



## Lewes District Open Space Strategy

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## 1.0 Executive Summary

1. Open space is important because of its valuable contribution to quality of life, health and the local economy. The provision of a range of open space facilities in our towns and villages is very important in planning for a sustainable future and is embedded in national planning policy.
2. The evidence in this Open Space Strategy comprises an assessment of the quantity, accessibility, quality and value of open space in Lewes District. The Open Space Strategy methodology has the following stages:
  - Define the context, purpose and scope of the assessment (chapter 1);
  - Review national and local policy (chapter 2);
  - Identify, assign typologies and map open spaces (chapter 3);
  - Identify the needs of parish councils (chapter 4);
  - Assess the quantity, quality and accessibility of each open space (chapter 5);
  - Develop local standards for open space provision (chapter 6);
  - Review current provision by parish and future provision across Lewes District (chapter 7); and
  - Provide recommendations based on the findings of the Open Space Assessment (chapter 8).

### Open Space Provision as at 2020

3. The current open space provision in Lewes District is shown in the table below. 545 sites are designated as open space, with a total area of 1,189.14 hectares. Natural and Semi Natural Green Space covers 547.86ha and accounts for the majority of Lewes' open space provision. The total open space within Lewes equates to 11.53ha per 1,000 population. The total figure excludes beaches which fall outside the scope of this audit.
- 4.

Open Space Typology	Current Provision (hectares)
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	17.33
Amenity Greenspace	64.52
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	27.60
Civic Space and Market Squares	0.12
Green Corridors and Cycleway	7.13

Institutional Grounds	103.45
Natural / Semi-Natural Greenspace	547.86
Parks and Gardens	79.10
Outdoor Sports Facilities	340.14
Provision for Children and Young People	6.79 (4.99 counted in other open spaces)

### Quantity Assessment and Standards

5. The proposed quantity standards are shown in the table below. Civic Spaces and Market Spaces have no quantity standard because there is no existing Lewes standard or relevant National Benchmark standard (*Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard*<sup>1</sup>, 2015).

Open Space Typology	Proposed Standard (ha per 1,000 population)
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.2
Amenity Greenspace	0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	No Standard
Civic Space and Market Squares	No Standard
Green Corridors and Cycleway	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	No Standard
Natural / Semi-Natural Greenspace	2
Parks and Gardens	0.8
Outdoor Sport Facilities	Standard set by Playing Pitch Strategy.
Provision for Children and Young People	0.25

6. As of 2018 the population for Lewes District was 103,148<sup>2</sup>. Using the proposed standard, there is a current deficiency in provision of Allotments, Community

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fieldsintrust.org/guidance>

<sup>2</sup> East Sussex in Figures



Gardens and City Farms (-0.03ha/1,000), Parks and Gardens (-0.03ha/1,000), Provision for Children and Young People (-0.23ha/1,000<sup>3</sup>). There is a current surplus in Amenity Greenspace (0.03ha/1,000) and Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace (3.31ha/1,000).

7. The future population of Lewes is projected to be 110,873 by 2030<sup>4</sup>. When compared to the current provision of open space, this increase in population would result in a quantitative deficiency in Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms (0.04ha/1,000), Amenity Greenspace (-0.02ha/1,000), Parks and Gardens (0.09ha/1,000), Provision for Children and Young People (-0.23ha/1,000<sup>5</sup>). The surplus of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace will remain (2.24ha/1,000).
8. The Table below shows the shortfall, based on 2030 population projections.

Open Space Typology	2018 Quantitative Surplus/Deficiency (ha per 1,000)	2030 Quantitative Surplus/Deficiency (ha per 1,000)
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	-0.03	-0.04
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	No Standard	No Standard
Civic Space and Market Squares	No Standard	No Standard
Green Corridors and Cycleway	No Standard	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	No Standard	No Standard
Amenity Greenspace	0.03	-0.02
Natural / Semi-Natural Greenspace	3.31	2.94
Parks and Gardens	-0.03	-0.09
Outdoor Sports Facilities	N/A	N/A
Provision for Children and Young People (standalone)	-0.23*	-0.23*

<sup>3</sup> Provision for Children and Young People standalone and counted in other space combined equals -0.18ha/1,000

<sup>4</sup> Future population figures from the East Sussex in Figures website.

<sup>5</sup> Provision for Children and Young People standalone and counted in other space combined equals -0.19ha/1,000

Provision for Children and Young People (counted in other spaces)	N/A	N/A
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\*Provision for Children and Young People (counted in other spaces) is not included in the total to avoid double counting. If standalone sites and counted in other spaces sites were added together this would total deficiency of -0.18 (2018) and -0.19 (2030)

### Quality and Value Audit

9. Of the 545 designated open spaces in Lewes District, 110 sites were audited for Quality and Value. The following open space types were not included in the site audits, for the reasons set out below:

- Sites smaller than 0.3ha - Smaller sites have limited usage compared to larger sites and have limited multi-functionality;
- Sites larger than 30ha - Larger open spaces can be lengthy to audit with limited additional benefits;
- Institutional Grounds - This open space typology is used mainly for recreational activities associated with educational institutions, therefore provides limited accessibility and multi-functionality;
- Civic Spaces and Market Places - This open space typology provides limited multi-functionality;
- Allotments - Allotments have limited accessibility; and
- Golf and other sports clubs including playing pitches - Excluded from the quality and value audits as subject to a separate Sport England quality assessment.

10. The proposed quality standard is based on the Green Flag Award National Benchmark:-

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

11. The Table below shows the current Quality scores for the 110 audited sites.

Quality Score against Green Flag Award criteria	Number of Sites	% of audit
Excellent	1	1%
Very Good	15	14%
Good	34	31%

Fair	46	42%
Poor	14	12%

12. For a Quality standard, it is recommended that all relevant sites achieve a Good Quality Score (70% or above, using the Green Flag Award benchmark). All sites audited would be able to apply for a Green Flag Award if they wished to do so, However Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms and Provision for Children and Young People are most likely to be entered for a Green Flag Award as part of a wider open space, such as an Amenity Greenspace, Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace or Park and Garden.
13. Therefore Amenity Greenspace, Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace and Parks and Gardens should aim for the >70% quality score. Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms and Provisions for Children and Young People should use the scoring criteria to improve the open space quality where possible.
14. A value assessment was recommended to Lewes District Council by TEP. The value standard is based on 'Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17' and was assessed by TEP's experienced Green Flag Award judges. This allows a balanced assessment of each site. The value standard is:-
- High - 60 to 100%
  - Medium - 50 to 59%
  - Low - 0 to 49%

15. The table below shows the current value of the 110 sites audited.

Quality Score against Green Flag Award criteria	Number of Sites	% of audit
High	23	21%
Medium	17	15%
Low	70	64%

16. The proposed value standard is that all relevant sites obtain a Value Score of 60% or above, classed as "High Value".

### Accessibility Audit and Proposed Standards

17. Accessibility to Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspaces, Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces, and Provision for Young People and Children have been assigned an accessibility standard. There is no accessibility standard for Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Civic Spaces and Market Squares, Green Corridor/ Cycle Ways and Institutional Grounds because

there is no accessibility National Benchmark (*Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard*<sup>6</sup>, 2015) for these typologies.

18. The proposed accessibility standards are shown 'as the crow flies' (straight line) from an open space. This has been converted into walking time to show approximately how long it should take for residents to walk to their local open space typology. The accessibility standards are shown in the table below.

Open Space Typology	Walking Threshold
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	800m (broadly equivalent to a 10 minute walk)
Amenity Greenspace	500m (5 minute walk)
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	720m (10 minute walk)
Parks and Gardens	720m (10 minute walk)
Provision for Children and Young People	480m (5 minute walk) MUGA - 600m (7 minute walk)

19. Maps 49 to 54 show accessibility catchments for each open space typology. Accessibility to open space is generally higher in the urban areas of Lewes, Saltdean, Peacehaven, Newhaven and Seaford. However this is normal due to rural communities having generally better access to open countryside. Full analysis of accessibility to open space by typology is provided in Chapter 6 Auditing Local Provision.

### Recommendations

19. Recommendations have been made in Chapter 8 Recommendations and Strategy. The recommendations include:-
- Adopt the recommended standards (Chapter 6);
  - Encourage Open Space Assessment associated with planning applications;
  - Increase the multi-functional open spaces where possible, including increasing green travel routes, improving aesthetic, increasing habitat for wildlife and the cultural offering;
  - Production of a Supplementary planning document such as Open Space Strategy ; and

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.fieldsintrust.org/guidance>

- 
- Seek funding opportunities including Section 106 Agreement, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and developers contributions.
20. Protected characteristics which could potentially cause a barrier to accessing to open spaces should be identified and action taken by Lewes District Council or the management organisation if required.

## 2.0 Introduction

### Context

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

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

*Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.*

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

- Promoting healthy communities;
- Delivering sustainable development;
- Supporting a prosperous rural economy;
- Promoting sustainable transport;
- Requiring good design;
- Conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment; and
- Meeting the challenges of climate change.

### Purpose and Scope

2.4 Lewes District Council (LDC) requires an updated assessment of its open spaces, playing pitches and indoor and outdoor facilities to provide an evidence base that will inform future policy and planned development within the District. These assessments have informed the following strategies which cover a ten year period from 2020 to 2030:

- Open Space Strategy (this report);
- Playing Pitches Strategy; and
- Sports Facilities Strategy.

2.5 These assessments update and build upon previous work conducted over the last 15 years that have previously set local standards and informed local planning policies.

2.6 This Open Space Strategy provides an up-to-date evidence base for LDC to plan positively for the future in accordance with policies set out in the Lewes District Local Plans Part 1 & Part 2, respectively:

- Core Policy 8: Green Infrastructure (Local Plan Part 1);
- DM14: Multi-functional Green Infrastructure (Local Plan Part 2);
- DM15: Provision for Outdoor Playing Space (Local Plan Part 2); and
- DM16: Children's Play Space in New Housing Developments (Local Plan Part 2).

2.7 By addressing the above policies, this strategy will identify and inform future investment decisions accounting for projected growth figures.

### Analysis Areas

2.8 The majority of the Lewes District is made up of beautiful countryside with a number of outlying towns and villages making up a number of the parishes.

2.9 The South Downs National Park incorporates over half of the District which provides an indication of the District's largely rural and idyllic nature. In contrast, the core urban settlements of the District are distributed along the coast with the exception of Lewes which is located centrally and is the cultural and economic centre of the District.

2.10 The parish boundaries set by Lewes District Council have been chosen as the analysis areas for this strategy to compare the amount, quality, value, accessibility and surplus and deficiencies of open space:

- **Barcombe** - Barcombe parish is located centrally within the District with three historic settlements distributed across a predominately rural setting.
- **Beddingham** – situated centrally within the District, Beddingham is located to the south east of Lewes town. Beddingham is a predominately rural parish and set within the South Downs National Park. The parish was amalgamated with the adjoining parish of Glynde in 1972.
- **Chailey** - Chailey is a large rural parish located in the north west of the District and includes a number of dispersed settlements which collectively borders onto the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) to the north.
- **Ditchling** - the historic Ditchling parish is located to the north west of the District and is contained in part by both Lewes District and the South Downs National Park. Ditchling common is as an expansive area of open space for both the parish and District. Ditchling is known locally as one of the 'Beacon Parishes' alongside Streat and Westmeston.
- **East Chiltington** – is a small rural parish to the north west of Lewes town centre. Approximately 4 miles long by 1.5 miles wide, this is one of Lewes District's smallest parishes. This parish is mostly made up of a scattering

- of properties and the settlement of Hollycroft at the centre of the parish but boasts a thriving community.
- **Falmer** – the rural parish of Falmer is located to the west of the District. Falmer's history dates back to the Domesday book and is now protected due to its Conservation Area designation.
  - **Firle** – Firle is located in the south west of the District, its boundary is almost solely within the South Downs National Park. Situated in close proximity to the South Downs Way the parish boasts a number of foothills and Firle Beacon within its electoral boundary.
  - **Glynde** – Glynde amalgamated with Beddingham parish in the 1970's. The rural parish and village of Glynde is found to the south east of Lewes town centre. Mount Caburn the historic hillfort is located to the west of the village.
  - **Hamsey** - Hamsey parish, found within the north of the District is a predominately rural parish incorporating 5 settlements. This parish is split almost in half by the border of the South Downs National Park with two of the settlements falling within the park boundary.
  - **Iford** – Iford parish is located in the south of the District within the South Downs National Park. The parish and village lie within the valley of the River Ouse and boast a manor and church dating back to 12th Century.
  - **Kingston Near Lewes** – this parish is located to the south of Lewes town centre, with the settlement of Kingston in the centre of this parish which dates back to its inclusion in the Domesday book. Located at the foot of the South Downs National Park, the parish can easily access the South Downs Way.
  - **Lewes** - Lewes is the county town of East Sussex and is the civil parish at the centre of the local government District. Lewes is steeped in history with an impressive backdrop of chalk cliffs carved by the River Ouse.
  - **Newhaven** - Newhaven is a port town on the mouth of the River Ouse and is encompassed by the South Downs National Park. Despite its more recent industrial and maritime role, the town, much like the rest of the District has remnants of its historical past present in the form of Castle Hill, the site of a Bronze Age hill fort.
  - **Newick** – Newick is located to the north of the District and can be found in the Low Weald of East Sussex, a broad, low lying landscape. The village boasts a quintessential village green at the heart of community life.
  - **Peacehaven** - Peacehaven town is located on the south coast and has a relatively short history as the town was formed just over 100 years ago for veterans returning from the First World War. The town is situated above the chalk cliffs which is a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest.
  - **Piddinghoe** – Piddinghoe is a rural parish on the banks of the River Ouse just north of its mouth at Newhaven. The village is within the boundary of the South Downs National Park and rises from the river in the east to Harping Hill in the west. Piddinghoe is proud of its mention within Rudyard Kipling's poem, Sussex.



- **Plumpton** - Plumpton's rural parish is made up of a number of villages which are dispersed across the north west of the District with half of the parish lying within the South Downs National Park boundary. The South Downs Way connects this part of the District with the wider National Park.
- **Ringmer** - Ringmer parish falls to the east of the District and is largely rural with a number of historic villages falling within its boundary. Ringmer itself is a large village and dates back to the Roman occupation of Britain.
- **Rodmell** – Rodmell is located in the south of Lewes District and within the lower Ouse Valley and South Downs National Park. This small village dates back to the Saxon times and within more recent history provided a country retreat for renowned author Virginia Woolf.
- **Seaford** - Seaford town is another of Lewes' settlements situated along the coast and acted as a key port in the Middle Ages. In the early 19th century the town revived as a seaside resort with its charm still evident today.
- **South Heighton** – South Heighton is another southern parish located just north of Newhaven and Seaford on the south coast. The parish is made up of residents from the village of South Heighton and the hamlet of Norton. This parish has access to the adjoining countryside within the South Downs National Park.
- **Southease** – is centrally located between Lewes town and Newhaven in the south of the District. The parish, another located in the Ouse Valley, boasts an impressive history of herring fishing and is home to one of three round tower churches in Sussex.
- **St Ann Without** – the parish of St Ann Without is located directly west of Lewes town and is a rural parish with a small population. The parish is home to Ashcombe House, an 18th Century country estate which is now owned by the University of Sussex.
- **St John Without** – St John Without is a predominantly rural parish in the west of Lewes District, and the majority of the parish forms part of the South Downs National Park.
- **Streat** - Streat parish is located in the north west of the District and is another beacon parish alongside Ditchling and Westmeston. The parish is still recognisably based on the original Saxon strip parishes due to its linear, north to south delineation. The South Downs National Park contributes to over half of this parish.
- **Tarring Neville** – Tarring Neville parish forms part of the eastern banks of the River Ouse as it works its way to the coast. This largely rural parish is home to only a small number of properties with the 13th Century church the centre of rural life.
- **Telscombe** - Telscombe town is also located on the south coast and is predominately a 20th century urban extension of Peacehaven. Telscombe Tye is a large common to the west of the settlement and is contained within the National Park and forms its most southerly point.

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- **Westmeston** - Westmeston is another of the rural beacon parishes which form part of the north eastern area of the Lewes District. It is also contained by the South Downs National Park.
  - **Wilvesfield** - Wilvesfield is another historic and rural parish which is located in the north east of the District. Wilvesfield is referenced within the Domesday Book and is situated between the South Downs National Park to the south and the High Weald AONB to the north.

## 3.0 Policy Context

3.1 This chapter summarises how open spaces feature in national and local policy. Figure 1 illustrates the hierarchy of planning policy for Lewes District.

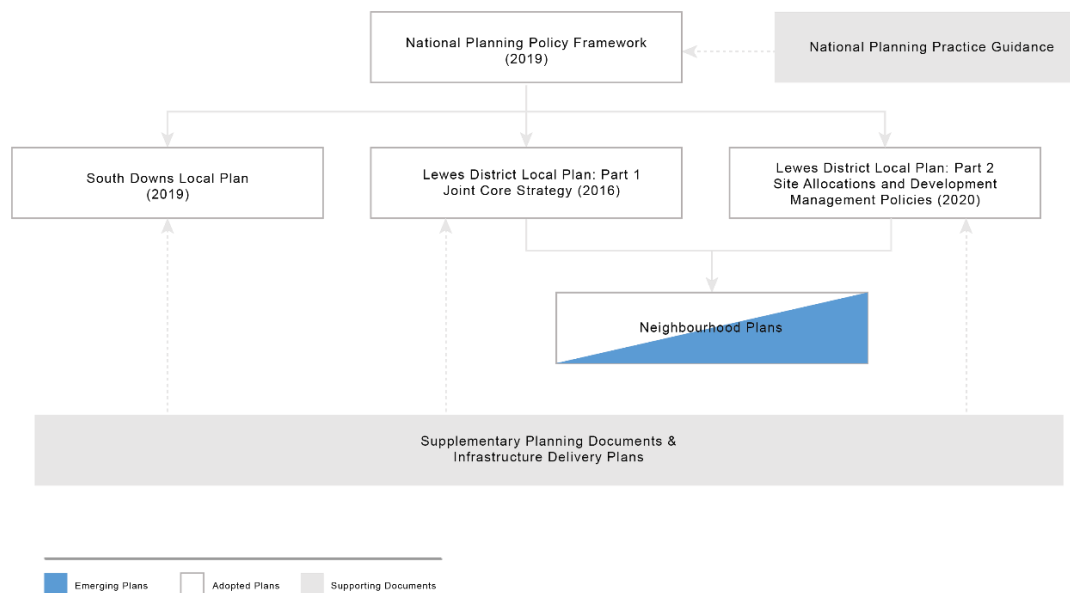


Figure 1: Hierarchy of Planning Policy for Lewes District

### National Policy Context

#### National Planning Policy Framework

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

#### *Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities*

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

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

### *Local Green Space Designation*

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

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

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

### *Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment*

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

3.8 Paragraph 172 outlines support for conservation and enhancement of the landscapes, wildlife and cultural heritage in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Both of these landscape designations are supported by the highest level of legislative protection, advising that development should be limited, and only granted in exceptional circumstances.

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

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

### **Planning Practice Guidance**

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

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

### Healthy and Safe Communities (March 2014, updated July 2019)

- 3.12 The Healthy and Safe Communities PPG sets out key advice on how to account for health and wellbeing in the planning process in two ways:
- Creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles; and
  - Identifying and securing the facilities needed for primary, secondary and tertiary care and the wider health and care system.
- 3.13 This PPG states how planning can influence the built environment to improve health and reduce excess weight amongst local communities.
- 3.14 The PPG also covers the promotion of the benefits of estate regeneration and supporting safe communities.

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

- 3.15 The Climate Change PPG advises how to identify suitable mitigation and adaption measures in the planning process to address the impacts of climate change.
- 3.16 The PPG states that the impact of climate change needs to be taken into account in a realistic way and, as part of this, local planning authorities should identify no or low cost responses to climate risks that deliver a multitude of benefits, for example, GI that improves adaption, biodiversity and amenity.
- 3.17 Furthermore the Climate Change PPG states that when Local Authorities are preparing Local Plans and taking planning decisions they should pay particular attention to integrating adaptation and mitigation approaches and looking for 'winwin' solutions. For example, the provision of multi-functional GI can reduce urban heat islands, manage flooding and help species adapt to climate change whilst also contributing to a pleasant environment that encourages people to walk and cycle. Community Infrastructure Levy (June 2014, updated March 2019)

- 3.18 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) guidance explains what the levy is and how this operates within the planning process. The guidance confirms that both District councils and national park authorities have the ability to charge a levy for new development over 100 square meters as a 'charging authority'. It is the responsibility of the charging authority to set out their rates within a schedule which should coincide with any Spatial Development Strategy. "Charging schedules and relevant Plans should inform and be generally consistent with each other. Where practical, there are benefits to undertaking infrastructure planning for the purpose of plan making and setting CIL at the same time".

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

- 3.19 The Natural Environment PPG advises on land of environmental value, GI, biodiversity and ecosystems and landscape.
- 3.20 The PPG highlights the importance of GI as a natural capital asset, delivering community benefits such as enhancing wellbeing, outdoor recreation, food and energy production and mitigating the effects of climate change, through urban cooling and flood risk management.

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

### **Local Policy Context**

#### Lewes District Local Plan: Part 1 Joint Core Strategy (2016)

- 3.22 Part 1 of the Lewes District Local Plan was adopted in 2016 and prepared by LDC in partnership with the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA). The document sets out a strategic overview for addressing local issues, promoting economic growth, environmental enhancement and delivery of proposed development targets within the District between 2016 and 2030.
- 3.23 The plan identifies the following key objectives to address the issues facing the District:
- Accommodating and delivering growth;
  - Improving access to housing;
  - Promoting sustainable economic growth and regeneration;
  - Creating healthy, sustainable communities;
  - Protecting and enhancing the distinctive quality of the environment; and □ Tackling climate change.
- 3.24 To deliver these overarching aspirations, open space and green infrastructure form an integral part of the core policies.
- 3.25 *Core Policy 6 Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres* sets out objectives for enhancement of the urban centres within the District to enrich cultural and community life. This policy also identifies the need for investment in new and upgraded infrastructure to support sustainable communities.
- 3.26 *Core Policy 8 Green Infrastructure* provides strategic aims for LDC's integration of new green infrastructure and enhancement of existing networks utilising the significant natural assets of the region.
- 3.27 Similar objectives are repeated in LDC's *Core Policy 10 Natural Environment and Landscape Character* and *Core Policy 11 Built and Historic Environment and High Quality Design* which emphasises the preservation of the District's character and high quality natural environment and ensuring all new development meets the highest standards.
- 3.28 LDC's *Core Policy 12 Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion, Sustainable Drainage and Slope Stability* looks to address a number of environmental issues experienced within the District and wider region by utilising infrastructure to help mitigate issues such as flooding.
- 3.29 *Core Policy 13 Sustainable Travel* identifies the aim for more sustainable travel in and around the District by investing in this infrastructure to have a beneficial impact on a number of primary issues.

- 3.30 The provision of housing has been identified within *Spatial Policy 1 - Provision of Housing and Employment Land* & *Spatial Policy 2 - Distribution of Housing* which provides a breakdown of housing allocations across the District between the period of 2010-2030. During this period the District has set a target of a minimum of 6,900 additional dwellings which equates to 345 per annum.
- 3.31 Spatial policies identify areas of development in order to meet these housing targets. Large scale development within the District has been identified across *Spatial Policies 3, 7 and 8* which detail development of approximately 1,400 new dwellings across 3 sites in Lewes, Newhaven and Peacehaven. Within all 3 of the Spatial Policies, provisions have been made for incorporating new infrastructure as part of these developments or ensuring contributions are made to improving local infrastructure as established within the Core Policies.
- Lewes District Local Plan: Part 2 Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (2020)
- 3.32 Part 2 of the Local Plan was adopted in February 2020 and supports the adopted policies set out in Part 1, the core strategy. This secondary document makes allocations for development within the District and will provide guidance for development until 2030.
- 3.33 The new policies within this plan will replace, in most parts, the remaining 'saved' policies from the Lewes District Local Plan 2003.
- 3.34 This plan has been produced to support the objectives for Lewes District as detailed in the Local Plan Part 1 by allocating new sites to meet required growth and the development sites allocated within the plan only covering areas within the Lewes District and excludes area included within the South Downs National Park as this is incorporated under the SDNPA's own adopted Local Plan.
- 3.35 This Local Plan also provides an updated analysis of the allocated housing provisions within the Core Strategy (Part 1) and the South Downs Local Plan, as well as allocations made in a number of 'made' neighbourhood plans against the housing delivery targets to forecast where the additional provisions can be delivered. This analysis has informed housing allocations made as part of this document or where applicable through any emerging neighbourhood plans.
- 3.36 The Local Plan Part 2, Chapter 2 Residential Site Allocations, paragraph 2.11 provides specific Housing Site Allocations and policies in order to deliver a minimum of 127 net additional dwellings over the plan period..
- 3.37 Further Development Management Policies provide more detailed criteria to support planning applications to achieve sustainable development objectives. It is within these policies that open space and green infrastructure is incorporated in some detail.
- 3.38 *Policy DM14: Multi-functional Green Infrastructure* encourages and permits development which incorporates the needs for outdoor play space within the provision of additional green infrastructure provided as part of new development.

- 3.39 *Policy DM15: Provision for Outdoor Playing Space* highlights the importance of outdoor playing space adding that its inclusion in new residential development is an essential part of elevating existing deficiencies whilst contributing to residents' health and wellbeing. Policy DM15 states that overall provision for children's play space across the District should not fall below the Fields in Trust (FiT) recommended levels of children's play space.
- 3.40 Policy DM15 reviews the minimum standards for the provision of outdoor playing space within the District, setting out the following standards to be adhered to:
- 1.6 ha per 1,000 population for outdoor sports, including playing pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens;
  - 0.25 ha per 1000 population for equipped/designated children's play space; and
  - 0.3 ha per 1,00 population for other outdoor provision (multiple use games areas and skateboard parks).
- 3.41 Where there are deficiencies in play space, in either quantitative or qualitative terms, this will be mitigated through on-site provisions as part of new developments or funding by Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to provide new facilities or enhance existing spaces.
- 3.42 Open space is also addressed by other adopted policies which provide specific detail on LDC's expectations on subjects such as design, heritage, biodiversity and travel.
- South Downs National Park Authority Local Plan (2019)
- 3.43 The South Downs National Park Local Plan was adopted in July 2019 and is a landscape led strategy detailing policies which all planning applications must adhere to across the National Park.
- 3.44 The document is the first of its kind for the National Park and sets out policies for development, emphasising cohesion with the landscape, as its significance is at the forefront of this plan's strategic aims.
- 3.45 To ensure the preservation and enhancement of the special qualities of the South Downs, whilst protecting and providing opportunities across the National Park, a number of objectives have been created which inform the plan's core, strategic and development policies. The following policies have been identified as the most relevant to this Open Space Strategy.
- 3.46 *Core Policy SD4: Landscape Character* makes landscape character a key consideration of development proposals emphasising the importance of creating and connecting blue and green infrastructure through development whilst restoring landscapes through the conservation and enhancement of its character.
- 3.47 *Core Policy SD5: Design* makes recommendations for effective green infrastructure design to connect routes for people and wildlife including the provision of new high quality amenity space to meet the requirements of local user groups.



- 3.48 *Strategic Policy SD17: Protection of the Water Environment* highlights the importance of incorporating public access along waterways with increased opportunities for recreation and connecting these corridors with new surface water features.
- 3.49 *Strategic Policy SD19: Transport and Accessibility* includes objectives of improving sustainable transport infrastructure including footpaths, cycle routes and parking. *Strategic Policy SD20: Walking, Cycling and Equestrian Routes* specifies the utilisation and enhancement of historic routes or corridors whilst providing links to new development sites and footpath networks.
- 3.50 *Strategic Policy SD26: Supply of Homes* provides calculations for housing provision delivery by indicating strategic development sites which will be allocated within Local and Neighbourhood Plans.
- 3.51 The Development Management Policies echo much of the core and strategic policies and support development proposals which show evidence of considering social, environmental and economic factors in a balanced way.
- 3.52 With specific reference to green and open space, *Development Management Policy SD46: Provision and Protection of Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities and Burial Grounds/Cemeteries* identifies requirements for new residential developments to provide open space on site or close to the development, whilst establishing provisions for the long-term management and maintenance of these facilities.
- 3.53 The policies within this plan supersede the Local Plan Part 1 for the areas of Lewes District within the South Downs National Park.

#### Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 3.54 The following Neighbourhood Development Plans have been adopted:
- Newick Neighbourhood Plan (2015)
  - Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan (2015);
  - Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan (2016);
  - Wilvesfield Neighbourhood Plan (2016);
  - Ditchling, Streat and Westmeston Parishes Neighbourhood Development Plan (2018);
  - Plumpton Parish Neighbourhood Plan (2018);
  - Newhaven Town Neighbourhood Plan (2019); □ Lewes Neighbourhood Plan (2019); and
  - Seaford Town Neighbourhood Plan (2020).
- 3.55 The Neighbourhood Plans acknowledge the importance of development in the District, however they insist on a harmony between the natural and built environment. The importance of the South Downs National Park plays a key part within the majority of the plans due to its presence within, or close to, a number of these towns and/or parishes.

Lewes District Council: Community Infrastructure Levy. Regulation 123 List (2015)

- 3.56 This document allocates funding secured through receipt of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) payments from new development.
- 3.57 The list identifies that green infrastructure and children's play spaces will receive CIL funding for a number of projects which are not 'site-specific improvements or 'mitigation measures' as it states that Lewes District Council will utilise the planning obligations to procure these site-specific works.
- 3.58 Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendments) (England) Regulations 2019 removes the requirement for regulation 123 lists. They will be replaced by an annual infrastructure funding statement.

South Downs National Park Authority: CIL Regulation 123 List (2015)

- 3.59 This document produced by the South Downs National Park Authority categorises infrastructure projects and initiatives into those funded by or in part CIL and those that will receive funding via planning obligations and s106.
- 3.60 In regards to open space, this document identifies that the provision of onsite open space and play space will be achieved through planning obligations however, offsite provisions will be wholly or partly funded by CIL.
- 3.61 This document also specifies the 'North Street Quarter' development as part of its 'Strategic Developments Allocations' and provides information on the infrastructure and provisions provided onsite via s106.
- 3.62 As noted above, regulation 123 lists will be replaced by an annual infrastructure funding statement.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 3.63 LDC and SDNPA have Infrastructure Delivery Plans which accompany their Local Plans in identifying details of strategic infrastructure investment. *Lewes District Council: Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2018)* and *South Downs National Park Authority: Infrastructure Business Plan (2018)* set out objectives for infrastructure improvements and implementation in accordance with the objectives of the Local Plans.
- 3.64 GI is a key area of opportunity and is heavily emphasised in both these plans. The infrastructure delivery plans are able to provide further detail as to possible funding sources, including CIL and Section 106, and how this will be allocated.

## 4.0 Method

### Guidance and Best Practice

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

### Stages of the Assessment

- 4.3 The Open Space Strategy process follows five stages as illustrated in Figure 2: Open Space Assessment Process.

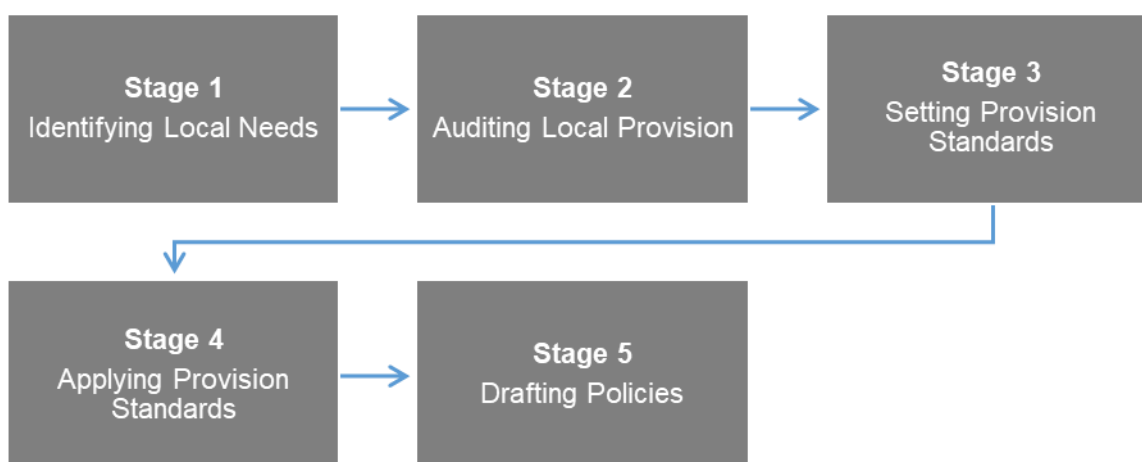


Figure 2: Open Space Assessment Process

### Typologies

- 4.4 Table 1 provides a description of each of the open space typologies included in this Open Space Strategy. It excludes beaches with public access, as these were not included in the sites to be audited.

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

Open Space Typology	Description
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	Sites providing opportunities for those who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.

Open Space Typology	Description
Amenity Greenspace	Often small scale areas close to home or work, but also larger general purpose open space offering opportunities for informal activities, e.g. kick about, or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	Open or closed burial grounds with spaces for quiet contemplation and remembrance, accessible to all.
Green Corridor / Cycleways	Green links between areas, free of motorised traffic, offering opportunities for walking, cycling, and horse riding for leisure or travel purposes.
Institutional Grounds	The surroundings of a building or complex of buildings housing medical, educational, religious/spiritual, cultural, industrial, governmental, or military organizations or communities.
Natural / Semi-Natural Greenspace	Accessible green spaces including country parks, nature reserves, publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, wetlands and wastelands, which are usually within close proximity to the boundaries of built up areas.
Parks and Gardens	Accessible, well designed spaces in the centre of towns with opportunities for informal recreation and community events. Quality amenity horticulture features such spaces.
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Includes both natural and artificial surfaces for sports and recreation that are owned and managed by local authorities, town and parish councils, sports associations, companies and individual sports clubs. This typology includes golf courses.
Provision for Children and Young People	Equipped areas of play (neighbourhood or local) differentiated for the provision for children under 12 and young people.

## Quantity

- 4.5 The quantity assessment is carried out through a desk based GIS exercise, using open space data. Open space sites are mapped in a GIS geo-database which provides the total area of each site. Each site is assigned an open space typology so that a total area of sites by typology can be calculated.
- 4.6 The quantity provision of sites is based on the exercise undertaken as part of a separate commission in which TEP used Ordnance Survey MasterMap layers e.g. Ordnance Survey Open Greenspaces typology Mapping dataset, as an initial source to establish the current provision and boundaries of sites within the District. The sites and boundaries have been mapped to a high level of precision and are correct as of January 2020.
- 4.7 When combined with population figures, quantity can be expressed in terms of a hectare per 1,000 population figure (or metre squared per person). This is the way that local authorities express their quantity of open space, and is also how quantity standards for open space are expressed.
- 4.8 In this assessment, total area, or in some cases numbers of sites, has been used to calculate the current quantity provision for Lewes District. Population figures have been used to calculate the hectare per 1,000 population figures for each typology on a Lewes District wide basis and on a sub-area.
- 4.9 To analysis surplus and deficiency (Chapter 7), each parish (analysis area) has been analysed for quantity of open space against current population figures. Future open space surplus and deficiency is only calculated at district level because there is no future population data available for each analysis area.

## Quality

Quality means the quality of an open space with regards to the sense of place, safety and maintenance of soft and hard landscaping and facilities.

- 4.10 The open space quality assessment is based on site audits aligned to the Green Flag Award assessment. The Green Flag Award is widely recognised as a quality benchmark for parks and green spaces, and is advocated by Fields in Trust (FiT) and used by many other local authorities as part of their open space assessments. The assessments were carried out by TEP's experience Landscape Managers, who are also qualified Green Flag Award judges.
- 4.11 The quality assessment method for the site audits uses three of the four Green Flag Award criteria, including Section 1: Welcoming Place, Section 2: Healthy, Safe and Secure and Section 3: Well Maintained and Clean (described in Table 2) based on those that can be applied to all typologies of open space. This allows a quality benchmark to be applied to Lewes District's open spaces.

Table 2: Green Flag Award Criteria

Green Flag Award Section	Criteria
Welcoming Place	Signage
	Entrances
	Safe Access
	Access for All Abilities
	Boundaries
	Car Parking / Cycling Provision
Healthy, Safe and Secure	Facilities and Activities
	Clear Sightlines
	Shelter
	Lighting
Well Maintained and Clean	Bins, Dog Bins and Recycling
	Overall Site Cleanliness
	Hard Landscape Features
	Buildings
	Soft Landscape Features
	Site Furniture

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

4.13 Green Flag Award scoring is either pass (66%-100%) or fail (30%-65%), therefore bandings for the open space quality audits have been created by TEP, in agreement with Lewes District Council to provide more accurate analysis of quality. The quality bandings are as follows:

- Excellent - 90% to 100%

- Very good - 80% to 89%
  - Good - 70% to 79%
  - Fair - 50% to 69%
  - Poor - 0% to 49%
- 4.14 The TEP auditors score each open space from 1-4 according to the Green Flag Award criteria. This is undertaken during the site audits and the total score is calculated as a percentage.
- 4.15 The full site audit results and accompanying notes for each audited site have been provided to LDC as supporting information. 110 sites were audited for quality and value. The quality and value audits were not carried out on the following types of site:
- Sites smaller than 0.3ha - Smaller sites have limited usage compared to larger open spaces and limited multi-functionality;
  - Sites larger than 30ha - Larger open spaces can take a very long time to audit and provide limited extra benefits in terms of results;
  - Institutional Grounds - This typology is used mainly for recreational activities associated with educational institutions, and have limited accessibility and multi-functionality;
  - Civic Spaces and Market Places - This typology provides limited multifunctionality and are unlikely to score more than Poor in Quality or Value;
  - Allotments - Allotments usually have limited accessibility and are used primarily by residents with allotments, which are allocated by Lewes District Council; and
  - Golf and other sports clubs - All playing pitches and sports clubs were excluded from the quality and value audits because these are audited as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy (4Global, 2020), as they will be subject to a Sport England quality assessment.

## Value

Value is the value of an open space for the district and for users of the open space. Open spaces can have historic, amenity, recreation, play and/or ecological value.

- 4.16 The open space value assessment was not originally requested by Lewes District Council, however TEP advised that a value assessment provides further information when determining whether an open space should be developed or retained.
- 4.17 The value assessment is based on '*Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17*' and was assessed by TEP's experienced Green Flag Award judges, which allows a balanced assessment of each site. The value assessment was undertaken on the 110 sites subject to Quality audit and were assessed against the value criteria shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Value Criteria

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



Play Value	Value in terms of variety of finishes and experiences
	Value of space for adventure play
	Value of space for kickabout
	Value of space for seeing birds and animals
Ecological / Biodiversity Value	Nature conservation designation
	Value as a green corridor for wildlife
	Value for public enjoyment of nature
	Value of habitats within the space (including water)
	Value of trees to the neighbourhood
	Buildings have potential for green roofs/walls
	Buildings have potential for rain water harvesting

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

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

4.19 The TEP auditors score each open space from 1-4 according to the value criteria in Table 3. This is undertaken during the site audits and the total score is calculated as a percentage.

4.20 The Value of a site, in conjunction with the Quality, can be used to guide planning decisions about the future of the sites as shown in Table 4. Table 4 is a matrix which is a graphic simplification of the full process for continuous improvement in open space planning and management. Some sites will, for example, have intermediate grades. Some sites will already be achieving better than Good Quality and the intention would be to maintain this.

4.21

*Table 4: Quality and Value Matrix*

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

**Accessibility**

- 4.21 The accessibility assessment applies the Walking Thresholds ('as the crow flies') to sites. Walking Thresholds are shown on accessibility maps in this report to indicate areas with access to each type of open space, and those areas without access.
- 4.22 Accessibility thresholds were determined in the previous Informal Recreational Space Study (2005), and have been reviewed by TEP.
- 4.23 Table 5 sets out the Walking Distances and Walking Thresholds from the FIT Guidance, and how the distances, in metres (m) can be interpreted as walking time.

*Table 5: Walking Distance, Thresholds and Time (FIT Guidance)*

Walking Distance <sup>7</sup>	Walking Threshold <sup>8</sup>	Walking Time
1600 m	960 m	20 minutes
1200 m	720 m	15 minutes
800 m	480 m	10 minutes
400 m	240 m	5 minutes
250 m	150 m	2-3 minutes

- 4.24 As these Walking Thresholds closely align with the FIT Guidance they have been applied for this Open Space Strategy.

<sup>7</sup> i.e. distance covered on the ground

<sup>8</sup> i.e. as the crow flies, as shown on the accessibility maps as buffers

## 5.0 Identifying Local Needs

### Population

#### Current Population

- 5.1 For the purpose of this Open Space Strategy, the population figures have been sourced from the East Sussex in Figures website<sup>9</sup>. At the time of writing this report the estimated **current population of Lewes for 2018 was 103,148**<sup>10</sup>
- 5.2 Whilst this figure is not the most recent population estimate for Lewes District (these being UK mid-2018) this figures can be broken down at parish level which is necessary for this assessment. The parish population figures shown in Table 1 has been used in Chapter 7 for the analysis of open spaces at a local level.

#### Facts and Figures

- 5.3 One in four (25.5%) of residents in Lewes District are over 65 years old, which is much higher than the average for England (17.9%). The percentage of the Lewes District population under 18 is lower than the England average (17.3% and 21.3%, respectively).
- 5.4 The percentage of people from an ethnic minority group is significantly lower in Lewes District (3.4%) than the average across England (13.6%). The majority of people living in Lewes District in the 2011 Census identified themselves as White-British (96.6%).
- 5.5 The 2011 Census found that a higher proportion of people living in Lewes District (19.5%) state that they are living with long-term health problem or disability than the South East region (15.7%) and England and Wales as a whole (17.9%).

*Table 6: Parish Council Population Breakdown*

Parish	Population (2018)
Barcombe	2,200
Beddingham & Tarring Neville	242
Chailey	3,228
Ditchling	2,139
East Chiltington & St. John (Without)	487
Falmer & St. Ann (Without)	292

<sup>9</sup> <http://eastsussexinfigures.org.uk>

<sup>10</sup> Population figures have been sourced from the East Sussex in Figures website.

Parish	Population (2018)
Firle	293
Glynde	249
Hamsey	649
Iford	215
Kingston Near Lewes	854
Lewes	18,036
Newhaven	13,092
Newick	2,550
Peacehaven	15,500
Piddinghoe	262
Plumpton	1,122
Ringmer	4,870
Rodmell & Southease	542
Seaford	24,710
South Highton	990
Streat	162
Telscombe	7,858
Westmeston	352
Wilvesfield	2,253
Total	103,148

### Future Population

5.6 At the time of writing this report **the future population of Lewes for 2030 was projected to be 110,873<sup>11</sup>**.

<sup>11</sup> Population figures have been sourced from the East Sussex in Figures website.

## Consultation

5.7 The consultation objectives were to:

- Provide Parish Councils across Lewes District with information about the Open Space Strategy; to allow them the opportunity to consider and comment on designated open spaces within their Parish and the District as a whole; and
- Consider feedback received as a result of the consultation process and demonstrate how LDC has responded to it through the Open Space Strategy.

### Parish Councils

5.8 Parish Councils were asked to complete an online questionnaire which covered nine questions on the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space within the District. Of the twenty-nine Parish Councils in the District, Hamsey, Peacehaven, Rodmell and Wilvesfield provided a response to some or all questions. The results of the Parish Council survey have been summarised below.

*What type(s) of open space does the Town or Parish community regularly use?*

5.9 Four Parish Councils provided a response to this question stating that 'Amenity Greenspace', 'Provisions for Children and Young People' and 'Outdoor Sports Facilities' were regularly used across all four parishes. Regular use of all other open space typologies was recorded within the responses with the exceptions of Green Corridor / Cycleways, and Institutional Grounds.

*How accessible are the open spaces within the Town or Parish boundary in relation to walking, cycling, driving and public transport?*

5.10 All four Parish Councils provided a response to this question with varying results. All four Parishes scored access via 'Walking' as average. 'Cycling' links were seen as below average and 'Public Transport' was seen as poor by three of the four Parish Councils. Accessibility by 'Driving' was seen as good.

*How accessible are the open spaces across the District as a whole in relation to walking, cycling, driving and public transport?*

5.11 Two of the Parish Councils provided a response to this question. They both stated that accessibility was average for all means of transport.

*How would you rate the quality of open space that your Town or Parish community use?*

5.12 Four Parish Councils provided a response to this question stating that the quality of their open spaces ranged from average to excellent. The majority, two, stating their open space was good quality.

*How would you rate the quality of open space across the District as a whole?*

5.13 Two Parish Councils provided a response to this question and they both felt the open space across the District was good. One of the Parish Councils believed the

districtwide quality was better than their own open space which they rated at average.

*What improvements would you like to see to open spaces that the Town or Parish community use?*

- 5.14 Four Parish Councils provided responses to this question. 'Better Access' and 'More Facilities' were the most common answer with three of the four Parishes agreeing on this. 'More Information' and 'Better Landscaping' were also suggested as improvements within two of the Parishes.

*What improvements would you like to see to open space across the District as a whole?*

- 5.15 Four Parish Councils provided a response to this question which reflected similar improvements to those within their own Parish. Three of the four stated that 'More Facilities' would improve the open space across the District. 'More Information' and 'Better Maintenance' were also suggested improvements.

*How would you rate the adequacy of open space provision for the Parish community in terms of quantity?*

- 5.16 Three Parish Councils provided a response in part to this question. It was felt that the quantity of open space provisions was average across their Parish. However, the quantity of 'Green Corridor / Cycleways' was seen as below average to poor across two of these Parishes. The amount of 'Provision for Children and Young People' was considered good across two Parishes.

*How would you rate the adequacy of open space provision across the District as a whole in terms of quantity?*

- 5.17 Two Parish Councils provided a response in part to this question. The answers to this question echoed their responses to questions about the quantity of open space provision within their Parish as largely average. One Parish did consider the quantity of 'Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms' and 'Amenity Greenspace' across the District as good. They also expressed that the amount of 'Institutional Grounds' and 'Outdoor Sports Facilities' were poor across Lewes District.

#### Accessibility

- 5.18 Access to open spaces was generally average. Accessibility to open spaces by 'Cycling' had a range of responses from average to poor. It was added that cycle links could be improved both in implementation of new designated routes and the quality of existing infrastructure. Accessibility by 'Driving' was considered good. Accessibility by 'Public Transport' was largely seen as poor with a comment received about an "extremely limited" service with no buses available on the weekend.

### Quality

- 5.19 Parish Councils were largely satisfied with the quality of the open spaces within their Parishes and the wider Lewes District as a whole with responses rating them as average, good or excellent.
- 5.20 Popular suggestions for improvements were 'More Facilities', 'Better Access', 'More Information' and 'Better Landscaping/Maintenance'.

### Quantity

- 5.21 Parishes were asked about the quantity of the open spaces, both within their Parish and that of the wider Lewes District. Quantity of all typologies were mostly rated as average but opinions did vary. The quantity of 'Green Corridors/ Cycleways' ranged from average to poor within the individual Parishes but average across the wider District. Parishes felt that 'Provision for Children and Young People' were average to good.

## 6.0 Auditing Local Provision

### Introduction

- 6.1 This section presents the results of the Quantity, Quality, Value and Accessibility assessment for each of the open space typologies.
- 6.2 All the open spaces included within this Open Space Strategy are shown on Map 1 – Open Space Typology (ref: G7449.001). These are shown at Parish level on Maps 2 to 12 (refs: G7449.001.01 to G7449.001.11).

### Lewes District Overview

#### Quantity

- 6.3 The number, area and percentage of each type of open space in Lewes District is shown in Table 7. The proportion is the percentage of open space typology against the total area of open space assessed. The highest proportion of open space is provided by Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace, which is due to a number of large accessible open spaces on the edge of towns, and the District being predominantly rural.
- 6.4 Civic Spaces and Market Squares, Provision for Children and Young People, and Green Corridor / Cycleways have the least provision across Lewes District (0.6% or under).

*Table 7: Open Spaces by Typology, Number and Area*

Open Space Typology	Description	No.	Area (ha)	Proportion (%)
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	Sites providing opportunities for those who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.	33	17.44	1.47
Amenity Greenspace	Most commonly but not exclusively found in housing areas. Includes informal recreation green spaces and village greens.	195	64.52	5.43
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	Open or closed burial grounds with spaces for quiet contemplation and remembrance, accessible to all.	57	27.60	2.32



Open Space Typology	Description	No.	Area (ha)	Proportion (%)
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	These usually hard surfaced areas provide a setting for buildings, markets and community events.	1	0.12	0.01
Green Corridor / Cycleways	Green links between areas, free of motorised traffic, offering opportunities for walking, cycling, and horse riding for leisure or travel purposes, often with a wildlife corridor function.	13	7.13	0.60
Institutional Grounds	The surroundings of a building or complex of buildings housing medical, educational, religious/spiritual, cultural, industrial, governmental, or military organizations or communities. Includes sports pitches exclusively used by educational facilities.	76	103.45	8.70
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	Includes country parks, nature reserves, publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, wetlands and wastelands, which are usually within close proximity to the boundaries of built up areas.	47	547.86	46.07
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Includes both natural and artificial surfaces for sports and recreation that are owned and managed by local authorities, town and parish councils, sports associations, companies and individual sports clubs. Does not include sports pitches within educational establishments these are included in institutional grounds. This typology includes golf courses.	37	340.14	28.60

Open Space Typology	Description	No.	Area (ha)	Proportion (%)
Parks and Gardens	Accessible, well designed spaces in the centre of towns with opportunities for informal recreation and community events. Quality amenity horticulture features such spaces.	37	79.10	6.65
Provision for Children and Young People	Equipped areas of play (neighbourhood or local) differentiated for the provision for children under 12 and young people.	49 <sup>12</sup>	6.76 <sup>13</sup>	0.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>545</b>	<b>1194.13</b>	

- 6.5 In addition to the 11 Provision for Children and Young People 'standalone' sites, there are an additional 38 sites which form part of other open space typologies e.g. equipped play areas within Parks and Gardens. These are not included in the total area of Provision for Children and Young People sites since this would 'double count' these areas. The total area of open space and Provision for Children and Young People in each Parish is shown in Table 8.

*Table 8: Area of Open Space by Parish*

Parish	Area of Open Space (ha)	Area of Provision for Children and Young People (ha)
Barcombe & Tarring Neville	0.19	0
Beddingham	1.84	0
Chailey	200.89	0
Ditchling	89	0.02
East Chiltington & St. John (Without)	2.86	0.14*
Falmer & St. Ann (Without)	17.18	0
Firle	3.33	0
Glynde	4.67	0.15*
Hamsey	3.89	0.19 (0.17*)

Parish	Area of Open Space (ha)	Area of Provision for Children and Young People (ha)
Iford	0.23	0
Kingston near Lewes	4.23	0.08*
Lewes	136.20	0.92 (0.68*)
Newhaven	151.91	1.17 (0.55*)
Newick	8.87	0.21 (0.07*)
Peacehaven	60.31	1.29 (1.13*)
Piddinghoe	11.46	0.04*
Plumpton	12.73	0.12*
Ringmer	16.71	0.37 (0.34*)
Rodmell	3.73	0.72*
Seaford	287.16	0
Southeast	0.17	0
South Highton	4.48	0.26*
Streat	4.28	0
Telscombe	85.47	0
Westmeston	61.37	0
Wilvesfield	10.52	0.54 (0.24*)
Total	1,189.14	6.75 (4.99*)

\* Play space within another open space typology

<sup>12</sup> 38 sites are already counted in other open spaces. <sup>13</sup> 4.99 ha are already counted in other open spaces.

6.6 Table 9 shows the East Sussex in Figures website population for 2018 of 103,148 and the total amount of open space of 1,189.14 ha, the current provision of open space is calculated at 11.53 ha per 1,000 population.

*Table 9: Current and Future Provision of Each Open Space Typology*

<b>Open Space Typology</b>	<b>2018 ha/ 1,000</b>	<b>2030 ha/ 1,000</b>
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.17	0.16
Amenity Greenspace	0.63	0.58
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.27	0.25
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0.001	0.001
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0.07	0.06
Institutional Grounds	1.0	0.93
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	5.31	4.94
Outdoor Sports Facilities	3.30	3.07
Parks and Gardens	0.77	0.71
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.02	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.54</b>	<b>10.72</b>

### Accessibility

- 6.7 Accessibility to Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspaces, Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace, Outdoor Sports Facilities, Parks and Gardens, and Provision for Children and Young People have been mapped using the thresholds set out in Table 10. A review of accessibility for each of these typologies is included in Chapter 6.0 (Standards)

*Table 10: Walking and Driving Accessibility for Open Space Typologies*

<b>Open Space Typology</b>	<b>Walking Distance</b>
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	800m (10 minute walk)
Amenity Greenspace	500m (5 minute walk)
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	720m (10 minute walk)
Parks and Gardens	720m (10 minute walk)
Provisions for Children and Young People	480m (5 minute walk) MUGA - 600m (7 minute walk)

- 6.8 Accessibility thresholds are not assigned to Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Civic Spaces and Market Squares, Green Corridors / Cycleways and Institutional Grounds. Quality
- 6.9 110 open spaces in Lewes District were audited for Quality and Value, as explained in chapter 3. These sites are shown on Map 13 – Open Space Quality Assessment – Sites Audited (ref: G7449.002) and at parish level on Maps 14 – 24 (refs: G7449.002.1 – G7449.002.11) . This included open spaces across the following typologies:
- Amenity Greenspace;
  - Cemeteries and Religious Grounds;
  - Green Corridor / Cycleways;
  - Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace;
  - Outdoor Sports Facilities;
  - Parks and Gardens; and
  - Provision for Children and Young People.
- 6.10 The range of scores from the quality audits of open spaces and the quality split by each typology are shown in Table 11 and Table 12, respectively. Map 25 – Open Space Quality Assessment – Survey Results (ref: G7449.003) shows the scores across the Lewes District and Maps 26 – 36 (refs: G7449.003.1 – G7449.003.11) show the quality results at parish level. The Quality bandings and scores are based on Green Flag criteria and are explained at Chapter 3.

*Table 11: Breakdown of Quality Scores*

Quality Banding	No. of Open Space Sites	Percentage of Sites (%)
Excellent	1	1%
Very Good	15	14%
Good	34	31%
Fair	46	42%
Poor	14	12%
Total	110	100%

Table 12: Quality Score for Open Space Typologies

Open Space Typology	Max. Score	Min. Score	Range	Average Score
Amenity Greenspace	88	36	52	67
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	97	47	50	72
Green Corridor / Cycleways	77	53	24	63
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	79	38	41	64
Outdoor Sports Facilities	81	49	33	71
Parks and Gardens	89	44	46	68
Provision for Children and Young People	68	30	38	54

### Value

- 6.11 The range of value scores from the audits of open spaces and the value scores for each typology are shown in Table 13 and Table 14, respectively.
- 6.12 Map 37 – Open Space Value Assessment – Survey Results (ref: G7449.004) shows the scores across the Lewes District and Maps 38 – 48 (refs: G7449.004.1 – G7449.004.11) show the value scores at parish level. The derivation of value scores is explained at Chapter 3.

Table 13: Breakdown of Value Scores

Value Banding	No. of Open Space Sites Audited	Percentage of Sites (%)
High	23	21%
Medium	17	15%
Low	70	64%
Total	110	100%

Table 14: Value Score for Open Space Typologies

Open Space Typology	Max. Score	Min. Score	Range Score	Average Score
Amenity Greenspace	67	0	67	35
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	67	18	49	40
Green Corridor / Cycleways	73	25	48	51
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	63	29	34	46
Outdoor Sports Facilities	73	0	73	43
Parks and Gardens	81	13	68	45
Provision for Children and Young People	33	10	23	21

#### Key Findings on Quality and Value

- 6.13 The lowest quality scores were attributed to Provisions for Children and Young People (30) and Amenity Greenspaces (36) and the highest quality scores were achieved by Cemeteries and Religious Grounds (97) and Parks and Gardens (89).
- 6.14 Amenity Greenspace, and Outdoor Sports Facilities had the sites with the lowest value scores (both scoring 0) and a Parks and Gardens site achieved the highest value score (81).

#### **Amenity Greenspace**

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

#### Quantity

- 6.16 There are 72 sites larger than 0.2ha providing 64.52ha of Amenity Greenspace across Lewes District, which equates to 0.63 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.17 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) provides a benchmark of 0.6 ha per 1,000 population. FiT's guidance is based on a survey of 119 (33%) local authorities in England and Wales that found the median level of provision of Amenity Greenspace sought was 0.55 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.18 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

### Quality and Value Assessment

- 6.19 34 Amenity Greenspaces were audited. The average quality score for Amenity Greenspace is 67, which falls under the Fair category as shown in Table 15. The greatest number of sites (44%) fall into the Fair category, with Good being the next highest scoring category.

*Table 15: Quality Range for Amenity Greenspace*

Average Score	Average Category	Quality Range				
		Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
67	Fair	12%	44%	26%	18%	0%

### Accessibility Assessment

- 6.22 Amenity Greenspace has a walking accessibility threshold of 500m or 5 minute walk.
- 6.23 Map 49 - Accessibility to Amenity Greenspace (ref: G7449.009) shows the accessibility to Amenity Greenspace based on a 500m threshold. Accessibility is high in Lewes, Ringmer, Saltdean, Peacehaven, Newhaven and Seaford. Accessibility to Amenity Greenspace in other areas of Lewes District is low and generally outside the 500m threshold.

### **Cemeteries and Churchyards**

- 6.24 Cemeteries and Churchyards are open or closed burial grounds with spaces for quiet contemplation and remembrance and are accessible to all.

### Quantity Assessment

- 6.25 There are 57 sites providing 27.6 ha of Cemeteries and Religious Grounds across Lewes District and this equates to 0.27 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.26 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) does not provide a national benchmark for Cemeteries and Religious Grounds.

### Quality and Value Assessment

- 6.27 Table 16 shows that the average quality score for Cemeteries and Religious Grounds based on the 2019 audit is 72, which falls into the Good category. 38% of Cemeteries and Religious Grounds audited fell into the Good category.



Table 16: Quality Range for Cemeteries and Religious Grounds

Average Score	Average Criteria	Quality Range				
		Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
72	Good	13%	25%	38%	13%	13%

Accessibility Assessment

- 6.30 Cemeteries and Religious Grounds do not have an accessibility threshold.

**Green Corridors / Cycleways**

- 6.31 Green corridors and cycleways can include river banks in addition to routes used as leisure and travel for people and as wildlife corridors.

Quantity Assessment

- 6.32 There are 13 sites providing 7.13 ha of Green Corridor / Cycleway within Lewes District. This equates to 0.07 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.33 There is no FiT benchmark standard for Green Corridors. Their provision cannot be quantified in this way as their purpose is to connect places.

Quality and Value Assessment

- 6.34 The Green Corridor/ Cycleways audited as part of the Open Space Strategy are listed in Table 17 in order of their quality audit score.

Table 17: Quality Audit Scores for Green Corridor / Cycleways

Site	Parish	Overall Score	Banding
Phoenix Causeway	Lewes	77	Good
Firle Road Walkway	Lewes	65	Fair
Nun's Walk	Newhaven	59	Fair
Foster Close	Seaford	59	Fair
Malling Old Railway Cutting	Lewes	53	Fair

- 6.35 Table 18 shows the quality range for the Green Corridor / Cycleways based on the 2019 audit. The average score for the audited Green Corridor / Cycleways sites was

63 which is categorised as Fair. Based on the results, the highest proportion of sites were categorised as Fair (80%).

*Table 18: Quality Range for Green Corridor / Cycleways*

Average Score	Average Criteria	Quality Range				
		Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
63	Fair	0%	80%	20%	0%	0%

6.36 Lewes District's Green Corridors / Cycleways are listed in Table 19 in order of their value score; which is based on the number of functions they provide.

*Table 19: Value Scores for Green Corridor / Cycleways*

Site	Parish	Overall Score	Banding
Phoenix Causeway	Lewes	73	High
Firle Road Walkway	Peavehaven	60	High
Malling Old Railway Cutting	Lewes	52	Medium
Foster Close	Seaford	46	Medium
Nun's Walk	Newhaven	25	Low

#### Accessibility Assessment

6.37 Green Corridor / Cycleways do not have an accessibility threshold.

### **Natural and Semi Natural Greenspaces**

#### Quantity Assessment

6.38 There are 38 sites over 0.2ha in size, which provide 547.86ha of Natural and SemiNatural Greenspace across Lewes District. This equates to 5.31ha per 1,000 population.

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

6.40 Standards for Lewes are covered further in Chapter 6.

### Quality and Value Assessment

- 6.41 Fifteen of the Lewes District's Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces were audited. The average quality score for Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace is 64, which is categorised as Fair, as shown in Table 20. The greatest number of sites (60%) fall into the Fair category.

*Table 20: Quality Range for Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces*

Average Score	Average Criteria	Quality Range				
		Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
64	Fair	6%	60%	33%	0%	0%

### Accessibility Assessment

- 6.44 Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces are assigned an accessibility threshold of 720m or 10 minutes' walk.
- 6.45 Map 50 - Accessibility to Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces (ref: G7449.010) shows the accessibility to Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces on a 720m threshold.
- 6.46 Accessibility is high in Chailey, Wivelsfield, Lewes, Saltdean, Peacehaven, Newhaven and areas within Seaford. Accessibility to Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces in other areas of Lewes District is low and generally not within the 720m threshold. However, open countryside within the South Downs National Park will provide access to landscapes of high quality though access along the networks of public rights of way.

### **Outdoor Sports Facilities**

- 6.47 Lewes District has a wide variety of Outdoor Sports Facilities, including bowling greens, tennis courts, cricket, rugby, and football pitches.

### Quantity Assessment

- 6.48 There are 37 sites<sup>12</sup> providing 340.14.4 ha of Outdoor Sports Facilities in Lewes. This equates to 3.30 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.49 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) advises a benchmark of 1.6 ha per 1,000 population<sup>13</sup>.
- 6.50 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

<sup>12</sup> Golf courses are included, which is in contrast to the Playing Pitch Assessment. Therefore the provision of data is different.

<sup>13</sup> The Playing Pitch Assessment is prepared according to Sports England Guidance. The FiT Guidance is not applied.

### Quality Assessment

- 6.51 Playing Pitches were excluded from the quality audit where sites were audited as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy (4Global, 2020), as they are subject to a Sport England quality assessment.

### Quality and Value Assessment

- 6.52 The nine Outdoor Sports Facilities which were audited are listed in Table 21 in descending order of their quality audit score.

*Table 21: Quality Audit Scores for Outdoor Sports Facilities*

Site	Parish	Overall Score	Banding
School Path Recreation Ground	Barcombe	81	Very Good
Barnfield	Plumpton	79	Good
Salts Recreation Ground	Seaford	72	Good
Walmer Recreation Ground	Seaford	71	Good
Site	Parish	Overall Score	Banding
Beechwood	Hamsey	69	Fair
King George V Playing Field	Newick	68	Fair
Convent Fields	Lewes	67	Fair
Fort Road	Newhaven	60	Fair
Denton Recreation Ground	Newhaven	48	Poor

- 6.53 Table 22 shows that the average quality score for Outdoor Sports Facilities based on the 2019 audit is 68, which falls into the Fair category. Just under half (44%) of the Outdoor Sports Facilities audited fell into the Fair category with 33% scored as Good.

Table 22: Quality Range for Outdoor Sports Facilities

Average Score	Average Criteria	Quality Range				
		Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
68	Fair	11%	44%	33%	11%	0%

#### Accessibility Assessment

- 6.55 An accessibility assessment of Outdoor Sports Facilities is included in the Playing Pitch Strategy.

#### **Parks and Gardens**

- 6.56 Parks and Gardens are generally multi-functional spaces, providing a range of facilities including landscaped gardens, playing fields, play areas and facilities for outdoor sport provision.

#### Quantity

- 6.57 There are 37 sites providing 79.10 ha of Parks and Gardens across Lewes District, which equates to 0.77 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.58 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) provides a benchmark of 0.8 ha per 1,000 population. FiT's guidance is based on a survey of 119 (33%) local authorities in England and Wales. The survey found that the median level of provision sought for Parks was 1.78 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.59 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

#### Quality and Value Assessment

- 6.60 Thirty five Parks and Gardens were audited and the average quality score for Parks and Garden is 68 which falls under the Fair category as shown in Table 23. The greatest number of sites (62%) fall into the Good and Fair categories.

Table 23: Quality Range for Parks and Gardens

Average Score	Average Category	Quality Range				
		Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
68	Fair	17%	31%	31%	20%	0%

#### Accessibility Assessment

- 6.63 Parks and Gardens are assigned an accessibility threshold of 720m or 10 minute walk.

- 6.64 Map 51 - Accessibility to Parks and Gardens (ref: G7449.011) shows the accessibility to Parks and Gardens on a 720m threshold. Accessibility is high in Lewes, Saltdean, Peacehaven, Newhaven and Seaford. Accessibility to Parks and Gardens in other areas of Lewes District is sparse.

### Provision for Children and Young People

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

#### Quantity Assessment

- 6.66 There are 11 standalone sites providing 1.77 ha of play areas in Lewes District. There are also 38 play areas in other open spaces, which provide a further 4.99 ha. Combined, this equates to 0.06 ha per 1,000 population
- 6.67 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) provides a benchmark of 0.25 ha per 1,000 population. FiT's guidance is based on a survey of 119 (33%) local authorities in England and Wales which found that the median level of Provision for Children and Young People was 0.25 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.68 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

#### Quality and Value Assessment

- 6.69 Three of Lewes District's Provision for Children and Young People standalone play areas were included in the quality audit. Table 24 shows that the average quality score for Provision for Children and Young People based on the 2019 audit is 54, which falls into the Fair category. The majority of the Provision for Children and Young People were categorised as Fair (66%).

*Table 24: Quality Range in Provision for Children and Young People*

Average Score	Average Category	Quality Split				
		Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
54	Fair	33%	66%	0%	0%	0%

#### Accessibility Assessment

- 6.72 Provision for Children and Young People is assigned an accessibility threshold of 480m or 5 minutes' walk for LAP's, LEAP's or NEAP's.
- 6.73 Map 52 - Accessibility to Provision for Children and Young People (ref: G7449.012) shows the accessibility to Provision for Children and Young People on a 480m threshold. Accessibility to Provision for Children and Seaford. Accessibility to

Provision for Children and Young People appears sparse in the rest of Lewes District but most settlements have some access to this typology.

### **Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms**

- 6.74 Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms provide opportunities for those who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.

#### Quantity Assessment

- 6.75 There are 33 sites providing 17.44 ha of Allotments in Lewes, this equates to 0.17 ha per 1,000 population.
- 6.76 FiT's Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015) does not provide a national benchmark for Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms.
- 6.77 Standards are covered further in Chapter 6.

#### Quality and Value Assessment

- 6.78 Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms were not subject to quality or value audit under this Open Space Strategy.

#### Accessibility Assessment

- 6.79 Allotments are assigned an accessibility walking threshold of 800 metres or 10 minutes' walk time.
- 6.80 Map 53 - Accessibility to Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms (Ref: G7449.008) illustrates a relatively low level of Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms across the District. However there is higher accessibility for Lewes and Newhaven.

## 7.0 Setting Standards

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

### **Lewes Existing Standards**

#### Quantity

- 7.4 During the Lewes District Informal Recreational Space Study (2005) and Outdoor Playing Space Review (2014), the adopted green space standards were reviewed, and, where appropriate, new provision standards proposed. The proposed quantity standards for each typology were determined from a number of factors, including:
- Consultation with stakeholders and the local community;
  - Combining the existing level of provision with local views as to its adequacy;
  - Review of previous provision standards; and
  - Review of best practice and national standards.
- 7.5 When applying the proposed quantity standard, the Council should:
- Aim to achieve the minimum level of provision, but with the highest possible quality and play value;
  - Give priority, in at least the short term, to using developer contributions and any capital investment it can afford to improve the quality, interest, attractiveness, safety and security of existing sites with potential and value; □ Encourage, if not require, residential developers to adopt a 'home zone' approach in order to make it possible for children to play safely and informally in their immediate home environment; and
  - Ensure that 'play space' is improved as part of proposed improvements to Parks and Gardens, Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace or Amenity Greenspace.



- 7.6 Table 25 presents the existing Lewes standards for each open space typology. There are no existing quantity standards for Civic Spaces and Market Squares and Institutional Grounds.

*Table 25: Existing Quantity Standards (Ha per 1,000 Population)*

<b>Open Space Typology</b>	<b>Existing Standards<sup>14</sup></b>
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.2
Amenity Greenspace	2.5
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.25
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0.5
Natural / Semi-Natural Greenspace	2
Parks and Gardens	0.3
Outdoor Sports Facilities	1.6
Provision for Children and Young People	0.25

*Based on national and local guidance, local assessment and analysis.*

#### Accessibility

- 7.7 The approach to setting accessibility standards in the Lewes District Informal Recreational Space Study (2005) and Outdoor Playing Space Review (2014), accounted for three common factors:
- They are easy to get to for all members of the community, especially urban areas and town centres;
  - There should be well maintained, safe footpaths for walking and cycling; and
  - There are low levels of multiple deprivation and related high levels of car ownership.
- 7.8 Lewes District Informal Recreational Space Study (2005) determined appropriate distance thresholds 'as the crow flies' (straight line) walking distance thresholds for all open space typologies apart from the Provision for Children and Young People, which according to the Lewes District Outdoor Playing Space Review (2014), uses FiT benchmark guidance, as shown in Table 26. There are no existing accessibility standards for Civic Spaces and Market Squares, Institutional Grounds and Outdoor Sports Facilities.

<sup>14</sup> Expressed as ha per 1,000 population

Table 26: Existing Accessibility Standards

Open Space Typology	Accessibility Walking Threshold
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	800m
Amenity Greenspace	Within approx 5 mins/ 500m
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	1,000m
Green Corridor / Cycleways	500m
Natural / Semi-Natural Greenspace	300m catchment (not needed in villages as easy access to countryside)
Parks and Gardens	Town catchment (one Park and Garden per town)
Provision for Children and Young People	Local Area of Play (LAP) – 100m Locally Equipped Area of Play (LEAP) – 500m Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP) – 1,000m

### Quality

- 7.9 The existing quality standard was set out in the Lewes District Informal Recreational Space Study (2005) and Outdoor Playing Space Review (2014) and is shown in Table 27. There are no quality standards for Civic Spaces and Market Squares, Institutional Grounds, Outdoor Sports Facilities and Provision for Children and Young People.

Table 27: Existing Quality Standard

Open Space Typology	Quality Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	Sites providing opportunities for those who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion. Sites should be secure and accessible to all and include car and cycle parking facilities, paths, toilets, water and recycling facilities.

Open Space Typology	Quality Standard
Amenity Greenspace	Often small scale areas close to home or work, but also larger general purpose open space offering opportunities for informal activities, e.g. kickabout, or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas. Ornamental or naturalistic planting should be a feature of such spaces, with small areas of wildlife habitat where possible, with signage, seating, litter and dog bins provided as appropriate. Maintenance should be of high quality, involving the local community where possible.
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	Open or closed burial grounds with spaces for quiet contemplation and remembrance, accessible to all, often with opportunities for the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity. Those around old churches should reflect the local character, with natural vegetation encouraged. More modern burial grounds should feature high quality horticulture. Seating, toilets, information boards, litter and dog bins should be provided.
Green Corridor / Cycleways	Green links between areas, free of motorised traffic, offering opportunities for walking, cycling, and horse riding for leisure or travel purposes, often with a wildlife corridor function. Paths hard surfaced with materials appropriate to the area and providing disabled access except where topography make this impossible. Natural or naturalistic vegetation should line the route, managed to maximise wildlife corridor function, but without providing an oppressive sense of enclosure. Routes to be clearly signposted, and seating, litter and dog bins provided. Regular maintenance to be carried out to keep areas clean and passable.
Natural / Semi-Natural Greenspace	Spaces firmly in an urban or urban edge context with wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness as primary functions. Such spaces should have a variety of appropriate wildlife habitat to provide in microcosm what is found in greater quantity in the wider countryside. Accessible to all, interpretation and information should be provided, with appropriate seating, litter and dog bins. A regular programme of events should take place. Maintenance should be of high but appropriate quality, involving local groups where possible.

Open Space Typology	Quality Standard
Parks and Gardens	<p>Accessible, well designed spaces in the centre of towns with opportunities for informal recreation and community events. High quality amenity horticulture should be a feature of such spaces with mixed ornamental planting including seasonal bedding. Information signs should be provided, along with toilets, ample seating, litter and dog bins. Maintenance should be particularly high quality and Green Flag status should be sought. Management should involve local groups where possible.</p>

### Benchmark Standards

- 7.10 National Benchmark Standards are from *Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard*<sup>15</sup> (2015). This guidance reflects the NPPF, The Localism Act and the phased introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The guidance draws out new recommendations for accessibility and, alongside formal open space such as sports pitches and play areas, introduces benchmarking for informal open space (e.g. Parks and Gardens, Amenity Greenspace, and Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace sites). The latest guidance has been informed by a survey commissioned by FiT in 2014<sup>16</sup> resulting in a response from 119 local authorities in England and Wales, representing a total response rate of 33%.
- 7.11 In 1996, English Nature (now Natural England) produced recommendations for the provision of Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards, this is often referred to as the ANGSt model<sup>19</sup>. The ANGSt model recommends at least 2ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 population which is detailed by tiers of site according to size:
- No person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace;
  - There should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home;
    - There should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km; and
    - There should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km.
- 7.12 According to the ANGSt model, a natural greenspace is based on the level of intervention through management or other forms of disturbance and accessibility is the ability of visitors to physically gain access to a site.
- 7.13 Although the ANGSt model was published in 1996, no other models or standards for accessibility have been produced and therefore it still remains relevant to this Open Space Strategy particularly in relation to proposing accessibility standards.

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.fieldsintrust.org/guidance>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.fieldsintrust.org/Upload/file/guidance/Guidance-for-Outdoor-Sport-and-Play-England-Apr18.pdf> <sup>19</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/65021>

## Proposed Standards

### Quantity

- 7.14 The proposed quantity standards are based on a review of the existing quantity provision within Lewes District. The context of open space provision for Lewes District is a strong consideration in setting standards, since the standards should be locally derived based on supply and demand; as well as consideration of the differing nature of key areas across the Lewes District.
- 7.15 These considerations lean towards protecting the existing amount of open space through setting standards which align with existing provision, rather than standards which require the provision of more open space, especially in rural areas.
- 7.16 That is not to say that the proposed standards simply allow Lewes to maintain the status quo. Without the provision of new open space, demands on existing open space will increase through housing and population growth.
- 7.17 The proposed standards for Lewes are described in subsequent paragraphs and shown in Table 28.

### *Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms*

- 7.18 The proposed standard retains the existing standard of 0.2 ha per 1,000 population. There is no FiT Benchmark Standard for this typology, but the FiT survey to inform the Guidance states that the median level of provision across local authorities was 0.3 hectares per 1,000 population. Therefore, the proposed standard is below the median level but this is more achievable for Lewes District. See additional information on allotments in Table 29.

### *Amenity Greenspace*

- 7.19 The proposed standard (0.6 ha per 1,000 population) is lower than the existing standard (2.5 ha per 1,000 population) because the existing standard is very high against the current provision of open space. The proposed standard is aligned to the national benchmark (0.6 per 1,000 population).

### *Cemeteries and Religious Burial Grounds and Institutional Grounds*

- 7.20 There is no national benchmark standard for these typologies because Cemeteries and Religious Burial Grounds and Institutional Grounds provision cannot be quantified in this way as the need for them is not led by the need for open space and recreation, even though it is acknowledged that they contribute to the overall open space provision of an area.

### *Green Corridor / Cycleways*

- 7.21 There is no quantity standard for this typology because Green Corridor provision cannot be quantified in this way as their purpose is to connect places.

### *Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace*

- 7.22 The proposed standard retains the existing standard of 2.0ha per 1,000 population. Although the existing standard is higher than the national benchmark, it is considered an appropriate standard. The proposed standard reflects a shift towards providing more natural and informal open space, alongside more formal typologies.
- 7.23 The proposed standard also aligns to Natural England's 'ANGSt' model discussed in the Benchmark Standards section (e.g. being able to access smaller natural greenspaces close to home); and also a multitude of other evidence linking Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace to health, climate change, biodiversity and many other Green Infrastructure benefits or 'ecosystem services'.

#### *Parks and Gardens*

- 7.24 The proposed standard (0.8ha per 1,000 population) is an increase to the existing standard (0.3ha per 1,000 population) to meet the national benchmark of 0.8ha per 1,000 population. Using the proposed standard, Lewes District has a slight deficiency in current and future Parks and Gardens provision.

#### *Outdoor Sports Facilities*

- 7.25 A quantity standard has not been proposed for Outdoor Sports Facilities. The provision for Outdoor Sports should be determined by the need identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy and Outdoor and Indoor Sports Assessment, since need for such facilities is determined by demand and capacity, rather than by size or number.
- Provision for Children and Young People*

- 7.26 The proposed standard is to retain the existing adopted standard of 0.25ha per 1,000 population. The proposed standard is aligned with the national benchmark (0.25ha per 1,000).
- 7.27 It should be noted that a standard for MUGAs is provided in Local Plan Part 2 at 0.3ha per 1,000 population and this is separate to the quantity standard proposed for Provision for Children and Young People. FIT states that MUGAs should be at least 0.1ha with minimum dimensions of 40m by 20m however there is currently no guidance as to what is required to define a multi functioning green space as a MUGA.

*Table 28: Proposed Quantity Standards for Lewes*

<b>Open Space Typology</b>	<b>Existing Total Provision (ha)</b>	<b>National Benchmark Standards<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Existing Standard<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>Proposed Standard<sup>19</sup></b>
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	17.44	No Standard	0.2	0.2

<sup>17</sup> Expressed as ha per 1,000 population

<sup>18</sup> Expressed as ha per 1,000 population

<sup>19</sup> Expressed as ha per 1,000 population

Open Space Typology	Existing Total Provision (ha)	National Benchmark Standards <sup>20</sup>	Existing Standard <sup>21</sup>	Proposed Standard <sup>22</sup>
Amenity Greenspace	64.96	0.6	2.5	0.6
Natural / Semi-Natural Greenspace	548.75	1.8	2	2
Parks and Gardens	341.09	0.8	0.3	0.8
Provision for Children and Young People	1.77 (+4.99*)	0.25	0.25	0.25

\*Provision for Children and Young People counted within other open spaces.

#### Additional Information on Allotment Standards

- 7.28 There is no legal national minimum quantity provision standard for allotments<sup>20</sup>.
- 7.29 The 1969 Thorpe Report recommended a minimum provision equivalent to 15 plots per 1,000 households<sup>21</sup>, which equates to 6.5 plots<sup>22</sup> per 1,000 population or 0.16 ha per 1,000 population.
- 7.30 The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) recommends a minimum level of provision of 20 allotment plots per 1,000 households, which equates to 8.7 plots per 1,000 population or 0.21 ha per 1,000 population. NSALG advises that the standard plot size is 250 sq. metres.
- 7.31 A Review of Allotment Provision for Cambridge City Council<sup>23</sup>, stated that there is difficulty in considering a standard of provision based on household given the trend of falling household size since the 1950s. The report referenced the Survey of Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, carried out by the University of Derby on behalf of Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in 2006, which showed that the national average provision was 7 plots per 1,000 population, which equates to 0.175 ha per 1,000 population.
- 7.32 In the FiT Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play Review, Phase 2 Survey Findings for England and Wales (2014), the median level of provision for allotments, community gardens and urban farms was 0.3 ha per 1,000 population.
- 7.33 A summary of national benchmark standards for allotments is provided in Table 29.

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.allotmoreallotments.org.uk/legislation.htm>

<sup>21</sup> Average Household size in England & Wales is 2.3 (2011 Census).

<sup>22</sup> Based on a standard plot of 250 m<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>23</sup> Review of Allotment Provision for Cambridge City Council (Ashley Godfrey Associates, January 2010)

Table 29: Summary of National Benchmark Standards of Allotments

	No. of households	No. of plots per household	Population (based on household size of 2.3)	Hectare (based on pilot size of 250m <sup>2</sup> )
Thorpe Report 1969	1,000	15	2,300	0.375
	-	6.5	1,000	0.16
NSALG	1,000	20	2,300	0.5
	-	8.7	1,000	0.21
University of Derby	-	7	1,000	0.175
FiT2015	-	-	1,000	0.3

### Surplus and Deficiencies by Quantity Standard

- 7.34 Table 30 compares the existing quantity provision against the proposed quantity standard for Lewes District to show the surplus and deficiency for the current population of 103,148 (based on the East Sussex in Figures website population estimate for 2018).

Table 30: Existing Quantity Provision against the Proposed Quantity Standards

Open Space Typology	Existing Provision <sup>24</sup>	Proposed Standard <sup>25</sup>	Surplus/Deficiency (ha)
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.17	0.2	-0.03
Amenity Greenspace	0.63	0.6	0.03
Natural / Semi-Natural Greenspace	5.31	2	3.31

<sup>24</sup> Expressed as ha per 1,000 population

<sup>25</sup> Expressed as ha per 1,000 population



Parks and Gardens	0.77	0.8	-0.03
Provision for Children and Young People (standalone)	0.02	0.25	-0.23
Provision for Children and Young People (counted in other spaces)	0.05*	0.25	N/A

\*Provision for Children and Young People (counted in other spaces) is not included in the total to avoid double counting. If standalone sites and counted in other spaces sites were added together this would total deficiency of -0.18.

7.35 Table 31 compares the future quantity provision against the proposed quantity standard for Lewes District to show surplus and deficiency for the future population of 110,873 by 2030 (based on the East Sussex in Figures website population). This assumes no change in the number and area of open space sites.

*Table 31: Future Quantity Provision against the Proposed Quantity Standards*

Open Space Typology	Future Provision <sup>26</sup>	Proposed Standard <sup>27</sup>	Surplus/Deficiency (ha)
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.16	0.2	-0.04
Amenity Greenspace	0.58	0.6	-0.02
Natural / Semi-Natural Greenspace	4.94	2	2.94
Parks and Gardens	0.71	0.8	-0.09
Provision for Children and Young People (standalone)	0.02	0.25	-0.23

<sup>26</sup> Expressed as ha per 1,000 population

<sup>27</sup> Expressed as ha per 1,000 population

Provision for Children and Young People (counted in other spaces)	0.04*	0.25	N/A
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\*Provision for Children and Young People (counted in other spaces) is not included in the total to avoid double counting. If standalone sites and counted in other spaces sites were added together this would total deficiency of - 0.19.

### Accessibility

- 7.36 The accessibility standards in the Lewes District Informal Recreational Space Study (2005) and Outdoor Playing Space Review (2014) are to be retained and are summarised in Table 32. An accessibility standard for Outdoor Sports Facilities has not been proposed as it should be determined by the need identified in the preparation of the new Playing Pitch Strategy.

*Table 32: Existing Accessibility Standards*

Open Space Typology	National Benchmark Standards	Adopted Walking Standards	Proposed Walking Standards
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	-	800m	800m (10 minute walk)
Amenity Greenspace	480m (10 mins walk)	Within approx 5 mins/ 500m	500m (5 minute walk)
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	720m (15 mins walk)	300m catchment (not needed in villages as easy access to countryside)	720m (10 minute walk)
Parks and Gardens	720m (15 mins walk)	Town catchment (one per town)	720m (10 minute walk)
Provision for Children and Young People	LAPS 100m (2-3 mins walk) LEAPS 400m (20 mins walk) NEAPS 1000m (20 mins walk)	Local Area of Play (LAP) – 100m Locally Equipped Area of Play (LEAP) – 500m Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP) – 1,000m	480m (5 minute walk) MUGA - 600m (7 minute walk)

### Quality

- 7.37 The proposed quality standard for open spaces in Lewes District is based on the Green Flag Award criteria (used to complete the quality audits). A Green Flag would be awarded to a site which passes a full assessment award criteria which is based on official standards set and recognised in the United Kingdom.
- 7.38 The Green Flag manual has eight sections of assessment, however for the purposes of the Lewes Open Space Strategy the following sections were used to audit each site and assess each open space typology:
- Section 1: A Welcoming Place;
  - Section 2: Healthy, Safe and Secure; and □ Section 3: Well Maintained, were used.
- 7.39 Section 1 assesses signage, accessibility for a wide range of visitors, entrance presentation and the maintenance and definition of boundaries. Section 2 takes into consideration the safety and security of facilities, shelter from the weather, lighting and clear sightlines. Section 3 considers the overall cleanliness of the site and the soft and hard landscaping features present.
- 7.40 The bandings for the quality audits are as follows:
- Excellent - 90% to 100%
  - Very Good - 80% to 89%
  - Good - 70% to 79%
  - Fair - 50% to 69%
  - Poor - 0% to 49%
- 7.41 A proposed quality standard of 70% ensures that all sites achieve at least a Good quality score. The existing and proposed standards for Lewes District are set out in Table 33.

*Table 33 Quality Standards for Lewes by Open Space Typology*

<b>Open Space Typology</b>	<b>Adopted Standards</b>	<b>National Benchmark Standards</b>	<b>Proposed Standard</b>
Parks and Gardens	<p>Accessible, well designed spaces in the centre of towns with opportunities for informal recreation and community events. High quality amenity horticulture should be a feature of such spaces with mixed ornamental planting including seasonal bedding. Information signs should be provided, along with toilets, ample seating, litter and dog bins. Maintenance should be particularly high quality and Green Flag status should be sought. Management should involve local groups where possible.</p>	<p>Parks to be of Green Flag status.</p> <p>Appropriately landscaped.</p> <p>Positive management.</p> <p>Provision of footpaths.</p>	<p>The National Benchmark, based on Green Flag, should be applied so that sites obtain a Quality Score of at least 70% to ensure all sites achieve a Good Quality Score or above.</p>
Amenity Greenspace	<p>Ornamental or naturalistic planting should be a feature of such spaces, with small areas of wildlife habitat where possible, with signage, seating, litter and dog bins provided as appropriate.</p> <p>Maintenance should be of high quality, involving the local community where possible.</p>	<p>Designed so as to be free of the fear of harm or crime.</p>	

Open Space Typology	Adopted Standards	National Benchmark Standards	Proposed Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	<p>Spaces should have a variety of appropriate wildlife habitat to provide in microcosm what is found in greater quantity in the wider countryside.</p> <p>Accessible to all, interpretation and information should be provided,</p> <p>Appropriate seating, litter and dog bins.</p> <p>A regular programme of events should take place.</p> <p>Maintenance should be of high but appropriate quality, involving local groups where possible.</p>		
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	<p>Sites providing opportunities for those who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.</p> <p>Sites should be secure and accessible to all and include car and cycle parking facilities, paths, toilets, water and recycling facilities.</p>		
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	<p>Open or closed burial grounds with spaces for quiet contemplation and remembrance, accessible to all, often with opportunities for the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.</p> <p>Those around old churches should reflect the local character, with natural vegetation encouraged.</p> <p>More modern burial grounds should feature high quality horticulture. Seating, toilets, information boards, litter and dog bins should be provided.</p>	No standard in the guidance, but it can be assumed the same standards as above apply to other types of green space.	

Open Space Typology	Adopted Standards	National Benchmark Standards	Proposed Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	<p>Paths hard surfaced with materials appropriate to the area and providing disabled access except where topography make this impossible.</p> <p>Natural or naturalistic vegetation should line the route, managed to maximise wildlife corridor function, but without providing an oppressive sense of enclosure.</p> <p>Routes to be clearly signposted, and seating, litter and dog bins provided.</p> <p>Regular maintenance to be carried out to keep areas clean and passable.</p>		
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	<p>Appropriate local materials in order to enhance local townscape character.</p> <p>Accessible to all, Well lit</p> <p>Furnished with toilets, seating, litter and dog bins.</p> <p>Maintenance should be of a very high standard.</p> <p>Sculpture or other public art should be feature of such spaces.</p>	No standard in the guidance, but it can be assumed the same standards as above apply to other types of green space.	
Institutional Grounds			

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

Open Space Typology	Adopted Standards	National Benchmark Standards	Proposed Standard
Provision for Children and Young People		Quality appropriate to the intended level of performance, designed to appropriate technical standards. Located where they are of most value to the community to be served.	The National Benchmark, based on Green Flag, should be applied so that sites obtain a Quality Score of 70% to ensure all sites achieve a Good Quality Score or above.

### Value

- 7.42 There is no existing value standard assessment in Lewes District Informal Recreational Space Study (2005) and Outdoor Playing Space Review (2014). Therefore the proposed standard for open spaces in Lewes District is based on 'Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17'<sup>28</sup> (September 2002)
- 7.43 The bandings for the open space value audits are as follows:
- High - 60 to 100%
  - Medium - 50 to 59%
  - Low - 0 to 49%
- 7.44 The proposed value standard of 60% would ensure that all relevant sites achieve a high value score. Adding value to open space is very important as it enables them to provide more ecosystem services and the benefits that can be derived from them. Value can be added in a multitude of ways to draw out their contextual, heritage, local amenity/ sense of place, recreation, play and ecological value.

<sup>28</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/7660/156780.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7660/156780.pdf)



*Table 34: Proposed Value Standards for Lewes by Open Space Typology*

<b>Open Space Typology</b>	<b>Proposed Standard</b>
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	Sites obtain a Value Score of 60% and above to ensure all relevant sites achieve a High Value Score.
Amenity Greenspace	
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	
Green Corridor / Cycleways	
Institutional Grounds	
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	
Parks and Gardens	
Outdoor Sports Facilities	
Provision for Children and Young People	

## 8.0 Applying Standards

8.1 This Chapter analyses the current open space provision in each of the parishes within Lewes and an overall analysis of the future open space provision across the district of Lewes. This includes details on each open space typology and quantity. Considering the existing provision against the individual characteristics of the areas, including the socio-economic factors, will help inform the most appropriate means of future open space provision. Whilst analysis at parish level provides a level of detail to help decision making, it is not the intention that each ward should have equal provision, since access to open space provision is cross boundary and often borough wide.

### Current Provision by Parish

8.2 Tables in each of the following sections provide a breakdown of open space provision by parish. Map 54 – Open Space Quantity Provision – Current Population (ref: G7449.005) shows the provision of open space by parish.

8.3 The tables also show where the proposed open space quantity standards are being met in each parish. A full list of open spaces by parish is in Appendix A.

#### Barcombe

8.4 Located centrally within the District, Barcombe is predominately a rural setting and has a total of 5.47ha of open space. This equates to 2.49ha per 1,000 population. Outdoor Sports Facilities is the main open space typology with School Path Recreation Ground accounting for 3.31ha of the open space in the Parish.

8.5 The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms and Institutional Grounds.

8.6 Table 35 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies against the proposed standard, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 35: Barcombe Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>29</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.35	0.16	-0.04
Amenity Greenspace	0	0	-0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	1.41	0.64	No Standard

<sup>29</sup> Based on a population of 2,200

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>32</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0.4	0.18	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0	0	-2.0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	3.31	1.50	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0	0	-0.25

#### Beddingham & Tarring Neville

- 8.7 Beddingham is located south east of Lewes town and is predominately a rural parish set within the South Downs National Park. Tarring Neville is a rural parish which forms part of the eastern banks of the River Ouse.
- 8.8 There is a total of 1.85ha of open space in Beddingham and 0.19ha of open space in Tarring Neville.
- 8.9 Table 47 lists open spaces in Beddingham and Tarring Neville by size and typology. There is a total of 2.04ha of open space in Beddingham and Tarring Neville Parish, this equates to 8.43ha per 1,000 population. Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms is the main open space typology with Trevor Gardens accounting for 1.39ha of the open space in the Parish. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Cemeteries and Religious Grounds and Green Corridors.
- 8.10 As the population figures for these two parishes are combined, Table 36 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies across both parishes, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population..

36: Beddingham &amp; Tarring Neville Parish Open Space Quantity Provision

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>30</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	1.39	5.74	5.54
Amenity Greenspace	0	0	-0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.57	2.36	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0.08	0.33	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0	0	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0	0	-2.0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0	0	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0	0	-0.25

### Chailey

- 8.11 Chailey is a large rural parish located in the north west of the Lewes District and includes a number of dispersed settlements which borders the High Weald AONB to the north.
- 8.12 There is a total of 200.89ha of open space in Chailey Parish, this equates to 62.23ha per 1,000 population. Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace is the main open space typology and accounts for 186.22ha of the open space in the Parish. The largest open space within Chailey is Chailey Common. The other open space typologies present in the Parish include Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Amenity Greenspace, Allotments, Community Gardens and City Gardens, Outdoor Sports Facilities, Institutional Grounds and Green Corridors.

<sup>30</sup> Based on population of 242

- 8.13 Table 37 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies against the proposed standards, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population..

*Table 37: Chailey Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>31</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.62	0.19	-0.01
Amenity Greenspace	2.17	0.67	0.07
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	1.24	0.38	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	6.18	1.91	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	186.22	57.69	55.69
Outdoor Sports Facilities	4.47	1.38	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0	0	-0.25

### Ditchling

- 8.14 Ditchling is contained in within the South Downs National Park and has a total of 89ha of open space which equates to 41.61ha per 1,000 population. Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace, is the main open space typology and accounts for

<sup>31</sup> Based on a population of 3,228

75.33ha of the open space in the Parish. The largest open space is Ditchling Common at over 72ha.

- 8.15 The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Gardens, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Institutional Grounds, Outdoor Sports Facilities, Parks and Gardens and Provisions for Children and Young People.
- 8.16 Table 38 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies against the proposed standards, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population..

*38: Ditchling Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>32</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.42	0.20	0
Amenity Greenspace	0.1	0.05	-0.55
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	1.66	0.78	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0.34	0.16	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	75.33	35.22	33.22
Outdoor Sports Facilities	10.83	5.06	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0.29	0.14	-0.66
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.02	0.01	-0.24

#### East Chiltington & St. John (Without)

- 8.17 East Chiltington is located to the north west of Lewes town centre and is one of Lewes District's smallest parishes. St. John (Without) is a small parish to the east and south east of East Chiltington Parish.

<sup>32</sup> Based on a population of 2,139

- 8.18 There is a total of 2.86ha of open space in East Chiltington Parish with the largest site, Hollycroft, a Park and Garden at 1.84ha. There are no open spaces within the boundary of St. John (Without).
- 8.19 As the population figures for these two parishes are combined, Table 39 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies across both parishes, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*39: East Chiltington Parish and St. John (Without) Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>33</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0	0	-0.2
Amenity Greenspace	0	0	-0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.17	0.35	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0	0	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0	0	-2.0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0.72	1.48	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	1.84	3.78	2.98
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.14	0.29	0.04

### Falmer

- 8.20 Falmer is a rural parish and is protected due to its Conservation Area designation.
- 8.21 There is a total of 17.18ha of open space in Falmer Parish, this equates to 58.83ha per 1,000 population. An Institutional Ground, Falmer Sports Complex, is the main open space typology and accounts for 15.16ha of the open space in the Parish. The

<sup>33</sup> Based on a population of 487

other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Cemeteries and Religious Grounds and Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace.

- 8.22 Table 40 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

40: Falmer Parish Open Space Quantity Provision

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>34</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0	0	-0.2
Amenity Greenspace	0	0	-0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.53	1.82	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	15.23	52.16	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	1.42	4.86	2.86
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0	0	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0	0	-0.25

### Firle

- 8.23 Situated in close proximity to the South Downs Way, Firle is located in the south west of the District. There is a total of 3.33ha of open space in Firle Parish, this equates to 11.35ha per 1,000 population.
- 8.24 Outdoor Sports Facilities, is the main open space typology covering 2.29ha of the Parish. Firle Cricket Club accounts for 2.27ha of this. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds and Institutional Grounds.

<sup>34</sup> Based on a population of 292



- 8.25 Table 41 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*41: Firle Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>35</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.41	1.40	1.2
Amenity Greenspace	0	0	-0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.52	1.77	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0.11	0.38	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0	0	-2.0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	2.29	7.82	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0	0	-0.25

### Glynde

- 8.26 The rural parish and village Glynde is found to the south east of Lewes town centre and includes the historic hillfort, Mount Caburn. There is a total of 4.67ha of open space in Glynde Parish, this equates to 18.74ha per 1,000 population.
- 8.27 Outdoor Sports Facilities, is the main open space typology and for a single site (Ranscombe) covers 3.07ha. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Parks and Gardens and Provision for Children and Young People.

<sup>35</sup> Based on a population of 293

- 8.28 Table 42 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*42: Glynde Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>36</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.72	2.89	0.89
Amenity Greenspace	0	0	-0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.41	1.65	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0	0	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0	0	-2.0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	3.07	12.33	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0.31	1.24	0.44
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.15	0.60	0.35

### Hamsey

- 8.29 Hamsey parish, found within the north of Lewes District, is a predominately rural parish comprising 5 settlements.
- 8.30 There is a total of 3.89ha of open space in Hamsey Parish, this equates to 6.0ha per 1,000 population. Outdoor Sports Facilities, is the main open space typology and accounts for 2.2ha of the open space in the Parish across two sites, Beechwood (1.47ha) and Little Mead (0.71ha). The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Green Corridor/Cycleways, Institutional Grounds and Provision for Children and Young People.
- 8.31 Table 43 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

<sup>36</sup> Based on a population of 249

43: Hamsey Parish Open Space Quantity Provision

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>37</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.75	1.16	0.96
Amenity Greenspace	0	0	-0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.63	0.97	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0.05	0.08	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0.07	0.11	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0	0	-2.0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	2.2	3.39	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.19	0.29	0.04

Iford

- 8.32 Iford parish is located in the south of Lewes District and is within the South Downs National Park.
- 8.33 There is a total of 0.23ha of open space in Iford Parish, this equates to 1.07ha per 1,000 population. Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, is the main open space typology and accounts for 0.23ha of the open space in the Parish at St Nicholas' Church. There is also open space associated with Owlswick School (0.001ha) which is classed as an Institutional Grounds.
- 8.34 Table 44 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

<sup>37</sup> Based on a population of 649

44: Iford Parish Open Space Quantity Provision

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>38</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0	0	-0.2
Amenity Greenspace	0	0	-0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.23	1.07	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0.001	0.005	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0	0	-2.0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0	0	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0	0	-0.25

Kingston Near Lewes

- 8.35 Located at the foot of the South Downs National Park, residents of Kingston Near Lewes parish can easily access the South Downs Way.
- 8.36 There is a total of 4.23ha of open space in Kingston Near Lewes Parish, this equates to 4.95ha per 1,000 population. Outdoor Sports Facilities, is the main open space typology and accounts for 1.68ha of the open space in the Parish on a single site, Kingston Community Pavillion. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Institutional Grounds and Provision for Children and Young People.
- 8.37 Table 45 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

<sup>38</sup> Based on a population of 215

45: Kingston Near Lewes Parish Open Space Quantity Provision

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>39</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.04	0.05	-0.15
Amenity Greenspace	0.70	0.82	0.22
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.25	0.29	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	1.47	1.72	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0	0	-2.0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	1.68	1.97	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.08	0.09	-0.16

Lewes

- 8.38 Lewes is steeped in history with an impressive backdrop of chalk cliffs carved by the River Ouse.
- 8.39 There is a total of 136.20ha of open space in Lewes Parish, this equates to 7.55ha per 1,000 population. Outdoor Sports Facilities is the main open space typology and accounts for 63.05ha of the open space in the Parish. A large proportion of this is Lewes Golf Course at 47.77ha.
- 8.40 The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Green Corridors/Cycleways, Institutional Grounds, Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace, Parks and Gardens and Provision for Children and Young People.

<sup>39</sup> Based on a population of 854

- 8.41 Table 46 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 46: Lewes Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>40</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	4.52	0.25	0.05
Amenity Greenspace	7.33	0.41	-0.19
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	5.72	0.32	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0.12	0.01	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	5.62	0.31	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	17.37	0.96	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	11.57	6.41	5.61
Outdoor Sports Facilities	63.05	3.50	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	19.89	1.10	0.3
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.91	0.05	-0.2

### Newhaven

- 8.42 Newhaven is a port town on the mouth of the River Ouse and is encompassed by the South Downs National Park.
- 8.43 There is a total of 151.91ha of open space in Newhaven Parish, this equates to 11.60ha per 1,000 population. Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace is the main open space typology and accounts for 93.91ha of the open space in the Parish across the following sites:

- Riverside Park (26.6ha);
- Ouse Estuary Nature Reserve (17.82ha);
- Castle Hill Local Nature Reserve (17.24ha);
- Meeching Down (8.42ha);
- Bollens Bush (7.08ha);

<sup>40</sup> Based on a population of 18,036

- Peacehaven Cliff Tops (6.79ha);
- Hoathdown Avenue (3.44ha);
- The Drove (3.41ha);
- Fort Road (2.51ha);
- Railway Road Nature Greenspace (0.35ha); and □ Metcalfe Avenue (0.26ha).

8.44 The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Green Corridors/Cycleways, Institutional Grounds, Outdoor Sports Facilities, Parks and Gardens and Provision for Children and Young People.

8.45 Table 47 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 47: Newhaven Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>41</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	1.49	0.11	-0.09
Amenity Greenspace	10.16	0.78	0.18
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	4.14	0.32	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0.19	0.01	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	13.79	1.05	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	93.91	7.17	5.17
Outdoor Sports Facilities	22.13	1.69	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	4.94	0.38	-0.42
Provisions for Children and Young People	1.17	0.09	-0.16

<sup>41</sup> Based on a population of 13,092

### Newick

- 8.46 Newick is located to the north of Lewes District within the Low Weald of East Sussex, a broad, low lying landscape.
- 8.47 There is a total of 8.87ha of open space in Newick Parish, this equates to 3.48ha per 1,000 population. Outdoor Sports Facilities is the main open space typology and accounts for 4.71ha of the open space in the Parish. The largest open space is King George V Playing Fields at 2.86ha. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Institutional Grounds, Outdoor Sports Facilities and Provision for Children and Young People.
- 8.48 Table 48 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 48: Newick Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>42</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.05	0.02	-0.18
Amenity Greenspace	0.36	0.14	-0.46
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.57	0.22	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	1.49	0.58	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	1.26	0.49	-1.51
Outdoor Sports Facilities	4.93	1.93	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.21	0.08	-0.17

<sup>42</sup> Based on a population of 2,550



### Peacehaven

- 8.49 Peacehaven is situated above the chalk cliffs, a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- 8.50 There is a total of 60.31ha of open space in Peacehaven Parish, this equates to 3.89ha per 1,000 population. Parks and Gardens is the main open space typology and accounts for 21.04ha of the open space in the Parish. The largest Park and Garden is Centenary Park at 16.74ha.
- 8.51 The other open space typologies present in the Parish include Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Green Corridors/ Cycleways, Institutional Grounds, Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace, Outdoor Sports Facilities and Provision for Children and Young People.
- 8.52 Table 49 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 49: Peacehaven Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>43</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.72	0.05	-0.15
Amenity Greenspace	14.39	0.93	0.33
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.47	0.03	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0.74	0.05	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	6.09	0.39	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	11.92	0.77	-1.23
Outdoor Sports Facilities	3.65	0.24	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	21.04	1.36	0.56

<sup>43</sup> Based on a population of 15,500

Provisions for Children and Young People	1.29	0.08	-0.17
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### Piddinghoe

- 8.53 Piddinghoe is a rural parish on the banks of the River Ouse. There is a total of 11.46ha of open space in Piddinghoe Parish, this equates to 43.74ha per 1,000 population. Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace is the main open space typology and accounts for 9.52ha of the open space in the Parish. Bollens Bush, a Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace site is the largest open space at 8.13ha.
- 8.54 The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Green Corridors/ Cycleways and Provision for Children and Young People.
- 8.55 Table 50 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 50: Piddinghoe Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>44</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.09	0.34	0.14
Amenity Greenspace	0.001	0.004	-0.59
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.22	0.84	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0.03	0.11	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0	0	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	9.52	36.34	34.34
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0	0	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	1.56	5.95	5.15

<sup>44</sup> Based on a population of 262

Provisions for Children and Young People	0.04	0.15	-0.1
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### Plumpton

- 8.56 The rural parish of Plumpton is made up of a number of villages which are dispersed across the north west of Lewes District.
- 8.57 There is a total of 12.73ha of open space in Plumpton Parish, this equates to 11.35ha per 1,000 population. Institutional Grounds, comprising Plumpton College and Plumpton Primary School, is the main open space typology and accounts for 7.66ha of the open space in the Parish. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Outdoor Sports Facilities and Provision for Children and Young People.
- 8.58 Table 51 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 51: Plumpton Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>45</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.10	0.09	-0.11
Amenity Greenspace	0.48	0.43	-0.17
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.36	0.32	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	7.66	6.83	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0	0	-2.0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	4.01	3.57	No Standard

<sup>45</sup> Based on a population of 1,122

Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.12	0.11	-0.14

### Ringmer

- 8.59 Ringmer Parish is to the east of Lewes District and is largely rural with a number of historic villages within its boundary.
- 8.60 There is a total of 16.71ha of open space in Ringmer Parish, this equates to 3.43ha per 1,000 population. Institutional Grounds, comprising Ringer Community College, is the main open space typology and accounts for 5.93ha of the open space in the Parish. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Outdoor Sports Facilities and Provision for Children and Young People.
- 8.61 Table 52 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 52: Ringmer Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>46</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	2.02	0.41	0.21
Amenity Greenspace	5.73	1.18	0.58
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	1.03	0.21	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	5.93	1.22	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0	0	-2.0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	1.63	0.33	No Standard

<sup>46</sup> Based on a population of 4,870

Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.37	0.08	-0.17

### Rodmell & Southease

- 8.62 Rodmell is located in the south of Lewes District and within the lower Ouse Valley and South Downs National Park. Southease is located centrally between Lewes town and Newhaven in the south of the District and boasts one of the three round tower churches left within Sussex.
- 8.63 There is a total of 3.73ha of open space in Rodmell and 0.17ha of open space in Southease.
- 8.64 Table 64 lists open spaces in Rodmell and Southease by size and typology. There is a total of 3.9ha of open space in Rodmell and Southease Parish, this equates to 7.2ha per 1,000 population. Institutional Grounds is the main open space typology and accounts for 3.17ha of the open space in the Parishes.
- 8.65 The largest site within these parishes is the open space associated with Northease Manor School. The other open space typologies present in the parishes includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspace and Cemeteries and Religious Grounds.
- 8.66 As the population figures for these two parishes are combined, Table 53 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies across both parishes, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 53 Rodmell & Southease Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>47</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.09	0.17	-0.03
Amenity Greenspace	0.2	0.37	-0.23
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.44	0.81	No standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No standard

<sup>47</sup> Based on a population of 542

Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No standard
Institutional Grounds	3.17	5.85	No standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0	0	-2.0
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0	0	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0	0	-0.25

### Seaford

- 8.67 Seaford is another of Lewes' settlements situated along the coast and acted as a key port in the Middle Ages. There is a total of 287.16ha of open space in Seaford Parish, this equates to 11.62ha per 1,000 population.
- 8.68 Outdoor Sports Facilities is the main open space typology and covers 145.44ha of the open space in the Parish with Seaford Golf Course and Seaford Head Golf Course accounting for the majority of this figure. Seaford Head Nature Reserve is the largest open space site at 76.83ha and is a Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace.
- 8.69 The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Green Corridors/ Cycleways, Institutional Grounds, Parks and Gardens and Provision for Children and Young People.
- 8.70 Table 54 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 54: Seaford Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>48</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	3.14	0.13	-0.07
Amenity Greenspace	12.87	0.52	-0.08
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	5.37	0.22	No Standard

<sup>48</sup> Based on a population of 24,710

Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0.43	0.02	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	21.17	0.86	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	83.5	3.38	1.38
Outdoor Sports Facilities	145.44	5.89	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	14.51	0.59	-0.21
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.72	0.03	-0.22

### South Heighton

- 8.71 South Heighton is a south parish and has access to the adjoining countryside within the South Downs National Park.
- 8.72 There is a total of 4.48ha of open space in South Heighton Parish, this equates to 4.52ha per 1,000 population. Parks and Gardens is the main open space typology, with one site, The hollow, accounting for 1.82ha of the open space in the Parish. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Amenity Greenspace, Institutional Grounds, Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace and Provision for Children and Young People.
- 8.73 Table 55 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 55: South Heighton Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>49</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.33	0.33	0.13
Amenity Greenspace	1.35	1.36	0.76

<sup>49</sup> Based on a population of 990

Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0	0	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0.11	0.11	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0.61	0.61	-1.39
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0	0	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	1.82	1.84	1.04
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.26	0.26	0.01

### Streat

- 8.74 Streat is located in the north west of Lewes District and over half of the Parish is within the South Downs National Park.
- 8.75 There is a total of 4.28ha of open space in Streat Parish, this equates to 26.4ha per 1,000 population. Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace is the main open space typology and accounts for 3.47ha of the open space in the Parish at the Streat Common site. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Cemeteries and Religious Grounds and Institutional Grounds.
- 8.76 Table 56 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 56: Streat Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>50</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0	0	-0.2
Amenity Greenspace	0	0	-0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.31	1.91	No Standard

<sup>50</sup> Based on a population of 162



Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0.49	3.02	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	3.47	21.42	19.42
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0	0	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0	0	-0.25

### Telscombe

- 8.77 Telscombe town is also located on the south coast and is predominately a 20th century urban extension of Peacehaven.
- 8.78 There is a total of 85.47ha of open space in Telscombe Parish, this equates to 10.88ha per 1,000 population. Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace is the main open space typology and accounts for 65.35ha of the open space in the Parish. The largest site is a Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace, Telscombe Tye at 62.34ha. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Institutional Grounds, Outdoor Sports Facilities, Parks and Gardens and Provision for Children and Young People.
- 8.79 Table 57 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 57: Telscombe Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>51</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0	0	-0.2
Amenity Greenspace	6.27	0.80	-0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.36	0.05	No Standard

<sup>51</sup> Based on a population of 7,858

Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard
Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0.89	0.11	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	65.35	8.32	6.32
Outdoor Sports Facilities	5.15	0.66	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	6.92	0.88	0.08
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.53	0.07	-0.18

### Westmeston

- 8.80 Westmeston is a rural parish which forms part of the north eastern area of the Lewes District.
- 8.81 There is a total of 61.37ha of open space in Westmeston Parish, this equates to 174.34ha per 1,000 population. Outdoor Sports Facilities is the main open space typology and covers 66.48ha of the open space in the Parish, The Mid Sussex Golf Club accounts for the majority of this area. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace.
- 8.82 Table 58 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 58: Westmeston Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>52</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0.18	0.51	0.31
Amenity Greenspace	0	0	-0.6
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.45	1.28	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard

<sup>52</sup> Based on a population of 352

Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	0	0	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	0.26	0.74	-1.26
Outdoor Sports Facilities	60.48	171.82	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	0	0	-0.8
Provisions for Children and Young People	0	0	-0.25

### Wivelsfield

- 8.83 Wivelsfield is a rural parish located in the north east of Lewes District, and is situated between the South Downs National Park and the High Weald AONB.
- 8.84 There is a total of 10.52ha of open space in Wivelsfield Parish, this equates to 4.67ha per 1,000 population. Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace is the main open space typology and accounts for 3.52ha of the open space in the Parish. Lunce's Common, a Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace, is the largest site at 3.38ha. The other open space typologies present in the Parish includes Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries and Religious Grounds, Institutional Grounds, Parks and Gardens and Provision for Children and Young People.
- 8.85 Table 59 shows current provision of open space and surplus and deficiencies, expressed in hectares per 1,000 population.

*Table 59: Wivelsfield Parish Open Space Quantity Provision*

Open Space Typology	Area of Sites (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 Population <sup>53</sup>	Surplus/ Deficiency Against Proposed Standard
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	0	0	-0.2
Amenity Greenspace	1.42	0.63	0.03
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	0.56	0.25	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0	0	No Standard

<sup>53</sup> Based on a population of 2,253

Green Corridor / Cycleways	0	0	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	1.4	0.62	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	3.52	1.56	-0.44
Outdoor Sports Facilities	0	0	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	3.08	1.37	0.57
Provisions for Children and Young People	0.55	0.24	-0.01

### Future Provision across Lewes District

- 8.86 Table 60 compares quantity provision against the proposed quantity standard for Lewes District to show surplus and deficiency for current and estimated future population of Lewes District.
- 8.87 Using the 'East Sussex in Figures' website population estimate for 2030 of 110,873 and the total amount of open space of 1,189.14 ha, the future provision of open space is calculated at 10.73 ha per 1,000 population.

Table 60: Lewes District Open Space Provision

Open Space Typology	Area (ha)	Ha Per 1,000 Population (2018)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency	Ha Per 1,000 Population (2030)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency
Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms	17.44	0.17	-0.03	0.16	-0.04
Amenity Greenspace	64.52	0.63	0.03	0.58	-0.02
Cemeteries and Religious Grounds	27.60	0.27	No Standard	0.25	No Standard
Civic Spaces and Market Squares	0.12	0.001	No Standard	0.001	No Standard

Open Space Typology	Area (ha)	Ha Per 1,000 Population (2018)	Current Surplus/ Deficiency	Ha Per 1,000 Population (2030)	Future Surplus/ Deficiency
Green Corridor / Cycleways	7.13	0.07	No Standard	0.06	No Standard
Institutional Grounds	103.45	1.0	No Standard	0.93	No Standard
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	547.86	5.31	3.31	4.94	2.94
Outdoor Sports Facilities	340.14	3.30	No Standard	3.07	No Standard
Parks and Gardens	79.10	60.77	-0.03	0.71	-0.09
Provisions for Children and Young People (standalone)	1.77	0.02	-0.23	0.02	-0.23
Provisions for Children and Young People (counted in other spaces)	4.99	0.05	N/A	0.04	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1189.14</b>	<b>11.57</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>21.26</b>	<b>2.73</b>

\*Provision for Children and Young People (counted in other spaces) is not included in the total to avoid double counting. If standalone sites and counted in other spaces sites were added together this would total deficiency of -0.18 (2018) and -0.19 (2030).

8.88 Table 60 demonstrates that there will be future deficiencies and surpluses across the open space typologies present within Lewes District. Provision for Children and Young People is shown as standalone sites and sites within other open space combined to show the true deficiency of Provision for Children and Young People.

- 8.89 It is anticipated that surpluses will be addressed through the incorporation of open spaces within new development proposals. In the more rural parishes it is unlikely that there will be many future developments of the scale that requires the provision of new or enhanced open space, therefore, the enhancement of existing open spaces where investment and funds allow should be considered.

## 9.0 Recommendations and Strategy

### **Adopt the Recommended Standards**

- 9.1 This Open Space Strategy is in line with the NPPF (2019) and PPG for Open Space, which have replaced PPG 17: Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation (2002) and its Companion Guide, Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A companion guide to PPG 17 (2002). Whilst the Companion Guide to PPG 17 has been superseded, the principles and approach within the guidance have not been replaced and remain relevant.
- 9.2 This Open Space Strategy has reviewed local quantity, accessibility, quality and value of the open space provision in Lewes.
- 9.3 Therefore, this Open Space Strategy has resulted in recommendations for standards that are robust and can form a basis for addressing any deficiencies resulting from proposed development and population increase.
- 9.4 It is recommended that the proposed standards are adopted as policy as part of the emerging Local Plan review.
- 9.5 Protected characteristics which could potentially cause a barrier to accessing to open spaces should be identified and action taken by Lewes District Council or the management organisation if required.

### **Encourage Open Space Assessment associated with planning applications**

- 9.6 The importance of open spaces has been laid out earlier in this Open Space Strategy. Where a proposed planning application shows that it would result in the loss of an open space a quantity assessment should be carried out to understand if this would create a deficiency in that type of open space. Even where a quantity assessment evidences no deficiency, an assessment of the open space's historical, cultural, visual, amenity and ecological value should be undertaken to understand the full ramifications of its loss, including impact to the wider green infrastructure functions.
- 9.7 The local planning authority will consider the quality and value of the site within the decision making process by considering:
  - the quality and value assessment made as part of this open space assessment (if the site was included in the full quality and value assessment). If the site has not been subject to quality and value assessment in this document, it may still be appropriate to carry out a similar assessment to highlight what the loss of the open space would mean in terms of the quality and value the site brings to its surroundings;

- any planning designations that apply to the site, for example, is the site within a Conservation Area or in the setting of a Listed Building; and
- all matters covered by an Environmental Impact Assessment, if appropriate.

### **Multi-functional Open Spaces**

9.8 Open spaces are required to do more under agendas such as health and wellbeing and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Wherever possible, the Council should look to open spaces to deliver multiple functions, including:

- Recreation;
- Green travel route;
- Aesthetic;
- Shading from the sun;
- Evaporative cooling;
- Trapping air pollutants;
- Noise absorption;
- Habitat for wildlife;
- Connectivity for wildlife;
- Heritage;
- Cultural;
- Carbon storage;
- Food production;
- Wind shelter;
- Learning;
- Water storage; ☐ Water infiltration; and ☐ Water interception.

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

#### Open Space SPD

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

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

#### Developer Contributions SPD

9.10 The SPD should set out the Council's policies and procedures for securing developer contributions; explain the relationship between CIL and S106 planning obligations; and provide clear guidance to developers, landowners and stakeholders on the scope and scale of planning obligations likely to be sought for different developments.

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



## **Funding**

### Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 9.12 CIL is a planning charge that can be placed on new development to help towards funding a range of infrastructure including improvements to open space, sport and recreational facilities.
- 9.13 CIL is already adopted in Lewes District and the South Downs National Park. The levy puts a charge on new development over 100 square metres or where a new dwelling is being created. The adopted CIL identifies that green infrastructure should receive CIL funding for a number of projects which are not 'site-specific improvements or mitigation measures' as it states that Lewes District Council will utilise the planning obligations to propose these site-specific works. Funding of casual and equipped children's play spaces have also been allocated funding through CIL.
- 9.14 South Downs National Park, Infrastructure Business Plan (2018) identifies CIL as a key source of funding to overturn a significant funding deficit in planned infrastructure. Key infrastructure projects support conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, promoting the special qualities of the National Park and foster social and economic wellbeing of the local community.

### Grants

- 9.15 Grant funding is available from several different funding streams for a range of community groups. Current grant schemes have been provided in Appendix B.

## **APPENDIX A: LIST OF OPEN SPACES BY PARISH**

## List of Open Spaces by Parish

*Table 61: Barcombe Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
School Path Recreation Ground	3.31	Outdoor Sports Facilities
St Bartholomew's Church	0.51	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
St Mary's Church	0.69	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Providence Chapel	0.21	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Bridgelands Allotments	0.35	Allotments, Community Garden and City Farms
Weald View	0.08	Institutional Grounds
Barcombe Church Of England Primary School	0.33	Institutional Grounds

*Table 62: Beddington & Tarring Neville Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Beddingham Parish		
St Andrew's Church	0.38	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Trevor Gardens	1.39	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Beddingham Gardens	0.08	Green Corridor
Tarring Neville Parish		
St Mary's Church (Ouse Valley and Ringmer)	0.19	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds

Table 63: Chailey Parish Open Spaces

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Riverside Meadow	11.54	Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace
St Marys Church	0.43	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Beggars Wood Road	0.79	Amenity Greenspace
Haywards Heath Road	0.62	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Gardens
Mill Lane Common	13.90	Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace
Chailey School	3.57	Institutional Grounds
St Peter's Church	0.80	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Row Heath	0.96	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Downs View	0.43	Amenity Greenspace
Chailey Common	160.87	Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace
Chailey St Peter's Primary School	0.55	Institutional Grounds
Charley Sports Ground	4.47	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Chailey Heritage School	2.06	Institutional Grounds

Table 64: Ditchling Parish Open Spaces

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
St Georges Retreat Allotments	0.15	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Gardens
Montefiore Cricket Club	5.66	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Ditchling Village Hall Car Park	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Long Park Corner	0.06	Amenity Greenspace

Long Park Corner Play Area	0.02	Provisions for Children and Young People
Beacon Crescent	3.27	Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace
Ditchling Common	72.06	Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace
Eastern Road	0.35	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Village Green	0.29	Parks and Gardens
North End Allotments	0.27	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Gardens
Church Of St Margaret	0.47	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Ditchling St Margaret's Church of England Primary School	0.34	Institutional Grounds
Ditchling Recreation Ground	5.18	Outdoor Sports Facilities
The Dymock's	0.14	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Lewes Road	0.7	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds

*Table 65: East Chiltington Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
East Chiltington Parish		
Hollycroft	1.84	Parks and Gardens
Play Area At Hollycroft	0.14	Provision for Children and Young People
Chapel Lane	0.17	Cemeteries and Religious Groups
Barnfield	0.72	Outdoor Sports Facilities

Table 66: Falmer Parish Open Spaces

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
South Street	0.07	Institutional Grounds
East Street	1.42	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
St Lawrence's Church (Kingston)	0.26	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Park Street Cemetery	0.26	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Falmer Sports Complex	15.16	Institutional Grounds

Table 67: Firle Parish Open Spaces

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
The Dock	0.22	Outdoor Sports Facilities
St Peter's Church	0.52	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
The Street	0.41	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Firle Cricket Club	2.27	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Firle Church Of England Primary School	0.11	Institutional Grounds

Table 68: Glynde Parish Open Spaces

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Ranscombe	3.07	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Lacys Hill	0.41	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Ranscombe	0.72	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Lacys Hill	0.31	Parks and Gardens
Play Area at Lacys Hill	0.15	Provision for Children and Young People

Table 69 Hamsey Parish Open Spaces

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
St Peter's Church	0.20	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Malthouse Way Play Area	0.2	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area At Beechwood	0.17	Provision for Children and Young People
St Peter's Old Church	0.43	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Chandler' Mead	0.52	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Hamsey Community Primary School	0.07	Institutional Grounds
Little Mead	0.71	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Beechwood	1.47	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Firle Crescent	0.05	Green Corridor / Cycleways
Hamsey School Playfield	0.71	Outdoor Sports Facilities

Table 70: Iford Parish Open Spaces

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
St Nicholas' Church	0.23	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Owlswick School	0.001	Institutional Grounds

Table 71: Kingston Near Lewes Parish Open Spaces

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Kingston Community Pavilion	1.68	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Drove Avenue (track)	0.67	Amenity Greenspace
Play Area At The Green	0.08	Provision for Children and Young People

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
St Pancras's Church	0.25	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
The Green (Kingston)	0.40	Amenity Greenspace
Holdings	0.04	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Iford And Kingston Church Of England Primary School	0.74	Institutional Grounds
Owlswick School	0.73	Institutional Grounds
Snednore	0.3	Amenity Greenspace

*Table 72: Lewes Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Abergavenny Road	0.75	Amenity Greenspace
Arundel Green	0.69	Institutional Grounds
Baxter's Field	1.75	Parks and Gardens
Bell Lane Recreation Ground	0.82	Amenity Greenspace
Bolis Road	0.18	Amenity Greenspace
Brooks Road	0.07	Green Corridor / Cycleways
Castle Banks	0.05	Amenity Greenspace
Christ Church	0.15	Cemeteries and Religious Ground
Convent Fields	4.77	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Crisp Road	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Deanery Close	0.07	Amenity Greenspace
De La Warr Play Area	0.18	Provision for Children and Young People
Eastgate Wharf	0.12	Civic Spaces and Market Squares
East Street	0.16	Amenity Greenspace
Eridge Green	0.48	Amenity Greenspace



Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Firle Crescent	0.16	Green Corridor / Cycleways
Fitzgerald Road	0.08	Allotments. Community Gardens and City Farms
Fitzgerald Road	0.09	Amenity Greenspace
Friars' Walk	0.16	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Fuller	0.69	Allotments. Community Gardens and City Farms
Glebe Close	0.02	Amenity Greenspace
Harwards Close Play Area	0.05	Provision for Children and Young People
Hayward Road	0.69	Amenity Greenspace
Highdown Road	0.60	Allotments. Community Gardens and City Farms
Hoopers Close	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Juggs Road	0.21	Parks and Gardens
Lambert Place	0.09	Green Corridor / Cycleways
Landport Recreation Ground	2.37	Parks and Gardens
Landport Road	0.08	Amenity Greenspace
Landsdown Place	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Lewes Castle	0.84	Parks and Gardens
Lewes Castle Bowling Green	0.33	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Lewes Cemetery	4.02	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Lewes Football Club	1.62	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Lewes Golf Course	47.77	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Lewes Hospital	0.10	Institutional Grounds

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Lewes Old Grammer Junior School	0.32	Institutional Grounds
Lewes Old Grammer School	0.15	Institutional Grounds
Little East Street	0.02	Amenity Greenspace
Love Lane Allotments	2.06	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Malling Close	0.23	Amenity Greenspace
Malling Hill	0.18	Amenity Greenspace
Malling Old Railway Cutting	4.04	Green Corridor / Cycleways
Malling Recreation Ground	6.22	Parks and Gardens
Malling Street	0.16	Amenity Greenspace
Mill Road	0.11	Amenity Greenspace
Mount Harry Road	0.05	Amenity Greenspace
Neville Crescent Recreation Ground	0.43	Amenity Greenspace
Newton Road	0.51	Amenity Greenspace
North Street	0.17	Institutional Grounds
Old Malling Way	0.49	Amenity Greenspace
Paddock Road	0.33	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Pellbrook Cut	0.31	Green Corridor / Cycleways
Pells Recreation Ground	2.77	Parks and Gardens
Phoenix Causeway	0.95	Green Corridor / Cycleways
Play Area at Bell Lane Recreation Ground	0.10	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Landport Recreation Ground	0.12	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Malling Recreation Ground	0.32	Provision for Children and Young People

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Play Area at Neville Crescent Recreation Ground	0.09	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at the Priory	0.05	Provision for Children and Young People
Prince Charles Road	0.26	Amenity Greenspace
Priory Park	1.68	Parks and Gardens
Priory School	6.16	Institutional Grounds
Queen's Road	0.22	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Railway Lane	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Riverdale	0.03	Parks and Gardens
Russell Row	0.11	Amenity Greenspace
School Playing Fields	6.11	Institutional Grounds
South Malling Church of England Primary School	1.15	Institutional Grounds
Southover Grange Garden	1.49	Parks and Gardens
Stanley Turner Ground	1.70	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Stanley Turner Ground	8.57	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Standfield Road	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
St Johns Church (Lewes Castle)	0.87	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
St Michael's Church (Lewes Bridge)	0.38	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
St Michael's Church (Lewes Castle)	0.15	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
St Pancras Roman Catholic Primary School	0.10	Institutional Grounds

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
The Gallops	1.16	Amenity Greenspace
The Paddock	2.52	Parks and Gardens
The Railway Land	9.87	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Timberyard Play Area	0.07	Amenity Greenspace
Wallands Community Primary School	1.69	Institutional Grounds
Western Road Community Primary School	0.84	Institutional Grounds
Wheatsheaf Gardens	0.54	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms

*Table 73: Newhaven Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Avis Road Recreation Ground	1.46	Amenity Greenspace
Avis Way	0.10	Amenity Greenspace
Badgers Close	0.22	Amenity Greenspace
Baker Street	0.26	Amenity Greenspace
Bay Vue Road	0.08	Provision for Children and Young People
Bollens Bush	7.08	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Bridge Street	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Castle Hill Local Nature Reserve	17.24	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Church Hill	0.10	Amenity Greenspace
Claremont Road	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Court Farm Road Island	0.10	Amenity Greenspace
Denton Burial Ground	0.28	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Denton Community Primary School	1.20	Institutional Grounds
Denton Recreation Ground	1.48	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Denton Road	0.06	Amenity Greenspace
Drove Road	0.02	Amenity Greenspace
Eastbridge Road	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Eastside Allotments	0.23	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Eastside Recreation Ground	2.44	Parks and Grounds
Estate Road	0.19	Amenity Greenspace
Evelyn Avenue	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Farm Road	0.02	Amenity Greenspace
Fort Road	0.86	Amenity Greenspace
Fort Road	2.51	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Fort Road	4.27	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Gibbon Road	0.09	Amenity Greenspace
Grays Infant School	0.43	Institutional Grounds
Hanson Road	0.25	Amenity Greenspace
Hawthorn Road	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
High Street	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Hill Crest	0.58	Parks and Gardens
Hill Crest Road North	0.10	Amenity Greenspace
Hill Crest Road South	0.29	Amenity Greenspace
Hoathdown Avenue	3.44	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Huggetts Green	0.52	Parks and Gardens
Lewes Recreation Ground	1.40	Parks and Gardens
Lewes Road	3.29	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Lorraine Road	0.19	Institutional Grounds
Marshall Lane	0.09	Institutional Grounds
McKinley Way	0.59	Amenity Greenspace
Meeching Down	8.42	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Meeching Rise	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Meeching Valley Primary School	0.96	Institutional Grounds
Metcalfe Avenue	0.26	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Mount Road	0.05	Amenity Greenspace
Newfield Lane	0.03	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Newhaven Academy	5.56	Institutional Grounds
Newhaven Fort	3.07	Institutional Grounds
Newhaven Heights	0.06	Amenity Greenspace
North Lane	0.15	Amenity Greenspace
North Way	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Nun's Walk	0.19	Green Corridor / Cycleways
Ouse Estuary Nature Reserve	17.82	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Park Drive Close	0.02	Amenity Greenspace
Peacehaven Cliff Tops	6.79	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Peacehaven Golf Club	16.38	Outdoor Sports Facilities

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Piddinghoe Allotments	1.26	Allotments. Community Gardens and City Farms
Play Area at Avis Road Recreation Ground	0.08	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Eastside Recreation Ground	0.15	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Fort North	0.09	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Hill Crest	0.03	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Lewes Recreation Ground	0.05	Provision for Children and Young People
Quarry Road	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Railway Approach	0.17	Amenity Greenspace
Railway Road	0.05	Amenity Greenspace
Railway Road Nature Greenspace	0.35	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Rectory Road	0.04	Institutional Grounds
Riverside Park	26.60	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Robinson Road	0.85	Amenity Greenspace
Rose Walk Close	0.23	Amenity Greenspace
Sacred Heart Church	0.09	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Skate Park at Fort Road	0.16	Provision for Children and Young People
Southdown Close	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Southdown Junior School	0.43	Institutional Grounds
Station Road	0.27	Amenity Greenspace

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
St Leonards Church (Newhaven Denton and Meeching)	0.07	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
St Leonards Close	0.12	Amenity Greenspace
St Michaels Church (Newhaven Denton and Meeching)	0.38	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Sussex Downs College/ Newhaven Campus	0.96	Institutional Grounds
The Drive	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
The Drove	3.41	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
The Rose Walk	0.16	Institutional Grounds
Transit Road	0.21	Amenity Greenspace
Transit Road	0.05	Institutional Grounds
Upper Valley Road	0.06	Amenity Greenspace
Utc@harbourside	0.66	Institutional Grounds
Valley Ponds Open Space	1.02	Amenity Greenspace
Valley Road Estate	0.60	Amenity Greenspace
Valley Road Park	0.54	Provision for Children and Young People
War Memorial	0.08	Amenity Greenspace
West View Terrace	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Wilming Road Amenity Greenspace	1.14	Amenity Greenspace

*Table 74: Newick Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
King George V Playing Field	2.86	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Newick Church of England Primary School	1.49	Institutional Grounds



Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Mantel Close Play Area	0.14	Provision for Children and Young People
Cricketfield Allotments	0.05	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
The Green (Newick)	0.36	Amenity Greenspace
Marbles Road	0.21	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Harmers Hill	0.03	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
St Mary's Church (Newick)	0.54	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Play Area at King George V Playing Field	0.05	Provision for Children and Young People
Newick Lawn Tennis Club	0.31	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Newick Common	0.92	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Manwaring Roberston Field	1.55	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Riverside Meadow	0.02	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Skate Park at King George V Playing Field	0.02	Provision for Children and Young People
Mill Lane Common	0.32	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace

*Table 75: Peacehaven Parish Open Space*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Abbey Close	0.07	Amenity Greenspace
Bay Court	0.16	Provision for Children and Young People
Bollens Bush	0.01	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Centenary Park	16.74	Parks and Gardens

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Church of Ascension	0.15	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Cinquefoil	0.08	Amenity Greenspace
Collingwood Close	0.19	Amenity Greenspace
Cornwall Avenue	0.72	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Downland Avenue	1.17	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Epinay Park	0.37	Parks and Gardens
Firle Road Walkway	0.74	Green Corridor / Cycleways
Foxhill	0.30	Amenity Greenspace
Friars Aveue	0.11	Amenity Greenspace
Glynn Road West	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Greenwich Way	0.32	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Heathy Brow	0.003	Amenity Greenspace
Hodder Avenue	0.05	Amenity Greenspace
Horsham Avenue	0.10	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Howard Peace Park	0.96	Parks and Gardens
Mayfield Avenue	0.16	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Meridian Community Primary School	1.83	Institutional Grounds
Meridian Leisure Centre	3.15	Institutional Grounds
Meridian Park	1.12	Parks and Gardens
Morestead Coney Furlong	0.07	Amenity Greenspace
Morested Coney Furlong	0.32	Amenity Greenspace

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Peacehaven Cliff Tops	10.42	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Peacehaven Golf Club	3.45	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Peacehaven Heights Primary School	0.91	Institutional Grounds
Peacehaven Heights Primary School (Infants)	0.2	Institutional Grounds
Pelham Rise	1.24	Amenity Greenspace
Play Area at Centenary Park	0.54	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Epinay Park	0.13	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Meridian Park	0.03	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Sheepfold	0.16	Provision for Children and Young People
Roundhouse Crescent East	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Roundhouse Crescent West	0.02	Amenity Greenspace
Seaford Golf Course	0.19	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Sheepfold	0.35	Amenity Greenspace
Skate Park at Centenary Park	0.27	Provision for Children and Young People
Sunview Avenue	0.06	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Sutton Avenue North	0.02	Amenity Greenspace
The Dell	5.21	Amenity Greenspace
The Esplanade East	5.19	Amenity Greenspace
The Esplanade West	0.07	Amenity Greenspace
The Oval	1.84	Parks and Gardens

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
The Promenade	0.07	Amenity Greenspace
West View Close	0.14	Amenity Greenspace
Sutton Avenue	0.81	Amenity Greenspace

*Table 76: Piddinghoe Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Brookside	0.03	Green Corridor/ Cycleways
Play Area at Piddinghoe Village	0.04	Provision for Children and Young People
Court Farm Close	0.04	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Brookside	0.05	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
St John's Church (Kington)	0.22	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Piddinghoe Village	1.56	Parks and Gardens
Bollens Bush	8.13	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Rive Site Park	1.40	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Robinson Road	0.001	Amenity Greenspace

*Table 77: Plumpton Parish Open Space*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
All Saint's Church	0.36	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Plumpton College	7.19	Institutional Grounds
Play Area at Barnfield	0.12	Provision for Children and Young People
Station Road Allotments	0.10	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Plumpton Primary School	0.47	Institutional Grounds
Station Road Village Green	0.48	Amenity Greenspace
Barnfield	4.01	Outdoor Sports Facilities

*Table 78: Ringmer Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Church of St Mary	1.03	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Broyle Close	0.28	Amenity Greenspace
Broyle Lane	0.14	Amenity Greenspace
The Forges	0.05	Amenity Greenspace
Anchor Field	0.34	Amenity Greenspace
Broyle Close Allotments	0.05	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Broyle Playground	0.03	Provision for Children and Young People
Cheyney Field	1.63	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Diamond Jubilee Green	0.07	Amenity Greenspace
Play Area At Finger Post Field	0.12	Provision for Children and Young People
The Green (Ouse Valley and Ringmer)	0.33	Parks and Gardens
Norlington Fields	0.16	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Lime Tree House	0.08	Institutional Grounds
Mill Close	0.07	Amenity Greenspace
Ringmer Community College	5.86	Institutional Grounds
Play Area At Ringer Village Green	0.13	Provision for Children and Young People

Play Area at the Forges	0.04	Provision for Children and Young People
The Maples	0.15	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Sussex Coast Grid Allotments	0.47	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
The Forges	0.15	Amenity Greenspace
Skate Park at Anchor Field	0.05	Provision for Children and Young People
Prince Charles Road	0.001	Amenity Greenspace
Finger Post Field	0.87	Amenity Greenspace
Ringmer Village Green	3.15	Amenity Greenspace
Mill Road Allotments	1.18	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Rushy Green	0.13	Amenity Greenspace
Green Close	0.12	Amenity Greenspace
Shepherds	0.02	Amenity Greenspace

*Table 79: Rodmell & Southease Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Rodmell		
South Farm	0.09	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
St Peter's Church (Kingston)	0.27	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Northeast Manor School	3.13	Institutional Grounds
The Dicklands	0.20	Amenity Greenspace
Rodmell Church Of England Primary School	0.04	Institutional Grounds
Southease		
Church of St Peter	0.17	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds

Table 80: Seaford Parish Open Spaces

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Abundant Grace Nursing Home	1.18	Institutional Grounds
Alfriston Road	4.69	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Anney Roman Catholic Primary School	0.03	Institutional Grounds
Argent Close	0.66	Amenity Greenspace
Arundel Close	0.20	Institutional Grounds
Badgers Copse	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Barn Rise	0.18	Amenity Greenspace
Belgrave Road	0.56	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Bishopstone Road	0.62	Amenity Greenspace
Blatchington Pond	0.02	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Blatchington Road	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Blatchington Hill	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Blue-Haze Avenue	0.05	Amenity Greenspace
Bodium Close	0.14	Amenity Greenspace
Bowden House School	3.78	Institutional Grounds
Bowden Rise	0.23	Amenity Greenspace
Carlton Close	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Chalvington Field Recreation Ground	1.87	Parks and Gardens
Church Street	0.04	Institutional Grounds
Chyngton Methodist Church	0.12	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Chyngton School	0.72	Institutional Grounds

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Cinque Ports Way	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Claremount Road	0.09	Institutional Grounds
Cliff Close	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Cliff Gardens	0.21	Amenity Greenspace
Cliff Road	0.24	Amenity Greenspace
College Road	0.93	Amenity Greenspace
College Road	0.11	Institutional Grounds
College Road Open Spaces	0.61	Amenity Greenspace
Coxwell Close	0.09	Amenity Greenspace
Coxwell Close	0.80	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Cradle Hill Community Primary School	1.54	Institutional Grounds
Cradle Hill Road	0.27	Institutional Grounds
Crouch Gardens	2.72	Parks and Grounds
Crouch Lane	0.29	Institutional Grounds
Crown Hill	0.20	Amenity Greenspace
Cuckmere House School	0.88	Institutional Grounds
Dane Road	0.09	Institutional Grounds
Diamond	0.03	Institutional Grounds
Dover Close	0.18	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Downs Leisure Centre	1.94	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Edinburgh Road	0.28	Amenity Greenspace
Eleanor Close	0.28	Amenity Greenspace
Esplanade	0.21	Amenity Greenspace
Etherton Way Island	0.17	Amenity Greenspace



Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Firle Close	0.21	Amenity Greenspace
Firle Drive	0.06	Amenity Greenspace
Fitzgerald Avenue	0.16	Amenity Greenspace
Florence House	2.57	Parks and Gardens
Foster Close	0.38	Green Corridor / Cycleways
Glebe Drive	0.29	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Hardwick House Gardens	0.39	Parks and Gardens
Haze	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Horder Heath Centre Seaford	0.15	Institutional Grounds
Hythe Close	0.08	Amenity Greenspace
King's Mead Lane	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Kingsway	0.02	Amenity Greenspace
Lexden Court	0.07	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Lexden Road Open Space	0.29	Parks and Gardens
Lions Place	0.29	Amenity Greenspace
Mark Close	0.20	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Martello Fields	3.70	Parks and Gardens
Micklefield	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Mickle Field Park	0.71	Parks and Gardens
Normansal Park	1.59	Parks and Gardens
Normansal Park (Chalvington Close)	0.12	Amenity Greenspace
North Way Open Space	0.11	Parks and Gardens
Ouse Estuary Nature Reserve	0.01	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Parkside Road	0.02	Amenity Greenspace
Play Area at Chalvington Field Recreation Ground	0.02	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Crouch Gardens	0.08	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Downs Leisure Centre	0.08	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Raymond Close	0.13	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Salts Recreation Ground	0.22	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area at Walmer Recreation Ground	0.20	Provision for Children and Young People
Princess Drive	0.07	Amenity Greenspace
Raymond Close	0.31	Amenity Greenspace
Richington	0.05	Amenity Greenspace
Richington Way	0.14	Amenity Greenspace
Roman Catholic Church of St Thomas More	0.26	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Rookery Way	0.11	Amenity Greenspace
Rosemount Close	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Rough Brow	3.14	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
Salts Recreation Ground	8.31	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Sandore Road	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Sandore Road Open Space	0.20	Parks and Gardens
Saxon Lane / Crouch Lane Car Park	0.32	Amenity Greenspace
Seafeld Close	0.15	Amenity Greenspace

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Seaford and Blatchington Lawn Tennis Club	0.54	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Seaford Cemetery	3.56	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Seaford College of Education Annexe	4.20	Institutional Grounds
Seaford Golf Course	62.59	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Seaford Head Golf Course	69.47	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Seaford Head Nature Reserve	76.83	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Seaford Head School	1.01	Institutional Grounds
Seaford Primary School	1.99	Institutional Grounds
Seaford War Memorial	0.03	Amenity Grounds
Southdown Road	0.11	Institutional Grounds
Stafford Road	0.03	Institutional Grounds
St Andrew's Church (Seaford West)	0.37	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
St Andrews Drive	0.08	Amenity Greenspace
St Crispians	0.22	Amenity Greenspace
St Crispians	0.04	Green Corridor / Cycleways
Steyne Road Junction	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
St John's Road	0.09	Institutional Grounds
St John's School	2.89	Institutional Grounds
St Leonards Church (Seaford Central)	0.50	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
St Luke's Church	0.10	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
St Peter's Church (Seaford Central)	0.11	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Surrey Road	0.78	Amenity Greenspace
Sutton Drove	0.10	Amenity Greenspace

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Sutton Road	0.05	Amenity Greenspace
The Brickfields	2.35	Amenity Greenspace
The Causeway	0.41	Amenity Greenspace
The Holt	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
The Lords	0.13	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Threeways Nursing Home	0.20	Institutional Grounds
Tide Mills Way	0.02	Amenity Greenspace
Tide Mills Way	0.03	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Tudor Close	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Upper Belgrave Road	0.07	Amenity Greenspace
Vale Close	0.10	Amenity Greenspace
Valley Dip	0.37	Parks and Gardens
Village Green	1.45	Amenity Greenspace
Walmer Recreation Ground	2.30	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Went Hill Park	0.06	Amenity Greenspace
West View	0.04	Amenity Greenspace
Wilmington Road	0.06	Amenity Greenspace
Windsor Close	0.03	Amenity Greenspace

*Table 81: South Heighton Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Denton Community Primary School	0.03	Institutional Grounds
Iford Close	0.02	Amenity Greenspace
South Heighton Village Hall	0.08	Institutional Grounds
West View Terrace	0.22	Amenity Greenspace

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Heighton Road	0.41	Amenity Greenspace
Port View	0.59	Amenity Greenspace
Play Area At The Hollow	0.26	Provision for Children and Young People
Downs Villas Allotments	0.33	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
The Hollow	1.82	Parks and Gardens
Iveagh Crescent	0.10	Amenity Greenspace
The Hollow Natural Space	0.61	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace

*Table 82: Streat Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Streat Common	3.47	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Streat Church	0.31	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Plumpton College	0.49	Institutional Grounds

*Table 83: Telscombe Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Chatsworth Park	6.92	Parks and Gardens
Hamsey Road	0.25	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Telscombe Cliffs Way	0.004	Amenity Greenspace
Telscombe Playing Fields	5.15	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Telscombe Cliffs View	3.79	Amenity Greenspace

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Play Area At Chatsworth Park	0.14	Provision for Children and Young People
Play Area At Chatsworth Park North	0.15	Provision for Children and Young People
The Copse	0.24	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
The Esplanade	2.53	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
The Esplanade West	2.42	Amenity Greenspace
Telscombe Cliffs Community Primary School	0.89	Institutional Grounds
St Lawrence's Church (East Saltdean and Telscombe Cliffs)	0.29	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Buckhurst Road	0.07	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Chailey Crescent	0.24	Provision for Children and Young People
Heathy Brow	0.06	Amenity Greenspace
Telscombe Tye	62.34	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace

*Table 84: Westmeston Parish Open Spaces*

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
St Martin's Church	0.45	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
Middleton Common Lane Allotments	0.18	Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms
The Mid Sussex Golf Club	59.22	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Westmeston Manor	1.25	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Ditchling Common	0.01	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Streat Common	0.25	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace

Table 85: Wivelsfield Parish Open Spaces

Site Name	Size (ha)	Open Space Typology
Homestead Lane	0.22	Amenity Greenspace
Charlwood Road	0.34	Amenity Greenspace
Play Area At Green Road	0.24	Provision for Children and Young People
Charlwood Gardens	0.03	Amenity Greenspace
Charters Gate	0.64	Amenity Greenspace
Charters Gate	0.30	Provision for Children and Young People
Ditchling Common	0.14	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Lunce's Common	3.38	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
Green Road	3.08	Parks and Gardens
Orchard Close	0.11	Amenity Greenspace
Wivelsfield Primary School	1.40	Institutional Grounds
Medway Gardens	0.09	Amenity Greenspace
St Peter and St John The Baptist Church	0.56	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds

## APPENDIX B: FUNDING GRANTS

### Funding Grants Available as of July 2020.

#### *Funding Grants (2020)*

Funding Body	Name	Details
Architectural Heritage Fund	Project Viability Grants	Up to £15,000, for early viability and feasibility work.
	Project Development Grants	Up to £100,000, for capital project development costs.
	Crowdfunding Challenge Grants	Up to £25,000, to match fund crowdfunding campaigns.
	Transformational Project Grants	Up to £350,000, for transformational capital projects, open now for applications.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Woodland Creation Grant	Capital grant for farmers and land managers to create woodland.
	Woodland Carbon Fund	Funding to support woodland creation and increase carbon storage.
	Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE)	The RDPE provides funding for projects to improve the environment and rural life including schemes to improve the environment and grow the rural economy.
Heritage Lottery Funding	Heritage Emergency Fund	<p>A package of support for the heritage sector as a response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis.</p> <p>There are two levels of grant funding 1) 33,000-£50,000; and 2) £50,000-£250,000.</p>



	National Lottery Grants for Heritage	There are a range of grants between £3,000 and £5million. Applications are open to not-forprofit organisations and partnerships led by not-for-profit organisations.
<b>Funding Body</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Details</b>
	Heritage Horizon Awards	<p>The concept behind the Heritage Horizon Awards is: “backing big ideas, unlocking possibilities”.</p> <p>The strategic priorities are landscape, nature and heritage at risk.</p> <p>The minimum of amount of grant is £5million and there is no upper limit.</p>



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