Open Space and Recreation Strategy

October 2011

1.0 Introduction

Context

1.1 Cambridge is a compact City with a strong sense of identity. It is internationally famous for the quality of its environment. It has a legacy of historic buildings and open spaces created over the last 1,000 years. An essential part of Cambridge's character stems from the relationship between the City's buildings and its open spaces, and the important role of trees and landscape features. Many of the open spaces in Cambridge link together to form an extensive network, with frequent juxtaposition of public and private spaces of different sizes and functions. These spaces form a number of corridors of green semi-natural habitat that link the heart of the built-up area to the surrounding countryside. There are strong links between the historic core and the suburbs with a ring of neighbourhoods encircling the centre within walking or cycling distance, and beyond to the agricultural hinterland and surrounding villages. The corridors of green space allow the City to be viewed in its landscape from a number of key approaches. The Cambridge Green Belt seeks to protect and enhance this very special setting for future generations.

1.2 The open spaces and grounds around buildings and the extent of green spaces within the City form a vital part of the character of Cambridge. The transition between the relative peace and space of the open spaces and the bustle and intimacy of the densely packed City streets is very marked. These qualities are fragile, finite and irreplaceable, and should be safeguarded. Over the years, there has been some gradual erosion of these spaces, although the character of the City has been successfully conserved. With increasing pressure for development in the City, it is particularly important that its green spaces are protected and enhanced, and new open spaces are created and allowed to mature. Open spaces, both established and new, can give a feeling of openness in an otherwise dense, urban environment.

1.3 Access to open space is recognised as being important for a healthy lifestyle. Open spaces across the City also form part of Cambridge's sustainable transport network, with a number of cycle routes running across or adjacent to key open spaces. The maintenance and enhancement of cycle routes across open spaces is important to the continued success of cycling in Cambridge, which was recognised as a national cycling demonstration town by the Department for Transport in 2008. Many of the City's open spaces are enjoyed visually by those visiting, living or working in Cambridge, but they are not all available for active use. This puts added pressure on those spaces which are available. New residential development should provide open space in accordance with the standards that are included in this document. However, it has often not been possible for all the required open space to be included within sites developed in the existing built-up area over recent years and few new large areas of open space have been created. Where this has not been possible, improvements to existing open space are made using financial contributions to the City Council by developers in lieu of providing open space on site.

1.4 The urban expansion of Cambridge brings both the necessity and opportunity to provide new public open space. This Strategy is important as it seeks to ensure that open space supports the development of sustainable communities, and the enhancement of the health and well-being of residents and the biodiversity of the City. It sets out to ensure that open space in Cambridge meets the needs of all who live, work, study in or visit the City and provides a satisfactory environment for nature and enhances the local townscape, complementing the built environment. Local people and communities should be involved in the process of enhancing open spaces and suggesting new open spaces, and the design of those spaces to meet local needs.

1.5 Green infrastructure, and the provision of sport, recreation and biodiversity should be protected, improved and new provision made alongside built development. It covers all open space within the City, from major tracts of green space to small pockets of open space. It covers land, which is available for use by the public, but also private land, which contributes to the character, environmental quality or recreational resources of the City. This includes significant areas of land owned and managed by the Colleges of the University of Cambridge. The Strategy:

- sets out the protection of existing open spaces;
- promotes the improvement of and creation of new facilities on existing open spaces;
- sets out the standards for open space and sports provision in and through new development;
- supports the implementation of Section 106 monies and future Community Infrastructure Levy monies.

Introduced in the Planning Act 2008 and put into force by the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 on 6th April 2010, the Community Infrastructure Levy allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers via a charging schedule for a wide range of infrastructure, including open space and recreation facilities. It replaces Section 106 contributions for many forms of infrastructure, although Section 106 agreements can still be used for site-specific mitigation measures and for affordable housing provision. The Council will be taking the Community Infrastructure Levy forward at the same time as the Local Plan Review.

Vision

1.6 By setting out the requirements for the protection, enhancement and delivery of open spaces for Cambridge, this Strategy supports the achievement of one of the Council's Medium Term Objectives, which works *"Towards a City which draws inspiration from its iconic historic centre and achieves a sense of place in all of its parts with generous urban open spaces and well designed buildings."*

1.7 The overall vision for the document is to provide, improve and maintain a framework of diverse and high value open spaces that are accessible to all, physically, culturally and socially, and which reflect and enhance the special

character and setting of Cambridge[1]. Where possible, existing open spaces should be linked in a green grid within the City and to the surrounding rural areas.

1.8 Spaces should be designed and managed to meet the needs of those who live, work, study in or visit the City while also protecting and enhancing the environment. Local people should be involved in decisions relating to improving and creating open space and their future use and management. Spaces should be designed to be flexible providing opportunities for:

- sport, play, and other recreation and leisure activities;
- places for events and socialising;
- celebrating cultural diversity;
- protecting and enhancing the historic environment;
- educational activities;
- places for tranquillity and repose;
- safe and attractive walking and cycling routes; and
- flood risk management;
- protection and enhancement of habitat;
- enhancing and creating opportunities for food production and sustainable management regimes, including grazing of land.

The aforementioned opportunities need to be balanced with the provision of features of amenity value and the protection and enhancement of habitats for plants and animals. Sustainable societies recognise their reliance on ecosystem services. Some of these are provided directly such as food, timber and energy. Others are indirect, such as climate regulation, water purification and the productivity of soil. The diverse range of Cambridge's open spaces combine to provide a range of services including food alleviation, surface water attenuation, pollination, cooling, noise reduction and pollutant filtering.

1.9 Within the existing built up area of Cambridge, there need to be improvements in the range of open space, sport and recreation opportunities that are available and accessible through:

- The protection and/or enhancement of existing open spaces; and
- The creation of new open space, mostly within new developments.

In areas of deficit, creative solutions should be explored and implemented to make the most innovative use of sites. Planning officers should identify if a development site lies within an area deficient in open space and consider opportunities for delivery of additional open space within the proposed development. This is in order to ensure that the additional residents generated do not contribute to unmanageable pressures on existing open space.

1.10 Within the urban extensions, significant new open spaces and sport and recreation provision must be created in the form of a green network, made up of corridors and spaces. The developments in the urban extensions must:

[1] As defined in *Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment (*2003)

- Maximise and enhance existing environmental, amenity and biodiversity features;
- Create open spaces and recreational facilities with a variety of characters and functions including large areas of natural greenspace, playing fields, provision for children and teenagers, new urban parks and gardens, indoor sports facilities, civic spaces, allotments and community gardens;
- Create open spaces that are sustainable and designed to engender a feeling of well-being and safety;
- Create and/or enhance corridors that link through the City and with the open countryside;
- Provide good cycle and pedestrian links to and through new open spaces.

Flexibility should be built into the design so that future communities can be involved in the creation, use and management of the spaces.

1.11 In terms of the fringes of the City, improvements should be made in the provision of and access to the open countryside by foot, cycle and horse. Links should be created to open spaces of strategic importance such as Wicken Fen, Wandlebury, Milton Country Park and Coton Countryside Reserve. These sites are both rich in biodiversity and represent important amenities in their own right. Success in achieving linkages and enhancement of sites will require partnership working through the Green Infrastructure Forum with local communities, Cambridgeshire County Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council, the National Trust and other landowners.

Status

1.12 The last Strategy was adopted in November 2006, incorporating relevant changes made to the Local Plan 2006 during the Inquiry process. This new Strategy reassesses open spaces within the City, which were considered as a part of the previous strategy, evaluates a range of additional sites and includes a new quality assessment of all sites surveyed. This revised Strategy will inform the development of the Local Plan Review.

1.13 As a material consideration in decision-making, the Strategy will inform the planning process on the loss of any open space and guide the provision of open space by continuing to inform the Masterplanning process for the urban extensions and through the consideration of all new development. Open space is provided through new development in accordance with the Open Space and Recreation Standards included in the Local Plan and the North West Cambridge and Cambridge East Area Action Plans. The urban extensions are expected to deliver fully against the Open Space and Recreation Standards, but this is recognised as being more challenging on smaller sites within the existing built-up area. Whilst every attempt must be made to deliver open space on site, any shortfall in provision on site is met through payments to the City Council under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). The payments are set out in the Planning Obligation Strategy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This

approach will be replaced by the Community Infrastructure Levy over the coming years.

1.14 Since 2006, a number of open spaces have been created as a result of residential development, including on sites such as Accordia. Other open spaces have been the subject of development within or adjacent to their sites. These sites have had to be surveyed for the first time. Sites in the urban extensions, though consented in some cases, will be surveyed following completion.

1.15 This Strategy has been developed taking into account government guidance as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17) and its Companion Guide. It is underpinned by an assessment of the quality and quantity of open space of environmental and/or recreational importance and its classification based on the typology in PPG17.

Structure of the document

1.16 The Strategy is split into 6 sections. Section 2 outlines the relevant policy context. Section 3 sets out the criteria for the assessment, which has formed the basis of the Strategy, and categories for protecting open space. Section 4 discusses the findings of the open space assessment and breaks down the information by ward and provides information on the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats for each area. Section 5 outlines open space and recreation standards for Cambridge and provides additional detail on the requirements for different types of open space provision. This section sets out the strategic context for each type of open space and establishes the recommended quantity, quality and accessibility standards and the application of the standards. These are not applicable to all typologies of open space. Section 6 sets out the action plan for the Strategy.

2.0 Context

Policy Context

2.1 The findings of the Open Space and Recreation Assessment and this Strategy form part of the local evidence base for the review of the Cambridge Local Plan 2006. Appendix 1 of this document considers the wider national, regional and local policies, guidance and strategies that have been considered in drawing up this Strategy. It should be noted that the list contained in Appendix 1 is not intended to be exhaustive, as other policies and documents may also be relevant dependent on the nature of forthcoming development proposals and/or on emerging policy documents.

2.2 A number of national and local documents have a key relationship with the development of this Strategy and are therefore discussed below:

Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17) – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation

2.3 This guidance note recognises the importance of open spaces, sport and recreation provision and the contribution that they make to the quality of life. It states that Local Planning Authorities should develop clear policies for the provision, protection and enhancement of such provision and include policies requiring recreational facilities to be provided as an integral part of major new developments. PPG17 includes a requirement for local authorities to undertake assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities. Assessments will normally be undertaken at district level, although assessments of strategic facilities should be undertaken at regional or sub-regional levels. Open Space Standards should be set locally and based on the local assessments of needs and opportunities.

2.4 The companion guide to PPG17 sets out the process for undertaking local assessments of need and audits of provision. It also establishes the following desirable outcomes for an open space assessment:

- Networks of accessible, high quality open spaces and sport and recreation facilities, in both urban and rural areas, which meet the needs of the residents and visitors, are fit for purpose and economically and environmentally sustainable;
- An appropriate balance between new provision and enhancement of existing open space;
- Clarity and reasonable certainty for developers and landowners in relation to the requirements and expectations of local planning authorities in respect of open space, sport and recreation provision.

Draft National Planning Policy Framework

2.5 This draft framework was published for consultation in July 2011 and has not yet been adopted. However, it is recognised that the Planning Inspectorate considers that it should be afforded some weight as a material consideration in the planning process. Paragraph 128 of the draft framework recognises the importance of open spaces and requires planning policies to identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space,

sports and recreational facilities in the local area. The information gained from assessment of needs and opportunities should be used to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities.

The East of England Plan: The Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (2008)

2.6 This document sets out the strategy to guide planning and development in the East of England to the year 2021. It covers economic development, housing, the environment, transport, waste management, culture, sport and recreation, mineral extraction and implementation. It aims to improve quality of life, and sets out requirements for Local Planning Authorities to require the retention of substantial connected networks of green space in urban, urban fringe and adjacent countryside areas to serve growing communities. Whilst the Government has announced its intention to revoke the Regional Spatial Strategies, this will not take place until the Localism Bill becomes an Act. As such, at this time, the East of England Plan remains a material consideration in decision-making.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan (2003)

2.7 This document sets out the strategic framework for land use planning in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough up to 2016. Under the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and following the adoption of the East of England Plan: The Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England in May 2008, only certain policies in the Plan remain in force. Those policies of relevance to the strategy include:

- P4/4 Water Based Recreation;
- P9/2b Review of Green Belt Boundaries;
- P9/2c Location and Phasing of Development Land to be released from the Green Belt;
- P9/8 Infrastructure Provision.

These policies will fall away once the Localism Bill becomes an Act.

The Cambridge Local Plan 2006

2.8 Currently, the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 recognises the importance of open spaces and has two key policies, 3/8 and 4/2. Policy 3/8 *Open Space and Recreation Provision Through New Development* states that:

All residential development will provide public open space and sports facilities in accordance with the Open Space and Recreation Standards. Provision should be on-site as appropriate to the nature and location of development or where the scale of development indicates otherwise through commuted payments to the City Council.

The Open Space and Recreation Standards form Appendix A of the Cambridge Local Plan 2006.

2.9 Policy 4/2 Protection of Open Space in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 states that:

Development will not be permitted which would be harmful to the character of, or lead to the loss of, open space of environmental and/or recreational importance unless the open space uses can be satisfactorily replaced elsewhere and the site is not important for environmental reasons.

2.10 Open space protected under this policy includes commons, recreation grounds, registered and other historic Parks and Gardens, sites with nature conservation designation, outdoor sports facilities, provision for children and teenagers, semi-natural green spaces, allotments, urban spaces and cemeteries. Although the majority are public open spaces, private spaces that contribute to the character, environmental quality or biodiversity of the area are protected. These spaces are often contiguous and have an important linking role as conduits for wildlife and for access by foot and cycle and recreation opportunities. Many have a dual importance, both for the contribution they make to leisure provision and for their environmental importance. Some still retain evidence of significant historic land use patterns.

North West Cambridge Area Action Plan (2009)

2.11 Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council have jointly prepared the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan (AAP), which seeks to create a new University quarter. The AAP provides for academic and research and development facilities, accommodation for 2,000 students and 3,000 dwellings, half of which will be for University key workers. The AAP contains a range of policies relating to the provision of open space and uses the same Open Space and Recreation Standards as set out in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006.

Cambridge East Area Action Plan (2008)

2.12 Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council have jointly prepared the Cambridge East Area Action Plan, which identifies the site for a sustainable new urban quarter of approximately 10,000 to 12,000 dwellings. The AAP contains a range of policies relating to the provision of open space and uses the same Open Space and Recreation Standards as set out in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006.

Planning Obligations Strategy Supplementary Planning Document (2010)

2.13 The Council's Planning Obligations Strategy was adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in March 2010. Planning Obligations are a key way of addressing the impact new development can have on the infrastructure of the City. If all the open space required in a new development under the Open Space and Recreation Standards can not be accommodated on site, developers make financial contributions towards the provision or improvement of open space elsewhere. The Planning Obligation Strategy SPD provides a framework for the negotiation and expenditure of monies secured under Section 106 agreements. The use of the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD for open space and recreation contributions will be replaced by the use of the Community Infrastructure Levy in the coming years.

Relevant Strategies and Guidance

2.14 The Strategy must work within the context of the Council's Medium Term Objectives, the County-wide and City Council's Sustainable Community Strategies and other strategies and guidance. A number of these strategies and guidance documents are discussed below.

Accessible Natural Greenspace in Towns and Cities

2.15 Natural England has developed a standard for natural green space (ANGSt), which it defines as "land, water and geological features which have been naturally colonised by plants and animals and which are accessible on foot to large numbers of residents." The standard provides a set of benchmarks for ensuring access to places of wildlife interest. These standards recommend that people living in towns and cities should have:

- An accessible natural green space less than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home;
- Statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population;
- At least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home;
- One accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home;
- One accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home.

Green Infrastructure Strategy for Cambridgeshire

2.16 The first Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Cambridge sub-region was produced in 2006. This provided a strategy for the provision of large-scale Green Infrastructure for the Cambridge Sub-Region over a 20 year period to complement and support the planned growth. In order to update the strategy and provide coverage for the whole of Cambridgeshire, the review of the Green Infrastructure Strategy commenced in May 2009. The Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011) has four objectives:

1. Reverse the Decline in Biodiversity;
2. Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change;
3. Promote Sustainable Growth and Economic Development;
4. Support Healthy Living and Well-being.

The new strategy has adopted a number of key themes, such as landscape character, health and sustainable movement. The themes and their evidence base were considered both individually and together in order to establish where gaps and opportunities existed at the spatial level. The overlapping themes and factors supported the development of the Strategic Network, creating a multi-functional network which could be brought forward. Cambridge is covered by one Strategic Area, which proposes a number of strategic projects. Many of these projects are existing proposals in the urban extensions. It provides a strategic context for green infrastructure, but recognises that a local level strategy such as the Council's Open Space and Recreation Strategy is required to protect, enhance and deliver open spaces within the City.

A Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region

2.17 This study, produced by PMP for Cambridgeshire Horizons, evaluates existing facility provision within the sub-region and identifies the increase in demand anticipated through the significant population growth planned between 1999 and 2016.

Cambridge Parks – Managing the City's Asset 2010 to 2014

2.18 This document was approved in January 2010. This creates a strategic framework within the medium term objectives for developing, maintaining and managing parks, commons and open spaces directly owned and/or managed by the City Council.

Sports Strategy 2009 - 2013

2.19 The Council's Sports Strategy is to be used to influence a number of key issues including:

- The national drive to increase participation in sport and physical activity;
- Improving health, and reducing levels of obesity;
- Leisure facility provision and management;
- The growth of the City.

The Council provides a range of sports services that are used by residents, people living nearby or working in the City, and visitors. This comprises indoor swimming facilities; outdoor swimming pools and paddling pools; indoor sports centres; pitches and courts; and 88 parks and open spaces, providing a wide range of both formal and informal sport, recreation and play provision. The Council also provides a sports development service, which focuses on increasing participation in physical activity and sport; and supporting grassroots and community sport; and improving health and well being, addressing inequality.

Cambridge Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2008 - 2012

2.20 The purpose of the Cambridge Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan is to establish the framework for action in Cambridge to tackle the causes and consequences of climate change. It describes the present situation, rationale, future intentions and actions for Cambridge City Council to take in order to achieve them.

Nature Conservation Strategy 2006 - 2016

2.21 The Council's Nature Conservation Strategy 2006 – 2016 was produced by the Wildlife Trust. This document comprises an assessment of the most important areas for wildlife within the City's boundaries and sets out a strategy and action plan for the preservation and enhancement of wildlife value across Cambridge.

Cambridge City and County Wildlife Sites Register 2005

2.22 This register lists all the City and County Wildlife Sites in Cambridge and describes their qualities.

Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment 2003

2.23 This assessment indicates areas or features important to the environment and setting of Cambridge in order to ensure that new developments will take account of existing character and where possible achieve environmental or visual improvement.

Cambridge Arboricultural Strategy 2000-2007

2.24 This strategy is currently being updated. The 2004 – 2007 strategy aimed to protect important trees throughout the City and increase the numbers of trees on Council land. A Protocol for the consultation and determination of tree work operations to trees on City Council owned land has been produced and relates to trees works scheduled by arboricultural officers. The Council has a crucial role to play in maximising the benefits trees bring to the City, both through exercising its statutory powers and by encouraging and supporting tree management and planting.

2.25 **A Quality Charter for Growth in Cambridge**

Produced by Cambridgeshire Horizons in 2008, the aim of this document is to improve quality while simplifying the development process by establishing a short set of overriding principles.

3.0 Protecting Open Spaces

The Basis for Protecting Open Spaces

3.1 Existing open spaces of environmental and recreational importance in the City are protected through Policy 4/2 of the Cambridge Local Plan 2006. This policy states that development will not be permitted which would result in the loss of open space of environmental and/or recreational importance. Criteria to assess the importance of open space are set out below and the criteria for environmental and recreational importance are included as Appendix B of the Local Plan. The areas of land protected under Policy 4/2 are:

- areas designated Green Belt on the Proposals Map;
- areas designated Protected Open Space on the Proposals Map; and
- undesignated areas which fulfil at least one of the criteria for protecting open space as set out below (also included in the Local Plan). This includes smaller sites throughout the City, which are important for environmental and recreational reasons.

3.2 A list of all the assessed sites showing if they meet the criteria for environmental importance, recreational importance or both is included as Appendix 2. This also classifies the site using a typology adapted from PPG17. A full database has been set up which includes details of which criteria each site meets, and includes a quality assessment of each site. The database will be used in considering planning applications relating to protected open spaces and proposals for improving open space.

3.3 The categories of spaces and facilities are listed below, irrespective of ownership and the extent of existing public access, e.g. University sports fields.

- Allotments and community gardens and orchards;
- Amenity greenspace – including informal recreation spaces and greenspaces in and around housing;
- Cemeteries and churchyards;
- Civic spaces, such as urban squares;
- Provision for children and teenagers – including play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops, formal and informal ‘hangout’ areas;
- Green corridors including river banks and cycleways;
- Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces including woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands (e.g. downlands, commons and meadows) wetlands, open and running water, wastelands and derelict open land and rock areas (e.g. cliffs, quarries and pits);
- Parks and gardens including urban parks, country parks and formal gardens;
- Outdoor sports facilities (publicly and privately owned) including tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, camp sites, athletics tracks, school and other institutional playing fields, equestrian facilities, and other outdoor sports areas.

Each site is categorised as having a primary purpose under the typology, although it may well perform a number of functions. Given the number of smaller open spaces, particularly allotments and children's play areas, and their importance in densely developed parts of the City, no size limit for sites has been placed on the assessment. Highway verges and roundabouts have not been included in the survey as they are not categorised within PPG17. However, where highway verges are large and function as amenity green spaces used by local people, these sites have been assessed. Some private gardens have been included in the assessment, including a number related to Colleges and gardens adjacent to the River Cam. It is recognised that there is no public access to these sites. However, by reason of their location, size and quality, they are of environmental importance to the locality, and may also have recreational importance for a College.

3.4 The River Cam forms a key component of the City's character and is of both recreational and ecological importance. Although areas of the river's banks have been surveyed as a part of the Open Space and Recreation Assessment, the River Cam itself is protected by the Land Drainage Act and the Environment Agency's and Conservancy's byelaws. Further consideration needs to be given as to whether the River Cam should be subject to the development of a strategy in its own right.

The Criteria for Protecting Open Spaces

3.5 Historically, the Council has protected open spaces for environmental and/or recreational importance. In addition to assessing all sites against the established criteria for environmental and recreational importance, the recent audit work also includes a quality assessment of all sites. The criteria for both parts of the assessment are detailed in the following paragraphs. In visiting over 350 sites in Spring and Summer 2011, the four officers involved in the site visits assessed every site against the criteria listed below.

Environmental Importance

3.6 For a site to be important for environmental reasons, it must meet one of the criteria a to c below. The questions under each are used to assess whether open space meets that criterion.

a. Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and the environmental quality of the <u>City</u>?

i Does it make a major contribution to the setting of Cambridge?

ii Does it have positive landscape features and/or a sense of place sufficient for it to make a major contribution to the character of the City?

iii Is the site an important green break in the urban framework?

iv Does it have significant historical, cultural or known archaeological interest?

b. Does the site make a major contribution to the character and environmental quality of the <u>local area</u>?

i Does it have positive features such as streams, trees, hedgerows or meadowlands which give it a sense of place sufficient to make a major contribution to the character of the local area?

ii Is it an important green break in the framework of the local area?
iii Does it form part of a network of open spaces in the local area?
iv Is it enjoyed visually on a daily basis from public places (e.g. footpaths, vantage points)?
v Does it have local historical or cultural interest?

c. Does the site contribute to the wildlife value and biodiversity of the City?

i Does it have any nature conservation designation?
ii Is it adjacent to or an important link to sites with nature conservation designation?
iii Does it contain important habitats or species sufficient to make it worthy of consideration for any nature conservation designation?
iv Is it an important wildlife oasis in an area with limited wildlife value?

Recreational importance

3.7 For a site to be important for recreational reasons, it must meet criteria d. or e. below. The questions under each criteria are used to assess whether open space meets that criterion.

d. Does the site make a major contribution to the recreational resources of the City as a whole?

i Is it of a size, quality and accessibility such that people would travel to use it for recreational purposes, no matter where they live, work or study in the City?
ii Is it an important part of the network of significant recreational open spaces?
iii Is it part of the sports provision which helps to meet demand from people throughout the City, no matter where they live, work or study?

3.8 Recreational resources of the City include playing fields used by colleges or sports clubs, school playing fields which are also used by sports clubs, commons and other recreation grounds which people would go out of their way to visit. Sites meet this criterion if they are part of the sports provision, which helps to meet demand from people throughout the City. An assessment of the supply and demand of sports pitches was carried out in 1999. This found that the supply of pitches in secure public use to be 0.8 hectares per 1,000 population. This is significantly below that required under the adopted open space standards. The assessment was updated in 2004 and this found that there had been very little change in participation rates. There has also been little change in the supply of pitches. The significant deficit is not always as problematic as would be expected due to the fact that some of the additional demand is met through the use of pitches not subject to community use agreements, particularly through the University sector. Therefore, all pitches not in secure public use, excluding those associated with primary schools which are not used by outside clubs, would meet this criterion and are still protected, as they help to meet demand from people throughout the City.

3.9 If a Protected Open Space is only important for the contribution it makes to

the recreational resources of the City (criterion d), development of the site may be acceptable if an improvement to open spaces, sports and recreational facilities would be achieved through replacement provision. The new land or facility should be at least as accessible to current and potential new users and at least of equivalent size, usefulness, attractiveness and quality. Planning obligations should be used to secure the replacement provision and ensure public access to this land. It can prove difficult to achieve replacement provision within Cambridge's administrative boundaries, due to constraints on the availability and cost of large sites. The onus is on the applicant to show that the options for acceptable replacement provision have been thoroughly investigated. This evidence should form part of the planning submission.

e. Does the site make a major contribution to the recreational resources of the <u>local area</u>?

i Is it of a size and accessibility such that people who live, work or study in the local area do or could use it for recreational purposes?

ii Is it an important part of the network and hierarchy of recreational facilities in the local area?

iii Is it a significant linkage between recreational areas?

3.10 Recreational resources of the local area include playing fields, which are well related to their users. This could include playing fields, which are part of a College site or school playing fields.

3.11 All the Cambridge Green Belt within the Council's administrative area is Protected Open Space as it is important for environmental reasons. Individual sites in the Green Belt are separately listed, if they are also important for recreational reasons or have a specific nature conservation designation. Registered and other Historic Parks and Gardens and sites with nature conservation designations are also identified as Protected Open Space.

3.12 Previously unidentified sites qualify as Protected Open Space if they meet one or more of the criteria. If an application is received, which affects a site that may be worthy of protection, an assessment will be made of the site against the criteria.

3.13 There is a clear presumption against the loss of open space of environmental or recreational importance. Development may be acceptable if there will be no material harm to the character, use and visual amenity of the area, and:

- it is for ancillary recreational or open space related uses e.g. changing facilities; or
- it enhances the recreational or biodiversity value of the site; or
- in the case of school and College grounds, the proposed development meets a legitimate educational need that is appropriately met on site.

Quality Assessment of Sites

3.14 For the first time, in addition to assessing each site for its environmental and/or recreational importance, the assessment included a questionnaire considering the quality of each site. This questionnaire forms Appendix 3 of this document, whilst quality scores are included in Appendix 2.

3.15 Although this represents a new approach for the Council, undertaking a quality assessment is in keeping with the requirements of PPG17. PPG17 expects local authorities to use the information gained from the audits and assessments to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their area. These standards will then form the basis for redressing both quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process and they can be incorporated in the development plan.

3.16 The questions were drafted so that they could be used on a wide range of sites of different typologies. Each site receives a score between 1 and 5 to a series of questions (outlined below) and an overall quality score is generated. This score is expressed as a percentage and represents the score for the number of relevant questions asked and scored. There are a number of instances where a question cannot be applied to a site, e.g. children's playspace questions when assessing a churchyard. If the question is not relevant, that question is discounted and the final total is recalculated accordingly. Furthermore, for example, where a site has no car parking, this is not necessarily viewed as a negative feature. In the instance of no car parking being provided, the question is discounted. If, however, the site has an area of car parking in poor condition, it would receive a low quality score for that question.

4.0 Provision of Open Space across the City

Introduction

4.1 This section of the Strategy discusses the findings of the Open Space and Recreation Assessment. It breaks the information down by ward and provides data on the deficits in each ward and the ward's strengths and weaknesses in terms of open space provision. It also discusses the level of provision proposed in the urban extensions to the City, which have not been assessed in this Strategy as they have not yet been delivered on site. An indicative map of the existing Protected Open Space in the City and the proposed provision in the urban extensions is set out in Appendix 4.

4.2 Across the City, there are some 743.59 hectares of Protected Open Space on 305 sites[2], of which 348.35 hectares on 163 sites are publicly accessible. Overall, this equates to approximately 6.2 hectares of Protected Open Space per 1,000 people based on mid-2009 population estimates, of which 2.9 hectares per 1,000 people is publicly accessible. This can be compared to the existing standard for all open space provision through new residential development of 3.3 hectares per 1,000 people (3.7 hectares per 1,000 people in the urban extensions as allotments are included). Open spaces are not evenly distributed, with many suburbs experiencing a relative paucity of open space in comparison with the City Centre and the west of the City.

4.3 Within the City, Protected Open Spaces have been sub-divided into categories, given their main purpose. Table 1 below indicates the amounts of each typology of open space. The abbreviation used for each type of site is included in the table. This abbreviation is used as part of the unique number for each site, e.g. AGS 32 would be Amenity Green Space 32 - Fanshawe Road Amenity Green Space.

Table 1: Primary function of open spaces in Cambridge

Typology	**Sites**	**Total Hectares**
Allotments (A)	22	35.87*
Amenity Green Space (AGS)	79	37.81
Cemeteries and Churchyards (CEM)	13	17.84
Civic Spaces (CIV)	4	1.07
Provision for children and young people (CYP)	28	5.24
Natural and Semi-Natural Green Spaces (NAT)	39	170.29
Parks and Gardens (P&G)	57	257.95
Outdoor Sports Facilities (SPO)	63	217.52
Total	**305**	**743.59**

*Excludes Victoria Almshouses (categorised as AGS 51 due to the amount of amenity green space on site for residents) and Histon Road Allotments (located within South Cambridgeshire, but functionally and geographically contiguous with the City).

[2] Over 350 sites were assessed in Spring 2011 and during consultation in Summer 2011, but a number were discounted as they did not meet the criteria for environmental or recreational importance.

Green corridors are not included within the table above as each green corridor in the city is split down into different sites of a range of typologies.

Future Provision of Open Space in the Urban Extensions

4.4 A key aspect of the development strategy for the Cambridge area is a number of major new urban extensions to the City. The 2003 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan required a review of the Cambridge Green Belt to release land for the long term development needs of Cambridge, in specified locations and subject to the purposes of the Cambridge Green Belt (Structure Plan policy P9/2b). The required review of the Cambridge Green Belt has already been completed through the development plans of the City Council and of South Cambridgeshire District Council. These plans have released land to meet the long-term development needs of Cambridge at the southern fringe, at North West Cambridge and at Cambridge Airport. Many of the urban extensions include land in both Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council's administrative areas. They are at various stages of implementation, with some having obtained planning permission. The urban extensions to Cambridge create additional demands for access to open spaces at the same time as providing opportunities to deliver new areas of open space, both strategic and local. These areas play a key role in linking the urban area with the surrounding countryside.

Cambridge Southern Fringe: Trumpington Meadows

4.5 Trumpington Meadows comprises 1,200 new homes alongside supporting facilities. It lies within both Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District Councils' areas, and is allocated in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and South Cambridgeshire's Cambridge Southern Fringe Area Action Plan. Planning permission was granted in 2009. Throughout the residential development there will be 'green fingers' – areas of open space that extend into the development from the arable fields to the south and country park to the west. All 'green fingers', except one which runs above the main gas pipeline, will be planted with two rows of trees to create avenues. Pocket parks and greens will also be provided throughout the development. A new riverside community park (Country Park) is to be provided along the River Cam extending north and south of the M11 motorway. It will include a variety of habitats, including wet and dry meadowland and woodland alongside tussocky grassland at the river edge. There will be two balancing ponds within the Country Park, sited on land to the north of the M11 and east of the River Cam, and new planting around the balancing ponds. Shared cycle and pedestrian routes will be provided, linking the Country Park to the built up area. The two parts of the Country Park on either side of the M11 will be linked by a cycle and footpath using the existing bridge over the motorway, and there will be a good network of informal footpaths across the park. Land directly to the south and south west of the built up area will remain in arable use and be rented out to local farmers. The illustrative land strategy within the Design and Access Statement accompanying the planning application seeks to break up these large fields between the M11 and the development edge into smaller fields that replicate the old pattern of field boundaries. New trees will be planted within the new hedgerow boundaries to break up the expanse of arable fields and improve biodiversity.

Cambridge Southern Fringe: Bell School

4.6 This site lies entirely within Cambridge's administrative area and comprises 347 residential units and 100 units of student accommodation. It is allocated in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and received planning approval, subject to a Section 106 agreement, in 2008. Bell School has informal open space centred around two balancing ponds along the southern edge, the provision of allotments, play areas and pocket parks together with a central linear informal space ending in a crescent on its southern end and a landscaped area adjacent to Greenlands on its northern end. The layout provides an opportunity for an attractive pedestrian link with views out to the countryside beyond the site, including the Gog Magogs to the south. The open spaces on Bell School are not in themselves strategic in nature. As a part of the greater offer of the Southern Fringe, Bell School's open space forms a local part of the strategic provision of open space for the South of the City.

Cambridge Southern Fringe: Clay Farm

4.7 This site lies entirely within Cambridge's administrative area and provides 2,300 new homes and a mixture of other supporting uses. It is allocated in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and planning permission was granted in 2010. This site is an important gateway to Cambridge and will form a new edge to the City. Landscape and open space are key elements of overall character of the proposed development, with the existing trees, plantations, hedges, Hobson's Brook and associated ditches characterising the development, and providing the background around which the new landscape will be designed. The green corridor provides the transition between the urban fabric and the open countryside to the south, and remains in the Green Belt. A transition is proposed within this corridor from formal recreation/open space adjacent to Long Road to informal open space further south to merge with the countryside character beyond. This is achieved with the majority of active uses located north of The Busway's Addenbrooke's spur. South of The Busway spur will comprise wet/dry balancing ponds, a permanent wetland feature, informal species rich grassland and tree planting primarily along the western and southern edges. An allotment site of 1 hectare is included on the western edge of the southern section.

Cambridge Southern Fringe: Glebe Farm

4.8 This site lies entirely within Cambridge's administrative area and provides for residential development of just under 300 homes. It is allocated in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and planning permission was granted in 2010. The public open space is spread across three main areas: a central open space, a western open space and an eastern open space, each of which contains a play area. The layouts and play specification for the spaces provide for a range of different ages, from toddlers to teenagers. The open space on the northern side of the site is much less animated and smaller in scale and seeks to implement a native tree planting mix with a wildflower seeded area along its northern edges. Along the sides of the site that face Hauxton Road and the Addenbrooke's Access Road is a buffer of native structural landscaping arranged in a series of thickets. The allotments are provided at the very eastern side of the site and are sub-divided by a roadway and potential strategic pedestrian/cycle link to Exeter Close. A number of pedestrian and cycle links are provided at regular intervals, and a strategic

link is provided centrally that meets with Bishop's Road and crosses to meet Hauxton Road further north. The open spaces on Glebe Farm are not in themselves strategic in nature. As a part of the wider Southern Fringe, Glebe Farm's open spaces form a local part of the strategic provision of open space for the South of the City.

Cambridge Southern Fringe: Addenbrooke's 20:20

4.9 The site lies within Cambridge's administrative area but is highly visible from public vantage points beyond the City to the south and the west and is flat, exposed and relatively featureless. The Cambridge Local Plan allocates this area for enhancements to Addenbrooke's Hospital as part of the creation of a wider Cambridge Biomedical Campus, which received planning permission in 2009. It is set against the backdrop of the existing hospital, which appears as a mass of institutional buildings with minimal landscaping. Long distance views of the site are most evident from the Gog Magog Down to the south. The Addenbrooke's site has a number of proposed areas of public realm within it and provides scope for informal areas for relaxation. The site links with the wider City and the surrounding countryside via strategic footpath and cycleway routes. As with Bell School and Glebe Farm, smaller open spaces will contribute to the high-quality sustainable environment being created in the Southern Fringe.

North West Cambridge: Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road (NIAB 1)

4.10 A park is proposed in the centre of this development of 1,780 dwellings within Cambridge's boundaries and a green corridor is proposed along the outer boundary of the development that runs between Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. The site is allocated in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and planning permission was granted in 2010 subject to a legal agreement, although the frontage area has a separate permission and construction began in Spring 2010. The green corridor along the boundary will include the retained hedgerows and additional planting, the existing definitive footpath linking Huntingdon Road and Histon Road, an additional cycle route and new drainage facilities which take the form of swales, ditches or ponds. A park will be provided in the centre of the development, near the community centre and linked to two of the green corridors that cross the site. This park will contain sports pitches, landscaped areas for informal play and recreation, drainage facilities including drains or swales along the edges of the park and wetland areas. Children's play areas will be provided throughout the site. Some of the open spaces are purely local in nature, whilst the green corridor has a more strategic role.

North West Cambridge: Land between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road

4.11 Land in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire has been released from the Green Belt specifically to address the long-term development needs of the University of Cambridge. The joint North West Cambridge Area Action Plan provides for academic and research and development facilities, accommodation for 2,000 students and 3,000 dwellings, half of which will be for University key workers. A large central area of open space will be provided in the strategic gap between the two parts of the site, which will be

retained as Green Belt. There will also be a substantial open landscaped area between the development and the M11, retained in the Green Belt. The Plan requires improved linkages into the wider countryside and other areas of publicly accessible open space such as the Coton Countryside Reserve and the NIAB 1 and 2 developments. The open spaces which make up the green corridor and the strategic gap are of strategic importance.

Cambridge East

4.12 The joint Cambridge East Area Action Plan sets out the planning requirements for this site which lies within both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire, and which plans for 10,000 to 12,000 new homes in the area based on the Cambridge airport site. Whilst the urban quarter as a whole requires the airport to relocate, the Plan identifies potential for early development north of Newmarket Road and north of Cherry Hinton with the Airport remaining on site. In addition to the creation of strategic routes connecting Green Infrastructure in the City with the surrounding districts and key projects such as Wicken Fen Vision, a Country Park is proposed to the east of Airport Way, as part of the development of this site as a new urban quarter for Cambridge. An urban park is also proposed on the existing Park and Ride Site, along with a range of smaller open spaces and allotments. A green corridor will be retained through the new urban quarter, linking Coldham's Common with the wider countryside. This corridor is retained as Green Belt.

Ward Assessment

4.13 A simple way of assessing the adequacy of the amount of existing open space provision is to compare the quantity of provision in an area with its population. In principle, this is a sensible approach, except that ward boundaries are essentially arbitrary and not all local communities identify with them. In addition, a ward can appear to be poorly provided for, but have very good provision just outside its boundary.

4.14 However, it is considered relevant to provide information on Protected Open Spaces at a ward level as this approach allows data to be viewed at a more comprehensible level. Ward profiles can also be combined to view provision at an Area Committee level, if necessary.

4.15 Each ward profile contains the following information:

- Population of the ward (based on Cambridgeshire County Council's 2009 population estimates);
- Number of hectares of Protected Open Space per 1,000 population;
- Percentage of Protected Open Space which is publicly accessible;
- Description of the ward;
- Strengths of the Protected Open Spaces within the ward;
- Weaknesses of the Protected Open Spaces within the ward;
- Opportunities to improve Protected Open Spaces within the ward;
- Threats to Protected Open Space within the ward.

4.16 Additionally, following the descriptive text, each ward profile also has a map showing the location and number of each area of Protected Open Space

within the ward and an accompanying list of the Protected Open Spaces by number and name. The table of sites also indicates whether the sites are publicly accessible or are private, requiring membership of a College or allotment society for example. State schools have currently been categorised as public, based on the availability of community access to these sites outside school hours. This is not intended to reflect public access within school hours, which could compromise the well-being of pupils. The number of hectares occupied by each site is also noted. Despite not being generally publicly accessible, the many private open spaces in Cambridge are essential components of the City's character; providing a setting for the City's many historic buildings; offering a recreational resource for their users, e.g. students and staff of a College; supporting biodiversity and supplying a green lung to the surrounding area.

4.17 A number of the ward maps show Protected Open Spaces that span two or more wards. Any cross-boundary Protected Open Space is shown on the maps of each ward, but is only shown on one ward list in order to avoid double-counting of the site's area. For example, the Lakes adjacent to Cherry Hinton Brook (NAT 28) fall into more than one ward, but are only listed under Coleridge ward as the majority of the land area is within Coleridge. This approach has been used throughout the document.

4.18 Where opportunities are expressed in the ward profiles, they are intended to be illustrative rather than exhaustive. If allocated or windfall sites come forward for residential development in wards where there are clear deficiencies in publicly accessible open space, the development should be required to provide high quality provision on site, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not possible. If provision cannot be secured on site, financial contributions should be paid in order to enhance open space in the locality to allow it to support a greater number of users. Site allocations will be reviewed as a part of the review of the Local Plan.

4.19 The table on the following page (Table 2) sets out the ward data across the City, showing the size of population in each ward and the levels of publicly accessible and private open space collated on a City-wide basis.

Ward	Ward Population (2009 data)	Total Protected Open Space per Ward (hectares)	Protected Open Space per 1,000 population within the Ward (hectares)	Private Protected Open Space per Ward (hectares)	Private Protected Open Space per 1,000 population within the Ward (hectares) (% of total in brackets)	Public Protected Open Space per Ward (hectares)	Public Protected Open Space per 1,000 population within the Ward (hectares) (% of total in brackets)
Abbey	9,360	116.39	12.4	13.14	1.4 (11.3%)	103.25	11.03(88.7%)
Arbury	9,280	7.55	0.81	0.18	0.02 (2%)	7.37	0.79 (98%)
Castle	7,750	78.47	10.1	72.98	9.42(93%)	5.49	0.7 (7%)
Cherry Hinton	8,740	67.69	7.74	28.44	3.25 (42%)	39.25	4.49 (58%)
Coleridge	8,550	50.22	5.87	32.05	3.75(63.8%)	18.17	2.12 (36.2%)
East Chesterton	8,830	25.57	2.89	10.6	1.2 (41.5%)	14.97	1.7 (58.5%)
King's Hedges	8,260	25.33	3.07	0	0 (0%)	25.33	3.07 (100%)
Market	8,460	66.47	7.86	26.01	3.07 (39.1%)	40.46	4.78 (60.9%)
Newnham	8,450	126.49	14.9	95.83	11.3 (75.8%)	30.66	3.63 (24.2%)
Petersfield	7,770	11.88	1.53	4.12	0.53 (34.7%)	7.76	1.00 (65.3%)
Queen Edith's	8,750	60.26	6.89	30.27	3.46 (50.2%)	29.99	3.43 (49.8%)
Romsey	8,950	10.56	1.18	6.75	0.75 (64%)	3.81	0.43 (36%)
Trumpington	7,420	85.95	11.58	72.7	9.8 (84.6%)	13.25	1.78 (15.4%)
West Chesterton	8,510	10.76	1.26	2.17	0.25 (20.2%)	8.59	1.01 (79.8%)
TOTAL	**119,080 (rounded up to 119,100**	**743.59**		**395.24**		**348.35**	

Table 2: Ward Data

4.20 Abbey Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	9,360
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	12.4 hectares (88.7% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	The ward has a mix of housing types and land uses, with much of the western part of the ward made up of retail and industrial uses along Newmarket Road. The area between the river and Newmarket Road up to Stanley Road is predominantly 19th century housing, with a mix of 20th and 21st century housing up to the railway. The 20th century housing estate areas in the ward consists of a mix of flats, terraced and semi-detached housing. Some of the flatted blocks have little or no access to gardens. The ward is bounded by commons and other open spaces to the north and the south-east. To the north, Stourbridge Common and Ditton Meadows are contiguous, providing an extensive green corridor, which runs adjacent to the River Cam into the heart of the City. Cambridge Airport forms the south-eastern edge of the ward with the open areas of closely cut grassland adjacent to the runway linking the notional countryside with Coldham's Common and the former gravel quarries and Cherry Hinton Hall through to the chalklands to the south.
Strengths:	In comparison to the majority of the City, Abbey ward contains a good mix of publicly accessible open spaces. In addition to the presence of a number of allotments and children's play spaces, there is good access to the nearby commons and sports facilities at the Abbey Pools complex.
Weaknesses:	Although the amount of open space provision is comparatively good and the areas of open space are well-used, the quality of the open spaces is very varied, with the quality of maintenance only average on Ditton Fields (AGS 04), the Dudley Road Recreation Ground (AGS 06) and the Velos Walk Play Area(CYP 14). A number of sites in the ward, including Silverwood Close (AGS 33) suffer from fly-parking on the edges of amenity green space. On Coldhams Common (P&G 22), the relationship between the common and the adjacent football ground (SPO 07) is poor due to the hostile environment created by high security fencing and hard landscaping.
Opportunities:	Children's play spaces on Peverel Road and at Abbey Pools Complex need significant improvement. River Lane Play Area only provides for toddlers, but is used by older children as they have no alternative space within the site. Enhancement of Barnwell West Local Nature Reserve to improve access and reduce fly tipping and damage caused by recreational dog walkers. Development of Cambridge East with significant open space and recreation provision.
Threats:	Potential for loss of football pitch at Cambridge United FC.

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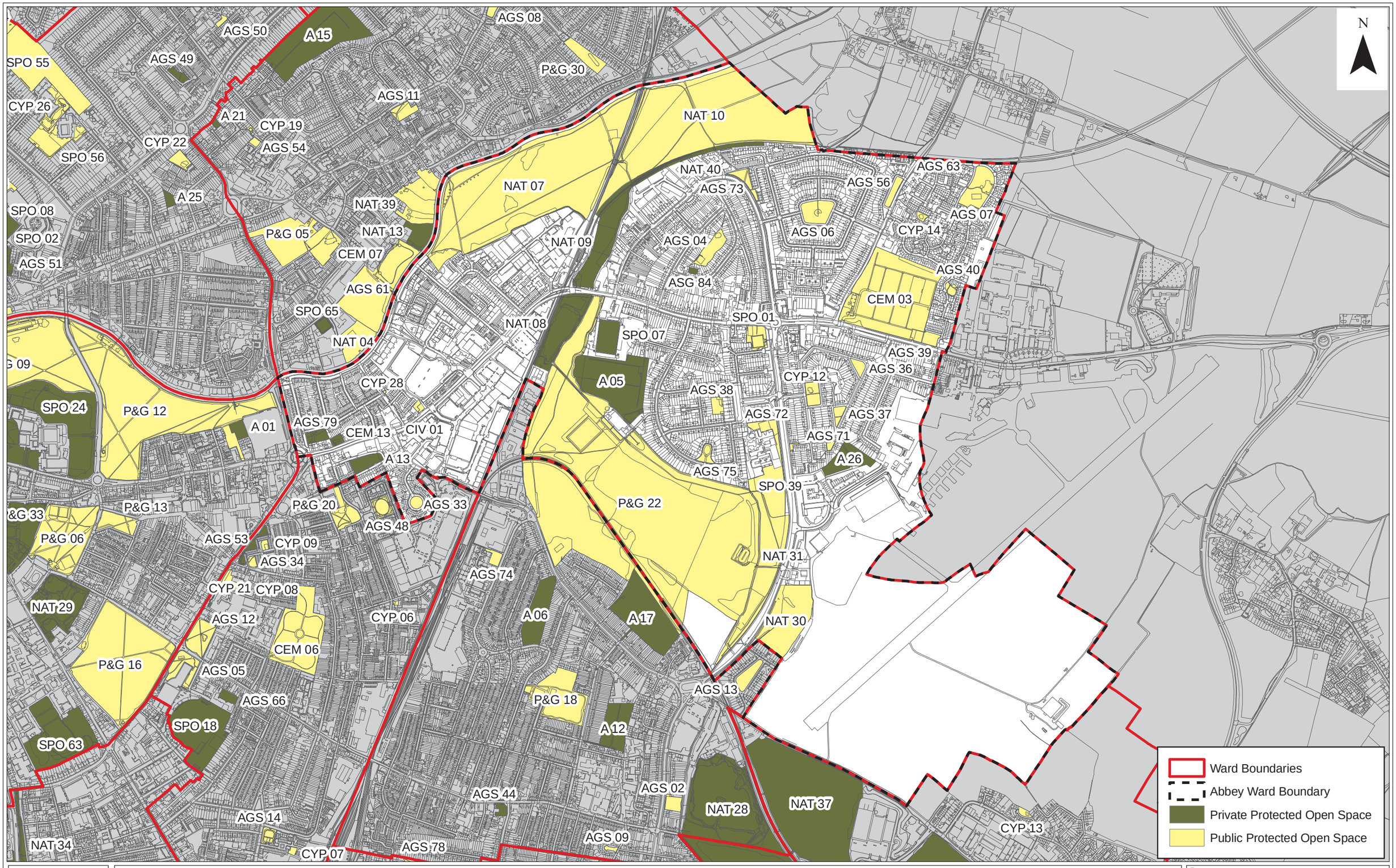
Protected Open Spaces in Abbey Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
A 05	Elfleda Road Allotments	Private	4.29
A 13	New Street Allotments	Private	0.47
A 26	Peverel Road Allotments	Private	1.08
AGS 04	Ditton Fields Recreation Ground	Public	0.64
AGS 06	Dudley Road Recreation Ground	Public	0.80
AGS 07	Thorpe Way Play Area	Public	1.16
AGS 33	Silverwood Close Amenity Green Space	Public	0.16
AGS 36	Amenity Green Space outside 73 - 87 Peverel Road	Public	0.19
AGS 37	Amenity Green Space outside 33 - 47 Peverel Road	Public	0.18
AGS 38	Rawlyn Road Amenity Green Space	Public	0.24
AGS 39	Jack Warren Green large Amenity Open Space	Public	0.24
AGS 40	Jack Warren Green small Amenity Green Space	Public	0.15
AGS 56	Ditton Lane Amenity Green Space	Public	0.26
AGS 63	Fison Road Amenity Green Space	Public	0.30
AGS 71	Peverel Road Small Amenity Green Space	Public	0.07
AGS 72	Barnwell Road Amenity Green Space	Public	0.04
AGS 73	Wadloes Road Amenity Green Space	Public	0.32
AGS 75	Whitehill Close Amenity Green Space	Public	0.25
AGS 79	Abbey House	Private	0.30
AGS 84	Ditton Fields Amenity Green Space	Private	0.06
CEM 03	Newmarket Road Cemetery	Public	7.82
CEM 13	Abbey Church (St Andrew-the-less or Barnwell Priory)	Private	0.14
CIV 01	War Memorial Square	Public	0.11
CYP 12	Peverel Road Play Area	Public	0.41
CYP 14	Velos Walk Play Area	Public	0.09
CYP 28	River Lane Play Area	Public	0.01
NAT 07	Stourbridge Common	Public	19.38
NAT 08	Barnwell Pit (lake)	Private	2.45
NAT 09	Barnwell Junction Pasture and disused Railway	Private	2.97
NAT 10	Ditton Meadows	Public	15.85
NAT 30	Barnwell East Local Nature Reserve	Public	3.26
NAT 31	Barnwell West Local Nature Reserve	Public	4.02

NAT 40	Disused Railway Line North of Ronald Rolph Court	Private	0.54
P&G 22	Coldhams Common	Public	44.74
SPO 01	Barnwell Road Recreation Ground	Public	0.56
SPO 07	Cambridge United FC	Private	0.84
SPO 39	Abbey Meadows Primary School	Public	2.00
Total			**116.39**



Protected Open Spaces in Abbey Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

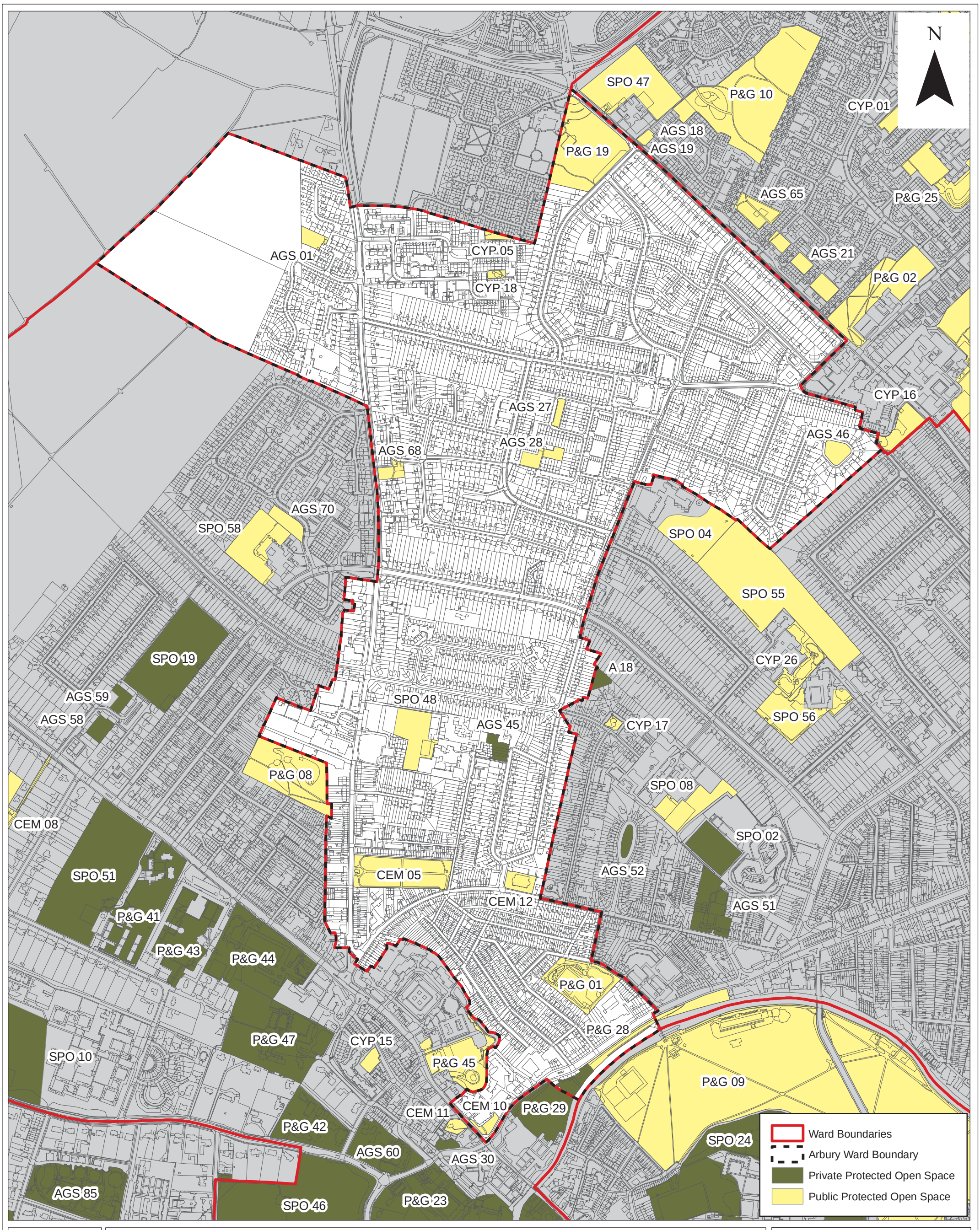
Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:12,500

4.21 Arbury Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	9,280
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	0.81 hectares (98% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	Situated to the north of the City Centre, Arbury predominantly consists of flatted blocks, terraced and semi-detached housing dating from the late 1950s onwards, with pockets of older terraced housing close to the City Centre. The ward has the lowest levels of Protected Open Space in the City. Although the amount of publicly accessible open space is high relative to the amount of Protected Open Space, the types of open space are limited. Adjacent to the ward, Jesus Green (P&G 09) and Arbury Local Centre Play Area (CYP 16) are accessible for residents of Arbury.
Strengths:	The St. Alban's Road Recreation Ground (P&G 19) at the northernmost point of the ward has a community centre, sports pitch and children's play space located on the same site. This site is used extensively by local residents.
Weaknesses:	The Play Area behind 70 - 80 Hazelwood Close (CYP 05) and Hazelwood Close Toddler Play Area (CYP 18) are both in very poor condition with significant disrepair evident. Given their relatively isolated locations, they have been subject to vandalism. CYP 05, in particular, was unappealing for children. Greater consideration should be given to allocation of children's play spaces. Poor distribution of open spaces of any quality or size close to areas of housing.
Opportunities:	Site 5.07 Willowcroft, Histon Road and Site 5.17 295 Histon Road are both allocated for housing in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006. If these sites were to come forward for their allocated use, the quality and quantity of open space made available on site should be high in line with the Council's standards in order to avoid further negative impact on deficiencies in publicly accessible open space in both Arbury and Castle wards. Blandford Way Play Area (AGS 01) is currently very limited with two play items for toddlers. This space could be considerably better used if more thought was given to equipment. Opportunities to improve the quality of green spaces close to flatted blocks and to consider consolidating children's play spaces onto larger, better-overlooked sites.
Threats:	Ongoing damage to green spaces.

Protected Open Spaces in Arbury Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
AGS 01	Blandford Way Play Area	Public	0.18
AGS 27	Ferrars Way Amenity Green Space	Public	0.10
AGS 28	Harris Road Amenity Green Space	Public	0.24
AGS 45	Harvey Goodwin Gardens	Private	0.18
AGS 46	Redfern Close Amenity Green Space	Public	0.22
AGS 68	Borrowdale Amenity Green Space	Public	0.17
CEM 05	Histon Road Cemetery	Public	1.38
CEM 10	St Giles' Churchyard	Public	0.11
CEM 12	St Luke's Churchyard	Public	0.24
CYP 05	Play Area behind 70 - 80 Hazelwood Close	Public	0.07
CYP 18	Hazelwood Close Toddler Play Area	Public	0.07
P&G 01	Alexandra Gardens	Public	1.15
P&G 19	St Albans Road Recreation Ground	Public	2.09
P&G 28	Jubilee Gardens	Public	0.56
SPO 48	St Luke's Primary School	Public	0.79
Total			**7.55**



Protected Open Spaces in Arbury Ward

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Scale:	1:7,500

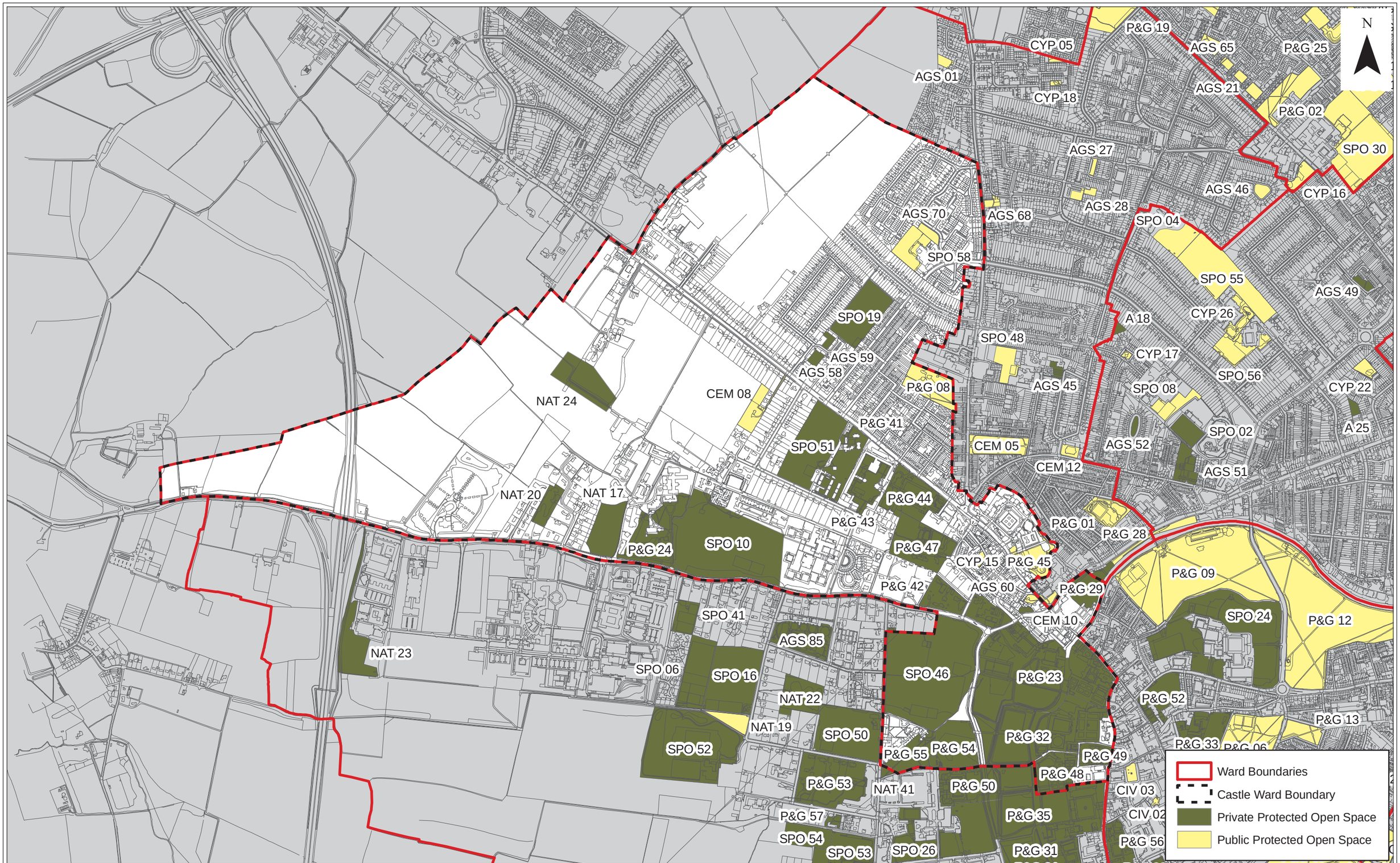
4.22 Castle Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	7,750
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	10.1 hectares (7% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	Situated to the north-west of the City Centre, Castle ward is bisected by Huntingdon Road. Between the south-western side of Huntingdon Road and Madingley Road, College uses dominate, with Colleges such as Fitzwilliam, Churchill and Murray Edwards having significant presences within the streetscene. All the Colleges within this area have established and well-maintained gardens, whilst some Colleges also have extensive playing fields within the ward. Residential uses within this area predominantly consist of large detached houses with large gardens. To the north-east of Huntingdon Road, terraced housing dominates, with limited pockets of publicly accessible open space.
Strengths:	The open spaces associated with the Colleges can be glimpsed travelling through the area, adding to the greenness of the ward. Histon Road Recreation Ground (P&G 08) is well-maintained, accessible from different directions, has high quality play equipment for all ages, and has patches of semi-natural green space. Castle Mound, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, provides an opportunity to view the City's skyline and allows people to appreciate the historic context of the City.
Weaknesses:	The main challenge in Castle ward is the level of public access to Protected Open Spaces. Although some residents of the ward will be associated with the Colleges and will have access to the College gardens and playing fields, many residents in Castle, particularly those in the north of the ward, have very limited access, with Histon Road Recreation Ground providing the most sizable piece of public open space in the area.
Opportunities:	Whilst the NIAB and North West Cambridge sites will provide open space primarily for the residents of the sites themselves, it is anticipated that nearby residents of Castle ward will make use of the range of open spaces to be offered at both NIAB and North West Cambridge. Both sites will allow better access to the countryside beyond. Access to the Travellers' Rest Pit SSSI (NAT 24) will be enhanced as a result of the development at North West Cambridge.
Threats:	The loss of or deterioration of existing open spaces. Loss of College sports pitches.

Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2011

Protected Open Spaces in Castle Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
AGS 30	Northampton Street Amenity Green Space	Private	0.09
AGS 58	Sherlock Close Amenity Green Space 2	Private	0.19
AGS 59	Sherlock Close Amenity Green Space 1	Private	0.16
AGS 60	Westminster College	Private	1.12
AGS 70	Carisbrooke Road Amenity Green Space	Public	0.25
CEM 08	All Souls Lane (Ascension) Cemetery	Public	0.93
CEM 11	St Peter's Churchyard	Public	0.11
CYP 15	Albion Yard Children's Play Area	Public	0.13
NAT 17	Madingley Rise Meadow	Private	1.86
NAT 20	Conduit Head Road Lake	Private	0.81
NAT 24	Traveller's Rest Pit (SSSI)	Private	3.71
P&G 08	Histon Road Recreation Ground	Public	1.80
P&G 23	St John's College Gardens	Private	11.39
P&G 24	Cambridge University Observatory	Private	3.10
P&G 29	Magdalene College Gardens	Private	1.30
P&G 32	Trinity College Gardens	Private	7.48
P&G 41	Wychfield	Private	1.74
P&G 42	Lucy Cavendish College Gardens	Private	1.30
P&G 43	Fitzwilliam College Gardens	Private	1.46
P&G 44	Murray Edwards College Gardens	Private	2.69
P&G 45	Castle Mound	Public	1.17
P&G 47	St Edmund’s College Gardens	Private	2.95
P&G 48	Trinity Hall Gardens	Private	1.10
P&G 49	Gonville & Caius College Gardens	Private	0.81
P&G 54	Trinity College Fellows Garden	Private	2.37
P&G 55	Trinity College - Burrell's Field	Private	1.48
SPO 10	Churchill College Grounds	Private	9.06
SPO 19	Fitzwilliam College Playing Fields	Private	2.61
SPO 46	St John's & Magdalene Colleges Playing Field	Private	10.31
SPO 51	Trinity Hall Playing Field	Private	3.89
SPO 58	Mayfield Primary School	Public	1.10
Total			**78.47**



Protected Open Spaces in Castle Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

Date:	13th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:12,500

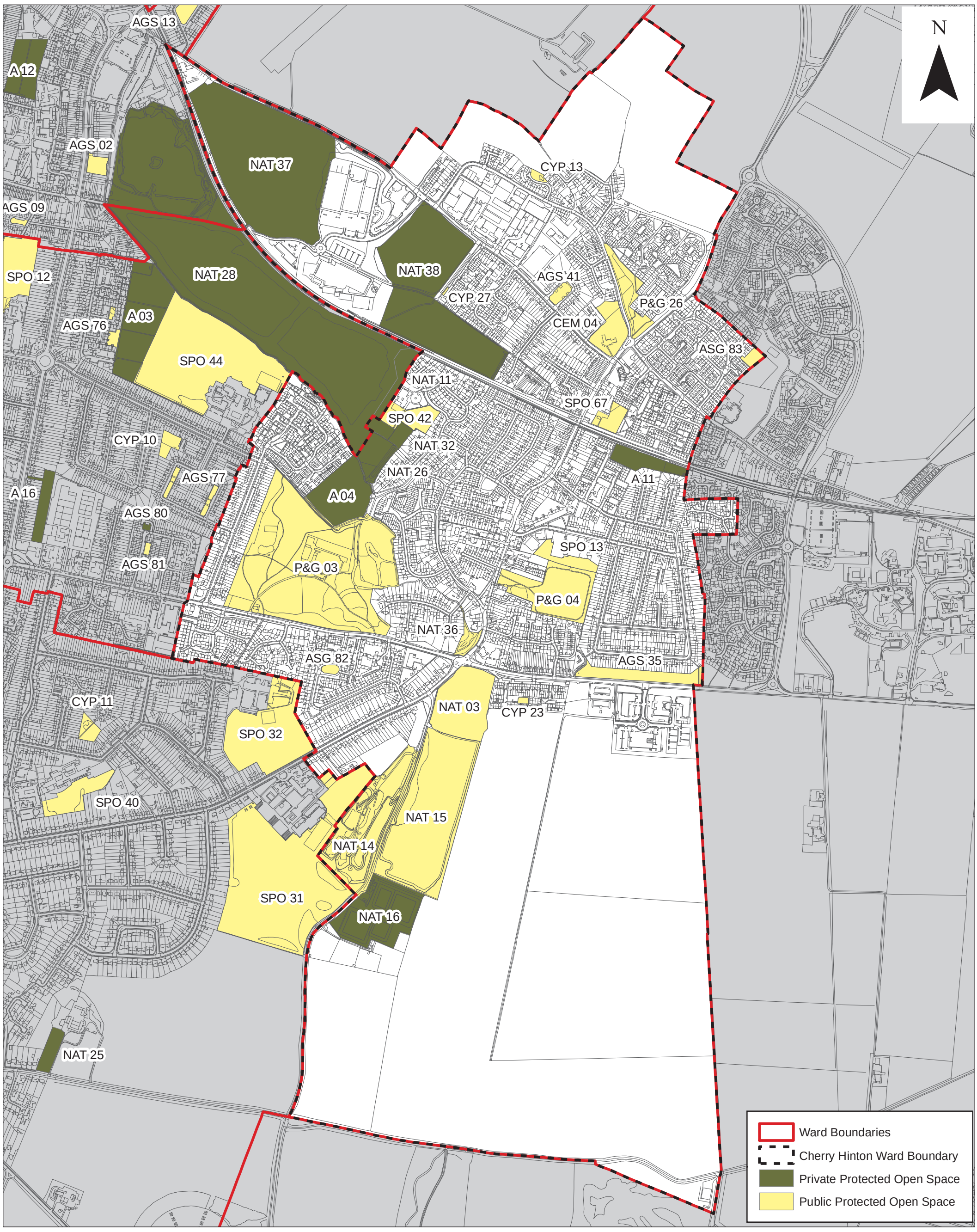
4.23 Cherry Hinton Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	8,740
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	7.74 hectares (57.9% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	The ward has a mix of housing types and land uses, with industrial uses located on the northern edge of the ward adjacent to Cambridge Airport and office and research and development uses on Fulbourn Road. The rest of the ward predominantly consists of 20th century housing, with the original village core still evident along the High Street. This ward is bounded by a range of open spaces to the north and west, which form part of a green corridor running through to adjacent Abbey, Coleridge and Romsey wards. To the south and east, the Cambridge Green Belt bounds the built-up area, with a number of sites of local and national nature conservation importance forming the edge of the built-up area of the City.
Strengths:	Cherry Hinton has a good range of open spaces, including the parkland of Cherry Hinton Hall, sports provision within recreation grounds, high quality allotment provision and a range of natural and semi-natural green spaces, which form a strong green corridor. In recent years, improvements have been made to the East Pit (NAT 15) in order to enhance biodiversity and reduce damage from off-road biking.
Weaknesses:	Many of the natural and semi-natural green spaces are not well-managed and maintained. Whilst a balance should be sought between access and biodiversity, the sites adjacent to the lakes (NAT 11, 32 and 26) are suffering from poor quality maintenance. On some of the sites, self-set trees are taking over, reducing the biodiversity of the scrubland. The most significant problem, however, relates to access. There is obvious demand to enter the lakes from adjacent sites, including the Spinney Primary School and Cherry Hinton Brook. This desire for access has given rise to vandalism and other anti-social behaviour.
Opportunities:	Improvements to facilities at Cherry Hinton Hall – this need has already been recognised through the masterplanning work undertaken for the site. Improvement of access to currently restricted natural and semi-natural green spaces. If land adjacent to Hatherdene Close comes forward for housing, there are opportunities for open space to be provided within the site. Development of Cambridge East with significant open space and recreation provision.
Threats:	Further deterioration in quality of natural and semi-natural green spaces.

Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2011

Protected Open Spaces in Cherry Hinton Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
A 04	Dawes Lane Allotments	Private	2.21
A 11	Wenvoe Close Allotments and Paddock	Private	0.87
AGS 35	Fulbourn Road Amenity Green Space	Public	1.14
AGS 41	Queen's Meadow Amenity Green Space	Public	0.23
AGS 82	Greystoke Road Amenity Green Space	Public	0.11
AGS 83	Kelsey Crescent Amenity Green Space	Public	0.19
CEM 04	Church End Cemetery (St Andrew's Church)	Public	1.08
CYP 13	Reilly Way Play Area	Public	0.10
CYP 23	Ainsdale Children's Play Area	Public	0.05
CYP 27	Kathleen Elliott Way Children's Play Area	Public	0.02
NAT 03	Limekiln Close Local Nature Reserve	Public	2.86
NAT 14	West Pit SSSI (Limekiln Caravan Club)	Public	4.91
NAT 15	East Pit (south of Limekiln Close LNR)	Public	8.10
NAT 16	Lime Kiln Hill Reservoirs	Private	3.39
NAT 26	Meadow and Small Wood (Peterhouse) - South of Hayster Drive	Private	0.95
NAT 32	Hayster Drive Open Space	Private	0.57
NAT 36	Giant's Grave	Public	0.37
NAT 37	Former Landfill Site West of Norman Way	Private	11.59
NAT 38	Former Landfill Site East of Norman Way	Private	8.86
P&G 03	Cherry Hinton Hall	Public	14.12
P&G 04	Cherry Hinton Recreation Ground	Public	2.90
P&G 26	Church End Green Space	Public	1.15
SPO 13	Colville County Primary School	Public	0.55
SPO 42	Spinney County Primary School	Public	0.87
SPO 67	Cherry Hinton Infants School	Public	0.50
Total			**67.69**



Protected Open Spaces in Cherry Hinton Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:10,000

4.24 Coleridge Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	8,550
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	5.87 hectares (36.2% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	Coleridge has a mix of housing types and land uses, with leisure and industrial uses located on the western edge of the ward and some retail and industrial uses located on Cherry Hinton Road at the southern edge of the ward. The 19th and 20th century housing development in the ward has a small number of flatted blocks and areas of terraced housing mingled with streets of semi-detached housing.
Strengths:	Coleridge Recreation Ground (P&G 07) is used extensively by local residents, including many dog-walkers, people with young children and a number of sports teams. As the largest and most varied, publicly accessible Protected Open Space in the ward, it offers a vitally important resource to local people. Despite its strengths and the level of use, there is still significant scope for improvement of facilities on site. The paddling pool attracts many visitors in the summer months and should be maintained effectively.
Weaknesses:	St Thomas' Road Play Area (CYP 10) is situated to the rear of housing off St. Thomas' Road. In addition to its poor siting, the condition of the site is poor, with vehicles regularly driving across the land and some evidence of anti-social behaviour. The Lakes adjacent to Cherry Hinton Brook (NAT 28) are in a mix of ownerships and are not publicly accessible. Although the lakes are both deep and dangerous, due to the crumbling nature of the banks and the lack of surveillance, they are frequently accessed informally from a number of access points.
Opportunities:	Site 5.02 The Paddocks Trading Estate and Site 5.08 Territorial Army site on Cherry Hinton Road are both allocated for housing in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006. If these sites were to come forward for their allocated use, the quality and quantity of open space made available on site should be high in line with the Council's standards in order to avoid further negative impact on deficiencies in publicly accessible open space in Coleridge ward.
Threats:	Further expansion of Coleridge Community College, Ridgefield Primary School and St. Bede's School with related loss of open space.

Protected Open Spaces in Coleridge Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
A 03	Burnside Allotments	Private	3.34
A 07	Fanshawe Road Allotments	Private	0.62
A 16	Perne Road Allotments	Private	0.68
AGS 31	Davy Road Amenity Green Space	Public	0.22
AGS 32	Fanshawe Road Amenity Green Space	Public	0.18
AGS 47	Rustat Avenue Amenity Green Space	Public	1.24
AGS 76	Tiverton Estate Amenity Green Spaces	Public	0.18
AGS 77	St Thomas's Square Amenity Green Spaces	Public	0.25
AGS 78	Corrie Road Cut Through	Public	0.09
AGS 80	Brother's Place Amenity Green Space	Private	0.04
AGS 81	Derwent Close Amenity Green Space	Public	0.05
CIV 04	Cambridge Leisure Park	Public	0.68
CYP 10	St Thomas' Road Play Area	Public	0.30
NAT 11	Spinney - Blue Circle	Private	0.65
NAT 28	Lakes adjacent to Cherry Hinton Brook	Private	26.72
P&G 07	Coleridge Recreation Ground	Public	5.08
SPO 12	Coleridge Community College Playing Fields	Public	2.16
SPO 44	St Bede's School	Public	7.74
Total			**50.22**

Protected Open Spaces in Coleridge Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

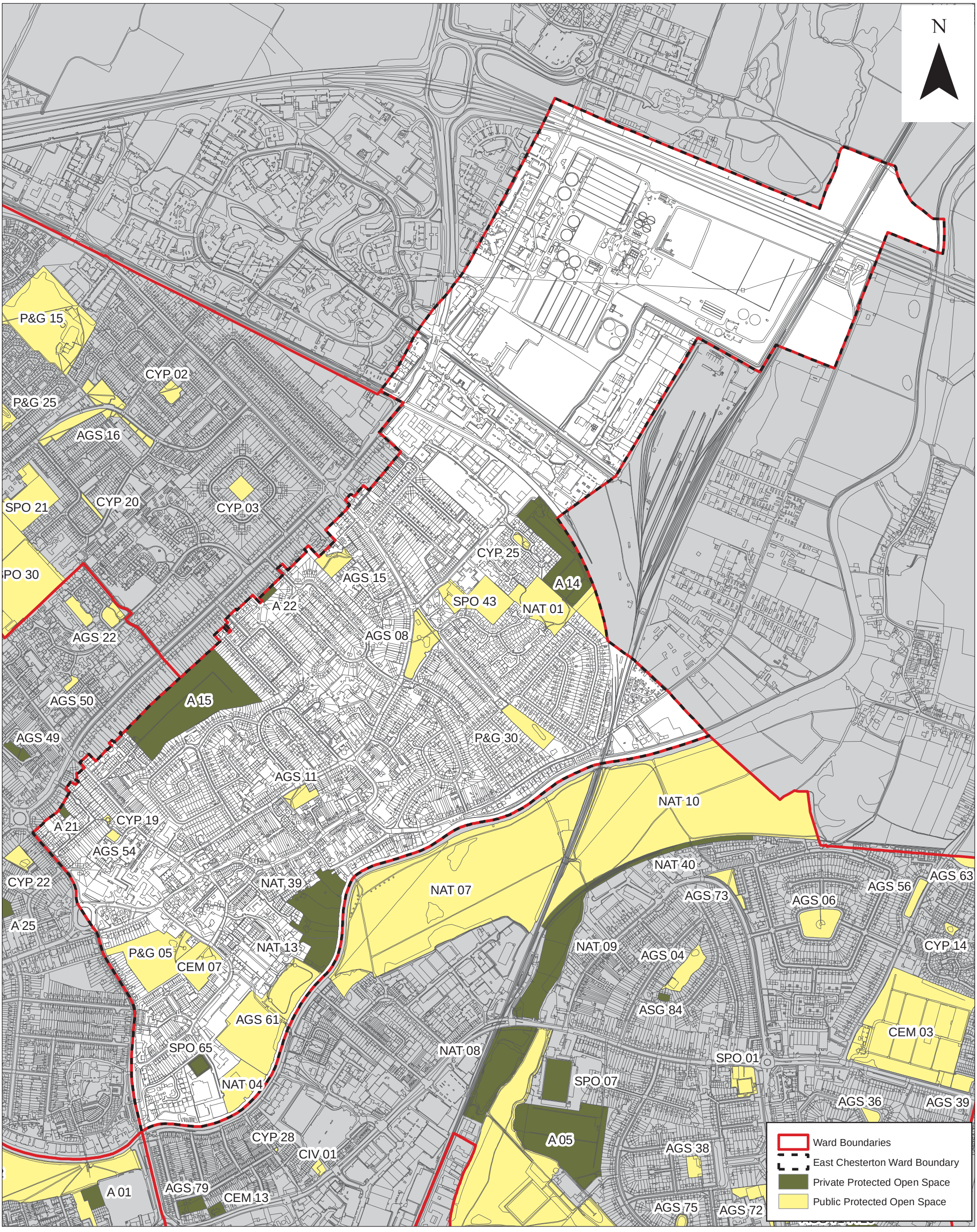
Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:7,500

4.25 East Chesterton Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	8,830
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	2.89 hectares (58.5% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	Whilst the north-east of East Chesterton ward contains many employment and industrial uses, the south-west of the ward is mainly occupied by housing, with some retail uses along Chesterton High Street. Older housing is concentrated around Chesterton High Street and Ferry Lane, with 20th century housing forming much of the rest of the ward between the River Cam and Milton Road. Although there is not a high level of provision of open space within the ward, almost two-thirds is publicly accessible.
Strengths:	The ward has a significant amount of allotment provision, with one particularly large site at Pakenham Close (A15). There is a range of open space of different types with access to a number of natural and semi-natural green spaces both within and adjacent to the ward. Chesterton Recreation Ground (P&G 05) is one of the ward's main assets, with scope for formal and informal use of the space, with pitch provision and a children's play area suitable for a range of ages.
Weaknesses:	Causeway Park (P&G 30) is in very poor condition. The site is rough grassland with few trees and paths. The site seems to lack any real purpose. The Pye Meadow site (AGS 61) is also in poor condition at the moment, although it is understood that the Council is looking to provide new pitch provision on part of the site, which should improve the use and condition of part of the site.
Opportunities:	Consideration should be given to how Causeway Park functions and what improvements could be made to improve its use, safety and attractiveness. Paths across Chesterton Recreation Ground should be improved to allow better access on the clear desire line between Longworth Avenue and Church Street. Delivery of further open space if the Shirley School site comes forward for housing.
Threats:	Further deterioration in quality of open spaces.

Protected Open Spaces in East Chesterton Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
A14	Nuffield Road Allotments	Private	2.58
A15	Pakenham Close Allotments	Private	4.84
A21	Maple Close Allotments	Private	0.06
A22	Kendal Way Allotments	Private	0.10
AGS 08	Green End Road Recreation Ground	Public	0.90
AGS 11	Scotland Road Recreation Ground	Public	0.39
AGS 15	Brownsfield Recreation Ground	Public	0.47
AGS 54	Pearl Close Large Amenity Green Space	Public	0.08
AGS 61	Pye Meadow	Public	4.13
CEM 07	St Andrews Church Cemetery	Public	1.02
CYP 19	Pearl Close Toddler Play Area	Public	0.04
CYP 25	Discovery Way Children's Play Space	Public	0.13
NAT 01	Bramblefields Local Nature Reserve	Public	2.20
NAT 04	Logans Meadow Local Nature Reserve	Public	1.11
NAT 13	Lynfield Lane	Private	0.70
NAT 39	River Cam Residential Gardens	Private	2.08
P&G 05	Chesterton Recreation Ground	Public	2.30
P&G 30	Causeway Park	Public	0.68
SPO 43	St Andrews Primary School	Public	1.52
SPO 65	Chesterton Bowls Club	Private	0.24
Total			**25.57**



Protected Open Spaces in East Chesterton Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

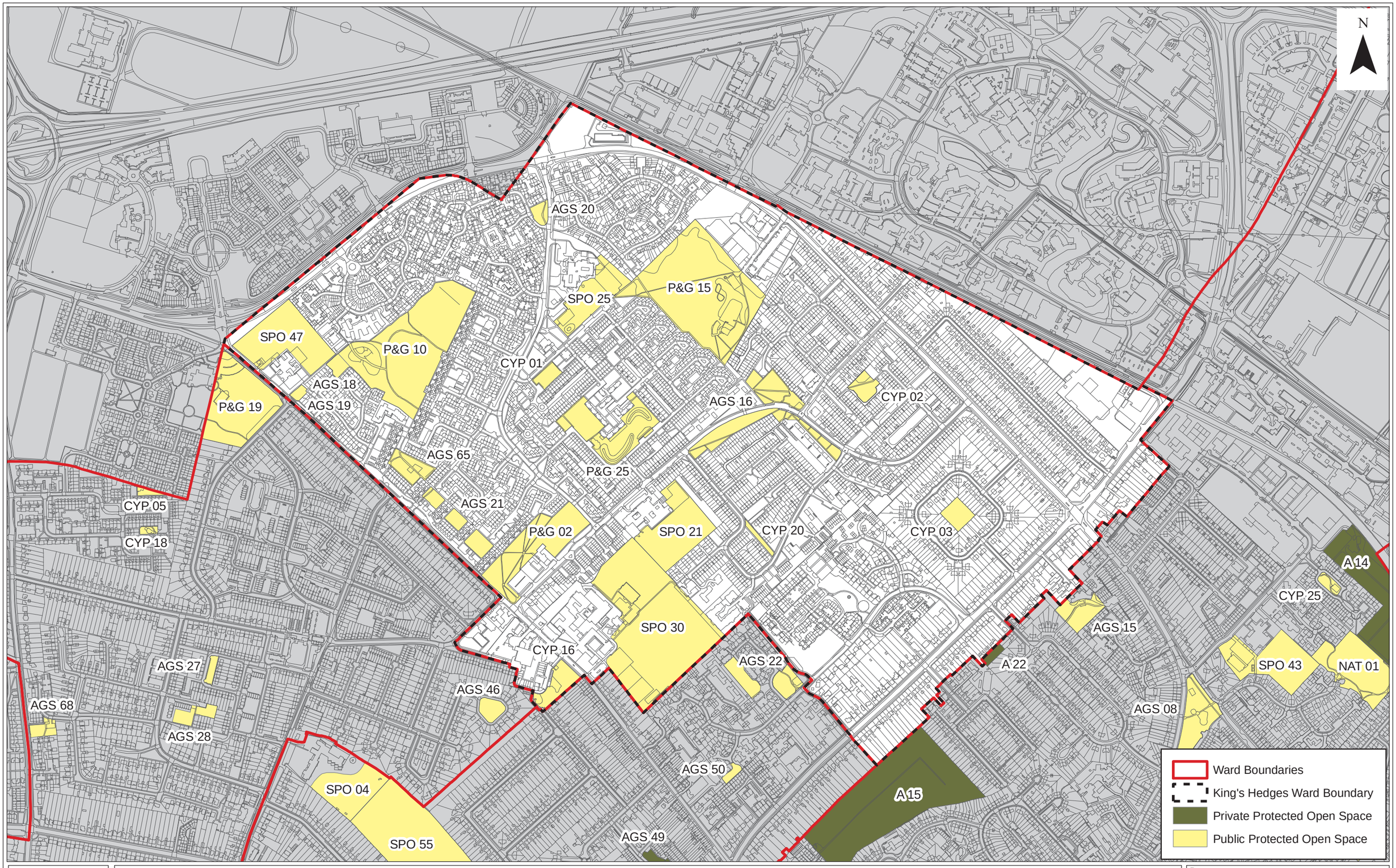
Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:10,000

4.26 King's Hedges Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	8,260
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	3.07 hectares (100% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	Predominantly 1960s and 1970s estate housing with numerous three and four storey flatted blocks. The ward is peppered with small areas of amenity green space adjacent to housing. Open spaces are more limited close to Milton Road, with the largest parks located in the north-western end of the ward.
Strengths:	Edgecombe Flats Green (P&G 25) provides one of the few natural and semi-natural green spaces in the ward with copses of trees. The two largest recreation grounds at King's Hedges (P&G 10) and Nun's Way (P&G 15) are sizable spaces and are used extensively.
Weaknesses:	Whilst most of the children's play areas are in a usable condition, the play area on Hawkins Road (CYP 20) is very poor. Consideration should be given to removing the play equipment or completely rethinking the provision in this area. King's Hedges County Primary School has a very poor playing pitch. Although the playing space is sufficient, the quality of the turf is very low and the ground is uneven. This is not helped by the playing pitch having been built on the foundations of the former school buildings.
Opportunities:	Both King's Hedges and Nun's Way Recreation Grounds have the potential to be very pleasant spaces and are used by local residents, but both suffer from damage due to vandalism and anti-social behaviour. Beales Way Play Area (CYP 02) would benefit from a better range of play equipment and improvement to the level of maintenance of the site. Cameron Way Play Area (CYP 01) would benefit from enhancement of seating and hard landscaping in particular. There are many amenity green spaces around flats which could be enhanced with trees and more landscaping.
Threats:	Further deterioration in quality of open spaces. Loss of playing pitch space due to any future expansion of St Laurence's and King's Hedges schools and Manor Community College.

Protected Open Spaces in King's Hedges Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
AGS 16	Campkin Road/St Kilda Avenue	Public	1.36
AGS 18	Land at end of Moyne Close	Public	0.14
AGS 19	Land west of 43 Ashvale	Public	0.07
AGS 20	Minerva Way Amenity Green Space	Public	0.15
AGS 21	Walker Court Amenity Green Space	Public	0.45
AGS 65	Hanson Court Amenity Green Space	Public	0.42
CYP 01	Cameron Road Play Area	Public	0.19
CYP 02	Beales Way Play Area	Public	0.25
CYP 03	Ramsden Square Play Area	Public	0.29
CYP 16	Arbury Local Centre Play Area	Public	0.43
CYP 20	Hawkins Road Children's Play Area	Public	0.08
P&G 02	Arbury Town Park	Public	1.66
P&G 10	King's Hedges Recreation Ground	Public	3.90
P&G 15	Nun's Way Recreation Ground	Public	4.65
P&G 25	Edgecombe Flats Green	Public	1.43
SPO 21	Grove Primary School	Public	1.6
SPO 25	Kings Hedges County Primary School	Public	1.08
SPO 30	Manor Community College Playing Fields	Public	5.41
SPO 47	St Laurence Catholic Primary School	Public	1.77
Total			**25.33**



Protected Open Spaces in King's Hedges Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

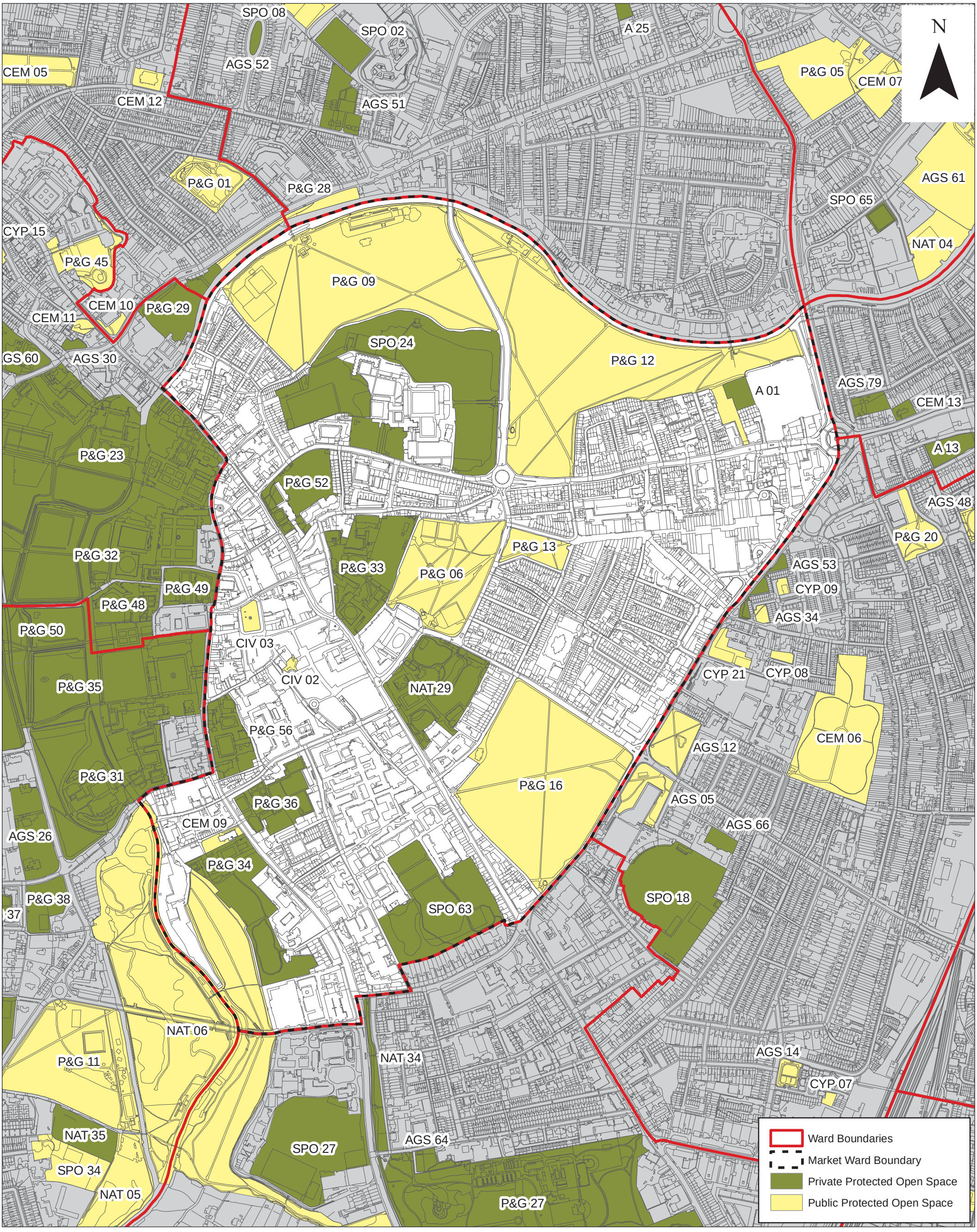
Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:7,500

4.27 Market Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	8,460
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	7.86 hectares (60.9% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	This area includes the commercial core of the City, which is surrounded by Colleges, University and residential buildings. Beyond these buildings are the River Cam and a number of open spaces. Apart from the residential provision of the Colleges and larger townhouses on streets like Park Terrace, much of the rest of the housing is terraced. The residential areas of the ward benefit from being located close to open spaces such as Christ's Pieces (P&G 06), Jesus Green (P&G 09), Midsummer Common (P&G 12) and Parker's Piece (P&G 16). The open spaces in the ward include a number of the City's parks and many of the City's older College grounds. Directly adjacent to Peterhouse on the edge of Market ward, Coe Fen (NAT 06) is an valuable area of open space, which provides a green foreground to the historic core, is an important semi-natural green space and hosts a key cycle route.
Strengths:	The open spaces in this area make a considerable contribution to the City and to the setting of the historic core of Cambridge. They allow a range of views across different parts of the City and provide a peaceful contrast to the bustle of the City Centre. Market Ward contains a number of important City-wide resources in the form of Christ's Pieces (P&G 06); Parker's Piece (P&G 16); Jesus Green (P&G 09); and Midsummer Common (P&G 12). Christ's Pieces serves local residents, but is also important to people from further afield, due to its proximity to the Drummer Street Bus Station. Within Market, there are a number of Colleges with associated gardens and sports facilities. The quality of the open space provision on these sites is extremely high. However, these open spaces have limited public accessibility.
Weaknesses:	As the publicly accessible open spaces in the City Centre attract many visitors, the level of littering and damage to sites is particularly high in the summer months, despite attempts made to resolve these issues, e.g. through the introduction of barbeque stones.
Opportunities:	Site 7.08 New Museums Site and Site 7.10 Mill Lane/Old Press Site are both allocated in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 for redevelopment/refurbishment for predominantly University uses, with enhancement of the public realm. However, due to the density and type of development expected, the number and size of open spaces are likely to be limited.
Threats:	Deterioration in the quality of publicly accessible open spaces due to high levels of use.

Protected Open Spaces in Market Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
A 01	Auckland Road Allotments	Private	0.30
CEM 09	St Mary the Less Churchyard	Public	0.17
CIV 02	Fisher Square	Public	0.06
CIV 03	Market Place	Public	0.22
NAT 29	Emmanuel College Gardens	Private	3.09
P&G 06	Christ's Pieces	Public	4.07
P&G 09	Jesus Green	Public	11.74
P&G 12	Midsummer Common	Public	13.80
P&G 13	New Square	Public	0.77
P&G 16	Parker's Piece	Public	9.63
P&G 33	Christ's College Gardens	Private	3.09
P&G 34	Peterhouse Gardens	Private	2.83
P&G 36	Pembroke College Gardens	Private	1.53
P&G 52	Sidney Sussex College Gardens	Private	1.52
P&G 56	Corpus Christi College Gardens	Private	1.23
SPO 24	Jesus College Gardens	Private	8.36
SPO 63	Downing College Gardens	Private	4.06
Total			**66.47**



Protected Open Spaces in Market Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

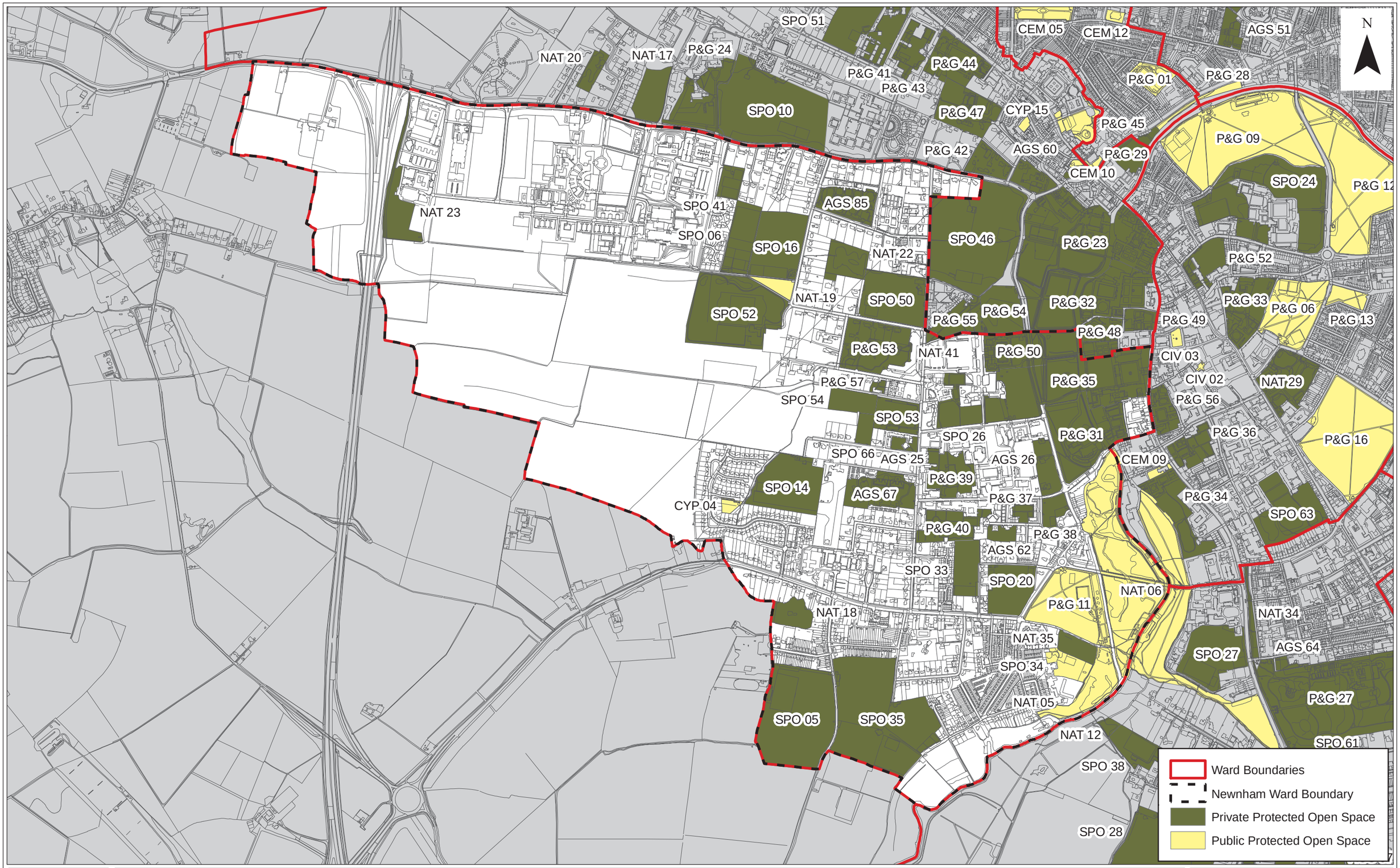
Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:7,500

4.28 Newnham Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	8,450
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	14.9 hectares (24.2% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	Situated to the west of the City Centre, Newnham is characterised by significant levels of open space, much of it playing fields for the Colleges. The northern part of the ward has a number of spacious streets inhabited by large mainly detached houses and University and College buildings. The southern part of the ward includes the Newnham Croft area where many of the streets are made up of terraced housing, with some larger houses on Barton and Millington Roads. The ward lies adjacent to the countryside, with areas of Green Belt running through and around the built-up area. Many of the open spaces are vital to the setting of the City and the quality of the Cambridge Green Belt.
Strengths:	The Backs with their interplay of grand College buildings and the well-treed landscape form Cambridge's most famous landscaped area. To the south, the semi-natural areas of Sheep's Green and Coe Fen have a totally different character, but provide an important wildlife and recreational resource and contribute significantly to the setting of the ward and its buildings between the historic core and the urban edge of the City. In addition to being home to many Colleges and their gardens, there are a considerable number of College and University playing pitches. The ward contains two of the City's rugby clubs, Cambridge University RUFC (SPO 53) and Cambridge RUFC (SPO 05) and the University Athletics Track (SPO 52). On Lammas Land (P&G 25), the mix of activities, including the paddling pool, allows visitors to stay for long periods of time.
Weaknesses:	Although the ward is host to many Protected Open Spaces, only approximately 25% of open spaces are publicly accessible.
Opportunities:	Penarth Place Play Area (CYP 04) would benefit from a better range of play equipment.
Threats:	Loss of sports pitch provision and College gardens due to expansion of Colleges.

Protected Open Spaces in Newnham Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
AGS 25	Cripps Court, Selwyn College	Private	0.35
AGS 26	Gonville & Caius (Finella)	Private	1.36
AGS 62	The Pightle and Principals Lodge	Private	0.50
AGS 67	Pinehurst	Private	2.72
AGS 85	Centre for Mathematical Sciences	Private	2.09
CYP 04	Penarth Place Play Area	Public	0.29
NAT 05	Paradise Nature Reserve	Public	2.53
NAT 06	Sheeps Green & Coe Fen	Public	20.61
NAT 18	Barton Road Lake	Private	1.22
NAT 19	Meadow Triangle near Wilberforce Road and Cycle Way	Public	0.62
NAT 22	Adams Road Sanctuary (lake)	Private	1.70
NAT 23	M11 Verge and scrub east of M11	Private	2.27
NAT 35	The Grove	Private	0.97
NAT 41	Cobbetts Corner	Private	0.12
P&G 11	Lammas Land	Public	5.45
P&G 31	Queens' College	Private	5.61
P&G 35	King’s College	Private	9.71
P&G 37	Ridley Hall Grounds	Private	0.40
P&G 38	Gonville & Caius Fellows Garden	Private	0.81
P&G 39	Selwyn College Gardens	Private	2.26
P&G 40	Newnham College Gardens	Private	2.12
P&G 50	Clare College Gardens	Private	4.77
P&G 57	Clare Hall Scholars Garden	Private	0.17
P&G 53	Robinson College Gardens	Private	3.93
SPO 05	Cambridge Rugby Football Club	Private	8.55
SPO 06	Cambridge Tennis & Hockey Club	Private	2.41
SPO 14	Corpus Christi Playing Fields	Private	4.29
SPO 16	Emmanuel College Playing Field	Private	4.02
SPO 20	Gonville & Caius College Playing Field	Private	2.71
SPO 26	King’s College School	Private	1.76
SPO 33	Newnham College Playing Field	Private	1.76
SPO 34	Newnham Croft Primary School	Public	1.16
SPO 35	Pembroke, Peterhouse, Downing, St Catherine's & Christ's College Playing Field	Private	11.30
SPO 41	University Croquet and Tennis Club (Cocks & Hens Lawn Tennis Club)	Private	0.89
SPO 50	Trinity College Playing Field	Private	3.90
SPO 52	University Athletics Track	Private	7.52
SPO 53	University Rugby Club	Private	1.77
SPO 54	University Rugby Club Practice Ground	Private	1.25
SPO 66	Trinity College Hockey Field	Private	0.62
Total			**126.49**



Protected Open Spaces in Newnham Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

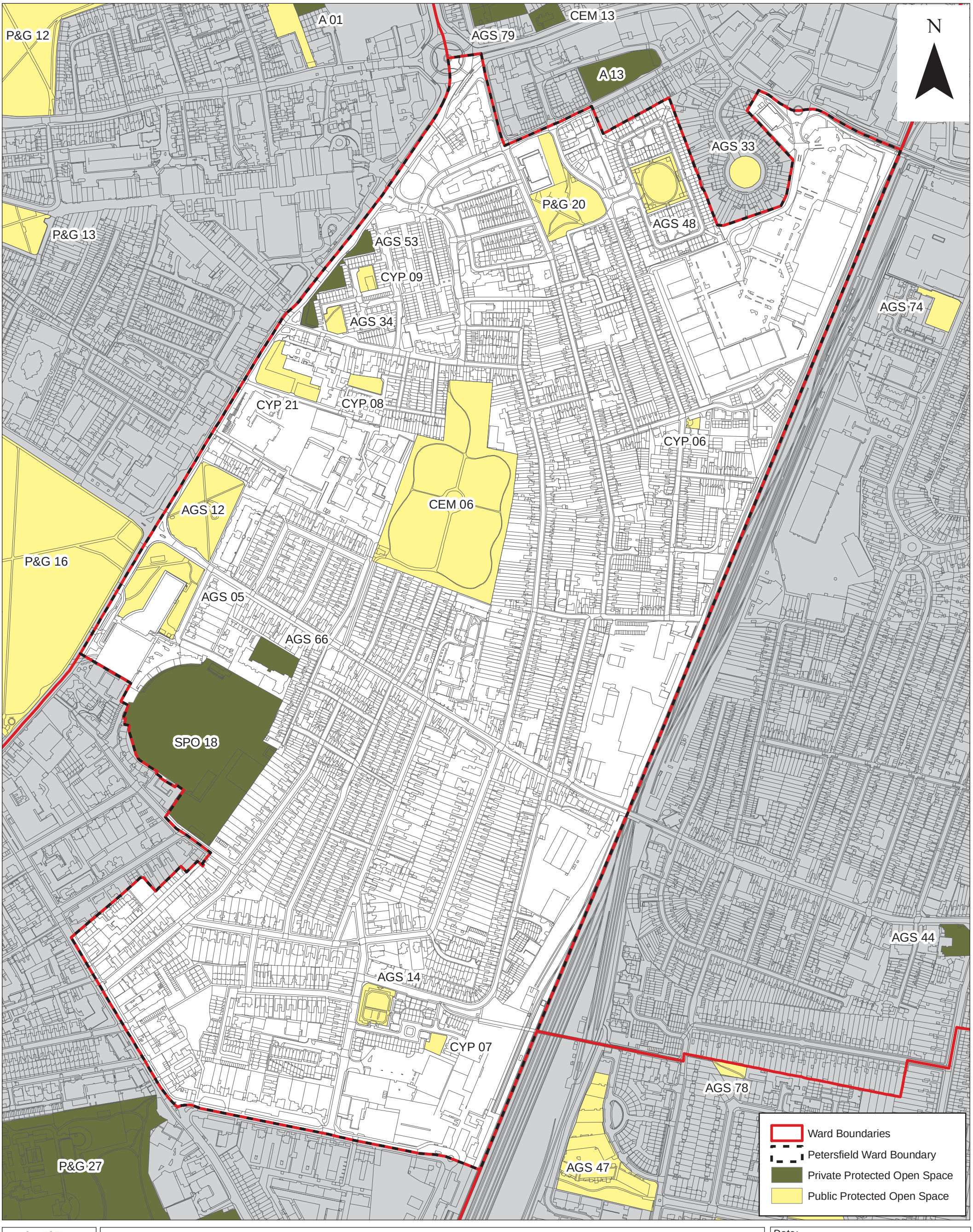
Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:12,500

4.29 Petersfield Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	7,770
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	1.53 hectares (65.3% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	Lying to the south-east of the City Centre, this densely built-up ward is home to the Cambridge campus of Anglia Ruskin University, retail and employment uses in addition to a considerable amount of residential development. Much of the housing provision consists of older terraced housing, with some pockets of 20th century development. Most gardens are relatively small and narrow and there is little in the way of street trees given the densely urban nature of the area.
Strengths:	Compact high-density residential neighbourhoods with strong identity and sense of place. In addition to its role as a graveyard, Mill Road Cemetery (CEM 06) is used extensively for recreation by local people and is also important for wildlife. Peter's Field (AGS 12) has recently been refitted with new children's play equipment and soft landscaping has been cut back, which have both given rise to significant improvements in the quality of the space.
Weaknesses:	Limited amount of Protected Open Space, of which approximately two-thirds is publicly accessible. Although there is a range of publicly accessible open spaces close to the ward including Parker's Piece and Coldham's Common, the amount of informal open space in the ward is low given the local population density and natural and semi-natural green space is restricted to Mill Road Cemetery (CEM 06). There is no publicly accessible formal outdoor sports provision within Petersfield.
Opportunities:	Improvements to St. Matthew's Piece dependent on the future of the Howard Mallett Centre. Site 5.09 Travis Perkins is allocated in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 for housing. If these sites were to come forward for their allocated use, the quality and quantity of open space made available on site should be high in line with the Council's standards in order to avoid further negative impact on any deficiencies in publicly accessible open space in Petersfield.
Threats:	Deterioration in the quality of open spaces. Further expansion of St. Matthew's Primary School with associated loss of play space.

Protected Open Spaces in Petersfield Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
AGS 05	Donkey Common	Public	0.69
AGS 12	Peter's Field	Public	0.89
AGS 14	Ravensworth Gardens	Public	0.25
AGS 34	Staffordshire Gardens Amenity Green Space	Public	0.10
AGS 48	St Matthew's Gardens	Public	0.44
AGS 53	Fazeley House Amenity Green Space	Private	0.24
AGS 66	Hughes Hall Amenity Green Space	Private	0.22
CEM 06	Mill Road Cemetery	Public	3.99
CYP 06	Ainsworth Street Play Area	Public	0.03
CYP 07	Ravensworth Gardens Toddler Play Area	Public	0.07
CYP 08	Flower Street Play Area	Public	0.10
CYP 09	Shenstone Play Area	Public	0.08
CYP 21	St Matthew's Primary School	Public	0.36
P&G 20	St Matthew's Piece	Public	0.76
SPO 18	Fenners Cricket Ground	Private	3.66
Total			**11.88**



Protected Open Spaces in Petersfield Ward

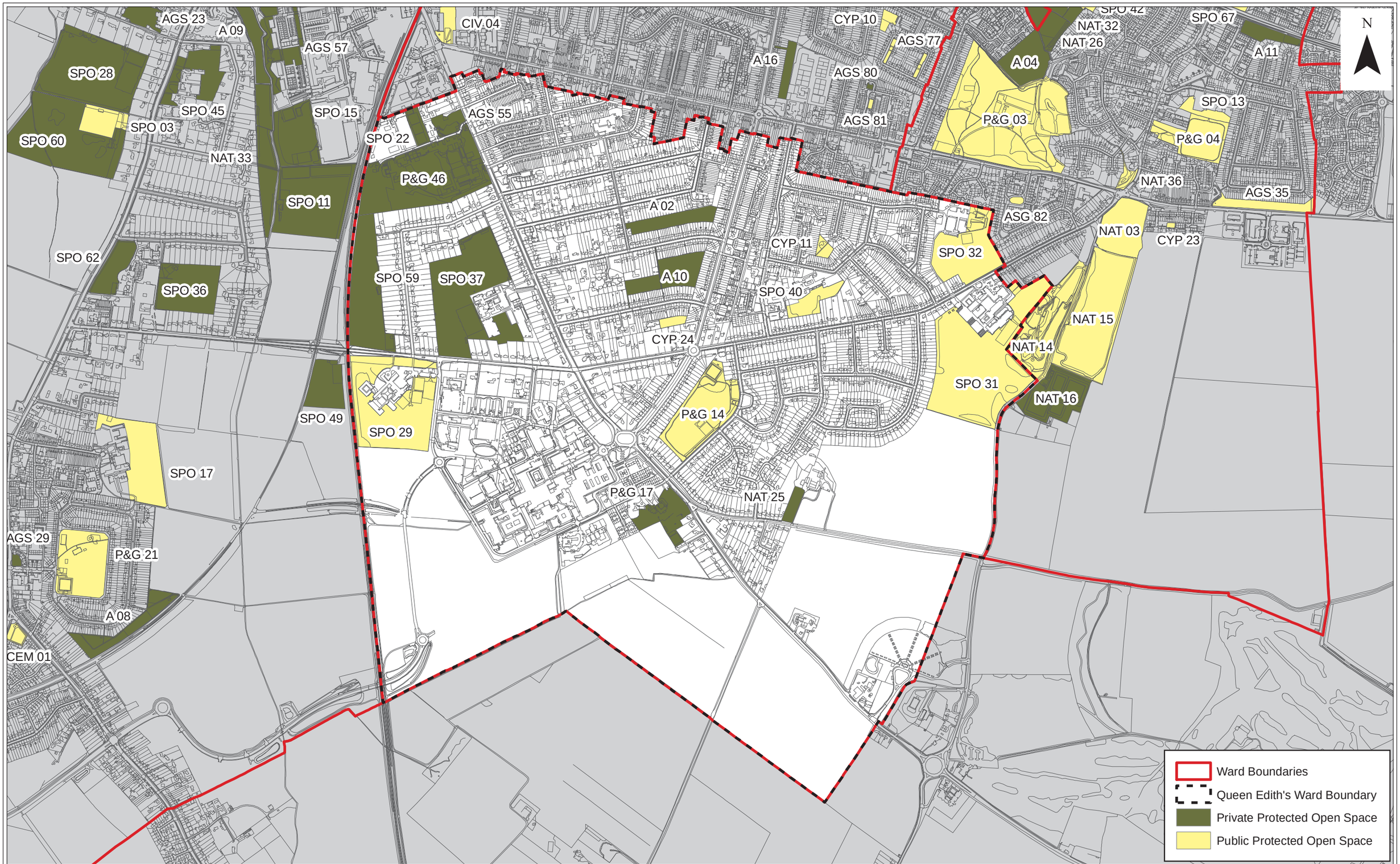
Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:5,000

4.30 Queen Edith's Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	8,750
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	6.89 hectares (49.8% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	Apart from the presence of Addenbrooke's, Homerton College and a number of state and private schools, Queen Edith's ward is predominantly residential in nature, with housing of a range of ages and types. The northern part of the ward is more densely developed, with areas adjacent to Hills Road and south of Queen Edith's Way having larger houses set in more spacious gardens. Barring natural and semi-natural green spaces, the range of open spaces within the ward is varied and the southern boundary includes land within the Cambridge Green Belt. However, only 3.43 hectares of Protected Open Space per 1,000 population is accessible to local people. Some of the ward lies in the Cambridge Green Belt and forms part of the setting of the City.
Strengths:	Within Queen Edith's, levels of allotment provision are reasonable. Both allotment sites are used extensively and are well located for access. Nightingale Avenue Recreation Ground (P&G 14) has a good range of facilities and is clearly visited by many local residents. Sports facilities at Netherhall School are accessible to the wider community.
Weaknesses:	The distribution of publicly accessible open space within the ward is not even. The western portion of the ward is dominated by open spaces in private use. Whilst some will allow paid entry, others are generally inaccessible to the ward's wider population. Whilst the condition of Nightingale Avenue Recreation Ground is generally good, the pavilion is in poor condition and the pitches may be subject to heavier usage for formal sports as a result of the loss of sports provision at Bell School.
Opportunities:	The ongoing development of Addenbrooke's will involve the delivery of open spaces for use by patients, visitors and staff. Enhancement of the pavilion at Nightingale Avenue Recreation Ground and of the children's play spaces at Gunhild Way (CYP 11) and Holbrook Road (CYP 24).
Threats:	Loss of further playing field provision as a result of school or College expansion at Queen Edith's, Queen Emma, the Perse and Netherhall Schools, and Homerton College.

Protected Open Spaces in Queen Edith's Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
A 02	Baldock Way Allotments	Private	1.50
A 10	Holbrooke Road Allotments	Private	2.34
AGS 55	Faculty of Education	Private	0.72
CYP 11	Gunhild Way Play Area	Public	0.32
CYP 24	Holbrook Road Children's Play Area	Public	0.30
NAT 25	Netherhall Farm Meadow	Private	0.51
P&G 14	Nightingale Avenue Recreation Ground	Public	5.09
P&G 17	Bell School of Language	Private	1.98
P&G 46	Homerton College Grounds	Private	8.94
SPO 22	Hills Road Sports Centre (Tennis Courts)	Private	0.65
SPO 29	Long Road Sixth Form College	Public	7.15
SPO 31	Netherhall School (South)	Public	11.68
SPO 32	Queen Emma Primary School	Public	4.33
SPO 37	Perse School For Boys Playing Field	Private	8.58
SPO 40	Queen Edith Primary School	Public	1.12
SPO 59	Cantabrian Rugby Football Grounds	Private	5.05
Total			**60.26**



Protected Open Spaces in Queen Edith's Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:12,500

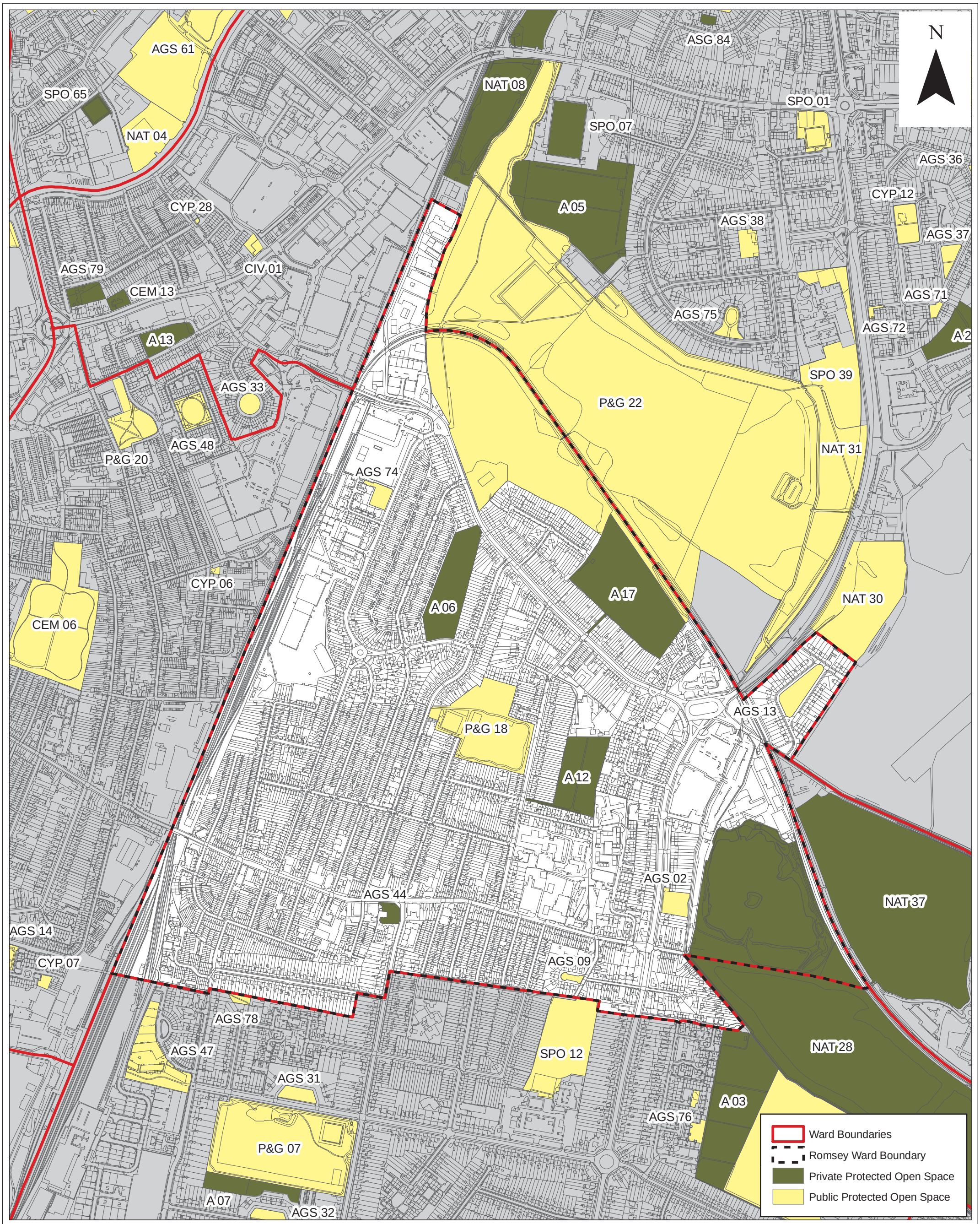
4.31 Romsey Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	8,950
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	1.18 hectares (36% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	Densely built-up, predominantly residential environment to the south-east of the City Centre. Much of the housing provision consists of terraced housing, although there are pockets of semi-detached housing in the northern part of the ward. Most gardens are relatively small and narrow and there is little in the way of street trees given the densely urban nature of the area.
Strengths:	Significant level of allotment provision within the ward, although this provision is also used by people living outside the ward, particularly Stourbridge Grove. Romsey Recreation Ground has a wide range of facilities suitable for children of all ages and is subject to high levels of usage.
Weaknesses:	Apart from the relatively informal pitch provision on Romsey Recreation Ground, there is no formal sports provision in Romsey. However, Coleridge Community College and Coleridge Road Recreation Ground are relatively close to the ward. The amount of informal open space in the ward is low given the local population density and the amount of natural and semi-natural green space is very low and is restricted to tree belts within Romsey Recreation Ground and Brooks Road Play Area.
Opportunities:	Site 7.12 Former Magnet Warehouse on Mill Road is allocated for housing, community facilities and student housing in lieu of affordable housing in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006. If this site comes forward for its allocated use, the quality and quantity of open space made available on site should be high in line with the Council's standards in order to avoid further negative impact on deficiencies in publicly accessible open space in Romsey ward. A pedestrian friendly access to the green space adjoining Cherry Hinton Brook and Coldhams Common should be considered.
Threats:	Inadequate open space delivered as a result of new residential development coming forward and deterioration in the quality of existing open spaces.

Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2011

Protected Open Spaces in Romsey Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
A 06	Fairfax Road Allotments	Private	1.64
A 12	Vinery Road Allotments	Private	1.48
A 17	Stourbridge Grove Allotments	Private	3.47
AGS 02	Brooks Road Play Area	Public	0.29
AGS 09	Montreal Square	Public	0.07
AGS 13	Nuttings Road Amenity Green Space	Public	0.44
AGS 44	Mill Road Amenity Green Space	Private	0.16
AGS 74	Hampden Gardens Amenity Green Space	Public	0.2
P&G 18	Romsey Recreation Ground	Public	2.81
Total			**10.56**



Protected Open Spaces in Romsey Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

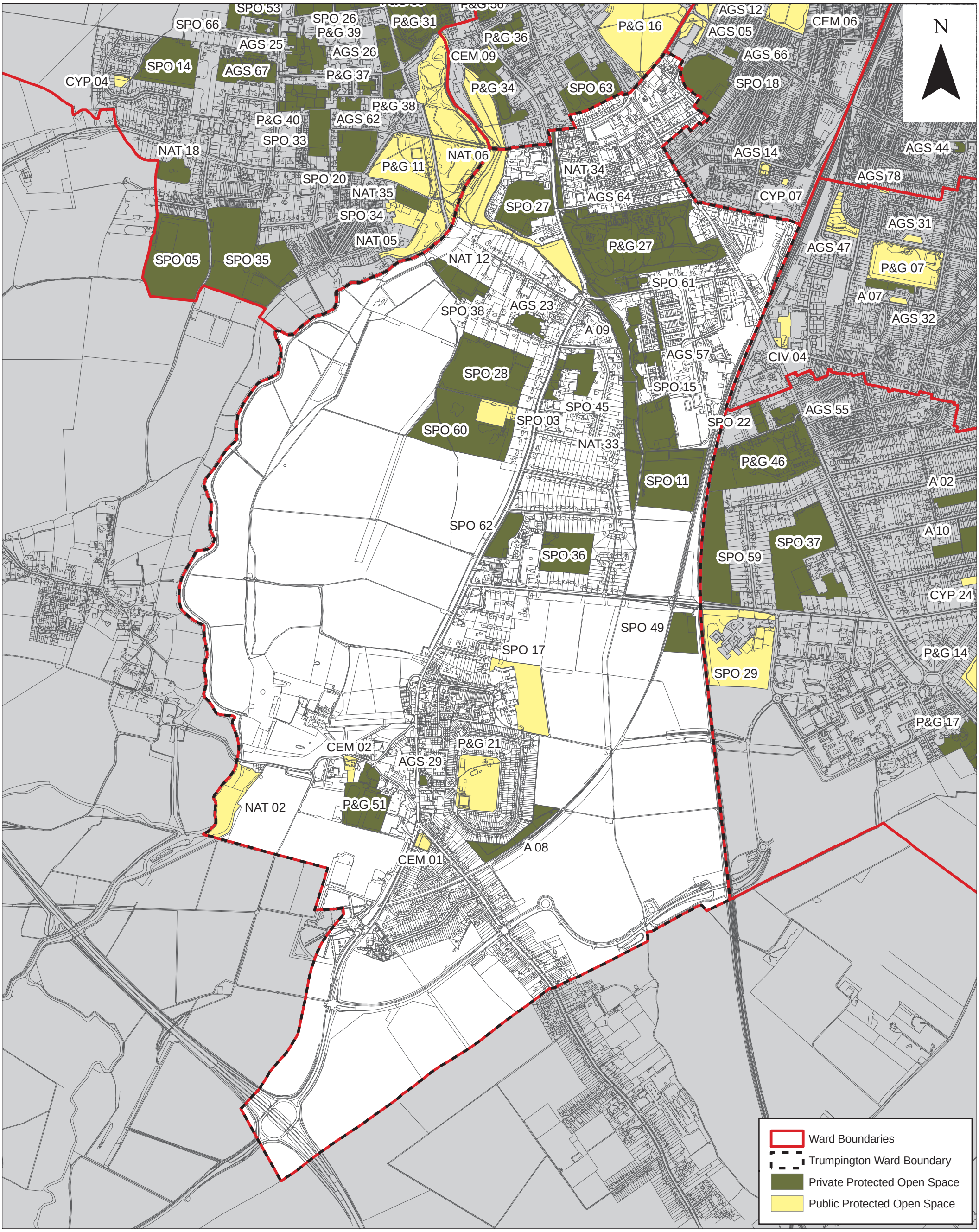
Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:7,500

4.32 Trumpington Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	7,420
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	11.58 hectares (15.4% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	Trumpington Ward is varied in character with older terraced housing situated closest to the City Centre, larger detached housing and private schools dominating the eastern side of Trumpington Road between the Brooklands Avenue junction and the village of Trumpington. The western side of Trumpington Road contains fields used for sport, recreation and agriculture, which run down to the River Cam. The nucleus of Trumpington village contains both Anstey and Trumpington Halls and established houses and cottages. To the east of the village centre, the area predominantly consists of post-war housing. Although, a significant proportion of the open space in the ward is not publicly accessible, many of the private Protected Open Spaces can be viewed from the streetscene and contribute to the greenness of the ward. Many of the open spaces to the west of Trumpington Road are vital to the setting of the City and the quality of the Cambridge Green Belt.
Strengths:	The ward has a good mix of different types of Protected Open Space. Many of the sites contribute to the green corridor of open spaces which runs through from the Clay Farm site up to Lammas Land and the green corridor running down from Paradise Local Nature Reserve through Grantchester Meadows along the River Cam.
Weaknesses:	Whilst many of the sports fields within the ward are of a good standard, the level of accessibility to sports provision is not high.
Opportunities:	Whilst the residential sites at Glebe Farm, Clay Farm and Trumpington Meadows will provide open space primarily for the residents of the sites themselves, it is anticipated that nearby residents of Trumpington ward will make use of the range of open spaces to be offered at the sites. Site 5.06 British Telecom, Long Road is allocated for housing in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006. If this site comes forward for its allocated use, the quality and quantity of open space made available on site should be high in line with the Council's standards in order to avoid further negative impact on any deficiencies in publicly accessible open space in Trumpington ward.
Threats:	Loss of playing field sites to other forms of development without appropriate replacement facilities.

Protected Open Spaces in Trumpington Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
A 08	Foster Road Allotments	Private	2.08
A 09	Empty Common Allotments	Private	1.65
AGS 23	Southacre Amenity Green Space	Private	0.87
AGS 29	Anstey Way Amenity Green Space	Private	0.13
AGS 42	Brooklands Court Amenity Green Space	Private	0.11
AGS 57	Accordia Amenity Green Space	Private	2.10
AGS 64	St Mary's Amenity Green Space	Private	0.30
CEM 01	Trumpington Church Extension Churchyard	Public	0.39
CEM 02	Trumpington Church Cemetery (St Mary & St Michael's Church)	Public	0.46
NAT 02	Byron's Pool Local Nature Reserve	Public	3.07
NAT 12	Wetland Area (Perse School Playing Fields)	Private	0.30
NAT 33	Empty Common (Copses and Pastures)	Public	2.81
NAT 34	Brookside	Private	0.56
P&G 21	Trumpington Recreation Ground (King George V Memorial Playing Field)	Public	4.06
P&G 27	Cambridge University Botanic Garden	Private	16.40
P&G 51	Anstey Hall	Private	3.92
SPO 03	Cambridge Football Stadium	Public	1.43
SPO 11	Clare College Playing Fields	Private	6.54
SPO 15	Cambridge University Press Playing Fields	Private	3.21
SPO 17	Fawcett Primary School	Public	3.84
SPO 27	Leys School Playing Field	Private	3.94
SPO 28	Leys & St Faiths Schools Playing Field	Private	7.94
SPO 36	Perse Preparatory School (Peterhouse)	Private	3.65
SPO 38	Perse School for Girls Playing Field	Private	1.78
SPO 45	St Faith's Playing Field	Private	2.29
SPO 49	St Mary's School Playing Field	Private	2.03
SPO 60	Cambridge Lakes Golf Course	Private	7.91
SPO 61	Cambridge & County Bowling Club	Private	0.58
SPO 62	Perse Preparatory School	Private	1.60
Total			**85.95**



Protected Open Spaces in Trumpington Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

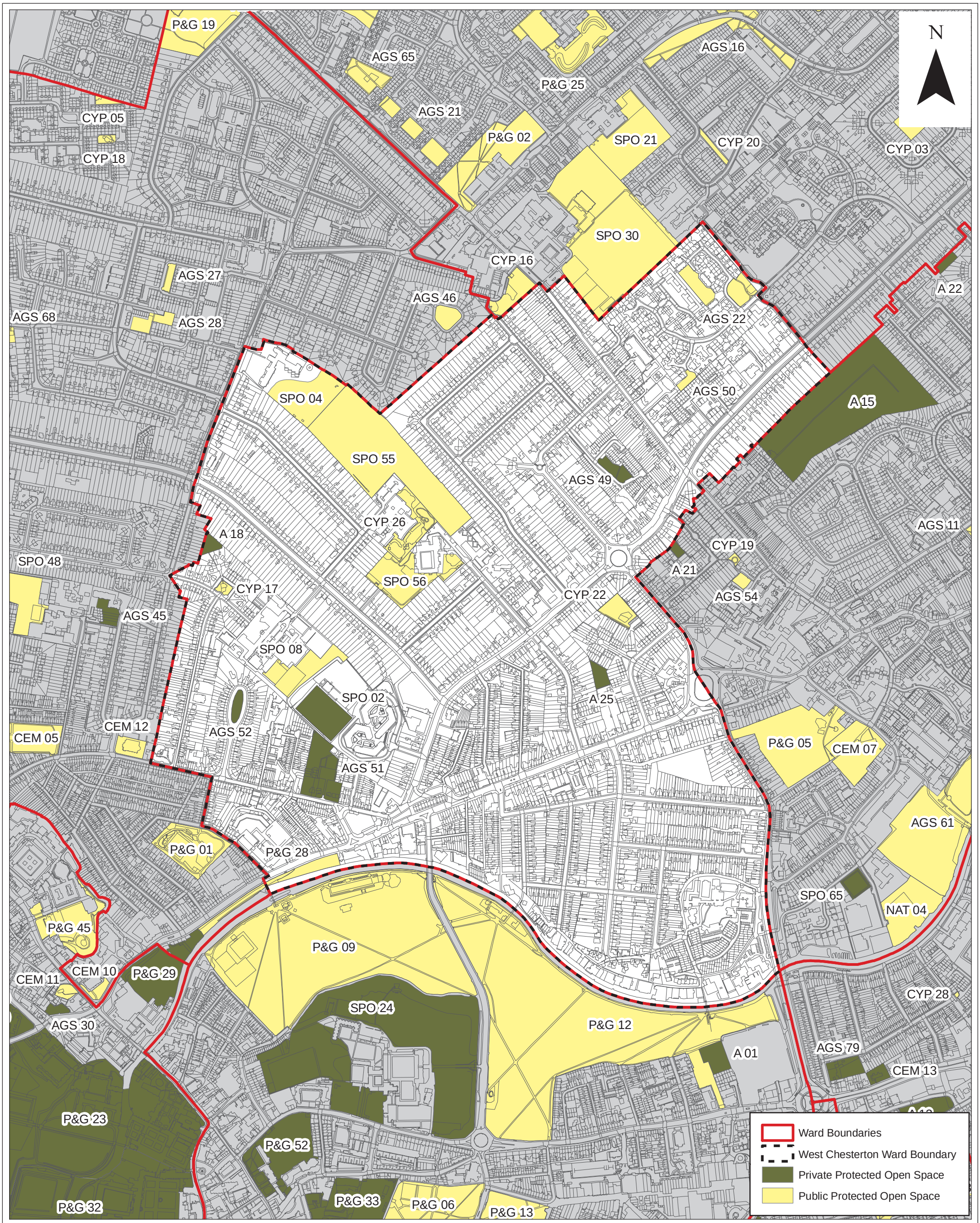
Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:15,000

4.33 West Chesterton Ward Profile

Total Population (2009):	8,510
Protected Open Space hectares per 1,000 population:	1.26 hectares (79.8% of which is publicly accessible open space)
Description:	West Chesterton is mainly residential in nature, with some retail and office uses located around Mitcham's Corner and a number of school sites in the north of the ward. The southern part of the ward largely comprises Victorian housing, with a range of dwelling types from small terraced workers' cottages to suburban villas. The housing in the northern part of the ward is generally younger than that of the southern part of the ward and is predominantly semi-detached set in larger plots.
Strengths:	Given the age of development and the size of gardens, some areas of the ward appear quite verdant. The block of school playing fields serving Castle School; Arbury and Milton Road Primary Schools and Chesterton Community College contribute significantly to the amount of open space available in the ward.
Weaknesses:	There is a limited range of open spaces available within the ward itself. Although other Protected Open Spaces such as Alexandra Gardens (P&G 01) Chesterton Recreation Ground (P&G 05), Jesus Green (P&G 09) and Jubilee Gardens (P&G 28) are close to the ward, there is very little informal open space and space for children and teenagers.
Opportunities:	Improvements to children's play space, particularly Chestnut Grove Recreation Ground (CYP 22) and Bateson Road Play Area (CYP 17). Site 5.15 Henry Giles House is allocated for housing in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006. If this site comes forward for its allocated use, the quality and quantity of open space made available on site should be high in line with the Council's standards in order to avoid further negative impact on any deficiencies in publicly accessible open space in West Chesterton ward.
Threats:	Loss of Cambridge City Football Club without re-provision of facilities.

Protected Open Spaces in West Chesterton Ward

Site No.	Site Name	Public/Private	Size
A18	Bateson Road Allotments	Private	0.12
A 25	Hawthorn Way Allotments	Private	0.15
AGS 22	College Fields Amenity Green Spaces	Public	0.56
AGS 49	Mulberry Close Amenity Green Space	Private	0.19
AGS 50	The Beeches Amenity Green Space	Public	0.08
AGS 51	Victoria Almshouses Allotments and Amenity Green Space	Private	0.87
AGS 52	Victoria Park	Private	0.13
CYP 17	Bateson Road Play Area	Public	0.07
CYP 22	Chestnut Grove Recreation Ground	Public	0.32
CYP 26	Castle School Playground	Public	0.64
SPO 02	Cambridge City Football Club	Private	0.71
SPO 04	Arbury County Primary School	Public	1.08
SPO 08	Chesterton Community College	Public	0.75
SPO 55	Chesterton Community College Playing Field	Public	3.93
SPO 56	Milton Road Primary School	Public	1.16
Total			**10.76**



Protected Open Spaces in West Chesterton Ward

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

Date:	14th September 2011
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Information Services, Environment Dept
Scale:	1:7,500

5.0 Open Space and Recreation Standards

Introduction

5.1 PPG17 advocates that Local Planning Authorities should set out planning policies for open space based on local standards derived from local assessment. The standards developed in this document are local standards based on recent assessment, with consideration given to national benchmarks set out by organisations such as Fields in Trust.

5.2 The adopted standards for the quantity of open space required through new development are set out in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006. Policy 3/8 requires all residential development to include open space in accordance with the open space standards as included in Appendix A of the Local Plan. As this Strategy suggests new standards, the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 standards will stand as the adopted standards for the time-being. However, the Strategy's new standards will form part of the evidence base for the review of the Local Plan. Following the adoption of the next Local Plan, the Strategy will be formally updated and readopted in order to ensure that the standards of the new Local Plan and Strategy are aligned. Accessibility standards are also given in some instances, which should be taken into account when considering which types of open space should be included within developments, and when considering how contributions in lieu of open space should be spent. Quality standards are not specified within this strategy, but the quality scores from assessments should inform decisions on the enhancement of existing facilities in the locality of new development.

5.3 The open space required under the standards is defined as any land laid out as a public garden or used for the purposes of public recreation. This means space which has unimpeded public access, and which is of a suitable size and nature for sport, active or passive recreation or children and teenagers' play. Private or shared amenity areas, for example in a development of flats or College grounds, or buffer landscape areas are not included as public open space. This definition relates to both open space provided within a development, and when considering the provision of existing open space.

5.4 Indoor sports facilities required under the standards must be accessible to the public, secured if appropriate through a Community Use Agreement.

5.5 Open space such as a toddler play area, informal activity area or natural greenspace within smaller development could be considered to meet the standards even if it is principally to be used by residents of that development. This is to encourage open space provision on site in smaller developments where there is insufficient space to provide open space which would be used to a significant extent by those outside the development area. Open space in larger developments should have unimpeded public access.

Summary of the Standards

5.6 Table 3 overleaf shows the standards produced for open space and recreation as a result of the recent assessment work undertaken to develop this Strategy. They apply to all schemes for new residential developments

and the requirement is based on the number of people accruing from the development.

Table 3: The City Council's Open Space and Recreation Standards

Type of Open Space	Definition	Standard
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Playing Pitches, Courts and Greens	1.2 ha per 1,000 people
Indoor Sports Provision	Formal provision such as Sports Halls and Swimming Pools	1 Sports Hall for 13,000 people 1 Swimming Pool for 50,000 people
Provision for children and teenagers	Equipped children's play areas and outdoor youth provision	0.3 ha per 1,000 people
Informal Open Space	Recreation Grounds, parks and common land excluding equipped play areas and pitches, and nature conservation sites.	2.2 ha per 1,000 people
Allotments	Allotments	0.4 ha per 1,000 people

5.7 Discussion of the reasoning behind the standards is set out in the paragraphs below.

Outdoor Sports Facilities

5.8 Sport England has been a Statutory Consultee on planning applications affecting playing fields for fifteen years (Statutory Instrument 1817, as amended by Statutory Instrument 2010/2184) due to concern about the loss of playing fields. Any planning application affecting a playing field must be referred by the Local Planning Authority to Sport England for their comment.

5.9 It is Sport England's policy to object to any planning application which would result in the loss of playing pitch provision, unless it meets one of the five exceptions set out in *A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England.*

5.10 In 1998, a study of pitch sports was carried out using a method endorsed by the English Sports Council. This covered the City of Cambridge and all the adjoining parishes. A questionnaire survey was carried out of all known pitch sports clubs, schools and institutes of further and higher education and all relevant parish councils. All pitches within the study area were identified and inspected. In 2004, this study was revisited to establish whether demand from the key pitch sports has changed significantly. (*Sports Provision in Cambridge, 2004*). The scope of the study was also widened to cover other types of sports and recreation facilities. The key findings from this 2004 study are incorporated below.

5.11 The 2004 study gave a standard of 1.1 hectares of grass pitches per 1,000 people based on team generation rates and current provision of football, cricket and rugby, and a standard of 1 floodlit pitch (0.9 hectares) per 25,000 people for Artificial Turf Pitches. It also recommended Tennis provision of 3

Tennis Courts (0.18 hectares) per 3000 people; and 1 Bowling Green (0.14 hectares) per 11,000 people. This resulted in an overall standard of 1.2 hectares of outdoor sports facilities per 1,000 population. This outdoor sports facilities standard covers pitches, courts and greens.

5.12 The current national standard set out by Fields in Trust (formerly NPFA) (2008) for playing pitches in urban areas in 1.15 hectares per 1,000 population, close to the 2004 study's standard of 1.1 hectares of grass pitches per 1,000 people.

5.13 In recent years, the City has seen some reductions in sports facilities on Protected Open Space, including the loss of space at Netherhall School and Lady Adrian School (now redeveloped as Castle School). In these instances, improvements have also been made to sports facilities in these localities, with Netherhall developing a floodlit all-weather pitch which is capable of being used more intensively than a grass pitch, and improvements having been made to sports hall and all-weather pitch provision at Chesterton Community College.

5.14 In moving forward with standards for playing pitches, it is recommended that an up-to-date playing pitch assessment is produced for the City as a part of the review of the Local Plan. Any changes to the current standard of 1.2 hectares per 1,000 population should only be made with a current understanding of the number and type of sports clubs operating in Cambridge and the number and type of playing pitches, courts and greens available and their level of usage.

5.15 In terms of grass pitches, provision should be made for:

- One adult football pitch for every 1,026 people, or 0.887 hectares of pitch space per 1,000 people;
- One cricket field for every 11,580 people, or 0.138 hectares of pitch space per 1,000 people; and
- One adult rugby pitch for every 12,580 people, or 0.095 hectares of pitch space per 1,000 people.

This is based on team generation rates, with an allowance of 15% to cater for future increases in participation

5.16 The pitch area used to calculate the area required includes run-off margins but excludes space required for ancillary facilities such as pavilions and parking. There is potential for shared use on a seasonal basis by cricket and football, with 2 football pitches sharing with one cricket field. Pitches should be accessible. Provision should also be made for mini soccer and mini rugby. Floodlighting will increase the level of use of facilities and is essential for many higher level clubs. It should be designed to minimise light spillage and the impact on wildlife and the landscape. The provision of changing rooms and toilets and storage is desirable for all local sports teams. This is important as lack of access to ancillary facilities, such as changing rooms and toilet facilities, creates a distinct barrier to the formal use of sports pitches.

5.17 Pitches should be provided in accordance with the following accessibility standards, based on local evidence and similar studies elsewhere.

- Grass pitches for football should be located within 3.2km from catchment population, although there may be a need for mini soccer pitches to be located closer to the catchment population.
- Applicants should refer to current FA/FIFA regulations for use of certain artificial surfaces for football pitches.
- Provision for rugby should be made within 8km from catchment population. In practice this means that a rugby pitch can be considered as a City wide resource.
- Provision for cricket should be made within 8km from catchment population. In practice this means that a cricket field can be considered as a City wide resource.
- Wherever possible, new provision should be designed and laid out so as to provide for potential shared use on a seasonal basis by football and cricket. Football pitches should be grouped at least 2 together to allow for use as a cricket wicket.

5.18 Sports pitches relating to schools and colleges should be well located in relation to their users. Joint use would be supported. However, if these are to count towards meeting the standards, full community use must be secured for the long term.

Artificial Turf Pitches

5.19 Hockey is the principal sport which has to be played on ATPs. They are also used for football, both training and matches, provided the surface is appropriate. This standard is based on Team Generation Rates for hockey with an allowance of 15% to cater for future increases in participation. This gives a level of provision of one ATP pitch per 25,170 people. Consideration should be given to the type of surface to allow maximum use of the provision.

5.20 Provision should be within 8km from the catchment population. In practice, this means that an ATP pitch can be considered as a City-wide resource. Floodlighting is essential on public ATP pitches, and changing rooms, toilets and storage should be provided.

Tennis

5.21 The provision of outdoor community tennis courts should on a multi-court basis, which helps facilitate the development of clubs. The standard of 3 tennis courts (0.18 hectares) per 3,000 population is based on the catchment population required to generate sufficient regular tennis activity. Provision should be well related in geographical terms to the population is it intended to serve and is best located in areas which are also the focus for other sports and recreational activity.

Bowling Greens

5.22 The standard is based on the existing level of provision of 1 outdoor bowling green for every 11,000 people. New provision should be well related in geographical terms to the population is it intended to serve.

Indoor Sports Provision

5.23 The main components of formal indoor facilities are swimming pools and sports halls. The standard consists of:

- one swimming pool for every 50,000 people; and
- one sports hall for every 13,000 people.

5.24 In 2008, Genesis Consulting were commissioned by Sport England to carry out a study on the level of swimming pool provision in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. The study's findings highlight that there is currently a good range of swimming pools in the Cambridge area, which includes local authority, commercial and school facilities. The analysis identifies that if no further pools are built in the Cambridge area before 2021 to meet the expected 25% increase in population, levels of unmet demand will only be increased slightly due to spare capacity in existing pools in the City. However, the increased demand will lead to all pools in the study area reaching and exceeding their comfortable capacity, with the result that they will feel crowded to their users. The existing pools will also age significantly and will not necessarily be in a condition to suit the needs of 2021. As a pool ages and the condition of facilities reduces in quality, the capacity and use of that resource tends to fall. For these reasons, the increased population and demand arising from the new growth areas in particular would justify the provision of additional swimming pool water space in appropriate locations, particularly in areas of new housing and in South Cambridgeshire. The study considers a range of scenarios to potentially meet this capacity. It concludes that the Council should pursue a programme of refurbishment of its major indoor pools, in tandem with new pool provision in Cambridge East. If however, a proposal for a new swimming pool were to come forward on the West Cambridge campus, the opportunities for community use of the new pool would need to be explored by the Council, with benefits to the wider community of Cambridge maximised. The standard for swimming pools is based on existing provision, which meets the current demand, but provides little spare capacity for the future growth of the City.

5.25 The standard for sports halls is based on existing provision plus the additional halls, which the City Council has made a financial commitment to. Sports Halls are measured in badminton courts, with a standard sized facility having four courts. The 2008 study on sports hall provision in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire by Genesis Consulting for Sport England showed that currently, overall provision in the Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire administrative areas combined was almost exactly at the national average in terms of the number of courts per head of population. Cambridge itself has 0.37 courts per thousand population against the national average of 0.29 courts per thousand population, whilst South Cambridgeshire has less courts than the national average. Despite the good supply, there is some unmet demand, mainly from those without access to a car, but also from those who

live at the edge of or beyond a reasonable driving distance. Much of the sports hall provision is also located on school sites, which reduces the overall accessibility.

5.26 The study also considered population growth and the impact of new provision on capacity and need. Five new locations were tested in the model: Northstowe, Cambridge Regional College, the University of Cambridge, Southern Fringe and Cambridge East. The research identified that in 2021, the predicted growth in population increases demand by about 21%, only half of which can be absorbed by existing sports halls, as there is insufficient spare capacity in the right locations. Existing halls will require investment to retain desirability and contribute to meeting future demand. The study concludes that the Council should pursue a programme of refurbishment and negotiating community use in existing facilities in tandem with potentially co-located new sports hall provision in Cambridge East and the Southern Fringe over the next 13 years.

5.27 All new developments should therefore contribute through financial contributions based on the provision of new sports halls and a swimming pool. New provision should be located to be accessible to the catchment population. Facilities could be provided on a shared use basis, such as on school sites. Financial contributions from new developments in the existing built-up area, where sports facilities are not normally provided on-site, will be spent in the most appropriate way to meet the needs of the residents and could include a range of facilities such as indoor climbing walls or for indoor bowls.

5.28 Existing community facilities and new provision afforded under Policies 5/13 and 5/14 in the 2006 Local Plan will help to meet the need for informal indoor sports, providing venues for local community sports and recreation clubs.

Informal Open Space

5.29 This is open space that is not formally laid out for sports, children's play or youth provision. It can be used for passive and active informal recreation. This includes unequipped areas for casual play and informal activities adjacent to provision for children and teenagers, some of which will be required to provide a buffer zone for equipped play areas. It also includes amenity greenspaces within housing areas, as well as natural greenspaces and nature reserves.

5.30 To provide more detail, the types of open space which are included within this category are:

- Informal Activity Areas: These would normally be associated with housing developments and be suitable for informal play and socialising. It could include a sandpit, barbeque area, seating, boulders, green tunnel, and play art. Such areas should be included in housing sites of 10 or more units;
- Amenity Green Space: This includes areas such grassed areas used for kickabout and casual play space within residential areas;

- Urban Parks: These could include some of the elements above, as well as ornamental horticultural areas;
- Natural greenspaces: These range from small pockets within new development and existing built up areas to more strategic open spaces which offer more than a local function. It covers areas suitable for passive recreation such as woodlands and grasslands, and could include water bodies. They should provide wildlife habitats as set out in Local Biodiversity Action Plans and opportunities for walking and jogging on soft surfaces, dog walking and sitting out. Opportunities should be sought to provide small areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace within most housing sites, including those under 10 units, where this can satisfactorily achieved.

5.31 Key issues identified as a result of the assessment of the quantity of provision of informal open space include:

- Abbey, Cherry Hinton, Market and Newnham wards all have good levels of informal open space. Abbey is the most well-provided for due to the presence of Stourbridge and Coldham's Commons abutting the ward's built-up area;
- Provision of informal open space is particularly low in West Chesterton, Petersfield, Castle and Romsey wards.

5.32 In setting a local standard for informal open space, it is important to consider the existing standard in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006, the existing amount of informal open space within the City and any nationally derived standards. The existing standard in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 is 1.8 hectares per 1,000 population. This standard was based on the level of provision and Cambridge's population at the time of the assessment. The 2011 assessment work has established that the City currently has in excess of 258 hectares of publicly accessible informal open space distributed unevenly across the City. This does not include land in the urban extensions, which is committed for informal open space, but is not built out as yet. Given the County Council's mid-2009 population estimates, the amount of current informal open space per 1,000 population is 2.17 hectares per 1,000 population. Whilst some areas of the City are well-provided for, efforts should be made to provide more and higher quality provision in those areas where provision is currently poor. The recommended standard of 2.2 hectares per 1,000 population is based on the existing level of publicly accessible informal open space of 2.17 hectares per 1,000 population rounded up to 2.2 hectares per 1,000 population to reflect the need to increase the quantity of provision in some parts of the City and the fact that some of the larger, more strategic sites including the commons and major parks serve local residents and visitors from further afield. Whilst full provision should be sought within housing sites, it is recognised that it is a high standard to be seeking in new developments and in some instances financial contributions may need to be sought in order to increase the quality of existing sites and support their capacity to cope with any increases in population as a result of development. The urban extensions should reflect this level of provision, some of which will be in the Green Belt.

5.33 The amount of provision on site should depend on:

- the size and character of the proposed development;
- the character of the surrounding area;
- its location in relation to existing open space;
- and the availability of particular typologies of open space in the locality.

5.34 No accessibility standard is set out for informal open space as the range of open spaces within this typology are very varied in size and nature. Some of the larger sites attract people from both inside and outside the City, particularly for events such as Strawberry Fair, the Cambridge Folk Festival and the Big Weekend, whilst smaller sites may only attract local people for informal play, e.g. kickabout. Additionally, due to the number of people cycling and undertaking shared trips, setting a walking distance based accessibility level is not particularly relevant.

Provision for Children and Teenagers

5.35 The main components of this provision are equipped children's play areas and outdoor youth provision. Key issues identified as a result of the assessment of the quantity of provision of children and teenagers' play space include:

- The quantity and quality of open spaces in Arbury ward was considered to be the poorest in the City, with sites on Hazelwood Close representing the worst quality of provision assessed;
- Children and teenagers' play spaces in Coleridge, West Chesterton, Castle and Trumpington wards were not considered to be well-distributed throughout each ward.

5.36 In setting a local standard for provision for children and teenagers, it is important to assess any national standards, any existing local standards and amounts of open space intended for use by children and teenagers identified in the 2011 assessment. The existing standard for equipped children's play areas and outdoor youth provision in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 is 0.3 hectares per 1,000 population. This standard was based on existing provision and the size of population. Although new play areas have been delivered and the population has changed since 2006, the level of provision has not seen any significant change. The Fields in Trust (formerly NPFA) standard for designated play space is 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population. Based on national standard and the lack of change in levels of local provision, the recommended standard identifies that equipped play areas and outdoor youth provision should be provided at a level of 0.3 hectares per 1,000 people.

Equipped Play Areas

5.37 The standard for equipped play areas should be taken into account both when considering if an existing play area is suitably located to serve new development, and to guide the type of play area to be included on site. The facilities should normally be located within a larger area of open space, which would provide the necessary buffer zone and more informal play space. The land required under the standard does not include the necessary buffer zone. This could count towards meeting the standard for informal open space, provided it is suitably laid out and could be used for passive recreation.

5.38 Schemes over 25 units should normally include a toddler play area on site. Larger schemes over 100 units should normally include a local play area. Consideration will be given to the relationship with other potential development sites nearby.

5.39 Play spaces should be located where they will be generally overlooked and landscaping and planting can be used to give the “feel” of an enclosed space. The landscaping features should not obscure full lines of sights to the toddler spaces in particular. The location of play pieces/equipment needs to be considered so it does not cause a nuisance to neighbouring properties or pedestrian through routes. Lines of sight from raised equipment and platforms needs to be considered, especially those pieces around the minimal buffer zone distances, so as not to provide full views into front rooms, kitchens and even first floor accommodation.

5.40 A variety of such spaces should be provided across larger development sites. Sites can be hard or soft landscaping, but should include a variety of topographic levels, and a mixture of materials and textures. Some form of opportunity for natural play should be included. This could vary from use of moulding and changes in level, patterns in paving or natural play features such as a log maze or other structures.

5.41 Seating should normally be included, although this need not be conventional seating, and a range of items such as boulders and rocks, wooden posts, and wall materials can be used. Use of traditional benches should not be excluded in play spaces, and benches that conform to Disability Discrimination Act requirements (including arm rests) should be provided.

5.42 The activity areas on play spaces will need to meet British and European Standards and have safety surfacing, protective fencing, seating and an adequate buffer to protect residential amenity. The exact content and location of play areas will be subject to detailed negotiations to achieve the highest quality.

5.43 Although account should be taken of young children’s difficulty with walking significant distances, it may be appropriate and more desirable to combine catchment areas of several toddler/local areas for play to provide fewer play spaces but slightly larger sites where more use and variety of play experiences can be sought. Multiple small spaces often do not get used during daylight hours. These spaces can then end up being misused and develop into anti-social behaviour hotspots directly outside homes. The amalgamation of pocket play areas and play provision for a number of age groups should be considered to form a larger space capable of being used thoughout the day and into the evening without causing nuisance to nearby properties.

5.44 Equipped play areas should be provided as shown in the table below:

Table 4: Types of Children's Play Areas

Type of Play Area	**Content**	**Catchment area** (straight line distance)	**Minimum activity area**	**Buffer Zone** (minimum depth from edge of activity area to boundary of nearest residential property)
Toddler Play Area (Local area for play and informal recreation (LAP))	Minimum of 4 pieces of equipment with seating.	60 metres	100 square metres	5 metres
Local equipped, or local landscaped areas for play and informal recreation (LEAP)	At least 5 items of equipment for younger children with seating	240 metres	400 square metres	10 metres
Neighbourhood equipped areas for play and informal recreation (NEAP)	At least 8 items of equipment for children between 8 and 14 as well as for younger children	600 metres	1,000 square metres	30 metres

Toddler Play Areas

5.45 Toddler play areas (sometimes referred to as LAPs) should provide opportunities for play, primarily for younger children, but should also contribute to the visual amenity of the area.

5.46 They should provide places where young children and their parents can enjoy play in a safe environment. They should be welcoming and encourage social interaction. They should be located central to the housing area they are designed to serve, on pedestrian routes.

5.47 The playspace should incorporate some interesting and attractive landscape features and/or a small number of items of play equipment and create an environment, which will stimulate young children's play, providing opportunities for a variety of play experiences. The designations of the number of pieces of physical play items should be seen as guidance only. Landscaping features which are capable of interacting with the spaces could be viewed as substitute play items as long as they have some repetitive and proven play value. Examples such as tunnels and crawling spaces, log poles and designed undulating walkways can add as much play value to the sites as a formal piece of play equipment might offer. Seating should be available

close to play equipment for parents/carers to be able to sit, watch and meet other people.

Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAP)

5.48 LEAPs should be primarily designed to meet the needs of 4 – 8 year olds. There should be features designed for specific activities such as ball games, wheeled sports or meeting places and/or several items of play equipment offering a variety of play experiences. The children who use these spaces and facilities should feel safe and be able to interact with individuals and groups of other children of different ages. Experience has shown that residents would often prefer to walk slightly further to a larger equipped play area than use a small local area with limited play equipment. LEAPs should therefore normally include equipment for under 4s, often in a separate fenced area. However, it may be appropriate in some instances to locate Neighbourhood and Local Play areas on the same open space area.

Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs)

5.49 Neighbourhood spaces and facilities for play and informal recreation comprise larger spaces or facilities for informal recreation which children and young people, used to travelling longer distances independently, can get to safely and spend time in play and informal recreation with their peers and have a wider range of play experiences. They should predominantly be designed to meet the needs of 8 – 14 year olds. The space or facility provides for a variety of age appropriate play and informal recreational experiences. There are likely to be more challenging items of equipment and features that meet the needs of older children and young people, such as more adventurous / risky play opportunities including BMX or skateboards areas. Larger facilities specifically designed for informal recreation could be present, such as a ball court, multi-use games area or skateboard area, which can provide the opportunity for a variety of experiences to young people with differing skills levels. There needs to be sufficient space to play large group ball games and seating and shelter to enable young people to socialise with their friends.

Provision for older children

5.50 Outdoor provision is required specifically to meet the needs of older children who can travel independently to use facilities, and whose aspirations will be very different from those of younger children. This would include kickabout areas, games walls, basketball ‘half courts’ with hoops, roller-skating, skateboard and BMX parks etc. Associated areas for sitting, watching and talking with friends can also be an important element. Care should be taken to ensure the needs of both older girls and boys are adequately met. Young people should be involved in the process of designing provision to meet their needs.

5.51 Outdoor informal recreation provision for youths should normally be provided on the basis of 0.3 hectares per 1,000 people. This area is justified on the basis that it would be large enough to accommodate a small suite of facilities; for example, an informal sports court with seating, or else a skateboard or BMX park, hangout shelter etc. It could also include grassed areas that might also be used by young people. The catchment population of 1,000 would

generate 120 – 140 young to mid-teens, which is considered sufficient to justify the provision of such a facility.

Allotments

5.52 Allotments, community gardens and orchards have seen a significant rise in interest over the last few years, with many people wishing to grow their own food for a variety of reasons, including cost, concerns about climate change and knowledge about the origins of produce. Key issues identified in relation to allotments during the 2011 assessment include:

- Five of the City's wards, Arbury, Castle, King's Hedges, Newnham and Petersfield do not have allotment provision within the ward. In some instances, the gaps in provision may be met to some extent by allotment provision on College sites (adjacent to Pembroke and King's and Selwyn playing fields in the west of the City) and by Histon Road allotments within South Cambridgeshire;
- West Chesterton and Market Wards both have some allotment provision (1.14 and 0.3 hectares respectively), but the level of provision is well under the recommended standard.

5.53 The number of allotments required in a given area is a function of demand and it is therefore appropriate to consider a demand-led methodology. As both the Council and the allotment societies keep information on occupation rates and waiting lists for their sites, it has been possible to view a snapshot of the level of interest and, to some extent, the spatial distribution of that demand.

5.54 Although the National Society of Allotments and Leisure Gardeners advocates at least 0.125 hectares of allotments per 1,000 people, Cambridge has traditionally had a relatively high number of allotments. In 2006, the last Open Space and Recreation Strategy referred to Cambridge having approximately 41 hectares of allotments, which provided a ratio of 0.38 hectares per 1,000 people. The existing standard in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 was set at 0.4 hectares per 1,000 population for the urban extensions only. Due to population growth and re-assessment of allotment sites in 2009 by Ashley Godfrey Associates for the Council, the current level of provision is approximately 39.69 hectares of allotments[3], which provides a ratio of 0.33 hectares per 1000 people[4]. As part of the research undertaken in 2009, it was established that 558 people were on waiting lists for the 1,185 plots on allotment sites in Cambridge and at Histon Road allotments in South Cambridgeshire. This is approximately in keeping with the national average of 49 people per 100 allotment plots. Although the number may include some people on more than one waiting list if two or more sites are sufficiently close to their homes, long waiting lists may also act as a deterrent to people applying for a plot. Turnover of plots in Cambridge is not high, with many people keeping their allotments for many years. As a result of the relatively low turnover rate and the high level of demand, some allotment holders have

[3] Includes all allotment sites within the City's administrative boundaries and the Histon Road allotments site in South Cambridgeshire, which is geographically and functionally part of the City.
[4] Based on mid-2009 population estimates by Cambridgeshire County Council.

previously waited for a decade for a plot. Despite the Council's and the allotment societies' efforts to make more plots available, either through division of existing plots or creation of further plots on disused areas of land, the waiting lists remain significant. As such, this standard of 0.4 hectares per 1000 people continues to be appropriate, as it allows for existing demand, with scope for an increase in usage.

5.55 However, in updating the standard to reflect demand, allotments will be required through the standards for both the existing built-up area of the City and for the urban extensions. This is very important given that new development, whether in the urban extensions or on infill sites within the built-up area, will generally be of a higher density with smaller gardens than much of the existing built up area of Cambridge. Where new residential development is brought forward in the existing built-up area of the City, it is recognised that it would be difficult to achieve full provision against the standards in a densely developed area. In the absence of sufficient land for new allotments, monies should be paid towards the enhancement of existing allotment sites. The Council should also seek to identify land, which might be brought forward for new allotments in areas of deficiency.

5.56 Within the urban extensions, allotments will be delivered in line with the Council's standards. It may be appropriate for allotments to be located in the Green Belt. Sites should be accessible, by foot and cycle as well as by car, and preferably be within 1km of the catchment population. Consideration should also be given to smaller sites within the built up area, containing smaller plots, in close proximity to overlooking homes. Associated facilities such as water supply, storage for tools and supplies, and toilets should be included.

Cemeteries and Churchyards

5.57 Cambridge has a number of closed churchyards and cemeteries. Many of the historic churchyards provide an important resource for quiet contemplation and support biodiversity. A number of the closed churchyards would benefit from qualitative enhancement.

5.58 In terms of available burial space within the City, Newmarket Road Cemetery has very limited space left, with interment only possible currently in pre-purchased or family plots. Cambridge's crematorium on Huntingdon Road is now the main site for both burial and cremation, with a strong emphasis in favour of cremation. At this time, there remains sufficient space for a number of years beyond the plan period.

Civic Spaces

5.59 Cambridge has a number of civic spaces, including the Market Square, which are primarily pedestrianised. These spaces are important for a range of recreational, commercial and ceremonial reasons. There is no evidence base nationally or locally for the development of a standard for civic spaces, but a number of sites have been assessed against the criteria for protecting open spaces as they serve an important function within the City. Further civic spaces delivered in the urban extensions will be assessed following completion.

Green Corridors

5.60 Green corridors throughout the City and out into the surrounding countryside form an essential part of the City's character, ecological and recreational network. Many of the green corridors run into the heart of the City and include areas of the Cambridge Green Belt. These corridors are key to the setting of the City. Whilst the assessment work has not identified any sites as having the function of a green corridor alone, many of the City's Protected Open Spaces work together to form vital corridors of green space which undulate through the City. Whether situated in the north, south, east or west of the City, all sites within the green corridors have a key role in providing connectivity for both access and biodiversity. No standard is set in this document for provision of green corridors as they are often made up of a series of sites in different ownerships and of different typologies of open space. However, if development is proposed in or adjacent to one of the City's green corridors, consideration should be given to the impact of the scheme on the qualities of the corridor.

Applying the Open Space and Recreation Standards

5.61 The standards are applicable to all new residential units created as a result of development regardless of whether they result from new-build or conversions. Where the proposal relates to the conversion of existing residential properties to create additional bedrooms or the redevelopment of an existing residential site, the open space standards will be applied to the number of additional bedrooms created. The number of people is taken to be the same as the number of bedrooms, except for one-bedroom units, which will be assumed to have 1.5 people. Certain types of housing will not always need to meet the full standard, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Application of the Open Space and Recreation Standards

	Private Residential/ Housing Association	**Retirement housing [+]**	**Non family Student housing**	**Family student housing**
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Full provision	Full provision	Full provision *	Full provision *
Indoor Sports Facilities	Full provision	Full provision	Full provision *	Full provision *
Provision for Children and Teenagers	Full provision [#]	No provision	No provision	Full provision **
Informal Open Space	Full provision	Full provision	Full provision **	Full provision **
Allotments	Full provision	Full provision	No provision	No provision

[#] Children's Play Areas will not normally be sought for those parts of developments consisting of one bedroom units.

[+] Retirement housing is any accommodation in Class C3 where there is an age restriction of over 55. The standards do not apply to nursing homes within Class C2.

* Full Provision will not be sought if the accommodation is directly linked to a College by a Section 106 agreement and it can be shown that adequate provision of outdoor or indoor sports facilities is made by that college. Although such provision will not meet the definition of public space, it is accepted that if adequate provision is made by the College, students will be unlikely to use public sports facilities.

** Full provision will not be sought if the development is on a college campus and it can be shown that adequate appropriate open space is provided by the college such that students are unlikely to make significant use of other informal open space.

5.62 The open space requirement for other specialist housing will be considered on its merits, taking into account the needs arising from that development. When considering how to apply the standards, consideration should first be given to how much provision can be made on site for each type of open space. Guidelines for this are set out in Table 6.

5.63 For each type of open space or recreation provision, the following factors should be taken into account:

a. the size and character of the proposed development;
b. townscape considerations;
c. its location in relation to adjacent housing and existing open space; and
d. opportunities for creating or improving open space and recreation provision nearby.

5.64 The standards are based on specific types of open space. However, consideration should be given to including other types of open space and recreation provision and these could help to meet the standards. The maintenance of any open space provided by developers should be secured through the Section 106 agreement for the site.

5.65 Any shortfall in on site provision should be met through a financial contribution. These are set out in the Planning Obligation Strategy SPD and are based on the cost of providing and, where appropriate, maintaining that type of open space or recreation facility. This will be spent to benefit residents of the new development using the accessibility standards for the different types of provision given above. This will ensure that additional housing contributes towards improving existing provision to meet the additional demands put on them.

5.66 Contributions can be spent on new provision or improvements to existing facilities. The urban extensions provide opportunities to include a significant level of publicly accessible open space, which could not be achieved through individual developments in the existing built-up area of the City.

5.67 There may be other funding opportunities to improve open space provision. This should be seen as an additional resource to Section 106 contributions. They cannot be used instead of, or be offset against, the open space standards normally required from development.

Open Space in Non-residential development

5.68 The provision of open space and sports facilities in association with the workplace is an important component of improving health. The Local Plan 2006 includes a policy on Creating Successful Places (Policy 3/7). This supports the inclusion of open space within all developments. It states that development will be permitted which demonstrates that is it designed to provide attractive, high quality, accessible, stimulating socially inclusive and safe living and working environments, including the provision of clearly distinct public and private spaces designed so they are safe and enjoyable to use. Under this policy, retail, employment development and community facilities, such as health centres should include open space to meet the needs of users of the services and employees. This should be particularly considered at Addenbrooke's Hospital, University development and large employment sites.

6.0 Implementing the Strategy

6.1 The Strategy covers the provision and improvement of open space and recreation facilities in the existing built up area, the urban extensions and the urban fringe. This section indicates how this should be implemented.

6.2 Opportunities already exist, and more will arise, to enhance existing open space and to provide new open space. Potential projects will be brought forward for consideration from various strategies and sources. Guidance is set out below to prioritise schemes to improve and/or provide open spaces to be funded both by commuted payments and from other sources. The essential criteria for consideration of funding to improve or provide open spaces are:

- Schemes should have the involvement and support of local people;
- Schemes should have a direct, lasting and noticeable improvement to the appearance and use of an open space;
- Schemes should contribute towards the provision or improvement of sport, play, community facilities and/or biodiversity;
- Schemes should have unimpeded public access and feel part of the public realm, where suitable;
- Schemes must have the landowner's consent if on private land;
- Schemes must account for future maintenance costs;
- If commuted sums paid in lieu of open space are being used, then the scheme must address the impact of the new development.

6.3 Within the existing built up area of Cambridge, there are limited opportunities for creating new open space except on new development sites. Therefore some on site provision should be made on most housing sites. The optimum use of existing open space must be made, and opportunities must be sought to improve existing spaces and address deficits. Local people should be involved in the design and management of new facilities and enhancements to open space.

6.4 The majority of improvements to existing spaces are currently funded by financial contributions in lieu of open space as set out in the Planning Obligation Strategy SPD. There will be schemes coming forward for improvements to open space in densely populated areas, where there are often deficiencies in provision and a lack of development sites. If sufficient contributions are not coming forward from Section 106 contributions, additional funding should be sought, e.g. through Lottery funding.

6.5 In the urban extensions, in order to retain the special character of Cambridge, it is important that green infrastructure is planned into and alongside new development which:

- safeguards major tracts of open space which currently or have potential to emulate the character and balance between existing built areas and open space;

- stitches in to the existing open space network and links the City Centre with open countryside,
- are a visual amenity,
- are a recreational amenity, and
- are a wildlife resource.

6.6 The urban extensions provide a unique opportunity to make provision for open space and recreation to serve the needs of the expanding City and sub-region. This could include leisure facilities such as a professional football stadium, an athletics track or ice skating rink. Comprehensive landscape proposals, which provide landscape and biodiversity enhancement and maintain views, must come forward during the planning process for these sites.

6.7 There are opportunities to work in partnership with other local authorities, local residents and charities to bring about increased access to open space in the urban fringe, to increase sports provision, opportunities for informal recreation and enhance biodiversity. Opportunities should be taken to integrate development with adjoining landscape through improved access and enhancement of the landscape and habitats. Providing better access to the countryside will also be sought.

Making provision

6.8 There are opportunities for new provision of and improvements to existing open space, within new housing sites and within and associated with urban extensions, including within the Green Belt.

6.9 Table 6 gives an indication of where provision should be made and opportunities sought for the different types of provision. This shows whether they should be located within smaller housing sites, within established open space, within existing built up areas, in urban extensions or within the Green Belt. In new development, the standards should guide the amount of land given over to the different types of open space. Flexibility should be used in considering the layout and design of the spaces to ensure they will meet the needs of potential users in the best way. Consideration should also be given to providing different types of recreation provision if it is considered that there is a demand for facilities not specifically mentioned in the standards.

Table 6: The provision of open space and recreation facilities

Type of provision	Guidance
Outdoor Sports Facilities	
Grass Pitches	Provision should be within urban extensions and/or in the Green Belt. Pitches should be grouped to allow flexibility of use. More intensively used pitches and floodlit pitches should be either in the built up area or close to the built up area. Sites should be planned to encourage shared use, and biodiversity at the edges. Pitches should have access to ancillary facilities on site in order to improve levels of use.

Artificial Turf Pitches	At least one fully serviced ATP will be required to serve the expanding City, likely to be located in Cambridge East or the Southern Fringe. New ATPs should be located within the urban extensions, unless there is also scope to enhance an existing pitch within the City without unacceptable impacts on the local environment. ATPs should have access to ancillary facilities on site in order to improve levels of use.
Tennis Courts	These should be provided on existing open spaces, included within larger housing developments, or within urban extensions.
Bowling Green	At least one new bowling green will be required to serve the expanding City, likely to be located in Cambridge East. This should be located within the urban extensions.
Indoor Sports Facilities	At least one new swimming pool will be required to serve the expanding City. Sports halls should be incorporated within the urban extensions and other major housing development as appropriate.
Provision for Children and Teenagers	
Toddler Play Area (LAP)	These should be provided on existing open spaces within housing areas to meet existing deficits, included within housing developments over approximately 25 units, on existing open space and as part of other open space provision within urban extensions.
LEAP	These should be provided on existing open spaces within housing areas to meet existing deficits, included within larger housing developments over approximately 100 units and within other open spaces as above.
NEAP	These should be provided on existing open spaces to meet existing deficits, included within urban extensions.
Youth provision	These should be provided on existing open spaces to meet existing deficits, included within larger housing developments, and within urban extensions. Although a site area of 0.3 hectares is required for a full suite of facilities, where this is not possible consideration should be given to including facilities on smaller areas.
Informal Open Space	
Informal Activity Area	These should be provided on existing open spaces, included within housing developments over 10 units, and as part of other open space provision within urban extensions and in the Green Belt. They should often be provided in association with Toddler Play Areas.
Informal Playspace	These should be provided within housing developments over 25 units. In the urban extensions, it may be appropriate to locate them to be on the edge of the Green Belt.
Urban Parks	These should be provided within urban extensions.
Natural and Semi-natural Green spaces	Opportunities should be sought to increase the provision of these on existing open spaces. Small areas should be included within most housing developments. Larger areas should be provided within urban extensions and in the Green Belt.
Allotments	These should be provided within the urban extensions and within the existing built-up area.

Design Guidance

6.10 The following factors should be taken into account in planning new provision or improvements to ensure they help to meet the vision:

- Regard should be had to the character and qualities of the local area including existing trees and habitats. Reference should be made to Landscape Character Assessment and Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans, where relevant;
- All provision should be of high quality, designed to a high standard, integrating imaginative and distinctive features;
- A balance should be made between meeting the needs of users and protecting and improving amenity and biodiversity. This should particularly be considered alongside the provision of sport and recreation facilities;
- The layout and future maintenance of the site to encourage biodiversity should be considered at the outset, with site management plans and new developments bearing in mind the need for multi-functional open spaces at an early stage;
- Space should be allocated for a structure of trees to be grown in harmony with living accommodation and use;
- Spaces should be designed to meet the needs of different users such as young people, the elderly and dog-walkers, with different types of provision separated where appropriate;
- Open spaces and sports facilities should be designed to be enjoyed by and accessible to all potential users, including those with physical disabilities, visual impairment, the elderly and those with young children;
- Play spaces should be designed to enable people to use them in different ways. Naturalistic settings and natural resources such as logs, tree bowers and willow tunnels should be used where possible;
- Open spaces should be incorporated in housing developments and parks designed in such a way to ensure safety of users and deter crime and vandalism. Open spaces should be overlooked where possible, and routes, spaces and entrances should be well defined;
- Opportunities should be taken to include public art which reflect and celebrate cultural diversity;
- Lighting, including pitch floodlighting, should be provided where appropriate to maximise the use and enjoyment of the open space and safety of users, placed and designed to minimise light spillage and the impact on wildlife and the landscape;
- Cycle and pedestrian routes should be designed to avoid conflict between the two modes, through adequate width or, where appropriate, segregation;
- Cycle parking should be included where appropriate. Car parking should also be included where appropriate in association with sports facilities, allotments and open spaces designed to serve a wider area;
- Design of spaces, including the placing of facilities, should take into account public transport accessibility and the pattern of local bus stops;
- Consideration should be given to creating access to a network of open spaces by siting new open spaces to create better linkages with

existing sites. Access routes between new and existing open space sites should be considered.

Responsibilities for implementing the Strategy

6.11 Much of the Strategy can be implemented through the masterplanning process and through new housing developments and this Strategy has concentrated on these elements. However, the success of the design and delivery process is dependent on early engagement, joint working and close co-operation between different departments, with other local authorities and an active involvement and support of local communities.

Management of New and Existing Open Spaces

6.12 Management of those open spaces owned and managed by the Council is undertaken by the Council's Streets and Open Spaces section. When new open spaces are delivered as a result of development, the Council's preference is normally for those open spaces to be managed by the Council and transferred into Council ownership. New open spaces need to be of a quality to allow the Council to adopt them. It is not the role of this strategy to set out the detailed management of open spaces as the Council has also produced Cambridge Parks – Managing the City's Asset 2010 to 2014 and an Events Management Framework for our open spaces, which reflect on management issues.

Reviewing the Strategy

6.13 This Strategy supports and supplements the review of the adopted Local Plan. This Strategy will be reviewed as appropriate during the review of the Local Plan.

Table 7: Implementing the Strategy

Key element of Strategy	Process	Lead Section	Key parts of this Strategy	Other Strategies	Comment/ Shortcomings
To protect open space	Consideration of planning proposals/ applications and the long-term management of sites.	City Development Management New Neighbourhoods	Section 3 Appendix 2	Cambridge Local Plan 2006 Cambridge East Area Action Plan North West Cambridge Area Action Plan	Pressure to provide more housing. Reductions in revenue budgets will have an effect on quality and perceived value of open space.
To ensure high quality provision is made for open space and recreation within development sites, and major green corridors are developed in association with urban extensions.	Masterplanning and consideration of planning proposals/ applications	City Development Management New Neighbourhoods Urban Design	Sections 3, 4 and 5.	Cambridge Local Plan 2006 Cambridge East Area Action Plan North West Cambridge Area Action Plan Area Development Frameworks	Pressure to increase housing densities. The need to balance providing new homes with provision of adequate open space is especially important in areas deficient in open space provision. Extensive consultation required. Should include consideration of long- term maintenance, repair and renewal of infrastructure. Parts of urban extensions are within South Cambridgeshire District Council. Partnership working essential.
To fund new facilities on and improvements to existing open space.	To ensure financial contributions are received in lieu of that open space which can not be accommodated within development sites. To ensure financial contributions are spent in	City Development Management New Neighbourhoods	Sections 4, 5 and 6 Appendix 2	Cambridge Local Plan 2006 Cambridge East Area Action Plan North West Cambridge Area Action Plan Planning	Section 106 contributions should be spent to directly benefit residents of the proposed development. Areas which have few development sites are often also areas deficient in open space and where open space

Key element of Strategy	Process	Lead Section	Key parts of this Strategy	Other Strategies	Comment/ Shortcomings
	the best way. Identifying improvements to open space and implementation of them.	Streets and Open Spaces Arts and Recreation		Obligations Strategy SPD Cambridge Parks: Managing the City's Asset 2010 – 2014 Arboricultural Strategy Nature Conservation Strategy	improvements have been identified. Lack of staff time to identify improvements to meet deficiencies. Lack of funding for improvements to open spaces which do not directly benefit residents of proposed development, but where a need has been identified. Lack of resources to identify and obtain alternative funding sources. Need to assess revenue implications of any new provision.
To provide new sports facilities and improvements to existing facilities.	Identifying improvements to and new provision of sports facilities and implementation of them.	Streets and Open Spaces Arts and Recreation,	Section 4, 5 and 6 Appendix 2	Sports Strategy	Success dependent on Partnership working.
To fund and provide major areas of open space sites and new sports facilities which are outwith development.	To ensure financial contributions are received in lieu of facilities which are not accommodated within development sites, which must be provided and maintained elsewhere	City Development Management New Neighbourhoods Streets and Open Spaces Arts and Recreation	Sections 4, 5 & 6.	Planning Obligations Strategy SPD Masterplanning process for City's open space assets.	Partnership working essential. Pooling of resources may be necessary.

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Appendix 1: Additional Policy Context

National Policy Guidance

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1: Delivering Sustainable Development This statement sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. It requires planning authorities to ensure that development integrates urban form and the natural environment and creates and sustains an appropriate mix of uses, including green space.

Planning Policy Statement: Climate Change - Supplement to PPS1
This supplement to PPS1 sets out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change. In particular, it states that when selecting land for development planning authorities should take into account "the contribution to be made from existing and new opportunities for open space and green infrastructure to urban cooling, sustainable drainage systems, and conserving and enhancing biodiversity".

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 2: Green Belts
This defines the role of Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to protect the countryside by preventing urban sprawl and encouraging sustainable patterns of urban development.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 9: Biological and Geological Conservation
This highlights the role that functioning ecosystems can have in promoting sustainable development and contributing to rural renewal and urban renaissance.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG) 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
This guidance note recognises the importance of open spaces, sport and recreation provision and the contribution that they make to the quality of life.

Consultation paper on a new Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment, 2010
This draft PPS, which was subject to public consultation in March 2010, was intended to replace the existing content of PPS7 in relation to landscape, PPS9 and PPG17. Significantly, it includes a requirement for Local Development Frameworks to "*set out a strategic approach for the creation, protection and management of networks of green infrastructure*". It requires Local Planning Authorities to prepare and keep up-to-date an assessment of existing and future need of communities for both open space and green infrastructure. This policy statement has not moved forward as yet due to the change in Government and the new emphasis on a National Planning Framework.

Consultation paper on a new Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Low Carbon Future in a Changing Environment, 2010
This Draft PPS sets out an expectation that green infrastructure provided as part of Local Development Frameworks will contribute to the objective of adapting to climate change by optimising its benefits urban cooling, local flood risk management and access to shady outdoor space. This policy statement has not moved forward as yet

due to the change in Government and the new emphasis on a National Planning Framework.

Relevant Strategies and Guidance

Lawton Report - Making Space for Nature (September 2010)
The Lawton Report comprises an independent review of England's wildlife sites and the connections between them, with recommendations to help achieve a healthy natural environment that will allow plants and animals to thrive. The report found that nature in England is highly fragmented and unable to respond effectively to new pressures such as climate and demographic change.

The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (June 2011)

The recent Government White Paper on the natural environment sets out the importance of a healthy, functioning natural environment to sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal well-being. It aims to facilitate greater local action to protect and improve nature; create a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature; strengthen the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and show leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally.

Cambridgeshire Vision: County-wide Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 – 2021
The Cambridgeshire Vision sets out the collective vision and priorities of partner organisations to ensure that public services meet the needs of the people of Cambridgeshire. It focuses on 5 key themes; growth, economic prosperity, environmental sustainability, equality and inclusion and safer and stronger communities.

Although there is no specific reference to Green Infrastructure and open spaces, the Cambridgeshire Vision states that new development needs *"to provide infrastructure that encourages physical activity such as walking and cycling and environments that support social networks, which have a positive effect on mental and physical health."*

Cambridge Sustainable Community Strategy (2007)
This strategy was adopted by the City Council with the aims to enhance the environment and improve the quality of life for people living in, working in and visiting the City. People in the City should live in sustainable communities that are strong, healthy, active, safe and inclusive.

Green Infrastructure Guidance, Natural England, 2009
This document sets out the benefits and functions of Green Infrastructure and encourages a co-ordinated and consistent approach to Green Infrastructure planning. It states:

"Green Infrastructure is a strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multi-functional resource capable of delivering those ecological services and quality of life benefits required by the communities it

serves and needed to underpin sustainability. Its design and management should also respect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of an area with regard to habitats and landscape types.

Green Infrastructure includes established green spaces and new sites and should thread through and surround the built environment and connect the urban area to its wider rural hinterland. Consequently it needs to be delivered at all spatial scales from sub-regional to local neighbourhood levels, accommodating both accessible natural green spaces within local communities and often much larger sites in the urban fringe and wider countryside."

Appendix 2: List of Protected Open Spaces

The following table lists the sites designated as Protected Open Space as a result of the Council's assessment work during Spring and Summer 2011 and shows if they are important for environmental and/or recreational reasons. All of the Green Belt is protected as it is important for environmental reasons. Sites are listed only if they are also important for recreational reasons.

Classification
The open spaces are listed in the following categories:

Allotments (A)
Amenity Greenspaces (AGS)
Cemeteries and Churchyards (CEM)
Civic Spaces (CIV)
Spaces for Children's and Young People (CYP)
Natural and Semi Natural Green Spaces (NAT)
Parks and Gardens (P&G)
Outdoor Sports Facilities (SPO)

This is based on the typology included in PPG17.

Many open spaces perform more than one function. They are listed under the primary function. The full database shows all functions that a site performs.

Site Name	Site No	Ward	Area (ha)	Environmental Importance	Recreational Importance	Quality %
Auckland Road Allotments	A 01	Market	0.3	Yes	Yes	30.91%
Baldock Way Allotments	A 02	Queen Edith's	1.5	Yes	Yes	63.64%
Burnside Allotments	A 03	Coleridge	3.34	Yes	Yes	63.64%
Dawes Lane Allotments	A 04	Cherry Hinton	2.21	Yes	Yes	56.92%
Elfleda Road Allotments	A 05	Abbey	4.29	Yes	Yes	63.33%
Fairfax Road Allotments	A 06	Romsey	1.64	Yes	Yes	47.69%
Fanshawe Road Allotments	A 07	Coleridge	0.62	Yes	Yes	62.22%
Foster Road Allotments	A 08	Trumpington	2.08	Yes	Yes	48.89%
Empty Common Allotments	A 09	Trumpington	1.65	Yes	Yes	45.00%
Holbrook Road Allotments	A 10	Queen Edith's	2.34	Yes	Yes	68.00%
Wenvoe Close Allotments and Paddock	A 11	Cherry Hinton	0.87	Yes	Yes	55.00%
Vinery Road Allotments	A 12	Romsey	1.48	Yes	Yes	47.69%
New Street Allotments	A 13	Abbey	0.47	Yes	Yes	52.00%
Nuffield Road Allotments	A 14	East Chesterton	2.58	Yes	Yes	40.00%
Pakenham Close Allotments	A 15	East Chesterton	4.84	Yes	Yes	69.23%
Perne Road Allotments	A 16	Coleridge	0.68	Yes	Yes	60.00%
Stourbridge Grove Allotments	A 17	Romsey	3.47	Yes	Yes	41.33%
Bateson Road Allotments	A 18	West Chesterton	0.12	Yes	Yes	53.33%
Maple Close Allotments	A 21	East Chesterton	0.06	Yes	Yes	60.00%
Kendal Way Allotments (Marked as A4)	A 22	East Chesterton	0.1	No	Yes	43.64%
Hawthorn Way Allotments	A 25	West Chesterton	0.15	Yes	Yes	64.44%
Peverel Road Allotments	A 26	Abbey	1.08	Yes	Yes	58.33%
Blandford Way Play Area	AGS 01	Arbury	0.18	Yes	Yes	37.24%
Brooks Road Play Area	AGS 02	Romsey	0.29	Yes	Yes	46.25%
Ditton Fields Recreation Ground	AGS 04	Abbey	0.64	Yes	Yes	53.53%
Donkey Common	AGS 05	Petersfield	0.69	Yes	Yes	58.89%
Dudley Road Recreation Ground	AGS 06	Abbey	0.8	Yes	Yes	49.33%
Thorpe Way Play Area	AGS 07	Abbey	1.16	Yes	Yes	77.14%
Green End Road Recreation Ground	AGS 08	East Chesterton	0.9	Yes	Yes	61.71%
Montreal Square	AGS 09	Romsey	0.07	Yes	Yes	44.00%
Scotland Road Recreation Ground	AGS 11	East Chesterton	0.39	Yes	Yes	50.59%
Peter's Field	AGS 12	Petersfield	0.89	Yes	Yes	50.00%
Nuttings Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 13	Romsey	0.44	Yes	Yes	50.34%
Ravensworth Gardens	AGS 14	Petersfield	0.25	Yes	Yes	45.00%
Brownsfield Recreation Ground	AGS 15	East Chesterton	0.47	Yes	Yes	62.00%
Campkin Road/St. Kilda Avenue	AGS 16	King's Hedges	1.36	Yes	Yes	47.74%
Land at End of Moyne Close	AGS 18	King's Hedges	0.14	Yes	Yes	45.26%
Land West of 43 Ashvale	AGS 19	King's Hedges	0.07	No	Yes	54.44%
Minerva Way Amenity Green Space	AGS 20	King's Hedges	0.15	Yes	No	37.50%
Walker Court Amenity Green Space	AGS 21	King's Hedges	0.45	Yes	Yes	40.00%
College Fields Amenity Green Spaces	AGS 22	West Chesterton	0.56	Yes	Yes	35.63%
Southacre Amenity Green Space	AGS 23	Trumpington	0.87	Yes	No	58.89%
Cripps Court, Selwyn College	AGS 25	Newnham	0.35	Yes	Yes	90.67%
Gonville And Caius (Finella)	AGS 26	Newnham	1.36	Yes	Yes	66.67%
Ferrars Way Amenity Green Space	AGS 27	Arbury	0.1	Yes	Yes	46.00%

Site Name	Site No	Ward	Area (ha)	Environmental Importance	Recreational Importance	Quality %
Harris Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 28	Arbury	0.24	Yes	Yes	45.56%
Anstey Way Amenity Green Space	AGS 29	Trumpington	0.13	Yes	No	55.00%
Northampton Street Amenity Green Space	AGS 30	Castle	0.09	Yes	No	42.50%
Davy Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 31	Coleridge	0.22	Yes	Yes	38.95%
Fanshawe Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 32	Coleridge	0.18	Yes	Yes	36.84%
Silverwood Close Amenity Green Space	AGS 33	Abbey	0.16	Yes	Yes	43.53%
Staffordshire Gardens Amenity Green Space	AGS 34	Petersfield	0.1	Yes	Yes	42.11%
Fulbourn Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 35	Cherry Hinton	1.14	Yes	Yes	48.33%
Amenity Green Space Outside 73-87 Peverel Rd	AGS 36	Abbey	0.19	Yes	No	27.06%
Amenity Green Space Outside 33-47 Peverel Road	AGS 37	Abbey	0.18	Yes	No	33.68%
Rawlyn Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 38	Abbey	0.24	No	Yes	50.00%
Jack Warren Green Large Amenity Open Space	AGS 39	Abbey	0.24	Yes	Yes	41.88%
Jack Warren Green Small Amenity Green Space	AGS 40	Abbey	0.15	Yes	Yes	53.68%
Queens Meadow Amenity Green Space	AGS 41	Cherry Hinton	0.23	Yes	No	36.25%
Brooklands Court Amenity Green Space	AGS 42	Trumpington	0.11	Yes	Yes	70.00%
Mill Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 44	Romsey	0.16	Yes	Yes	77.33%
Harvey Goodwin Gardens	AGS 45	Arbury	0.18	Yes	Yes	64.29%
Redfern Close Amenity Green Space	AGS 46	Arbury	0.22	Yes	Yes	56.67%
Rustat Avenue Amenity Green Space	AGS 47	Coleridge	1.24	Yes	Yes	59.26%
St Matthew's Gardens	AGS 48	Petersfield	0.44	Yes	Yes	54.12%
Mulberry Close Amenity Green Space	AGS 49	West Chesterton	0.19	Yes	Yes	70.67%
The Beeches Amenity Green Space	AGS 50	West Chesterton	0.08	Yes	Yes	42.50%
Victoria Almshouses Allotments and Amenity Green Space	AGS 51	West Chesterton	0.87	Yes	Yes	66.32%
Victoria Park	AGS 52	West Chesterton	0.13	Yes	Yes	47.06%
Fazeley House Amenity Green Space	AGS 53	Petersfield	0.24	Yes	Yes	72.86%
Pearl Close Large Amenity Green Space	AGS 54	East Chesterton	0.08	Yes	Yes	55.56%
Faculty of Education	AGS 55	Queen Edith's	0.72	Yes	Yes	91.25%
Ditton Lane Amenity Green Space	AGS 56	Abbey	0.26	No	Yes	45.71%
Accordia Amenity Green Space	AGS 57	Trumpington	2.1	Yes	Yes	56.88%
Sherlock Close Amenity Green Space 2	AGS 58	Castle	0.19	Yes	Yes	68.75%
Sherlock Close Amenity Green Space 1	AGS 59	Castle	0.16	Yes	Yes	68.24%
Westminster College	AGS 60	Castle	1.12	Yes	Yes	62.35%
Pye Meadow	AGS 61	East Chesterton	4.13	Yes	Yes	37.65%
The Pightle and Principals Lodge	AGS 62	Newnham	0.5	Yes	Yes	78.00%
Fison Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 63	Abbey	0.3	Yes	No	42.50%

Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2011

Site Name	Site No	Ward	Area (ha)	Environmental Importance	Recreational Importance	Quality %
St Mary's Amenity Green Space	AGS 64	Trumpington	0.3	Yes	Yes	80.00%
Hanson Court Amenity Green Space	AGS 65	King's Hedges	0.42	Yes	Yes	43.16%
Hughes Hall Amenity Green Space	AGS 66	Petersfield	0.22	Yes	Yes	86.25%
Pinehurst	AGS 67	Newnham	2.72	Yes	Yes	73.68%
Borrowdale Amenity Green Space	AGS 68	Arbury	0.17	Yes	Yes	46.32%
Carisbrooke Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 70	Castle	0.25	Yes	No	48.89%
Peverel Road Small Amenity Green Space	AGS 71	Abbey	0.07	Yes	Yes	58.00%
Barnwell Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 72	Abbey	0.04	Yes	Yes	58.33%
Wadloes Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 73	Abbey	0.32	Yes	Yes	56.92%
Hampden Gardens	AGS 74	Romsey	0.2	Yes	Yes	64.14%
Whitehill Close Amenity Green Space	AGS 75	Abbey	0.25	Yes	Yes	50.77%
Tiverton Estate Amenity Green Spaces	AGS 76	Coleridge	0.18	Yes	Yes	51.43%
St Thomas's Square Amenity Green Spaces	AGS 77	Coleridge	0.25	Yes	Yes	46.67%
Corrie Road Cut Through	AGS 78	Coleridge	0.09	Yes	No	53.33%
Abbey House	AGS 79	Abbey	0.30	Yes	No	67.69%
Brother's Place Amenity Green Space	AGS 80	Coleridge	0.04	No	Yes	30.91%
Derwent Close Amenity Green Space	AGS 81	Coleridge	0.05	Yes	Yes	53.33%
Greystoke Road Amenity Green Space	AGS 82	Cherry Hinton	0.11	Yes	Yes	54.55%
Kelsey Crescent Amenity Green Space	AGS 83	Cherry Hinton	0.19	Yes	Yes	45.71%
Ditton Fields Amenity Green Space	AGS 84	Abbey	0.06	No	Yes	60.00%
Centre for Mathematical Sciences	AGS 85	Newnham	2.09	Yes	Yes	73.33%
Trumpington Church Extension Churchyard	CEM 01	Trumpington	0.39	Yes	No	47.37%
Trumpington Church Cemetery (St Mary & St Michael's Church)	CEM 02	Trumpington	0.46	Yes	No	70.53%
Newmarket Road Cemetery	CEM 03	Abbey	7.82	Yes	No	74.44%
Church End Cemetery (St Andrew's Church)	CEM 04	Cherry Hinton	1.08	Yes	No	60.95%
Histon Road Cemetery	CEM 05	Arbury	1.38	Yes	Yes	56.36%
Mill Rd Cemetery	CEM 06	Petersfield	3.99	Yes	Yes	56.52%
St Andrews Church Cemetery	CEM 07	East Chesterton	1.02	Yes	Yes	67.37%
All Souls Lane (Ascension) Cemetery	CEM 08	Castle	0.93	Yes	Yes	53.68%
St Mary the Less Churchyard	CEM 09	Market	0.17	Yes	Yes	66.09%
St Giles' Churchyard	CEM 10	Arbury	0.11	Yes	No	61.00%
St Peter's Churchyard	CEM 11	Castle	0.11	Yes	No	46.00%
St Luke’s Churchyard	CEM 12	Arbury	0.24	Yes	No	72.22%
Abbey Church (St Andrew-the-less or Barnwell Priory)	CEM 13	Abbey	0.14	Yes	No	53.33%
War Memorial Square	CIV 01	Abbey	0.11	Yes	No	47.50%
Fisher Square	CIV 02	Market	0.06	Yes	Yes	61.33%
Market Place	CIV 03	Market	0.22	Yes	Yes	61.43%
Cambridge Leisure Park	CIV 04	Coleridge	0.68	Yes	Yes	66.25%

Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2011

Site Name	Site No	Ward	Area (ha)	Environmental Importance	Recreational Importance	Quality %
Cameron Road Play Area	CYP 01	King's Hedges	0.19	Yes	Yes	44.52%
Beales Way Play Area	CYP 02	King's Hedges	0.25	No	Yes	40.63%
Ramsden Square Play Area	CYP 03	King's Hedges	0.29	Yes	Yes	61.29%
Penarth Place Play Area	CYP 04	Newnham	0.29	Yes	Yes	52.67%
Play Area Behind 70-78 Hazelwood Close	CYP 05	Arbury	0.07	Yes	Yes	30.97%
Ainsworth Street Play Area	CYP 06	Petersfield	0.03	No	Yes	62.58%
Ravensworth Gardens Toddler Play Area	CYP 07	Petersfield	0.07	No	Yes	50.63%
Flower Street Play Area	CYP 08	Petersfield	0.1	Yes	Yes	39.38%
Shenstone Play area	CYP 09	Petersfield	0.08	No	Yes	62.31%
St Thomas' Road Play Area	CYP 10	Coleridge	0.3	Yes	Yes	32.67%
Gunhild Way Play Area	CYP 11	Queen Edith's	0.32	Yes	Yes	48.57%
Peverel Road Play Area	CYP 12	Abbey	0.41	Yes	Yes	46.88%
Reilly Way Play Area	CYP 13	Cherry Hinton	0.1	Yes	Yes	50.63%
Velos Walk Play Area	CYP 14	Abbey	0.09	Yes	Yes	41.88%
Albion Yard Children's Play Area	CYP 15	Castle	0.13	Yes	Yes	50.32%
Arbury Local Centre Play Area	CYP 16	King's Hedges	0.43	Yes	Yes	60.61%
Bateson Road Play Area	CYP 17	West Chesterton	0.07	Yes	Yes	41.88%
Hazelwood Close Toddler Play Area	CYP 18	Arbury	0.07	Yes	Yes	43.13%
Pearl Close Toddler Play Area	CYP 19	East Chesterton	0.04	Yes	Yes	46.45%
Hawkins Road Children's Play Area	CYP 20	King's Hedges	0.08	Yes	Yes	36.67%
St Matthew's Primary School	CYP 21	Petersfield	0.36	Yes	Yes	54.74%
Chestnut Grove Recreation Ground	CYP 22	West Chesterton	0.32	Yes	Yes	41.25%
Ainsdale Children's Play Area	CYP 23	Cherry Hinton	0.05	Yes	Yes	51.25%
Holbrook Road Children's Play Space	CYP 24	Queen Edith's	0.3	Yes	Yes	46.06%
Discovery Way Children's Play Space	CYP 25	East Chesterton	0.13	Yes	Yes	45.00%
Castle School Playground	CYP 26	West Chesterton	0.64	Yes	Yes	92.26%
Kathleen Elliot Way Children's Play Space	CYP 27	Cherry Hinton	0.02	No	Yes	63.08%
River Lane Play Area	CYP 28	Abbey	0.01	No	Yes	39.13%
Bramblefields Local Nature Reserve	NAT 01	East Chesterton	2.2	Yes	Yes	58.75%
Byron's Pool Local Nature Reserve	NAT 02	Trumpington	3.07	Yes	Yes	65.71%
Limekiln Close Local Nature Reserve	NAT 03	Cherry Hinton	2.86	Yes	Yes	57.39%
Logans Meadow Local Nature Reserve	NAT 04	East Chesterton	1.11	Yes	Yes	52.94%
Paradise Nature Reserve	NAT 05	Newnham	2.53	Yes	Yes	67.06%
Sheeps Green & Coe Fen	NAT 06	Newnham	20.61	Yes	Yes	70.59%
Stourbridge Common	NAT 07	Abbey	19.38	Yes	Yes	56.97%
Barnwell Pit (Lake)	NAT 08	Abbey	2.45	Yes	Yes	50.59%
Barnwell Junction Pasture and Disused Railway	NAT 09	Abbey	2.97	Yes	Yes	56.67%
Ditton Meadows	NAT 10	Abbey	15.85	Yes	Yes	53.00%
Spinney - Blue Circle	NAT 11	Coleridge	0.65	Yes	Yes	34.00%
Wetland Area (Perse School Playing Fields)	NAT 12	Trumpington	0.3	Yes	No	38.89%
Lynfield Lane	NAT 13	East Chesterton	0.7	Yes	Yes	60.00%
West Pit SSSI (Limekiln Caravan	NAT 14	Cherry Hinton	4.91	Yes	Yes	56.92%

Site Name	Site No	Ward	Area (ha)	Environmental Importance	Recreational Importance	Quality %
Club)						
East Pit (South of Limekiln Close LNR)	NAT 15	Cherry Hinton	8.1	Yes	Yes	62.86%
Limekiln Hill Reservoirs	NAT 16	Cherry Hinton	3.39	Yes	No	58.46%
Madingley Rise Meadow	NAT 17	Castle	1.86	Yes	No	50.00%
Barton Road Lake	NAT 18	Newnham	1.22	Yes	Yes	52.22%
Meadow Triangle near Wilberforce Road and Cycle Way	NAT 19	Newnham	0.62	Yes	No	40.00%
Conduit Head Road Lake	NAT 20	Castle	0.81	Yes	Yes	40.00%
Adams Road Sanctuary (Lake)	NAT 22	Newnham	1.7	Yes	Yes	72.86%
M11 Verge and Scrub East of M11	NAT 23	Newnham	2.27	Yes	No	45.71%
Traveller's Rest Pit (SSSI)	NAT 24	Castle	3.71	Yes	No	51.67%
Netherhall Farm Meadow	NAT 25	Queen Edith's	0.51	Yes	No	67.69%
Meadow & Small Wood (Peterhouse College) - South of Hayster Drive	NAT 26	Cherry Hinton	0.95	Yes	Yes	34.00%
Lakes Adjacent to Cherry Hinton Brook	NAT 28	Coleridge	26.72	Yes	Yes	44.62%
Emmanuel College Gardens	NAT 29	Market	3.09	Yes	Yes	77.78%
Barnwell East Local Nature Reserve	NAT 30	Abbey	3.26	Yes	Yes	57.65%
Barnwell West Local Nature Reserve	NAT 31	Abbey	4.02	Yes	Yes	42.35%
Hayster Drive Open Space	NAT 32	Cherry Hinton	0.57	Yes	Yes	34.00%
Empty Common (Copses and Pastures)	NAT 33	Trumpington	2.81	Yes	Yes	54.29%
Brookside	NAT 34	Trumpington	0.56	Yes	Yes	52.86%
The Grove	NAT 35	Newnham	0.97	Yes	No	70.00%
Giant's Grave	NAT 36	Cherry Hinton	0.37	Yes	No	39.17%
Former Landfill Site West of Norman Way	NAT 37	Cherry Hinton	11.59	Yes	No	35.00%
Former Landfill Site East of Norman Way	NAT 38	Cherry Hinton	8.86	Yes	No	35.71%
River Cam Residential Gardens	NAT 39	East Chesterton	2.08	Yes	No	84.00%
Disused Railway Line North of Ronald Rolph Court	NAT 40	Abbey	0.54	Yes	No	26.67%
Cobbetts Corner	NAT 41	Newnham	0.12	Yes	No	28.00%
Alexandra Gardens	P&G 01	Arbury	1.15	Yes	Yes	51.52%
Arbury Town Park	P&G 02	King's Hedges	1.66	Yes	Yes	51.11%
Cherry Hinton Hall	P&G 03	Cherry Hinton	14.12	Yes	Yes	71.50%
Cherry Hinton Recreation Ground	P&G 04	Cherry Hinton	2.9	Yes	Yes	62.05%
Chesterton Recreation Ground	P&G 05	East Chesterton	2.3	Yes	Yes	60.00%
Christ's Pieces	P&G 06	Market	4.07	Yes	Yes	56.22%
Coleridge Recreation Ground	P&G 07	Coleridge	5.08	Yes	Yes	60.00%
Histon Road Recreation Ground	P&G 08	Castle	1.8	Yes	Yes	64.71%
Jesus Green	P&G 09	Market	11.74	Yes	Yes	62.11%
King's Hedges Recreation Ground	P&G 10	King's Hedges	3.9	Yes	Yes	52.35%
Lammas Land	P&G 11	Newnham	5.45	Yes	Yes	70.00%
Midsummer Common	P&G 12	Market	13.8	Yes	Yes	52.38%
New Square	P&G 13	Market	0.77	Yes	No	52.63%
Nightingale Avenue Recreation Ground	P&G 14	Queen Edith's	5.09	Yes	Yes	68.95%
Nun's Way Recreation Ground	P&G 15	King's Hedges	4.65	Yes	Yes	66.11%
Parker's Piece	P&G 16	Market	9.63	Yes	Yes	77.00%

Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2011

Site Name	Site No	Ward	Area (ha)	Environmental Importance	Recreational Importance	Quality %
Bell School of Language	P&G 17	Queen Edith's	1.98	Yes	Yes	70.53%
Romsey Recreation Ground	P&G 18	Romsey	2.81	Yes	Yes	68.65%
St. Albans Road Recreation Ground	P&G 19	Arbury	2.09	Yes	Yes	59.39%
St. Matthew's Piece	P&G 20	Petersfield	0.76	Yes	Yes	59.43%
Trumpington Recreation Ground (King George V Memorial Playing Field)	P&G 21	Trumpington	4.06	Yes	Yes	62.70%
Coldhams Common	P&G 22	Abbey	44.74	Yes	Yes	49.71%
St John's College Gardens	P&G 23	Castle	11.39	Yes	Yes	80.00%
Cambridge University Observatory	P&G 24	Castle	3.1	Yes	Yes	71.76%
Edgecombe Flats Green	P&G 25	King's Hedges	1.43	Yes	Yes	43.64%
Church End Green Space	P&G 26	Cherry Hinton	1.15	Yes	Yes	42.86%
Cambridge University Botanic Garden	P&G 27	Trumpington	16.4	Yes	Yes	90.00%
Jubilee Gardens	P&G 28	Arbury	0.56	Yes	No	68.57%
Magdalene College Grounds	P&G 29	Castle	1.3	Yes	Yes	70.67%
Causeway Park	P&G 30	East Chesterton	0.68	Yes	Yes	37.78%
Queens' College	P&G 31	Newnham	5.61	Yes	Yes	80.00%
Trinity College Gardens	P&G 32	Castle	7.48	Yes	Yes	80.00%
Christ's College Gardens	P&G 33	Market	3.09	Yes	Yes	77.89%
Peterhouse Gardens	P&G 34	Market	2.83	Yes	Yes	71.00%
King's College	P&G 35	Newnham	9.71	Yes	Yes	77.33%
Pembroke College Gardens	P&G 36	Market	1.53	Yes	Yes	80.00%
Ridley Hall Grounds	P&G 37	Newnham	0.4	Yes	Yes	81.33%
Gonville And Caius Fellows Garden	P&G 38	Newnham	0.81	Yes	Yes	78.89%
Selwyn College Gardens	P&G 39	Newnham	2.26	Yes	Yes	89.33%
Newnham College Gardens	P&G 40	Newnham	2.12	Yes	Yes	77.65%
Wychfield	P&G 41	Castle	1.74	Yes	No	77.89%
Lucy Cavendish College	P&G 42	Castle	1.3	Yes	Yes	61.05%
Fitzwilliam College Gardens	P&G 43	Castle	1.46	Yes	Yes	84.21%
Murray Edwards College Gardens	P&G 44	Castle	2.69	Yes	Yes	85.22%
Castle Mound	P&G 45	Castle	1.17	Yes	Yes	68.00%
Homerton College Grounds	P&G 46	Queen Edith's	8.94	Yes	Yes	85.00%
St Edmund's College Gardens	P&G 47	Castle	2.95	Yes	Yes	69.00%
Trinity Hall Gardens	P&G 48	Castle	1.1	Yes	Yes	80.00%
Gonville & Caius College Gardens	P&G 49	Castle	0.81	Yes	Yes	80.00%
Clare College Gardens	P&G 50	Newnham	4.77	Yes	Yes	80.00%
Anstey Hall	P&G 51	Trumpington	3.92	Yes	Yes	66.15%
Sidney Sussex College Gardens	P&G 52	Market	1.52	Yes	Yes	76.00%
Robinson College Gardens	P&G 53	Newnham	3.93	Yes	Yes	88.00%
Trinity College Fellows Garden	P&G 54	Castle	2.37	Yes	Yes	85.33%
Trinity College - Burrell's Field	P&G 55	Castle	1.48	Yes	Yes	85.33%
Corpus Christi	P&G 56	Market	1.23	Yes	Yes	83.16%
Clare Hall Scholars Garden	P&G 57	Newnham	0.17	Yes	Yes	75.71%
Barnwell Road Recreation Ground	SPO 01	Abbey	0.56	Yes	Yes	55.24%
Cambridge City Football Club	SPO 02	West Chesterton	0.71	No	Yes	81.00%
Cambridge Football Stadium	SPO 03	Trumpington	1.43	Yes	Yes	64.44%
Arbury County Primary School	SPO 04	West Chesterton	1.08	Yes	Yes	77.33%
Cambridge Rugby Football Club	SPO 05	Newnham	8.55	Yes	Yes	68.18%
Cambridge Tennis & Hockey Club	SPO 06	Newnham	2.41	Yes	Yes	71.00%
Cambridge United FC	SPO 07	Abbey	0.84	No	Yes	84.21%

Site Name	Site No	Ward	Area (ha)	Environmental Importance	Recreational Importance	Quality %
Chesterton Community College	SPO 08	West Chesterton	0.75	Yes	Yes	81.74%
Churchill College Grounds	SPO 10	Castle	9.06	Yes	Yes	80.00%
Clare College Playing Fields	SPO 11	Trumpington	6.54	Yes	Yes	68.00%
Coleridge Community College Playing Fields	SPO 12	Coleridge	2.16	Yes	Yes	59.09%
Colville County Primary School	SPO 13	Cherry Hinton	0.55	Yes	Yes	70.00%
Corpus Christi Playing Fields	SPO 14	Newnham	4.29	Yes	Yes	83.33%
Cambridge University Press Playing Fields	SPO 15	Trumpington	3.21	Yes	Yes	84.00%
Emmanuel College Playing Field	SPO 16	Newnham	4.02	Yes	Yes	61.11%
Fawcett Primary School	SPO 17	Trumpington	3.84	Yes	Yes	80.00%
Fenners Cricket Ground	SPO 18	Petersfield	3.66	Yes	Yes	88.00%
Fitzwilliam College Playing Fields	SPO 19	Castle	2.61	Yes	Yes	60.00%
Gonville & Caius College Playing Fields	SPO 20	Newnham	2.71	Yes	Yes	76.84%
Grove Primary School	SPO 21	King's Hedges	1.6	Yes	Yes	63.33%
Hills Road Sport Centre (Tennis Courts)	SPO 22	Queen Edith's	0.65	No	Yes	80.00%
Jesus College	SPO 24	Market	8.36	Yes	Yes	80.00%
King's Hedges County Primary School	SPO 25	King's Hedges	1.08	Yes	Yes	64.14%
Kings College School	SPO 26	Newnham	1.76	Yes	Yes	90.67%
Leys School Playing Field	SPO 27	Trumpington	3.94	Yes	Yes	88.89%
Leys & St Faiths Schools Playing Field	SPO 28	Trumpington	7.94	No	Yes	70.00%
Long Road Sixth Form College	SPO 29	Queen Edith's	7.15	Yes	Yes	69.47%
Manor Community College Playing Fields	SPO 30	King's Hedges	5.41	Yes	Yes	68.00%
Netherhall School (South)	SPO 31	Queen Edith's	11.68	Yes	Yes	74.44%
Queen Emma Primary School	SPO 32	Queen Edith's	4.33	Yes	Yes	0.00%
Newnham College Playing Field	SPO 33	Newnham	1.76	Yes	Yes	84.44%
Newnham Croft Primary School	SPO 34	Newnham	1.16	Yes	Yes	67.37%
Pembroke, Peterhouse, Downing, St. Catherine's & Christ's Colleges	SPO 35	Newnham	11.3	Yes	Yes	85.56%
Perse Preparatory School (Peterhouse College)	SPO 36	Trumpington	3.65	Yes	Yes	74.12%
Perse School For Boys Playing Field	SPO 37	Queen Edith's	8.58	Yes	Yes	97.14%
Perse School For Girls Playing Field	SPO 38	Trumpington	1.78	Yes	Yes	78.33%
Abbey Meadows Primary School	SPO 39	Abbey	2	Yes	Yes	66.00%
Queen Edith Primary School	SPO 40	Queen Edith's	1.12	Yes	Yes	71.11%
University Croquet & Tennis Club (Cocks & Hens Lawn Tennis Club)	SPO 41	Newnham	0.89	Yes	Yes	70.00%
Spinney County Primary School	SPO 42	Cherry Hinton	0.87	Yes	Yes	88.00%
St. Andrews Primary School	SPO 43	East Chesterton	1.52	Yes	Yes	77.50%
St Bede's School	SPO 44	Coleridge	7.74	Yes	Yes	69.00%
St Faith's Playing Field	SPO 45	Trumpington	2.29	Yes	Yes	80.00%
St John’s and Magdalene Colleges Playing Field	SPO 46	Castle	10.31	Yes	Yes	70.00%
St Lawrence Catholic Primary School	SPO 47	King's Hedges	1.77	Yes	Yes	68.00%
St Luke's Primary School	SPO 48	Arbury	0.79	Yes	Yes	66.67%
St Mary's School Playing Field	SPO 49	Trumpington	2.03	Yes	Yes	50.00%

Site Name	Site No	Ward	Area (ha)	Environmental Importance	Recreational Importance	Quality %
Trinity College Playing Field	SPO 50	Newnham	3.9	Yes	Yes	70.00%
Trinity Hall Ground	SPO 51	Castle	3.89	Yes	Yes	85.71%
University Athletics Track	SPO 52	Newnham	7.52	Yes	Yes	77.69%
University Rugby Club	SPO 53	Newnham	1.77	Yes	Yes	66.96%
University Rugby Club Practice Ground	SPO 54	Newnham	1.25	Yes	Yes	65.00%
Chesterton Community College Playing Field	SPO 55	West Chesterton	3.93	Yes	Yes	76.92%
Milton Road Primary School	SPO 56	West Chesterton	1.16	Yes	Yes	81.11%
Mayfield Primary School	SPO 58	Castle	1.1	Yes	Yes	77.50%
Cantabrian Rugby Football Grounds	SPO 59	Queen Edith's	5.05	Yes	Yes	61.05%
Cambridge Lakes Golf Course	SPO 60	Trumpington	7.91	Yes	Yes	81.05%
Cambridge & County Bowling Club	SPO 61	Trumpington	0.58	Yes	Yes	71.76%
Perse Preparatory School	SPO 62	Trumpington	1.6	Yes	Yes	87.78%
Downing College	SPO 63	Market	4.06	Yes	Yes	89.09%
Chesterton Bowls Club	SPO 65	East Chesterton	0.24	No	Yes	84.00%
Trinity College Hockey Field	SPO 66	Newnham	0.62	Yes	Yes	54.55%
Cherry Hinton Infants School	SPO 67	Cherry Hinton	0.5	Yes	Yes	61.18%

Appendix 3: Quality Assessment Criteria

		Scoring (1 worst – 5 best)				
	Question	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	**Planted areas**	No planting	Limited planting with poor maintenance.	Numerous areas of planting, installed and maintained to a poor standard.	Numerous areas of planting, installed and maintained to a reasonable standard.	Numerous areas of planting with an appropriate mix of plants, installed and maintained to a high standard.
2	**Trees**	Weakened / dying trees / vandalised trees		Fairly balanced tree stock with limited examples of vandalism or trees in decline		Full, healthy and balanced tree stock with a range of ages.
3	**Grassed areas**	General grass cover patchy and poor with little or no serious attempts to correct the problem.	General grass cover average with some bald patches.	Full grass cover throughout main area, some thin patches evident.	Full grass cover throughout, main area cleanly cut, a few thin patches.	Full grass cover throughout, dense sward, good colour and cleanly cut.
4	**Hard landscaping**	Poor quality hard landscaping materials and maintenance	Quality hard landscaping materials with poor maintenance	Average quality hard landscaping materials with average maintenance	Average quality hard landscaping materials with good maintenance	Good quality hard landscaping materials with good maintenance
5	**Boundaries (both soft and hard landscaping)**	Not clearly defined or maintained	All clearly defined, but poorly maintained	All clearly defined, but maintenance inconsistent.	All clearly defined and well maintained.	Attractive, clearly defined and well maintained.
6	**Is there a level playing surface?** **Of relevance on all pitch surfaces, whether tarmac, astroturf, grass, clay. Note areas of depression on plan.**	Very bad condition. Uneven surface with significant depressions / undulations across pitch. Many weeds or detritus evident.	Generally level with cracking surface and some large depressions. Some weeds or detritus.	Some undulations, but largely level. Limited weeds or detritus.	Generally good level surface with some small undulations	Good quality level surface without depressions

7	**Condition of headstones/graves and monuments/ architecture**	Poor condition / maintenance	Below average condition / maintenance	Average condition / maintenance	Good condition / maintenance	Excellent condition / maintenance
8	**Condition of plots (Whilst pernicious weeds and self-setting trees such as sycamore may not be appropriate for retention within plots, some flora may be acceptable for both wildlife value and attractiveness)**	Poor maintenance or some encroachment across plots.		Average condition, little or no encroachment across plots.		Excellent condition throughout, no encroachment across plots.
9	**Is the entrance to the site obvious and attractive?**	No apparent entrance	Apparent as an entrance, but poorly maintained	Apparent as an entrance, adequate maintenance	Apparent as an entrance and clean, tidy and well-maintained	Obvious entrance, inviting, clean, tidy and well-maintained
10	**Getting there**	Site is on opposite side of a major access barrier or is a significant distance (1 kilometre) from residential areas.		Site is relatively close to residential areas but need to take a circuitous route or cross a busy road to get there.		Visitors can get to the site easily, safely and independently from their homes. No significant hazards to accessing the space safely.
11	**Getting there for those with a disability or with pushchairs.**	Some people are excluded by poor access; site is not readily accessible to wheelchairs or pushchairs. There are no alternatives to poor pathways and ground is uneven. Sudden changes to surfacing are not easily identified.		Site can be accessed by some e.g. those pushing pushchairs and people with some mobility, but presents difficulties for others e.g. those with severe disabilities, so that they cannot take full advantage of the facility.		Space is accessible to disabled people including those with different sensory capabilities and other specific requirements. Site is accessible to pushchairs. Good pathways to the site offer an alternative to uneven ground and steps. Entrances and sudden changes in

						surfaces easily identified.
12	**Personal safety/security and lighting (Lighting can have positive and negative impacts – whilst it may not benefit biodiversity and can give a false sense of security, it can also help to provide an accessible pedestrian and cycle route)**	Site and access routes feel unsafe even in daylight		Site and access routes feel safe in daylight but not after dark		Site and access routes feel safe at all times and have good exit routes. Both are appropriately lit after dark if open.
13	**Roads/paths**	Paths insufficient / missing where desire lines are evident	Sufficient paths, poor repair with weeds evident.	Suitable materials, some maintenance required.	Suitable materials, level for safe use, edges well defined, good condition.	Suitable materials, level for safe use, edges well defined, excellent condition.
14	**Cycle Parking**	No cycle parking	Parking provided integral to, or adjacent to the green space, limited space, maintenance poor.	Parking provided integral to, or adjacent to the green space, limited space, good maintenance.	Parking provided integral to, or adjacent to the green space, adequate spaces but maintenance could be improved.	Parking provided integral to, or adjacent to the green space, adequate spaces, clean and in good condition, well signed.
15	**Car Parking**	Parking provided integral to, or adjacent to the site, limited spaces unsuitable for disabled use, maintenance poor.		Parking provided integral to, or adjacent to the site, adequate spaces for disabled use, but maintenance could be improved.		Parking provided integral to, or adjacent to the site, adequate spaces for disabled use, clean and in good condition, well signed.
16	**Well maintained**	Extensive litter or hazardous debris, planting in poor condition, unacceptable graffiti present.		Partly meets criteria for excellence but fails on two or more items		No evidence of litter or hazardous items, well drained where appropriate, planting is regularly cared for, no unacceptable graffiti

17	**Well used by visitors (evidenced by site visits, replacement of worn equipment using desk research and local knowledge)**	Site is used by few or no visitors at whom it is aimed. There is no evidence of wear and tear such as well-worn grass or replacement of worn equipment infrequent.		Site has a reasonable level of use by those at whom it is aimed, moderate replacement of worn equipment.		Site is well used by visitors. There is evidence of wear and tear such as well-worn grass, local knowledge and observations of people using the space or frequently replaced / repaired equipment due to wear and tear.
18	**Line marking**	No lines	Poorly marked out and lines faint	Poorly marked out and lines visible	Marked out to an acceptable level and lines visible	Marked out well and lines are very bright
19	**Equipment – posts and mounts safe and secure etc**	Very bad condition	Bad condition	Moderate condition	Good condition	Very good condition
20	**Lighting of pitch (Where there is no floodlighting this should not reduce the score of a given site – remove the question and rescore the total accordingly)**	Poor quality floodlighting, with considerable light spillage onto the surrounding area in addition to the pitch.		Floodlighting with some spillage onto surrounding area in addition to the pitch.		High quality floodlighting, which does not exhibit high levels of light spillage elsewhere.
21	**Seating**	No seating		Limited seating or seating is not well sited or is in poor condition.		Appropriate levels and siting of seating. Seating in good condition.
22	**Litter Bins**	Insufficient bins of a poor quality and not emptied	Insufficient bins, not emptied	Adequate number in adequate condition	Numerous for the size of the site and in adequate condition	Numerous for the size of the site and in good condition
23	**Other Street Furniture, e.g. sculpture/monuments**	Poor quality and maintenance		Average quality and maintenance		Good quality and maintenance
24	**Dog fouling**	Evidence of dog fouling, no management		Measures taken to manage dogs but evidence that dogs		Management of dog fouling in place through bins, clarification of dog

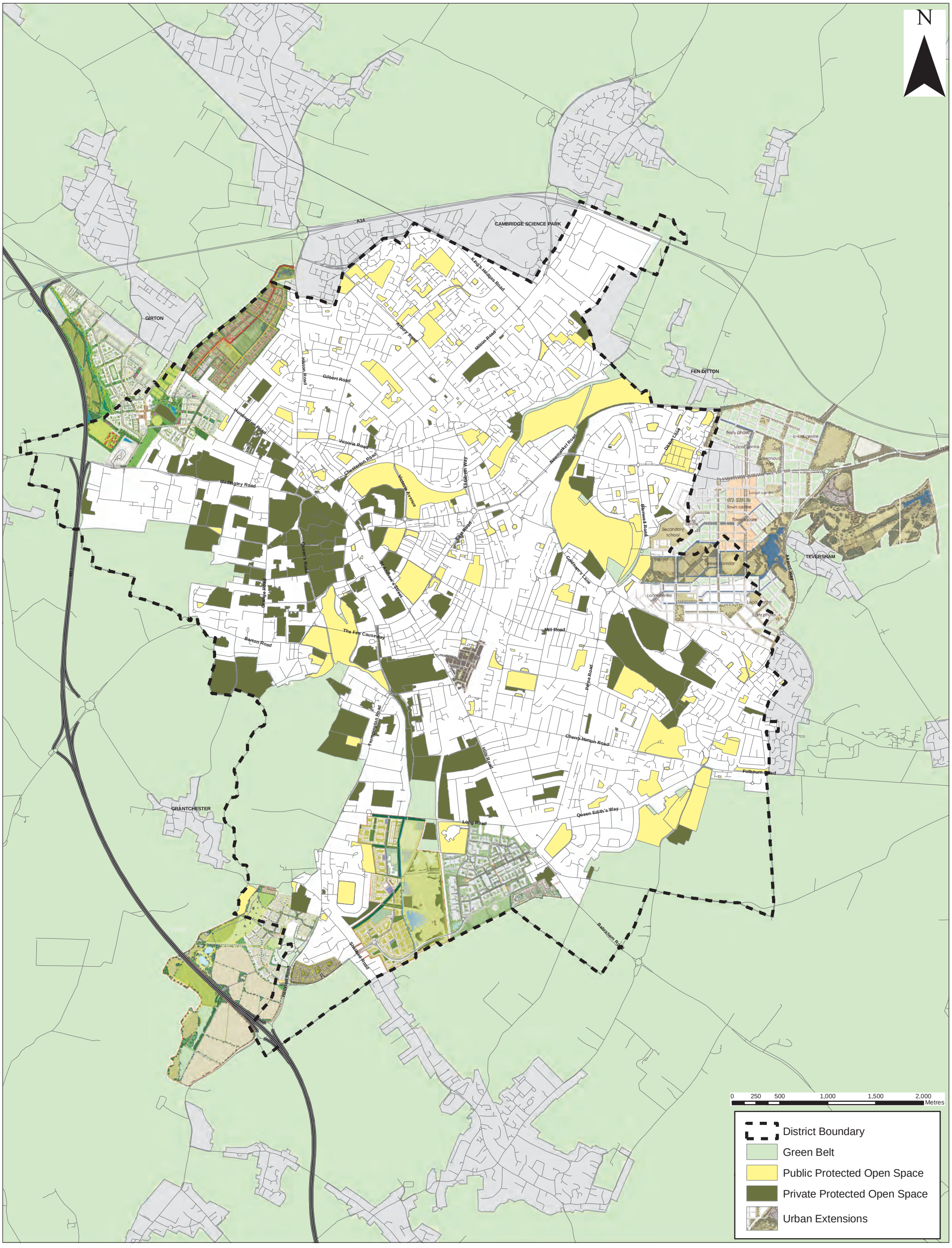
		measures in place		are fouling site.		free areas and self-closing gates, signs discouraging dogs from the site, no evidence of fouling.
25	**Toilets/Baby Changing facilities**	No accessible toilets.	Restricted use of toilets. Toilets poorly maintained.	Toilets available and adequately maintained, but not easily accessible, e.g. too far away or locked when people wish to use them		Fully accessible, well maintained toilets available for visitors. Changing facilities for children of different ages including disabled children.
26	**Changing Accommodation**	No changing facilities	Restricted use of changing facilities. changing facilities poorly maintained.	Changing facilities available and adequately maintained, but not easily accessible, e.g. too far away or locked when people wish to use them		Fully accessible, well maintained changing facilities available.
27	**Habitat management (where habitats exist)**	No evidence of habitat maintenance and no action plan for site.		Action plan for site, but maintenance is poorly executed.		Action plan for site and maintenance is good, with habitat in favourable condition.
28	**Is there a balance between habitat protection and access?**	Quality of habitat is suffering from other uses and there is a need for management		Some attempt made to manage the different uses on the site and direct impacting uses away from areas of sensitivity		Clear balance evident supported by information and good signposting and paths
29	**Information boards/leaflets**	No signposts, limited or no information available.	No signposts with an interpretation board with poor information.	Site is signposted with limited interpretation boards.	Site is signposted with adequate information boards.	Site is signposted with good quality information boards.
30	**Were local residents and**	Local		Local		Local

	other stakeholders involved in the development of the site?	residents/stakeholders were not consulted on any aspect of the development of the site.		residents/stakeholders were consulted about the development of the site once.		residents/stakeholders were consulted continuously and participated actively in the design and development process throughout.
31	**Were children/young people involved in the development of the site?**	Children/young people were not consulted on any aspect of the development of the site.		Children/young people were consulted about the development of the site once.		Children/young people were consulted continuously and participated actively in the design and development process throughout.
32	**Informal oversight by passers-by or nearby properties such as houses or community centres**	Site has obstructed lines of sight, few passers-by at any time		Site has some informal oversight by adults but passers-by are few, or only at certain times		Site has a good level of informal oversight by adults, for example, views are unobstructed, site is in an area with people frequently passing by or through it or in full view of local housing
33	**Meeting other children**	Site located where no other children likely to pass by e.g. away from homes, hidden away.		Site located where there may some opportunity for other children to pass by e.g. a quieter road.		Site located where there is a very high likelihood of other children passing by and joining in play e.g. on the way to and from school or local shops.
34	**Enticing to children to play**	Signs or other deterrents including adults prohibit children from playing e.g. no ball games, no children signs; unappealing, tired looking.		Children have restricted access, or are limited in what they can do by regulation, design or attitudes. Site locked when children may wish to play.		Visible signs welcoming children to play using. Signage and other playful messages, space is child-friendly and appealing. Children and adults feel relaxed (if observed) and at ease. Site open when children may wish to play.

35	**Meets needs of different age groups**	Meets needs of one age group.		Play features suitable for two different age groups.		Play features meet the play needs of all ages including teenagers.
36	**Inclusion of disabled children**	Site offers little or nothing for children with sensory or physical impairments.		Limited play offer to children with physical or sensory impairments. Disabled children and non-disabled children unlikely to be able to play together.		Play features are designed for a range of abilities and impairments including sensory and physical impairments and behaviours. Disabled and non-disabled children are able to play together.
37	**Movement**	Site offers no or limited opportunity for movement.		Site offers few opportunities for running, tumbling, wheeled activity, rolling, rocking, swinging, balance, climbing or moving around.		Children can run, roll, run, tumble, wheeled activity, rock, swing, balance, climb or moving around freely using their whole bodies or on wheels.
38	**Stretching the imagination**	The site has no design features to provoke the children and young people's imagination, fantasy or role play.		The site has limited design features to provoke the child's imagination, fantasy or role play.		The site is deliberately designed to provoke and engage children and young people's imagination, encourage fantasy and role play e.g. through changes in level and texture, loose parts, sculptures, natural features and imaginative signage.
39	**Ball games**	No space for ball games or ball games prohibited.		Small space or too close to equipment allowing only limited space to play with balls.		Ball games area sufficient to kick a ball around, not too close to other play features.

40	**Opportunities to change the environment/space (loose parts)**	The site offers no opportunities for children to change their environment (e.g. only limited fixed equipment is available).		The site offers some opportunities to change the environment e.g. through some natural features that might encourage children to change the way they use the space.		The site encourages children to alter the play space in different ways to enhance their play e.g. den building, obstacle courses, bridges over streams and creating shade using the natural environment.
41	**Places for children/young people to sit**	No places for children and young people to sit		Limited places for children and young people to sit, not suitable for playing or talking together.		Children and young people can sit and play or talk together, places for children to sit are incorporated into the play space, and near to tables or other seated play surfaces.
42	**Access to natural environment**	Landscaping and planting either actively discourages play or no opportunities are available to engage with the natural environment.		Landscaping and planting is minimal and offers limited provision for encounters with natural environment.		Site provides some natural features such as trees, bushes, plants, shrubs, wild flowers and long grass, sand, water, rocks, and a variety of levels; and a range of visual and sensory stimuli.
43	**Added play value: the site offers more than just a basic experience of sensation. It offers possibilities for children to take risks without hazards, to intensify the experience or broaden it.**	Features (including equipment, natural features and landscaping) are at basic level only and add little to play value.		Features (including equipment, natural features and landscaping) are more than basic and adds to play value, but does not do so significantly.		Features (including equipment, natural features and landscaping) are advanced in nature and add significantly to play value e.g. loose parts, places to hide/for reverie, good integration and use of natural

						environment, a range of textures, planting, use of contours, challenging, risk, cooperation needed, and attention paid to all the senses.
44	**Presence of supervisory adults (e.g. park keepers, street wardens, play rangers, community support officers)**	No supervisory adults in the vicinity when children likely to be playing		Supervisory adults in the vicinity at some times children might want to be playing		Supervisory adults always likely to be in the vicinity at times children might want to be playing.



Appendix 4: Indicative Map of Protected Open Space & Proposed Open Spaces in the Urban Extensions

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL
Environment & Planning

Date:	14/09/11
Produced by:	Matthew Merry
Section/Department:	Environment
Scale:	1:35,000

Glossary

Allotments	An allotment is a piece of land that can be rented for the production of fruit or vegetables for consumption by the allotment holder. Flowers may also be planted, although the primary focus of a site should be the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. Livestock, such as chickens or rabbits, may also be kept on some sites, subject to management agreement and any other necessary consents. Allotment land can be owned by a local council or a private organisation. Many allotments, although publicly owned, are managed by allotment societies. Councils have a legal duty to provide sufficient allotments to meet demand. These allotments may fall within two categories, temporary or statutory. Whilst temporary allotments may be used for this purpose for many years, they were not purchased for permanent use as allotments and they are not legally protected from de-designation. Statutory allotments, however, were obtained only for use as allotments and are further protected by specific legislation in the Allotments Act 1925, which requires consent from the Secretary of State in order to dispose of a site. The Secretary of State cannot consent to the disposal of statutory allotment land unless they are satisfied either that adequate provision will be made for displaced plot-holders, or that such provision is not necessary or is impracticable. The Councils would expect that any allotments provided within the urban extensions would be given statutory protection.
Area Action Plan (AAP)	Local Development Document setting out policy and proposals for specific areas. See Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and its supporting guidance and regulatory documents.
Biodiversity	Encompasses all aspects of biological diversity, especially including species richness, ecosystem complexity and genetic variation.
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	A plan that sets objectives and measurable targets for the conservation of biodiversity.
Cambridge Local Plan	The Cambridge Local Plan sets out policies and proposals for future development and land use to 2016; the Plan will be a material consideration when making planning applications.
City Centre	Historic Core and Fitzroy/Burleigh Street shopping areas in Cambridge. These areas provide a range of facilities and services, which fulfil a function as a focus for both the community and for public transport; see also Proposals Map.
Colleges	Colleges constituting part of Cambridge University. Each is an independent corporate body with its own governance, property and finance. There are 31 such Colleges. The Colleges appoint their staff and are responsible for selecting students, in accordance with University regulations. The teaching of undergraduates is shared between the Colleges and University departments. Degrees are awarded by the University. Academic staff, in some cases, hold dual appointments, one with the University and one with a College.
Conservation Area	Areas identified, which have 'special architectural or historic interest', which makes them worth protecting and improving.
Development Plan	The Development Plan for Cambridgeshire is not a single

	document but comprises of a number of documents as required by legislation. These are currently the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Structure Plan, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan, the Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan, the Cambridge Local Plan and the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. The Development Plan is prepared in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Development Plan) (England) Regulations 1999 and the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2004.
Green Belt	A statutory designation made for the purposes of checking the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas, preventing neighbouring communities from merging into each other, assisting in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment, preserving the setting and special character of historic towns and assisting in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
Green Infrastructure	Green infrastructure consists of multi-functional networks of protected open space, woodlands, wildlife habitat, parks, registered commons and villages and town greens, nature reserves, waterways and bodies of water, historic parks and gardens and historic landscapes. Different aspects of green infrastructure provide recreational and/or cultural experiences, whilst supporting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity, enhancing air and/or water quality and enriching the quality of life of local communities.
Green lung	Green spaces are the 'green lungs' of our towns and cities contributing to improving people's physical and mental health by providing pleasant views and places for informal recreation - walking, cycling, sitting, socialising and children's play - and 'breathing spaces' to take time out from the stresses of modern life.
Greenfield land	Land which has not previously been developed or which has returned to greenfield status over time.
Listed Building	A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest and included in a list, approved by the Secretary of State. The owner must get Listed Building Consent to carry out alterations that would affect its character.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)	The Action Plan works on the basis of partnership to identify local priorities and to determine the contribution they can make to the delivery of the national Species and Habitat Action Plan targets. The Local Biodiversity Action Plan has been prepared by Biodiversity Cambridgeshire (contact via Cambridgeshire County Council) 1999.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	A statutory 'portfolio' (or family) of *Local Development Documents (LDDs)* that sets out the spatial planning policies for a local planning authority area. It is comprised of *Development Plan Documents, Local Development Scheme, Statement of Community Involvement, Annual Monitoring Report* and *Supplementary Planning Documents*
Local Plan	Abbreviation used to describe the statutory plans adopted by the City Council and South Cambridgeshire. They are a material consideration in determining planning applications, which should

	be in accordance with them as part of the Development Plan.
Major Development	Defined as: • Residential development: the erection of 20 or more dwellings or, if this is not known, where the site are is 0.5 hectares or more; or • Other development: where the floor area to be created is 1,000m^2 or more, or the site area is 1 hectare or more.
Masterplan	A Masterplan describes how proposals for a site will be implemented. The level of detail required in a Masterplan will vary according to the scale at which the Masterplan is produced. Masterplans will normally be adopted as SPD.
Natural or semi-natural greenspace	Natural or semi-natural greenspace includes woodland, scrub, grassland such as commons and meadows, wetlands, open and running water, wastelands and derelict open land and rock areas (e.g. cliffs, quarries and pits) - all actively managed by humans in order to maintain native wildlife and sustain human beings. In other words these are managed environments including 'encapsulated countryside within the formally designated public open spaces' and elsewhere (ref. English Nature – Accessible natural greenspace in towns and cities, report no. 153 (1995)).
Open Space and Recreation Standards	The amount of open space required in all developments either on site or through financial contributions under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).
Planning Condition	Requirement attached to a planning permission. It may control how the development is carried out, or the way it is used in the future. It may require further information to be provided to the Planning Authority before or during the construction.
Planning Obligation	A binding legal agreement requiring a developer or landowner to provide or contribute towards facilities, infrastructure or other measures, in order for planning permission to be granted. Planning Obligations are normally secured under Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990.
Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG)	The guidance is issued on a range of planning issues by the (former) Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and now the Department for Communities and Local Government. PPGs must be taken into account when preparing the statutory Local Plan and LDF.
Planning Policy Statements (PPS)	The new versions of PPGs, which indicate Government planning policy formerly issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, now the Department for Communities and Local Government.
Section 106	See Planning Obligation.
Setting of the City	The interface between the urban edge and the countryside.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	An area that, in the view of Natural England, is of particular interest because of its fauna, flora, or geological or physiographic features. Once designated, the owner of the site is required to notify the relevant authorities and to obtain special

	permission before undertaking operations that would alter its characteristics. Designated under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Sub-Region (Cambridge Sub-Region or CSR)	The wider Cambridge area covering the City and the surrounding rural area extending to and including the ring of market towns.
Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)/ Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	Supplementary Planning Guidance is replaced by Supplementary Planning Documents under the new Development Plans legislation. Can take the form of design guides or area briefs, or supplement other specific policies in a plan. SPG/SPD may be taken into account as a material consideration in determining planning applications.
Sustainable Community Strategy	A strategy for promoting the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of an area and contributing to the achievement of City and district-wide sustainable development. Prepared by the Local Strategic Partnerships for Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire.
University of Cambridge	The University of Cambridge is a common law corporation. It is a loose confederation of faculties, Colleges and other bodies. The University works with a relatively small central administration and with central governing and supervisory bodies consisting of and mainly elected by, the current academic personnel of the faculties and Colleges. There are over 100 departments, faculties and schools in which the academic and other staff of the University provide formal teaching (lectures, seminars and practical classes) and carry out research and scholarships. In relation to land and property, the University is distinct from the 31 colleges.
Urban Extensions	Development areas on the edge of Cambridge on land proposed for release from the Green Belt – this includes brownfield and greenfield land. Such development is proposed on the edge of the City in a sustainable location.