

Open Space

Supplementary Planning Document



June 2021

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1 Introduction

Purpose of the Supplementary Planning Document

- 1.1** Residents of new housing developments will generate additional needs and demands for open space, sport and recreation facilities. It is therefore important that such facilities are sufficient to meet their needs within or close to the development. Well-designed, high-quality open space that is widely accessible, safe and pleasant to use can help encourage physical activity and an active lifestyle contributing to the physical and mental health and wellbeing of local communities.
- 1.2** The purpose of this Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is to inform applicants and developers of the minimum level of open space the council would normally expect to be provided in connection with housing developments. The SPD provides detailed guidance and additional information about the implementation of Kirklees Local Plan policy LP63 'New Open Space' and will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Policy Policy LP63 New Open Space

The council will seek to secure well-designed new and improved open space, sport and recreation facilities in the district to encourage everyone in Kirklees to be as physically active as possible and promote a healthy lifestyle for all.

New housing developments will be required to provide or contribute towards new open space or the improvement of existing provision in the area, unless the developer clearly demonstrates that it is not financially viable for the development proposal. New open space should be provided in accordance with the council's local open space standards or national standards where relevant.

In determining the required open space provision, the council will have regard to the type of housing proposed and the availability, quality and accessibility of open space provision in the area assessed in accordance with the council's district wide open space standards. The provision of playing pitches will also be considered. This analysis will help determine the need for new on-site or off-site provision, enhancement of existing provision and/or a financial contribution.

In areas where existing open space provision is insufficient to meet local needs, provision of new open space on-site would be preferred to meet the needs of the development. Where this is not viable the expansion or improvement of existing open space provision in the area will be sought and the co-location of open space, sport and recreation facilities will be encouraged. Open space provided on-site should be designed to complement existing facilities in the area and to allow for informal children's play through good quality landscape design.

In areas where existing provision is sufficient to meet local needs, new open space can be provided on-site for amenity purposes and to achieve a well-designed scheme. New provision should complement existing facilities in the vicinity and enhance the natural landscape and environment.

The council will support proposals that provide a sustainable and community led approach to the management and maintenance of public open spaces to encourage local communities to take an active role in looking after public open spaces near where they live.

1 Introduction

1.3 This SPD sets out the approach the council will take in determining the nature, amount and location of new open space provision that will normally be required and how this should be provided. Open space should be provided in accordance with the open space standards which accompany policy LP63. Each case will be considered on its merits taking into account individual site circumstances and the local context. Applicants are advised to contact the council early when preparing planning applications in order to discuss the required provision and more specific advice will be provided where needed on individual applications.



Town Gate Gardens, Meltham

1.4 Developers will be required to provide for the six different types of open space set out below and the approach to seeking provision for these is clarified in this SPD.

OPEN SPACE TYPES

- Parks and recreation grounds
- Natural and semi-natural greenspace
- Amenity greenspace
- Allotments and community food growing
- Provision for children and young people
- Outdoor sports facilities

NB: Definitions are provided in Section 5.1.

1.5 The multi-functionality of open spaces means they can make a valuable contribution to increasing resilience to climate change locally by helping to reduce urban temperatures and carbon emissions, reduce the effects of flooding, contribute to sustainable drainage, improve air quality and enhance opportunities for wildlife. This SPD encourages new housing developments to contribute to measurable improvements for biodiversity net gain as part of the open space requirement through the retention, creation and enhancement of wildlife habitats, such as ecological features, tree planting and natural areas. Design guidance is also set out in the appendices to the SPD to help achieve high quality open spaces and help minimise the risk of crime.

2 Background

2.1 National policy

- 2.1** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) requires planning policies to be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreation provision is needed and this should be reflected in proposals (NPPF paragraph 96).
- 2.2** The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) provides additional guidance to support the NPPF and contains information relating to open spaces. It states that open space should be taken into account in planning for new development and it is for local planning authorities to assess the need for open space and opportunities for new provision in their areas.
- 2.3** The National Design Guide (2019) sets out ten characteristics illustrating how well-designed places can be achieved in practice. Two of these characteristics, 'Nature' and 'Public Open Space,' relate directly to green open spaces:
- 'Nature' aims to provide high-quality green open spaces with a variety of landscapes and activities including play, and support biodiversity; and
 - 'Public open space' aims to create well-located high-quality and attractive open spaces, provide well-designed spaces that are safe, and make sure public spaces support local interaction.



The Green, Heckmondwike

- 2.4** The Fields in Trust 'Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard' (2015) sets national benchmark guidelines and guidance to ensure that the provision of open spaces is of a sufficient size to enable effective use; is located in an accessible location and in close proximity to dwellings; and is of a quality to maintain longevity and to encourage its continued use. These have been taken into account in preparing this SPD.

2 Background

2.2 Local policy

Kirklees Local Strategies

- 2.5** The Corporate Plan (2018-2020) sets out the council's vision for Kirklees to be a district which combines a strong sustainable economy with a great quality of life, leading to thriving communities, growing businesses, high prosperity and low inequality where people enjoy better health throughout their lives. The plan aims to improve people's health and well-being by providing and improving access to a high-quality clean and green environment which contributes to people's quality of life, making the district a more attractive place in which people want to live and invest.
- 2.6** The Everybody Active – Kirklees Physical Activity and Sports Strategy (2015-2020) aims to encourage everyone to be active whether this is through work, playing sport, leisure activities or travel. Being more active leads to significant gains in physical and mental health, builds vibrant, stronger communities and can make an economic contribution through improving skills and attracting inward investment. It is recognised that the environment is crucial in increasing activity levels and that green spaces, playgrounds and cycle lanes have a big impact on improving health by encouraging people to be active every day.
- 2.7** There is significant and growing evidence on the health benefits of access to good quality green spaces. The benefits include better self-rated health; lower body mass index, overweight and obesity levels; improved mental health and wellbeing; increased longevity. People living in the most deprived areas are less likely to live near green spaces and will therefore have fewer opportunities to experience the health benefits of green space compared with people living in less deprived areas. Increasing the use of good quality green space for all social groups is likely to improve health outcomes and reduce health inequalities. It can also bring other benefits such as greater community

cohesion and reduced social isolation. One of the outcomes identified in the Kirklees Joint Health and Well-Being Strategy (2014-2020) is that citizens of Kirklees and local communities should be able to take up opportunities that have a positive impact on their health and well-being by 2020. This includes:

- access to green and open spaces and leisure services; and
- spatial planning supporting a placed-based approach to improving health and well-being encouraging health promoting environments.



Street Trees at Annie Smith's Way, Birkby

2.8 The council supports the planting of more trees in Kirklees, as promoted by the Yorkshire West Local Nature Partnership and West Yorkshire Combined Authority 'Green Streets' project, to improve the urban environment for people, businesses and wildlife. Street trees in new housing developments can provide visual benefits contributing to the attractiveness and character of an area, adding colour and interest to the urban environment, as well supporting biodiversity and helping reduce the impacts of climate change. The council will work with developers to ensure green infrastructure is included in the design and is incorporated as an integral part of a housing development's open space provision, including natural greenspace, woodland and street trees.

2.9 The Kirklees Playable Spaces Strategy encompassing the current Kirklees Play Standard, aims to achieve a diverse range of high-quality play spaces for people of all ages, abilities and backgrounds to access challenging opportunities for play, physical activity, contact with nature and social development close to home. Requirements for play and open space provision will be determined in line with the council's Playable Spaces Strategy.

Kirklees Local Plan

2.10 The Kirklees Local Plan sets out a vision and a framework for the future development of the district, addressing needs and opportunities in relation to housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure. It also seeks to enable higher standards of health and well-being resulting from improved access to green spaces and opportunities for physical activity and a healthy lifestyle.

2.11 Quality of place will be enhanced through high-quality, inclusive design and safe environments, opportunities for play and sport, protection and enhancement of green infrastructure, opportunities for local food growing and the enhancement of biodiversity, and opportunities for improving social interaction and addressing social isolation.

2.12 Policy LP63 (new open space) is the main policy relating to the provision of new open space required in connection with housing developments. Other Local Plan policies relate to the delivery, design and connection of green spaces and associated networks. Consideration should therefore be given to these policy requirements and where appropriate opportunities taken to simultaneously achieve multiple benefits.

Related Kirklees Local Plan Policies

- LP4 Providing infrastructure
- LP5 Masterplanning sites
- LP23 Core walking and cycling network
- LP24 Design
- LP27 Flood Risk
- LP28 Drainage
- LP30 Biodiversity and geodiversity
- LP31 Strategic green infrastructure network
- LP32 Landscape
- LP33 Trees
- LP34 Conserving and enhancing the water environment
- LP47 Healthy, active and safe lifestyles
- LP50 Sport and physical activity

2 Background

2.3 Local evidence

2.13 The council will use the most up-to-date local evidence relating to the quantity, quality and accessibility of existing open space, sport and recreation facilities within the area to determine appropriate new provision.

- **The Kirklees Open Space Study (KOSS)** – includes an assessment of local needs for open space and recreation facilities across Kirklees and evaluates the quantity, quality and accessibility of existing provision. The study has informed the development of locally derived open space standards for Kirklees which are used to assess the adequacy of existing provision across the district. Site assessments have been undertaken as part of the study and include a high-level evaluation of physical, social, environmental and visual qualities. Accessibility standards (walking distances) have been developed, mapped and applied to identify areas deficient in access to different types of open space.
- **The council's green space quality assessment** – for pre-application enquires and planning applications, consideration will also be given to the council's latest detailed green space quality information for parks, recreation grounds and children's play spaces (and where appropriate woodlands and allotments) undertaken by the Council's Landscape and Parks and Green Spaces teams. This information will be considered for existing open spaces near the proposed development site. New assessments will be undertaken if required to ensure decisions are based on current and up-dated information which reflects changing circumstances. This will include identifying opportunities for expansion, new provision and quality enhancements.

- **The Kirklees Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS)** - provides a detailed local assessment of the supply and demand for playing pitches (football, rugby, cricket, hockey crown green bowling and outdoor tennis) across the district and indicates where playing pitch provision is deficient to meet local needs. The PPS includes quality assessments of pitches, capacity and the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities.

2.14 The findings from the Kirklees Open Space Study (2016) show all wards across the district are deficient in at least one type of open space when compared against the open space quantity standards (see Appendix 1). The results of the open space quality assessments and accessibility mapping from the Kirklees Open Space Study (2016) are available on the council's website.

2.15 The Playing Pitch Strategy (2015) identifies significant shortfalls in playing pitch provision for all pitch sports across Kirklees, The main shortfalls are in adult football, 3G pitches and cricket provision. The PPS also identifies playing pitch stock in Kirklees which suffers from issues linked to poor quality and overuse.

2.16 The needs and demand for open space, sport and recreation facilities can change over time, particularly playing pitches. The above studies and assessments together with demand information will be periodically reviewed and up-dated to ensure local evidence is robust. The council's most current information will be used to inform the nature and location of new open space provision and the relevant National Governing bodies should be consulted in relation to playing pitch provision.

2.4 Achieving biodiversity net gain

- 2.17** The government's ambition for 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment' (2018) sets out action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first. 'Embedding an environmental net gain principle for development', including housing, is the first proposed action and required the planning system should provide biodiversity net gains where possible.
- 2.18** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires the planning system to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by, among other means, minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity (paragraph 170). Development plans are required to identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains, and planning decisions should favour the incorporation of biodiversity improvements into development proposals, especially where measurable net gains can be secured (paragraphs 174 and 175).
- 2.19** Biodiversity net gain is described in the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) as an approach that “delivers measurable improvements for biodiversity by creating or enhancing habitats in association with development”. In order to measure whether a net gain for biodiversity is being achieved it is expected that the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Biodiversity Metric will be applied to assess the baseline and impacts from development.
- 2.20** The Kirklees Local Plan Policy LP30 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity) requires new development proposals to provide net biodiversity gains through good design by incorporating biodiversity enhancements and habitat creation. The council therefore encourages the retention of high value biodiversity features, ecological enhancement and habitat creation on-site in line with the mitigation hierarchy.
- 2.21** The council recognises that the successful implementation of biodiversity net gain can be achieved through the provision of high-quality open space in new housing developments by incorporating features such as biodiverse urban woodlands and tree planting, green spaces and recreational spaces, natural areas and water management infrastructure. Opportunities to achieve net gains in biodiversity should therefore be considered in conjunction with the approaches set out in this SPD.
- 2.22** In the circumstances where biodiversity net gain cannot be achieved on-site, a net gain will need to be achieved through off-site interventions, including through local off-site habitat enhancement and habitat creation projects. Off-site interventions can be on land in the control of the developer or a third party and the biodiversity gains will need to be demonstrated through the use of the Biodiversity Metric 2.0 and secured through an appropriate mechanism. This can be considered in conjunction with open space provision required in connection with new housing developments.
- 2.23** Biodiversity net gain is expected to be delivered in accordance with latest government and industry guidance.

3 Approach to determining open space provision

3 Approach to determining open space provision

3.1 Pre-application advice

3.1 It is recommended that applicants engage in early pre-application enquiries with the council's Development Management Team to establish open space requirements as early in the planning process as possible as this can affect the design and layout of the development. Through this process, consultation will be carried out with the council's relevant departments to consider the types of open space and amounts required and establish whether a Section 106 Agreement will be needed to secure the open space requirement. Detailed calculations can be provided based on an assessment of the quantity, quality and accessibility of existing open space provision in the area. As part of an enquiry or planning application, the applicant should:

- indicate how open space requirements are intended to be met;
- provide clear plans identifying all open space types to be provided within the development site and annotating measured areas of each of these;
- specify how open space will be integrated into the design of the development and connect to any wider green network and;
- identify open space links through the site and new improved connections with the wider environment.

3.2 Applications are considered on a case-by-case basis. In the circumstances where the development site is within a distance or of a nature determined to have potential impacts on the South Pennine Moors SSSI/SPA/SAC, a Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required in line with Habitat and Species Regulations and Local Plan policy LP30 (Biodiversity & Geodiversity).



Cornet Close, Lindley

3.2 Key principles

3.3 The council will encourage new housing developments to follow ten key principles set out below aimed at achieving open spaces which are well-designed, well-located, well maintained and available for all users to meet local needs.

1. Meeting local needs - providing for a range of different open space, sport and recreation facilities where required (six types) to meet the needs generated by the development.

2. Assessment of existing provision - the council will undertake a bespoke quantity, quality and accessibility assessment to determine whether existing open space provision in the local area is sufficient to meet the needs of the new development.

3. Kirklees open space standards - the council's open space standards which accompany Policy LP63 will be used to determine the nature and amount of new open space required.

4. Design - green open spaces should be high-quality, well-located, safe, well-designed and attractive. They should be easily accessible and be able to be enjoyed by all people regardless of visual and cognitive ability, mobility or age.

Spaces, large and small, should also provide access to challenging opportunities for play, physical activity, contact with nature and social development close to home and benefitting physical and mental health and well-being as well as encouraging intergenerational interaction and community cohesion and meeting inclusivity needs in line with the Kirklees Playable Spaces Strategy.

The suitability of the site, such as site conditions, constraints, topography, accessibility and viability, will be taken into account in determining open space provision. Furniture installed should be accessible to all accommodating wheelchairs and facilities for cycle parking and adapted cycles.

5. Multi-functional benefits - creating multi-functional green spaces with potential benefits and uses for amenity, wildlife, local climate change resilience, flood control, water management, outdoor activity, food growing and social benefits, such as community cohesion.

Spaces for natural and formal play and sport and activity should be designed to complement other local play spaces thereby supporting provision of a diverse range of accessible outdoor opportunities across the whole of the district.

Opportunities to maximise biodiversity net gain should be taken by retaining existing ecological features and incorporating new natural features that support the creation and enhancement of wildlife habitats, such as woodland and tree planting, wetlands, recreation, food production and enhancing ecological networks.

3 Approach to determining open space provision

6. Connectivity - providing improved connectivity to wider networks, such as the wildlife habitat network, cycling and walking network, green infrastructure networks, canals and waterways and water management systems. Play provisions should be designed to incorporate safe networks of footpaths giving access to play opportunities which are within the development and wider area. Additional design guidance is provided in Appendix 2.



Spring Place Park, Northorpe

7. Comprehensive provision and cumulative impact - developments that form part of a larger site, phased schemes or master planned sites should have regard to the total open space expected for the comprehensive development of the wider site. The cumulative effect of a number of developments may create the need for open space provision to serve the whole community. Whilst the calculations are based on the number of dwellings per development, developers should be mindful of the thresholds set out in this SPD (Table 2) for the wider site.

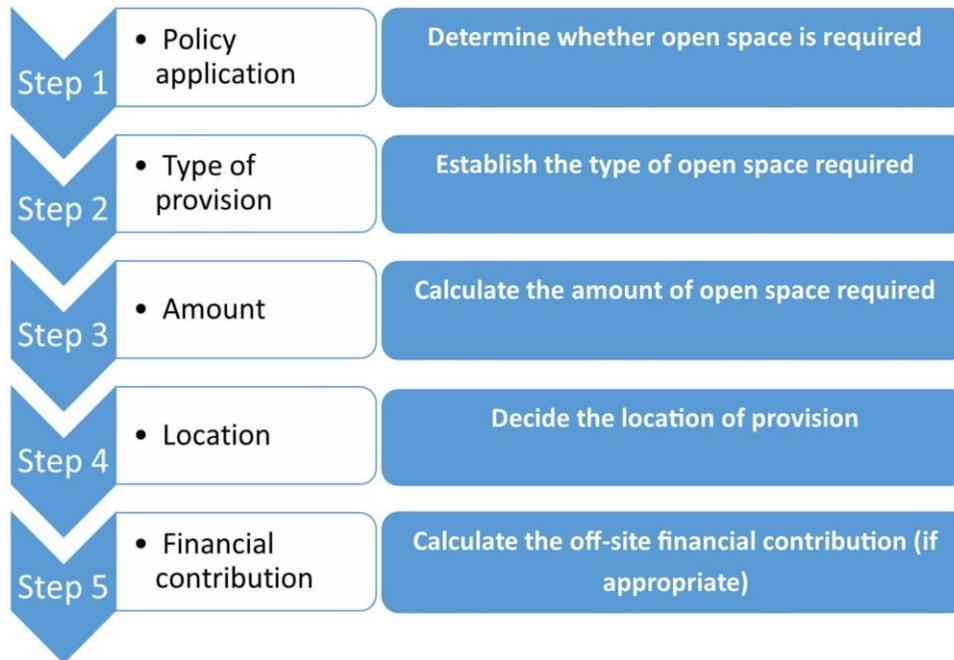
8. Location - new open space should be provided on-site where existing provision in the area is insufficient. Off-site provision will be acceptable where it is more appropriate to develop or enhance existing open space, sport or recreation facilities nearby within the local area.

9. Financial contributions - the council may accept a financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision where it is more appropriate to deliver new or improved facilities off-site.

10. Maintenance and management - open spaces should be permanently maintained and managed appropriately for continued use and to enable them to fulfill their intended function, including adapting to communities changing needs over time. This should always be to the highest quality to maintain longevity and encourage their use in perpetuity.

3.3 Step-by-step approach

3.4 The five-step approach set out below outlines the process which will be used to determine the nature and amount of open space the council will normally require as a result of new housing developments. Each key stage is explained in greater detail in this SPD and three worked examples for 25, 75 and 150 dwellings are provided in Appendices 4, 5 and 6.



Locally Equipped Area of Play, Skelmanthorpe

4 Step 1: Determine whether open space is required

4 Step 1: Determine whether open space is required

4.1 Developments which require open space

- 4.1** The council considers that developments of more than 10 dwellings are of sufficient scale to have an impact on existing open space, sport and recreation facilities and the development should provide new open space to meet the needs and demand likely to be generated by the new residents.
- 4.2** A development of this scale in Kirklees can usually accommodate a functional and usable open space, including an equipped/designated children's play space with safety zone, without compromising housing delivery. The threshold of more than 10 dwellings has been adapted from the recommended guideline of 5 dwellings set out in the Fields in Trust Guidance 'Beyond the Six Acre Standard'. This is to ensure an appropriate balance is achieved between housing density and the provision of usable open space within the development having regard to site constraints. This threshold is also consistent with the Affordable Housing SPD.

New Housing Developments

For developments that form part of a wider housing site, the policy requirement will be applied to the total site area to be developed or available for housing and proportionate open space provision will be sought. This includes:

- developments under eleven dwellings which are part of a larger housing site;
- sites to be developed incrementally, in phases or by separate developers; and
- developments that form part of a larger housing allocation, including those where a master planned approach is preferred.

Agreement should be sought between all interested developers regarding the location, timing and delivery of new open space provision appropriate for the wider housing site.

New Housing Developments

New housing developments which result in an **increase of more than 10 dwellings** will normally be expected to provide and/or contribute towards new or enhanced open space, sport and recreation facilities.

For developments of **10 or less dwellings** there is no requirement to provide new open space in accordance with this SPD. However, the council would encourage the provision of amenity space, with natural habitats, within the development to ensure a well-designed scheme for the benefit of new residents.

- 4.3** The residents of new housing developments will also generate additional demand for sporting provision. However, the existing provision within the area may not be able to accommodate this increased demand without exacerbating existing and/or predicted future deficiencies.
- 4.4** The Kirklees Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) shows significant shortfalls for all pitch sports across the district with a marked deficiency in the number of 3G pitches and the playing pitch stock suffers from issues linked to poor quality and overuse. In view of public sector cuts and the potential additional impact on facilities as a result of increased demand, the council's priority is to address these issues through opportunities to improve the quality of existing playing pitches and ancillary facilities to increase capacity, invest in key football hubs and where appropriate the creation of new 3G artificial grass pitches rather than developing new single grass pitch sites.

4 Step 1: Determine whether open space is required

- 4.5 Housing developments of more than 10 dwellings will therefore be required to pay a financial contribution towards creating new or enhancing existing community sports facilities to improve quality.
- 4.6 Some types of development may not generate demand for outdoor sports facilities and will be exempt from providing new provision (see Table 1).



Playing Pitch at White Lee, Batley

4 Step 1: Determine whether open space is required

4.2 Housing type

4.7 The council will consider the needs arising from the proposed development to determine the appropriate open space required taking into account the nature and type of housing proposed. Different types of housing proposals will generate different open space needs. Certain types of development, such as sheltered and retirement housing, are unlikely to increase the demand for provision for children and young people or sports facilities and will, therefore, be exempt from requiring such facilities. In these cases, on-site amenity space would be preferable to achieve a well-designed scheme. Table 1 below shows the requirements and applies to residential new build and conversions, flats and houses (see Table 4 for dwelling thresholds).

Development	Parks & Recreation Grounds	Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace	Amenity Greenspace	Allotments(50 or more dwellings)	Children & Young People	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Market Housing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Affordable Housing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Housing for Older People	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Student Housing	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Table 1 Housing development and open space required



Amenity Green Space Swallow Lane, Golcar

4.8 For sites where a master plan is to be prepared in accordance with Local Plan Policy LP5 (Masterplanning Sites) and housing sites intended to be developed in phases, incrementally or by separate developers, Policy LP63 will apply to the housing site as a whole and a holistic approach to new open space provision will need to be provided and approved.

4.9 In exceptional cases, the council will allow negotiation where clearly evidenced viability and/or practical considerations concerning the level of open space provision being sought as set out in this SPD are deemed to restrict delivery of the development. Robust viability assessments will need to be submitted to allow the council to determine whether a reduction in the scale and nature of the open space provision is appropriate.

5 Step 2: Establish the type of open space required

5.1 Open space types

- 5.1 In accordance with Local Plan policy LP63 and this SPD, the council will require developers to provide and/or contribute towards the range of open spaces listed below.

Open Space Type

Parks and recreation grounds

Managed and accessible, high public value opportunities for informal recreation and community events, including country parks, urban parks, local recreation grounds, formal gardens and pocket parks.

Natural and semi-natural greenspace

Sites that provide wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness. This type of greenspace includes woodlands, local nature reserves, scrubland, grassland, heath or moor, wetlands, wastelands and bare rock habitats, as well as unmanaged and unused sites. In Kirklees, these also comprise tracts of natural and semi-greenspace used for agricultural and horse grazing purposes which may have limited public access but are important for their landscape, visual amenity or wildlife function.

Open Space Type

Amenity greenspace

Opportunities for informal activities close to home that can enhance the appearance of residential areas. Amenity greenspace includes informal recreational and playable spaces, green spaces in and around housing and village greens.

Allotments & community food growing

Opportunities for people to grow their own produce, including allotments, community gardens, community orchards and growing areas such as fruit trees and vegetable patches.

Provision for children and young people (play spaces)

Designated areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, green gyms and other healthy active facilities, multi-use-games areas, skateboard parks, wheeled facilities and teen shelters. In line with Kirklees Playable Spaces Strategy, the aim is to provide a diverse range of quality outdoor spaces close to home with opportunities for creative, accessible and well-connected play to benefit children, families and the wider community. Provision should be accessible and well connected and may include informal play opportunities in addition to formal play facilities as follows:

- **Local Area of Play (LAP)** - small area close to homes that facilitates informal play and informal recreation, within a minimum activity zone of 100 sq m and 5 metres minimum separation between activity zone and nearest property containing a dwelling;

5 Step 2: Establish the type of open space required

Open Space Type

- **Locally Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)** - with through-age and inclusive play equipment along with natural features and materials, and informal recreation, within a minimum activity zone of 400 sq m and 20 metres minimum separation between activity zone and the habitable room façade of dwellings;
- **Neighbourhood Area of Play (NEAP)** - large playable spaces with manufactured and natural play features and materials. Includes an informal recreation area, comprising 1000 sq m minimum activity zone incorporating an area for play equipment, structures and a hard surfaced area of at least 465 sq m (the minimum needed to play five-a-side football) and 30 metres minimum separation between activity zone and the boundary of the nearest property containing a dwelling;
- **Multi-Use-Games Area (MUGA)** - minimum activity zone of 1000 sq m comprising structures and hard surfaced court for sports, (court dimensions min 40x20m) and area for structures/access/spectators with 30 metres minimum separation zone between the activity zone and the boundary of the nearest property containing a dwelling.

Outdoor sports

Natural or artificial playing pitches for football, rugby, cricket, hockey and other sports, tennis courts, bowling greens and athletics tracks.

5 Step 2: Establish the type of open space required

5.2 Kirklees open space standards

5.2 Open space required for new developments will be determined by applying the minimum open space standards which accompany Policy LP63 (set out in Table 2). These standards will be used to assess whether or not existing open space provision within the area is sufficient to meet the needs arising from the development. This assessment will inform the appropriate type and level of open space required.

5.3 The open space standards are derived from the Kirklees Open Space Study 2016 (KOSS) and include:

- **Quantity** standards which set out the amounts (per 1,000 population) for each type of open space and have been used to assess the level of provision (parks/recreations grounds, natural and semi-natural greenspace, allotments and amenity greenspace) in the wards. Applying the standards to the existing provision and population in each ward identifies those areas deficient in provision and those areas where current provision exceeds the standards (see Appendix 1).
- **Quality** standards which relate to the overarching high-level assessment of the site undertaken in the KOSS and the councils Green Space Quality Assessment to determine public value.
- **Accessibility** standards (distances) which have been applied to existing open spaces as a catchment area. Deficiencies in accessibility to provision have been identified where an areas is not covered by a catchment area.

Type of Open Space	Quantity Standard (minimum)		Quality Standard	Accessibility Standard
	Amount per 1,000 population (hectares)	Amount per dwelling (sqm) ⁽¹⁾	Site Assessment Rating	Within the following walk time/distance for residents
Parks & recreation grounds	0.8	19.44	High	15 minutes/ 720 metres
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	2.0	48.6	High	15 minutes/ 720 metres
Amenity greenspace	0.6	14.58	High	10 minutes/ 480 metres
Allotments	0.5 per 1,000 households	5	High	15 minutes/ 720 metres
Children's play areas	0.25	6.1	N/A	15 minutes/ 720 metres
Young people's provision	0.3	7.3	N/A	2km

Table 2 District wide open space standards

¹ Based on the average Kirklees household of 2.43 people

5 Step 2: Establish the type of open space required

5.3 Quantity, quality and accessibility assessment

5.4 Each application will be considered on its individual merits taking account of:

- future demands for open space arising from the development;
- current quantity deficiencies in the area (ward level);
- the quality of existing open spaces in the area (within the accessibility distances); and
- accessibility (distance) to existing open space provision.

5.5 The council will undertake a bespoke assessment of the quantity, quality and accessibility of existing open spaces in the area (at ward level and within the accessibility distance standards shown in Table 2) to determine the level and adequacy of current provision and existing deficiencies. The assessment will determine whether the proposed housing development will create a need for new open space.

Quantity

5.6 The council will use the latest quantitative evidence set out in the Kirklees Open Space Study (KOSS) and the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) to determine the existing level of open space, sport and recreation provision within the area. This will identify whether the existing provision is sufficient to meet the needs of the new residents of the development taking account of the increase in population and subsequent impact this may have on the existing and future level of local provision and facilities.

5.7 In relation to open space and recreation facilities, this impact will be calculated by estimating the population of the new housing development (using the Kirklees average household of 2.43 people) and adding this to the ward population. The existing provision for each open space type is then divided by the new estimated population figure and compared

against the benchmark standards (shown in Table 2). The assessment will use this information to determine the effect on the future level of provision and whether the increase in population will result in a new quantity deficiency.

5.8 New provision will normally be required if the existing amount of open space, sport or recreation facilities in the area is insufficient to cater for the needs generated by residents of the new housing development.



Whitley Willows, Lepton

5 Step 2: Establish the type of open space required

Quality

5.9 The quality assessment will consider whether the development would require the expansion of or improvements to the quality of existing open space, sport or recreation facilities nearby (within the accessibility distances). The council will use the most up-to-date evidence and information set out below to assess and determine the quality of the open spaces in the area and may seek improvements to existing provision where required.

Quality Evidence

- **The Kirklees Open Space Study (KOSS)** – open space assessments, undertaken as part of this study, provide a high-level analysis of the overarching physical, economic, social, environmental and visual qualities of existing open spaces to determine public value.
- **Green Space Quality Assessment**– where available the council will also take into account the latest detailed quality assessments carried out by the Landscape and Green Spaces Teams for parks, recreation grounds and children’s play and, where appropriate natural and semi-natural greenspace and allotments. This will include considerations relating to condition, through-age provision and opportunities for enhancement.
- **The Kirklees Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS)** – this provides quality assessments of all playing pitches and the standard and range of ancillary facilities supporting them. It also recommends actions to improve pitch quality on poor quality sites.

5.10 The Landscape and Green Spaces Teams will be consulted to provide the latest up-to-date information on the quality condition and opportunities for potential improvements of nearby provision (parks, recreation grounds and play spaces). This will take into account any recent changes that may have occurred, such as routine improvements or the installation of new play equipment.

5.11 Where the quality of existing provision (within the walking distance standards) is identified as requiring improvement, off-site enhancements may be sought to improve the quality of provision. Where open space provision is to be provided off-site, the Council will seek to ensure it is in a location that is reasonably accessible from the development site and, wherever possible, avoiding the need to cross busy roads (this may not always be possible given topography, land availability or other factors).



Ainley Top Recreation Ground before improvements

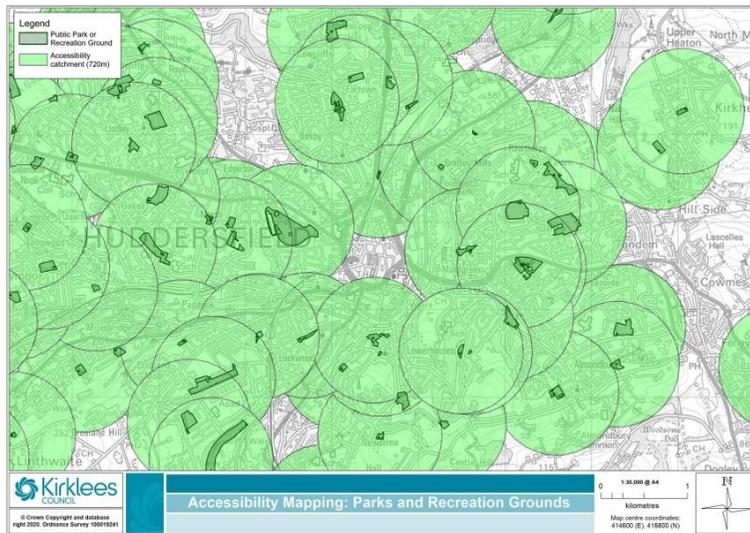


Ainley Top Recreation Ground after improvements

5 Step 2: Establish the type of open space required

Accessibility

5.12 The assessment will consider whether residents of the new housing development will be able to access existing open space (of all types) within the accessibility (distance) standards. The council has undertaken GIS catchment mapping of all open spaces using the accessibility standards to enable an assessment of the current level of accessibility to existing open spaces within the area. An example of catchment mapping showing the accessibility of parks and recreation grounds is shown below. Deficiencies in access will be identified where the development site is not within the specified walking distances for a particular type of open space.



Accessibility Mapping of Kirklees Parks and Recreation Grounds

5.13 New open space provision may be required within the development (on-site) or in close proximity to the site if residents of the housing development cannot access existing open space within the walking distance standards (set out in Table 2).



Allotments, Luck Lane, Huddersfield

5 Step 2: Establish the type of open space required

Open space requirements

5.14 The deficiencies in existing provision identified in the quantity, quality and accessibility assessment will be used to inform the types and nature of open space required to accommodate the additional needs that the new development will generate.

5.15 All developments of eleven or more dwellings (subject to the exemptions in Table 1) will normally be expected to include:

- usable, accessible amenity greenspace which is available to the public based on the standard of 14.58 square metres per dwelling; and
- equipped play facilities or designated play space in accordance with the guidelines set out in Table 3.

Number of Dwellings	Local Area of Play (LAP)	Locally Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA)
1-10	No	No	No	No
11-50	Yes	No	No	No
51-200	No	Yes	No	No
201-500	Yes	Yes	No	Contribution ⁽²⁾
501+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 3 Kirklees Guidelines for Equipped/Designated Play Space



Local Area of Play (LAP) Boothroyd Lane, Dewsbury



Example of a Locally Equipped Area of Play (LEAP) New Mill Recreation Ground

² Calculated based on the number of dwellings above 200 at £500 per dwelling as set in table 6.

6 Step 3: Calculate the amount of open space required

6 Step 3: Calculate the amount of open space required

- 6.1 The quantity, quality and accessibility assessment will be used to inform the amount of provision required for each different type of open space needed to serve the new housing development.
- 6.2 In areas where the existing quantity of open space or recreation facilities is insufficient, when compared against the quantity standards, the amount of new open space required will be calculated using the open space standards set out in Table 2. The quantity standards (amount per 1,000 population) have been translated into an equivalent amount per dwelling for each type of open space. The council would normally expect development to provide the stated amounts per dwelling in order to meet the requirements for each open space type.
- 6.3 Where this assessment demonstrates there is sufficient existing open space provision of a particular type within the area (in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility) new provision of this type may not be required. Although all developments will be expected to provide open space on-site for amenity purposes.
- 6.4 The amount of open space required for children and young people will be calculated using the amounts per dwelling figures set out in Table 2 plus the amenity greenspace on which it will be sited.



Little Green Lane, Brighton Mills

7 Step 4: Decide the location of provision

7 Step 4: Decide the location of provision

- 7.1** In determining whether open space should be provided on-site or off-site, the council will take into account the size of the required provision together with the availability and quality of existing provision nearby within the accessibility (distance) standards set out in Table 2.
- 7.2** Open space within the development will be expected to be provided to a high-quality being accessible to a wide variety of users, multi-purpose, well-designed with appropriate landscaping and well maintained in a safe and secure environment. Open spaces should provide value and benefits for wildlife and the local community, including opportunities to participate in physical and healthy activity, social interaction and create a sense of community. Amenity greenspace will be expected to be provided on-site for most developments to achieve an attractive and well-designed scheme that benefit future residents.
- 7.3** Table 4 below sets out the dwelling thresholds where applicants and the council will need to consider provision of open space on-site. For both planning applications and pre-application enquiries, the amount and type of open space proposed on-site should be indicated on the site plan. For developments below the thresholds a financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision may be the most appropriate method to deliver open space.
- 7.4** The council recognises that in some instances on-site provision may not be the most practical or viable solution. For example, where a site is too small to accommodate useful open space on-site and where opportunities exist to provide additional or improved facilities nearby. Where the council agrees it is not possible or appropriate to provide open space on-site, new provision off-site will be sought to expand or improve existing open space, sport or recreational facilities nearby, normally through a financial contribution. Advice will be provided to developers during the planning application process. In some

circumstances, a combination of on-site provision and a financial contribution towards off-site provision or enhancement will be appropriate.

Type of Open Space	Thresholds for On-Site Provision	Reason for On-Site Threshold	Thresholds for Off-Site Contributions
Parks & recreation grounds	500 dwellings	Scale of development generates the requirement for a small park/recreation ground	11 dwellings
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	200 dwellings	Scale of development required to create 1 ha on-site, including 50% woodland planting	11 dwellings
Amenity greenspace	11 dwellings	For amenity purposes and to achieve a well-designed scheme	Preference is for on-site provision
Allotments & community growing	500 dwellings	Dwellings required to provide 12 plots on site	50 dwellings (generates one plot)
Children & young people	11 dwellings	Size able to accommodate a Local Area of Play	11 dwellings
Outdoor sports pitches	700 dwellings	Scale of development generates the requirement for two pitches	11 dwellings

Table 4 Dwelling thresholds for on-site and off-site provision

8 Step 5: Calculate the off-site financial contribution (if appropriate)

8 Step 5: Calculate the off-site financial contribution (if appropriate)

Calculating financial contributions

8.1 Where the Council considers it appropriate a financial contribution to be paid in lieu of on-site provision, towards new or enhanced provision off-site within the vicinity of the development, will be considered where the need arises directly from the development. The council must ensure financial contributions are necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms, directly related to the development and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. Financial contributions may be necessary for some or all types of open space required by the new housing development to ensure:

- open space is provided in lieu of on-site provision to address deficiencies in the quantity and/or accessibility of open space, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of the new development; and
- improvements are made to the quality of existing open space, sport and recreation facilities to accommodate the needs of residents.

8.2 The off-site financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision will be based on the size of the development and calculated in accordance with the costs per dwelling set out in Table 5 and include the following:

- Costs that are at least equal value to that of on-site provision.
- A 15% administration charge which is based on existing practice and average costs used to inform the spending of financial contributions for the design, implementation and delivery of off-site open space provision, such as costs to undertake community

consultation, professional fees for Landscape Architects, procurement and site supervision during construction, including project management costs. This means the council is able to provide certainty at the beginning of the development process and advise applicants up front what the cost will be for the implementation of the off-site public open space improvements.

- A commuted sum to cover a 15-year maintenance period.

Type of Open Space	Open Space Standards sq.m per dwelling	Trigger	Cost of provision per dwelling (including admin @ 15%) ⁽³⁾
Parks & recreation grounds	19.44	11+ dwellings	£555
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	48.6	11+ dwellings	£475
Amenity greenspace	14.58	11+ dwellings	£400
Allotments & community food growing	5	50+ dwellings	£50
Children & young people	13.4	11+ dwellings	See Table 6
Outdoor sports facilities	N/A	11+ dwellings	£355

Table 5 Costs (per dwelling) to provide new or improved open space

³ These figures will be reviewed periodically if the value of land and/or costs change.

8 Step 5: Calculate the off-site financial contribution (if appropriate)

Provision for children and young people

8.3 Financial contributions for provision for children and young people in lieu of on-site provision will be encouraged where there is an existing play area or teen facilities nearby, within the accessibility standard set out in Table 2, that require additional provision to increase capacity and/or quality enhancements. Calculations will be based on the cost of the new provision of a size and scale set out in Table 3 with an additional sum for maintenance and inspections for a 15-year period.

Type of Play Area	Cost per Dwelling
Local Area for Play (LAP)	£455
Locally Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)	£500
Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)	£800
Multi-Use-Games Area (MUGA)	£500

Table 6 Costs (per dwelling) of equipped/designated play space

8.4 As smaller dwellings are less likely to be occupied by families, the occupancy levels of the proposed dwellings will also be taken into account in calculating the off-site financial contribution for provision for children and young people. A discount will therefore be applied for flats and apartments (25% for two-bedroom flats and 50% for one-bedroom flats) and a discount may apply for specialist residential provision for single occupancy (up to 75%). Housing for older people and student housing do not trigger contributions for children and young people.

8.5 Where the developer makes acceptable and appropriate provision on-site (including adequate management and maintenance of the provision) which fully or partially meets the assessed requirements,

financial contributions will be reduced accordingly, e.g. where the proposed development only provides some of the open space types or part of the open space requirement on-site.



Multi-Use-Games Area, Rashcliffe Recreation Ground, Huddersfield

8 Step 5: Calculate the off-site financial contribution (if appropriate)

Planning Obligations (Section 106 Agreements)

8.6 Planning obligations in the form of Section 106 Agreements will be used to secure the types of open space necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms, including provision of children's play space. The terms of a planning obligation will depend on the development proposal but may include financial contributions, requirements, development, management and maintenance.

How financial contributions will be spent

8.7 Existing council studies and strategies will help inform the spending of financial contributions, including the Kirklees Open Space Study, Playing Pitch Strategy and the council's greenspace appraisals which identify deficiencies in existing and future provision.

8.8 Since some off-site projects funded through financial contributions are not always ready to commence at the time the relevant contribution is received, the council would expect to retain contributions for a period of 5 years from the date of payment. In some instances where payments are phased over a number of years, such as for large or phased developments, or where there is extensive community engagement for open space, the 5-year period may need to be extended.

8.9 The council will ensure that:

- financial contributions in lieu of on-site provision will be spent within the vicinity of the development, usually within the accessibility walking time/distance standards set out in Table 2 of this SPD, or if this is not practical then primarily within the ward boundary based on the facilities mostly likely to meet the needs of the development.

- financial contributions to improve the quality of existing provision will normally be used to enhance the nearest open space, usually within the accessibility walking time/distance standards set out in Table 2 of this SPD, which is identified through the council's existing studies, strategies or green space appraisal as requiring or having opportunities for improvement. If this is not practical, consideration will be given to existing facilities within the ward boundary which are mostly likely to meet the needs of the development.
- financial contributions towards new or enhanced playing pitch provision will be considered in relation to existing needs and future demand identified in the council's Playing Pitch Strategy and other up-to-date information relating to facilities planning.
- appropriate community consultation is undertaken as part of the planning application process. The council will also consult with the local community and local councillors post planning permission when Section 106 planning obligations are implemented to help shape and inform specific open space improvements.

9 Management and maintenance

- 9.1** The developer is responsible for securing acceptable means for the future management and maintenance of open space on-site and needs to provide the council with full details of these arrangements before a planning application is determined for the lifetime of the development.
- 9.2** Open spaces on-site can be managed and maintained by management companies where responsibility is also shared between residents. The council expects the on-going management and maintenance arrangements to be sufficient to ensure that areas of open space remain high-quality in a good and decent state. This is intended to avoid open spaces becoming neglected and deteriorate to an extent that their appearance, public enjoyment and functionality is affected.
- 9.3** It is anticipated that on-site open space will be transferred to a management company for maintenance, future management and inspections as covered in the planning obligation Section 106 Agreement. The developer needs to ensure the costs imposed on residents are reasonable and remain so for the lifetime of the development.
- 9.4** In some circumstances the council may adopt and maintain open space within new housing developments subject to the provision of a commuted sum to cover maintenance costs.
- 9.5** Financial contributions towards off-site provision or enhancement to existing facilities will include a 15-year maintenance period to ensure that the costs will not lead to an increasing maintenance burden for the council in the short to medium term.



Empire Way, Slaithwaite

Appendix 1: Existing open space provision

Appendix 1: Existing open space provision

Kirklees Open Space Study (2016) Quantity Standards			
Parks & Recreation Grounds	Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace	Allotments	Amenity Greenspace
0.8 ha per 1,000 population	2.0 ha per 1,000 population	0.5 ha per 1,000 households	0.3 ha per 1,000 households

Area	Ward	Parks & Recreation Grounds (ha per 1,000 population)	Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace (ha per 1,000 population)	Allotments (ha per 1,000 households)	Amenity Greenspace (ha per 1,000 population)
Batley & Spen	Batley East	0.29	0.40	0.13	0.36
	Batley West	0.81	1.70	0.10	0.26
	Birstal & Birkenshaw	3.23	0.60	0.22	0.79
	Cleckheaton	0.65	2.86	0.12	0.08
	Heckmondwike	0.54	0.67	0.39	0.43
	Liversedge & Gomersal	1.02	0.17	0.09	0.33
	Area Totals	1.06	1.05	0.17	0.37
Dewsbury & Mirfield	Dewsbury East	1.00	0.74	0.19	0.58
	Dewsbury South	0.90	0.58	0.67	0.23

	Dewsbury West	0.80	4.16	1.13	0.27
	Mirfield	0.45	0.37	0.37	0.33
	Area Totals	0.78	1.50	0.56	0.35
Huddersfield	Almondbury	0.65	2.12	0.68	0.18
	Ashbrow	0.45	6.49	0.57	0.34
	Crosland Moor & Netherton	1.16	0.48	0.79	0.22
	Dalton	0.98	5.47	0.35	0.28
	Greenhead	0.88	1.22	0.87	0.13
	Lindley	1.15	1.74	0.68	0.20
	Newsome	0.35	4.56	0.78	0.36
	Area Totals	0.80	3.15	0.68	0.24
Kirklees Rural	Colne Valley	0.31	1.42	0.52	0.24
	Denby Dale	0.50	7.23	0.31	0.51
	Golcar	0.34	0.80	0.10	0.15
	Holme Valley North	0.69	0.80	0.23	0.01
	Holme Valley South	0.72	1.51	0.16	0.05
	Kirkburton	0.50	0.95	0.52	0.41
	Area Totals	0.51	2.06	0.30	0.22

Appendix 2: Design guidance

Careful consideration should be given to the location and design of green open spaces and recreation facilities in order to achieve good quality spaces with multi-functional benefits. Additional guidance is provided in this appendix in relation to the provision of well-designed open spaces required in new housing developments, including play spaces.

The council will encourage well-designed green spaces, recreation facilities and provision for children and young people that:

- are a fundamental and integral part of the housing layout located to encourage maximum use by the whole community;
- are well located with good natural surveillance to feel safe and secure;
- are easily accessible and enjoyed by people regardless of visual and cognitive ability, mobility or age;
- are welcoming and attractive and include the infrastructure necessary, such as paths and furniture;
- incorporate opportunities for multi-functional benefits by linking to wider ecological, walking and cycling and green infrastructure networks, and canals and waterways;
- support net biodiversity gain - including retention of existing natural features and the creation of new habitats, such as new tree planting, greening streets and natural areas;
- provide a wide range of activities for different recreational needs, enjoyment and social inclusion and interaction, such as community gardens and growing areas;
- provide play spaces to ensure children of all ages can benefit from a variety of different experiences - including using existing natural landscape features, such as trees, hedgerows and changes in levels to enhance natural play experiences;
- include equipped facilities that encourage health and well-being, e.g. trim trails, green gyms;

- contribute to water management where appropriate, such as sustainable drainage systems, swales, wetlands and ponds;
- promote green infrastructure management to tackle the threats from climate change and flooding, improve air and landscape quality and reduce flood risk.



Natural Playable Space Layout

Natural Playable Space Layout

Appendix 2: Design guidance

Secured by Design aims to improve the security of buildings and their immediate surroundings to provide safe places to live. It supports the principles of 'designing out crime' through adopting crime prevention measures, which have been proven to reduce the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime as well as creating safer, more secure and sustainable environments. This includes guidance about addressing security and crime prevention needs through the layout of public open spaces. Further information can be found on the Secured by Design website.

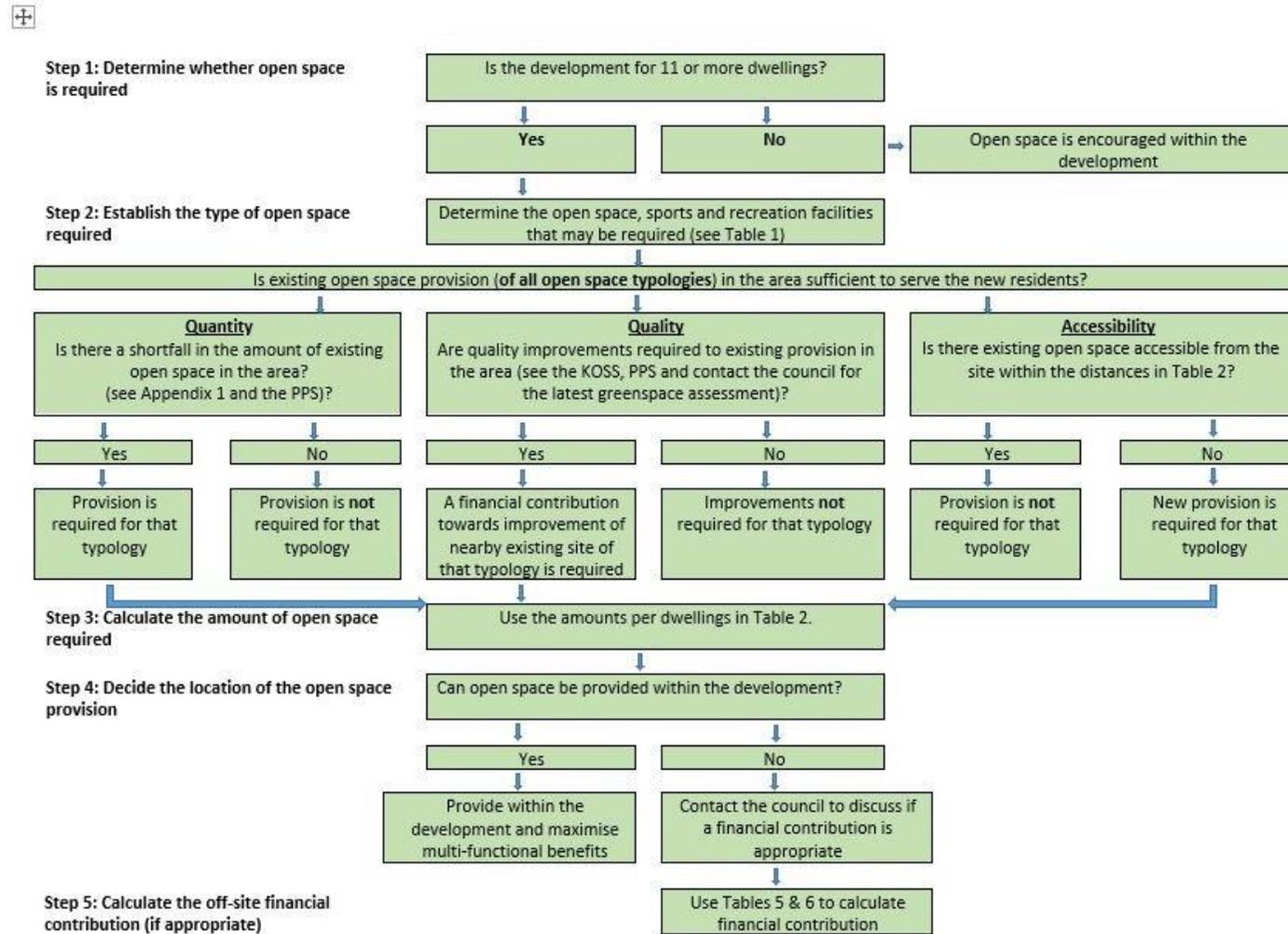
In order to minimise the risk of crime and maximise safety for the community, the council will encourage the design of public open spaces, play areas and amenity seating areas that:

- Allow natural surveillance from nearby dwellings with safe and accessible routes for users to come and go;
- Are carefully located to suit their intended purpose and form an integral part of the development to make a valuable contribution towards the quality of the development and the character of the neighbourhood;
- Do not immediately abut residential buildings;
- Ensure a lone dwelling will not be adversely affected by the location of amenity space;
- Avoid the positioning of amenity space and play space immediately to the rear of dwellings as this can increase the potential for crime and complaints arising from increased noise and nuisance;
- Ensure boundaries between public and private space are clearly defined and have features which prevent unauthorised vehicular access;
- Provide a safe clean play area fitted with appropriately specified equipment for the location (urban/rural) and for through age provision to cater for the widest range of participants. Defensible planting can be used as an effective alternative to fencing when used in the correct places and using the appropriate planted species, careful consideration for the location and number of access points for play facilities and playable spaces, with good natural surveillance and clear lines of sight;

- Consider the provision of informal association spaces for members of the community, particularly young people. These must be located in areas of good natural surveillance but sited so that local residents will not suffer from possible perceived nuisance from noise pollution. In addition, they should be sited in such a way that those using adjacent foot and cycle paths will not feel threatened;
- Include adequate mechanisms and resources to ensure satisfactory future management and maintenance.

Appendix 3: Flow chart process for determining open space

Appendix 3: Flow chart process for determining open space



Appendix 4: Worked example for 25 dwellings

Appendix 4: Worked example for 25 dwellings

An illustrative worked example for 25 market houses without any on-site open space and proposed within Colne Valley ward is set out below using the guidance and standards set out in this SPD. There is an existing recreation ground nearby and a well-used football pitch.

This example illustrates the five step approach used to determine the nature and amount of open space that the council would normally expect, including financial contributions in-lieu of on-site provision.

Step 1: Determine whether open space is required

As the development is for more than 10 dwellings Local Plan policy LP63 (New Open Space) is applicable and new and/or enhanced open space provision would normally be required.

Step 2: Determine the open space required

A development for 25 market houses would normally be expected to provide and/or contribute to provision for parks/recreation grounds; natural/semi-natural greenspace; amenity greenspace; children and youngpeople and sports facilities (see Table 1). Provision would not be required in this instance for allotments/community growing.

Quantity – The KOSS 2016 shows existing deficiencies in the amount of parks and recreation grounds, natural and semi-natural greenspace and amenity greenspace in the Colne Valley ward when compared against the benchmark district quantity standards (see Appendix 1 and table below). The estimated population increase from this development is 61 residents (25 dwellings x 2.43 average Kirklees household) and whilst this would not

Step 2: Determine the open space required

materially affect the future standard of provision in the ward (see table below) the existing quantity deficiencies indicate additional provision in these types of open space is required.

Quantity Standard	Parks & Recreation Grounds (ha per 1,000 population)	Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace (ha per 1,000 population)	Amenity Greenspace (ha per 1,000 population)
Benchmark Standard (district)	0.8	2.0	0.3
Existing Standard	0.31	1.41	0.24
Future Standard	0.31	1.41	0.24

Amount of open space within Colne Valley ward

Quality – In this example, a nearby recreation ground (within the distance standard of a 15 minute walk) has been assessed as a high quality open space in the KOSS 2016. However, further information from a detailed green space quality appraisal undertaken by the Green Spaces Team shows the need for qualitative improvements to existing facilities and landscaping, including paths and seating. There is no requirement to enhance a nearby natural/semi-natural greenspace or amenity greenspace within the distance standard of a 10 minute walk.

Accessibility– The council's open space accessibility mapping shows that residents of the proposed development can access an existing recreation ground, natural and semi-natural greenspace and provision for children and young people within the required distance (15 minute walk) of the site. The accessibility standard for these types of open space is therefore met. The mapping, however, indicates there is no amenity greenspace within the required distance (a 10 minute walk).

Appendix 4: Worked example for 25 dwellings

Open Space Type	Quantity Standard (Colne Valley ward)	Quality Standard	Accessibility Standard	Standard amount (sq m) required per dwelling	Total amount (sq m) of open space required	Outcome
Parks and recreation grounds	Not met	Detailed information from the Green Spaces Team indicates quality improvements are required to a nearby recreation ground.	Met	19.44 sq m	486 sq m	Deficiencies indicate the need for usable recreation space. Explore opportunities to expand/improve existing provision or provide a financial contribution towards the enhancement of a nearby recreation ground.
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Not met	Met	Met	48.6 sq m	1,215 sq m	Explore opportunities to retain/provide natural space on-site and achieve a biodiversity net gain, such as natural areas, tree planting and landscaping. New off-site provision can be provided within a 15 minute walk. A financial contribution towards the expansion of a nearby woodland may be appropriate.
Amenity greenspace	Not met	Not applicable - no existing provision within a 10 minute walk.	Not met	14.58 sq m	365 sq m	Provide amenity greenspace for new residents on-site. Consider how this can contribute to a biodiversity net gain.
Allotments	New allotment provision is not required as the development is below 50 dwellings.					
Children and young people	Not applicable - no quantity standard set to determine deficiencies	Existing facilities in the nearby recreation ground require additional equipment.	Met	6.1 sq m children's equipped play 7.3 sq m young people	335 sq m	Local Area of Play required (see table 3). Can be provided on-site or by a financial contribution towards the improvement of play facilities at the nearby recreation ground.
Outdoor Sports Facilities	The PPS identifies shortfalls in football, cricket and rugby league.	An existing football pitch in the area is poor quality and lacks capacity for additional match sessions.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	An off-site contribution would be required and could be used to improve the quality and playing capacity of an existing football pitch.

Table 7 Quantity, Quality & Accessibility Assessment for the example of 25 dwellings

Appendix 4: Worked example for 25 dwellings

Step 3: Calculate the amount of open space required

The expected amount of new open space is calculated by multiplying the number of houses by the amount of open space required per dwelling (see table 2). In this example the amount of amenity greenspace required is:

$$25 \text{ dwellings} \times 14.58 \text{ sq metres per dwelling} = 365 \text{ sq m}$$

Step 4: Decide the Location of new provision

The most appropriate locations to provide new open space provision in this example are:

- **Parks and recreation grounds** - the closest existing facility within the walking distance standard of 15 minutes is a nearby recreation ground which has been identified as requiring quality improvements. A financial contribution is the most appropriate means of delivering this.
- **Natural/semi-natural greenspace** - consider the retention of existing on-site natural features, such as natural areas, trees, and provide new on-site provision, such as landscaping treatments, tree planting. Consider how this could help achieve a biodiversity net gain. Alternatively off-site provision could be considered.
- **Amenity greenspace** - provide on-site to meet the needs of the new residents.
- **Provision for children and young people** - there is an existing play area within the nearby recreation ground (within a 15 minute walk of the site) and it would be more appropriate to provide a financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision towards the expansion/improvement of this existing facility.
- **Outdoors sport facilities** - an off-site financial contribution is required to improve the quality of an existing football pitch in the area.

Whilst the preference is for new open space to be provided on site, the council has agreed that, in this example, it has not been possible on this development. Therefore, the developer will make a financial contribution towards expanding/improving existing open space and recreational facilities nearby.

Step 5: Calculate the off-site financial contribution

The financial contribution to be paid by the developer in lieu of on-site provision towards new or enhanced provision off-site for this example is shown in the table below. The contributions are based on the capital cost of providing each different type of open space multiplied by the number of proposed dwellings.

These calculations include an administration charge of 15% to cover costs, such as fees for planning, consultation and engagement, landscape architecture, procurement and site supervision during construction. The sum also includes for 15 years' maintenance for the lifetime of the facility. On-site public open space maintenance will most often be carried out through a maintenance company and the agreement will be achieved via a planning obligation in the form of a Section 106 Agreement with the council.

The following calculation determines the amount of financial contributions which may be required towards (a) improving the facilities at the nearby recreation ground and (b) the Local Area of Play, including management and maintenance.

Appendix 4: Worked example for 25 dwellings

Open space requirement	Contribution per dwelling (dwelling no. x cost per dwelling)	Total cost
Parks & recreation ground	25 x £555	£13,875
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	25 x £475	£11,875
Amenity greenspace	25 x £400	£10,000
Allotments	Not triggered	£0
Children & young people	25 x £455	£11,375
Outdoor sports facilities	25 x £355	£8,875
Total ⁽¹⁾		£56,000

1. A more detailed breakdown will be provided by the council

Appendix 5: Worked example of 75 dwellings

Appendix 5: Worked example of 75 dwellings

An illustrative worked example for 75 dwellings (market houses) with some public open space proposed within the site, including a Locally Equipped Area of Play, and located in Dalton ward is shown below using the guidance and standards set out in this SPD. This example illustrates the five step approach used to determine the required new open space provision and an indication of the expected amounts together with the financial contributions that may be acceptable in-lieu of on-site provision.

Step 1: Determine whether open space is required

As the development is for more than 10 dwellings policy LP63 (New Open Space) is applicable and new and/or enhanced open space provision would normally be required.

Step 2: Determine what type/s of open space are required

A development for 75 market houses may be required to provide and/or contribute to provision for parks/recreation grounds; natural/semi-natural greenspace; amenity greenspace, allotments and for children and young people (see Table 1). Provision would not be required for outdoor sport facilities.

Quantity – The KOSS 2016 shows there are existing deficiencies in the amount of amenity greenspace and allotment provision in Dalton ward when compared against the benchmark district quantity standards (see Appendix 1 and below). The estimated population increase from this development is 182 residents (75 dwellings x 2.43 average Kirklees household) and and this whilst this would not affect the standard of provision

Step 2: Determine what type/s of open space are required

in the ward (see table below), the existing quantity deficiencies indicate additional provision in these types of open space is required. The provision of parks/recreation ground and natural/semi-natural greenspace in Dalton ward is above the benchmark standards and new provision for these types is not therefore required.

Quantity Standard	Parks & Recreation Grounds (ha per 1,000 population)	Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace (ha per 1,000 population)	Allotments (ha per 1,000 households)	Amenity Greenspace (ha per 1,000 population)
Benchmark standard (district)	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.3
Existing standard	0.98	5.47	0.35	0.28
Future standard	0.97	5.42	0.35	0.28

Amount of existing open space within Dalton ward

Quality - Nearby allotments have been identified in the Kirklees Open Space Study 2016 as requiring improvement.

Accessibility - The open space accessibility mapping shows there is no park, recreation ground or equipped facilities for children and young people nearby (within the accessibility distance standard of a 15 minute walk).

Appendix 5: Worked example of 75 dwellings

Open Space Type	Quantity Standard (Dalton ward)	Quality Standard	Accessibility Standard	Amount (sq m) required per dwelling	Total amount (sq m) of open space required per dwelling	Outcome
Parks and recreation grounds	Met	Not applicable - There is no existing provision within a 15 minute walk of the site.	Not met	19.44 sq m	1,458 sq m	Existing deficiencies indicate the need for useable recreation space. Explore opportunities to provide recreation space on-site within the development or off-site within a 15 minute walk.
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Met	High value woodland nearby requires access improvements and signage	Met	48.6 sq m	Not required	Financial contribution required to improve nearby woodland.
Amenity greenspace	Not met	Met - The KOSS identifies a nearby site as a high value open space.	Met	14.58 sq m	1,094 sq m	Provide amenity greenspace on-site. Consider how this may contribute to biodiversity net gain.
Allotments	Not met	Not met - The KOSS identifies a nearby allotment site as medium quality.	Met	0.5 sq m	38 sqm	Explore opportunities to provide new allotments/community growing (on or off-site) and/or provide a financial contribution to enhance existing allotments nearby.
Children and young people	Not applicable - no quantity standard set to determine deficiencies	Not applicable - There are no existing facilities within a 15 minute walk of the site..	Not Met	6.1 sq m children's equipped play 7.3 sq m young people	1,005 sq m	A Locally Equipped Area of Play is required. This should could be provided on-site as there are no existing facilities within the area.
Outdoor sports facilities	The PPS identifies shortfalls in the provision of football, cricket and rugby to meet demand in the area.	Existing pitches in the area requirement improvements and some have no additional capacity for play.	Not applicable	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	A financial contribution would be required to improve existing pitches and help meet local demand.

Table 8 Quantity, Quality & Accessibility for the Example of 75 Dwellings

Appendix 5: Worked example of 75 dwellings

Step 3: Calculate the amount of open space required

The expected amount of new open space is calculated by multiplying the number of houses by the amount of open space required per dwelling (see Table 2). In this example the amount of allotment provision required is:

$$75 \text{ dwellings} \times 5 \text{ sq m} = 38 \text{ sq m}$$

Step 4: Decide the location of new provision

The most appropriate locations to provide new open space provision in this example are:-

- **Parks & recreation grounds** - there is no existing provision nearby (within a minute walk of the site) and the council would therefore encourage useable recreation space to be provided on-site within the development.
- **Amenity greenspace** - provide on-site to meet the needs of the new residents and local community if possible.
- **Allotments** - can be provided on-site or a financial contribute to improve an existing allotment site nearby may be appropriate.
- **Provision for children and young people** – there is no existing play facilities nearby (within a 15 minute walk of the site) and the Locally Equipped Area of Play should therefore be provided on-site within the development.

Step 5: Calculate the off-site financial contribution

The financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision towards the improvement of an existing allotment nearby is shown in the table below. This includes an administration charge of 15% to cover costs and a fee for

Step 5: Calculate the off-site financial contribution

15 years' maintenance. Maintenance will most often be carried out through a maintenance company and the agreement will be achieved via a planning obligation in the form of a Section 106 Agreement with the Council.

Public open space to be provided on-site (sq m)	2500 sq m
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Open space requirements	Total open space required (sq m)	Total open space to be provided on-site (sq m)	Financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision
Parks & recreation grounds	1458	500	£23,799 (£27,369 with admin costs)
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	3645	0	£30,982 (£35,629 with admin costs)
Allotments	375	0	£3,259 (£3,748 with admin costs)
Amenity greenspace	1094	995	£2,348 (£2,700 with admin costs)
Children & young people	1005	1005	£0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Not required on-site	0	(£26,625 with admin costs)
Total ⁽¹⁾	7,577	2500	£96,071 with admin costs

1. A more detailed breakdown will be provided by the council

Appendix 6: Worked example for 150 dwellings

An illustrative worked example for 150 dwellings proposed within Dewsbury South ward, including 25 one bed apartments and 25 two bed apartments and some on-site public open space, is shown below using the guidance and standards set out in this SPD. This example illustrates the 5 step approach used to determine the nature and amount of open space that the council would normally be expect, including reduced financial contributions for the proposed apartments.

Step 1: Determine whether policy LP63 applies to the proposed development

As the development is for more than 10 dwellings Local Plan policy LP63 (New Open Space) is applicable and new and/or enhanced open space provision would normally be required.

Step 2: Determine the open space required

Open space types - A development for 150 market dwellings would normally be expected to provide and/or contribute to provision for parks/recreation grounds; natural/semi-natural greenspace; amenity greenspace, allotments, children and young people and outdoor sports facilities (see table 1).

Quantity – The Kirklees Open Space Study 2016 shows there are existing deficiencies in the amount of natural and semi-natural greenspace and amenity greenspace in Dewsbury South ward when compared against the benchmark district quantity standards and the needs generated by the development would exacerbate these deficiencies (see table below).

Step 2: Determine the open space required

Provision of parks and recreation grounds and allotments in the ward is above the benchmark standards and there is sufficient quantity to meet current and future needs including those of the new residents (see table below).

Quantity Standard	Parks & Recreation Grounds (ha per 1,000 population)	Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace (ha per 1,000 population)	Allotments (ha per 1,000 households)	Amenity Greenspace (ha per 1,000 population)
Benchmark Standard (district)	0.8	2.00	0.5	0.3
Existing Standard	0.9	0.58	0.67	0.23
Future Standard	0.88	0.57	0.65	0.23

Amount of existing open space within Dewsbury South ward

Quality– In this example, a nearby park and play facilities have been identified by the Landscape/Park and Open Spaces team as requiring quality improvements.

Accessibility – The council's open space mapping shows that residents of the proposed development could access a nearby park, a village green and children's play facilities and the accessibility standards for these types of open space are therefore met. There are, however, no natural/semi-natural greenspaces or allotments nearby (within a 15 minutewalk).

Appendix 6: Worked example for 150 dwellings

Open Space Type	Quantity Standard (Dewsbury South ward)	Quality Standard	Accessibility Standard	Amount (sq m) required per dwelling	Total amount (sq m) of open space required per dwelling	Outcome
Parks and recreation grounds	Met	Information from the Parks team indicates quality improvements are required to seating, paths and fencing in a nearby park.	Met	19.44 sq m	2916	A financial contribution may be required towards the enhancement of the nearby park which is within a 15 minute walk.
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Not met	Not applicable. There is no existing provision within a 15 minute walk.	Not met	48.6 sq m	7290	Explore opportunities to retain/provide natural space on-site and achieve a biodiversity net gain, such as natural areas, tree planting and landscaping. New planting and off-site habitat creation can be provided within a 15 minute walk. A financial contribution towards new tree planting in the area may be appropriate.
Amenity greenspace	Not met	The Open Space Study identifies a nearby village green as high quality.	Met	14.58 sq m	2187	Provide amenity greenspace for new residents on-site. Consider how this can contribute to a biodiversity net gain.
Allotments	Met	Not applicable. There is no existing allotments within a 15 minute walk.	Not met	0.5 sq m	750	Explore opportunity to provide new allotments either on-site or off-site within a 15 minute walk. A financial contribution towards new allotment provision within the area (within a 15 minute walk) may be required.
Children and young people	Not applicable (no quantity standard set to determine deficiencies)	Local existing facilities require additional equipment.	Met	6.1 sq m children's equipped play 7.3 sq m young people	2010	A Locally Equipped Area of Play is required (see table 3). This can be provided on-site or through a financial contribution towards the enhancement of existing facilities nearby.
Outdoor sports facilities	The PPS identifies shortfalls in football, cricket and rugby to meet demand in the area.	Existing pitches in the area require improvement to help alleviate overplay and increase match play capacity.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	A financial contribution is required towards new and improved pitch provision.

Table 9 Quantity, Quality & Accessibility Assessment for the example of 150 dwellings

Appendix 6: Worked example for 150 dwellings

Step 3: Calculate the amount of open space required

The expected amount of new open space is calculated by multiplying the number of proposed dwellings by the amount of open space required per dwelling (see Table 2). In this example the amount of natural/semi-natural greenspace required is:

$$150 \text{ dwellings} \times 48.6 \text{ sq m} = 7290 \text{ sq m}$$

Step 4: Decide the location of new provision

The most appropriate locations to provide expected new open space provision in this example are:-

- **Parks & recreation grounds** - the closest existing facility within the walking distance standard of 15 minutes is a nearby park which has been identified as requiring quality improvements. A financial contribution is the most appropriate means of delivering this.
- **Natural/semi-natural greenspace** – consider the retention of existing on-site natural features, such as mature trees, and provide new on-site provision, such as a new natural area and additional tree planting. Consider how this could help achieve a biodiversity net gain. Alternatively off-site provision could be considered. e.g new tree planting nearby.
- **Amenity greenspace** – provide on-site to meet the needs of the new residents.
- **Provision for children and young people** – given the scale of development the Locally Equipped Area of Play could be provided within the development or it may be more appropriate to provide a financial contribution towards the expansion/ improvement of this existing local facility.

The Council has agreed that, in this example, a combination of on and off site provision is a likely outcome with some informal open space, an area of new tree planting and a small children's play space being provided on site. However, this is not sufficient to meet the requirements the council would normally expect and the developer will therefore make a financial contribution to improve the quality of a nearby park and provide new tree planting, enhanced allotment provision and improve existing equipped children's facilities, including the safety surface, off-site.

Step 5: Calculate the off-site financial contribution

The financial contribution to be paid by the developer in lieu of on-site provision towards new or enhanced provision off-site for this example is shown in the table below.

These calculations include an administration charge of 15% to cover costs, such as planning, landscape architecture, procurement, site supervision and construction, and a fee for 15 years maintenance. Maintenance will most often be carried out through a maintenance company and the agreement will be achieved via a planning obligation in the form of a Section 106 Agreement with the Council.

The following calculation determines the amount of financial contributions which may be required towards (a) improving the quality of a nearby park, (b) new tree planting in the area, (c) enhanced allotment provision and (d) improvement to existing play facilities.

Appendix 6: Worked example for 150 dwellings

Public open space area to be provided on-site (sq m)	12, 500 sq m
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Open space requirements	Total amount of open space required (sq m)	Amount of open space provided on-site (sq m)	Financial contributions in lieu of on-site open space
Parks & recreation grounds	2916	2500	£11,885 with admin costs
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	7290	6750	£5,278 with admin costs
Allotments	750	0	£7,495 with admin costs
Amenity greenspace	2187	2500	£0
Children & young people	1675	750	£37,670 with admin costs
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Not required on-site	0	£53,250
Total ⁽¹⁾	14,818	12500	£115,578 with admin costs

1. A more detailed breakdown will be provided by the council

