.17	0.07	0.06	-0.33	0.05	-0.72
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	428.36	1.8	12.88	368.4	11.88	363.53
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	266.63	1.8	8.02	206.81	7.39	201.6
Parks and Gardens	42.39	0.6	1.27	22.28	1.18	20.92
Churchyards and Cemeteries	17.57	No standard	0.53	n/a	0.49	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	17.78	No standard	0.53	n/a	0.49	n/a
Green Corridor	4.5	No standard	0.14	n/a	0.12	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	33.24	No standard	1	n/a	0.92	n/a
Civic Space	1.61	No standard	0.05	n/a	0.04	n/a

Table 99: The Bay Open Space Provision by Typology (Medium)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>144</sup>
Allotments	2.83	0.2	0.09	-3.66	0.08	-4.27
Amenity Greenspace	29.11	0.5	0.88	12.63	0.82	11.39
Children and Young People	1.17	0.07	0.06	-0.33	0.05	-0.71
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	428.36	1.8	12.88	368.4	12.03	364.14
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	266.63	1.8	8.02	206.81	7.49	202.54
Parks and Gardens	42.39	0.6	1.27	22.28	1.19	21
Churchyards and Cemeteries	17.57	No standard	0.53	n/a	0.49	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	17.78	No standard	0.53	n/a	0.5	n/a

<sup>144</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>144</sup>
Green Corridor	4.5	No standard	0.14	n/a	0.13	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	33.24	No standard	1	n/a	0.93	n/a
Civic Space	1.61	No standard	0.05	n/a	0.05	n/a

Table 100: The Bay Open Space Provision by Typology (Low)

Open Space Typology	Area of Open Space (ha)	Proposed Standard	2017 Provision (ha/1,000)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency (ha)	2035 Provision (ha/ 1,000)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency (ha) <sup>145</sup>
Allotments	2.83	0.2	0.09	-3.66	0.08	-4.22
Amenity Greenspace	29.11	0.5	0.88	12.63	0.83	11.59
Children and Young People	1.17	0.07	0.06	-0.33	0.05	-0.7
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (All)	428.36	1.8	12.88	368.4	12.19	364.96
<i>Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (less than 40ha)</i>	266.63	1.8	8.02	206.81	7.59	203.38
Parks and Gardens	42.39	0.6	1.27	22.28	1.21	21.43
Churchyards and Cemeteries	17.57	No standard	0.53	n/a	0.5	n/a
Educational Grounds (incl. Community Gardens)	17.78	No standard	0.53	n/a	0.51	n/a
Green Corridor	4.5	No standard	0.14	n/a	0.13	n/a
Outdoor Sports Facilities	33.24	No standard	1	n/a	0.95	n/a
Civic Space	1.61	No standard	0.05	n/a	0.05	n/a

<sup>145</sup> A surplus is shown as a positive number i.e. the area (ha) of open space in excess of the proposed standard and a deficiency is shown as a negative number i.e. the under provision in area (ha) of open space against the proposed standard



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