
January 2018



Kirklees Local Plan

**Response to the Inspector's
Matters, Issues and Questions (MIQs)**

**Matter 29 – Urban Green Spaces and Other Open Spaces
with specific reference to Land at Fieldhead Farm, Batley
Linked Sites H676 / H524 / H525 & UGS973**

Prepared by

I D Planning

On behalf of

Hallam Land Management

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1.0 Response to Matter 29 – Urban Green Spaces and Other Open Spaces

Issue – Does the Plan set out an effective approach to the protection of Urban Green Spaces and other open spaces, which is justified and in line with national policy?

Questions

A. A number of open spaces over 0.4 hectares and recommended for retention in the Council’s Open Space Assessment Report (LE123) do not appear to have been designated as Urban Green Space (UGS) or considered to be part of the accepted/rejected options in the Council’s Urban Green Space and Local Green Space Technical Paper (BP13). [including sites 972 and 245 in Batley and Spen Sub-Area, 1060 and 1081 in Dewsbury Sub-Area; 192 and 214 in the Huddersfield Sub-Area; 1105, 1106, 1119, 1121, 1127, 1133, 1138, 1150 and 1159 in Kirklees Rural Sub-Area]

i. What are the reasons for this? What criteria have been used to select the designated UGS sites?

1.1 In relation to the criteria used to select the designated UGS sites, the land at Fieldhead Farm in Batley (Sites H676/ H524 / H525 & UGS973) is proposed to be retained as an Urban Green Space site rather than been duly considered for allocation for housing on the basis that the Kirklees Open Space Assessment Report identified a shortfall of Urban Green Space against Natural England standards.

1.2 However, FPCR Environment and Design Ltd [FPCR] have reviewed the Open Space Assessment (report attached) undertaken by the Council and have identified a number of significant shortcomings of the assessment and therefore its adequacy as an evidence base document and the associated conclusions reached in relation to the allocation / retention of Urban Greenspace sites is challenged.

1.3 The Urban Green Space and Local Greenspace Technical Paper sets out the type of open space contained within each Urban Green Space allocation which is used to test whether a site should be allocated as Urban Greenspace, land is allocated where it falls within the definition of one or more of the following typologies:-

- Parks and Recreation Grounds
- Natural and semi-natural green space
- Amenity green space
- Allotments
- Green corridor
- Outdoor sports
- Play Education

- Churchyards / Cemeteries
 - Woodland
- 1.4 Not all identified Urban Green Space sites in the emerging plan meet these categories and there are large tracts of Urban Greenspace which are identified and retained as such in the emerging plan solely because the Council consider they meet natural and semi-natural green space definitions, with sites being in private ownership with no public access and no recreation or sports facilities for usage. In essence, this is remnant agricultural land with no public access or recreation use within the urban area.
 - 1.5 This remnant agricultural land with no public access is similar to large areas of designated Green Belt which are also remnant countryside or areas of unimproved farmland or grassland, and offer accessible, natural and semi-natural green space via field footpaths. However, these Green Belt sites do not appear in the Council's open space study.
 - 1.6 There has been no assessment of the privately owned and inaccessible Open Green Space land that solely meets natural and semi-natural green space criteria against the Green Belt releases. The only Green Belt sites that have been assessed are local nature reserves and a small number of woodlands with formal public access. The Council's assessment is therefore inconsistent in its approach.
 - 1.7 The review undertaken by FPCR has identified areas within the Green Belt in Batley West and Heckmondwike which could reasonably be classed as being Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces. Four additional areas have been identified within Batley West and three additional areas within Heckmondwike, which equate to 19.34ha and 16.30 hectares respectively. The FPCR review also highlights the distances between these sites and the Fieldhead Farm site, demonstrating there are a number of other potential Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces within the vicinity of the Fieldhead Farm site. The inclusion of these Green Belt sites as Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces would result in an additional 35.64ha of land and provide a surplus of this open space type in Batley West and a significant increase within Heckmondwike ward.
 - 1.8 Clearly the Urban Green Space which the Council has identified as being solely natural and semi-natural green space is not constrained by Green Belt designation. Given this land serves the same function it is considered that the approach of stepping over Urban Greenspace and going into the Green Belt has not been justified and there appears to be no exceptional circumstances to support this approach. All open space types within the Green Belt should be assessed including those areas that have attributes of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces and there is sufficient quantum of these sites to provide a surplus above the district standard such that the Fieldhead Farm site could be developed for residential use.
 - 1.9 On this basis, it is considered that the Council have not undertaken a robust and comprehensive assessment of development capacity within the existing urban areas and other areas outside the current Green Belt. Such an approach is unsound.

C. What methodology has the Council applied in its assessment of open space deficiency in a locality?

i. Has it relied solely on the minimum benchmark levels by ward, or have other assessments been carried out? For example, the assessment of sites 737 and 1456 (pages 118 and 107 in the Open Space Assessment) refer to alternative information. If so, what is the nature of this evidence and where is it located?

ii. Did the Council also take account of distances to other similar open spaces in the immediate vicinity, within a particular ward?

iii. To what extent has open countryside been captured in the benchmarking of natural / semi-natural greenspace within a ward / local area?

1.10 The review undertaken by FPCR (attached) concludes the Council's Open Space Assessment is neither transparent nor comprehensive in its approach and should be given little weight in the decision making process. The FPCR review highlights a fundamental flaw in the methodology as a result of the inconsistent way in which Green Belt land has been assessed.

1.11 It is reasonable to conclude that land on the edge of the urban area of Kirklees (i.e. Green Belt) is likely to perform a whole host of environmental, social and amenity benefits for the community. Indeed, much of the Green Belt is likely to perform and meet the definitions of the Council's open space typologies, such as Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces, Green Corridors and Amenity Greenspace.

D. In cases where an open space has a red rating (low value) in the Open Space Assessment, what weight has the Council given to the existence of a deficiency of open space when determining whether a site should be designated as UGS or redeveloped for other uses? Are there circumstances where benefits arising from alternative uses could outweigh the need for retention of open space?

1.12 The Council's assessment is made using 'high', 'medium' and 'low' scoring which is then applied to a simplistic traffic light approach where high=green and red=low. There is no clear explanation in the Assessment to explain what is meant by the terms 'high' or 'low' and how these have been derived. Moreover, it is not clear whether these ratings have been independently scrutinised. For example, when reviewing Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces, a considerable number have not been assigned a quality rating. There is no justification as to why these areas have a rating and why others don't.

1.13 The lack of consistency, balance and transparency have made it difficult for FPCR to verify the work and to analyse the judgments that have been reached by the Council. It is maintained there is insufficient evidence within the assessment to make a robust, reasoned and qualitative judgement and the assessment should have duly considered the potential benefits of redeveloping these sites particularly given the Council is seeking to remove land from the Green Belt. It is maintained that the Fieldhead Farm site has not been duly assessed in this regard as a non-Green Belt site that is available, suitable and viable for residential development.

- 1.14 It is also relevant that if the Fieldhead Lane site was allocated for development, half of the site has been proposed as green infrastructure including allotments and ‘parks’, where there is a known local shortfall. The Council’s assessment does not take into account these potential benefits of the alternative use of this site.
- E. Which natural / semi-natural green spaces are identified on the Open Spaces assessment as having low value but are recommended for retention on the basis of a deficiency of this type of open space in the locality? Is the approach justified and evidenced?**
- 1.15 As previously set out, the Council’s approach does not clearly set out what is meant by ‘high’ or ‘low’, whether these have been independently scrutinised and a considerable number have no rating. On this basis, the ‘value’ attached to a site should not carry any significant weight as there is a lack of consistency and transparency in how the values have been attributed.
- F. Which green spaces recommended for retention in the Council’s Open Spaces assessment do not benefit from i. public access; and / or ii. A Public Right of Way through the site? Is the retention of such sites justified and suitably evidenced?**
- 1.16 The Fieldhead Farm site consists of 8 open agricultural fields bounded by hedgerows or fences which are currently in private ownership and are used for grazing.
- 1.17 There is a public right of way that crosses the site, however the presence of a public right of way cannot mean that the site overall is recreation land. This right of way is being retained and enhanced as part of any future development proposals, which includes green infrastructure.
- G. Where extensive tracts of open countryside have been designated as UGS (natural /semi-natural green space), how were sites assessed and boundaries determined?**
- 1.18 It is unclear how the Council have assessed and determined the boundaries of natural / semi-natural green space sites. As highlighted in the FPCR report, the Council has not assessed any sites in the Green Belt for designation as natural / semi-natural green space. There appears to be no justification for omitting Green Belt sites from assessment, particularly when existing UGS sites such as Fieldhead Farm, which is otherwise sustainably located and suitable for residential development, are retained as UGS necessitating the need for further Green Belt release. This approach is unsound.

Changes to make the plan sound

- 1.19 The Council’s evidence base which supports the proposed retention of the Fieldhead Farm site as UGS is considered to be flawed, it is inconsistent and lacks a balanced assessment. Furthermore, the assessment has not considered Green Belt sites which could be identified as natural / semi-natural green space. It cannot therefore be relied upon to determine the UGS allocations.
- 1.20 The FPCR review has identified that if the Green Belt sites that meet the Natural / Semi-Natural greenspace criteria identified in their report were to be

duly allocated and the Fieldhead Farm site allocated for residential development, there would be no shortfall in this type of Greenspace. In addition, this would support the development of a non-Green Belt site and the delivery of green infrastructure including allotments and parks for which there is a local shortfall.

- 1.21 To make the plan sound Green Belt sites should be duly reviewed and suitable sites allocated as natural / semi-natural green space and the suitability of the Fieldfarm site reassessed along with the benefits of a residential allocation. It is maintained the Fieldhead Farm should be duly allocated for residential development on this basis.



Hallam Land Management Ltd

Kirklees Local Plan Examination, Stage 4, Matter 29

**OPEN SPACE STUDY (2015, REVISED 2016):
NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE REVIEW**

January 2018

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared / Date	Approved/Date
-	DRAFT	EAF/ 16.01.18	EAF/ BC 19.01.18

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 FPCR Environment and Design Ltd (FPCR) have been appointed by Hallam Land Management Ltd to review the Kirklees Local Plan Open Space Study 2015 (Revised 2016), Open Space Assessment Report SPD¹. Concerns have been raised as to the adequacy of the Study.
- 1.2 The Open Space Study includes seven types of open space. This note only looks at Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace categories, and specifically those defined within the Batley West and Heckmondwike wards that lie within the Batley and Spen sub area.
- 1.3 Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace are defined by the Open Space Study as:
"Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness. Includes woodlands, local nature reserves, scrubland, grassland, heath or moor, wetlands, wastelands and bare rock habitats, as well as unmanaged and unused sites".
- 1.4 As identified, these areas encompass a variety of landscape elements.
- 1.5 In table 6.1, (page 29), the Study notes that that Batley and Spen sub area has fifty Natural and Semi Natural Greenspaces, that total some 114.81 ha. Within the wider Kirklees district, the overall area for Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace equates to 876.11ha.
- 1.6 The assessment notes that it does not have a *"locally developed quantitative standard for natural and semi natural greenspace"*², but that it applies Natural England's definition for Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace and that the standard across the district is 2ha per 1,000 population.
- 1.7 In Batley West, the existing Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace area equates to 33.7ha. Applying population estimates this is just under the district standard, at 1.70ha per 1,000 population. In the Heckmondwike ward this is lower at 11.46ha with 0.67 hectares per 1,000 population.

2.0 NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE AREAS

Review

- 2.1 The Open Space Study only includes those Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace that are *"predominantly within or on the edge of the built-up areas of Kirklees"*.
- 2.2 Although the landscape of the Green Belt lies on the edge of the urban area Kirklees, Natural and Semi Natural Greenspaces have not been identified within the Green Belt, save for *"local nature reserves and a small number of woodlands with formal public access"*. As a consequence, the Open Space Study is inconsistent in its approach. Furthermore, the Open Space Study includes other open space types in the Green Belt such as those *"used or laid out for sport or recreational purposes, such as parks, recreation grounds, Local Nature Reserves, outdoor sports facilities, allotments and children's equipped play area"*. In short, this is neither a consistent nor balanced assessment approach.
- 2.3 A more robust and comprehensive analysis would be to review and identify all open space types within the Green Belt, to include those areas that have attributes of Natural and Semi Natural Greenspaces.

¹ Kirklees Council Open Space Assessment Report 2015 (Revised 2016)

² Para 6., page 29

- 2.4 When analysing the Council's description of what can be classed a Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace, it clearly comprises much more than just local nature reserves and woodlands. Given the use of the term "natural" and "semi-natural" it covers a broad range of habitats – as one would expect- and all of which are likely to form part of the landscape within Green Belt designation.
- 2.5 As assessment is made on the "*quality*" of each type of open space using a criteria that includes, amongst other things: level of use, amenity benefits, ecological benefits, social inclusion and health benefits and meeting local needs. An overall score, percentage score and rating is adopted using "*high*," "*medium*" and "*low*" based upon a simplistic traffic light approach (i.e. high = green, red = low). There is no clear explanation and there does not appear to be any criteria within the Study to explain what is meant by the terms "*high*" or "*low*" rating.
- 2.6 What is further perplexing is that some of the Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces have not been assigned a quality rating. This includes, for example, site 446 (Land east of Carters Fields) which covers some 0.86ha, and site 557 (Crawley Lane Recreation Ground) which covers 3.87ha. There is no explanation as to why some of these areas have been given a rating and why others haven't. Equally, some areas have comments that provide a description of their character and function, whilst others don't. In addition, there are no detailed maps contained within the Study. This makes it very difficult to enable the reader to locate the sites and to understand what has been assessed and what hasn't. This lack of consistency, balance and transparency makes it difficult to verify the work and to analyse the judgments that have been reached.
- 2.7 It is important that there is credible and reliable evidence base as part of the decision-making process. Given the weight that is seemingly attached to the quality audit and the area calculations, it is critical that areas within the Green Belt, that clearly perform an open space function of some kind under the Study's criteria, should be taken into account. Furthermore, one would have expected that a study of this nature to have been undertaken by an independent consultant. The quality review of each open space type is clearly a subjective assessment. But, it appears, for example, that there has been no peer/officer review of the individual judgements to ensure that the assessment is balanced and robust. In short, the approach adopted by the Open Space Study is considered to be flawed.

Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace: Batley West Ward

- 2.8 The information contained within the tables below is extracted directly from the Open Space Assessment (Appendix 7). This shows the provision of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace and ratings (where applied) for those sites within Batley West and Heckmondwike wards as judged by the Open Space Study.
- 2.9 Within the Batley Ward there are twelve Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace areas identified that cover an area of 33.7 ha. Within the Heckmondwike Ward there are six that total 11.46 ha.
- 2.10 GIS digital mapping has been obtained by FPCR from Kirklees Council. To assist matters, the Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace sites within Batley West and Heckmondwike are identified by FPCR in **Figures 1 and 2**. The Figures also show the Green Belt designation within these wards.

Table 1: Open Space Assessment Ratings: Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace – Batley West (See Figure 1)

Batley West Ward					
Site No.	Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)	Site Rating	Comments (i.e Kirklees Council Comments)
83	2713	Little Wood, Woodlands Road, Batley	0.28	N/A	Woodland/treed area considered to be of important value. Retain as woodland/treed area.
493	1556	St Josephs Catholic Primary School, Healds Road, Dewsbury	1.44	N/A	Woodland/treed area considered to be of important value. Retain as woodland/treed area.
466	1541	Land east of Carters Fields, North Bank Road, Batley	0.86	N/A	Woodland/treed area considered to be of important value. Retain as woodland/treed area.
88	1567	Land adjacent Crossbank Methodists Cricket Ground, Lea Road, Birstall	0.43		
464	1382	Land north east of Carlinghow Princess Royal School, Ealand Road, Batley	0.28		
466	1542	Field Head farm, White Lee Road, Batley	28.76		
466	1545	Land adjacent St mary's RC Primary Svchool, North Bank Road, Batley	0.22		
963	1334	Land south of Jail Road, Batley	0.17		
963	1335	Land south of Jail Road, Batrey	0.12		
890	1571	Brownhill Road Open Space, Birstall	0.32		The current provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace in the ward is below the minimum benchmark standard. Consider retention as open space.
1047	959	Land at junction of Melton St & Thomas St, Batley	0.33		The current provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace in the ward is below the minimum benchmark standard. Consider retention as open space.
1451	2681	Land adjacent Healey Lane J, I & N School, Healey Lane, Batley	0.49		The current provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace in the ward is below the minimum benchmark standard. Former education site no longer in use. Consider change of use.
			Total 33.7		

Table 2: Open Space Assessment Ratings: Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace – Heckmondwike (See Figure 2)

Heckmondwike Ward					
Site No.	Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)	Site Rating	Comments (i.e Kirkless Council Comments)
548	41	Dale Lane Playing Fields, Dale Lane, Heckmondwike	0.74	N/A	Woodland/treed area considered to be of important value. Retain as woodland/treed area.
557	66	Cawley Lane Recreation Ground, Heckmondwike	3.87	N/A	Woodland/treed area considered to be of important value. Retain as woodland/treed area.
568	2052	Union Road Recreation Ground, Heckmondwike	0.49	N/A	Woodland/treed area considered to be of important value. Retain as woodland/treed area.
1462	2708	Former ABLE Site, Off Walkerley Lane, Heckmondwike	2.31	N/A	Woodland/treed area considered to be of important value. Retain as woodland/treed area.
1462	2709	Former ABLE Site, Off Walkerley Lane, Heckmondwike	3.54		
172	19	Land to rear of Sheila Terrace, Heckmondwike	0.51		
			Total 11.46		

- 2.11 FPCR have undertaken field work analysis within the wards of Batley West and Heckmondwike. This exercise has reviewed those areas within the Green Belt which could reasonably be classed as being Natural and Semi Natural Greenspaces using the definition of these areas from the Open Space Study. From this exercise it is concluded that the term Natural and Semi Natural Greenspaces could equally be applied to a number of other areas.
- 2.12 For ease, these areas are prefixed as 'FPCR' and identified in **Figures 3 and 4**. An area (ha) is provided based upon the GIS information and a commentary is given for each area to explain why it is considered to function as a Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace.
- 2.13 Through this assessment, which simply looks at the Green Belt within Batley West and Heckmondwike, four additional areas are identified within Batley West and three additional areas Within Heckmondwike, that could reasonably be classed as Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces. The additional areas equate to 19.34ha and 16.30ha respectively, as demonstrated in the tables below.
- 2.14 Also included within the tables is the distance from these FPCR areas from the land controlled by the client Hallam Land Management at Field Farm. This land, promoted for residential development, forms part of the wider Field Head Farm, Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace area. This is site 466, which covers some 28.76ha. As can be seen from the tables, FPCR A3

which covers 6.90ha of undisturbed scrub, lies no more than 300m from the Hallam Land site. Woodland and education activities at Wilton Park (FPCR B3) that covers some 11.02ha, lies no more than 700m away from the Hallam Land site. This exercise demonstrates that there are a number of other potential Natural and Semi Natural greenspaces within the vicinity of the Hallam Land site at Field Farm.

Table 3: Additional Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace : Batley West as judged by FPCR (See Figure 3)

Site No.	Site Address	Approx. Distance from Hallam Land site at Field Head Farm.	Size (ha)	Comments
FPCR A3	Land adjacent Laurel Grove, Batley	300m	6.90	The is judged to perform as Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace because it comprises a large area of undisturbed scrub with the surrounding area consisting of mown grassland in a heavily urbanised area. This area provides good potential habitat for a range of wildlife in the local area including birds, badgers and reptiles.
FPCR B2	Wilton Park, Bradford Road, Batley	1000m	0.40	The is judged to perform as Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace because it is an area of relatively undisturbed grassland which provides a connected corridor between the adjacent woodland areas, which FPCR classify as natural and semi-natural greenspace
FPCR B3	Wilton Park, Bradford Road, Batley	700m	11.02	The is judged to perform as Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace because it comprises woodland on the edge of a the urban area providing good quality habitat for wildlife with further opportunities for environmental awareness due to links with the local museum. There are also children's activity boards within the woodland further enhancing the opportunities for environmental awareness
FPCR B4	Bagshaw Museum, Wilton Park, Batley	1200m	1.02	The is judged to perform as Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace because it is located along the edge of the woodland and comprises a museum and gardens which provide opportunities for environmental and educational awareness
			Total 19.34	

Table 4: Additional Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace: Heckmondwike as proposed by FPCR (See Figure 4)

Site No.	Site Address	Approx. Distance from Hallam Land site at Field Head Farm	Size (ha)	FPCR Analysis
FPCR C2	Land Adjacent to Smithies Lane, Heckmondwike	1600m	4.03	The is judged to perform as Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace because it comprises undisturbed grassland and woodland areas between an industrial and urbanised area, therefore providing a buffer of suitable habitat for local species. The river Spen also runs within this compartment forming a wildlife corridor.
FPCR C3	Land Adjacent to Smithies Lane, Heckmondwike	2000m	8.02	The is judged to perform as Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace because it comprises areas of woodland, grassland and ponds offering a wide range of habitats for local species. A small rare breeds centre within the offers the potential to raise environmental awareness as it attracts local schools and playgroups.
FPCR C6	Land Adjacent to Smithies Lane, Heckmondwike	1800m	4.25	The is judged to perform as Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace because it comprises woodland set between an industrial park and privately owned farmland, therefore providing a buffer of suitable habitat for local species and wildlife corridors to the adjacent C2 and C3 compartments.
			Total 16.30	

3.0 SUMMARY

- 3.1 Adopting those areas above as Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces would result in an additional 35.64 ha of land. As shown in Table 6, this would provide a surplus of this open space type within Batley West- well above the standards set by the district of 2.0ha per 1,000 population. There would also be a significant increase in this open space type within Heckmondwike Ward.

Table 5: Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace as identified in the Open Space Assessment

Ward	Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace as identified in the OpenSpace assessment (ha)	Pop Estimate (2013) ³	Existing Standard of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (ha per 1,000 population)
Batley East	7.59	19176	0.40
Batley West	33.7	19834	1.70
Birstall and Birkenshaw	10.08	16767	0.60
Cleckheaton	48.69	16990	2.86
Heckmond wike	11.46	17068	0.67
Liversedge and Gomersal	3.29	19595	0.17

Table 6: Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace as identified in the Open Space Assessment and FPCR Areas judged to be Natural-Semi Natural Greenspaces areas within the Green Belt.

Ward	Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace <u>to include</u> FPCR Areas (ha)	Pop Est (2013) ⁴	Standard of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace (ha per 1,000 population)
Batley East	7.59	19176	0.40
Batley West	53.04	19834	2.67
Birstall and Birkenshaw	10.08	16767	0.60
Cleckheaton	48.69	16990	2.86
Heckmond wike	27.76	17068	1.63
Liversedge and Gomersal	3.29	19595	0.17

3.2 Whilst this review only considers one particular type of open space, and only within two wards, the exercise serves to demonstrate that the adopted Open Space Study is not consistent, is partial in

³ As identified in the Open Space Assessment, table 6.2, page 31

⁴ Ibid

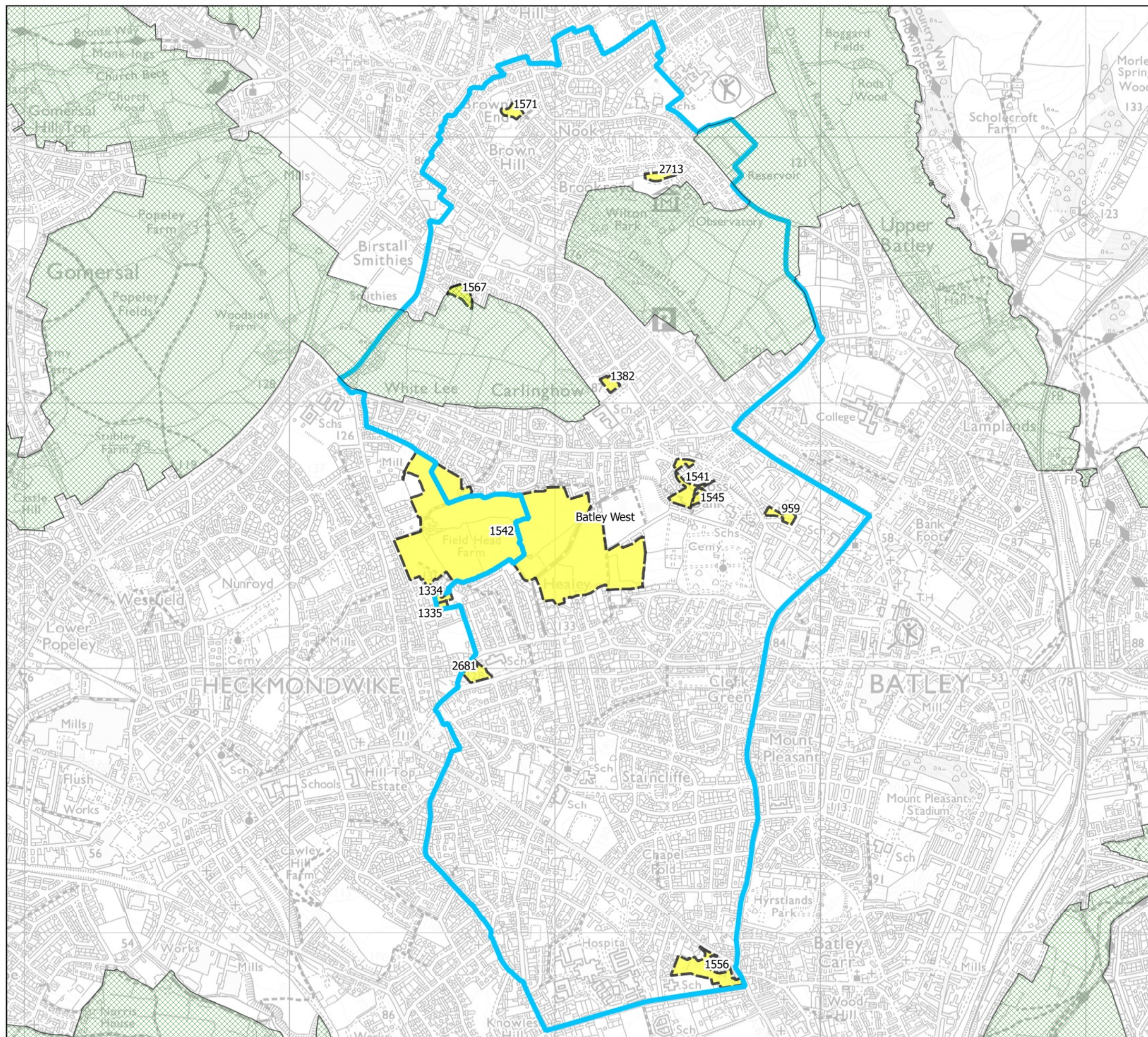
its approach, and should not be relied upon to provide a robust assessment of available need and provision within the Borough

Hallam Land site At Field Head Farm

- 3.2 If development takes place at the Hallam Land site at Field Head Farm, then there would be a loss in part of this Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace. However, the field work exercise demonstrates that there are other potential landscapes within the Green Belt designation that could very easily be defined as Natural and Semi Natural greenspaces.
- 3.3 With the inclusion of the FPCR areas, that have been identified, there would be a surplus of Natural-Semi natural greenspaces that would be above the district standard at 2.67ha per 1,000 population.
- 3.4 Whilst the total area of the Hallam Land site equates to some 14.0ha of the overall 28.76ha of the Natural and Semi-Natural greenspace at Field Head Farm (site 466), around half of the Hallam Land site (7.15ha) is dedicated as green infrastructure with the remainder (6.85ha) developed for housing. The green infrastructure uses include the provision of allotments and “parks” where there is a known local shortfall. Thus the proposed development provides open space benefits. Indeed there is potential, if deemed necessary, for this 7.15ha to be designed and managed as “Natural and Semi Natural greenspace”.
- 3.5 The following table shows the various scenarios. If one was to include all of the FPCR Areas (there maybe more) as Natural and Semi-Natural greenspaces, and the proposed built development within Field Farm coming forward, there would be no shortfall in Natural -Semi Natural greenspace. Indeed, the district standard of 2ha per 1,000 population would be readily met, with some 2.34ha of Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace.

Table 7




Ward	Current Natural and Semi- Natural Greenspace & Standard	Current Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace <u>to include</u> FPCR Areas & Standard (ha)	Current Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT LOSS AT FIELD HEAD FARM FOR BUILT DEVELOPMENT (6.85ha)	Current Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace <u>to include</u> FPCR Areas & Standard TAKING INTO ACCOUNT LOSS AT FIELD HEAD FARM FOR BUILT DEVELOPMENT (6.85 ha)
Batley West	33.7ha = 1.70 ha per 1,000 pop/	53.4ha =2.67 ha per 1,000 pop	26.85 ha = 1.35ha per 1,000 pop	46.55ha 2.34 ha per 1,000 pop



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Key

-  Batley West Ward
-  Green Belt
-  Natural and semi-natural greenspace (SPD)

Hallam Land Management Ltd
 Field Head Farm,
 Batley
 Batley West: Natural and Semi-natural
 Greenspace (SPD only)

Scale 1:15,000
 ABS/SJA 17/1/2018






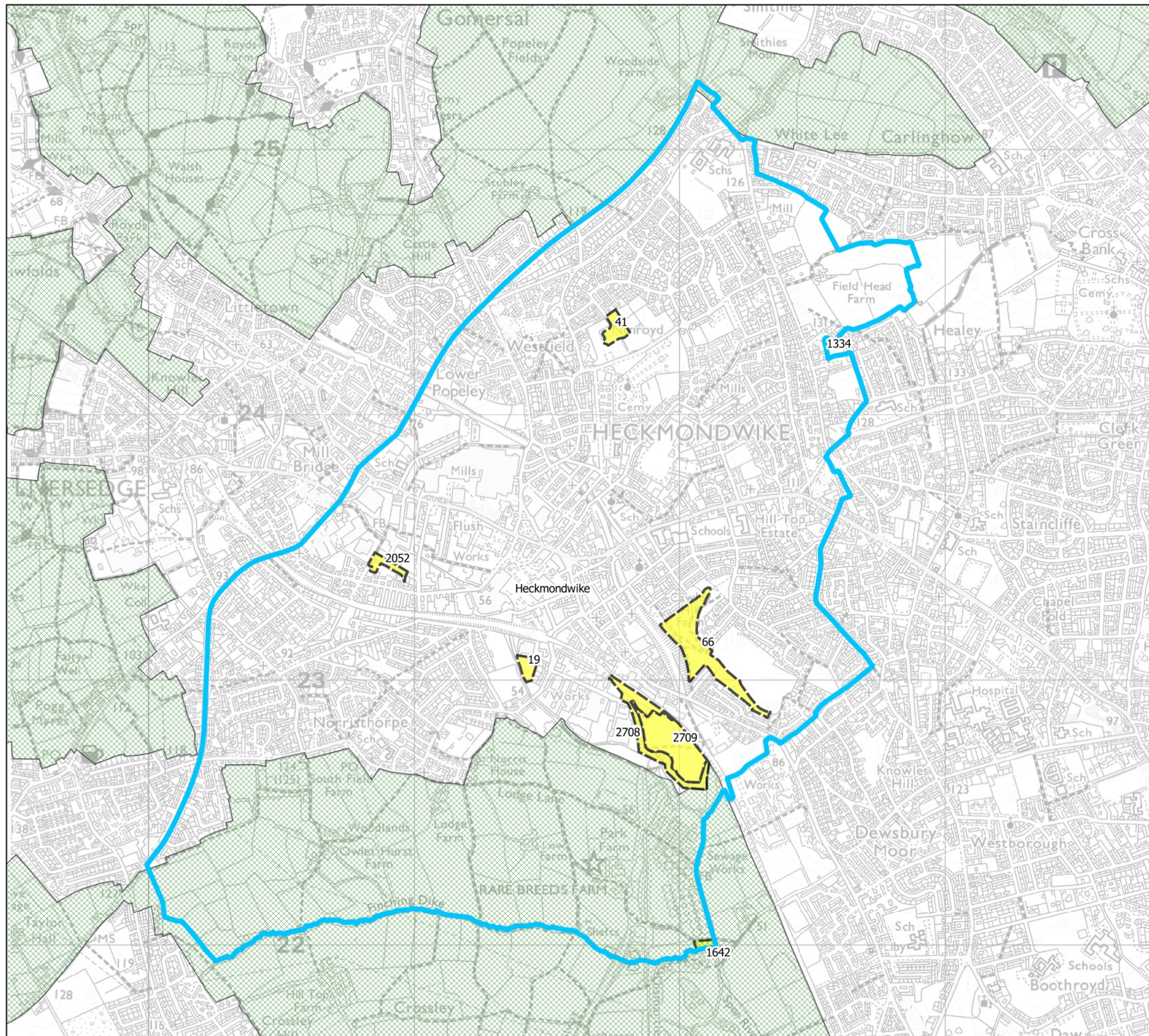
Figure 1

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Key

-  Heckmondwike Ward
-  Green belt
-  Natural and semi-natural greenspace (SPD)








Hallam Land Management Ltd
Field Head Farm,
Batley
Heckmondwike: Natural and Semi-Natural
Greenspace (SPD only)

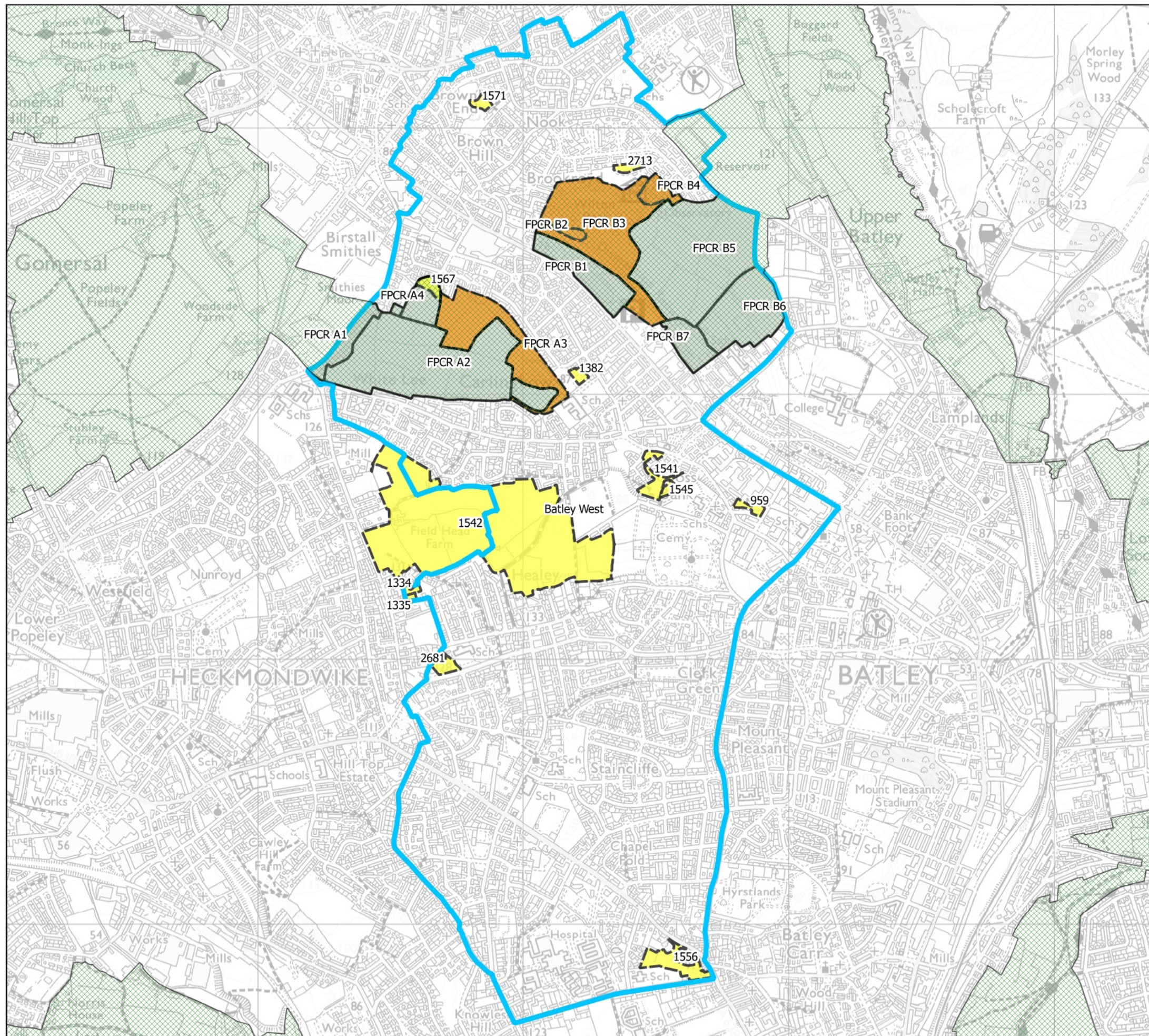
 
1:15,000 ABS/SJA 18/1/2018
Figure 2

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Key

-  Batley West ward
-  Green belt
-  Natural and semi-natural greenspace (SPD)
-  Areas identified from review by FPCR as natural and semi-natural greenspace
-  Areas included in review but not judged by FPCR as being natural and semi-natural greenspace



Hallam Land Management

Field Head Farm,
 Batley

Batley West: Natural and Semi-natural
 Greenspace (SPD + areas identified from
 review)



Scale: A3
 1:15,000
 ABS/SJA 18/1/2018








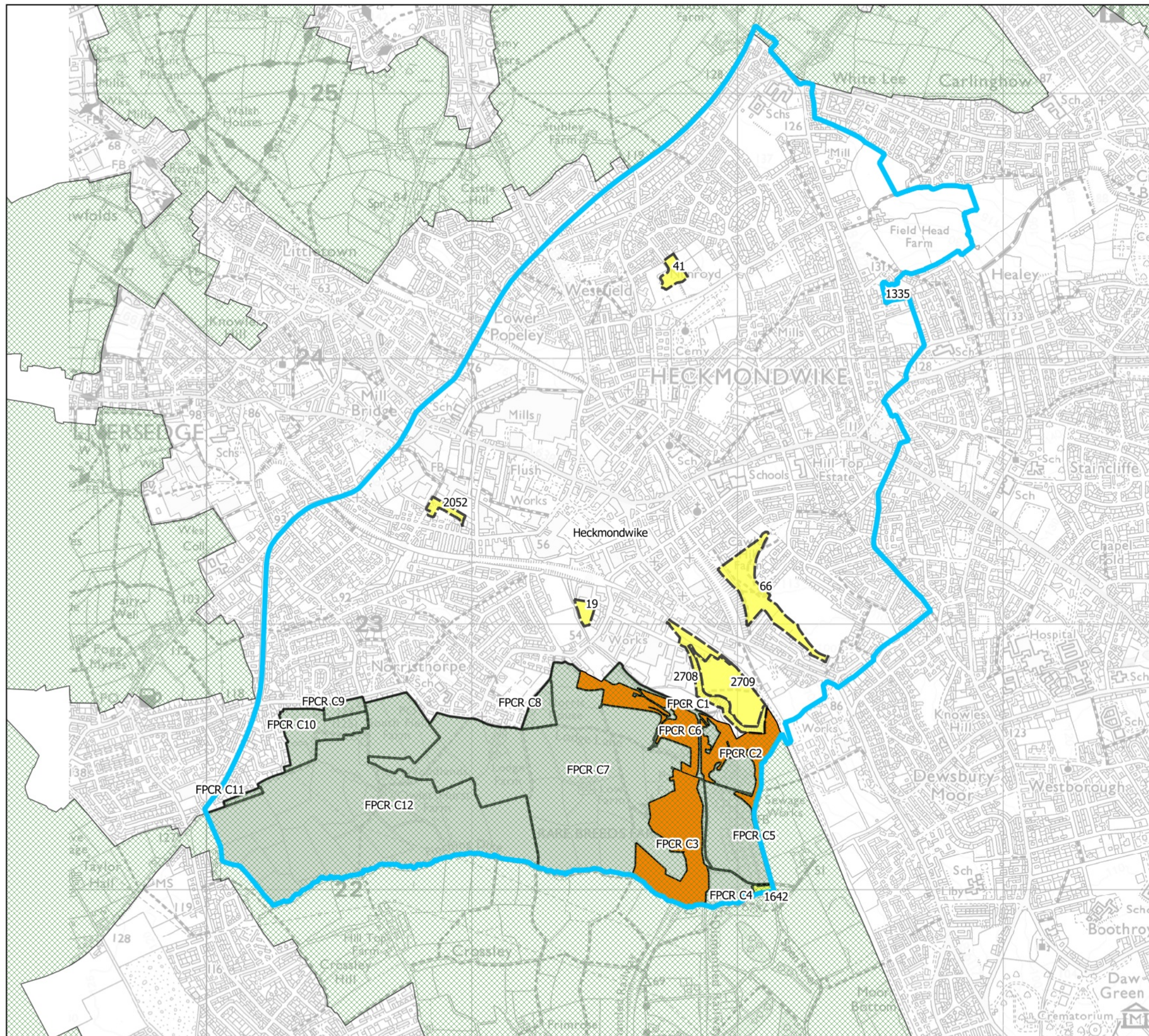
Figure 3

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Key

-  Heckmondwike Ward
-  Green belt
-  Natural and semi-natural greenspace (SPD)
-  Areas identified from review by FPCR as natural and semi-natural greenspace
-  Areas included in review but not judged by FPCR as being natural and semi-natural greenspace



Hallam Land Management Ltd

Field Head Farm,
 Batley

Heckmondwike: Natural and Semi-natural
 Greenspace (SPD + areas identified from
 review)



Scale: 1:15,000
 Date: 18/1/2018
 Author: ABS/SJA



Figure 4