APPENDIX 12 – LOCAL GREEN SPACES



DESIGNATION STUDY

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Local Green Space (LGS) designation is a way to protect green areas or open spaces against development where they are of particular importance to local communities. Local Green Space designations are made for use in Local Plans or Neighbourhood Plans. These plans can identify on a map ('designate') green areas for special protection. Once designated, Local Green Spaces receive protection consistent with national Green Belt policy.
- 1.2 The purpose of this study is to explain the process which has led to the proposed designation of areas of LGS in the Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan (NP). It sets out the national and local background to LGS and explains the methodology used in the assessment.
- 1.3 From the previous consultations undertaken by the NP Steering Group, protecting wild life, green spaces and village boundaries scored highly in residents' responses;

'To maintain the Green Belt between Catshill and Bromsgrove'

'Preserve green space and plant more trees, encouraging more wild flowers'

- 1.4 All of the sites that have been considered for designation as LGS are included in this report. Weight has been given to selecting green spaces that protect and enhance green corridors (see Green Infrastructure Report) and act as 'stepping-stones' for plants and wild life.
- 1.5 It is also the intention to identify open spaces which have been formalised with the community in their use over time such as the Meadow (football, dog walking), recreation spaces, play areas and sports pitches. The support for further protection has been sought from parish residents and the results of the survey will reflect the value placed on these open spaces by them.

2. Planning policy background

National

- 2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF revised February 2019) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.
- 2.2 Section 8 of the NPPF highlights the important role the planning system can play in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Paragraphs 99 101 refer specifically to LGS. Paragraph 99 states:

6

'The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.'

- 2.3 Paragraph 100 explains when the LGS designation should be used:
- a) 'The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is: in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and
- c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.'
- 2.4 Paragraph 101 identifies that local policy for managing development within a LGS should be consistent with policy for Green Belts.
- 2.5 The NPPF is supported by guidance set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). With regard to LGS NPPG identifies:

□ Designating LGS needs to be consistent with local planning for sustainable
development in the area. Plans must identify sufficient land in suitable locations to
meet identified development needs and the LGS designation should not be used in a
way that undermines this aim of plan making (Paragraph: 007 Reference ID: 37-007-
20140306);
□ LGS designation will rarely be appropriate where the land has planning permission for development. Exceptions could be where the development would be compatible with the reasons for designation or where planning permission is no longer capable of
being implemented (Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 37-008-20140306);
□ LGS may be designated where those spaces are demonstrably special to the local
community, whether in a village or in a neighbourhood in a town or city (Paragraph:
009 Reference ID: 37-009-20140306);
☐ If land is already protected by another designation, then consideration should be given
to whether any additional local benefit would be gained by designation as LGS
(Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 37-010-20140306);
☐ The LGS will need to meet the criteria set out in paragraph 100 of the NPPF (see
paragraph 2.3 above). Whether to designate land is a matter for local discretion. For
example, green areas could include land where sports pavilions, boating lakes or
structures such as war memorials are located, allotments, or urban spaces that
provide a tranquil oasis (Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 37-013-20140306);
☐ The proximity of a LGS to the community it serves will depend on local circumstances, including why the green area is seen as special, but it must be reasonably close. For example, if public access is a key factor, then the site would normally be within easy
walking distance of the community served (Paragraph: 014 Reference ID: 37-014-20140306);
☐ There are no hard and fast rules about how big a LGS can be because places are different and a degree of judgment will inevitably be needed. However, paragraph 100 of the NPPF is clear that LGS designation should only be used where the green area
concerned is not an extensive tract of land. Consequently, blanket designation of open

countryside adjacent to settlements will not be appropriate. In particular, designation

should not be proposed as a 'back door' way to try to achieve what would amount to a

new area of Green Belt by another name (Paragraph: 015 Reference ID: 37-015-20140306); ☐ Provided land can meet the criteria at paragraph 100 of the NPPF there is no lower size limit for a Local Green Space. (Paragraph: 016 Reference ID: 37-016-20140306); ☐ Land can be designated as LGS even if there is no public access e.g. green areas which are valued because of their wildlife, historic significance and/or beauty. Designation does not in itself confer any rights of public access over what exists at present. Any additional access would be a matter for separate negotiation with land owners, whose legal rights must be respected (Paragraph: 017 Reference ID: 37-017-20140306); ☐ Areas that may be considered for designation as LGS may be crossed by public rights of way. There is no need to designate linear corridors as LGS simply to protect rights of way, which are already protected under other legislation (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 37-018-20140306); ☐ A LGS does not need to be in public ownership. However, the qualifying body should contact landowners at an early stage about proposals to designate any part of their land as LGS. Landowners will have opportunities to make representations in respect of proposals in a draft plan (Paragraph: 019 Reference ID: 37-019-20140306); □ Designating a green area as LGS would give it protection consistent with that in respect of Green Belt, but otherwise there are no new restrictions or obligations on landowners (Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 37-020-20140306); ☐ Management of land designated as LGS will remain the responsibility of its owner. If the features that make a green area special and locally significant are to be conserved, how it will be managed in the future is likely to be an important consideration. Local communities can consider how, with the landowner's agreement, they might be able to get involved, perhaps in partnership with interested organisations that can provide advice or resources (Paragraph: 021 Reference ID: 37-021-20140306); and ☐ Land designated as LGS may potentially also be nominated for listing by the local authority as an Asset of Community Value, Listing gives community interest groups an opportunity to bid if the owner wants to dispose of the land. (Paragraph: 022 Reference ID: 37-022-20140306).

Bromsgrove District Local Plan

2.7 Para 8.248 in the Local Plan (January 2017) outlines the importance of open spaces to the well-being of the community and the need to protect these spaces from development;

'One of the important components of health and wellbeing is the open space, sport and recreation facilities that are integral to both urban and rural communities. The provision of high quality, accessible open space, sport and recreation facilities in the right areas can have significant benefits in relation to health, community cohesion and general wellbeing. The Council will therefore protect all the existing facilities of this nature from development, except those in areas with an oversupply or where the need or benefits of the development clearly outweigh the loss. Where proposed development would result in the loss of a facility or area of open space, the policy requires appropriate compensation for the loss. All housing developments are expected to contribute to the delivery of these amenities in accordance with the provision standards identified in the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Assessment (2010).'

2.8 Under the planning policy BDP25 covering Health and Well Being, the relevant policy to protecting open spaces is as follows;

BDP25.3 The Council will not permit the loss or displacement of existing indoor and outdoor open space, sport and recreation facilities (including both designated and undesignated

areas on the Policies Map) to other uses unless it can be demonstrated through up-to-date and robust evidence that:

- a) There is a proven surplus of provision and the site is no longer needed, or is unlikely to be required in the future; or
- b) The benefit of the development to the community outweighs the harm caused by the loss of the facility; or
- c) An alternative facility of an equal quantity and quality or higher standard will be provided in at least an equally convenient and accessible location to serve the same local community.

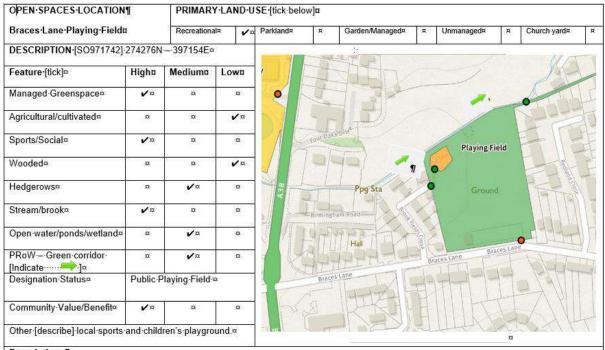
3. Identification of Open Spaces

Formal Open Spaces

3.1 The Environment Working Group identified the well used and historical formal open spaces in the Parish. Bromsgrove District Council identifies them as 'parks and playgrounds' on their webpage https://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/things-to-do/parks-and-outdoors/parks-and-play-areas/catshill,-marlbrook,-lickey-end-and-nearby.aspx The descriptions and utility of these open spaces can be summarised in the following table and detailed maps;

	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	QUALITY OF FACILITY	DESIGNATION	VALUE
1	Lo wer Marlbrook Play Area and Recreation Ground, Braces Lane	Open, flat area of formal grasses area for football and similar use. There is a children's play area to the north of the ground which is bordered by the Lydiate Brook and Braces Lane to the south. This has on-site parking facilities.	Generally well maintained open managed grass area.	R ecreation Ground Bromsgrove District Council	М
2	Lingfield Walk Recreation Ground	Recreation ground and play area. U sed for a variety of community sports events, play and leisure activities.	Well managed general sports filed and children's playground with relatively new equipment.	R ecreation Ground Bromsgrove D istrict Council	M
3	The Meadow recreation ground, Meadow Road [George Wagstaff Memorial Meadow].	Approximately 1.5 ha of recreational sports field, children's play are, changing facilities and pathways for recreational walking, etc. the M eado was an area of recreation and leisure by providing a more diverse selection of activities for all residents of C atshill. Bounded by houses to all side and is delineated to the west by the Battlefield Brook	Well managed and maintained grassland with some planting areas. Has small area of surfaced parking to the front and sports changing facilities. Good security.	The Meadowis entrusted to the North West Ward Association (NWWA), a charity that brought the land in 1951 and who represent the residents of C atshill.	H
4	School Sports Fields to rear of Catshill First and Middle Schools	Private, managed open grassland areas to the rears of Catshill Middle School and Catshill First School and Nursey. Used for school sports and a local football team.	Well maintained school sports filed and recreation area.	School sports fields — Worcestershire County Council	н
5	Play Area/Recreation Ground to rear of Shelly Close on Milton Road cycle path.	Recreation ground and children's play area. Open managed grass area. Leads on to open countryside and goo surfaces cycle route to Stourbridge Road.	Generally well maintained play area and informal football/sports field.	R ecreation Ground. Bromsgrove D istrict Council	М

1 - Braces Lane Playing Field



Description: ¶

Braces Lane Playing Field is owned and managed by Bromsgrove District Council. Designated as public open-space for use by the community as a sports field, play area, events and dog-walking, etc. Held in high regards by the community in North-Marlbrook and regularly used for various events such as football and sporting matches. It is equipped with a car parking and changing facilities.

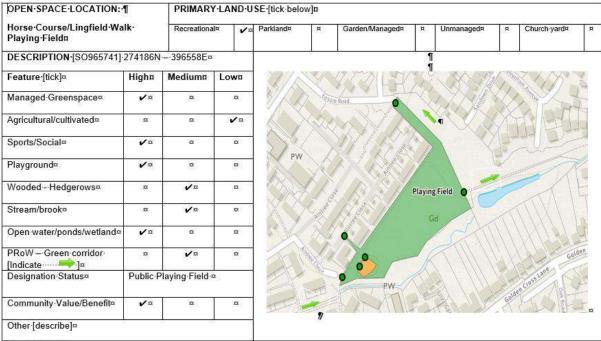




Public Footpath

Braces Lane Playing Field

2- Lingfield Walk Playing Field



Description ¶

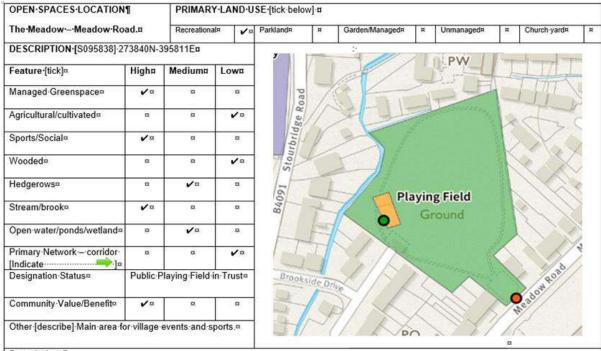
Horse Course/Lingfield Walk Playing Field is owned and is managed by Bromsgrove District Council. Designated as public open space for use by the community as a sports field, play area, events and dog walking, etc. Held in high regards by the community in Catshill and regularly used for various events such as football and sporting matches. Green open space with mini-soccer goals, a spinning dish, cradle and flat swings, a cone-climber, tower-slide, seesaw, slide. Marl-Brook-stream to southern boundary and balancing pond to the north.





Lingfield Walk Playing Field

3 - The Meadow Playing Field



Description:¶

The Meadow is owned by the residents of Catshill. It is a piece of land that is in Trust and is looked after by an annually elected management committee called the North-West-Ward-Association. Public open-space held in trust for the community and serves as a sports field, play area with slides and swings, social events and dog walking, etc. Held in high regards by the community and regularly used by the community for various events such as fireworks displays, and it hosts 2 local youth floorball teams. It has good changing room facilities and a small car park.





The Meadow Playing Fields & Playground

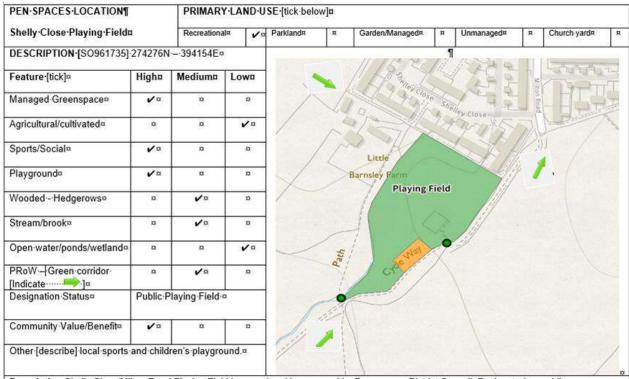
4 – Schools Sports Field

OPEN SPACES		PRIMARY LAND USE [tick below]							
LOCATION		Recreational		Parkland	Agricultural	Garden/Managed	Unmanaged	Church yard	
Schools Sports Field	✓								
LANDSCAPE DESCI	RIPTIC	N UNITS							
Feature [tick]	High	Medium	Low	Play Area		YANAMA	11111 m	IIA	
Managed Grassland	1			Washington and the second	tion Ground	B			
Agricultural/cultivated			~	Car	tshill	Coast Septim Sep	Mea dow berlip		
Pasture/grazing			~		(5)		7	First School andNum ery	
Wooded			/					4	
Hedgerows			~					1/2	
Stream/brook			/			162			
Open water/ponds/wetland			~		Too YLB		>		
Primary Network – corridor [Indicate			~			Catshill Middle School	λ		
Mature Tree(s) [describe]			'						
Known Habitat [describe]			~		1 PS	Chad agrove School		Labor Hamilton	
Other [describe]								1/	

School's Sports Field

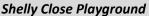
Description: Schools sports fields owned and managed by Worcestershire County Council LEA.

5 - Shelly Close Playing Field



Description Shelly Close/Milton Road Playing Field is owned and is managed by Bromsgrove District Council. Designated as public open space for use by the community as a sports field, play area, events and dog walking, etc. Held in high regards by the community in Catshill and regularly used for various events such as football and sporting matches. Has children's playground with slides and swings and a zip-wire ride.







Shelly Close Playground

Local Green Spaces

- 3.3 Following extensive consultation at workshops held in May and June 2017, the results of the consultative questionnaires, and the Landscape Character Assessment Study (January 2018) the Environment Working Group identified six green spaces which exemplified 'the distinctive character and environment' of the Parish an important requirement of the NP Vision Statement. They also protected and enhanced the Green Corridors identified in the Green Infrastructure Network and provided 'stepping-stones' for wildlife and plants.
- 3.4 The identified green spaces all passed the initial assessment of whether they were 'Local in Character' i e a space that is a local facility and not part of open countryside and an extensive tract of land and in 'Close Proximity' i e reasonable walking distance from shopping centre of the village (on Golden Cross Lane)
- 3.5 The following table provides a summary description of each area with a picture of the area. More detailed information on each area is contained in the following pages;

Local Green Spaces



Natural area near Cottage Lane, North Marlbrook at the side of the Marl Brook.



Natural ground to the north of Braces Lane sports ground.



Open area to the north of Lingfield Walk sports ground and balancing pond.



Small area of woodland adjacent to the M5 near Woodrow Lane.



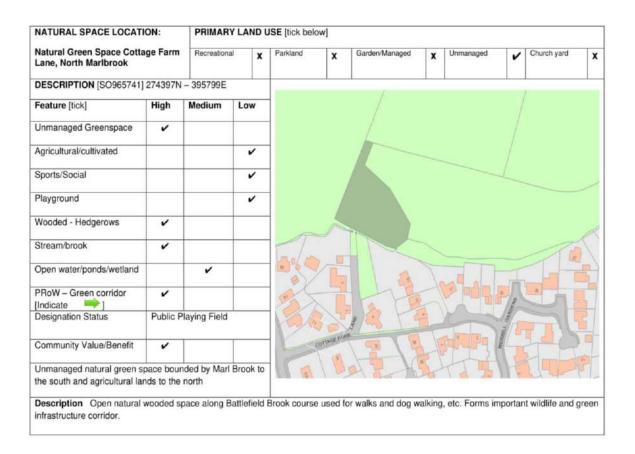
Wooded area to the rear of Cowslip Close off Church Road near M5.



Wooded area to the south east of M5, near 'The Piggeries' to the rear of the cemetery.



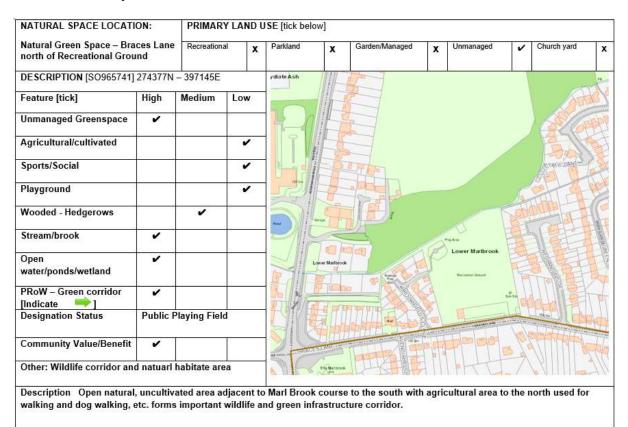






Local Green Space Area 1 - Area Boundary







Local Green Space Area 2 - Area Boundary



NATURAL SPACE LOCATION:		PRIMAR	PRIMARY LAND USE [tick below]									
Natural Green Space – Lin Walk – near Recreation Gr Balancing pond and Foot [PROW]	Recreation	nal)	Parkland	x	Garden/Managed	x	Unmanaged	~	Church yard	700		
DESCRIPTION [SO965741]	2742021	N - 396787E	-	W-37	OK NOW	AN AGULA AGULASA	D. K.	X/U.A/VA	Storage	V COMPANIES	_	
Feature [tick]	High	Medium	Low						0			
Unmanaged Greenspace	~	3	8							F/ (C-		
Agricultural/cultivated			~							7		
Sports/Social	*	V	- X					YA MU			7	
Playground	94.	3	~					HISE		EAL!	1	
Wooded - Hedgerows	8	V	2			Upper	Cats	hill	X			
Stream/brook	~		,X			_	4		1	The state of the s		
Open water/ponds/wetland	~	7	*					1///	9 0			
PRoW – Green corridor	~	3	- 8			Recreation Ground	P	(ALL STATES			
Designation Status	100000	tion Ground								TO POPULATION OF THE POPULATIO	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	
Community Value/Benefit	~	1						100	1			
	ridor	3	14	THE PART OF THE PA		STATE THAT	9/1/	MALL	11/2			

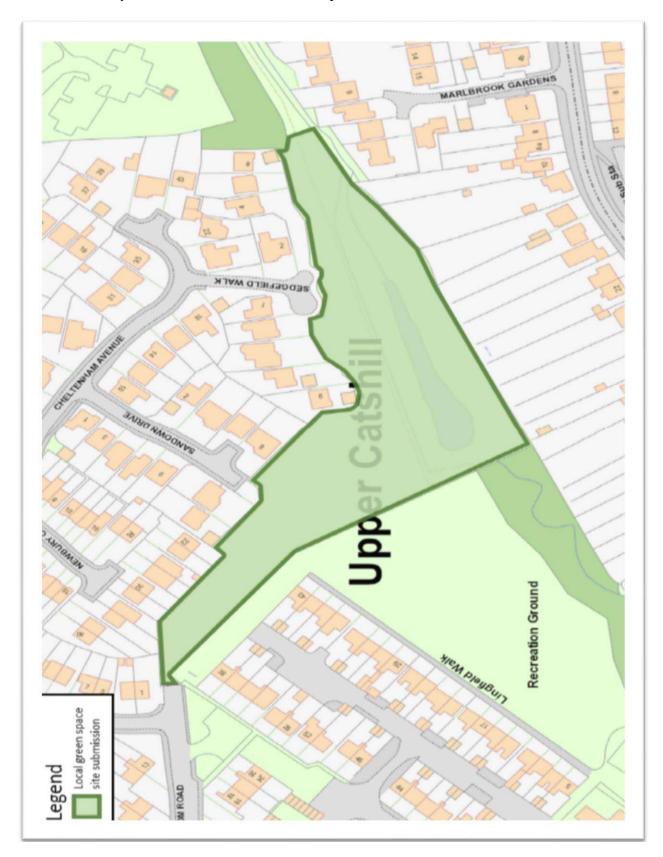
walking, etc. forms important wildlife and green infrastructure corridor.

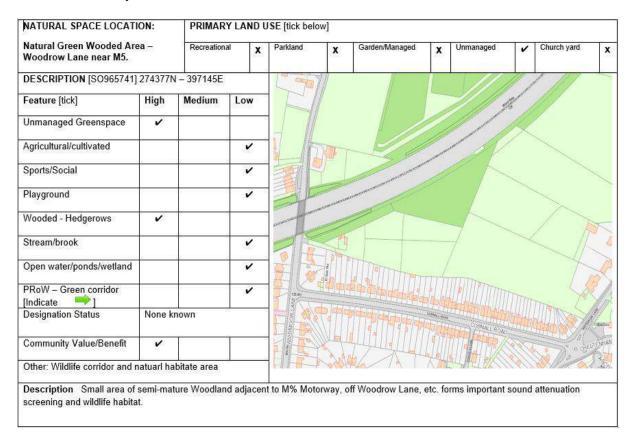




View over the balancing pond along brook course

Local Green Space Area 3 - Area Boundary

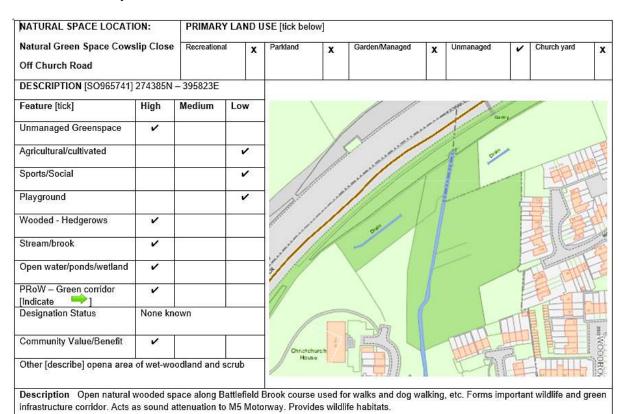






Local Green Space Area 4 - Area Boundary



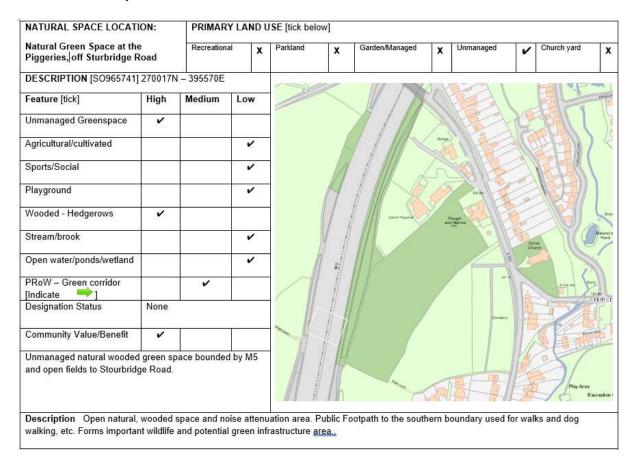






Local Green Space Area 5 - Area Boundary







Local Green Space Area 6 - Area Boundary



Assessment Approach

- 4.1 A survey questionnaire was designed to gauge the support for both the formal open spaces and the proposed local green spaces and included as a supplementary in the parish magazine distributed in November 2019. The questionnaire is included as an Addendum.
- 4.2 Support for the formal open spaces was gauged on the strength of agreement to the statement, 'This formal open space is highly valued and very important to the community' on a Likert type scale 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree' and was applicable to each of the sites identified. (see para. 3.1)
- 4.3 The proposed local green spaces were judged on how <u>demonstrably special</u> these spaces were considered to be to the local community on the criteria laid down in NPPF para. 100. b). The question asked was 'to what extent do you feel that the following descriptions apply to the six identified green spaces i e beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity and richness of wildlife The respondents could put a tick in the box where the aforementioned descriptions applied.
- 4.4 Criteria for successful support of the formal open spaces would be a majority agreement that the formal open spaces were highly valued. With regards to the proposed local green spaces, those spaces would be considered demonstrably special where at least one of the descriptions was supported by a majority of the respondents in the sample.

Survey Questionnaire Results

4.5 The number of completed questionnaires was 121 and they were collated and analysed using 'SmartSurvey'.(A digital survey solution online to create surveys and analyse the results)

Formal Open Spaces

4.6 An overwhelming support was recorded for each of the formal open spaces with the following comments representative of the feedback received.

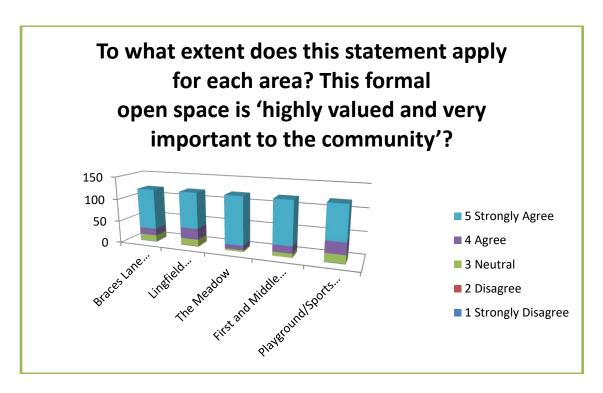
'Must never see development on the Meadow - it is a peaceful area used by children, the elderly and dog walkers who meet for a daily chat. I love walking around the Meadow by myself or with my grandchildren.'

'Strong support for the Meadow'

'Please do not build on the field at Braces Lane'

'Local spaces to meet our friends in the fresh air'

4.6 Analysis of the results for the formal open spaces question showed that all formal open spaces scored over 80% 'agree' or 'strongly agree', with the Meadow scoring over 90% 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that the formal open spaces were highly valued. The following graphic demonstrates the high support for all formal open spaces:



Local Green Spaces

4.7 There was enthusiastic support for all the proposed green spaces with the following comments typical of those received;

'The green areas connect everyone together, gives a space to breathe when the world gets too much.'

'The biodiversity of our green spaces is so important now and for future generations.'

'Regularly use all green spaces and green corridors identified. Need to encourage people to get out and walk or cycle to be fitter and healthier.'

'Need as many green spaces as we can for our children and grand children to experience the outdoors.'

'I run, walk and cycle a lot so all of the local open spaces are important to me.'

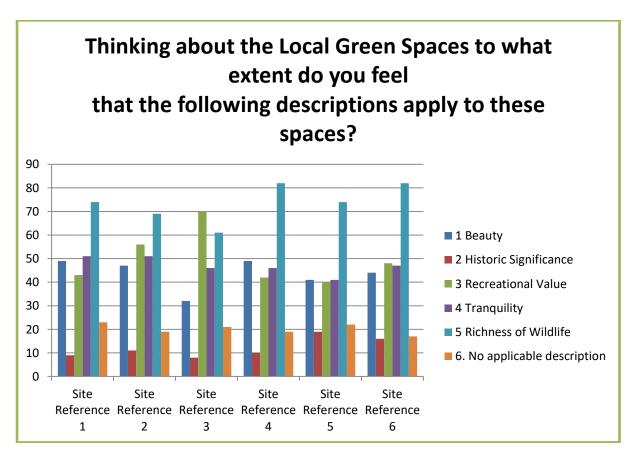
'Woodland areas crucial to wildlife and acts as a barrier to noise and pollution in the area.'

'Green spaces are a great value to the community and a meeting place for people to meet when walking dogs.'

'We have seen badgers, deer, foxes, owls, buzzards, green and great spotted woodpeckers and bats in our local green spaces. It is imperative that everything is done to maintain the habitats for our wild life population.'

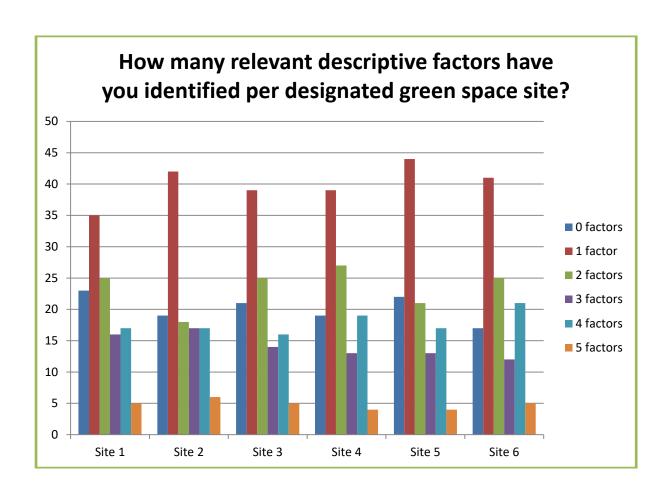
4.8 There was a range of views on which descriptions were applicable to each identified site. In all sites bar one the most popular factor was 'richness of wildlife. For site 3, 'recreational value' was the most popular. The least subscribed descriptive factor was 'historic significance' for all sites. The following table and graphic shows the spread of descriptions and their popularity for each site;

Site Reference	1 Beauty	2 Historic Significance	3 Recreational Value	4 Tranquillity	5 Richness of Wildlife	6. No applicable description
1	49	9	43	51	74	23
2	47	11	56	51	69	19
3	32	8	70	46	61	21
4	49	10	42	46	82	19
5	41	19	40	41	74	22
6	44	16	48	47	82	17



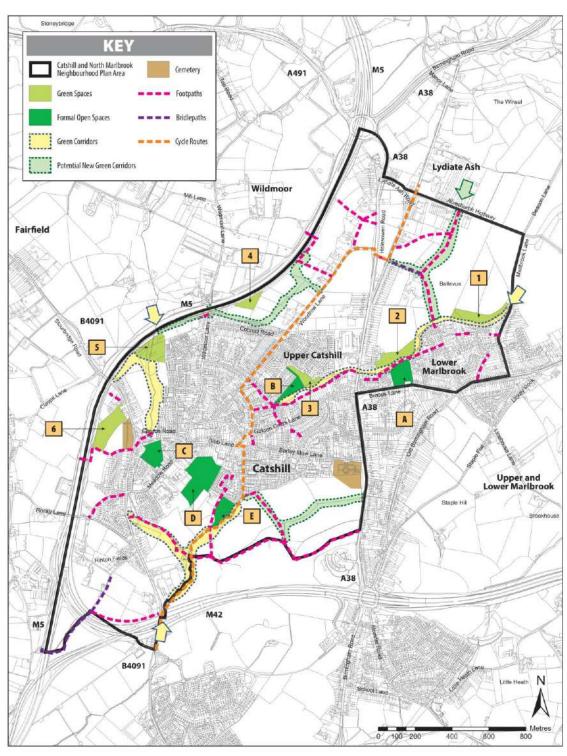
4.9 The following table shows that all sites scored at least one or more descriptive factor aggregating to well over 75% of responses and 50% of responses indicated support for 2 or more factors, supporting the statement that the identified local green spaces were demonstrably special to the community;

Site Reference	0 factors	1 factor	2 factors	3 factors	4 factors	5 factors
1	23 (19.0%)	35	25	16	17	5
2	19(15.7%)	42	18	17	17	6
3	21(17.4%)	39	25	14	16	5
4	19(15.7%)	39	27	13	19	4
5	22(18.2%)	44	21	13	17	4
6	17(14.0%)	41	25	12	21	5



5. Green Infrastructure Network

5.1 The map on the next page shows how the formal open spaces and local green spaces integrate within the proposed Green infrastructure Network.



Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan **Green Infrastructure**

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6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The Formal Open Spaces were overwhelmingly supported and valued highly by respondents to the survey. There was concern that these spaces could be under threat from future housing development and therefore the NP should provide additional protection through an appropriate planning policy identifying the specific sites that should be protected.
- 6.2 It was recognised from the responses and comments that the proposed Local Green Spaces were essential components of enhancing and developing green corridors throughout the parish, protecting wild life and the character of the village. In fact 'richness of wildlife' scored highest amongst the descriptions considered in deciding if these sites were demonstrably special to the community. The majority of the respondents (over 75%) identified at least one description that was appropriate for each local green space.

 Therefore these identified spaces should be afforded the same protection as Green Belt and designated as Local Green Spaces in the Neighbourhood Plan.

'All green spaces in Catshill must be retained to keep the character of the area.'