

Denbighshire Local Development Plan

Open Space Assessment and Audit



DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
STRATEGIC PLANNING AND HOUSING

Executive Summary

Introduction

As part of the adoption of the Denbighshire Local Development Plan (2013-2021) a commitment was made to undertake a comprehensive audit of Denbighshire's recreational public open space and to assess the current demand and direction for future provision. This report documents the methodology, findings of the audit and assessment and provides recommendations for informing an approach to securing open space facilities in new housing developments.

It is acknowledged that there are deficiencies in open space provision across the County based on historical studies of open space provision. Undertaking this assessment has allowed the County to revisit the method of calculating provision, identifying areas of sufficiency and deficiency, and also considering the quality of provision of sites and where improvements can be made.

This report is a technical desk based study which includes field audits and assessments, along with consultations with City, Town and Community Councils to provide quantitative and qualitative information on the provision of open space within Denbighshire. Conclusions will provide an evidence base which will inform the development of the replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) and does not make any recommendations for the purposes of Council land disposal.

Background

Open space is an essential element of a modern everyday life and it is widely recognised that the provision of high quality 'public realm' facilities such as parks and gardens, civic spaces and informal greenspaces are not only highly valued by residents of an area, they can assist in the promotion of an area as an attractive place to live, increase property values and improve local environmental quality. There are a wide variety of benefits associated with the effective provision of open space.

Technical Advice Note 16: Sport and Recreation (2009) (TAN16, paragraph 2.7) states that Planning Policy Wales (PPW) does not prescribe particular standards of provision, however, it recommends a minimum standard for outdoor playing space of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per 1,000 population. This is in accordance with the guidelines set by Fields in Trust (FIT). TAN 16 details that these standards should be based on the results of an Open Space Audit and Assessment process. These should seek to improve the match between current levels of provision and likely future patterns of demand. Paragraph 2.8 states developing a locally distinctive approach means that policies can be developed which are relevant in differing contexts. To adhere to this, the approach in this study has been to derive a County average figure for provision which will help to inform the derivation of local quantity standards for Denbighshire in the future.

Methodology

The focus of this report is to examine open space in Denbighshire on a Community area basis with some additional information available on an electoral ward (division) area basis. Table 2 in the report defines the open space typologies suggested by TAN 16 in the use of preparing the assessment report, the extent to which each typology is covered within the study and an explanation as to why it has been included or not. The typologies included in the study are:

- Public Parks and Gardens (PP+G)
- Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace (NSNG)
- Outdoor Sports Facilities (OSF)
- Amenity Greenspace (AG)
- Provision for Children and Young People (PC+YP)
- Allotments and Community Gardens (A+CG)
- Green Corridors (GC)(included only in the audit)

Typologies not included in the study are:

- Cemeteries and Churchyards
- Accessible areas of countryside in the urban fringe
- Civic Spaces
- Water

The focus for this study is on sites of significant public value i.e. those sites which are publically accessible i.e. open and available for use to members of the public. This includes all sites regardless of ownership. All school playing fields have been mapped for the audit section of the report as Outdoor Sports Facilities (OSFs), however most have been excluded from the calculations and assessment due to the inconsistency in allowing public access during out of school hours.

Those that have been noted as accessible to the public out of school hours through consultation have been included in the assessment. Sports club owned sites that prevent access to the public during non-match times have been excluded. They have been audited, yet, a different methodology is recommended for their assessment of quality. Green Corridors (GCs) have been mapped in the audit but due to their linear nature have not been included in the analysis of quantity, quality and accessibility.

Analysis Areas

For mapping purposes and analysis, the County has been divided up into 39 Community areas and settlements, with some additional information available on an electoral ward (division) area basis for the larger settlements. The use of Community areas provides a localised assessment of provision, including examination of open space sufficiencies and deficiencies at a local level.

Identifying sites

The open spaces have been identified using the Council's Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and mapping data systems such as iShareGIS and MapInfo. Where available, use has also been made of publicly accessible aerial survey information e.g. Google Maps aerial photography, to confirm site details. Consultation with members of the City, Town and Community Councils (C,TCCs) has also highlighted sites previously excluded, for inclusion in the assessment. In total 524+ open space sites have been identified and plotted on GIS. Each site is classified by typology based on its primary purpose.

Quantity

[Open Space in Denbighshire: Denbighshire Average Figure for Provision](#) Fields In Trust (FIT, 2009 and 2016) Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard for Wales, have provided a quantity guideline for open space types which are the main standards that are used for the assessment of open space sufficiency and deficiency. However, a locally derived figure for provision in each community area compared to the Denbighshire average will help to provide an accurate picture of the provision in the County and a better understanding of the current levels of existing provision, as promoted by TAN 16 and PPW.

Table A: Current provision in Denbighshire

The FIT standards have also been included for comparison with the Denbighshire average provision figure.

Typology	Total provision (ha)	Average provision figure (Ha per 1,000 population)	FIT standards (Ha Per 1000 population)
Allotments	4.96	n/a	n/a
Cemeteries	n/a	n/a	n/a
Civic space	2.01	n/a	n/a
Green corridors	n/a	n/a	n/a
Amenity greenspace	87.96	0.94	0.6
Provision for children and young people	8.41	0.09	0.25
Parks and gardens	16.26	0.17	0.8
Semi/natural greenspace	371.60	3.96	2.0
Outdoor Sports Facility	78.86	0.84	1.2

Levels of provision, in terms of comparison with the FIT standards do vary between communities. Table A suggests, the Denbighshire average figure for provision falls short of the FIT standards when compared to the Provision for Children and Young people (PC+YP), Public Parks and Gardens (PP+G) and Outdoor Sports Facilities (OSFs). The FIT standards allow country parks and beaches to be included in the assessment of open space whilst here beaches and larger parks, including Loggerheads, have been excluded. Furthermore, Denbighshire exceeds the FIT standards for Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace (NSNG) and Amenity Greenspace (AG) which reflects the rural nature of the County.

The Denbighshire average figure for provision is used to compare against the current figure for provision for each typology in a given community area in order to establish whether the current amount of identified provision is above or below the total average of provision for Denbighshire as a County. This is based on per 1000 head of population.

Quality

A quality standard has not been set for the Provision of outdoor sports. Sport England's guidance of undertaking a Playing Pitch Strategy recommends a different approach in determining the quality of such provision based on guidance provided by the National Governing Bodies of Sports. This is a more pitch specific assessment which looks at criteria such as grass coverage/length, condition of line markings and frequency of maintenance. This is beyond the scope for this study.

Data collated from the survey forms for site visits is initially based upon criteria derived from the Green Flag Award scheme. Green Flag is a national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales, operated by Keep Britain Tidy. It is the only national quality benchmark standard for parks and open spaces in the UK.

Quality scoring criteria:

- Accessibility
- Gradient
- Maintenance and quality
- Personal security
- Provision of equipment including seats and benches and litter bins
- Equipment Quality
- Appropriateness of provision
- General Site appearance

It was difficult to quality score Amenity greenspace due to their typically small size, lack of provision on these sites and the low maintenance required. Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace sites have also been excluded from this section of the assessment due to their complex and diverse biodiversity and large site size and therefore, along with Outdoor Sports Facilities, have been excluded from this part of the assessment. Therefore only quality scores for Provision for Children and Young People and Public Parks and Gardens have been included in this section.

For the Provision for Children and Young People typology, Play Inspection Assessments complete with photographs were provided by

the Street Scene Section of the Environmental Services Department of Denbighshire County Council. These helped to determine an accurate quality score for each site when cross-referenced with our own site visit assessments and information from the consultation with C,TCCs. They comprised of a non-technical visual assessment of the whole site, including general equipment and surface quality/appearance but also including an audit of bench and litter bin provision.

Accessibility

Each typology has a different accessibility standard, as set out by FIT or Natural Resources Wales (NRW). They are a tool for the identification of populations that are not served well by existing facilities in their area. Gaps in certain types of provision can be identified which can be incorporated into the potential future requirements of an area.

No accessibility standard is set for the typologies of Cemeteries, Green Corridors and Civic Spaces. It is difficult to assess such typologies due to their function and usage. For Cemeteries, provision should be determined by demand for burial space. Green Corridors and Civic Spaces should be determined by factors such as landscape design, travel networks and economic influences.

The accessibility percentages have been calculated using the number of residential properties in a given Community area. The residences that fall outside of the buffer zones are deemed as having 'limited accessibility' to that type of open space. However, as people's perceptions of distance differ greatly, a 240m or a 3 minute walk to a Provision for Children and Young People may be reasonable and some people would be willing to travel further to access this type of provision, for example.

Key issues and priorities from consultation

Consultation with C,TCC's was undertaken to identify open space sites for the quantity assessment and to gather information on the quality of sites. Meetings were held with Council Members in the form of Member Area Group (MAG) meetings, followed by survey forms and maps sent out in the post to the C,TCC's showing sites in order for them to be verified that the typology, location and boundary of sites were correct. This method of consultation also resulted in face-to-face meetings with Councillors where quality of sites was discussed in more detail.

A main issue of maintenance of sites was raised during the MAG meetings. There was concern expressed over who is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of sites, particularly play areas.

The C,TCC's consultation highlighted the importance of open spaces. It also raised issues specific to certain sites in their area which were in need of attention and highlighted areas of improvement.

No significant issues were raised regarding the quantity of sites and most sites had the correct boundary identified on the consultation maps. A general consensus from all C,TCC's was that most sites were consistently or well used by the community.

A key issue that was raised during the site visit audit primarily, was that most open space sites were devoid of use, mainly by no children playing, even though it was the school summer holidays and the weather was good. The consultation processes however, confirmed that most sites were well used despite this observation. Whilst most sites have been identified as being well used, there is a risk for them to fall into disrepair and/or require more maintenance for their upkeep. The feedback highlighted the fact that these sites are well valued by the community and it is important to maintain existing sites to ensure their usability.

Summary

The Open Space Assessment provides an important part of the evidence base for the Local Development Plan, guiding the formulation, implementation and review of planning policies. This relates to both the protection and enhancement of existing open space and the framework for developing planning obligations.

Policy should promote a strategic approach to provision resulting from new development and should incorporate a degree of flexibility, giving consideration to both the viability of the development and its context, specifically the provision of open space in the local area. It should draw upon the recommended proposed local standards and set out the requirements for development, ensuring that it is necessary to provide open space to accommodate the impact of the development and not to seek to rectify existing deficiencies.

While policy can and should provide clear guidelines, it is essential that each development is considered on a case by case basis, to ensure that the strategic approach is maintained and that an appropriate balance between quality, quantity and accessibility of open space is achieved. In some areas for example, enhancing access routes to existing open spaces will be of greater priority than the provision of new spaces. The development management process should therefore involve interactive discussion between all parties concerned.

Recommendations

1. *Ensure sites assessed as medium to high quality are protected.*
2. *Ensure sites assessed as low quality are prioritised for improvement.*
3. *Recognise areas with sufficiency of provision of certain open space typologies and assess how they can help to meet the needs of other areas with deficiencies through improvements to Active Travel networks.*
4. *The need for additional allotment and cemetery provision should be led by demand.*
5. *Revise the design guidance of play provision to adopt a more naturalistic, exciting and informal form of play provision and provide forms of play-space that are suitable for disabled users.*
6. *Consider other off site ways commuted sum funding can contribute to open space provision.*
7. *Consider use of a demand led approach to Outdoor Sports Facilities.*
8. *Review LDP Policy approach regarding on-site provision of open space to incorporate reasonable standards for provision (thresholds.)*

Glossary of Terms

AG	Amenity Greenspace
ATP	Artificial Turf Pitch
C,TCC	City, Town and Community Council
CVS	Community Voluntary Sector
DCC	Denbighshire County Council
FIT	Fields In Trust
GC	Green Corridors
GI	Green Infrastructure
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
LDP	Local Development Plan
LEAP	Local Equipped Area for Play
MUGA	Multi-use Games Area (an enclosed areas using synthetic grass or hard surface for informal play or sports)
NSALG	National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NSNG	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OSF	Outdoor Sports Facilities
PC+YP	Provision for Children and Young People
PP+G	Public Parks and Gardens
PPW	Planning Policy Wales
OSAA	Recreational Public Open Space Audit and Assessment
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
TAN 16	Technical Advice Note 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space
WG	Welsh Government

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope of the Report

- 1.1.1 As part of the adoption of the Denbighshire Local Development Plan (2013) a commitment was made to undertake a comprehensive audit of Denbighshire's recreational public open space and to assess the current demand and direction for future provision. This report documents the methodology, findings of the audit and assessment and provides recommendations for informing an approach to securing open space facilities in new housing developments.
- 1.1.2 Technical Advice Note 16 - Sport, Recreation and Open Space (TAN 16, Welsh Government, 2009) requires that local authorities produce an open space assessment to audit the quantity and quality of open space and consider if the provision is meeting local well-being needs. Denbighshire does not currently have an open space assessment that would meet the criteria laid down in TAN 16.
- 1.1.3 It is acknowledged that there are deficiencies in open space provision across the County based on historical studies of open space provision. Undertaking this assessment will allow the County to revisit the method of calculating provision, identify areas of sufficiency and deficit, and also consider the quality of provision and if it is fit for purpose.
- 1.1.4 This report is a technical desk based study which includes field audits and assessments, along with consultations with City, Town and Community Councils to provide quantitative and qualitative information on the provision of open space within Denbighshire.
- 1.1.5 The assessment conclusions will provide an evidence base which will inform the revision of the Local Development Plan (LDP).

1.2 What is Open Space?

- 1.2.1 Open space is defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purposes of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground.
- 1.2.2 TAN 16 states that open space should be regarded as all open space of public value, including not just land, but also water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer important opportunities for sport, recreation and tourism, and can also act as a visual amenity, and may have conservation and biodiversity importance.

- 1.2.3 TAN 16 provides a typology of open space as a useful basis for preparing an open space assessment; this is included at 4.1.

1.3 Benefits of Open Space

1.3.1 Open space is an essential element of a modern everyday life and it is widely recognised that the provision of high quality 'public realm' facilities such as parks and gardens, civic spaces and informal greenspaces are not only highly valued by residents of an area, they can assist in the promotion of an area as an attractive place to live, increasing property values and improving local environmental quality. There are a wide variety of benefits associated with the effective provision of open space. These include:

1.3.2 Social Benefits

- Providing safe outdoor areas for all ages and abilities.
- Social inclusion and a sense of community ownership and pride.
- Providing opportunities for community events and voluntary activities.
- Providing attractive opportunities to raise the level of participation in sport and recreation to improve health and well-being.

1.3.3 Recreational

- Providing easily accessible recreation areas as an alternative to other more chargeable leisure pursuits.
- Offers a wide range of leisure opportunities from informal leisure and play, to formal events, activities and games.
- Play opportunities and contact with the natural world are a vital factor in the development of children.

1.3.4 Environmental

- Providing habitats for wildlife as an aid to local biodiversity.
- Helping to soften the interface between urban and rural environments.
- Defining local landscape character and providing an appropriate context and setting for built development and infrastructure.
- Providing opportunities to reduce motor car dependency through access and/or provision of local facilities.
- Mitigating climate change and flood risk.

1.3.5 Educational

- Valuable educational role in promoting an understanding of nature and the opportunity to learn about the environment.

- Inspirational facilities that motivate people, in particular children to be physically active on a regular basis.
- Open spaces can be used to demonstrate virtues of sustainable development and health awareness.

1.3.6 Economic

- Adding value to new developments and surrounding property, both commercial and residential, thus increasing local tax revenues.
- Contribution to urban regeneration and renewal projects.
- Contributing to attracting visitors and tourism, including using the parks as venues for major events.
- Encouraging employment and inward investment in the interest of sustainable development.

2. Existing Policy Context and Effectiveness

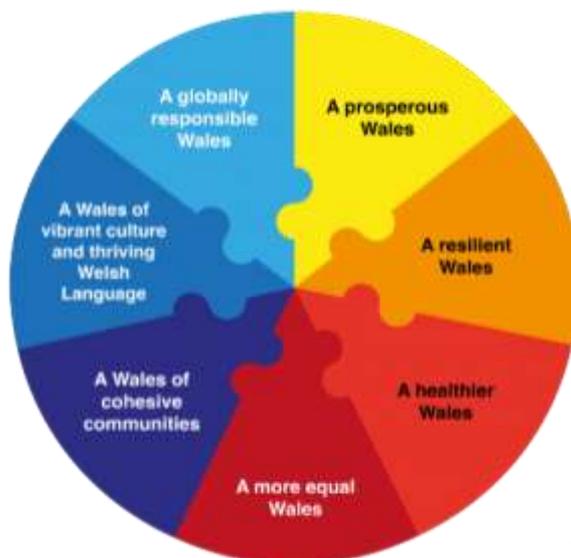
2.1 National

Well-being of Future Generations Act

2.1.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 came into force on the 1st of April 2016. It requires public bodies such as Denbighshire County Council to consider not only the present needs of local communities but also how their decisions affect people in the future. The Council is principally challenged to work towards all seven well-being goals contained in the Act: (1) A globally responsible Wales; (2) A prosperous Wales; (3) A resilient Wales; (4) A healthier Wales; (5) A more equal Wales; (6) A Wales of cohesive communities; and (7) A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language.

2.1.2 Reinforced by the provisions of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Council has a statutory duty to implement the principles of sustainable development in every decision-making process. This is achieved by adhering to locally set 'well-being objectives' to meet the seven nationally defined well-being goals.

2.1.3 There are seven Well-being Goals:



2.1.4 **Planning Policy Wales**

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 9 January 2016 sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). PPW, the TANs and circulars together comprise National Planning Policy which should be taken into account by Local Planning Authorities in Wales in the preparation of LDPs.

2.1.5 PPW emphasises that Welsh Local Planning Authorities (WLPA's) are under the statutory duty to adhere to the sustainable development principles established by the 'Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015'. Chapter 4 sets out the principal policy framework for design principles that underpin sustainable development in aiming at addressing the three major challenges of spatial planning: demographic change, climate change, and spatial disparities in economic activities and wealth. The principal characteristics of good design are:

- *Inclusion*: people are placed at the heart of the design process, diversity and difference is acknowledged, a choice is offered where a single design solution cannot accommodate all uses, provides for flexibility in use;
- *Promotion of efficient use of resources including land*: seeks to maximise energy efficiencies, minimises the use of non-renewable resources and the generation of waste and pollution;
- *Tackling and addressing climate change*: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and effective adaptation to the consequences of climate change;
- *Offering a high quality environment*: including open green space in places where higher density development takes place; and

- *Consideration of landscape impact:* positive contributions to environmental protection and improvement, protection of water resources and air quality.

2.1.6 PPW requires that Local Authorities provide protection and enhancement of open space for conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural setting, where it is compatible with conservation and existing land uses.

2.1.7 **Technical Advice Note (TAN) 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space**

Planning Guidance (Wales) TAN 16 provides more detailed guidance on planning for sports and recreation uses and appropriate levels of provision. It recommends a minimum standard for outdoor playing space of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per 1,000 population. This is in accordance with the guidelines set by Fields in Trust (FIT).

2.1.8 TAN 16 provides detailed advice on preparing Open Space Assessments. The guidance advocates the following key stages:

Table 1: TAN 16 stages

Key stage	Task
Identify local needs	Review the impact of existing policies. Strategies and standards of provision. Consultation with the local community and relevant stakeholders.
Audit the local provision	Define the scope of the audit. Carry out, analyse and publish the audit.
Set the standards of provision	Determine the standards of quantity, accessibility and quality. Determine the standards for size and area multiplier.
Apply the standards of provision	Identify sufficiencies and deficiencies in quantities of open space, sport and recreation. Identify deficiencies in quality and accessibility.

Draft policies for the development plan	Identify and evaluate strategic options. Consult relevant stakeholders.
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2.1.9 TAN16 (paragraph 2.7) states that PPW does not prescribe particular standards of provision. It instead details that these should be based on the results of an Open Space Audit and Assessment process. These should seek to improve the match between current levels of provision and existing and likely future patterns of demand. Paragraph 2.8 states developing a locally distinctive approach means that policies can be developed which are relevant in differing contexts. To adhere to this, the approach in this study has been to derive a county average figure for provision which will help to inform the derivation of local quantity standards for Denbighshire in the future.

2.1.10 The assessment will generate robust evidence to help inform policies to ensure that they reflect local characteristics. These include:

- Quantitative elements (where there are sufficiencies and deficiencies).
- Qualitative components (to measure the quality of provision, including for enhancement of existing facilities).
- An accessibility component (how is the provision effectively accessible to the local community).

2.1.11 TAN16 does suggest that benchmark standards for outdoor sport and play set by Fields In Trust (FIT) may be helpful to authorities formulating local standards. The standard recommends a minimum level of outdoor space of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 head of population. The standard is categorised into the following three types of provision:

- formal outdoor sport,
- informal play space and
- designated equipped play space.

These standards have been applied in this report as it is based on the most robust information available and many other Local Authorities have used these standards in order to assess the quantities of open space in their areas.

2.1.12 **‘One Wales - A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales’ (June 2007)**

This document sets out the Welsh Government’s overarching strategy for its actions to introduce change in Wales. It recognises that most people do not take enough physical activity to gain health benefits. It accepts that physical activity is beneficial to health, and provides for the creation

of an all-Wales coastal path, encourages sport, physical activity (particularly cycling and walking) and the enjoyment of the natural environment.

2.1.13 It promotes the retention of school playing fields to develop opportunities for schools and colleges to work with local sports clubs to invest in sports coaching. The Welsh Government also seeks to foster a sense of 'public ownership' in relation to the countryside, urban green spaces and the coastline, recognising that many socially excluded groups do not currently enjoy available social, cultural and health benefits.

2.1.14 **'People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update' (July 2008)**

This document sets out Welsh Government policies and priorities in a spatial context, including creating sustainable communities and sustainable accessibility. It recognises that the quality of the environment is fundamental, sets out actions for the protection or enhancement of urban and rural areas and provides the context and direction of travel for LDPs produced by local planning authorities.

2.1.15 The Update brings the Wales Spatial Plan of 2004 into line with 'One Wales' and gives status to the area work which has been undertaken since the plan was originally prepared. It recognises that our environment is fundamental to our quality of life and that its protection and regeneration is essential for health and well-being and for economic opportunities. The Update recognises that climate change must be addressed if we are to avoid consequences, and that doing so provides the opportunity to rethink the way we live and work, by encouraging more walking and cycling as part of daily life, providing safe and clean open spaces with more opportunities to enjoy wildlife, and improving the way we manage air quality, waste, soils and water.

2.1.16 A major change for strategic planning will be the introduction of a National Development Framework for Wales, which is going to replace the Wales Spatial Plan in about two years. Denbighshire will therefore need to have regard to the soon to be replaced Wales Spatial Plan whilst working towards compliance with the emerging National Development Framework when producing the replacement LDP for the County.

2.1.17 Derived from the provisions of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the National Development Framework for Wales (NDFfW) will provide direction for Strategic and Local Development Plans and support the determination of Developments of National Significance. Whilst the WSP was concerned with the 'sustainable development' principle, the NDFfW is going further in implementing the provisions of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

2.1.18 **'Climbing Higher: The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity' (July 2006)**

This document sets out the long-term strategy for sport and physical activity in Wales for the next twenty years. Sport is defined by the Council of Europe as “physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aims at expressing or improving physical fitness and well-being, forming social relationships, or obtaining results in competition at all levels”. Active Recreation is defined as “physical activity carried out in leisure time, including activities such as dancing, aerobics or brisk walking”.

2.1.19 The purpose of the strategy is to achieve an active, healthy and inclusive Wales, where sport, physical activity and active recreation provide a common platform for participation, fun and achievement, which binds communities and the nation and where the outstanding environment of Wales is used sustainably to enhance confidence in ourselves and our place in the world.

2.1.20 'Climbing Higher' has spatial land use planning implications at national and local levels. It includes targets, in particular that by 2025:

- The percentage of people in Wales using the Welsh natural environment for outdoor activities will increase from 36% to 60%.
- 95% of people in Wales will have a footpath or cycle path within a 10 minute walk.
- No-one should live more than a 6 minute walk (300 metres) from their nearest natural green space.
- All public sector employees and 75% of all other employees will have access to sport and physical activity facilities at, or within 10 minute walk of the workplace.

2.1.21 **Wales: A Play Friendly Country (July 2014)**

This document offers guidance to local authorities on assessing and securing sufficient opportunities to play for children in their local area. The guidance includes information around the quality and quantity of play provision and space that must be taken into account. A useful definition of play is set out within the document:

'Play encompasses children's behaviour which is freely chosen, personally directed and intrinsically motivated. It is performed for no external goal or reward, and it a fundamental and integral part of healthy development – not only for individual children, but also for the society in which they live.'

2.1.22 **Natural Resources Wales: Providing Accessible Natural Greenspace in Towns and Cities (2006)**

This strategy is based on guidance from the then Countryside Council for Wales (now Natural Resources Wales, NRW). Providing Accessible Natural Greenspace in Towns and Cities (2006) which promotes peoples' access to natural greenspace, for the health and wellbeing benefits this can bring to populations within urban areas. The strategy identifies greenspace within and adjacent to the authority's settlements, appraises its naturalness, accessibility and other functions and presents current provision against the NRW standards of there being at least 2ha of accessible greenspace per 1000 of population and that this is available within the following tiers of provision:

- 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.

2.2 **Local Planning Policy Context**

2.2.1 **Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021**

The Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 has been produced in accordance with planning legislation and national policy, and was adopted by the Council in June 2013.

2.2.2 LDP Objective no.8 aims to seek to protect existing open space and ensure that new developments make an adequate contribution to public open space provision.

2.2.3 The LDP contains policies relating to the protection of existing open space and for the provision of open space in new developments. The most relevant policies are Policy BSC 11 – Recreation and Open Space and Policy BSC 12 – Community facilities.

2.2.4 However, it is understood, through consultation with DCC Officers and C,TCC's, that the current open space policy is not as effective as it could be. For example, the play areas provided by developers are often viewed as poor quality and in poor positions within new housing developments.

2.2.5 An approach for the review of the LDP may be for Policy BSC 11 to outline the requirements of quantity, quality and accessibility for public open

space. This would offer a more flexible and effective means of seeking on and off-site contributions from developers.

2.2.6 For example, once the County quantity standards have been applied and the results are sufficient for that settlement, there may be a requirement for contributions to go towards the improvement of existing provision in the area and vice versa.

2.2.7 There may also be a call for a different approach to the type of provision. For larger developments of 200 or more dwellings, rather than providing outdoor sports provision in the form of a grassed playing field, the contributions could go towards the provision of more modern facilities such as Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGA's), Artificial Turf Pitches (ATP's), fitness trails, skate parks and indoor facilities such as fitness suites and activity rooms. Developers must work with the local community and local sports clubs to help determine the facilities required and best suited to meet local needs.

2.2.8 Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)- Recreational Public Open Space (adopted March 2017) sets out the requirements of developers for providing open space within new housing developments. It also includes guidelines on the design and quality of this open space.

2.2.9 In order to ensure usable recreation space is provided, for residential developments of 30 or more dwellings the Council will require children's playing space to be provided on-site and a contribution to sports facilities. Areas of open space should be sufficiently large to be usable for recreation. Financial contributions will be required for developments of less than 30 dwellings and on-site provision will not be expected. On-site provision for outdoor sport would only be required for developments of 200 or more dwellings.

2.2.10 **Denbighshire's Play Sufficiency Assessment (2016)**

Section 11 of the Children and Family (Wales) Measures (2010) placed a statutory duty on all local authorities to assess and secure sufficient play opportunities for children. Sufficiency is much more than designated play provision. The central aim of the duty is to make Wales play friendly by 'creating an environment where children can freely play' and 'making communities more play friendly'.

2.2.11 The report concluded that 'whilst there are gaps in provision which need to be targeted, there is also a wide range of Play provision already occurring with and without intervention as well as a many services that have evolved over time albeit without any defined outcome targets or strategy. These existing levels of provision provide a good foundation for

creating future betterment, which would be enhanced as a result of DCC providing the recommended direction and lead'.

2.2.12 The report also suggested that 'play needs to be better recognised, regardless of the setting, for its important contribution to a child's physical, social and psychological development for the purposes of health, wellbeing, learning and social interaction'.

2.2.13 **Green Infrastructure Action Plan for Rhyl (2013)**

The aspiration for Rhyl to retain its role as an important tourist destination and residential area, means that Green Infrastructure (GI) should be comprehensively integrated into new development, and retrofitted into the existing urban fabric at key points. Currently, access to green space is variable and investment in the existing infrastructure is required including the links between them.

2.2.14 Focus, in the past has been on improvements to the sea front but linkages to improve access to the green space in the south is an important consideration for the future. This is an important consideration as Rhyl contains some of Wales' most deprived neighbourhoods, specifically in respect of health and job opportunities. Quality of life can be affected by poor quality urban environments. Lack of active recreation and relaxation opportunities can severely affect physical and mental wellbeing, which in term can affect employment prospects. Therefore, this reiterates the importance of open space to the communities of Denbighshire.

2.2.15 **Leisure Sufficiency Review, Denbighshire (Ruthin, 2010)**

This study looked into the needs, sufficiency and appropriateness of leisure provision serving the school and community in the Ruthin catchment. A main finding states that the focus of provision should be on 'better not more'.

2.2.16 The large number of outdoor playing facilities identified in Ruthin show that there is a plentiful provision in the community. However, the report states that the existing provision in its current form has only a limited impact on participation and physical activity levels. It also suggests that poor quality natural turf playing surfaces will not attract new participants, particularly women and girls.

2.2.17 Many natural turf playing facilities struggle to withstand the prevalent inclement weather conditions, leading to cancelled fixtures, frustrated players, particularly juniors and loss of income. Therefore there needs to be more consideration for more ATP in the area. This is an example of a

different form of outdoor sports facility that contributions from developers could potentially go towards.

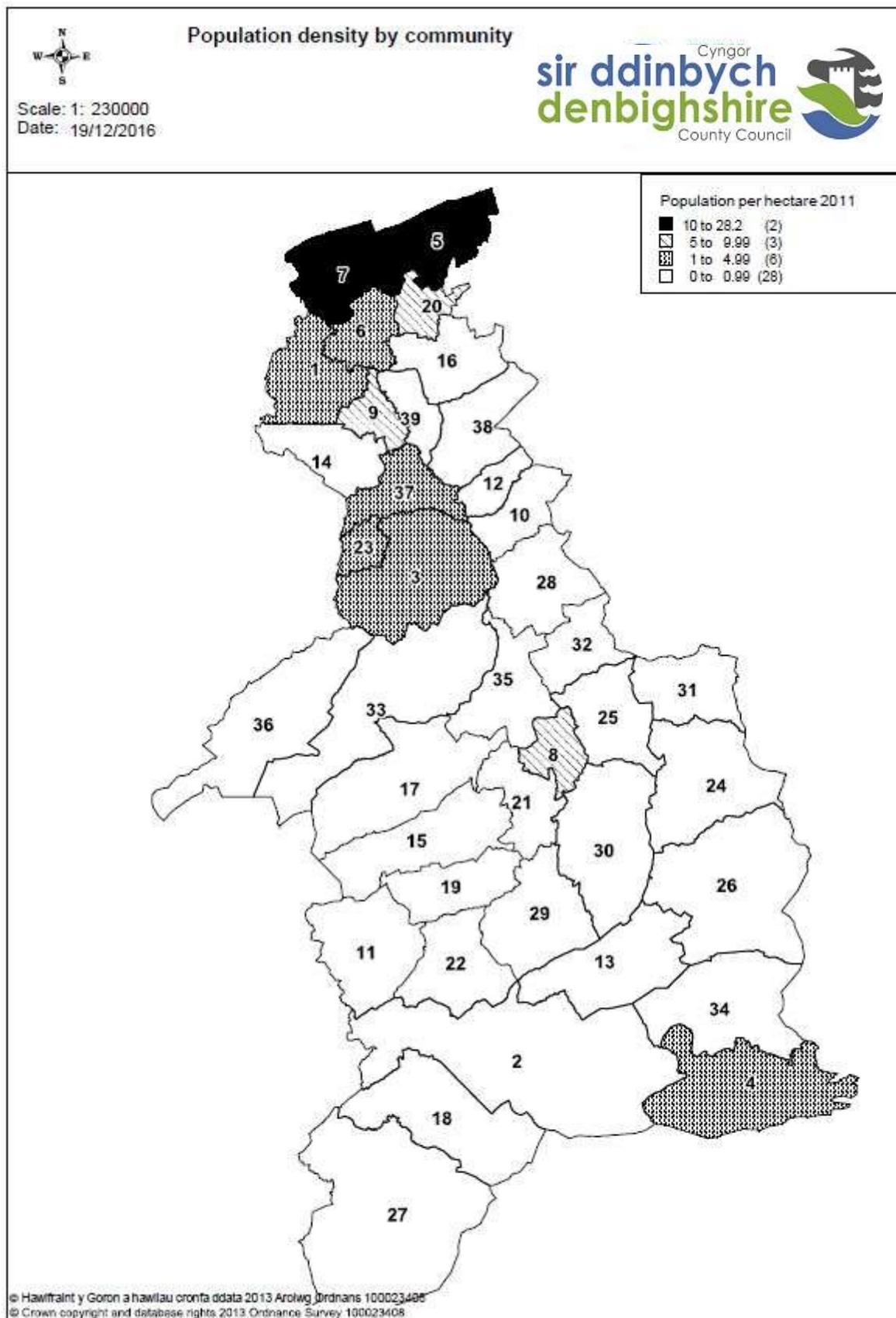
- 2.2.18 Despite this suggestion, there is the issue of cost as full size Artificial Turf Pitches (ATP) cost a lot to build and replace every 10 years and there is no evidence that they have generated more hockey teams, or clubs, despite their original intent. A recommended action suggested by the report is to develop a fitness club (suite/dance studio) creating a more visible and accessible public facility. Further investigation into what the community actually want to see in Ruthin would be more beneficial and be better received than assuming facilities that they may not want in their area.

3. Demography and local features of Denbighshire

- 3.1 Denbighshire adjoins the North Wales coast and includes the land between the Denbigh Moor to the west and the Clwydian Range to the East. To the south the County boundary lies just beyond the River Dee. In total the area extends to some 83,807 hectares of which approximately 66% (55k hectares) is agricultural land. The coastal strip of land extends to 10.7 kilometres. Denbighshire neighbours are Conwy to the west, Flintshire and Wrexham to the east and Snowdonia National Park, Gwynedd Council and Powys Council to the south.
- 3.2 The 2011 Census data indicates that Denbighshire has a population of 93,734, and the Welsh Government 2016 Population Projections estimate that this figure is set to rise to 97,326 by 2039. Approximately 25,149 people reside in Rhyl, the County's largest town, which has benefited in recent years from ongoing regeneration projects within the town centre and the harbour. A further 46,343 are distributed amongst the larger towns of Prestatyn, Rhuddlan, St Asaph, Denbigh, Ruthin, Corwen and Llangollen. The remaining population is scattered throughout the County's smaller rural villages and hamlets. The forecast increase in population within Denbighshire will increase the pressure on existing open spaces, sport and recreation facilities and is likely to create demand for further provision.
- 3.3 According to the Denbighshire Wellbeing Plan (2014-2018), Denbighshire has a comparatively high (within the upper quartile) percentage of the population who are aged 65+ compared to other local authorities in Wales. The percentage of Denbighshire's population who are aged 65+ is expected to rise from 28% in 2013 to 31% by 2020. The growth in this age group comes particularly as a result of the post-war baby boomer generation reaching retirement age, and is a trend seen across most of the western world.

- 3.4 The scattered nature of the County's rural settlements and its close proximity to A55 dual carriage way and A5 trunk road has resulted in a steady increase of car ownership (79% of all households), with some 17% of the population travelling outside the County from neighbouring authorities for work. This leads to congestion on key routes at peak times, despite the fact that some of the larger settlements of Rhyl and Prestatyn are well served by rail. This high level of car ownership also means that residents are not wholly reliant upon local open space provision to meet their recreational needs.
- 3.5 Denbighshire benefits from a wide range of environmental resources including several sites wholly or partly in the County designated as European sites under the Habitats Directive, (Y Berwyn, Bala Lake and The River Dee, Elwy Valley Woods and Alun Valley Woods to name a few). The Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty was designated in 1985 and extension in 2011 and is highly regarded as a jewel in the County. In addition, a significant part of the Vale of Llangollen is designated as World Heritage Site Buffer Zone, and there are a large number of national and locally important designated sites of nature conservation value. In terms of cultural heritage, the County has an extensive range of Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, and Scheduled Ancient Monuments as well as 34 Conservation Areas.
- 3.6 The abundance of natural and built environmental assets in the County provides leisure, recreation and tourism opportunities for its residents but they also require the need for careful management to ensure that such activities do not impinge on their quality and unacceptably affect their character.

Figure 1: Population Density of Denbighshire by Community Area. Each number per community corresponds to the name of each community area in Table 3.



4. Methodology

The focus of this report is to examine open space in Denbighshire on a community area basis with some additional information available on an electoral ward (division) area basis. *Table 2* defines the open space typologies suggested by TAN 16 in the use of preparing the assessment report, the extent to which each typology is covered within the study and an explanation as to why it has been included or not.

4.1 Typologies of Open Space

The focus for this study is on sites of significant public value i.e. those sites which are publically accessible, open and available for use to members of the public. This includes all sites regardless of ownership. All school playing fields have been mapped for the audit section of the report, however most have been excluded from the calculations and assessment due to the inconsistency in allowing public access during out of school hours. Those that have been noted as accessible to the public out of school hours through consultation have been included in the assessment. Sports club owned sites that prevent access to the public during non-match times have been excluded. They have been audited, yet, a different methodology is recommended for their assessment of quality. Green Corridors have been mapped in the audit, however due to their linear nature have not been included in the analysis of quantity, quality and accessibility.

Table 2 Typologies of Open Space as outlined in TAN 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space and Extent of Inclusion

TAN Typology Ref. No.	Typology	Within Study	Justification and standard
i.	public parks and gardens - including urban parks, country parks and formal gardens;	Y	Play an important role in communities particularly for the older generation. Larger Country Parks are excluded due to their large size and multiple roles. Loggerheads Country Park is excluded from the quality and quantity assessment. The FIT standard is used in the quantity assessment however, future demand of this kind should be based on other factors such as town centre economic assessments.

ii.	<p>natural and semi-natural greenspaces - including woodland, urban forestry, scrub grassland, open access land, wetlands, wasteland, derelict open land and rocky areas coastal land</p>	Y	<p>Popular with communities for educational purposes and dog walking and recreation. Quantity standard as 2ha per 1000 population as set out by FIT (2016). Accessibility standard of 20 ha site within 2km of home and 300m from area of accessible greenspace (Greenspace Toolkit, NRW). Beaches have been excluded in this category due to their large size and difficulty to quantify. This is also to remain consistent with the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation Assessment which excluded beaches (2014).</p>
iii.	<p>green corridors - including river and canal banks, footpaths, cycleways, bridleways, disused railway land and rights of way; these may link different areas within and between urban areas. They may also form part of a network which links urban areas, or links them to the surrounding countryside.</p>	N	<p>Green corridors have been considered for the audit but no quantity, quality or accessibility standard is set. This is due to the linear nature and predominant role of such provision as forms of travelling from one place to another. Most are captured within other open space typologies. Prescribing a set amount of provision per 1,000 population or in terms of access is arbitrary given the function of such provision (i.e. as a means of linking places/areas together). The need for such provision should be a consideration of the design, landscaping and linkage of any new development and is covered by Public Rights of Way and work being undertaken under the Active Travel Act (2013).</p>
iv.	<p>outdoor sports facilities (with natural or artificial surfaces, publicly or privately owned) - including tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf</p>	Y	<p>A different methodology is recommended for the assessment of quality of outdoor sports facilities (outside of the scope of this study). Therefore the focus in this study has been on identifying provision and accessibility contained within wider open spaces (e.g. pitches, bowling greens and tennis courts). Sites such as institutional land are not included within the study as within the remit of this study it is not possible to determine whether sites are marked</p>

	<p>courses, athletics tracks, school and other institutional playing fields, and other outdoor sports areas. A sports pitch is currently defined as a playing field, larger than 0.4 hectares in size that has been marked for team games in the last five years.</p>		<p>and/or used for sports. School playing fields that have been identified as having public access through consultation have been included and classed as Outdoor Sports Facilities for consistency. Although school playing fields are often not accessible to the general public they are naturally a valuable source of green space to the young people of that area. Golf courses have been included in the overall audit but not the quantity or quality assessment due to their large size and limited access to non-members. Outdoor sports sites are only identified within the audit for each community area. No quality standards are set as a specific methodology for outdoor sports should be followed. A quantity standard of 1.2ha per 1000 population has been set as outlined by FIT.</p>
v.	<p>amenity greenspace (most commonly, but not exclusively in housing areas) - including informal recreation spaces (private or open to the public), roadside verges, greenspaces in and around housing and other premises e.g. hospitals, schools and colleges, industrial and business premises, domestic</p>	Y	<p>All identified forms of provision included. A site size threshold of 0.2 hectares is applied to distinguish and identify sites of greater recreational value and use for the quality assessment.</p>

	gardens and grounds, and village greens;		
vi.	provision for children and young people - including play areas, areas for wheeled play, including skateboarding, outdoor kick about areas, and other less formal areas (e.g. 'hanging out' areas, teenage shelters);	Y	All identified forms of equipped provision included (i.e. typical equipped play areas, skate parks, youth shelters, MUGAs etc). All play forms are viewed and treated as Provision for children and young people and relate to the Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs) as identified previously by FIT.
vii.	allotments, community gardens, and city (urban) farms - a statutory allotment is defined as having an area not exceeding 40 poles (1,000sq metres);	Y	All identified forms of provision have been included. A quantity standard is not set as the need for allotments should be determined by demand such as waiting list figures. They have been included in the accessibility analysis where a straight line distance buffer of 600m has been applied as recommended by the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners.
viii.	cemeteries and churchyards	N	Perception of sites does not generally appeal to the public for recreation. A quantity standard is not set as need for cemetery provision should be determined by the burial capacity at sites.
ix.	accessible areas of countryside in the urban fringe - which directly adjoin or are connected to an urban area;	N	Open country and common land are not included in the study because they have limited ability for formal uses and management, there is often accessibility issues.

x.	civic spaces , including civic and market squares, promenades and other predominantly hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians. These spaces may include planted areas and trees;	N	Considered for the audit but not included due to no standards being set for quantity and accessibility. Some sites serve multiple purposes. Future demand for provision of this kind should be determined by other factors such as town centre economic assessments.
xi.	water - including open air tidal and freshwater	N	Not included due to the difficulty in defining the physical boundaries and the extent of public use. However, water bodies identified within other forms of existing open space (i.e. a lake within a park) are included as an integral part of the parent site.

4.1.2 *Public Parks and Gardens*

Parks and gardens are areas of land normally enclosed, designed, constructed, managed and maintained as public parks and gardens and they do not therefore include such open spaces as informal open space or parkland that is not usually accessible for the enjoyment of the general public. Parks and gardens include urban parks, formal parks and country parks but not informal open space. Public parks and gardens are intended to provide accessible, high quality opportunities for a variety of informal recreation and community events.

4.1.3 *Natural and semi-natural greenspaces*

The primary role of natural and semi-natural greenspace is the promotion of biodiversity and nature conservation. Natural and semi-natural greenspaces are mostly areas of undeveloped land where little or no maintenance has been undertaken and which have over time become colonised with wildlife and vegetation.

- 4.1.4 The typology of open space contained within TAN 16 identifies a wide variation in natural and semi-natural greenspace that includes woodland, urban forestry, scrub, grassland, open access land (e.g. mountain, moor, heath, downland and meadows) wetland, wastelands and derelict open land and rocky areas (e.g. cliffs, quarries and pits) and coastal land. Such uses often overlap with other open space typologies and may even be classified in some instances as amenity greenspace. NRW define such spaces as places where greenspace structure and quality of management combine to support a diverse or distinctive flora and fauna which otherwise might not be encountered in the built environment. In such places, the natural process will be dominant and the visitor will enjoy a distinctive sense of place.
- 4.1.5 Natural and semi natural greenspaces can play an important role in providing for wildlife conservation and biodiversity. They can provide significant recreational opportunities and are generally accessible on foot to a large section of the local population. In this regard, natural and semi natural open spaces can play a similar role and function to that of amenity green space, however it is essential that a balance between recreational use, biodiversity and conservation is achieved.
- 4.1.6 *Outdoor sport facilities*
Outdoor sports facilities cover a wide variety of open spaces and include both natural and artificial surfaces that provide for sport and recreation. Types of outdoor sports facilities included in this study are playing pitches, tennis courts, bowling greens, golf courses and other outdoor sports areas. School playing fields have also been included in this typology for consistency. They can be owned and managed by a wide range of both public and private agencies and associations including local councils, town and community councils, sports associations and sports clubs. The primary purpose of this type of open space is to provide opportunities for people to participate in outdoor sports.
- 4.1.7 While the primary purpose of outdoor sports facilities are well defined, they also function as a recreational and an amenity resource and can often act as a focal point for a community. This is particularly true for sports pitches which frequently perform a secondary function as the local dog walking, kick about or jogging track.

- 4.1.8 The provision of this kind of facility is very much demand led and the land required to deliver some types of new outdoor sports facilities can be sizeable and provision can therefore in many instances be challenging if not impossible. Maximising the use of not only existing facilities but also facilities at school sites can therefore represent a major opportunity to improve the provision of outdoor sports facilities and new developments should be designed with this in mind.
- 4.1.9 It is now widely accepted that sport and physical activity can contribute to meeting the objectives of a wide range of key policy agendas and this is recognised in the range of policy documents produced by the WG. PPW recognises the contribution that sport and recreation can contribute to our quality of life. The WG supports the development of sport and recreation and a wide range of leisure activities that encourage physical activity. PPW stresses the importance of playing fields whether public or privately owned and seeks to protect them from development except where: facilities can best be retained and enhanced through the redevelopment of a small part of the site; alternative provision of equivalent community benefit is made available; or there is an excess of such provision in the area.
- 4.1.10 These objectives are reflected in TAN 16 which aims to integrate further the links between health and well-being, sport and recreational activity and development in Wales through the development of land use planning guidance in accordance with the policies set out in PPW.
- 4.1.11 Fields in Trust (FIT) has published a revision to their Six Acre Standard, "Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play" which includes revised benchmark standards for quantity, quality and accessibility for a range of outdoor play facilities.
- 4.1.12 The typology of outdoor sports has two forms of provision which are subsequently treated differently. Some sites classified as outdoor sports form part of a wider open space site. For instance, a pitch marked out within the area of another typology such as a park and/or amenity greenspace. The facilities intended use is as a sports pitch. However, generally members of the public can still access the site as and when they like for other recreational activities like informal play and dog walking.
- 4.1.13 Other outdoor sports sites are standalone and do not form part of a wider accessible open space site. For example, private sports clubs and grounds are often securely fenced or locked and only accessible for use to paying members at certain times or days. Similarly, bowling greens and tennis courts are identified as having a primary use as outdoor sports. Subsequently these sites are only included in the study as part of the actual audit and accessibility section of the report.

Outdoor sports provision do not receive a quality assessment as a different methodology is recommended (a sport/playing pitch study) which is outside the scope of this study.

4.1.14 Outdoor Sports Facilities, mainly playing fields and pitches need to move away from a standards based approach to determine future need and rather, assess the needs of the community to ensure the facilities required are best suited to the area.

4.1.15 *Provision for children and young people*

It is widely accepted that the importance of play for children extends far beyond the general activity itself and makes a critical contribution to physical, social and emotional development. It can contribute to the promotion of healthy living, preventing illness and aiding the social development of children whatever their ages. Playgrounds and other play facilities provide important social meeting places for both adults and children and when a playground is well located it is generally well used and well maintained. Children will be more inclined to utilise playgrounds located within parks when they are accompanied by adults, but tend to use those nearer to their homes when they are on their own or accompanied by friends.

4.1.16 This study has grouped all forms of designated play together (i.e. typical play areas, skate parks, MUGA's, youth shelters etc.). Whilst being different forms of play sites, are all viewed and treated as provision for children and young people, rather than differentiated between the different types of provisions for children as in previous studies and the approach suggested by FIT.

4.1.17 This approach separated out Provision for children and Young People into; 1. Local Areas for Play (LAPs) aimed at very young children, 2. Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs) aimed at children who can go out and play independently and 3. Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs) aimed at older children. It was difficult to differentiate between these three during the audit of Provision for Children and Young people, therefore it was decided to group all equipped areas for play under the same typology for consistency. FIT also had a category for children's informal play space which was again difficult to assess as these areas may have multiple roles and being a space for children may not be their primary purpose.

4.1.18 Within the FIT approach, informal play is in terms of a sites' wider design and/or layout (not purely its designated forms of equipment). In general the informal play in FIT approach looks at the opportunities for imaginative forms of play for children provided at non-equipped areas of sites for example such as grassed areas surrounding traditional forms of play equipment. Such an area/site would likely be classified as an

amenity greenspace due to its primary function in this study's approach (as an audit assessment), and to keep in line with the typologies suggested within TAN16.

4.1.19 The wider use of non-equipped forms of play space in the public realm (i.e. the design/layout of sites and open spaces) is a strong focus of the Denbighshire Play Sufficiency Assessment (2016) and the Recreational Open Space Supplementary Planning Guidance (2017).

4.1.20 *Amenity greenspace*

It is difficult to offer a practical definition for amenity greenspace compared to other open space types as the typology is a general description for green spaces and landscaping that occurs within the urban environment of towns and cities. It softens the urban fabric, provides a setting for buildings and offers space for social interaction. Larger areas afford space for informal recreational and leisure activities such as jogging or walking the dog.

4.1.21 Amenity greenspace is found in and around modern housing developments, offices and areas of employment and individually or collectively, they contribute to the overall visual amenity of an area. Generally, they include spaces that are open to free and spontaneous use by the public but are not laid out or formally managed for a specific function such as a public playing field or sports ground. Modern amenity greenspace tends to be either those parts of development sites that cannot be developed because they are underlain by utility services, or they are those spaces which are merely left over after the development has been completed.

4.1.22 *Allotments and community gardens*

The term 'allotment' is defined within The Allotments Act 1950 as: "An allotment garden or any parcel of land not more than five acres in extent cultivated or intended to be cultivated as a garden farm, or partly as a garden farm and partly as a farm".

4.1.23 The majority of allotment sites are owned by local authorities and may be termed 'statutory' or 'temporary' where 'statutory' allotment land is land of which the freehold or very long lease is vested in the allotments authority, and which was either originally purchased for allotments or subsequently appropriated for allotment use. 'Temporary' allotment land is rented by an allotments authority or owned by the authority but ultimately destined for some other use.

4.1.24 According to the current LDP (2013), the Council provides over 100 allotment plots in 4 settlements (Llangollen, Ruthin, Denbigh, Prestatyn) in the County and the demand for new and additional plots is increasing. The Council will safeguard these community facilities and

the loss of a site will be resisted except where it can be replaced by an equal or better alternative provision. Settlements with identified need for allotments are St. Asaph, Ruthin, Denbigh, Llangollen, Rhyl and Prestatyn (need to find a better site). There is potential to secure new allotment sites for the following settlements through use of Council owned land: Corwen, Gwyddelwern, Henllan, Llandegla, Llandrillo, Rhewl and Rhuallt. Funding contributions can be sought, in line with Policy BSC 3 – Securing infrastructure contributions in new developments, to deliver new allotment sites.

- 4.1.25 Edition 9 November 2016 of PPW paragraph 5.5.18, states that allotments should be retained, particularly where they have an important open space function and contribute to sustainable development. Similarly, TAN 16 recognises the importance of allotments in the provision of green spaces and the contribution that they can make to sustainability, opportunities for leisure, exercise and healthy food, the improvement of biodiversity and social interaction.

4.2 Analysis areas

For mapping purposes and analysis, the County has been divided up into 39 Community areas and settlements (Table 3), with some additional information available on an electoral ward (division) area basis for the larger settlements. The use of Community areas provides a localised assessment of provision including examination of open space sufficiencies and deficiencies at a local level. The County is broken down as illustrated in Figure 2.

Table 3: Community areas and Settlements

Map Ref	Larger Community areas and towns	Map Ref	Smaller Community area, villages and hamlets
		10	Aberwheeler
		11	Betws Gwerfil Goch
		12	Bodfari
1	Bodelwyddan	13	Bryneglwyn
2	Corwen (Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy)	14	Cefn Meiriadog
		15	Clocaenog
		16	Cwm
3	Denbigh	17	Cyffylliog
4	Llangollen	18	Cynwyd
5	Prestatyn and Meliden	19	Derwen and Clawdd- Newydd
6	Rhuddlan	20	Dyserth
7	Rhyl	21	Efenchtyd and Pwllglas
8	Ruthin	22	Gwyddelwern
9	St Asaph	23	Henllan
		24	Llanarmon yn Ial
		25	Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd
		26	Llandegla
		27	Llandrillo
		28	Llandyrnog
		29	Llanelidan
		30	Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd and Graigfechan
		31	Llanferres, Loggerheads, Maeshafn
		32	Llangynhafal and Gellifor
		33	Llanrhaeadr Yng Nghinmeirch, Prion and Pant Pastynog
		34	Llantysilio
		35	Llanynys and Rhewl
		36	Nantglyn
		37	Trefnant
		38	Tremeirchion
		39	Waen

Figure 2: Map of Community Areas in Denbighshire

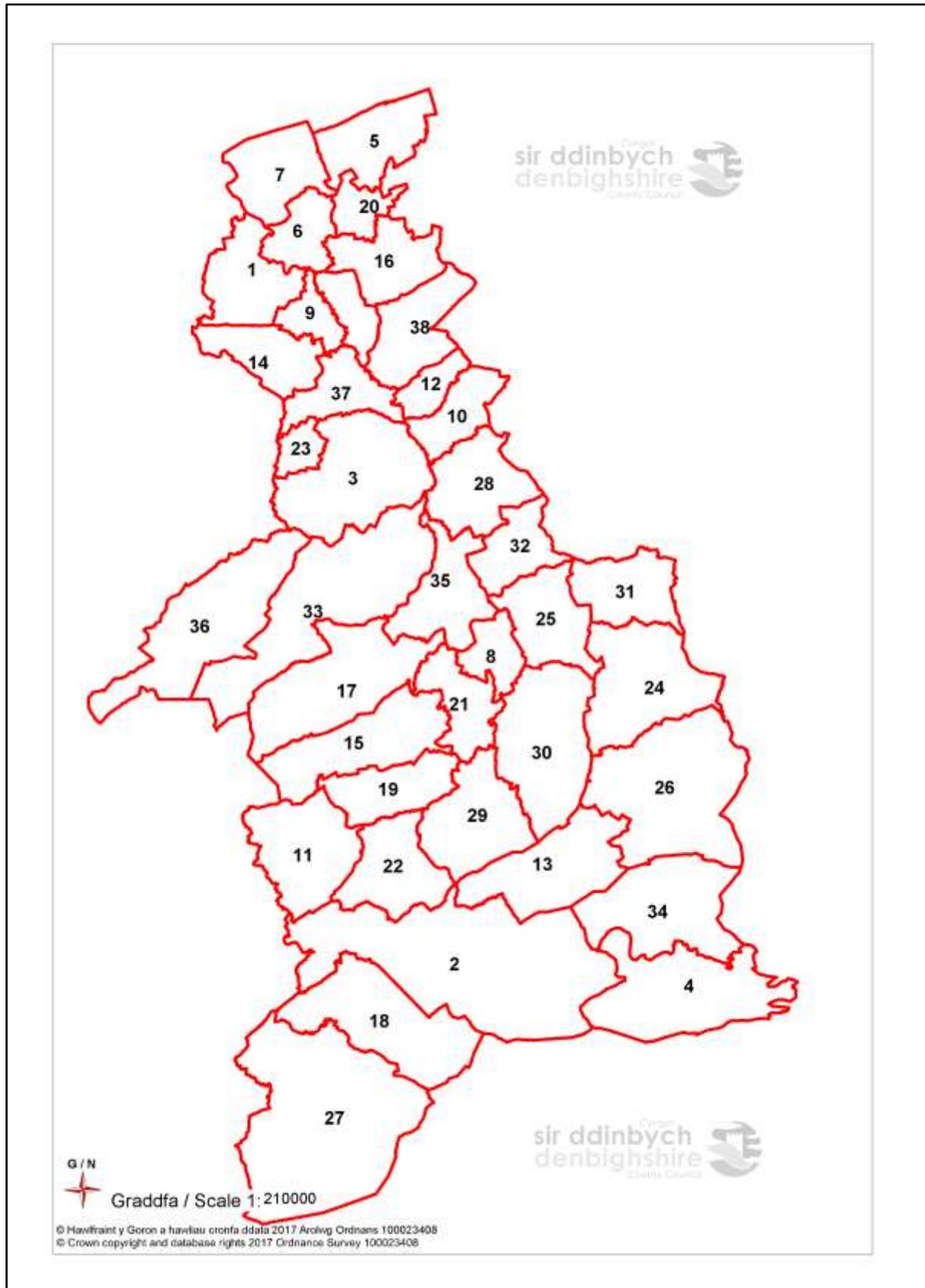
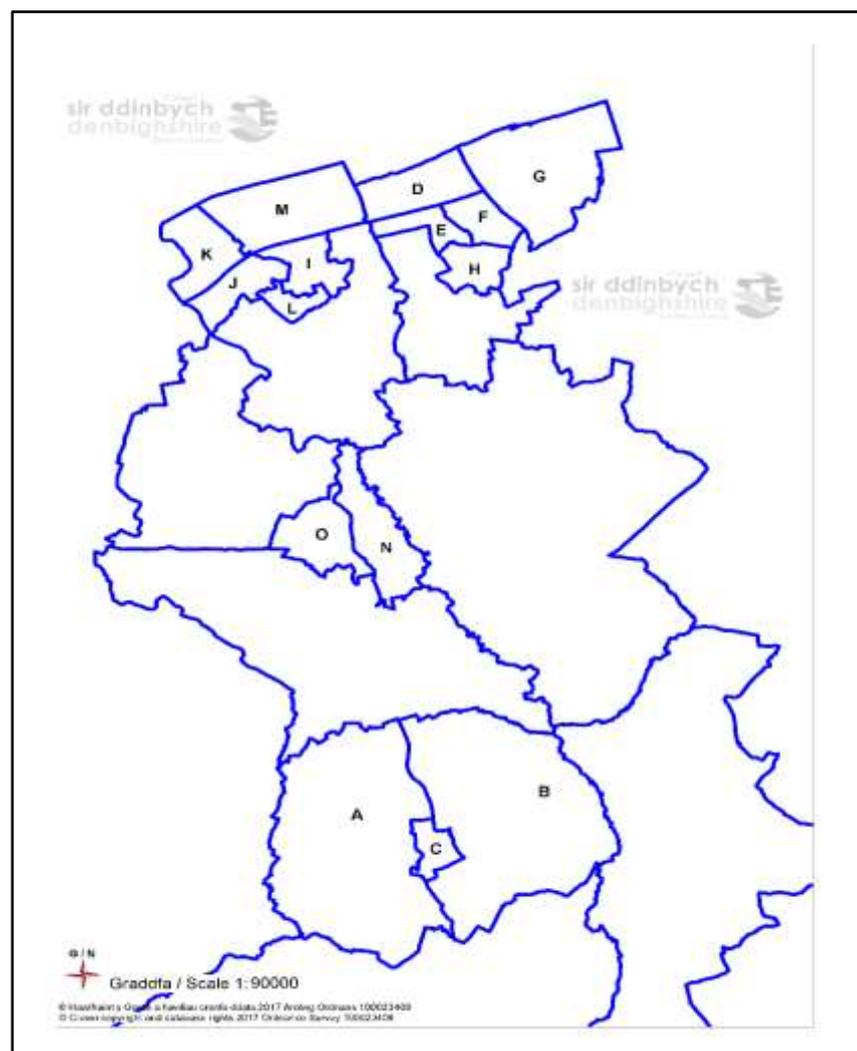


Table 4: Electoral Wards Divisions included in Audit and Assessment

Map ref	Settlement	Ward name
A	Denbigh	Upper Denbigh
B		Lower Denbigh
C		Denbigh Central
D	Prestatyn	Prestatyn North
E		Prestatyn South-West
F		Prestatyn Central
G		Prestatyn East
H		Meliden
I	Rhyl	Rhyl South- West
J		Rhyl South-East
K		Rhyl West
L		Rhyl South
M		Rhyl East
N	St Asaph	St Asaph East
O		St Asaph West

Figure 3: Map of the Electoral Ward Areas in Denbighshire included in Audit and Assessment



4.3 Identifying Sites

The open spaces have been identified using the Council's Geographical Information and mapping data systems such as iShareGIS and MapInfo. Where available, use has also been made of publicly available aerial survey information e.g. Google Maps aerial photography to confirm site details. Consultation with members of the City, Town and Community Councils has also highlighted sites previously excluded, to be included in the assessment. In total 524+ open space sites have been identified and plotted on GIS. Each site is classified by typology based on its primary purpose.

- 4.3.1 The report has been selective in the type of open space that it has sought to consider and in this regard, green corridors, accessible areas of countryside in the urban fringe, civic spaces and water as detailed within the TAN 16 typology have been excluded from the quantity assessment for reasons aforementioned. Furthermore, the assessment has concentrated on the main towns and villages within Denbighshire whilst acknowledging the active or indeed passive recreation opportunities the large areas of agricultural or coastal land can contribute to local amenity and biodiversity.

4.4 Database development

All information relating to open spaces across Denbighshire is collated in the project open space database (supplied as an Excel electronic file). All sites included within the audit, as identified and assessed, are included with official names used where possible. A summary of the database details for each site are as follows:

- Site name
- Community
- Site reference number
- Typology
- Ward
- Ownership
- Site visit data
- Site responses from City Town and Community Councils
- Quality Assessment scores
- Site Photographs

4.5 Site size thresholds and sampling

In accordance with best practice recommendations, a minimum size threshold of 0.2 hectares has been applied to the inclusion of the amenity greenspace typology within the study (see table 3.3). This

means that, in general, sites that fall below this threshold are not audited unless informed by consultation to be of significant public value.

- 4.5.1 Sites below this size often tend to be highway verges or incremental parcels of grass with no practical benefit other than as a visual amenity. PPW (2016) Chapter 11: Tourism, Sport and Recreation states that development plans should look at open space that has significant amenity or recreational value. Therefore omitting sites below 0.2 hectares in size is considered a practical and effective method of capturing open spaces that have significant amenity and recreational value.

4.6 Quantity standards

Fields In Trust (2016) Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard for Wales have provided a quantity guideline for open space types which are the main standards that are used for the assessment of open space sufficiency and deficiency. However a locally derived figure for provision in each community area compared to the Denbighshire average will help to provide an accurate picture of the provision in the County and a better understanding of the current levels of existing provision, as promoted by TAN 16 and PPW.

Table 5 : Fields In Trust Benchmark Standards (2016) for formal and informal outdoor space

Open Space Typology	Quantity Guideline (hectares per 1000 population)
Outdoor Sports Facility (including Sports pitches)	1.2
Provision for children and young people (equipped/ designated play areas, LEAPs)	0.25
Amenity Greenspace	0.6
Public Parks and Gardens	0.8
Natural and Semi Natural greenspace	2.0

- 4.6.1 Locally derived figures have been promoted by national guidance such as TAN 16 and PPW. They provide a truer reflection of the characteristics and local circumstances of Denbighshire as they are based on the current levels of provision. These figures should help to improve the match between current levels of provision and existing and likely patterns of future demand. However, it is not applicable to

apply standards to all types of open space as, cemeteries and green corridors as *Table 2* demonstrates.

4.6.2 **Finding current levels of provision and average provision of Denbighshire as a County**

Current provision per 1000 population

A current figure for provision (on a 'per 1,000 population of head') is calculated for each settlement and its typologies. This is done by dividing the current level of provision for a typology by the population from Census 2011, identified in that settlement. This is also calculated for Denbighshire as a whole to create figures for comparison.

Table 6: Settlement populations

Map Ref	Larger Community areas and Towns	Census 2011 pop	Map Ref	Smaller Community Area, Villages and hamlets	Census 2011 pop
1	Bodelwyddan	2147	10	Aberwheeler	298
2	Corwen (Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy)	2325	11	Betws Gwerfil Goch	351
3	Denbigh	8986	12	Bodfari	327
4	Llangollen	3658	13	Bryneglwys	369
5	Prestatyn and Meliden	20915	14	Cefn Meiriadog	389
6	Rhuddlan	3709	15	Clocaenog	254
7	Rhyl	25149	16	Cwm	378
8	Ruthin	5461	17	Cyffylliog	495
9	St Asaph	3355	18	Cynwyd	542
			19	Derwen and Clawdd- Newydd	426
			20	Dyserth	2269
			21	Efenchtyd and Pwllglas	655
			22	Gwyddelwern	500
			23	Henllan	862
			24	Llanarmon yn Ial	1062
			25	Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd	787
			26	Llandegla	567
			27	Llandrillo	580
			28	Llandyrnog	1096
			29	Llanelidan	305
			30	Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd and Graigfechan	1053

31	Llanferres, Loggerheads and Maeshafn	827
32	Llangynhafal and Gellifor	634
33	Llanrhaeadr Yng Nghinmeirch and Prion and Pant Pastynog	1038
34	Llantysilio	421
35	Llanynys and Rhewl	762
36	Nantglyn	323
37	Trefnant	1581
38	Tremeirchion and Rhuallt	703
39	Waen	241

4.6.3 *Denbighshire's average figure for provision*

The Denbighshire average figure for provision has been devised based on the total amount of provision for each open space typology divided by the population total of Denbighshire multiplied by 1000 so that it can be compared to the other averages per 1000 head of population.

Table 7: Current provision in Denbighshire

The FIT standards have also been included so a comparison can be made between them and the Denbighshire average provision.

Typology	Total provision (ha)	Average figure for provision (Ha per 1,000 population)	FIT standards (Ha Per 1000 population)
Allotments	4.96	n/a	n/a
Cemeteries	n/a	n/a	n/a
Civic space	n/a	n/a	n/a
Green corridors (GC)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Amenity greenspace (AG)	87.96	0.94	0.6
Provision for children and young people (PC+YP)	8.41	0.09	0.25

Parks and gardens (PP+G)	16.26	0.17	0.8
Semi/natural greenspace (NSNG)	371.60	3.96	2.0
Outdoor Sports Facility (OSF)	78.86	0.84	1.2

4.6.4 The large sites such as Loggerheads Country Park, Clocaenog Forest and the beaches at Rhyl and Prestatyn have not been included in the calculations due to their size and multiple roles, as previously mentioned. No average provision figures are set for allotments and cemeteries as the need for allotments is determined by demand, such as waiting list figures and cemeteries by the burial capacity at sites. Similarly, no comparison figure for green corridors is included due to their linear nature which makes them difficult to quantify in the same way as other typologies. Civic spaces should be determined by town centre assessments and therefore are beyond the scope of this study.

4.6.5 As *Table 7* suggests the Denbighshire average falls short of the FIT standards when compared to the Provision for Children and Young people, Parks and Gardens and Outdoor Sports Facilities. However, the Denbighshire average is greater than Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace and Amenity Greenspace which reflects the rural nature of the County.

4.6.6 *Sufficient/deficient against Denbighshire average figure for provision*

The Denbighshire average figure for provision is used to compare against the current figure for provision for each typology in a given Community area in order to establish whether the current amount of identified provision is above or below the current amount of provision for Denbighshire as a County. This is based on per 1000 head of population.

4.6.7 *Future population and provision*

According to the 2011 Census projected population change, the County's population is projected to increase by 6.5% from 2011 to 2033. If the County's overall provision for open space stays the same during this time then there will be a deficiency of 0.37 hectares per 1000 head of total open space in Denbighshire.

Table 8: Projected population increase and open space provision per 1000 pop based on current provision

Year	Population (Census 2011)	AG	PC+YP	OSF	N+SNG	PP+G	Total open space
2011	93734	0.94	0.09	0.84	3.96	0.17	6.01
2033	99809	0.88	0.08	0.79	3.72	0.16	5.64
Deficiency		0.06	0.01	0.05	0.24	0.01	0.37

4.6.8 Using information from the current LDP (adopted, 2013), areas identified for future housing development have been considered as important areas for demand for open space that would come with the increase in population in that area.

4.6.9 Bodelwyddan has been identified as a Key Strategic Site in the 2013 LDP and has an estimate of 1715 new houses allocated. Using the figure 2.4 persons (Census, 2011) to represent the average persons per household, this would estimate a population increase in the area of 192%. Therefore it is important to consider the potential impacts this could have on current levels of provision and the projected demand for new open spaces of differing typologies in the area.

4.6.10 It is important to note that while the number of new houses allocated in the 2013 LDP have been included in the table below, figures are derived and are not necessarily accurate. For example as the rate of building work completed during the timeline of 4 years of the LDP may not reflect the numbers initially allocated. The number of houses may also increase or decrease by the time development is completed. Therefore, these figures are only indicative of the future population increase in the urban communities of Denbighshire and should be treated accordingly.

Table 9: Population increase due to new housing development taken from LDP (2013)

Community Area	LDP number of new houses allocated (indicative)	Percentage population increase (%)
Bodelwyddan	1715	192
Corwen	217	22
Denbigh	341	9
Llangollen	130	9

Prestatyn and Meliden	318	4
Rhuddlan	152	10
Rhyl	723	7
Ruthin	354	16
St. Asaph	371	27

4.7 Quality Standards

Developing quality standards

Paragraph 2.24 in TAN16 identifies the opportunity open space audit and assessments offer as a basis for providing, improving and managing spaces for the economic, social and environmental benefits they bring to communities. In line with TAN 16, quality of provision is assessed as part of the audit and assessment study.

4.7.1 A quality standard has not been set for the provision of outdoor sports. Sport England's guidance of undertaking a Playing Pitch Strategy recommends a different approach in determining the quality of such provision based on guidance provided by the National Governing Bodies of Sports. This is a more pitch specific assessment which looks at criteria such as grass coverage/length, condition of line markings and frequency of maintenance. This is beyond the scope for this study.

4.7.2 *Analysis of quality*

Data collated from the survey forms for site visits is initially based upon criteria derived from the Green Flag Award scheme (national standard for parks and green space in England and Wales, operated by Keep Britain Tidy and 'Green Space Strategies: A good Practice Guide' published by CABESpace (2004). Green Flag is the only national quality benchmark standard for parks and open spaces in the UK.

4.7.3 This is utilised to calculate a quality score for sites. Overall quality scores in the database are presented as percentage figures. The key quality areas used for the open space site visits are summarised as follows:

- Accessibility
- Gradient
- Maintenance and quality
- Personal security
- Provision of equipment including seats and benches and litter bins
- Equipment Quality
- Appropriateness of provision
- General Site appearance

4.7.4 The following table outlines the quality scoring criteria that was used to assess the typologies of provision for children and young people and public parks and gardens. It was difficult to quality score amenity greenspace due to their typically small size, lack of provision on these sites and the low maintenance. Natural and semi natural greenspace sites have also been excluded from this section of the assessment due to their complex and diverse biodiversity and large site size and therefore, along with outdoor sports facilities, have been excluded from this part of the assessment.

Table 10: Quality Score criteria during the site visit assessments

1. Main Entrances				
Entrances do not open onto safe/busy areas and no natural surveillance from public spaces, roads, footpaths		Entrances open onto reasonably safe/busy area with some natural surveillance from public spaces, roads and footpaths		Entrances open onto safe/busy areas with natural surveillance from public spaces, roads, footpaths
1	2	3	4	5
2. Gradient and value				
Steep slope (whole site)	Steep sloped area/s	Some irregular land	Gentle slopes	Flat (whole site)
1	2	3	4	5
3. Maintenance Quality of the site				
Poor quality i.e. pot holes, poorly maintained (grass needs cutting/surface cleaned) poorly marked, uneven, weeds present,		Reasonable quality		Good quality i.e. level surface, well maintained (grass well cut/surface good) well marked, free from pot holes,
1	2	3	4	5
4. Personal security				
Not overlooked	Overlooked by other land use	Overlooked by housing on one side	Overlooked by housing on most sides	Overlooked by housing on every side
1	2	3	4	5
5. Seats/benches			Yes	No
Are seats/benches provided at the site				
6. Litter bins			Yes	No
Are litter bins provided at the site				
7. Equipment quality				

Poor quality with damaged and/or vandalised equipment.		Adequate quality with some equipment requiring replacement.		Good quality.
1	2	3	4	5
8. Appropriateness of provision				
Provision poorly designed and is inappropriate for the size, type and character of the site.		Approximately half of provision is appropriately designed and appropriate for the size, type and character of the site.		All provision appropriately designed and appropriate for the size, type and character of the site.
1	2	3	4	5
Appearance SITE QUALITY				
9. General site appearance				
General appearance is very poor. Litter, graffiti is considered a large problem	Poor appearance with evidence of dog foul, graffiti and/or litter	Adequate	Good appearance with little evidence of litter, graffiti and/or dog fouling	Excellent appearance with no litter/dog foul
1	2	3	4	5

4.7.5 Weighting and scoring system

For the Provision for children and young people typology, Play Inspection assessments complete with photographs were provided by the Street Scene Section of the Environmental Services Department of DCC. These helped to determine an accurate quality score for each site when cross-referenced with our own site visit assessments. They comprised of a non-technical visual assessment of the whole site, including general equipment and surface quality/appearance but also including an audit of bench and litter bin provision.

4.7.6 A weighting and scoring system was devised to take account of the individual typologies and to reflect their differences. The highest score for each question was 5. However, due to no scale (1-5 scale) available for yes/no answers to questions 5 and 6 on provision of litter bins and seating, a score of 5 was given to 'Yes' and 0 for 'No'.

4.7.7 All questions could be answered for Provision for Children and Young People with a total maximum score of 45, however Public Parks and Gardens would not require answering questions 7 and 8 on equipment provision and appropriateness of provision as this refers to play equipment so this total maximum score was 35. This was factored into the final percentage scores to ensure accuracy.

4.7.8 *Setting quality thresholds*

Quality thresholds can help to identify where investments and improvements can be made. They can also be used as a standard to be achieved in the future and to inform decisions around the need to protect sites from future development.

- 4.7.9 The only available national benchmark for assessing quality of open space is that set at 66% by the Green Flag Award scheme. For some typologies, the site visit criteria used for Green Flag is not always appropriate and the threshold of 66% may be considered too high for some. This is due to the Green Flag criteria being aimed primarily at parks and gardens. Some elements of the criteria have been used to develop a quality threshold, see *Table 11* and a scoring system has been devised where Public parks and gardens and provision for children and young people have a maximum score and quality percentage scores were produced. As a lot of the quality scores were similar i.e. above 66% therefore, the thresholds were chosen to better differentiate between the quality of each site. The thresholds are as follows in *Table 11*.

Table 11: Site quality thresholds

Action description	Percentage (%)	Colour indicator
Quality very poor and in need of attention	<50	
Quality average but could be improved	51-70	
Quality very good no action required	71-100	

4.8 **Accessibility Standards**

Developing accessibility standards

Each typology has a different accessibility standard, as set out by FIT or NRW. They are a tool for the identification of populations that are not served well by existing facilities in their area. Gaps in certain types of provision can be identified which can be incorporated into the potential future requirements of an area.

- 4.8.1 NRW recommends standards for accessibility to provision. In the document, 'Providing Accessible Natural Greenspace in Towns and Cities' (2006) it states no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of accessible natural greenspace. This standard does not

cover all open space typologies, however it has been applied to Amenity Greenspace and Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace typologies in this study.

4.8.2 *Setting accessibility standards*

No accessibility standard is set for the typologies of cemeteries, green corridors and civic spaces. It is difficult to assess such typologies due to their function and usage. For cemeteries, provision should be determined by demand for burial space. Green corridors and civic spaces should be determined by factors such as landscape design, travel networks and economic influences.

4.8.3 Accessibility thresholds have been taken from NRW and FIT that were best suited to Denbighshire. Straight line buffer distances have been applied to ensure consistency with other buffer zones in the comparison. This '*as the crow flies*' approach is not the most accurate, however does still provide an good indication of the number of residences that fall within each zone and have adequate access to the typologies of open space in their area.

Table 12: Accessibility thresholds- Natural Resources Wales, Fields In Trust and National Society of Allotments and Leisure Gardeners

Toolkit	Typology	Applied standard (straight line distances)
NRW	Amenity greenspace	300m (5 minute walk)
FIT	Outdoor sports	1.2km (15 min walk)
NRW	Parks and gardens	400m straight line distance (10 minute walk)
NRW	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace (> 20ha site)	2km from home
	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace (<20ha site)	300m (5 minute walk)
FIT	Provision for children and young people (equipped LEAP)	240m straight line distance (3 minute walk)
NSALG	Allotments	600m
	Green corridors	No standards set

	Civic Space	
	Cemeteries and churchyards	

- 4.8.4 The accessibility percentages have been calculated using the number of residential properties in a given Community area. The residences that fall outside of the buffer zones are deemed as having 'limited accessibility' to that type of open space. However, as people's perceptions of distance differ greatly, a 240m or a 3 minute walk to a provision for children and young people may be reasonable and some people would be willing to travel further to access this type of provision. However, 1.2km to an outdoor sports facility may be unreasonable and therefore a different mode of transport would be required. It is important to note that not having a 'walkable' distance to a provision of open space does not mean that the open space is inaccessible, it may just require a different method of travel to get there. There is evidence to suggest that this may discourage regular use if it is deemed too far to travel, therefore having a walkable distance to open space is valued in communities.

5. Statement of Consultation

This section reports the findings of the stakeholder consultation exercise that was carried out between August and October 2016. These have been used to help inform the quality analysis and in determining priorities with regard to quantity and quality as part of the recommendations in section 7 of the report. The aim of the consultation was to ensure the accuracy of the audit and assessment and to gain an understanding of the perception of open space sites across Denbighshire.

- 5.1 Engagement with C,TCC's was undertaken to identify open space sites for the quantity assessment and to gather information on the quality of sites. Meetings were held with Denbighshire County Council Members in the form of Member Area Group meetings, followed by survey forms and maps sent out in the post to the C,TCC's showing sites in order for them to be verified that the typology, location and boundary of sites were correct. This method of consultation also resulted in face-to-face meetings with DCC Councillors where quality of sites was discussed in more detail.

Table 13: Consultation Process and responses

Consultation	Responses
1 st Round MAGs Consultation- Maps of Community areas were provided and members were given opportunity to contribute	21 st December 2015: Denbigh MAG 6 th January 2016: Rhyl MAG 11 th January 2016: Ruthin MAG 14 th January 2016: Prestatyn MAG 18 th January 2016: Dee Valley MAG 22 nd January 2016: Elwy MAG
2 nd Round Community Council Circulation	Maps of Community areas and survey forms attached sent around to T+CC's on 9 th August 2016 Reminder Sent on 30 th September 2016
3 rd Round Steering Group, Open Space SPG update and mention of report, councillors given chance to discuss Open Space sites after the meeting	24 th October 2016: Meliden Member went through settlement thoroughly
4 th MAG meetings – update on progress	31 st October 2016: Ruthin MAG 21 st November 2016: Dee Valley MAG 23 rd November 2016: Prestatyn MAG 6 th January 2017: Elwy MAG 9 th January 2017: Denbigh MAG
5 th Steering Group Members informed of consultation process of draft report	21 st February 2017
6 th Complete draft copy of report circulated for comments to stakeholders including DCC departments who have been involved in the assessment process, T+CC's and MAGs.	3 rd March 2017 document send out 27 th February 2017: Denbigh MAG 3 rd March 2017: Elwy MAG 8 th March 2017: Rhyl MAG 13 th March 2017: Dee Valley MAG 15 th March 2017: Prestatyn MAG 20 th March 2017: Ruthin MAG
7 th Complete draft copy of report circulated for comments to stakeholders.	3 rd May 2018

A total of 38 out of 48 community areas responded to the initial request.

5.2 **Summary of findings**

A main issue of maintenance of sites was raised during the MAG meetings. There was concern expressed over who is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of sites, particularly play areas.

- 5.2.1 Cuts to budgets are having an impact on the money available to grounds maintenance services and DCC is in the early stages of transferring assets to C,TCC's and the Community Voluntary Sector (CVS) to maintain themselves. Grants are available to these groups that are not available to DCC, therefore a local management team to maintain local sites will be beneficial to the community in the long run.

5.2.3 The C,TCC's consultation highlighted the importance of open spaces. It also raised issues specific to certain sites in their area which were in need of attention and highlighted areas of improvement.

5.2.4 No significant issues were raised regarding the quantity of sites and most sites had the correct boundary identified on the consultation maps. A general consensus from all C, TCC's was that most sites were consistently or well used by the community.

5.2.5 *Usage of sites*

Positive responses were mainly down to how well used the sites were. A response by Meliden stated the Meadows site was:

'well maintained and fit for purpose' and 'well used and caters for all age groups'.

5.2.6 *All age groups and abilities catered for*

A few C,TCC's highlighted the fact that there wasn't enough provision for all ages. Betws Gwerfil Goch stated that provision was for

'children under 6 mostly and there wasn't enough equipment available to toddler ages'.

5.2.7 *Provision on site*

Negative issues that were raised included the provision quality and standard on the site, for example, from Prestatyn's response to the Coronation gardens site, provision,

'could be enhanced and restored' and 'benches could benefit the site'.

Llanarmon yn Ial stated that the skate park on the playing field,

'desperately needs benches and litter bins'.

The play equipment at the Llidiart Annie site in Llantysilio, according to the C,TCC is in need of replacing.

5.2.8 *Maintenance of sites*

Most open space sites were considered well maintained including The Meadows site in Meliden. However, certain sites were highlighted as being in need of more maintenance for example the flowerbeds in particular at the Coronation Gardens and Pendre Gardens sites in Prestatyn. The Henllan Community highlighted that the Maes Sadwrn site has had ongoing issues with maintenance,

'grass cutting and hedge cutting has been sporadic and poor quality'.

5.2.9 *Open space needs not being met*

Llanarmon yn Ial mentioned that there was a general lack of playing equipment for toddlers and older children. It was also highlighted that the smaller hamlets of Eryrys and Graianrhyd have no open space whatsoever. Therefore, there is potential for commuted sums to benefit these smaller areas.

5.2.10 In Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, the Community Council Draft Community Plan (approved, Sept 2016) highlighted some proposals that were of a top priority to the community. A main suggestion is the provision of a communal peace garden for quiet contemplation near the church where people can walk, sit and meet. General maintenance such as a removal of weeds was mentioned to provide a sense of pride in the area.

5.2.11 Footpaths, circular walking routes and a cycle lane were also emphasised. Fencing the Bron Clwyd open space site to keep dogs off the grass was also highlighted in the C,TCC's consultation. These are the identified needs of the community, therefore contributions from developers could go towards the fulfilment of these needs rather than towards provisions that the community don't necessarily deem important.

See Appendix I for full list of responses received.

5.3 *Findings from the Denbighshire Play Sufficiency Assessment*

Table 14: Findings from the parents questionnaire

Concern type	Comments
Disability provision	<i>'every play area should have some equipment/activities for children with disabilities'</i> <i>'No facilities for disabled children, even though there are disabled children in the area'.</i>
General positive comments	<i>'Parks are generally very good, not so good is areas to ride bikes and play football'</i> <i>'Good range of play equipment for variety of ages kept clean and tidy' (Llangollen).</i>
General negative comments	<i>'Llangollen is getting very tired-old. Uneven surfaces, should have more of an under 5-12 years approach'.</i> <i>'More provision in Llangollen for children ages 7-12 years'</i> <i>'Not enough safe facilities provided' and get some more safe ones!' (Rhyl).</i>

Concerns over dogs & dog mess	<i>'I don't visit them because dogs aren't kept on a lead' and not safe enough (Rhyl)</i> <i>'my biggest concern is owners letting dogs off the leads and dog mess in public areas'</i>
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5.3.1 *Key issues raised through consultation*

A key issue that was raised during the site visit audit primarily was that most open space sites were devoid of use, mainly by no children playing, even though it was the school summer holidays and the weather was good. The consultation processes however, confirmed that most sites were well used despite this observation.

- 5.3.2 Whilst most sites have been identified as being well used, there is risk for them to fall into disrepair and/or require more maintenance for their upkeep. The feedback highlighted the fact that these sites are well valued by the community and it is important to maintain existing sites to ensure their usability.
- 5.3.3 Interestingly, there was very little response to the provision of new open space to meet the community's open space needs. This suggests that current levels of provision are perceived to be appropriate.
- 5.3.4 It is important to note that parents' perception of play sites may not be how children see these sites. Ultimately, they are provided for their enjoyment so it is important to consult them. A study by Play England (2008) consulted on what children want from play and what it means to them. A key response, and the title of the paper was 'Fun and Freedom' demonstrating key things children want from play. The consultation also revealed that parks and green spaces emerged as very important to children and young people as places to play and they frequently mentioned or drew the sun, grass and trees during the consultation process.
- 5.3.5 Across the consultations, children expressed their enthusiasm for play that is 'exciting'. One element of this is play involving risk and challenge. This is highlighted in the play guidance provided by Play England. Therefore, there is scope to develop more 'exciting' and 'adventurous' play areas which provide for what the children actually want. The Recreational Open Space SPG provides design guidance for developers on alternative forms of provision for children and young people.

6. Provision and accessibility of Open Space by Community area

This section outlines the open space provision in Denbighshire by the 39 Community areas and their main settlements within. The larger towns are divided up into electoral ward areas. They are ordered firstly alphabetically by the larger towns of Denbighshire and then alphabetically by the smaller villages and hamlets.

- 6.1 Each map shows the open space sites by typology. The first table below each map shows the overall provision of each type of open space for that Community area. The second table shows each individual site, its name, typology, size in hectares and the quality score for Provision for children and young people and Public parks and gardens.
- 6.2 An accessibility map is also presented for each area to show where residences have limited access to types of open space. This is shown through the use of buffer zones created by 'as the crow flies' straight line distances from each piece of open space. Each buffer also corresponds to a walking time, however, it must be noted that all open space sites are accessible by other means of transport if the walking distance is deemed too far to travel. Therefore, 'limited access' is not necessarily applicable to all, who have other ways of getting to the open space site.
- 6.3 People's perceptions of distance will also be a factor in accessing open space. For example, a Council Member from the Denbigh MAG stated that they would be willing to walk further than the 240m distance outlined by the FIT accessibility thresholds, to access a Provision for children and young people. Therefore, these buffer distances are indicative of areas with more or less accessibility to open space which will help to inform where areas of sufficiency or deficiency are found rather than limiting people's access to sites as there are other modes of transport that can be used.
- 6.4 Green Corridors, whilst not included in the accessibility buffer zone analysis due to their linear nature and lack of standard provided by FIT, are still valuable assets to settlements in Denbighshire. They link places together and are often captured within the natural and semi-natural greenspace typology. Some rural settlements in Denbighshire have a large number of these in the form of walking paths and cycle routes, therefore it should not be ignored that they are still present, and are accessible to the public despite not having a buffer distance on the accessibility maps.

- 6.5 In some cases, not all pieces of open space have been mapped, due to reasons mentioned previously or they may have simply been missed due to a poor consultation response. However, this doesn't mean that they couldn't benefit from improvement works.

Urban areas of Denbighshire

1. Bodelwyddan

Figure 4:
Overview map of
Bodelwyddan

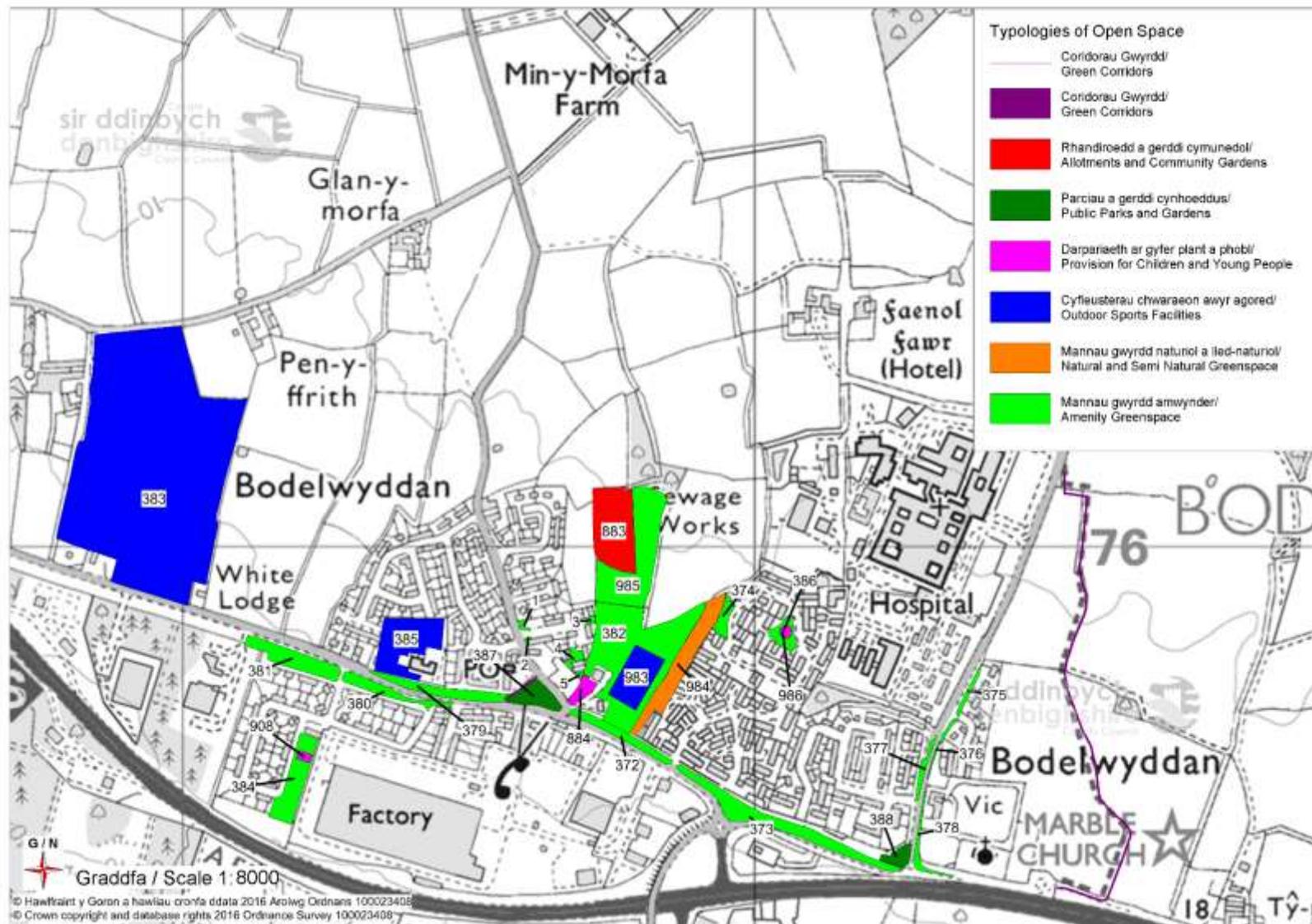


Table 15: Overview of open space in Bodelwyddan

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standard per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	6.37	2.03	2.42
Provision for children and young people	0.2	0.00	-0.16
Outdoor sports facilities	0.56	-0.58	-0.94
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0.62	-3.68	-1.71
Public parks and Gardens	0.41	0.02	-0.61

This overview table shows that Bodelwyddan has a deficiency in Outdoor sports facilities as demonstrated by the negative figure when compared to the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards.

Compared to the standard set out by FIT for Provision for Children and young people Bodelwyddan again has a deficiency. This needs careful consideration when the new housing development is designed as more may be required or a larger site of better quality. This also depends on the needs and the demographics of the community and what they want to see in terms of types of open space.

Bodelwyddan is deficient in Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace according to the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards. This could be due to close proximity to the A55 and that it is one of the larger urban areas of Denbighshire.

According to the Denbighshire average, Bodelwyddan is sufficient in the amount of Public Parks and Garden space it has, however it is quite deficient when compared with the FIT standards. This again needs to be considered for future provision in the area, ensuring that there are different open space sites such as parks and gardens that all ages can enjoy.

Table 16: Open space sites in Bodelwyddan

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
372	Ffordd Parc Castell	AG	0.27	-
373	Llwyn Harlech	AG	0.79	-
379	John's Drive	AG	0.35	-
380	Artillery Row	AG	0.26	-
381	St Barbara's Avenue	AG	0.46	-
382	Bodelwyddan Community Centre Playing field	AG	1.88	-
985	Bodelwyddan Allotments Amenity greenspace	AG	1.23	-
384	Coronation Close Playing field	AG	0.54	-
3	Morfa View Amenity Space	AG	0.12	-
884	Coronation Close Play area	PC+YP	0.04	89
908	Community Centre Play area	PC+YP	0.12	93
386	Park Castell Play Area	PC+YP	0.04	89
387	Ronaldsway Gardens	PP+G	0.28	89
388	Rhuddlan Road Gardens	PP+G	0.13	89
983	Bodelwyddan Village Hall Sports pitch	OSF	0.56	-
383	Bodelwyddan golfcourse and driving range	OSF	10.36	-
385	Ysgol Faenol Playing Fields	OSF	0.83	-
984	Ffordd Parc Castell Woodland	NSNG	0.69	-

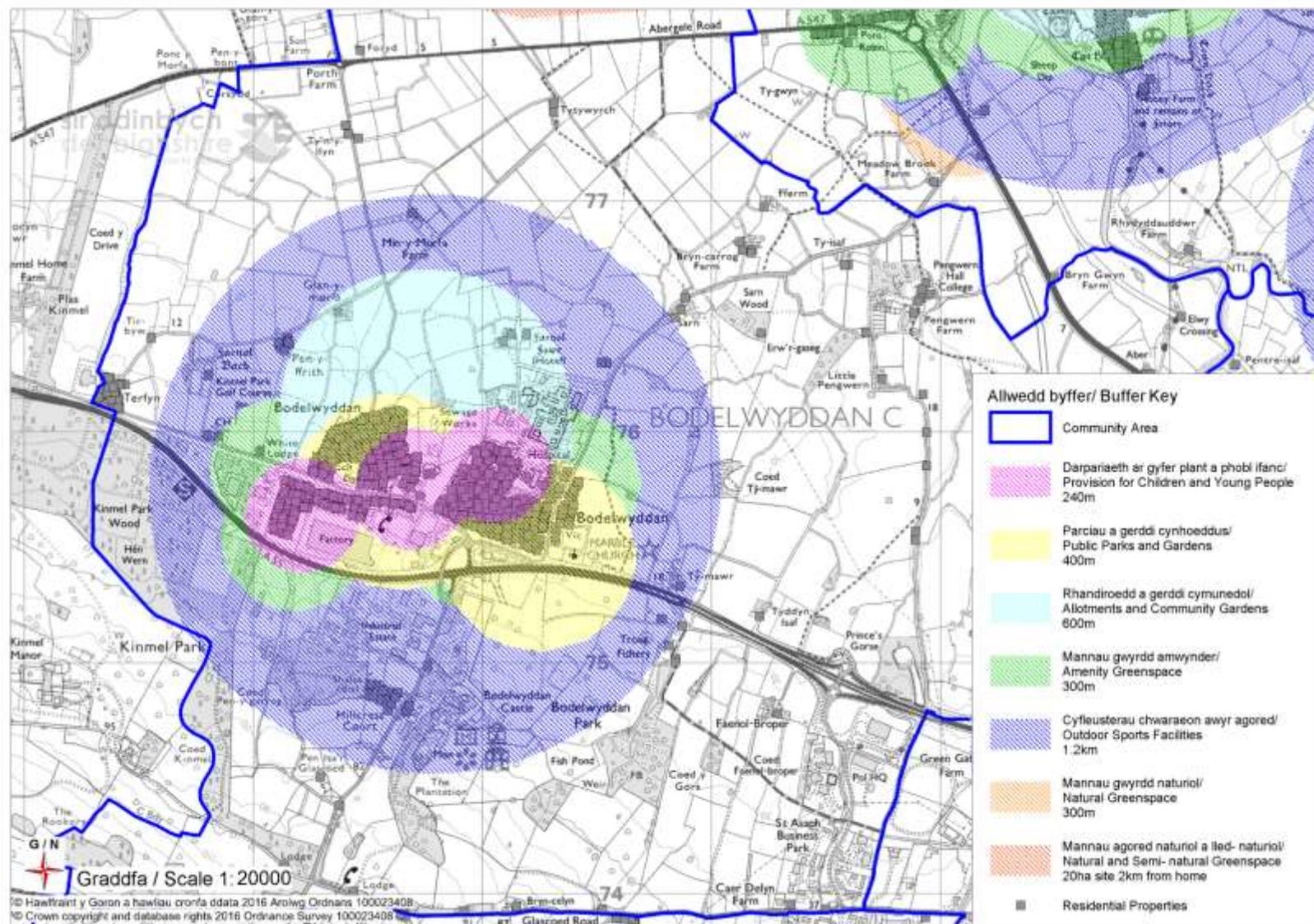
Accessibility

Table 17: Percentage of residences in Bodelwyddan with limited access to different types of open space

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
14.4	49.2	9.8	21.6	99.4	65.4

This table shows that only a small proportion of residences have limited access to Amenity Greenspace, Outdoor Sports Facilities and Public Parks and Gardens, which is very positive. However, nearly half of all residences have limited access to Provision for children and young people. This may not be hugely significant if there are few children and young people in the area. Therefore, further investigation into population demographics is needed to inform whether there is a demand for new provision for children and young people in Bodelwyddan in the areas highlighted in Figure 5. Due to the location of Bodelwyddan being near to the A55, it seems reasonable that there is not a large 20ha site of Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace 2km away. This may not be a negative as Denbighshire has a few larger sites a practical distance away accessible by public transport or by car.

Figure 5:
Accessibility
Map of
Bodelwyddan



2. Corwen, Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy

Figure 6:
Overview map
of Corwen 1

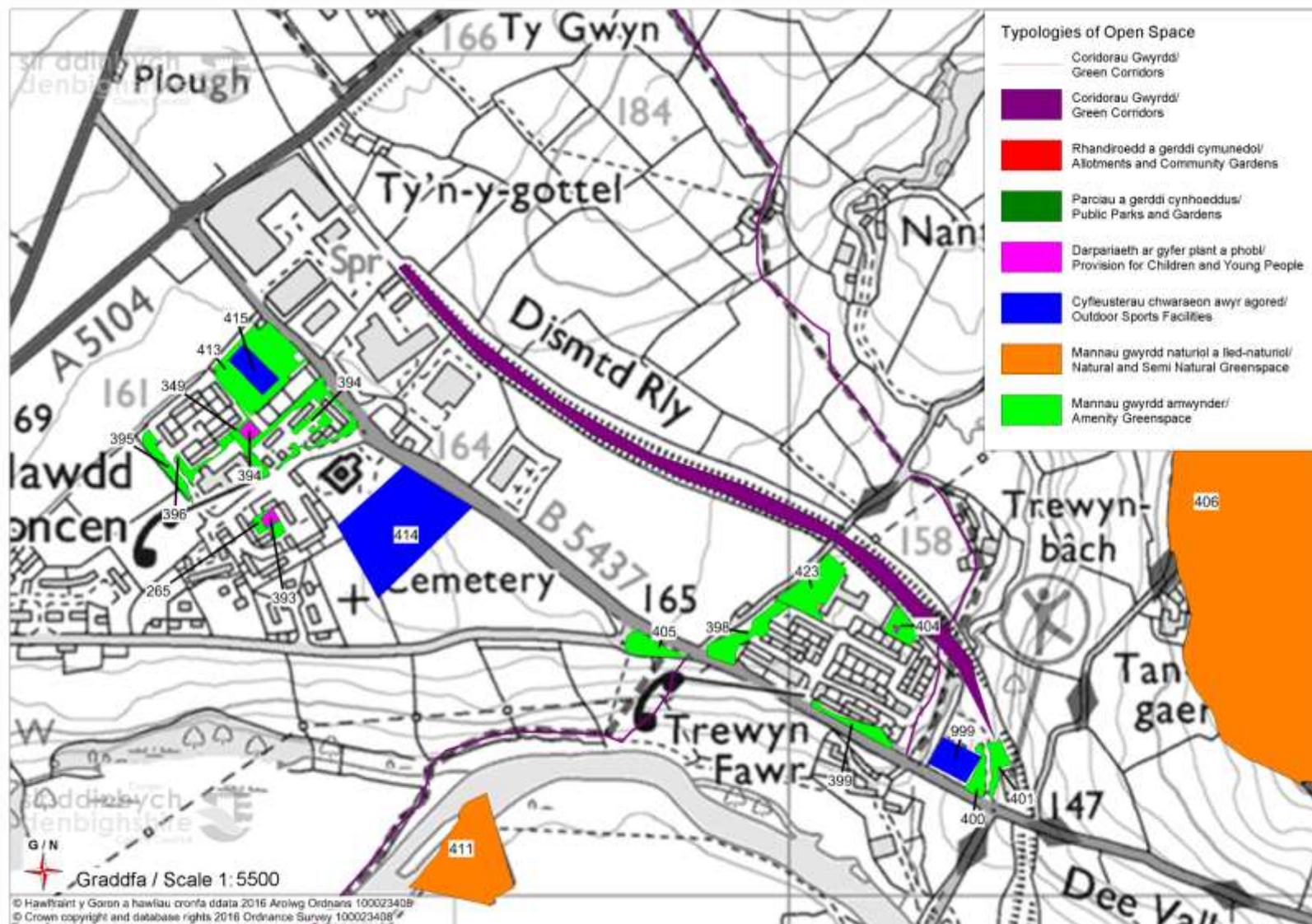


Figure 7:
Overview
map of
Corwen 2

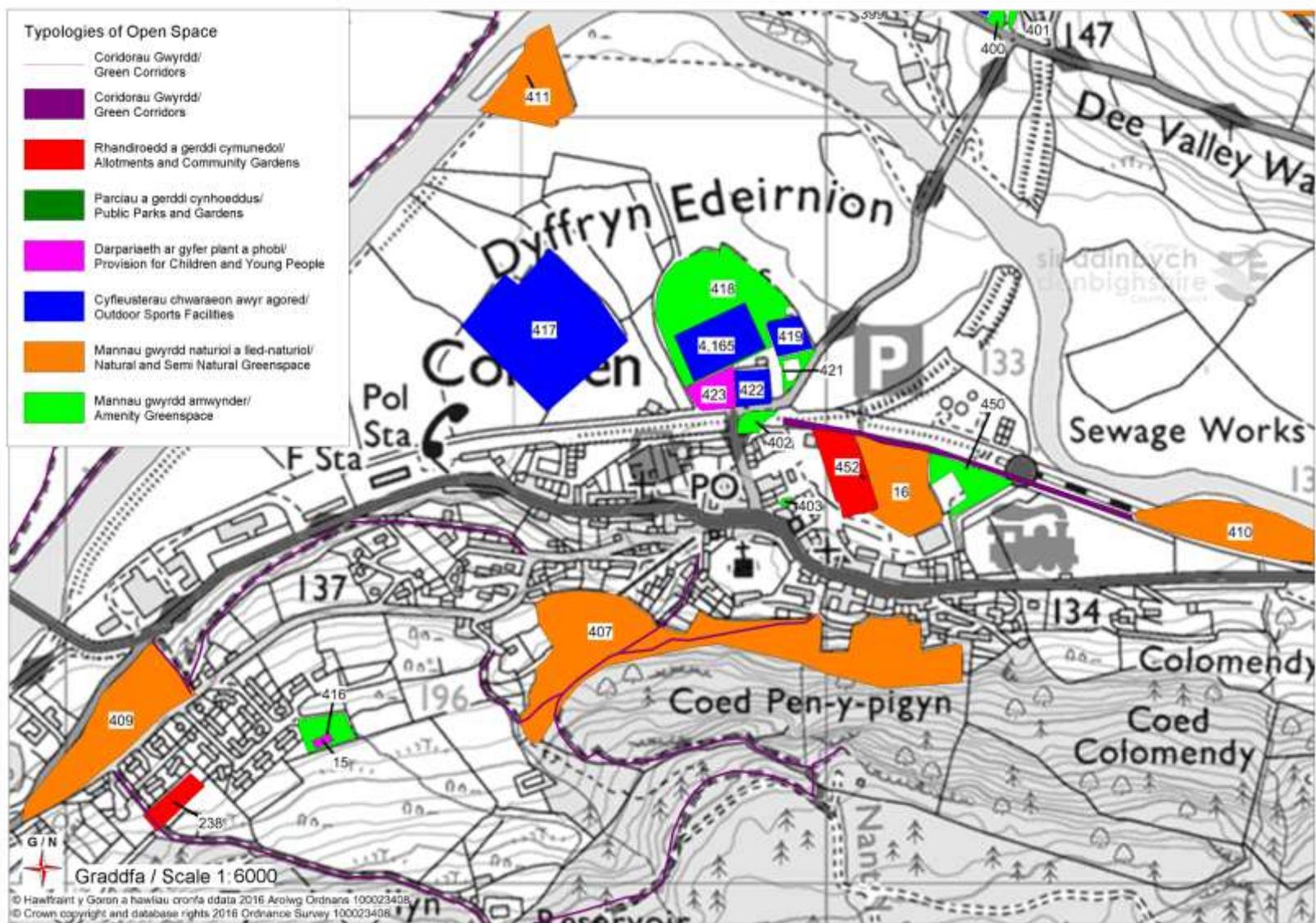


Figure 8:
Overview
map of
Carrog

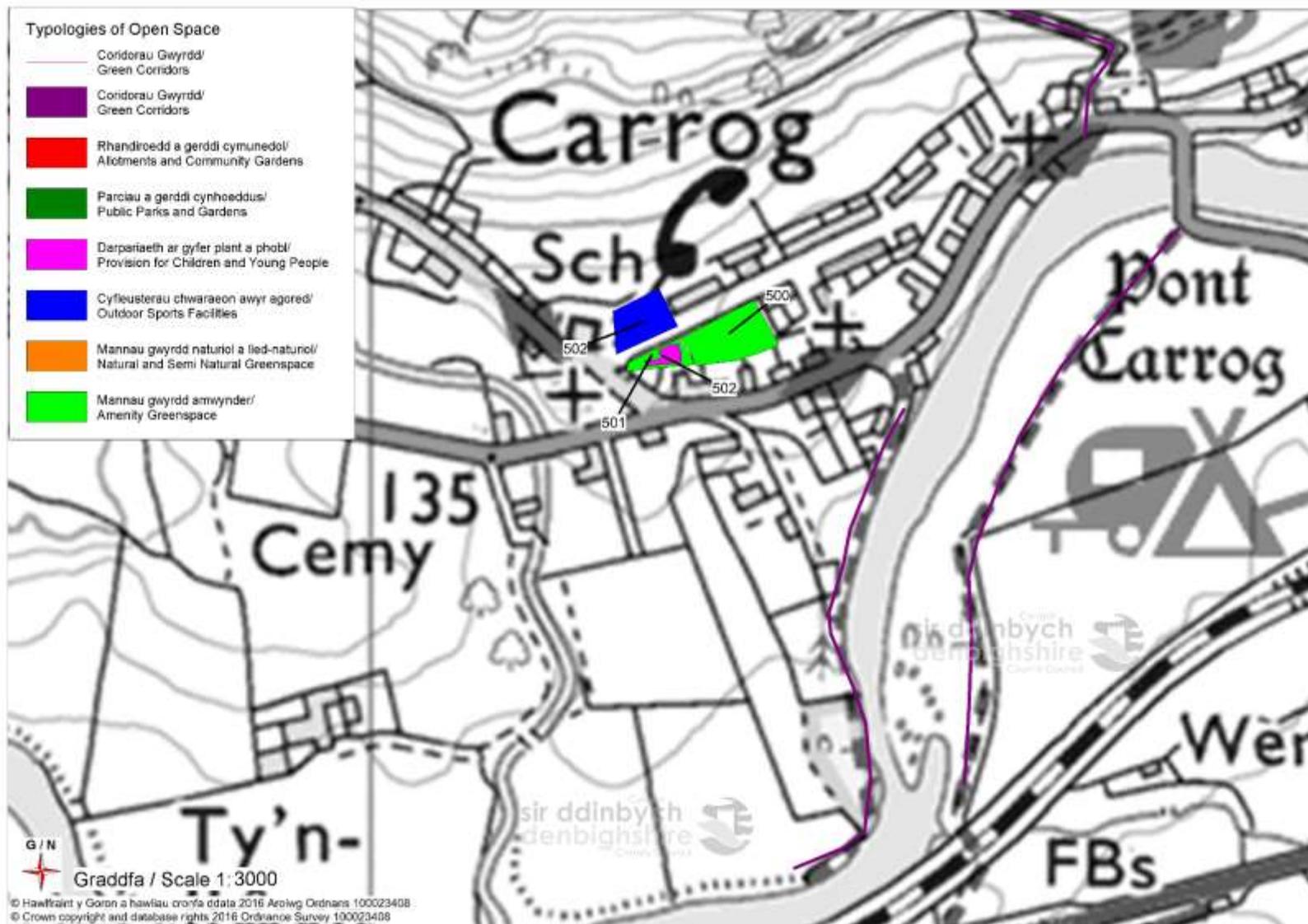


Figure 9:
Overview
Map of
Glyndyfrdwy

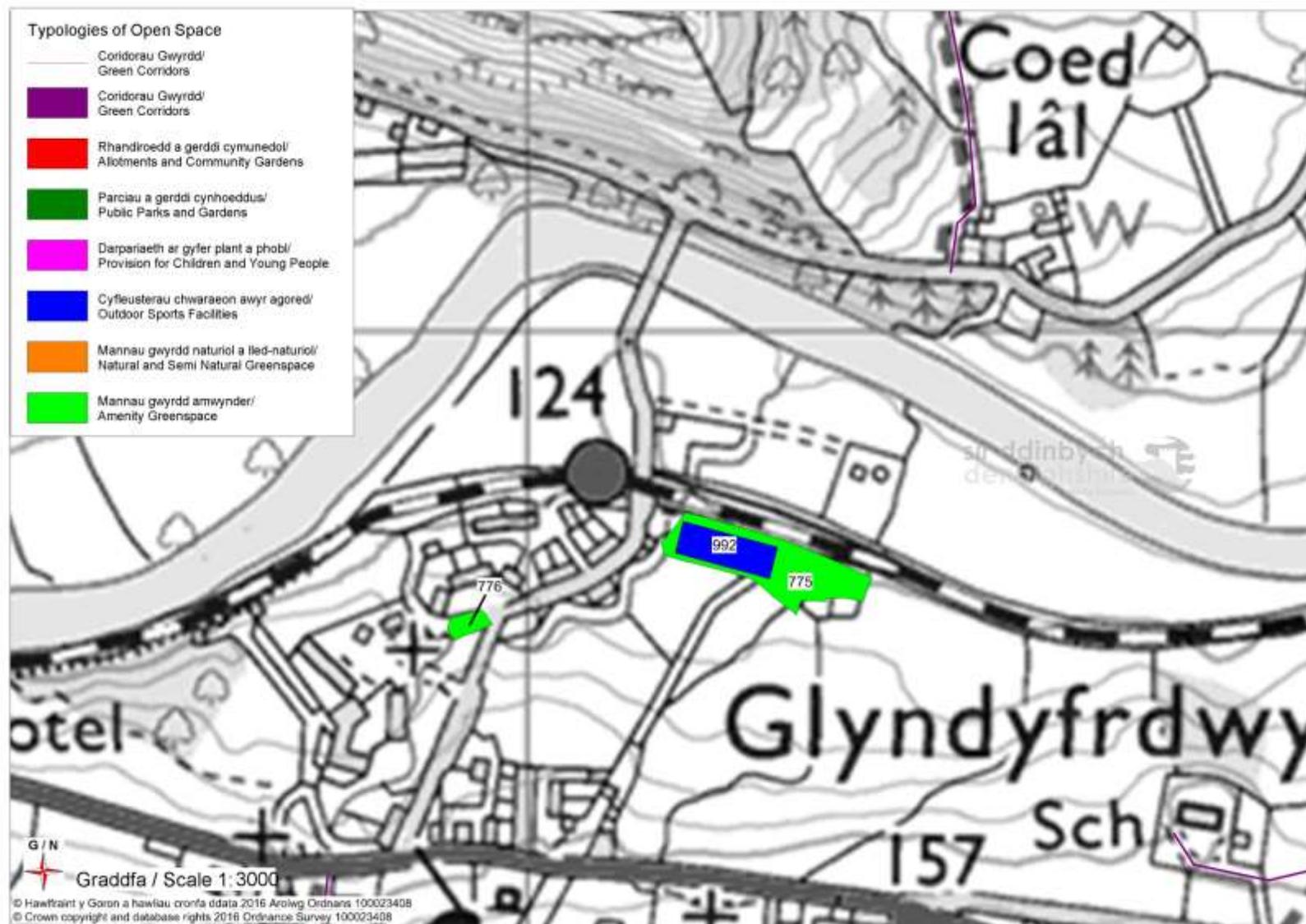


Table 18: Overview of open space in Corwen, Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	4.73	1.10	1.48
Provision for children and young people	0.38	0.07	-0.09
Outdoor sports facilities	4.02	0.89	0.53
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	25.82	7.14	9.11
Public parks and Gardens	0.00	-0.17	-0.80

Corwen, Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy have a small deficiency in Provision for children and young people when compared to the FIT standards, however it is quite sufficient when compared to Denbighshire as a County. This shows that while these sites might be small in size, there is sufficient number of them in this Community area.

This Community area has a sufficient provision of Outdoor sports facilities, Amenity greenspace and Natural and semi natural greenspace according to the FIT standards. However, it is deficient in Outdoor sports facilities when compared to Denbighshire's average for that typology. Nevertheless, it shows that Corwen has a good amount of provision to suit its population.

The Community area is very deficient by both the FIT standards and the Denbighshire average in the Public Parks and Gardens typology. Future development of parks and gardens for all ages to enjoy could be provided for with new developments in this area rather than the typical play areas. A look into population demographics would also help to show whether such parks and gardens would enhance the quality of life of the residents of Corwen, Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy.

Table 19: Open space sites in Corwen

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
349	Clawdd Poncen	AG	0.28	-
416	Uwch Y Dre Playing Field	AG	0.23	-
413	Clawdd Poncen Amenity Space	AG	0.51	-
418	Corwen Football pitch amenity land	AG	1.42	-
450	Plas Cefndy Field	AG	1.27	-
394	Clawdd Poncen Play area	PC+YP	0.04	91
393	Clawdd Poncen Play area 2	PC+YP	0.03	84
15	Uwch Y Dre Play Area	PC+YP	0.03	78
423	Corwen Park	PC+YP	0.26	89
406	Caer Drewyn	NSNG	17.43	-
407	Coed Pen Y Pigyn	NSNG	3.87	-
409	Pen Y Bryn	NSNG	1.59	-
410	Land between River Dee and Railway	NSNG	1.25	-
411	Gro Isa	NSNG	0.88	-
415	Clawdd Poncen Football Pitch	OSF	0.16	-
414	Cae Drewyn Community Primary School	OSF	1.25	-
417	Rugby Club- Bridge Street	OSF	2.45	-
419	Corwen tennis court	OSF	0.21	-
422	Corwen Bowling Green	OSF	0.21	-
4165	Corwen Football pitch	OSF	0.67	-
238	Old Allotments at Cae Fynnon	A+CG	0.23	-
452	Corwen Community Gardens and Orchard	A+CG	0.57	-

Table 20: Open Space sites in Carrog

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
502	Carrog Park	PC+YP	0.02	80
500	Carrog School Playing field	AG	0.15	-
501	Carrog Amenity space	AG	0.03	-
502	Carrog School Playing pitch	OSF	0.10	-

Table 21: Open Space sites in Glyndyfrdwy

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
775	Playing fields amenity land	AG	0.27	-
776	Open Space	AG	0.03	-
992	Glyndyfrdwy football pitch	OSF	0.14	-

Accessibility

Table 22: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Corwen, Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
32.8	5.1	29.6	100	100	49.9

This table shows that most residences have access to Amenity Greenspace and Outdoor Sports facilities. Most residences have access to Provision for Children and young people. This is very positive as it shows that Corwen is sufficient in Provision for children and young people. Nevertheless, further investigation into demographics is needed to better understand the demand of this type of open space which may lead to a different form of new open space being required in Corwen, Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy to satisfy the needs of the community as a whole.

A reason for the high percentage of residences with limited access to the larger areas of Natural and Semi Natural greenspace (20ha sites) could be due to the fact that most of these sites are further from the main settlements than the buffer zones indicate, therefore, the sites do exist in this rural location but residences have not been captured by the buffer

zone distance and so may require another method of transport to get to. Also, it is important to note that in areas around Natural and Semi Natural greenspace that there may be a limitation on the amount of development that takes place there due to it being a conservation area or the physical shape of the landscape preventing development.

Nearly half of all residences have access to Natural Greenspace on their doorstep- within 300m. This ease of accessibility will encourage residents to enjoy the natural countryside that is so local to them.

There are many Green Corridors in this area, which, despite not being included in the accessibility map, play an important role in active travel and the accessibility of the natural environment.

Figure 10:
Accessibility
Map of
Corwen and
Carrog

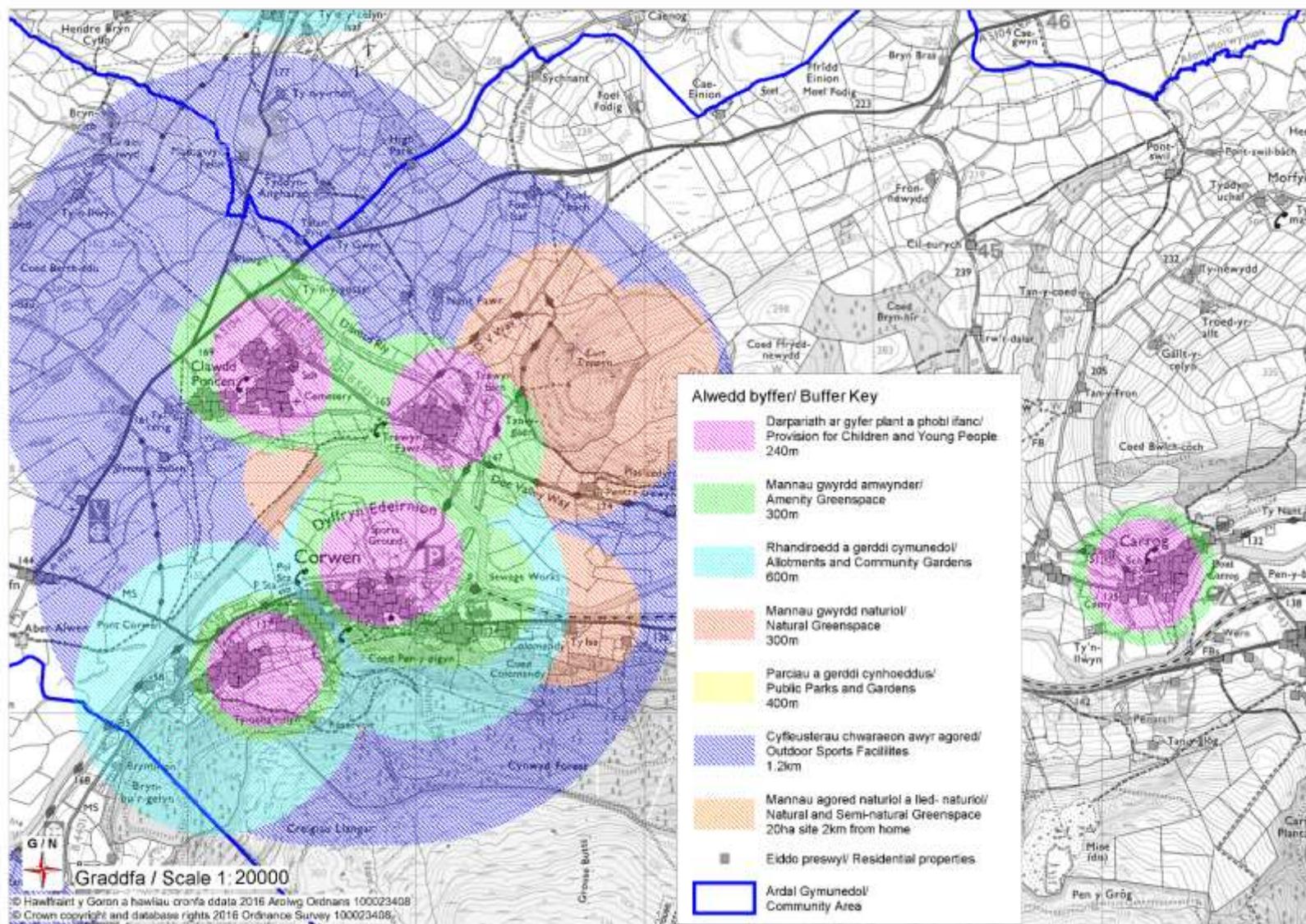
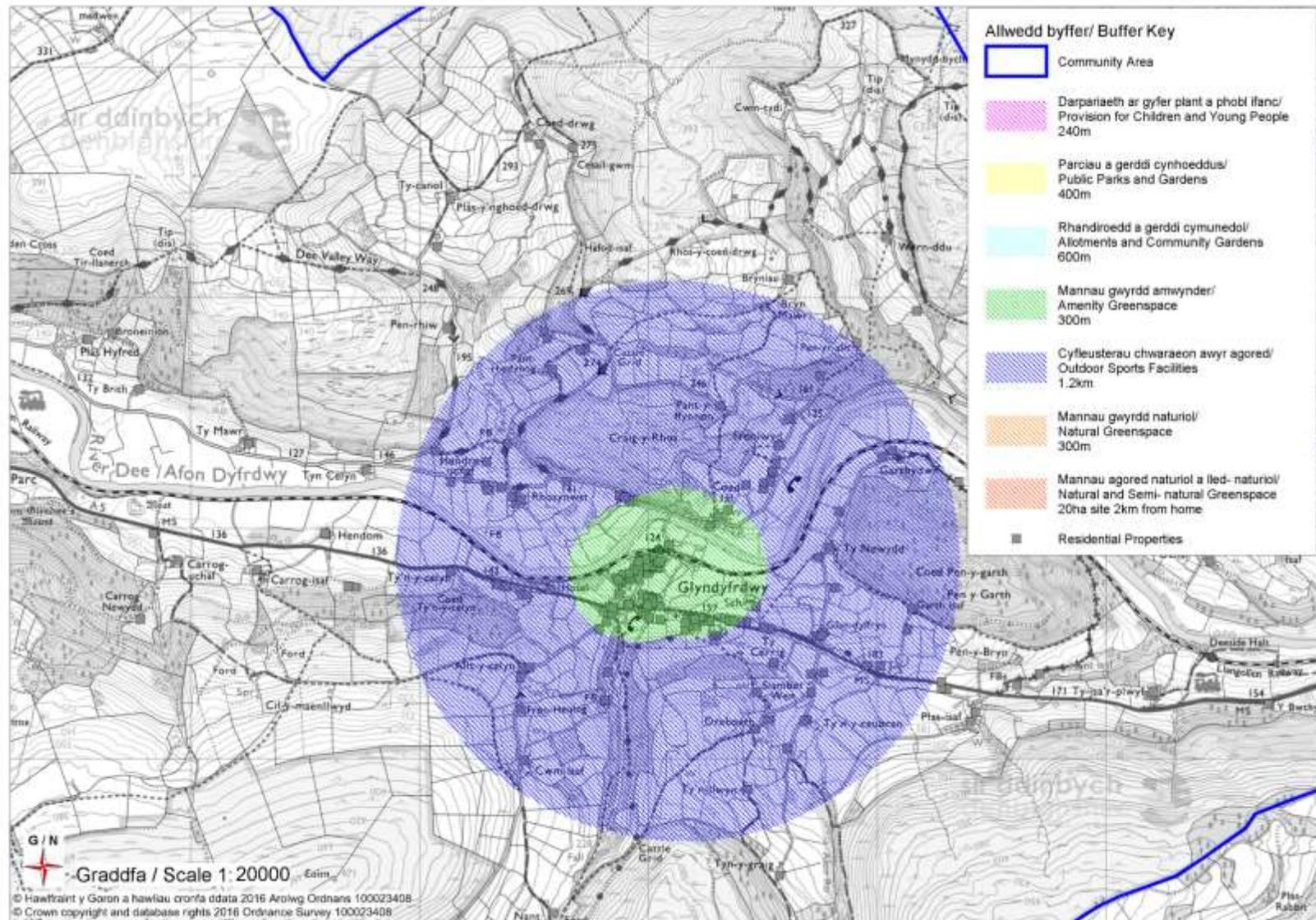


Figure 11:
Accessibility
Map of
Glyndyfrdwy



3. Denbigh

Figure 12:
Overview
map
Denbigh
Upper and
Central

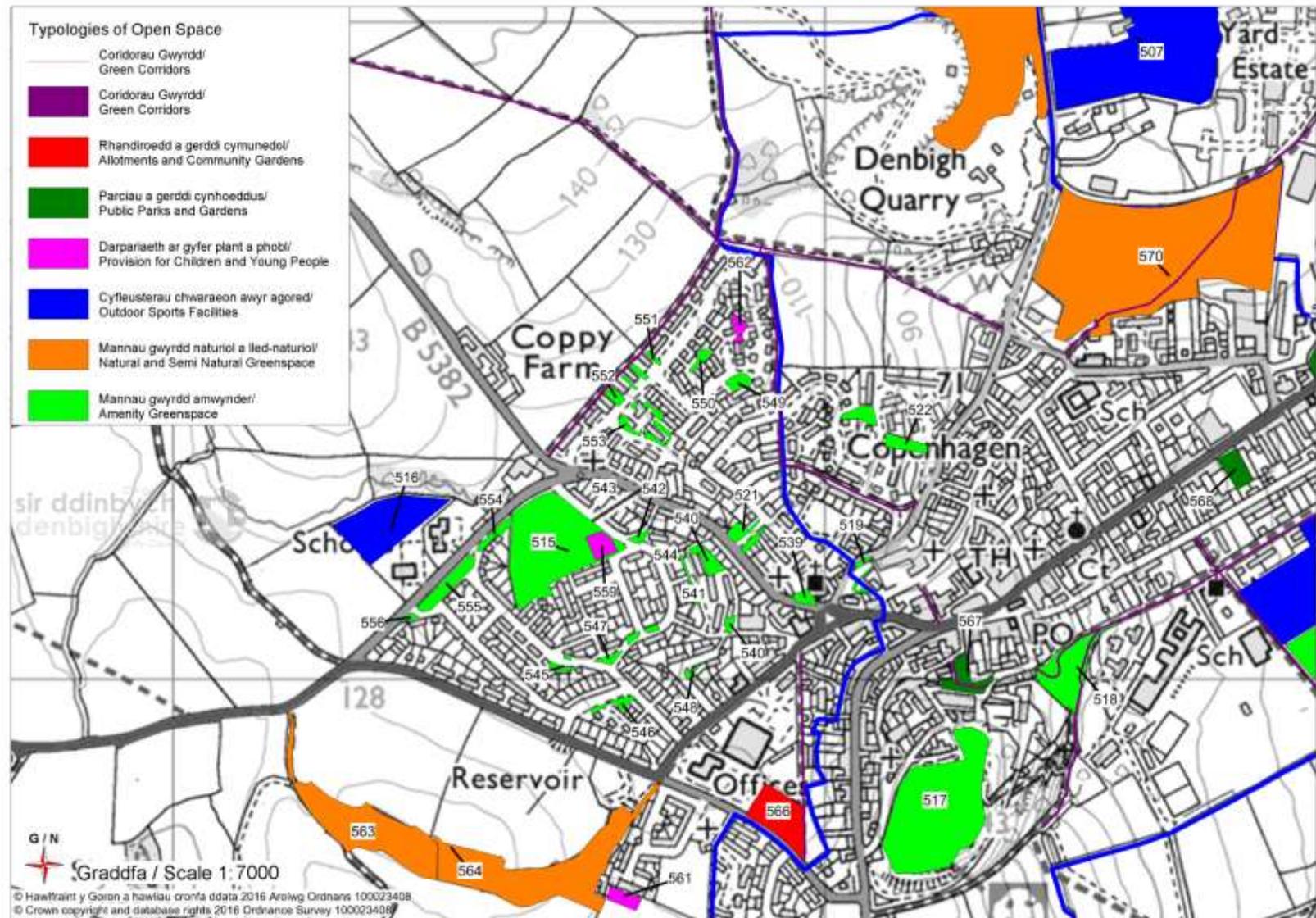


Figure 13:
Overview
map of
Denbigh
Lower

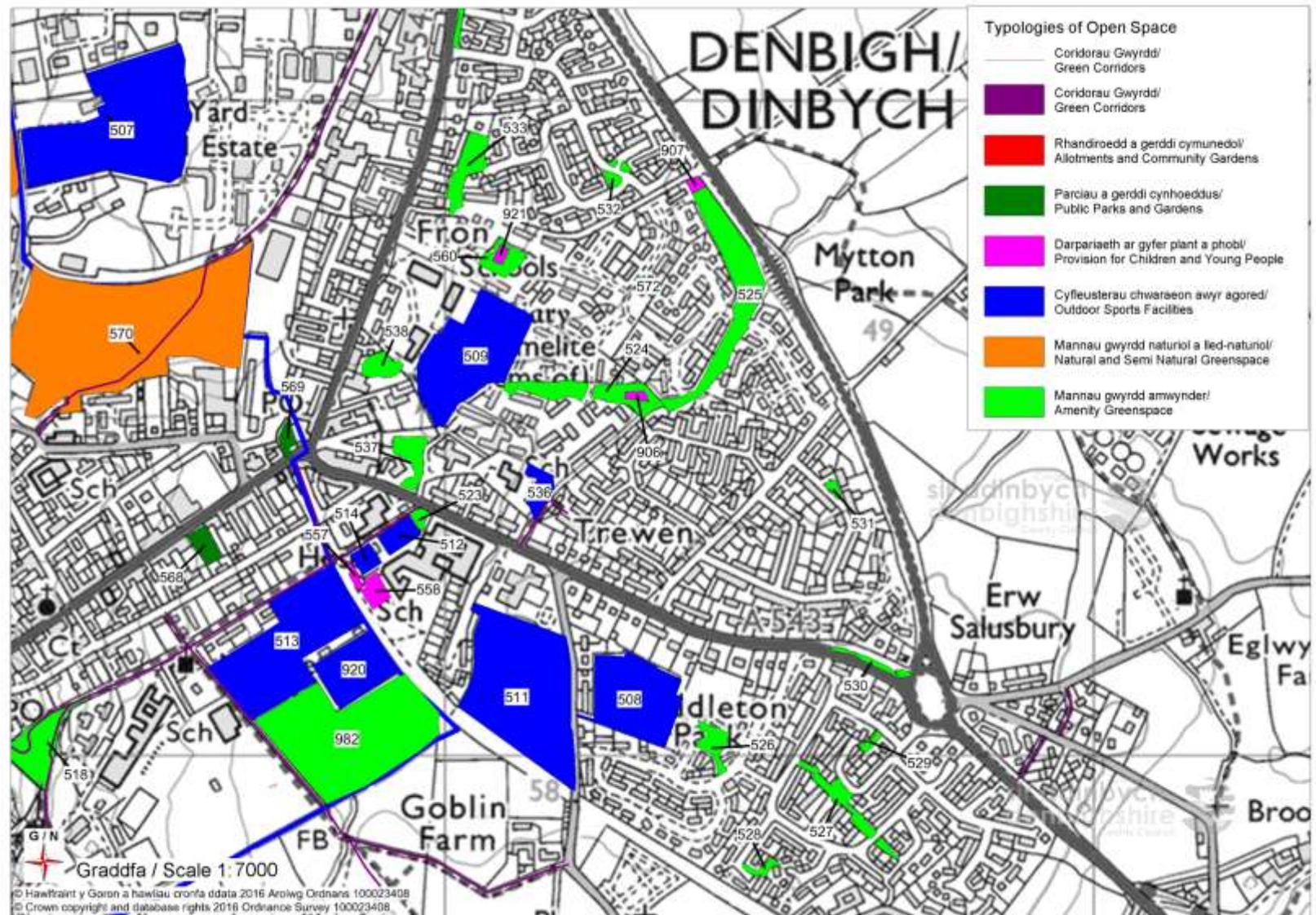


Table 23: Overview of open space for Denbigh

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	11.97	0.39	0.78
Provision for children and young people	0.6	-0.02	-0.18
Outdoor sports facilities	8.22	0.07	-0.29
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	21.21	-1.60	0.36
Public parks and Gardens	0.47	-0.12	-0.75

According to the FIT standards Denbigh is sufficient in Amenity Greenspace and Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace. However, it is 0.18 hectares deficient in Provision for Children and young people. It is important to consider the number of sites of this typology despite their small size in hectares, which results in the deficiency seen here (8 sites were recorded).

Denbigh is deficient in Outdoor sports facilities when compared to the FIT standard. This shows that potentially more provision is required. However, it must be considered that while school playing fields were not included in this part of the assessment, they are still important areas for sport and recreation while accessible to the public out of school hours.

The large deficiency shown by the FIT standards for Public Parks and Gardens and the very small sufficiency when compared to the County average, shows that there may be a shortfall in this typology. Therefore they should be considered for future provision depending on the demand and what the community want and need as these sites can be accessed and enjoyed by all ages.

Table 24: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Denbigh Central

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	6.27	2.02	2.40
Provision for children and young people	0	-0.09	-0.25
Outdoor sports facilities	3.25	0.69	0.33
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	5.82	-1.22	0.74
Public parks and Gardens	0.47	-0.58	0.05

Table 25: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Denbigh Upper (minus Henllan)

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	2.9	0.32	0.71
Provision for children and young people	0.29	0.04	-0.12
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	15.39	2.72	4.68
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.8

Table 26: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Denbigh Lower

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	2.8	-0.32	0.06
Provision for children and young people	0.31	-0.02	-0.18
Outdoor sports facilities	4.97	0.25	-0.11
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.8

Table 27: Open space sites in Denbigh

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
522	Cysgod y Graig	AG	0.21	-
518	Bryn Parc	AG	0.59	-
527	Myddleton Park Estate	AG	0.29	-
533	Colomendy	AG	0.35	-
517	Denbigh Castle	AG	2.30	-
535	Rhyl Road	AG	0.21	-
555	Lon Llewellyn	AG	0.2	-
524	Parc Alafowlia	AG	0.57	-
525	Y Weirglodd	AG	1.18	-
526	Crud y Castell	AG	0.19	-
560	Parc Nant	AG	0.20	-
515	Cae Hywel	AG	1.63	-
982	Middle Park Recreational Area	AG	3.17	-
559	Cae Hywel	PC+YP	0.13	93
561	Bryn Stanley	PC+YP	0.10	71

562	Bryn Seion	PC+YP	0.06	84
558	Lower Parc	PC+YP	0.14	89
557	Denbigh lower skate park	PC+YP	0.04	76
906	Alafowlia Play Area	PC+YP	0.04	80
907	Y Weirglodd Play area	PC+YP	0.05	73
921	Parc Nant Play Area	PC+YP	0.04	100
513	Middle Parc	OSF	2.42	-
514	Denbigh Lower Bowling Green	OSF	0.13	-
512	Denbigh Lower Parc tennis courts	OSF	0.20	-
508	Denbigh Cricket Club	OSF	1.48	-
920	Middle Park Sports Pitch	OSF	0.83	-
511	Denbigh Leisure Centre Playing field and astroturf	OSF	3.16	-
567	Temple Bar	PP+G	0.21	80
568	Pierce Memorial Garden	PP+G	0.17	80
569	Vale Street- Peace garden	PP+G	0.09	66
564	Mount Wood	NSNG	1.86	-
563	Mount Wood	NSNG	1.35	-
565	Coed Parc-Pierce	NSNG	12.18	-
570	Cae Fon	NSNG	5.82	-

Accessibility

Table 28: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Denbigh

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
7.6	56	5.5	63	99.9	71.4

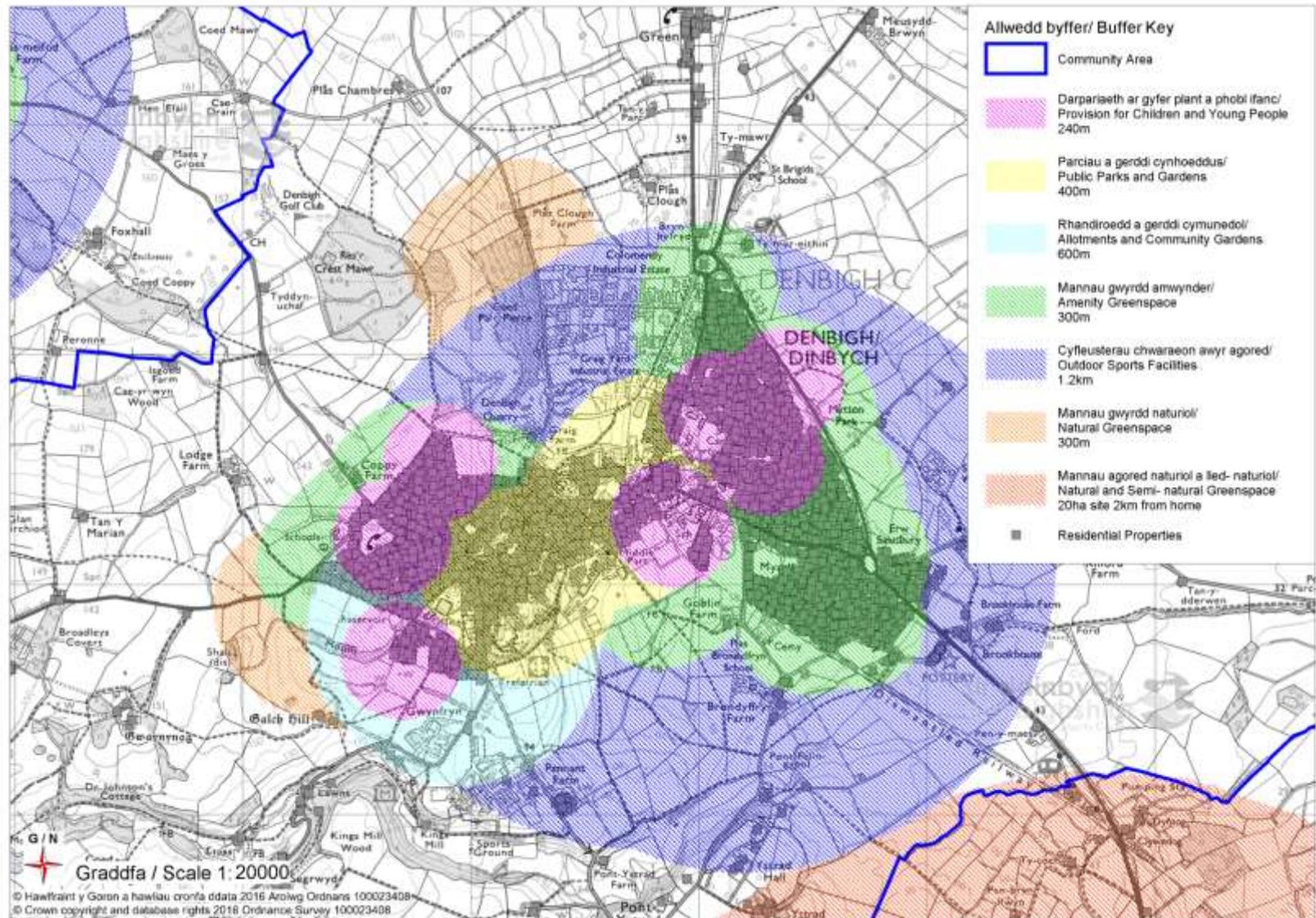
This table shows that the majority of residences have access to Amenity Greenspace and Outdoor Sports Facilities. Over half of residences have limited access to Provision for Children and Young People. Whilst Figures 12 and 13 show that there are many Provision sites for Children and Young

people in Denbigh, they are a further distance away from large concentrations of residences. This may not be significant if some areas have a larger proportion of single person households or have an older demographic. This needs further investigation before demand can be assessed.

Public Parks and Gardens also has a high percentage of residences with limited access to these sites. This could be due to the fact that the Public Parks and Garden sites in Denbigh are located in the central area of the settlement where there is a lot of commercial properties and therefore would have less habitable residences.

There is a high percentage of residences with limited access to Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace, which is typical of more urban, well populated settlements like Denbigh. Despite there being fewer residences within this buffer zone there is still reasonable access to the open countryside with larger sites a further distance away which may require public transport or a car to get to rather than walking distance.

Figure 14:
Accessibility
Map of
Denbigh



4. Llangollen

Figure 15:
Overview
map of
Llangollen

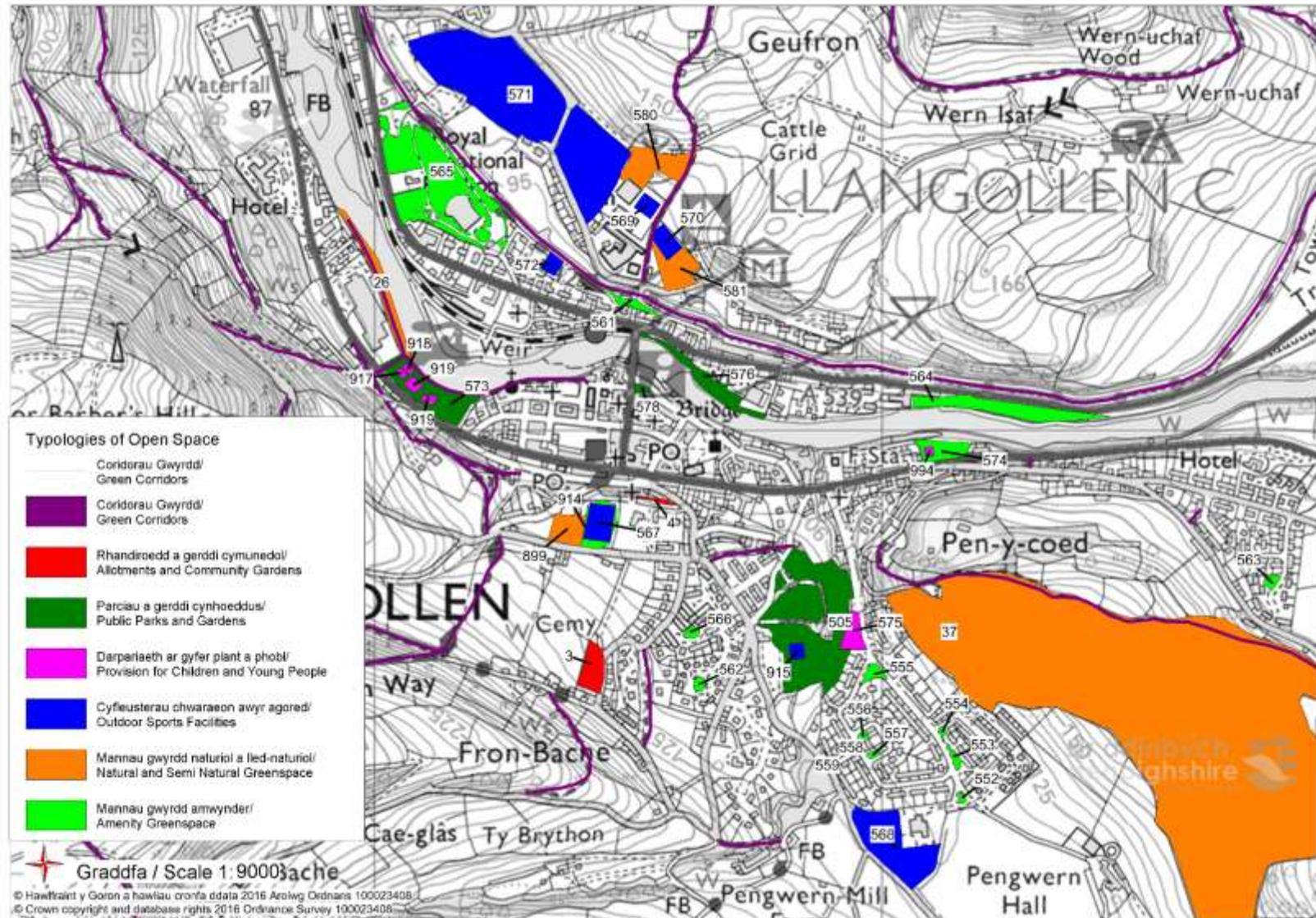


Table 29: Overview of open space in Llangollen

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire Average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standard per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	2.74	-0.19	0.20
Provision for children and young people	0.39	0.02	-0.14
Outdoor sports facilities	6.49	0.93	0.57
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	36.48	6.53	8.50
Public parks and Gardens	4.86	1.16	0.53

According to the FIT standards Llangollen is sufficient in all types of open space except provision for children and young people. The main reason for this is that most equipped play areas assessed during the audit were much smaller than the FIT standard of 0.25 hectares. Many in Llangollen were just 0.03 hectares (see Table 30). Therefore, Llangollen has plenty of these sites, they may just be regarded as small in size compared to the FIT standards. In terms of the comparison to the County as a whole, Llangollen scored positively for this typology and is sufficient in Provision for children and young people.

Table 30: Open space sites in Llangollen

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
565	Royal Pavilion	AG	2.43	-
574	Coed Afon Playing field	AG	0.31	-
575	The Swings	PC+YP	0.24	89
919	Riverside Parc Play area	PC+YP	0.06	87
918	Riverside Park Skate Park	PC+YP	0.03	89
917	Riverside Park MUGA	PC+YP	0.03	69
994	Coed Afon Play area	PC+YP	0.03	89
569	Llangollen Leisure Centre	OSF	0.14	-
570	Llangollen Leisure Centre	OSF	0.22	-
571	Ysgol Dinas Bran	OSF	5.57	-
572	Llangollen Bowling Club	OSF	0.11	-
567	Youth Club Playing field	OSF	0.37	-
915	Plas Newydd Bowling Green	OSF	0.08	-
576	Ponsonby Park	PP+G	0.51	83
578	Castle Street War Memorial	PP+G	0.04	94
577	Plas Newydd	PP+G	3.45	97
573	Riverside Parc	PP+G	0.86	86
579	Dinas Bran	NSNG	5.34	-
581	Dinas Bran	NSNG	0.51	-
580	Dinas Bran	NSNG	0.71	-
899	Youth Club Natural Field	NSNG	0.36	-
37	Pen Y Coed	NSNG	29.56	-

Accessibility

Table 31: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llangollen

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
19.5	72.3	12	26.6	3.4	64.5

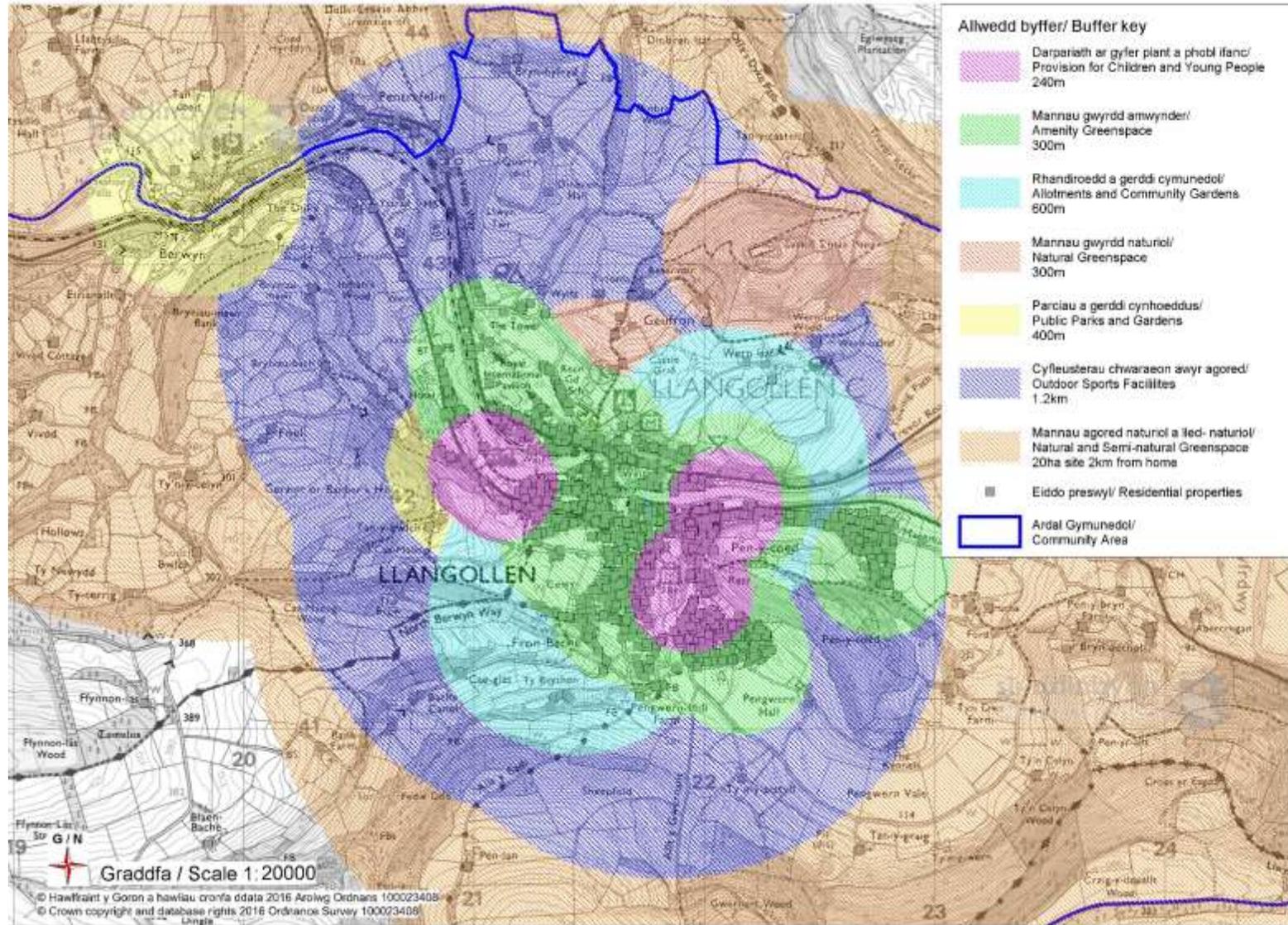
Llangollen has a large percentage of residences near the centre and south of the main road with limited access to Provision for Children and young people. This could be due to the small site size and small buffer zone area of 240m (FIT, 2009). Therefore this area could be considered for future demand of this typology depending on community needs.

There are a small number of residences with limited walking access to amenity greenspace and outdoor sports facilities. This shows that most residences are catered for and those that are not would perhaps need to travel by public transport or car to reach these locations if they needed to.

Just over a quarter of all residences in Llangollen have limited walking access to Public Parks and Gardens. However, as these are located within the centre of the settlement, they would be of easy access when they visit the town centre for shopping or social events for example.

Large Natural and Semi natural greenspaces are within reach to a large proportion of the population with only a small percentage of residences falling outside of the 2km buffer zone. This is positive for the Llangollen Community area and is an example for why Llangollen is an attractive place to visit in Denbighshire.

Figure 16:
Accessibility
map of
Llangollen



5. Prestatyn and Meliden

Figure 17:
Overview map of Prestatyn North

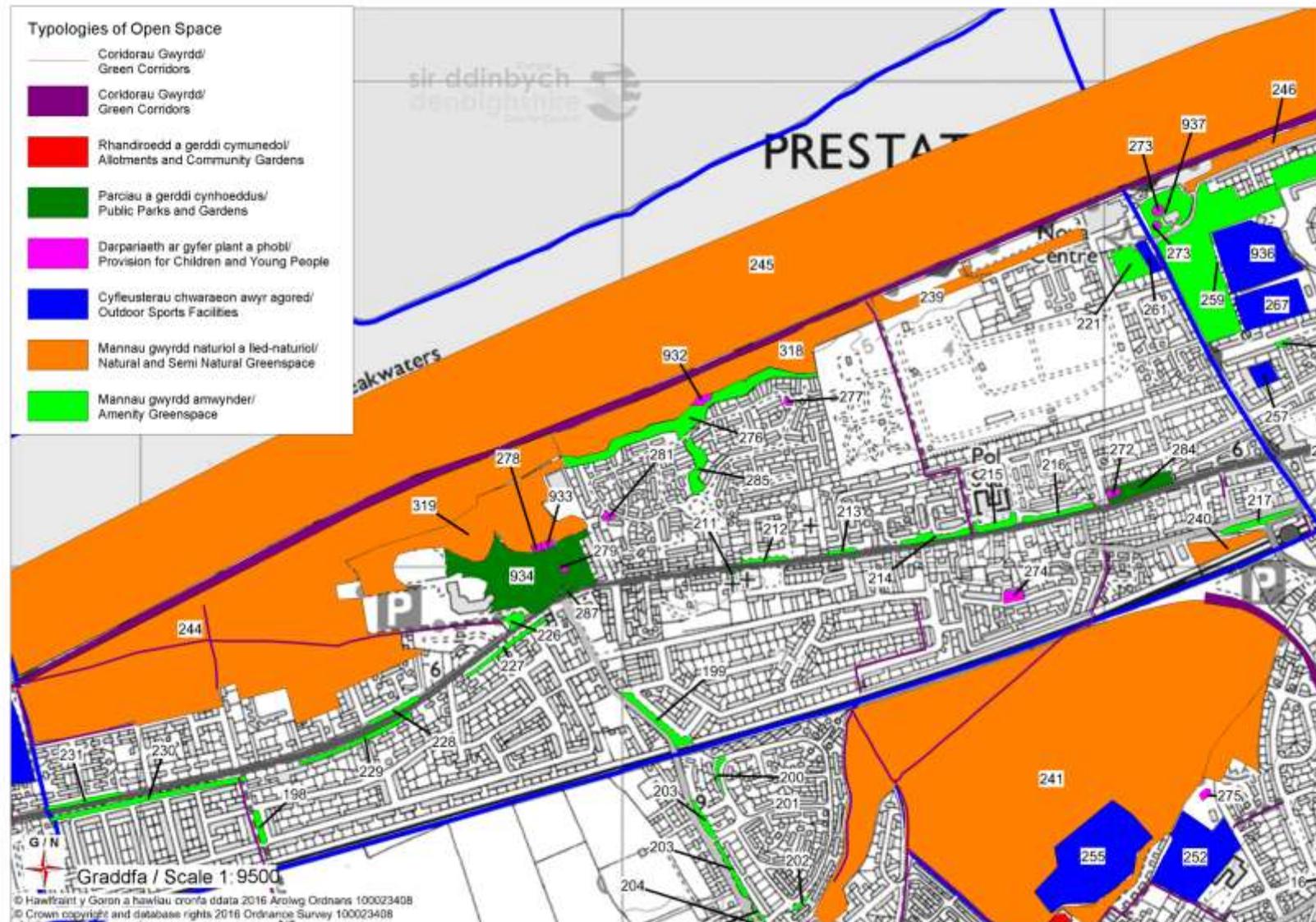


Figure 18:
Overview
map of
Prestatyn
East

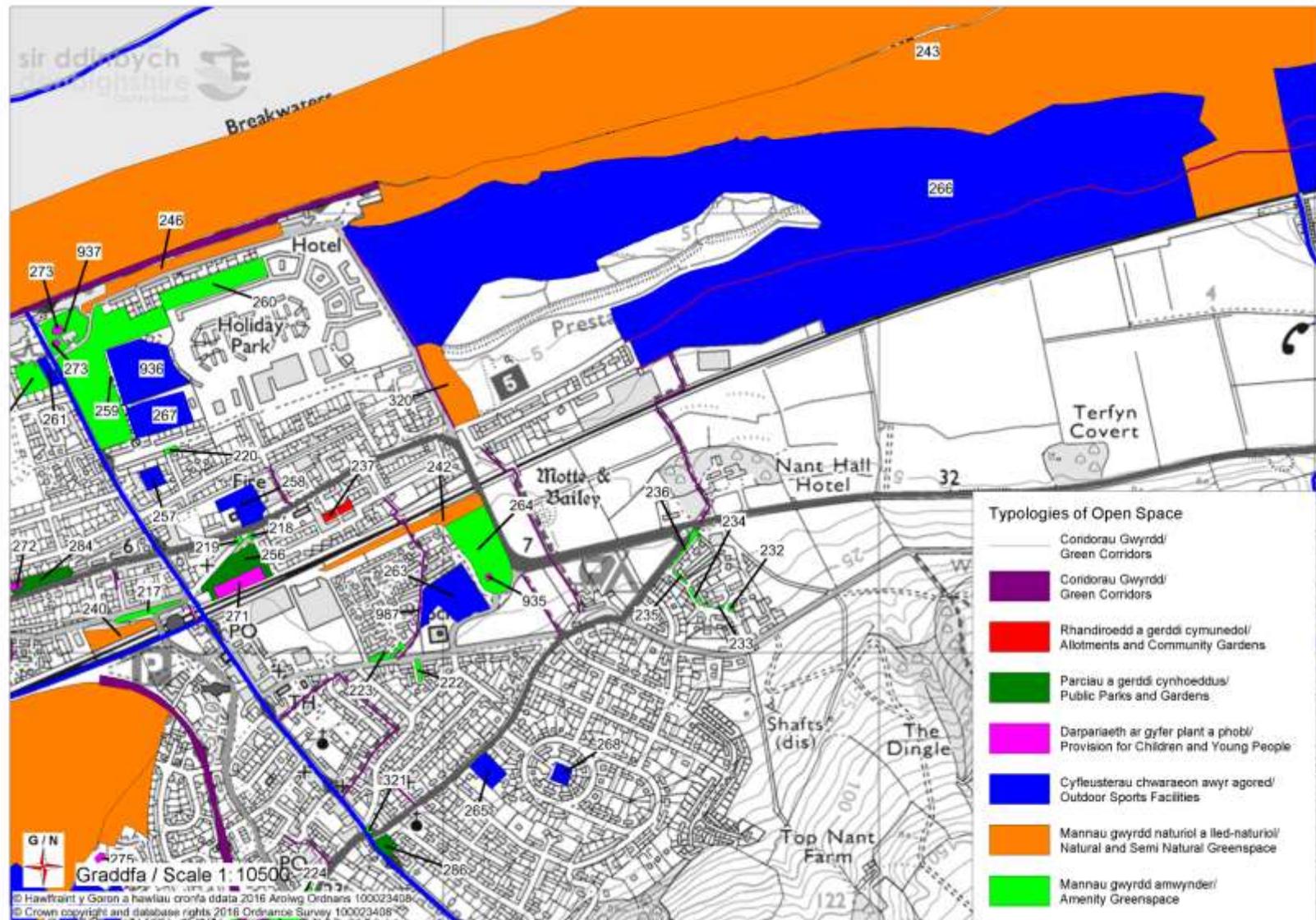


Figure 19:
Overview
of
Prestatyn
Central
and South
West

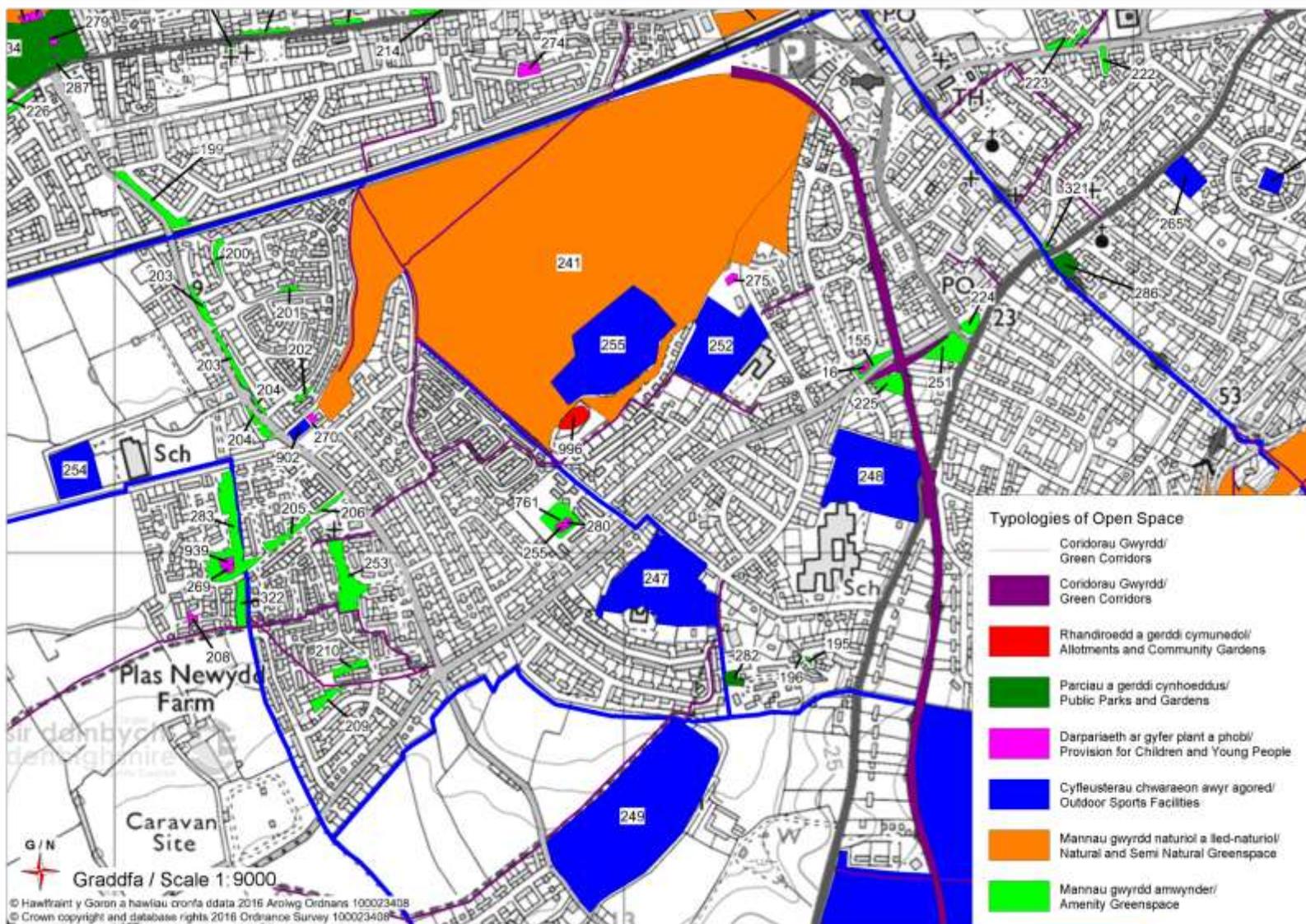


Figure 20:
Overview
map of
Meliden

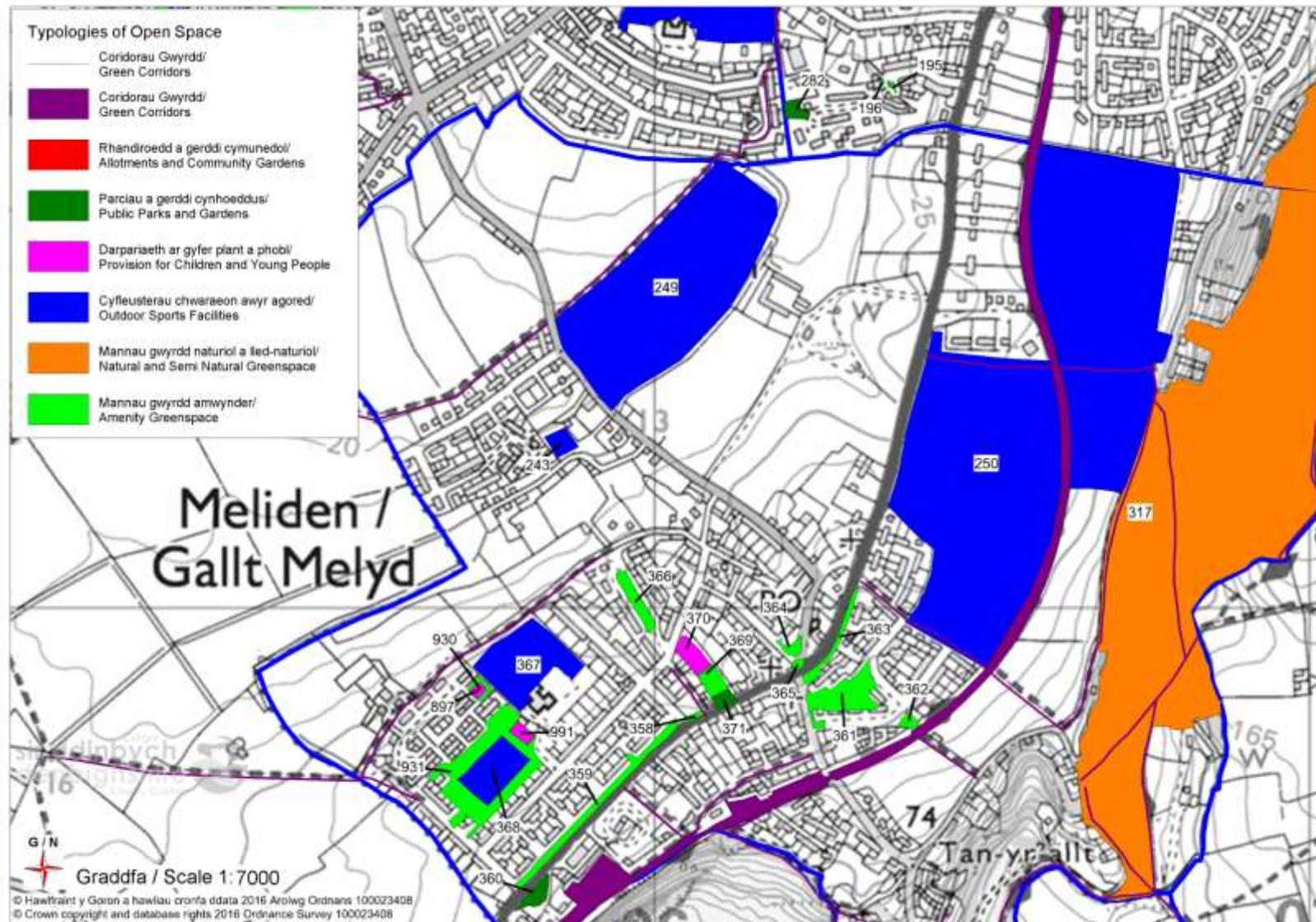


Table 32: Overview of open space in Prestatyn and Meliden

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	12.31	-0.29	0.10
Provision for children and young people	1.18	-0.02	-0.19
Outdoor sports facilities	13.34	-0.13	-0.49
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	173.92	5.26	7.23
Public parks and Gardens	4.3	0.05	-0.57

According to the FIT standards, Prestatyn and Meliden have sufficiency in Amenity Greenspace and Natural and Semi natural greenspace. However, the main deficiencies lie within the Provision for children and young people, Outdoor sports facilities and Public parks and gardens typologies. These are important sites that cater to all ages and members of the community. Therefore further investigation into where the demand lies for these typologies in terms of what the needs of the community are for future provision.

Prestatyn and Meliden have 24 sites for Provision for children and young people. However, some of these sites are small in size, therefore a revision of the FIT standards or an application of localised standards is recommended so more realistic expectations for provision can be achieved for this typology.

Compared to the Denbighshire average, Prestatyn and Meliden are sufficient in Natural and semi natural greenspace and Public parks and gardens. It also shows there to be a deficit in Amenity greenspace.

Table 33: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Prestatyn North

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	2.82	-0.45	-0.06
Provision for children and young people	0.35	-0.03	-0.19
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	30.48	1.37	3.33
Public parks and Gardens	3.16	0.38	-0.25

Table 34: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Prestatyn South West

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.72	-0.73	-0.35
Provision for children and young people	0.03	-0.08	-0.24
Outdoor sports facilities	0.09	-0.82	-1.17
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.8

Table 35: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Prestatyn Central

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.35	-0.84	-0.45
Provision for children and young people	0.07	-0.07	-0.23
Outdoor sports facilities	2.97	0	-0.36
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	57.56	12.33	14.30
Public parks and Gardens	0.08	-0.15	-0.78

Table 36: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Prestatyn East

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	6.61	0.71	1.10
Provision for children and young people	0.47	0.03	-0.13
Outdoor sports facilities	3.54	0.04	-0.32
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	58.15	10.51	12.48
Public parks and Gardens	0.87	-0.58	0.04

Table 37: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Meliden

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	1.81	-0.06	0.33
Provision for children and young people	0.26	0.04	-0.12
Outdoor sports facilities	6.74	2.42	2.06
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	27.73	9.46	11.42
Public parks and Gardens	0.19	-0.08	-0.71

Table 38: Open space sites in Prestatyn and Meliden

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
199	Archers Green	AG	0.25	-
221	Bastion Field	AG	0.38	-
229	Victoria Road West	AG	0.22	-
230	Victoria Road West	AG	0.45	-
359	Ffordd Talargoch	AG	0.35	-
361	Bryn Llys	AG	0.48	-
931	Meliden Amenity Greenspace	AG	0.98	-
285	Ffordd Idwal	AG	0.27	-
276	Tower Gardens	AG	1.25	-
937	Central Beach Amenity Space	AG	0.56	-
251	Ffordd Isa	AG	0.35	-
283	Ffordd Pantycelyn People's Park	AG	0.75	-
253	Abercourt	AG	0.46	-

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264	Parc Bodnant Playing Fields	AG	1.63	-
259	Bastion Gardens	AG	3.33	-
260	Bastion Gardens	AG	1.09	-
761	Lon Goed Amenity Space	AG	0.26	-
269	Ffordd Pantycelyn Play Area	PC+YP	0.03	91
270	Ffordd Penrhwlfa	PC+YP	0.03	67
271	Coronation Gardens play area	PC+YP	0.36	71
272	Sea Road play area	PC+YP	0.04	76
273	Central Beach Play area	PC+YP	0.03	87
274	Pen Tywyn Play area	PC+YP	0.10	91
275	Dawson Drive MUGA	PC+YP	0.04	67
277	Ffordd Idwal Play Area	PC+YP	0.02	64
278	Ffrith Beach Play MUGA	PC+YP	0.03	56
279	Ffrith Beach Play Area	PC+YP	0.02	73
281	Rhodfa Wyn Play Area	PC+YP	0.04	71
370	Ffordd Pennant	PC+YP	0.16	93
897	Ffordd Ty Newydd Play area	PC+YP	0.04	82
932	Tower Gardens Play Area	PC+YP	0.06	89
935	Parc Bodnant Play area	PC+YP	0.02	91
273	Central Beach Play Area	PC+YP	0.05	87
280	Lon Goed Play Area	PC+YP	0.03	89
939	Ffordd Pantycelyn MUGA	PC+YP	0.04	91
987	Lon Eirlys Play Area	PC+YP	0.01	42
208	Cwrt Berllan Play Area	PC+YP	0.03	89
933	Ffrith Beach MUGA	PC+YP	0.04	56
991	Meliden MUGA	PC+YP	0.06	64
255	Lon Goed Play Area	PC+YP	0.03	89
16	Fforddisa Play Area	PC+YP	0.03	69
249	The Meadows	OSF	6.05	-
255	The Morfas Playing Field	OSF	2.97	-
257	Highbury Avenue Bowling Green	OSF	0.21	-
265	Gronant Road Tennis Courts	OSF	0.36	-
267	Prestatyn Football Club	OSF	1.03	-
268	Bryn Newydd Bowling Green	OSF	0.17	-
368	Meliden Playing Fields and Sports pitches	OSF	0.56	-
243	Meliden Bowling Club	OSF	0.13	-
936	Prestatyn Town Cricket Club	OSF	1.77	-

902	Penwhylfa Playing Field	OSF	0.09	-
282	Roman Baths	PP+G	0.08	91
284	Sea Road	PP+G	0.35	74
286	Pendre Garden	PP+G	0.16	80
287	Victoria Road Formal Gardens	PP+G	0.04	86
371	Meliden Memorial Garden	PP+G	0.07	71
360	Miner's Memorial Meliden	PP+G	0.12	77
934	Ffrith Beach Park	PP+G	2.77	57
256	Coronation Gardens	PP+G	0.71	68
316	Bishops Wood	NSNG	8.24	-
9	Coed y Morfa	NSNG	12.50	-
243	Gronant Dunes	NSNG	54.89	-
318	Tower Beach	NSNG	3.90	-
320	Barkaby Avenue	NSNG	1.18	-
240	Sandy Lane	NSNG	0.46	-
241	Y Morfas Wetlands	NSNG	36.82	-
242	Caradoc Road	NSNG	0.86	-
244	Prestatyn Coastal Land	NSNG	20.95	-
246	Beach Road East	NSNG	1.22	-
319	Land at Ffrith Beach	NSNG	4.04	-
237	Caradoc Road Allotments	A+CG	0.06	-
237	Caradoc Road Allotments	A+CG	0.07	-
996	Prestatyn Allotments	A+CG	0.17	-

Accessibility

Table 39: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Prestatyn and Meliden

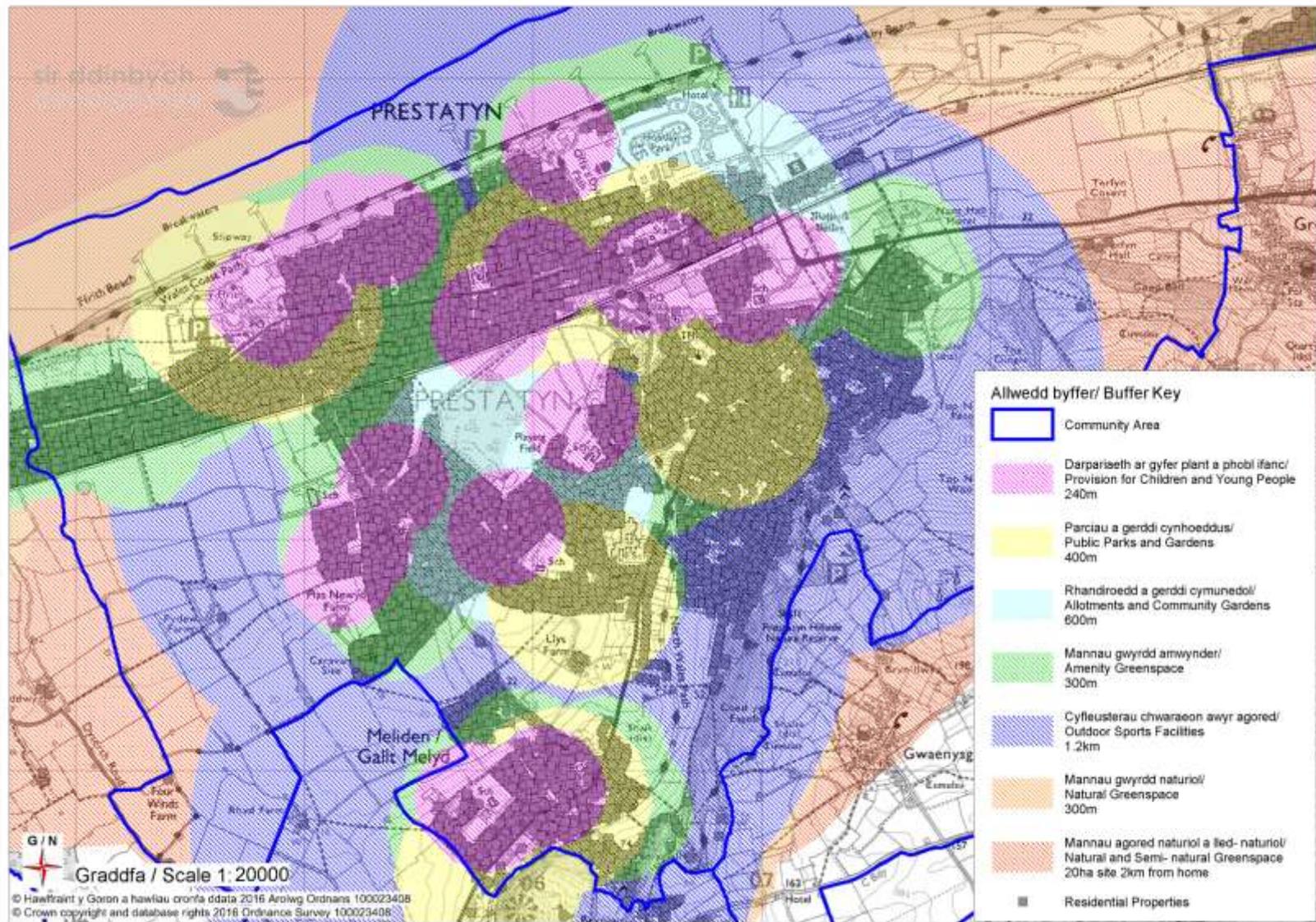
% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
11.3	58.2	4.7	47.6	0	100

The accessibility results show that the majority of residences in Prestatyn and Meliden have access to a 20 ha site of Natural and Semi Natural greenspace, Amenity greenspace and Outdoor Sports facilities. This is very positive as it shows that these types of open space are within easy reach of the majority of the population.

However, roughly half of all residences have limited access to Provision for children and young people and Public parks and gardens. This should be considered when developers provide contributions to open space and the needs of the community need to be considered.

There is a reasonable amount of provision for children and young people, with 24 recorded sites in Prestatyn and Meliden. However, because the buffer distance is 240m or a 5 minute walk away, people's perceptions of how far is acceptable to walk to an open space site such as this will differ from person to person and therefore may not have been captured by the buffer zone and results in a large number of residences with 'limited access'. People's perceptions of distance differ also, therefore this may not be the most accurate guide to show accessibility to this typology.

Figure 21:
Accessibility
Map of
Prestatyn
and
Meliden



6. Rhuddlan

Figure 22:
Overview
map of
Rhuddlan

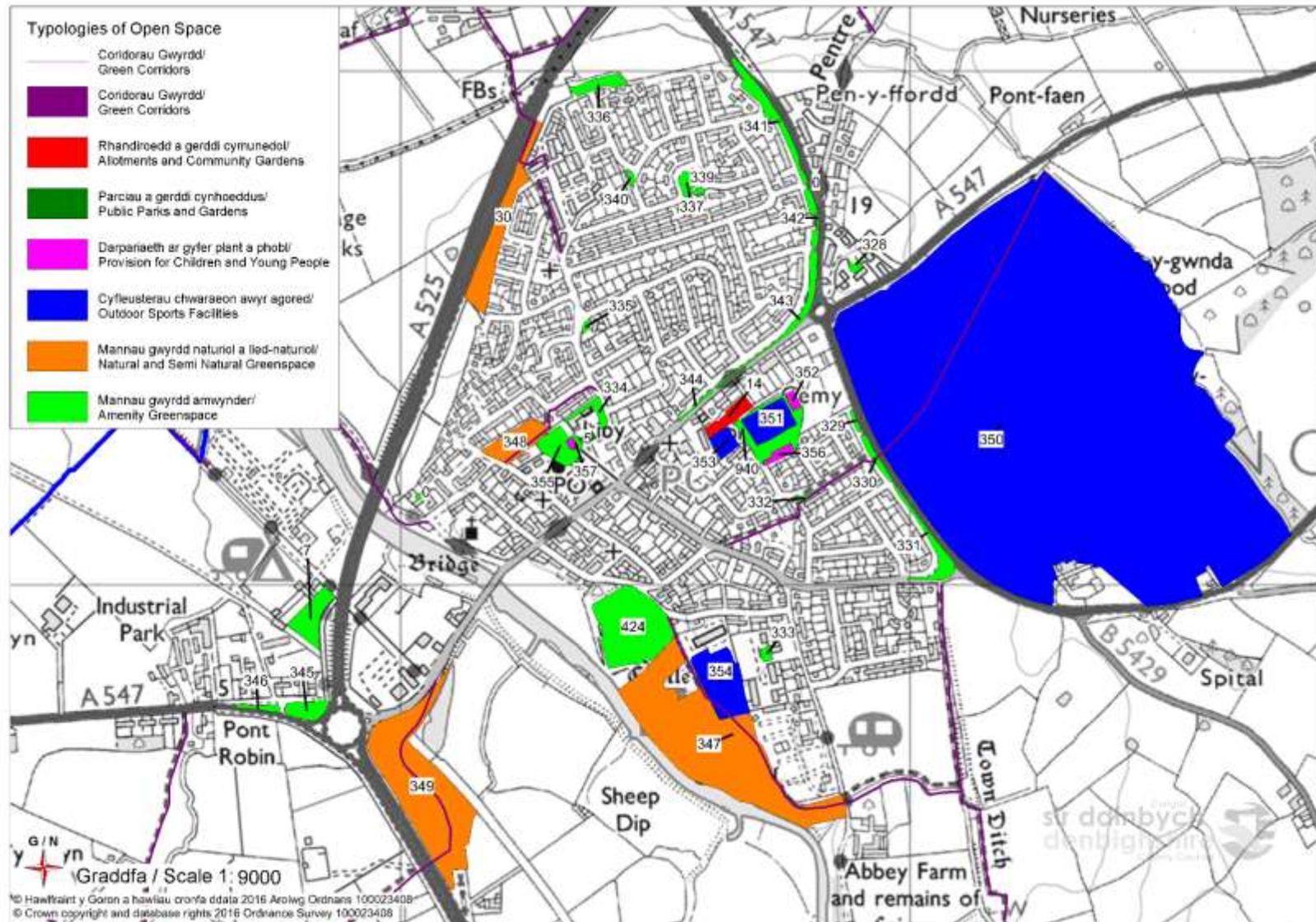


Table 40: Overview of open space in Rhuddlan

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	5.06	0.43	0.81
Provision for children and young people	0.2	-0.03	-0.20
Outdoor sports facilities	0.75	-0.64	-1.00
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	18.54	1.03	3.00
Public parks and Gardens	0.05	-0.16	-0.79

Rhuddlan demonstrates a sufficiency in Amenity greenspace and Natural and Semi natural greenspace by both the Denbighshire average and against the FIT standards. There is a deficiency in Outdoor sports facilities in the area, which could be improved. This would depend on the community needs and the demand in the area rather than on the quantity standards outlined here.

The FIT standards and Denbighshire average show a deficiency in Provision for children and young people and Public parks and gardens. However, the Denbighshire County average deficiency isn't as large as the FIT standards in this typology. This shows that the average for the County for these typologies falls below the FIT standards and that a locally derived standard would be more applicable in this case.

Table 41: Open space sites in Rhuddlan

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
329	Bodrhuddan Avenue	AG	0.04	-
331	Bodrhuddan Avenue	AG	0.32	-
334	Rhuddlan Library	AG	0.13	-
335	Clwyd Avenue	AG	0.03	-
336	Ffordd Ffynnon	AG	0.22	-
341	Highlands Close	AG	0.43	-
343	Fairlands Crescent	AG	0.30	-
345	Abergele Road	AG	0.25	-
355	Rhuddlan Surgery Playing Field	AG	0.40	-
940	Admirals Memorial Playing fields	AG	0.50	-
424	Rhuddlan Castle	AG	1.76	-
4	Tan Yr Eglwys Amenity Space	AG	0.02	-
7	The Triangle	AG	0.46	-
356	Links Avenue Play area	PC+YP	0.10	82
357	Vicarage Lane Play Area	PC+YP	0.03	84
352	Clos David Owen MUGA	PC+YP	0.07	76
5	Vicarage Lane Community Gardens	PP+G	0.05	89
351	Admiral's Memorial Pitch	OSF	0.55	-
353	Rhuddlan Bowling Green	OSF	0.20	-
354	Ysgol Y Castell	OSF	0.99	-
350	Rhuddlan Golf Course	OSF	45.33	-
136	Scrub Area	NSNG	0.74	-
137	The Flash Area	NSNG	1.01	-
138	Bryn Cwnin Wildlife Reserve	NSNG	7.85	-
349	Rhuddlan Pond	NSNG	3.38	-
347	Twt Hill	NSNG	5.02	-
348	Gwindy Street Field	NSNG	0.54	-

Accessibility

Table 42: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Rhuddlan

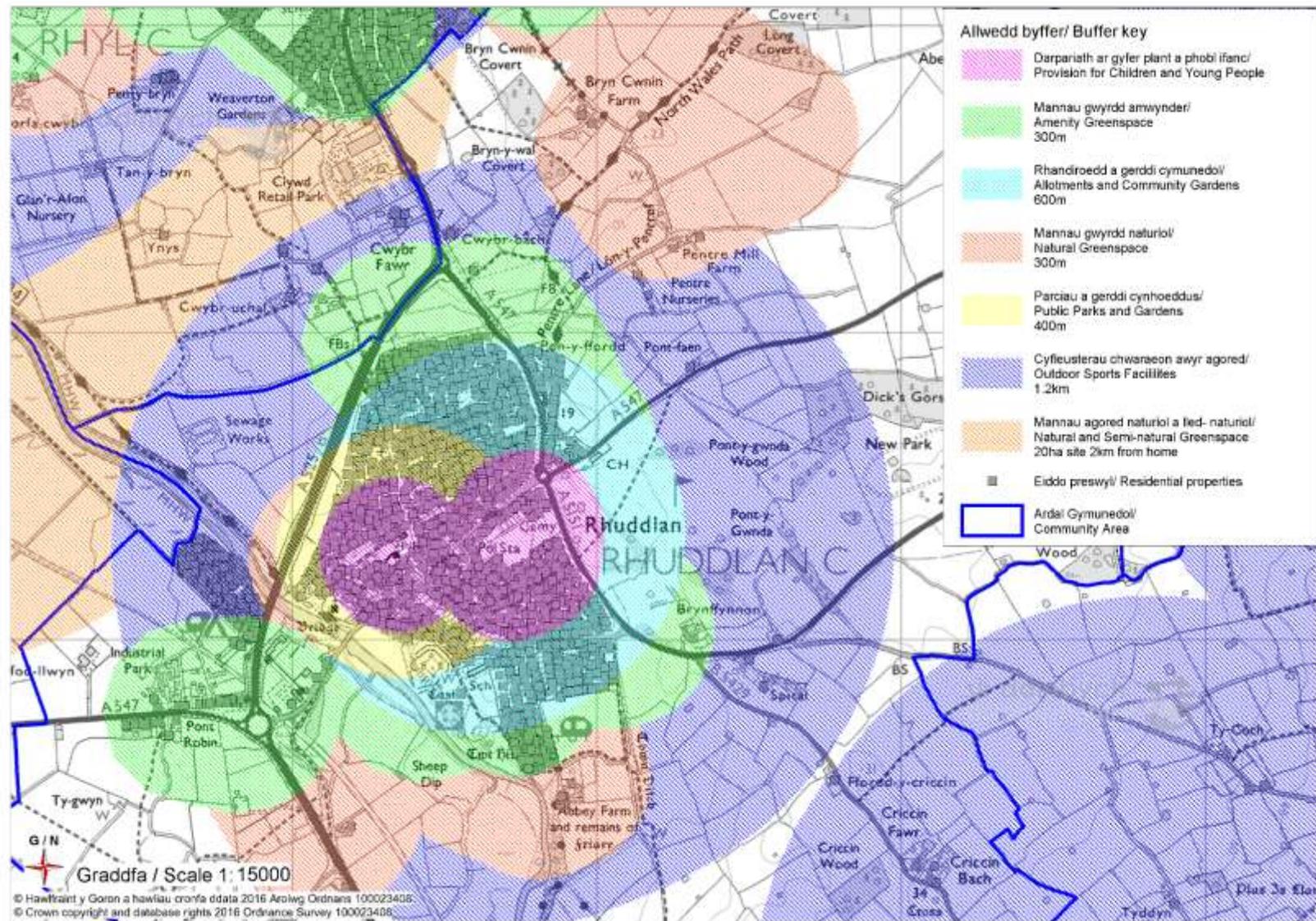
% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
13	61.6	2.5	57.1	98.6	52.2

The majority of residences have sufficient access to Amenity greenspace and Outdoor sports facilities. However over 60% have limited access to Provision for children and young people. This could be due to the short buffer distance from the sites, as it may be found that residents would be willing to walk further to access a local provision than the buffer depicts.

Over half of the total population of Rhuddlan have limited access to a Public Park and Garden. This could be a type of open space that commuted sums money could to go towards rather than towards small play areas in poor positions in new housing developments for example. Consulting with the local community first would be recommended to see if a public park or garden would be an asset to the area.

There is not a large 20 ha site 2km from the residences of Rhuddlan that has been recorded by this assessment and audit. However, smaller Natural and semi natural greenspace sites are within reach of roughly half of the total number of residences. This will allow people easy access to their natural environment which has been proved to enhance mental health and wellbeing.

Figure 23:
Accessibility
Map of
Rhuddlan



7. Rhyl

Figure 24:
Overview
map of
Rhyl East

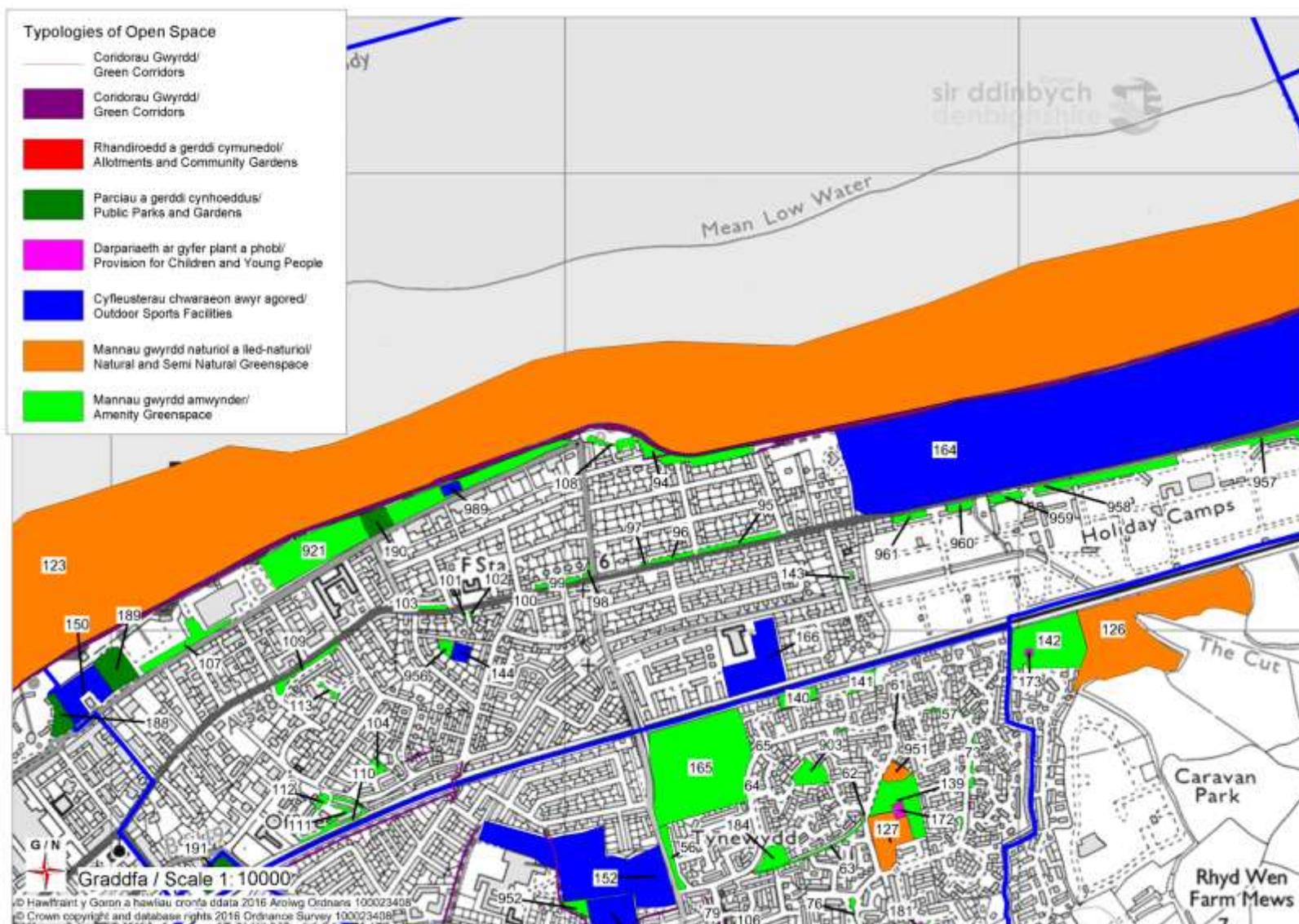


Figure 25:
Overview
map of
Rhyl West

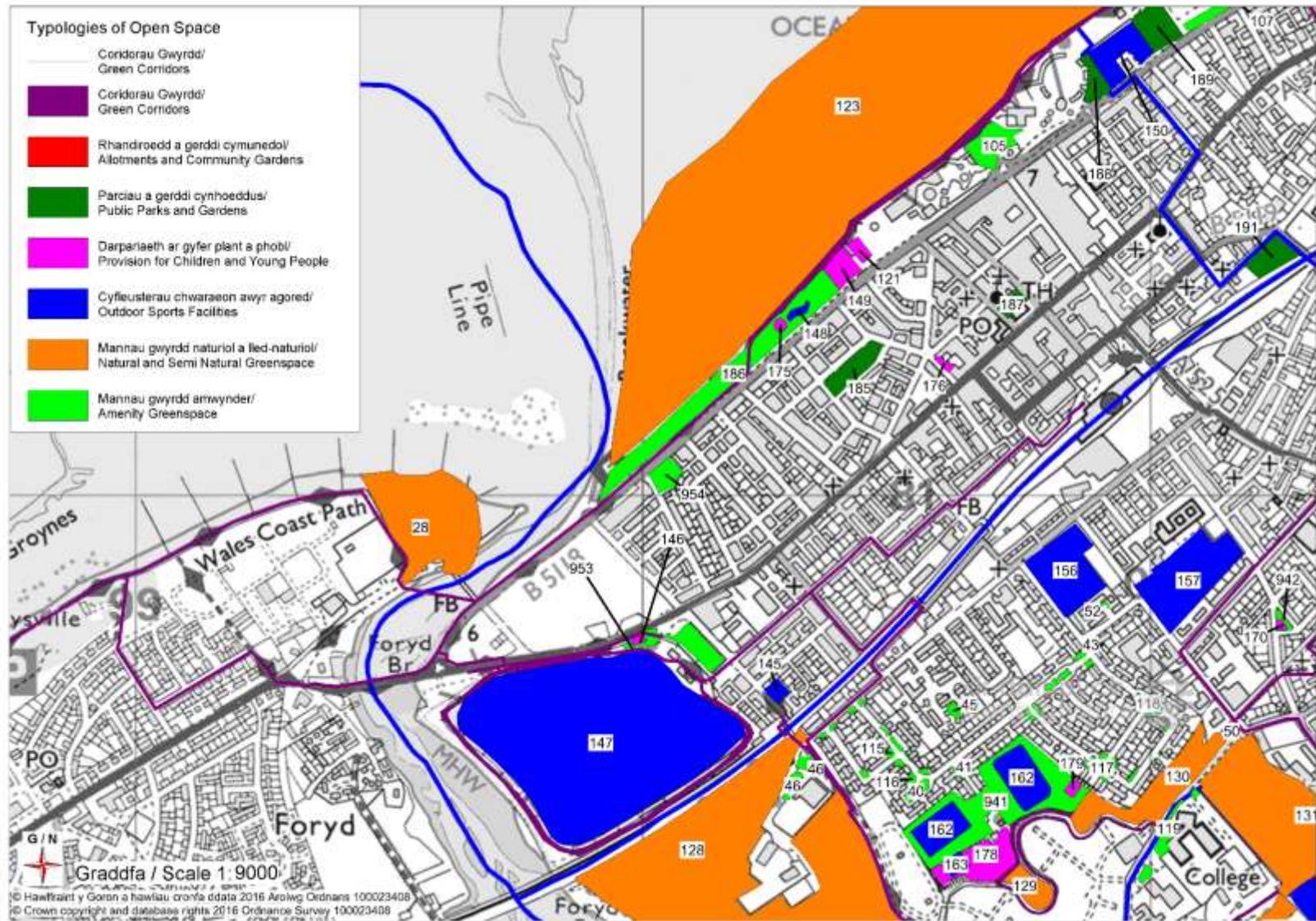


Figure 26:
Overview
map of
Rhyl South
West

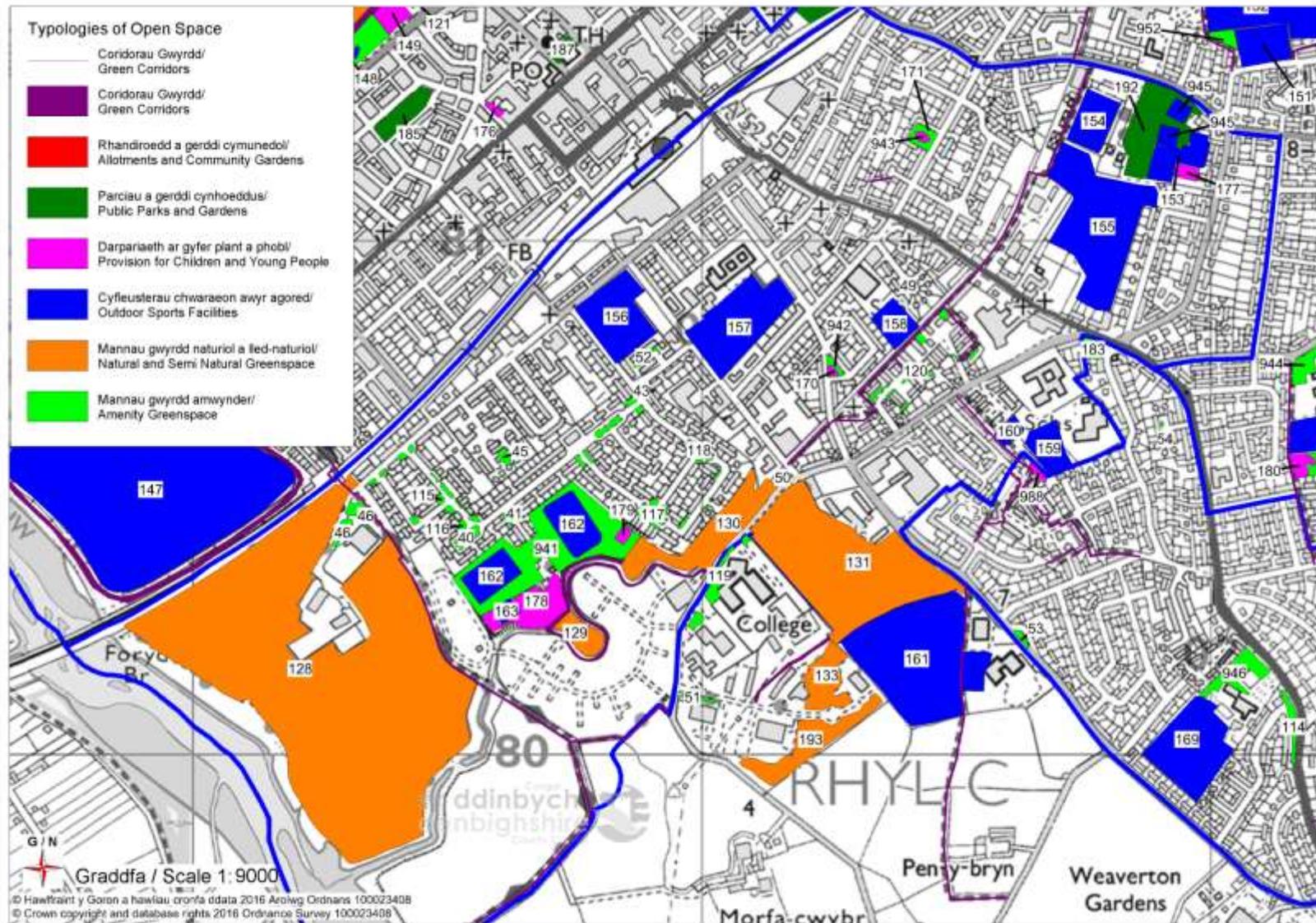


Figure 27:
Overview
Map of
Rhyl South
East

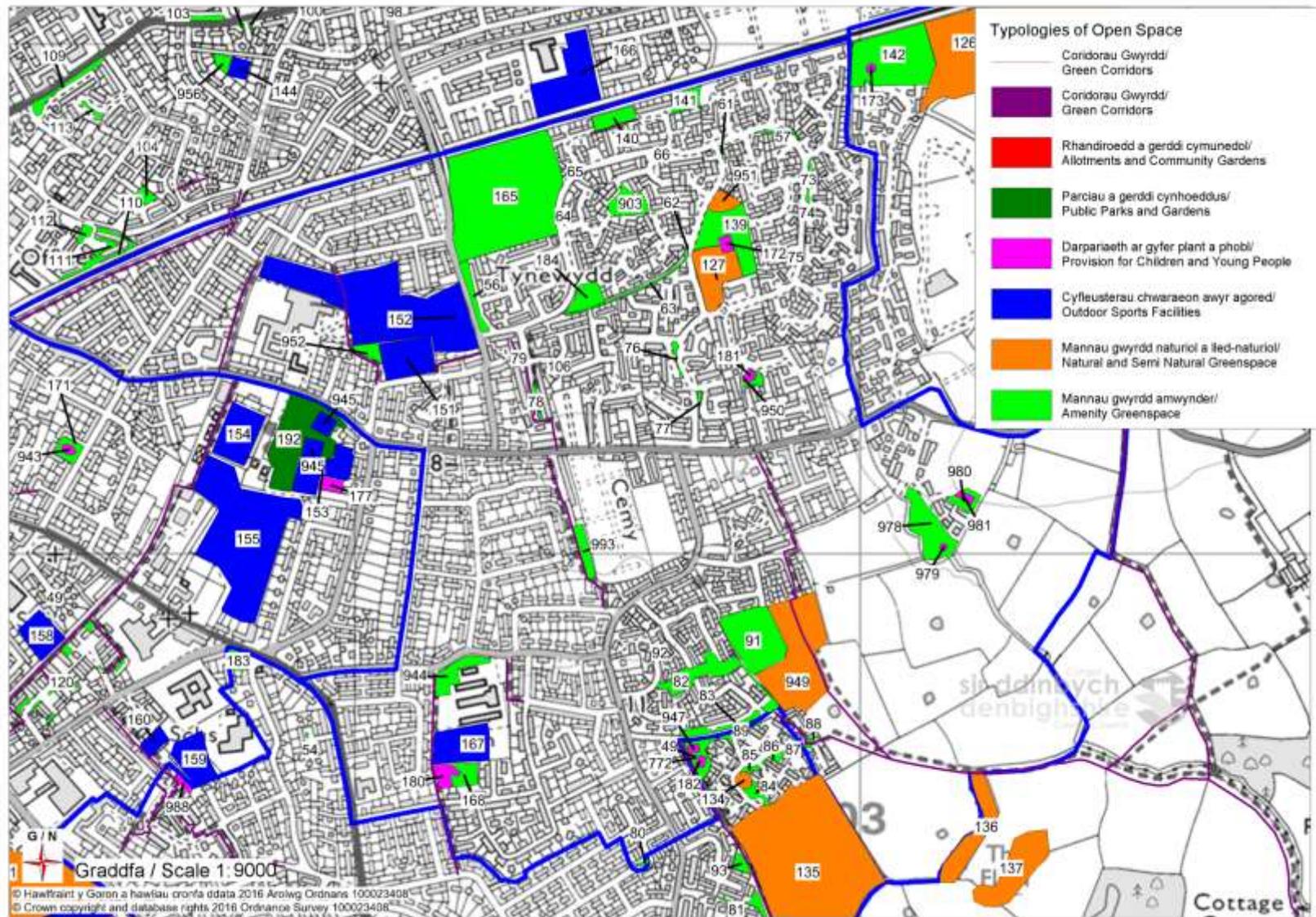


Figure 28:
Overview
map of
Rhyl South

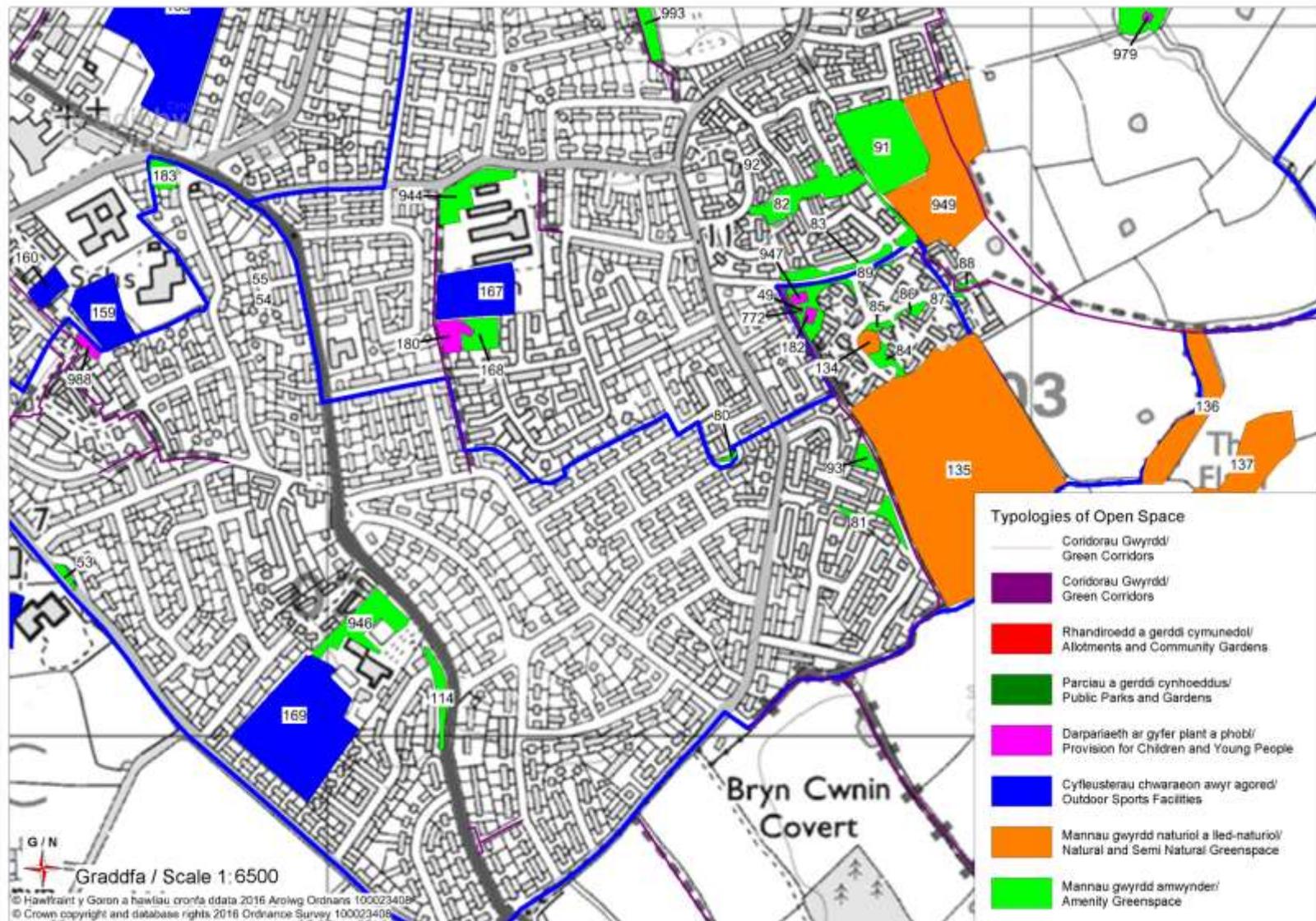


Table 43: Overview of open space in Rhyl

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	20.36	-0.13	0.26
Provision for children and young people	2.14	0.00	-0.16
Outdoor sports facilities	13.28	-0.31	-0.67
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	41.51	-2.31	-0.35
Public parks and Gardens	3.78	-0.02	-0.65

Rhyl has sufficiency in Amenity greenspace against the FIT standards. The FIT standards show that Natural and Semi natural greenspace is deficient. This is due to the large population in Rhyl, and it being the largest of the urban areas in Denbighshire. There is a large amount of Natural and semi natural greenspace in Rhyl compared to the other Community areas which is important to note, as it is a very densely populated area.

The beach at Rhyl has not been included in the assessment and audit due to its large size and multiple roles. However, it is important to note its significance as a type of natural open space as it is accessible to the majority of the population of Rhyl. So, whilst Rhyl is deficient in most of the types of open space shown in the table above, this resource is invaluable to the town as it offers a range of recreational activities, for all ages and abilities and at no cost.

According to the FIT standards Rhyl is quite deficient in Outdoor Sports facilities. However, Outdoor sports facilities provision should be based on demand rather than the quantity standards of open space. The most recent best practice guidance such as Sport England's guidance of undertaking a Playing Pitch Strategy recommends levels of provision are determined by pitch capacity (i.e. how many games per week a pitch can host) and club demand (i.e. how many matches a week takes place); not through the application of quantity standards.

Public parks and gardens has a larger deficiency when compared to the FIT standards and a much smaller deficiency when compared to the Denbighshire average. This could be due to the standards set by FIT being too high for this type of provision. Particularly as the average site in Rhyl per 1000 population is 0.15ha compared to the FIT standard of 0.8ha per 1000.

Rhyl has 7 sites recorded as Public parks and gardens and all receive a high quality score showing that they are valuable assets to the Rhyl community.

Table 44: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Rhyl South

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.45	-0.81	-0.42
Provision for children and young people	0.13	-0.05	-0.21
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	6.37	-2.18	-0.21
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.8

Table 45: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Rhyl South West

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	2.52	-0.47	-0.08
Provision for children and young people	1.07	0.11	-0.05
Outdoor sports facilities	7.62	0.57	0.22
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	30.33	1.67	3.63
Public parks and Gardens	1.6	0.12	-0.50

Table 46: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Rhyl South East

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	9.37	0.30	0.68
Provision for children and young people	0.34	-0.04	-0.21
Outdoor sports facilities	4.54	-0.24	-0.60
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	1.45	-3.77	-1.81
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Table 47: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Rhyl East

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	4.5	0.13	0.52
Provision for children and young people	0	-0.09	-0.25
Outdoor sports facilities	0.99	-0.61	-0.97
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0.85	0.03	-0.60

Table 48: Ward level sufficiency and deficiencies for Rhyl West

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	3.52	-0.14	0.25
Provision for children and young people	0.6	0.05	-0.11
Outdoor sports facilities	0.13	-0.81	-1.17
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	3.36	-3.20	-1.23
Public parks and Gardens	1.33	0.13	-0.50

Table 49: Open space sites in Rhyl

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
944	Ysgol Llywelyn Amenity space	AG	0.32	-
946	Ysgol Dewi Sant amenity Space	AG	0.45	-
958	Victoria Road West	AG	0.55	-
957	Victoria Road West	AG	0.27	-
141	Walnut Crescent	AG	0.20	-
140	Walnut Crescent	AG	0.23	-
142	Maes Holtt Playing field	AG	1.61	-
903	Alder Court 'Village Green'	AG	0.31	-
184	Fern Way	AG	0.26	-
165	Ty Newydd Playing field	AG	4.33	-
139	Llys Brenig Village Green	AG	0.83	-
978	Park Aberkinsey Amenity space	AG	0.69	-
56	Cherry Tree Walk	AG	0.20	-
993	Reid's Field	AG	0.21	-
82	Gellifor	AG	0.57	-
91	Rhodfa Maes Hir	AG	1.11	-
168	Holland Park Playing fields	AG	0.2	-
186	Drifty Park West Parade	AG	2.16	-
953	Marine Lake Open space	AG	0.56	-
954	West Parade Amenity Greenspace	AG	0.27	-
94	Rhyl Coast	AG	0.51	-
105	West Parade	AG	0.53	-
107	Rhyl Pavilion	AG	0.45	-
921	Marine Drive Amenity Space	AG	2.72	-
119	Llandrillo College	AG	0.37	-
117	Gwynfryn Close Plots of amenity space	AG	0.2	-
941	Rhydwen Drive Playing Fields	AG	2.19	-

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146	Marine Lake Play area	PC+YP	0.05	89
175	West Parade Park	PC+YP	0.05	87
170	Kingsley Avenue	PC+YP	0.03	69
176	Vaughan Street	PC+YP	0.05	82
178	Rhyl Adventure playground	PC+YP	0.81	80
179	Rhydwen drive play area	PC+YP	0.07	93
121	West Promenade Skate Park	PC+YP	0.13	87
943	Prince Edward Avenue Play area	PC+YP	0.04	69
149	Drift Park Water Play Area	PC+YP	0.32	87
988	Brynmor Avenue Play Area	PC+YP	0.05	62
180	Holland Park Drive Play Area	PC+YP	0.16	93
172	Park View- The Village Green Play Area	PC+YP	0.07	69
173	Holtt park Play Area	PC+YP	0.03	91
177	Botanical Gardens Play Area	PC+YP	0.12	73
181	Lon Hafren Play Area	PC+YP	0.04	80
182	Bruton Park Play Area	PC+YP	0.03	69
947	Bruton Park MUGA	PC+YP	0.04	62
981	Park Aberkinsey Play Area	PC+YP	0.05	96
979	Park Aberkinsey Play Area by river	PC+YP	0.02	96
49	Bruton Park Parcour	PC+YP	0.01	71
155	Coronation gardens Playing fields and trim trail	OSF	3.54	-
989	East parade outdoor gym	OSF	0.10	-
145	Seabank Road Bowling Green	OSF	0.13	-
156	Ffordd Las Playing Fields and football pitches	OSF	1.53	-
163	Rhydwen close Netball courts	OSF	0.15	-
162	Rhydwen Close Playing Fields	OSF	0.65	-
162	Rhydwen Close Playing Fields	OSF	0.83	-
144	Grove Park Bowling Club	OSF	0.14	-
150	West Parade Bowling Green	OSF	0.75	-
151	Rhyl High School Football pitches	OSF	0.72	-
152	Rhyl High School playing fields	OSF	3.82	-
153	Tennis courts at Rhyl Botanical Gardens	OSF	0.63	-
945	Rhyl Botanic Gardens Bowls Pitch	OSF	0.14	-
945	Rhyl Botanic Garden Bowls pitches	OSF	0.15	-
191	Grange Road Gardens	PP+G	0.42	97
192	Rhyl Botanical Gardens	PP+G	1.31	94
187	Alder Court	PP+G	0.16	69
185	Gronant Road	PP+G	0.48	89
188	West Parade Childrens Village	PP+G	0.27	71
189	West Parade	PP+G	0.55	91
190	Marine Drive	PP+G	0.30	80
126	Maes Gwilym reserve	NSNG	4.45	-
949	Rhodfa Maes Hir natural greenspace	NSNG	2.04	-

951	The Village Green pond and orchard	NSNG	0.17	-
129	The Cut	NSNG	0.47	-
135	Bruton Park Woodland	NSNG	6.28	-
131	Brickfields Pond	NSNG	5.71	-
130	Cefndy Road	NSNG	1.73	-
133	Plas Cefndy	NSNG	0.78	-
193	Plas Cefndy	NSNG	1.11	-
128	Glan Morfa	NSNG	22.42	-
28	Horton Nose	NSNG	3.36	-

Accessibility

Table 50: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Rhyl

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
8	56.2	4.7	64.1	1.5	46.9

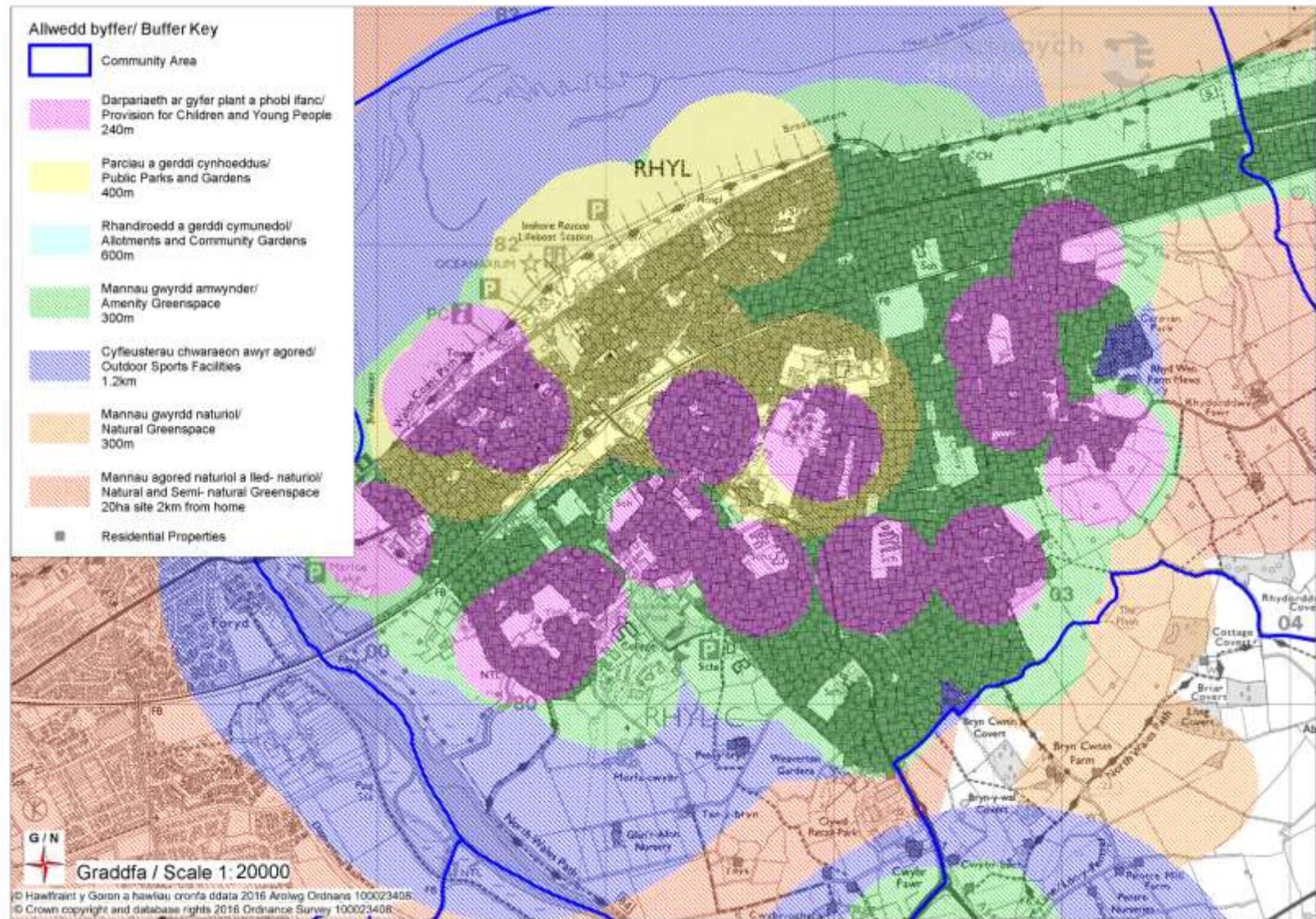
In Rhyl the majority of the total number of residences have access to Amenity greenspace, Outdoor Sports facilities and a large 20ha site. Therefore provision is good for these typologies. However, over half of all residences have limited access to Provision for children and young people. Due to the large number of play areas in Rhyl, this can be attributed to the FIT standards for accessibility being 240m or a 5 minute walk. People's perceptions of distance differ greatly and a walk longer than 5 minutes to get to a play area may not be entirely out of the question. Therefore this should be treated as a rough guide to accessibility and may need revision in the future.

Rhyl has a total of 20 recorded sites under the typology provision for children and young people. Therefore, instead of the creation of new sites by developers, contributions could go towards the maintenance and improvement of existing sites.

Public parks and gardens have a large percentage of residences who have limited access. This could be improved as many are situated to the north of the Community area, near the coast. There is a deficiency near the South, South East and East of Rhyl which could be considered for new provision. Commuted sum money could help to enhance the accessibility to the populations in these areas through the provision of parks and gardens rather than the generic play areas that are often built

as an afterthought on the edges of new developments. Consultation with the community would be beneficial to see if there is actually a demand for this type of open space in these areas, or if there is an alternative form of provision that would better serve the community there.

Figure 29:
Accessibility
Map of Rhyl



8. Ruthin

Figure 30:
Overview
map of
Ruthin

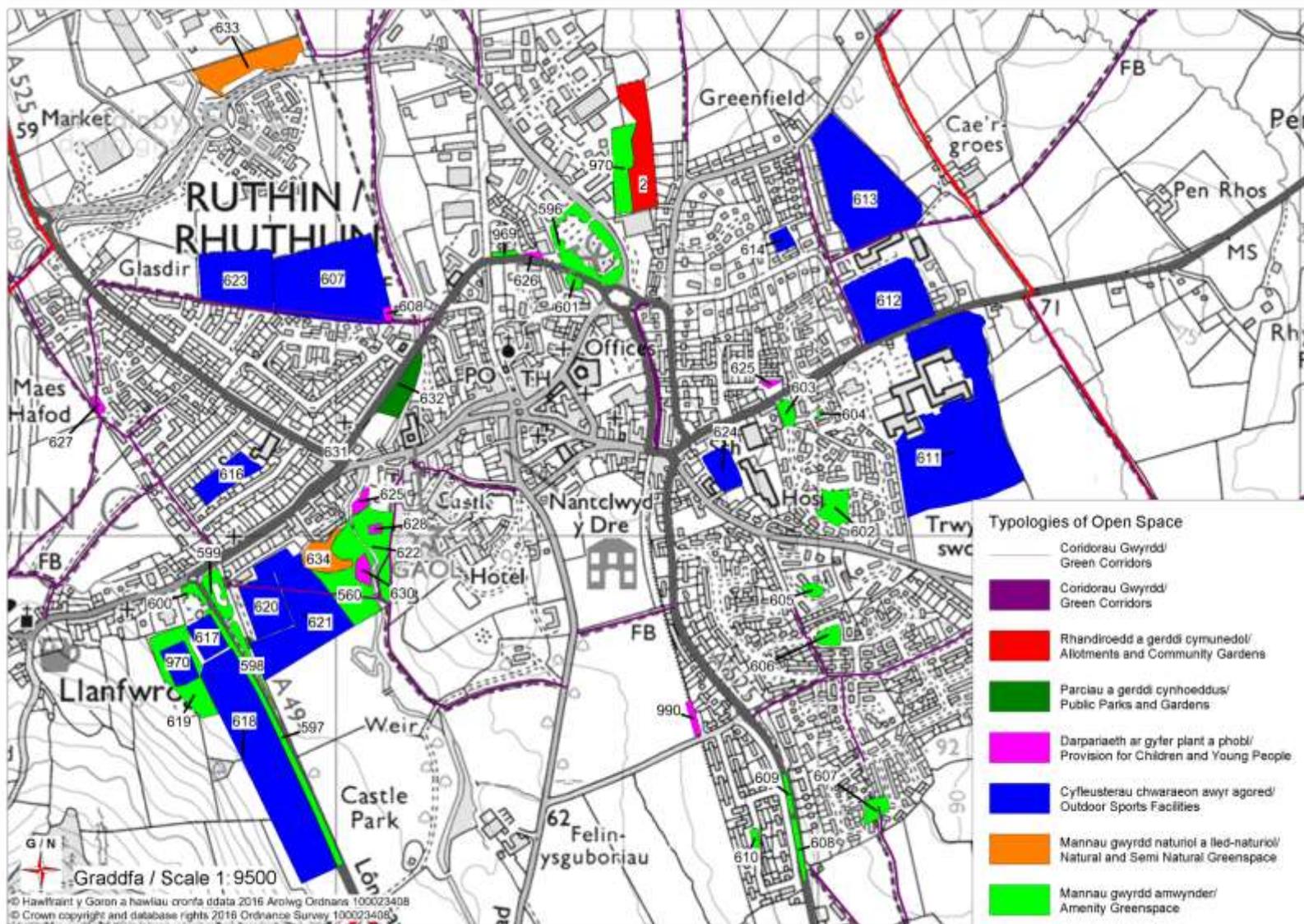


Table 51: Overview of open space in Ruthin

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	5.92	0.15	0.53
Provision for children and young people	0.57	0.02	-0.15
Outdoor sports facilities	19.56	2.74	2.38
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	1.49	-3.69	-1.73
Public parks and Gardens	0.48	-0.09	-0.71

Ruthin has a sufficiency in Amenity Greenspace and Outdoor Sports Facilities when compared to the Denbighshire average and FIT standards. This is due to the Brynhyfryd School having dual status as a leisure centre as well as educational establishment which allows access to sports fields outside of school hours.

Compared to the Denbighshire average, Ruthin has a sufficiency in Provision for Children and Young People, however this falls deficient when compared to the FIT standards. This could be due to the fact that Denbighshire is deficient as a County in terms of its Provision for children and Young People.

Ruthin is quite deficient in Natural and Semi natural greenspace within the Community area. However, due to the rural nature of the area, there are many green corridors and access to the countryside in nearby Community areas which may not make this deficiency felt by the population of Ruthin.

Public Parks and Gardens also fall short of the standards set out by FIT and the Denbighshire average. This may be significant for the population of Ruthin as it has a large older population who may benefit greatly from an improvement in the provision of this typology. Further investigation of the demographics of Ruthin would be required and public consultation to take place to see if this would benefit the community in a positive way.

Table 52: Open space sites in Ruthin

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
560	Cae Ddol Amenity Space	AG	1.27	-
596	Ruthin Craft Centre	AG	0.77	-
597	Lon Fawr Amenity Land	AG	0.69	-
599	Lon Fawr Amenity Land	AG	0.27	-
602	Stryd y Brython	AG	0.38	-
607	Bro Deg	AG	0.22	-
625	Haulfryn	PC+YP	0.04	78
628	Cae Ddol Skate Park	PC+YP	0.05	71
630	Cae Ddol Trim Trail	PC+YP	0.16	60
608	Parc Y Dre Play Area	PC+YP	0.05	60
627	Maes Hafod	PC+YP	0.06	49
990	Maes Y Dre Play area	PC+YP	0.10	40
626	Canol-y-dre Play Area	PC+YP	0.04	38
632	Heol y Parc	PP+G	0.47	91
631	Denbigh Road Gardens	PP+G	0.01	91
611	Ysgol Brynhyfryd	OSF	5.98	-
612	Ruthin School	OSF	2.08	-
613	Ruthin School	OSF	3.45	-
614	Bryn Goodman bowling green	OSF	0.17	-
616	Borthyn Controlled School Playing Fields	OSF	0.63	-
617	Llanfwrog tennis courts	OSF	0.43	-
618	Llanfwrog football pitches	OSF	4.31	-
619	Llanfwrog Golf Driving Range	OSF	0.44	-

620	Ruthin Rugby Club Pitches	OSF	0.90	-
621	Cae Ddol Playing fields	OSF	2.64	-
623	Y Parc Cricket Pitch	OSF	1.69	-
624	Rhos Street	OSF	0.45	-
2	Ruthin Allotments	A+CG	1.23	-
634	Cae Ddol	NSNG	0.46	-
633	Glasdir	NSNG	1.03	-

Accessibility

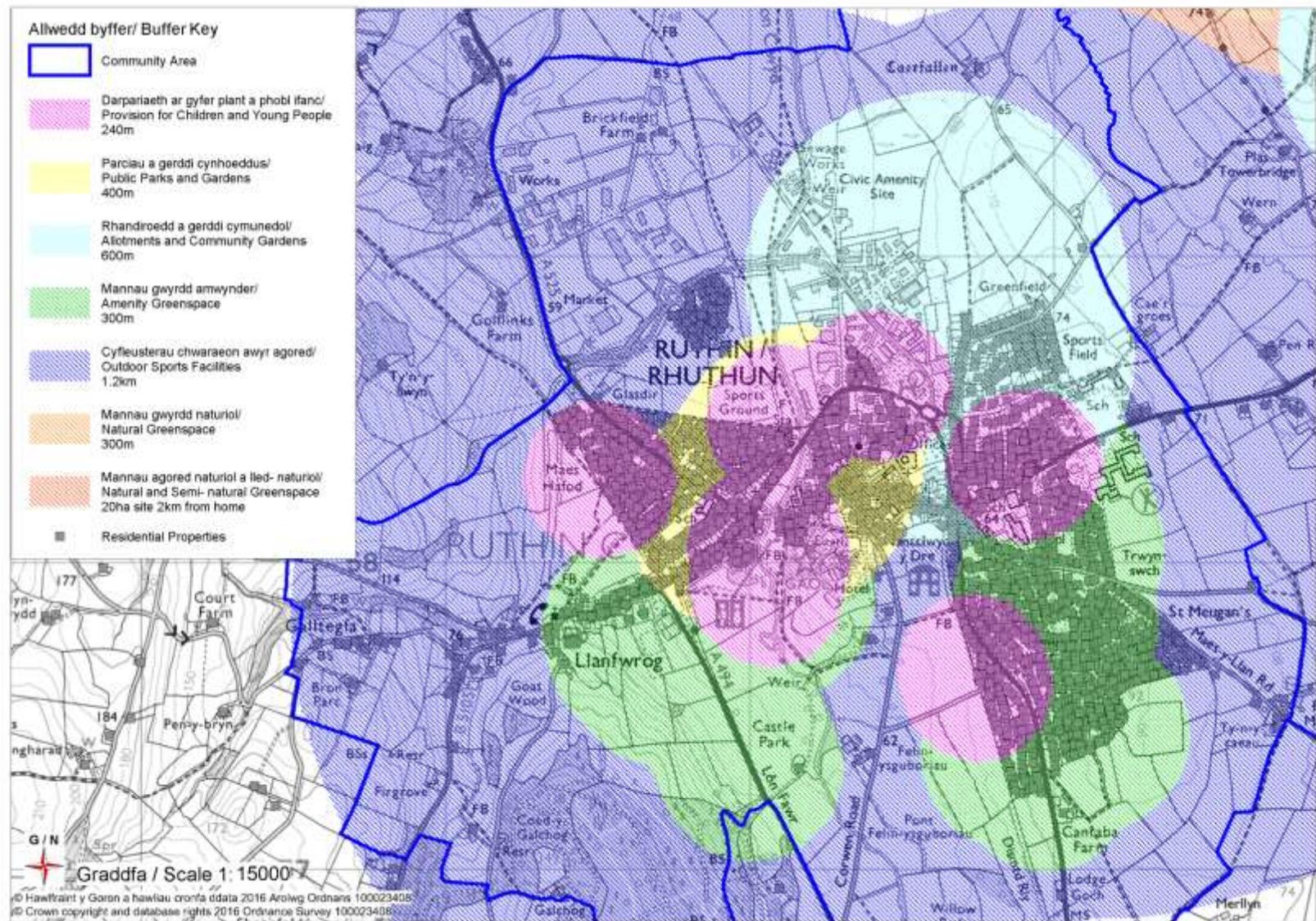
Table 53: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Ruthin

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
24.3	47.2	0.2	61.7	100	81.6

All residences in Ruthin have access to an Outdoor sports facility and nearly 75% have access to Amenity Greenspace. However, nearly half have limited access to Provision for children and young people and over half have limited access to a Public Park and garden. Depending on the demographics of Ruthin, this may have significance for different age groups and therefore both of these typologies have the potential for their accessibility to be improved. This could be done through creation of new parks and play areas or the money may be better spent improving the existing provision in the area.

Accessibility to Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace is limited to a high proportion of residences in Ruthin. However, due to the rural location of this Community area, this limitation may not have such a large impact on the overall population of the area. There is evidence to support the positive impact access to the natural environment has on people's health and well-being, therefore, this may be a typology of open space that needs greater improvement.

Figure 31:
Accessibility
Map of
Ruthin



9. St. Asaph

Figure 32:
Overview
map of St.
Asaph

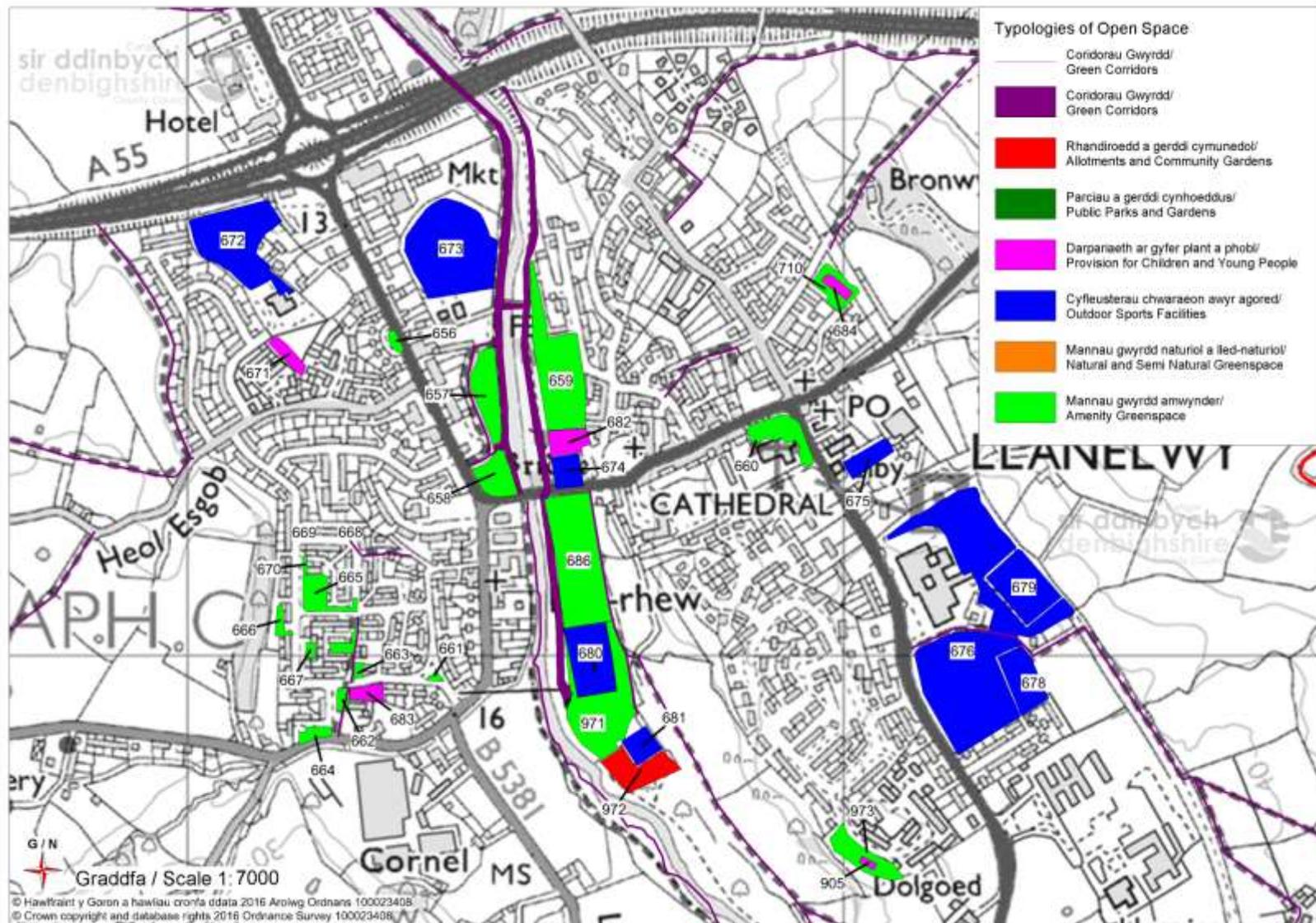


Table 54: Overview of open space in St. Asaph

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population n
Amenity Greenspace	5.36	0.66	1.05
Provision for children and young people	0.54	0.07	-0.09
Outdoor sports facilities	2.68	-0.04	-0.40
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

St. Asaph is sufficient in Amenity Greenspace by both the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards. This is very positive as it shows that the population of St. Asaph can enjoy the plentiful landscaping in the City. According to the Denbighshire average, it is sufficient in Provision for children and young people, but deficient compared to the FIT standards. Therefore there may be scope to develop and improve on this typology.

Unfortunately, St. Asaph is deficient in all the other typologies. The deficiency for Outdoor sport facilities is very minor when compared to Denbighshire as a County, but is much greater compared to the FIT standards. The future provision for Outdoor sports facilities should be based on demand rather than the standards set out by FIT, therefore an investigation into this demand would be recommended.

St. Asaph has no provision of Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace which could be due to the areas close proximity to the A55. St. Asaph has the River Elwy running through it which offers a natural riparian zone and walking path. This has been captured in the Amenity Greenspace typology due to its primary purpose as amenity space but could also be

considered as semi natural greenspace. This can also be said for the typology of Public Parks and Gardens as this area, also known as The Roe has picnic benches and seating. Therefore there is provision of this type in St. Asaph but it has been captured within another typology for consistency in the assessment.

Table 55: Ward level sufficiency and deficiency for St. Asaph East

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	4.37	1.67	2.06
Provision for children and young people	0.31	0.10	-0.06
Outdoor sports facilities	1.07	-0.20	-0.56
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.8

Table 56: Ward level sufficiency and deficiency for St. Asaph West

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on Ward area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on Ward area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.99	-0.35	0.04
Provision for children and young people	0.23	0.05	-0.11
Outdoor sports facilities	1.61	0.12	-0.24

Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.8

Table 57: Open space sites in St Asaph

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
657	St Asaph Common- The Roe	AG	0.44	-
658	St Asaph Common- The Roe	AG	0.30	-
659	Luke Street Playing fields	AG	1.12	-
660	St Asaph Cathedral	AG	0.33	-
665	Stanley Park	AG	0.25	-
971	Roe Plas Amenity Space	AG	1.03	-
973	Andrew Pirie Amenity Space	AG	0.32	-
710	Bryn Gobaith Amenity Space	AG	0.20	-
686	Roe Plas	AG	1.37	-
673	St Asaph Cricket Club	OSF	1.61	-
674	St Asaph Bowling Green	OSF	0.21	-
680	Roe Plas Playing Fields	OSF	0.66	-
681	Roe Plas	OSF	0.20	-
682	The Roe Play area	PC+YP	0.21	82
683	Ffordd Newydd Play Area	PC+YP	0.11	100
671	Ffordd Siarl	PC+YP	0.12	47
905	Andrew Pirie Play area	PC+YP	0.03	82
684	Bryn Gobaith Play area	PC+YP	0.07	82
972	St Asaph Allotments	A+CG	0.42	-

Accessibility

Table 58: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in St. Asaph

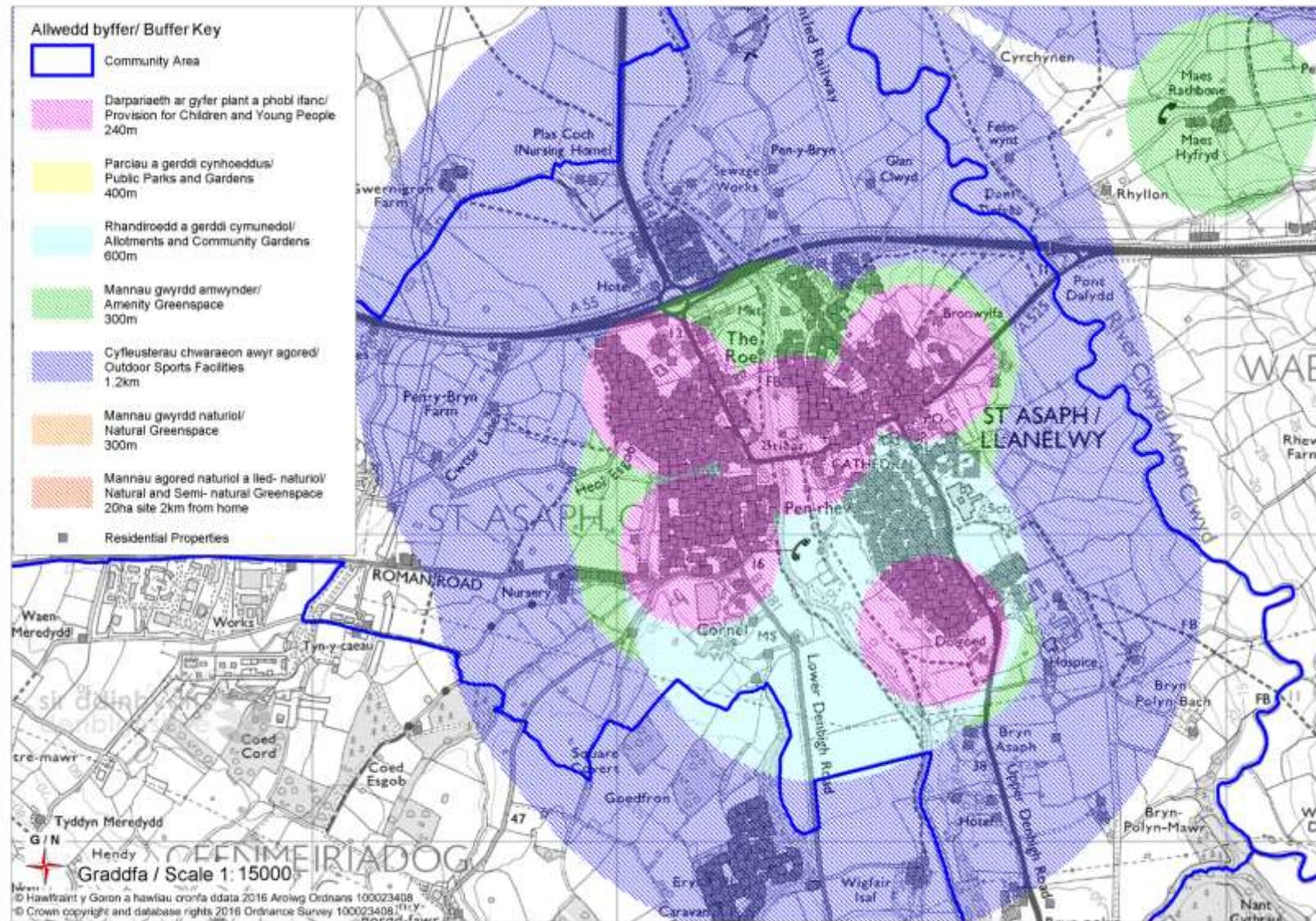
% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
15.9	29.3	1.2	100	100	100

Nearly all residences of St. Asaph have access to an Outdoor Sports facility despite it not meeting the FIT standard for provision per 1000 population. There are very few residences who have limited access to Amenity greenspace which is very positive.

Nearly 30% of residences have limited access to Provision for children and young people. This could be due to the small buffer zone distance for this typology. Depending on people's perceptions of distance, the 'limited accessibility' in this case may not be limiting at all and might just require a slightly longer walk to get to. St. Asaph has 5 provisions for children and young people spread out well across the City which means that, rather than creating new play spaces, improvements could be made to the existing provisions, depending on what the community want to see in their area.

There has been no accessibility buffers for Public Parks and Gardens and Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace mapped for this Community area. However, there is a provision of Allotments on Figure 33 which are a valuable asset to the community and which caters to a large proportion of residents.

Figure 33:
Accessibility
Map of St.
Asaph



Smaller Villages of Denbighshire

10. Aberwheeler

Figure 34:
Overview map of Aberwheeler

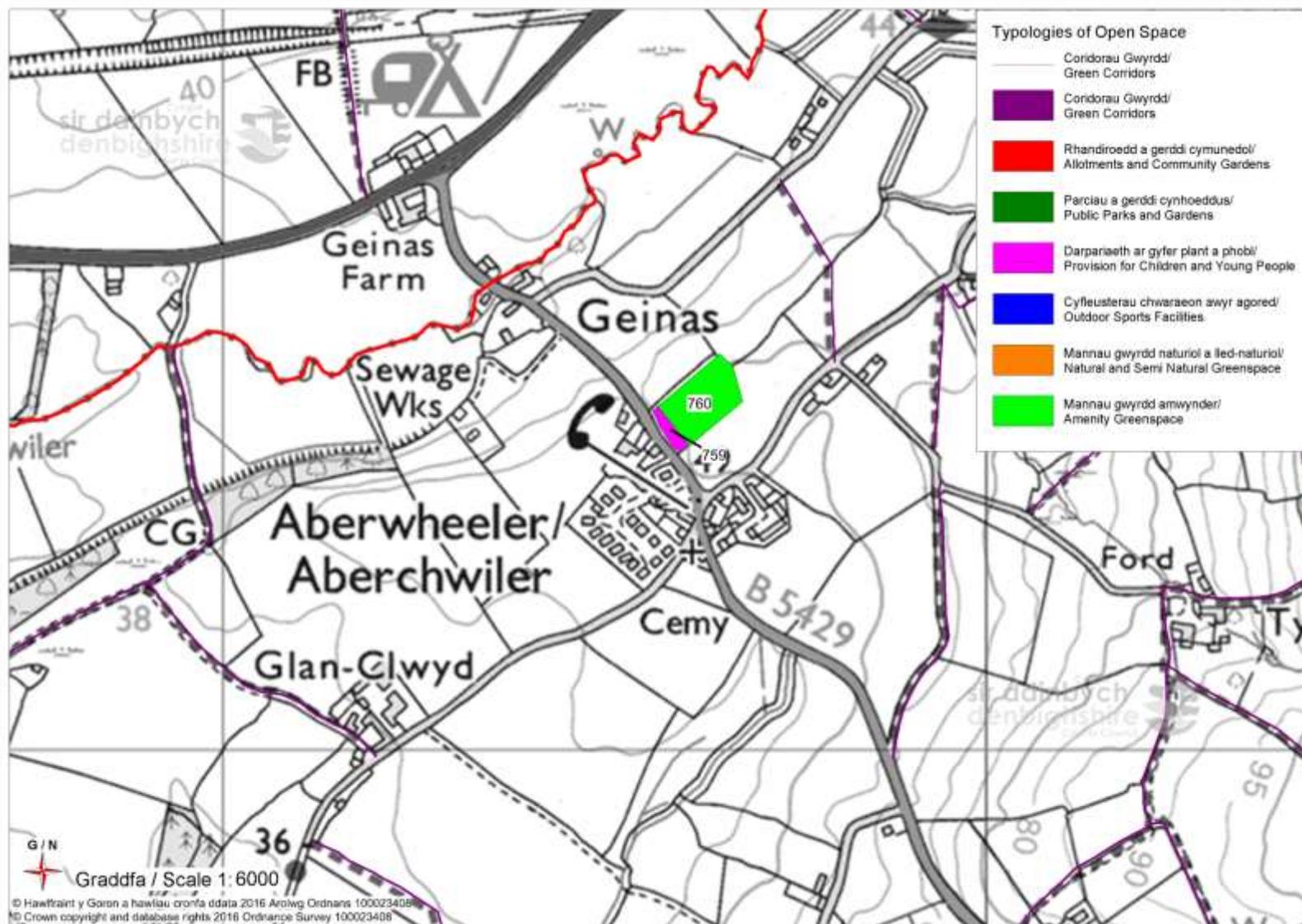


Table 59: Overview of open space in Aberwheeler

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.69	1.38	1.77
Provision for children and young people	0.1	0.25	0.09
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.20
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.00
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Aberwheeler only has two typologies, of which is it sufficient in both. Due to the small population in the Community area, the Amenity greenspace and Provision for children typologies are adequate. There could be an improvement to the provision of other types of open space such as Outdoor Sports facilities, however, as previously mentioned this needs to be due to the demand of the community, rather than providing for the sake of meeting the FIT standards. A grassed sports pitch might not be what the Community want to see in the area and money could be better spend improving provision of another typology such as the Public Park and gardens or improving the space already in the area.

Table 60: Open space sites in Aberwheeler

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
760	Aberwheeler Playing field	AG	0.69	-
759	Aberwheeler Play area	PC+YP	0.10	60

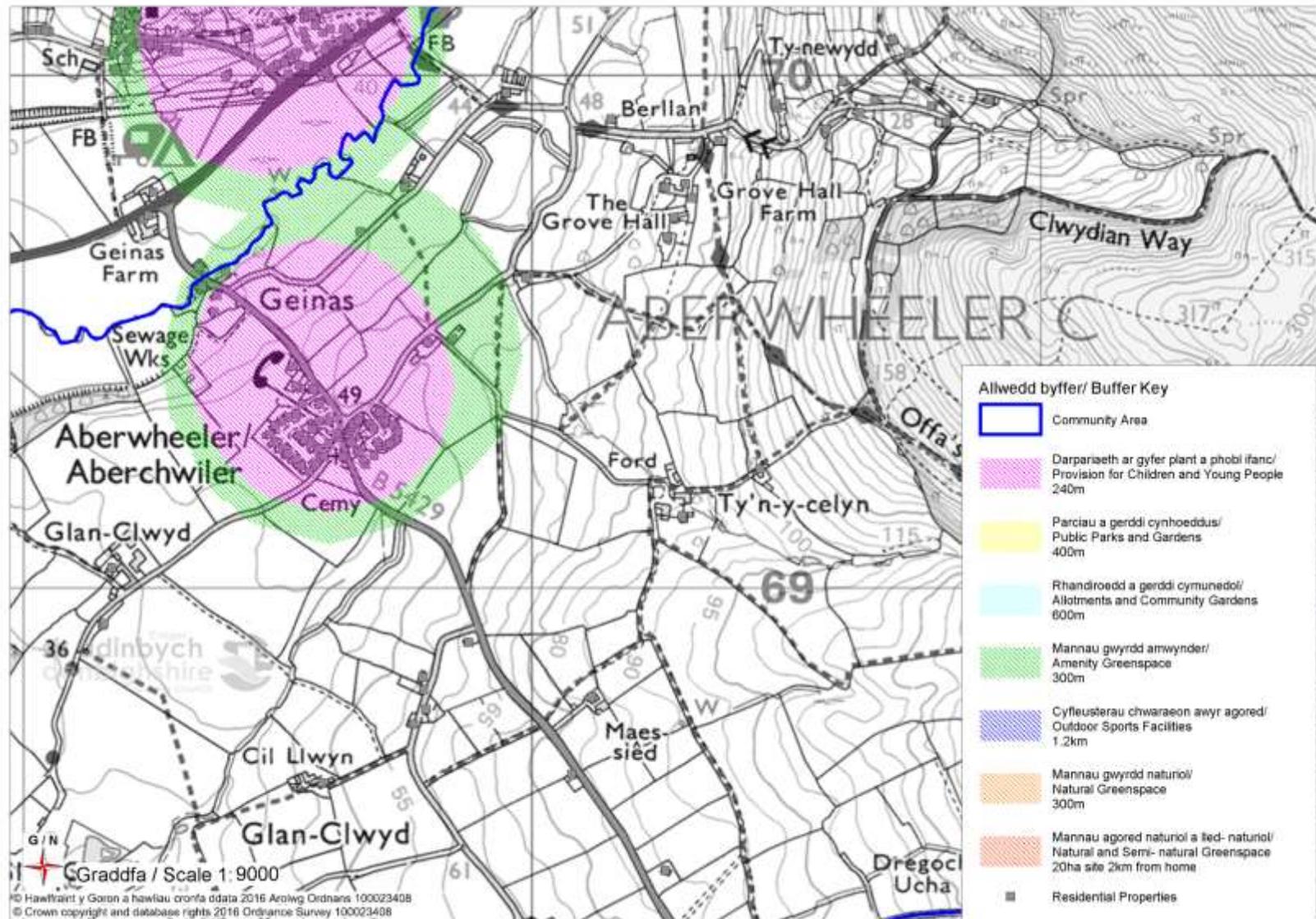
Accessibility

Table 61: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Aberwheeler

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
55.7	65.9	100	100	100	100

Aberwheeler has a large percentage of its residences with limited access to the only 2 open space typologies in the area. This could be due to the location of the open space being just outside the village and also due to the rural nature of the Community area and the scattered nature of the dwellings. There is no other accessibility buffer due to there being no recorded open space under the Outdoor sports facility, Public Parks and Gardens and the Natural and Semi Natural greenspace typologies.

Figure 35:
Accessibility
Map of
Aberwheeler



11. Betws

Gwerfil

Goch

Figure 36:
Overview
map of
Betws
Gwerfil
Goch

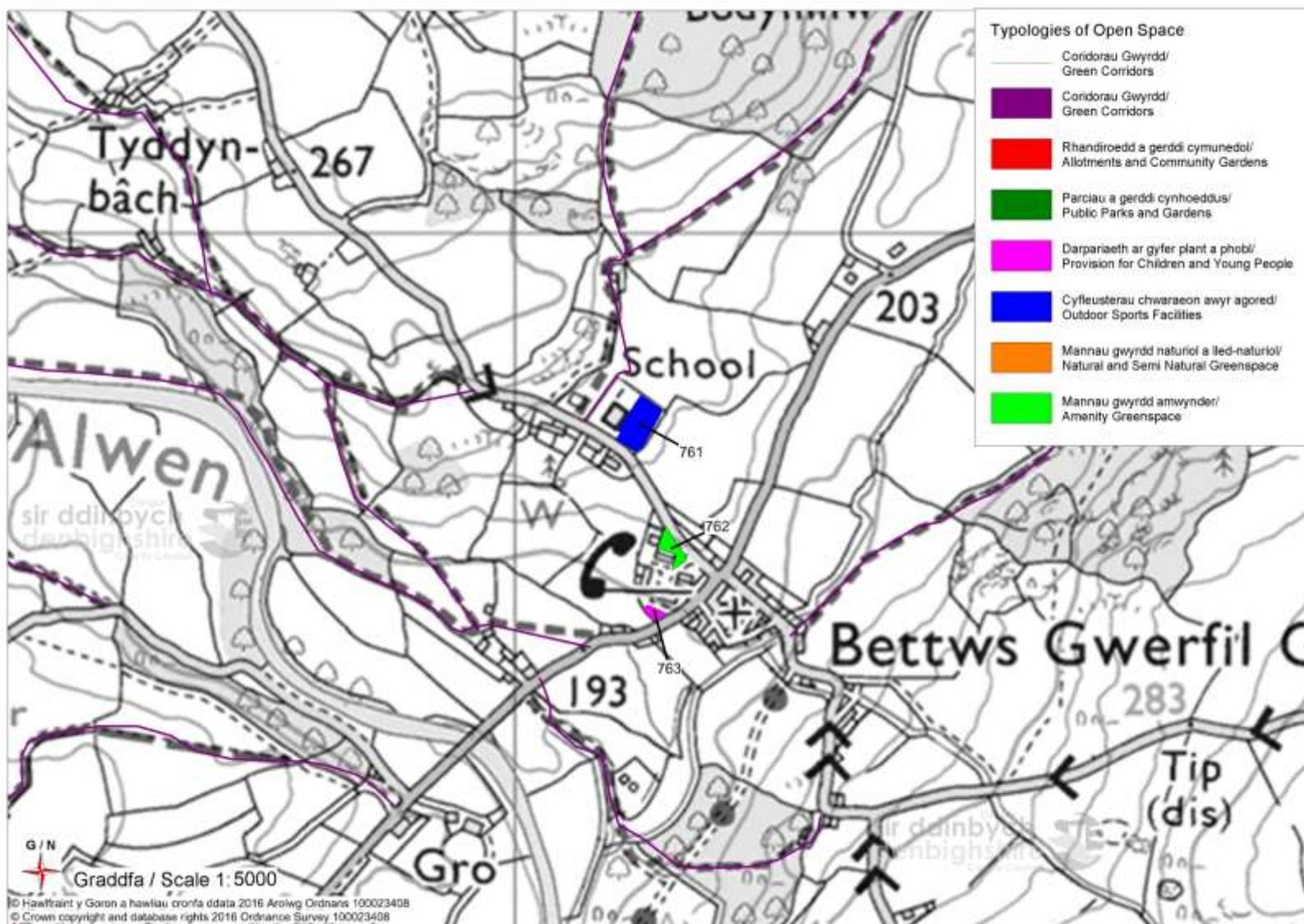


Table 62: Overview of open space in Betws Gwerfil Goch (Betws GG)

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0.02	-0.03	-0.19
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.8

Betws Gwerfil Goch is very limited in the amount of open space provision in the area. The Amenity greenspace site was under the threshold of 0.2ha therefore has not been included in this part of the assessment. The school site has also been excluded due to accessibility inconsistencies during out of school hours with these sites across Denbighshire.

There is only one small site under the Provision for Children and young people, which shows a deficiency when compared to the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards. This shows that the population of Betws GG are not provided for in any type of open space and therefore improvements need to be considered. The area is well provided with a network of green corridors nonetheless, which increase the accessibility to the open countryside and link nearby settlements.

Table 63: Open space sites in Betws Gwerfil Goch

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
763	Bro Gwerfil	PC+YP	0.02	64

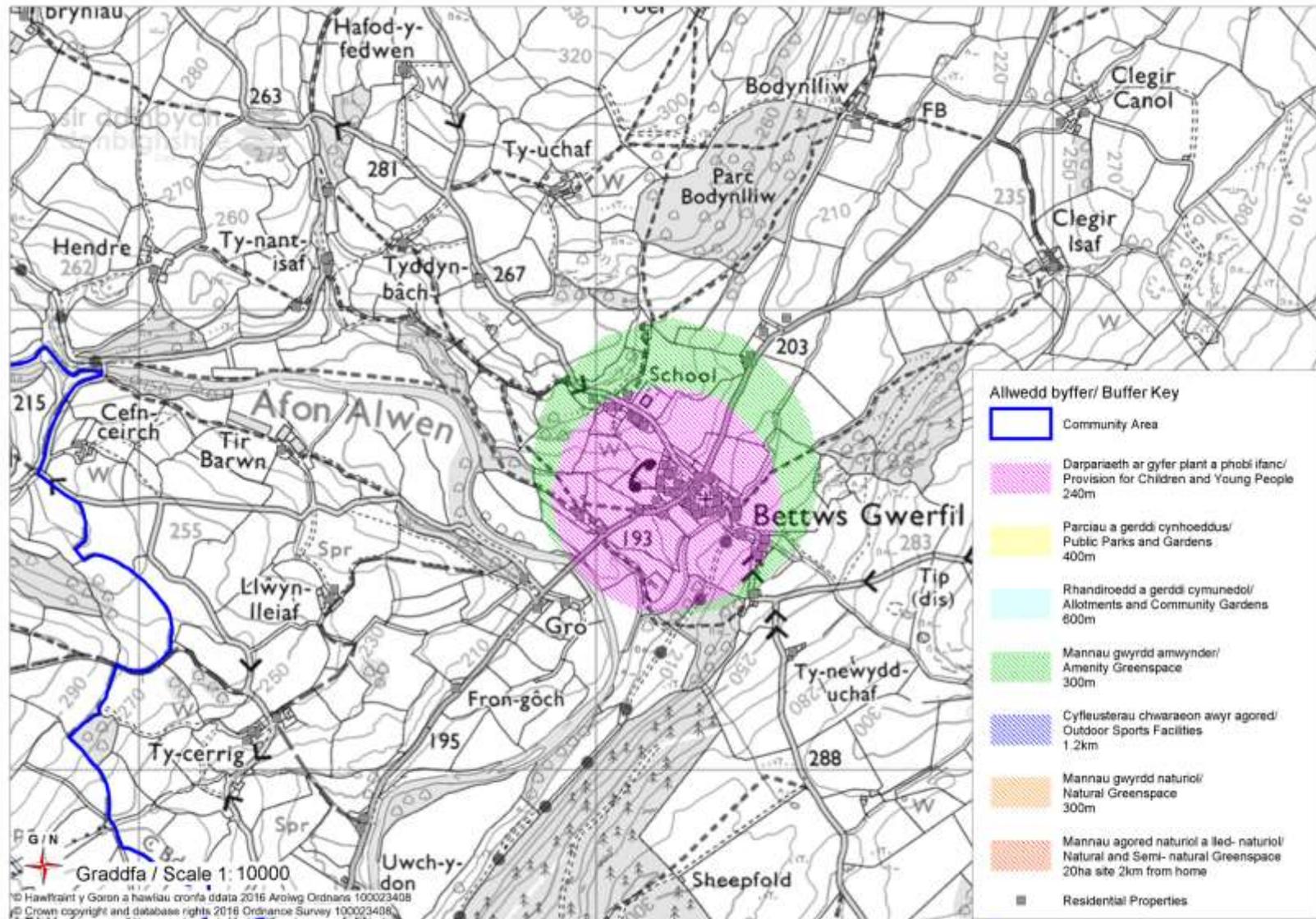
Accessibility

Table 64: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Betws Gwerfil Goch

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
68.2	65.9	100	100	100	100

There has been no accessibility buffer created for the typologies where there were no sites recorded. For both Amenity Greenspace and Provision for Children and young people, there is a large percentage of residences that have limited access. This could be due to the rural nature of this Community area and so a lot of the residences will be scattered around the countryside.

Figure 37:
Accessibility
Map of
Betws
Gwerfil
Goch



12. Bodfari

Figure 38:
Overview
map of
Bodfari

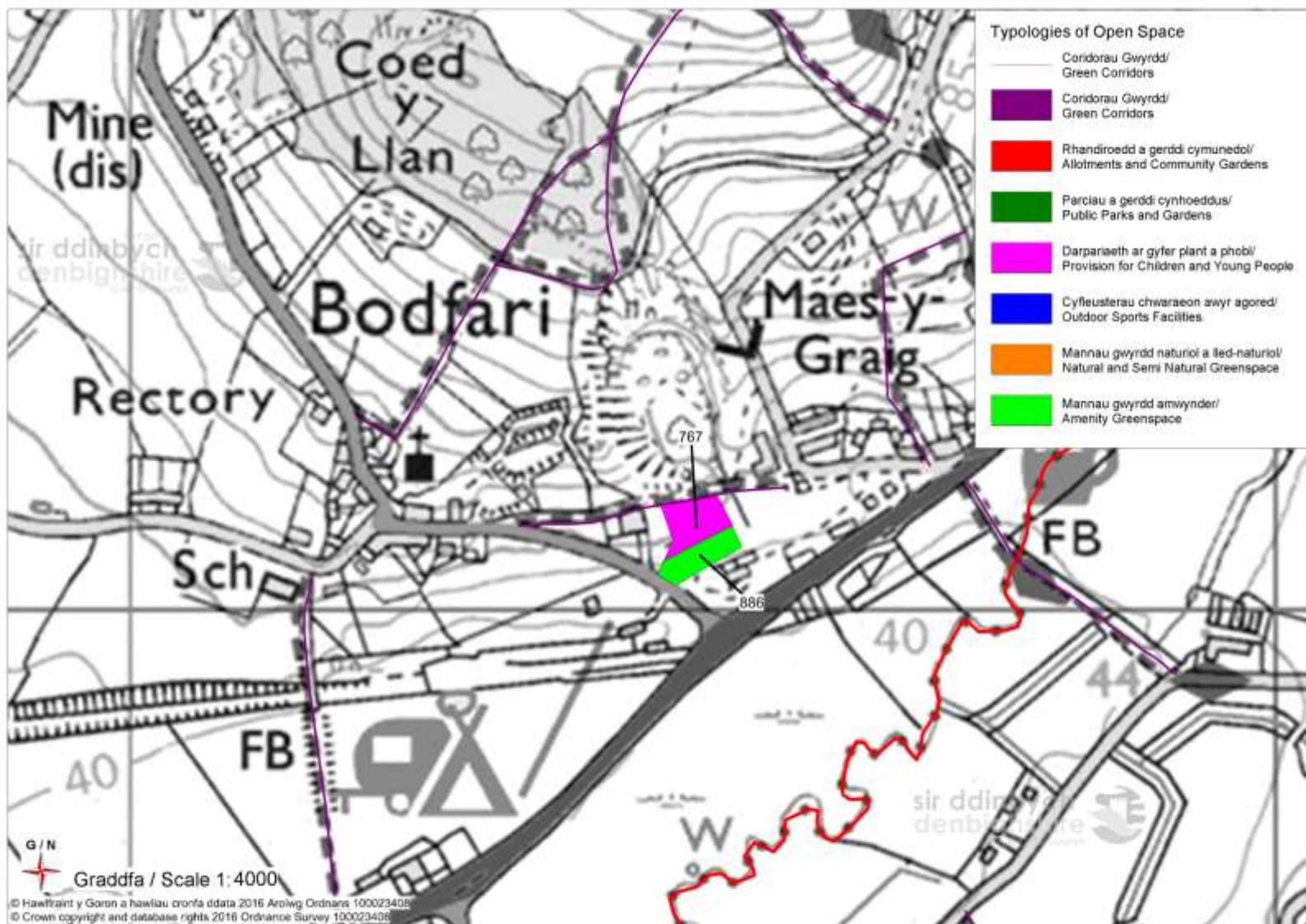


Table 65: Overview of open space in Bodfari

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0.2	0.52	0.36
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.20
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Bodfari is well sufficient in Provision for Children and young people. This could be due to the fact that there is a reasonably sized play area that meets the needs of the relatively small population. This is a decent size play area as it has surpassed the standards set out by FIT.

The Amenity Greenspace site has been excluded from this section due to it falling below the threshold of 0.2ha. However, it is important to note that it has added value through being attached to the play area and is used as a kick-about area among other things.

Bodfari has no recorded sites in the other typologies and therefore demonstrates deficiencies in all other types of open space. This could lead to improvements in the provision of the area particularly in the creation of certain typologies that would benefit the community.

Table 66: Open space sites in Bodfari

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
767	Hannah Jane Smith Trust Recreation Ground	PC+YP	0.20	78
886	Community Playing Field	AG	0.16	-

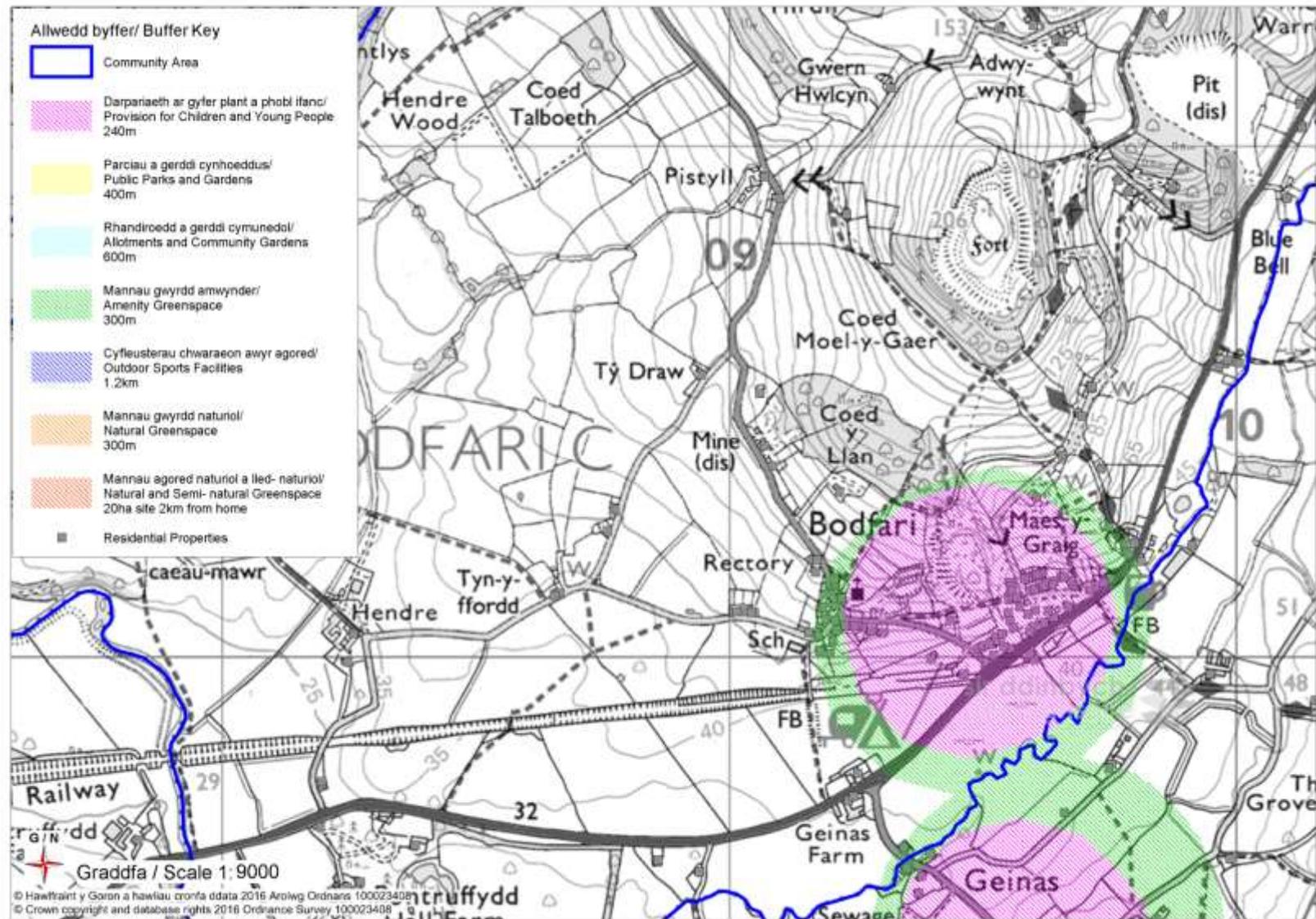
Accessibility

Table 67: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Bodfari

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
53.1	66.1	100	100	100	100

There has been no accessibility buffer created for the typologies where there were no sites recorded. For Provision for Children and young people and Amenity greenspace, there is a large percentage of residences that have limited accessibility to these areas. This could be due to the rural nature of this Community area and so a lot of the residences will be scattered around the countryside. This may mean that they would have to take another form of transport in order to access these sites.

Figure 39:
Accessibility
Map of
Bodfari



13.
Bryneglwys
Figure 40:
Overview
map of
Bryneglwys

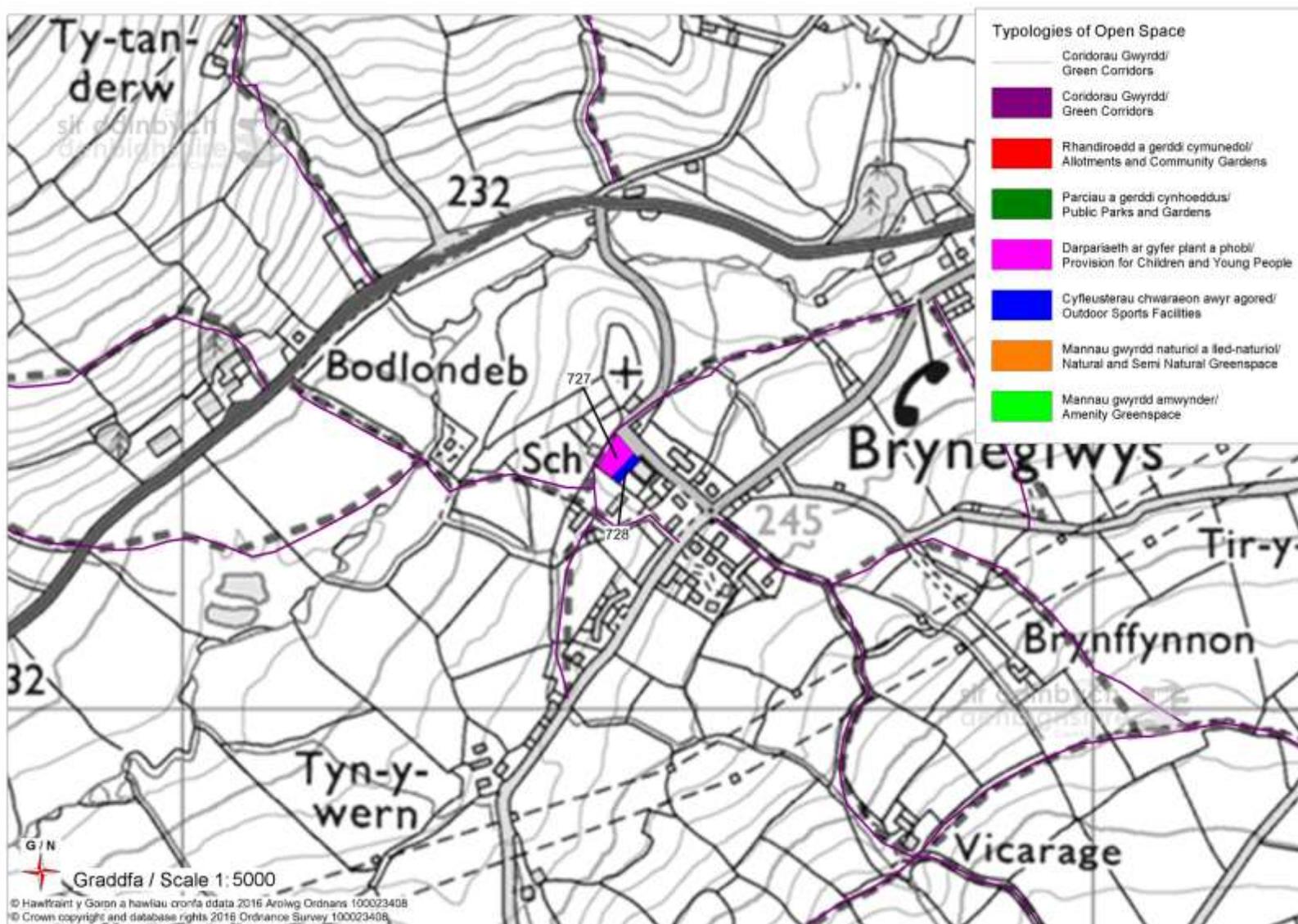


Table 68: Overview of open space in Bryneglwys

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standard per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0.09	0.15	-0.01
Outdoor sports facilities	0.04	-0.73	-1.09
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Bryneglwys has a decent sufficiency in Provision for Children and young people when compared to the Denbighshire average and only a slight deficiency when compared to the FIT standards which is positive. However there is a large deficiency in Outdoor sports facilities as the playing pitch is very small and narrow.

Bryneglwys has no recorded sites in the other typologies and therefore demonstrates deficiencies in all other types of open space. This could lead to improvements in the provision of open space in the area particularly in the creation of certain typologies that would benefit the community.

Table 69: Open space sites in Bryneglwys

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
727	Play Area Bryneglwys	PC+YP	0.09	49
728	Bryn Eglwys Playing field	OSF	0.04	-

Accessibility

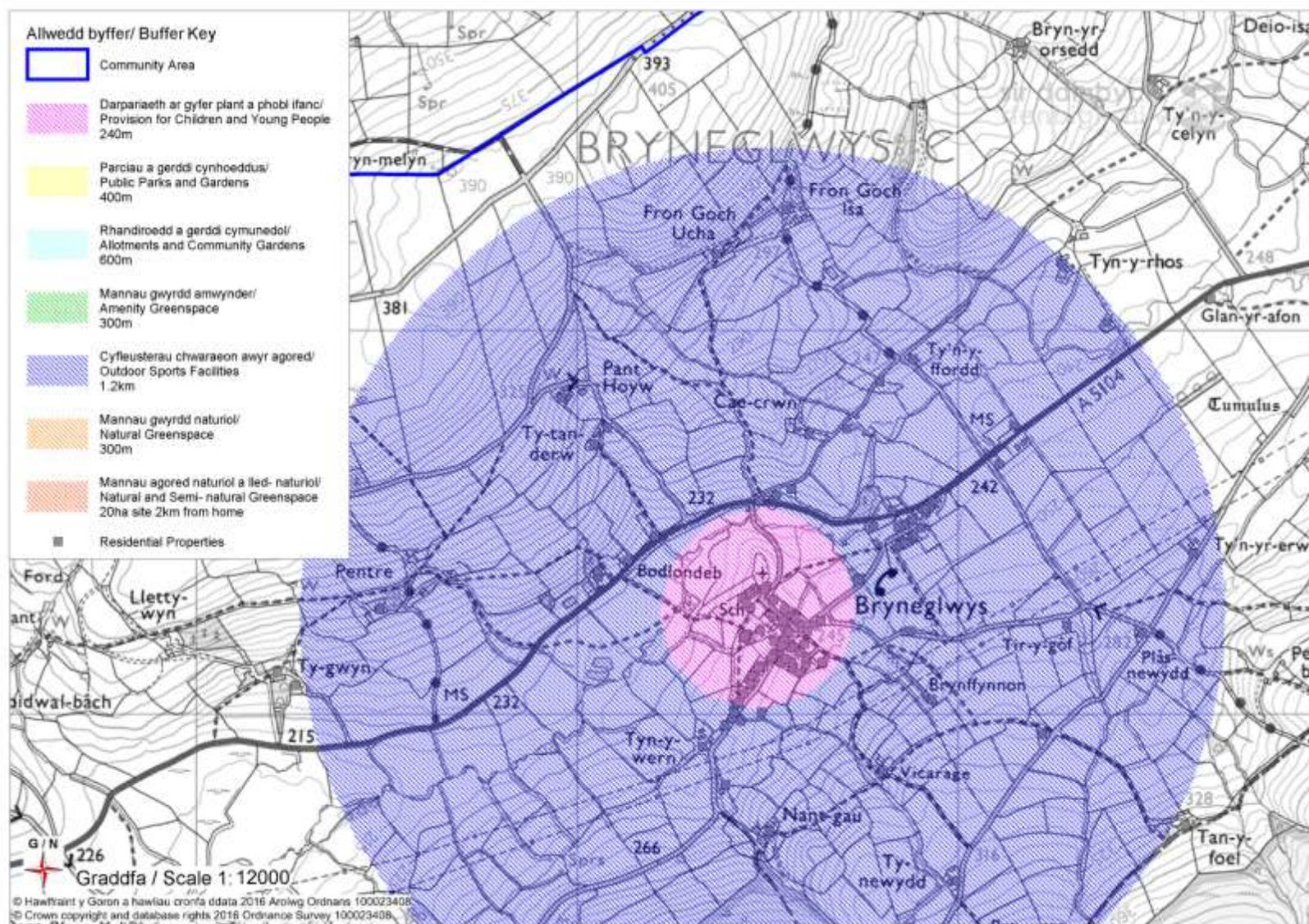
Table 70: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Bryneglwys

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
100	66.7	30.2	100	100	100

There has been no accessibility buffers created for the typologies where there were no sites recorded. For Provision for Children and young people there is a large percentage of residences that have limited accessibility to this area. This could be due to the rural nature of this Community area and so a lot of the residences will be scattered around the countryside. This may mean that they would have to take another form of transport in order to access these sites.

Nearly 70% of residences have access to the Outdoor sports facility in Bryneglwys which is very positive. Provision of another type of open space may be required depending on the needs of the community.

Figure 41:
Accessibility
Map of
Bryneglwys



14. Cefn Meiriadog

Figure 42:
Overview
Map of
Cefn
Meiriadog
1

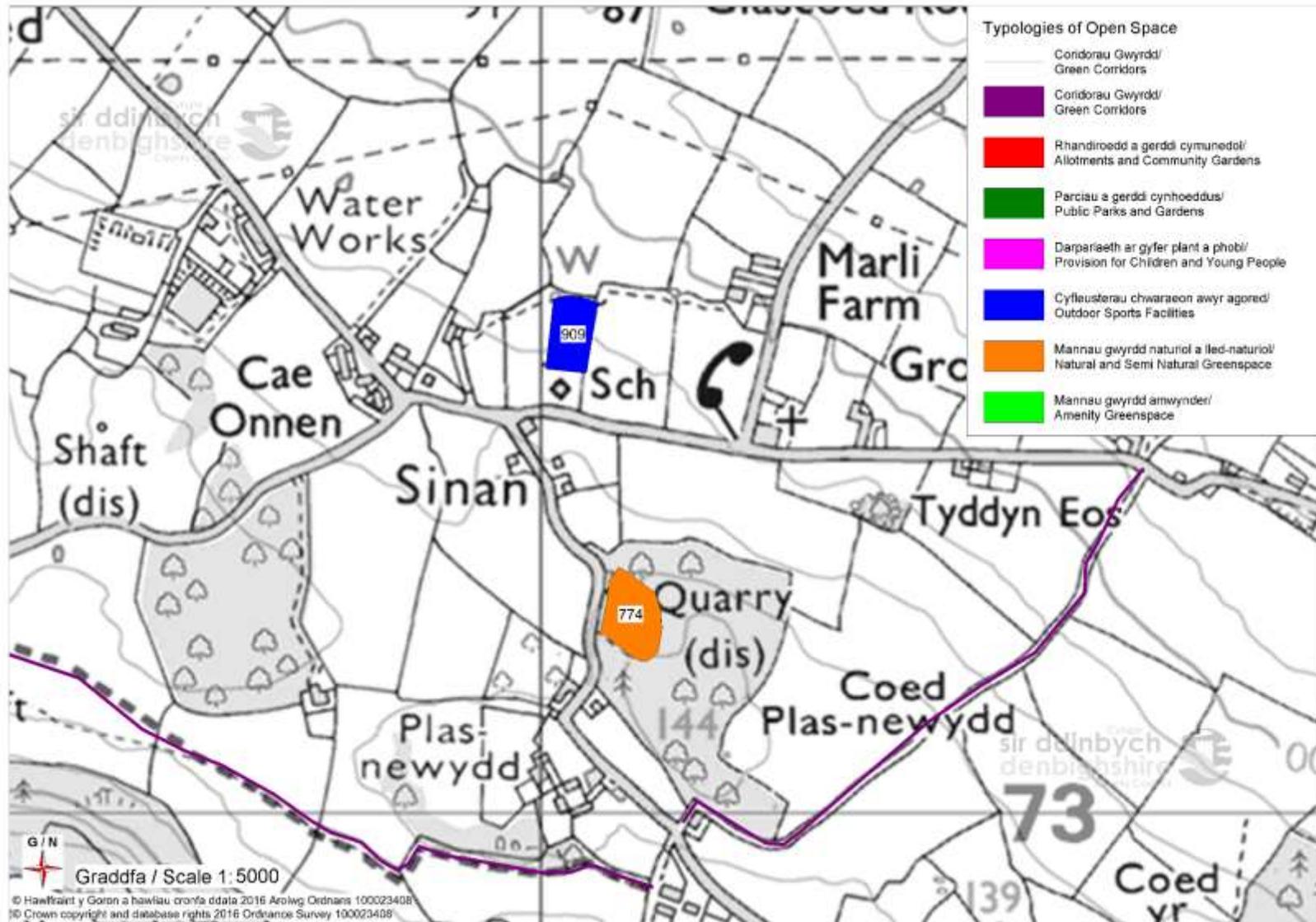


Figure 43:
Overview
map of
Cefn
Meiriadog
2

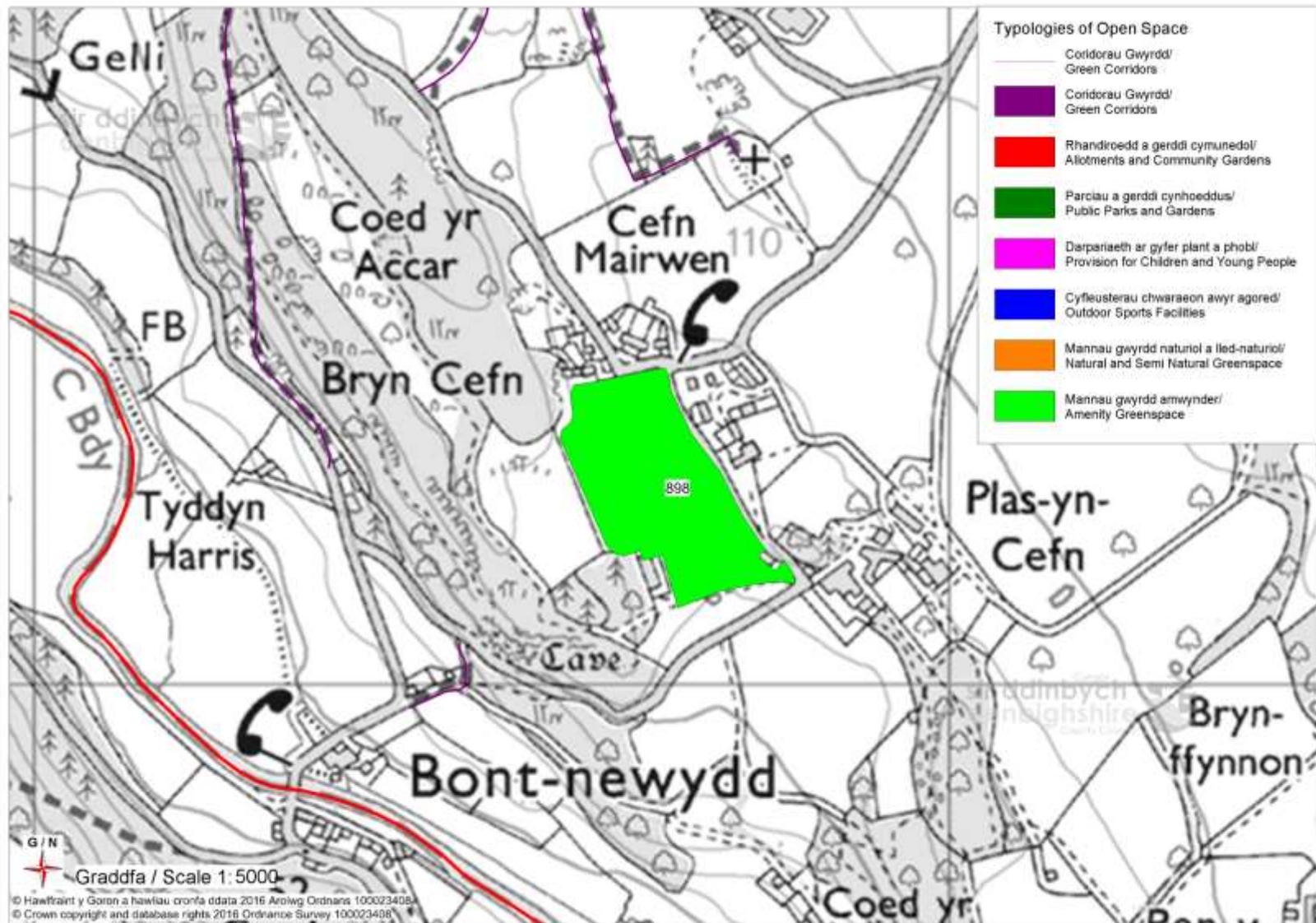


Table 71: Overview of open space in Cefn Meiriadog

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	3.32	7.60	7.98
Provision for children and young people	0	-0.09	-0.25
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.20
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0.47	-2.76	-0.79
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Cefn Meiriadog has a very high sufficiency in Amenity Greenspace. However, all other typologies fall short of the standards set out by FIT and the Denbighshire average. The Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace typology does include a section of this type of open space in Cefn Meiriadog. However, the lack of response from the C,TCC's for this area meant that the audit might not have been that accurate. There may be more Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace accessible to the public in Cefn Meiriadog than is recorded in this audit. The rural nature of this Community area nevertheless means that the population have access to the countryside (via green corridors) and the health benefits that come with this.

There are no recorded sites for Provision for Children and young people, Outdoor sports facilities and Public parks and gardens in Cefn Meiriadog. This is primarily due to the scattered nature of the dwellings in the Community area. However, if given the opportunity, the community may want to discuss further and develop an area that could bring the community together that would benefit all ages.

Table 72: Open space sites in Cefn Meiriadog

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
898	Cefn Meiriadog Village Hall Playing field	AG	3.32	-
909	Cefn Meiriadog Primary School Playing Field	OSF	0.37	-
774	Cefn Meiriadog Woods	NSNG	0.47	-

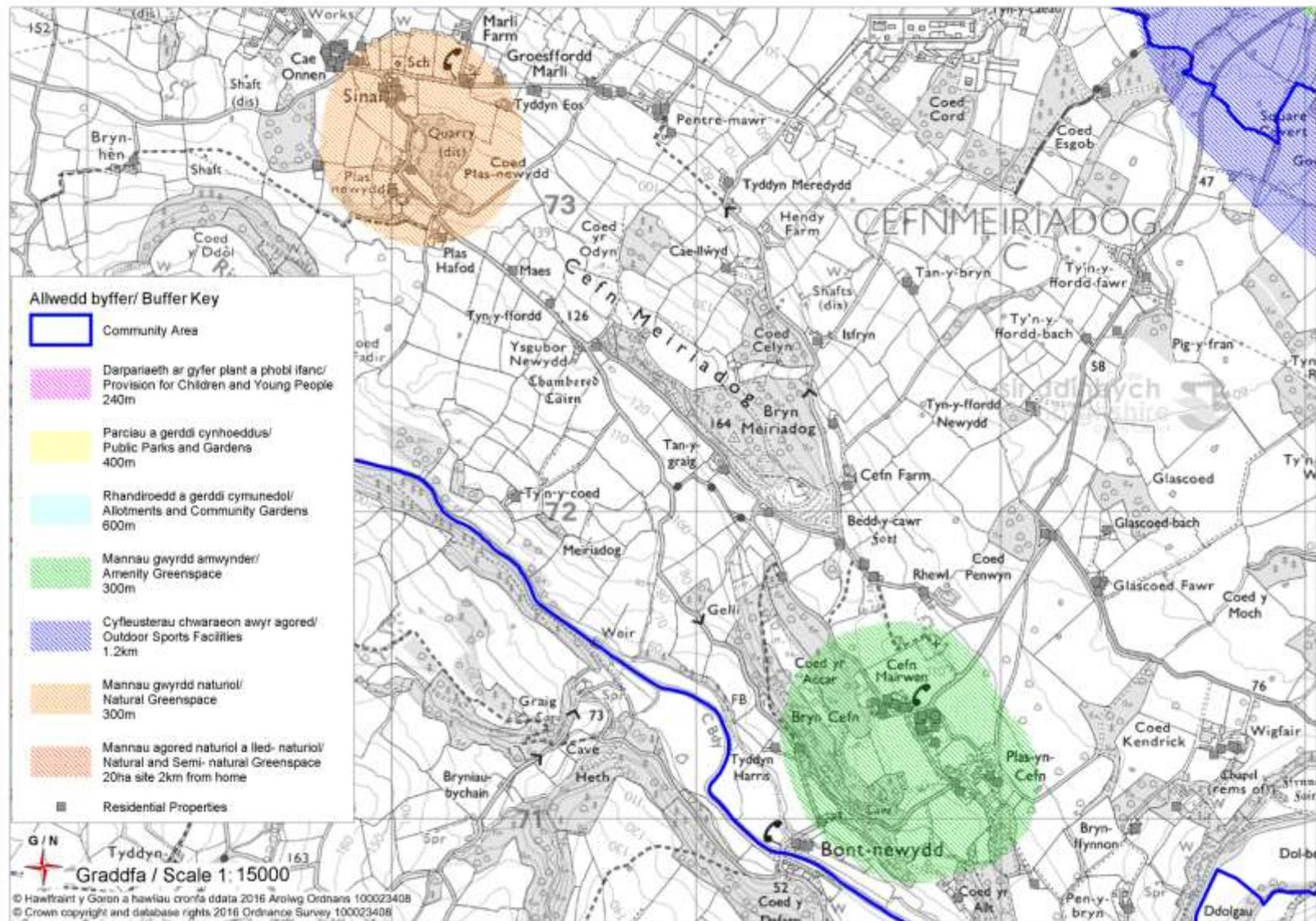
Accessibility

Table 73: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Cefn Meiriadog

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
93.5	100	39.5	100	100	96.7

There is a buffer zone of Outdoor Sports facilities from St. Asaph that goes over the border of the Community area into the Cefn Meiriadog Community area. This is why there is a percentage of residences that have access to an Outdoor Sports facility despite there not being a site recorded in the area. This is still an important consideration that there are no physical boundaries to prevent access between the Community areas and that most sites are accessible by car or public transport if deemed too far to walk.

Figure 44:
Accessibility
Map of
Cefn
Meiriadog



15.

Clocaenog

Figure 45:
Overview
map of
Clocaenog

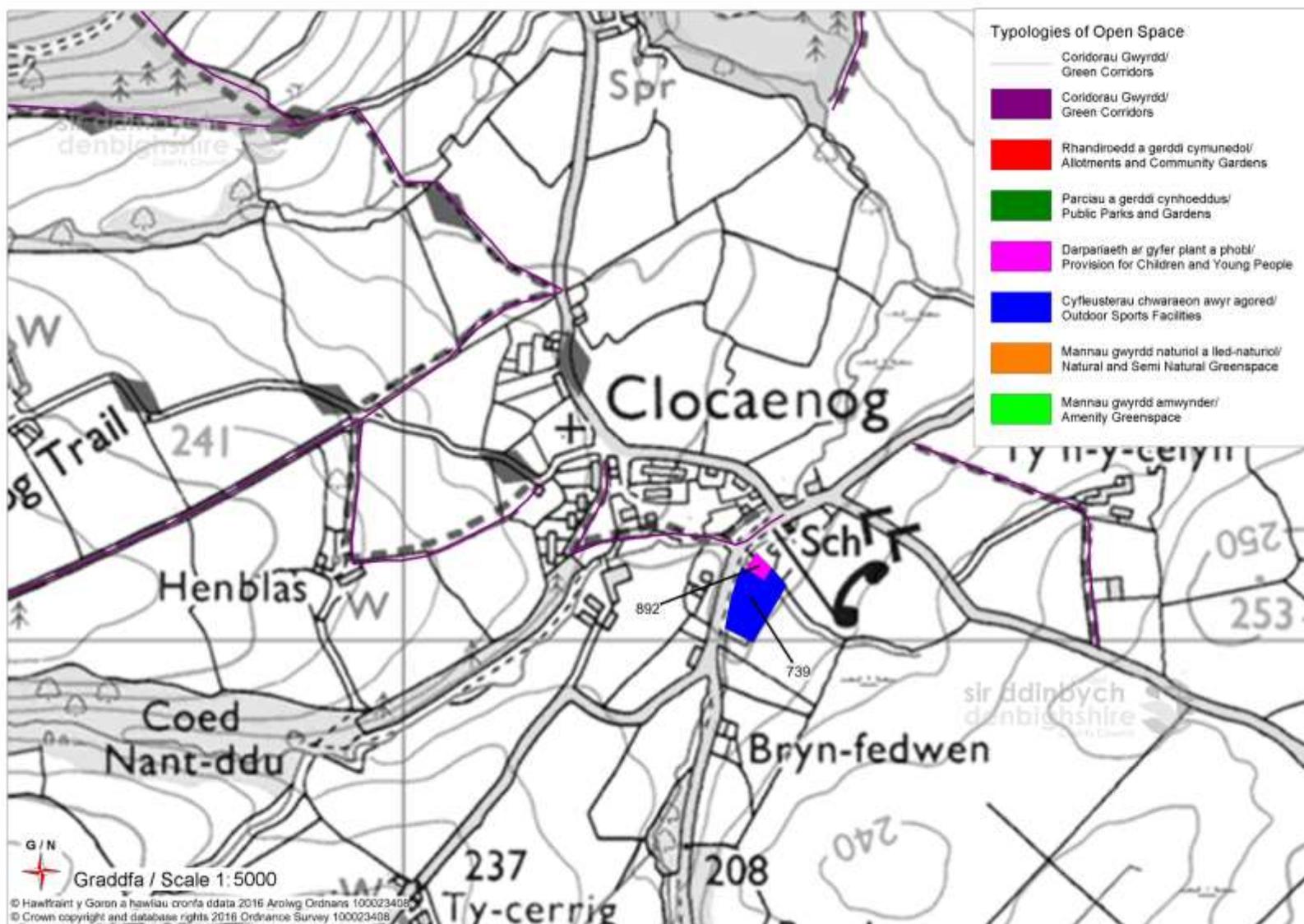


Table 74: Overview of open space in Clocaenog

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/deficient against FIT standard per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0.04	0.07	-0.09
Outdoor sports facilities	0.32	0.42	0.06
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Clocaenog is sufficient in Outdoor Sports facilities when compared to both the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards. However, whilst it is sufficient in Provision for Children and young people for the County, it is deficient when compared to the FIT standards. This could be due to the fact that the play area itself is small in size. Nevertheless, the small population of Clocaenog may feel this is sufficient enough for their needs as a community, dependent on the number of children in the village who would use this provision.

Clocaenog is also deficient in the other typologies of open space, including Amenity greenspace, Public parks and gardens and Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace. Despite this observation, it is important to note the recreational value of the Clocaenog Forest, which has not been included due to its large size in this case.

Table 75: Open space sites in Clocaenog

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
892	Clocaenog Playground Project	PC+YP	0.04	89
739	Clocaenog Playing field	OSF	0.32	-

Accessibility

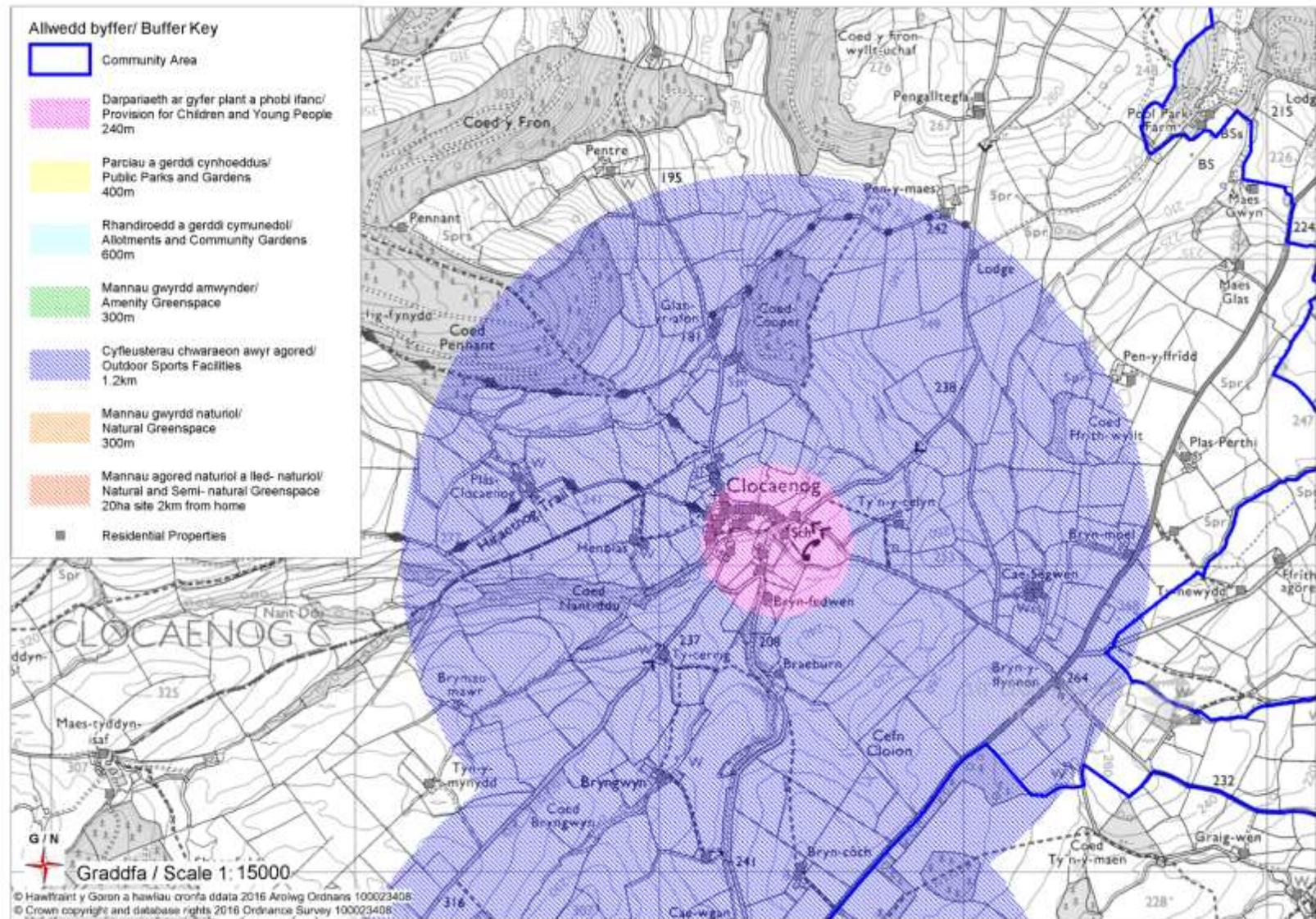
Table 76: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Clocaenog

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
100	68.9	34	100	100	100

Clocaenog is well provided for by an Outdoor sports facility, with only 34% of residences with limited access. This means that for those residences that fall outside of the buffer zone, another form of transport would be needed to get to the facility if the walking distance was deemed too far.

The Provision for children on the other hand has nearly 70% of residences in the Community area with limited access to the site. This is mainly due to the small buffer zone size and that a lot of residences are scattered around the countryside. As people's perceptions of distance differ greatly, this site may be more accessible to the population of Clocaenog than the buffer zone initially suggests.

Figure 46:
Accessibility
Map of
Clocaenog



16. Cwm

Figure 47:
Overview
map of Cwm

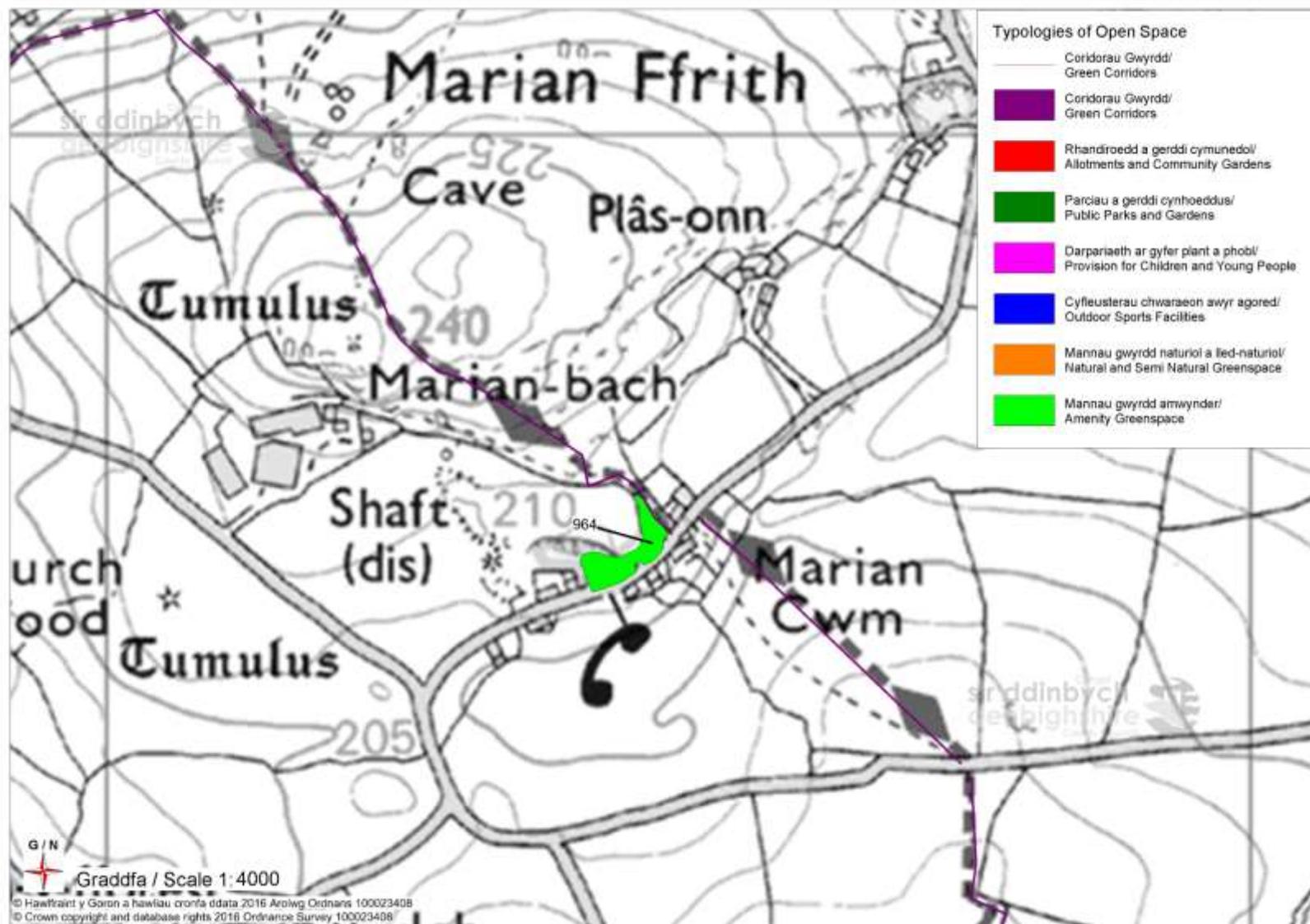


Table 77: Overview of open space in Cwm

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.22	-0.36	0.03
Provision for children and young people	0	-0.09	-0.25
Outdoor sports facilities	2.63	6.12	5.76
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0.21	-3.41	-1.44
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Cwm has a sufficiency in Outdoor sports facilities according to the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards, which is mainly due to the Rugby and sports pitches (not shown on the map). The village of Marian Cwm in the Cwm Community area shows a sufficiency in Amenity Greenspace when compared to the FIT standards, however this is a large deficiency when compared to the Denbighshire average.

There are no recorded sites for Provision for children and young people and Public parks and gardens. This could be due to the village being such a small size and a lot of the dwellings are scattered around rather than clustered together. Therefore there may be little demand for a play area or public garden when the majority of residents would have to travel quite far to get to them.

The rural nature of the Community area and the green corridor network allows people access to the countryside therefore the lack of open space provision may not be felt to such an extent. There is a record of a Natural and Semi natural greenspace site in Cwm (not shown on the map), however it is shown to be in deficit when compared to both the County average and the FIT standards. This may not be in huge demand when there is so much countryside in the area.

Table 78: Open space sites in Cwm

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
964	Marian Cwm	AG	0.22	-

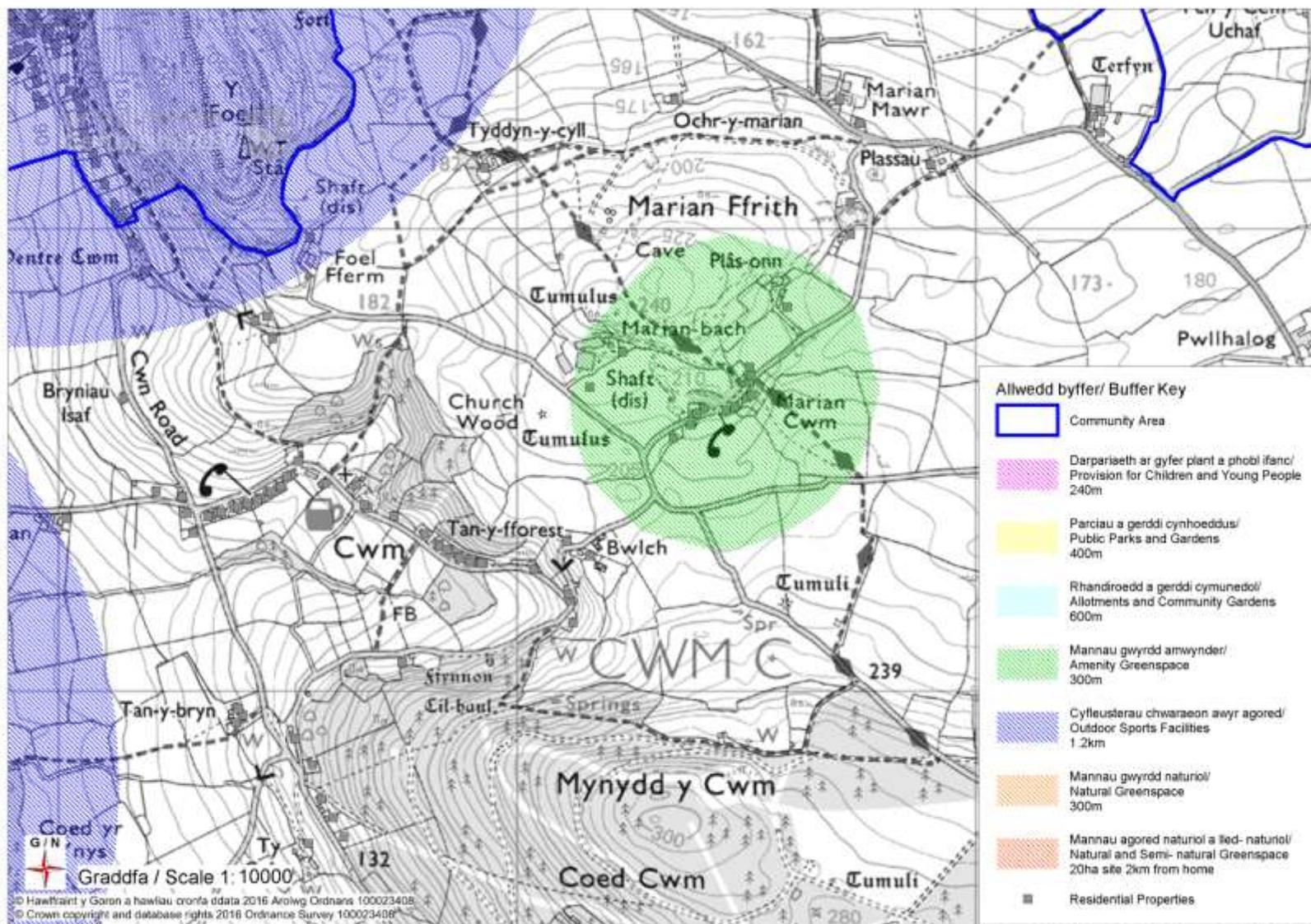
Accessibility

Table 79: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Cwm

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
90.8	100	91.3	100	100	98.7

Cwm has a very large percentage of residences which have limited access to all types of open space, which is to be expected of such a rural locality.

Figure 48:
Accessibility
Map of
Cwm



17.

Cyffylliog

Figure 49:
Overview map of
Cyffylliog

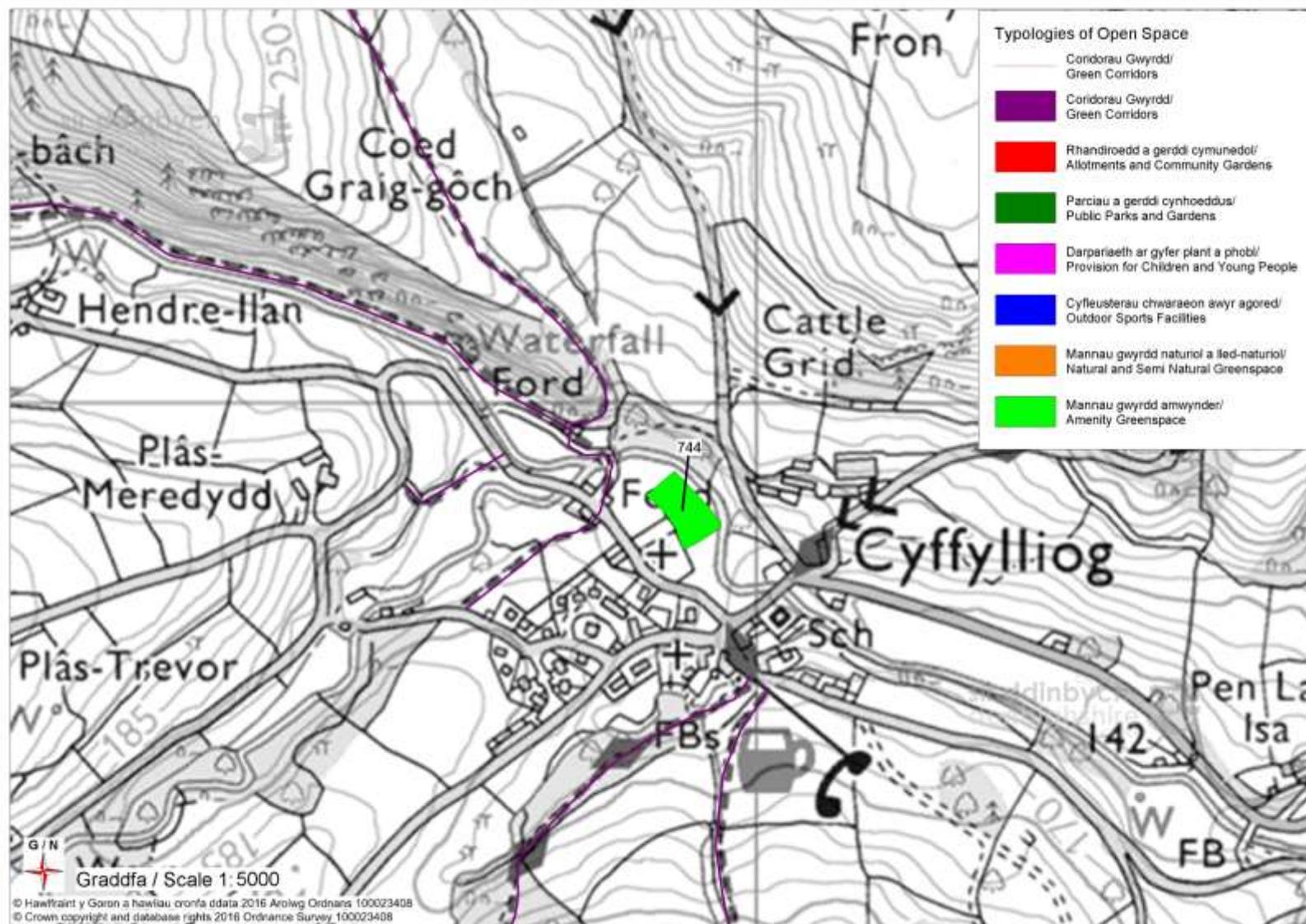


Table 80: Overview of open space in Cyffylliog

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.33	-0.27	0.12
Provision for children and young people	0	-0.09	-0.25
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.20
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Cyffylliog is deficient in all types of open space when compared to both the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards. However it is important to consider the value of the Green corridor network in Cyffylliog which would create access to the countryside and open space and the associated health benefits that come with this. As it is a very rural community, the deficiencies in open space may not be felt by the community, however it would be a useful exercise to consult with them if a demand for a particular type of open space arose in the future.

Table 81: Open space sites in Cyffylliog

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
744	Cyffylliog Playing Field	AG	0.33	-

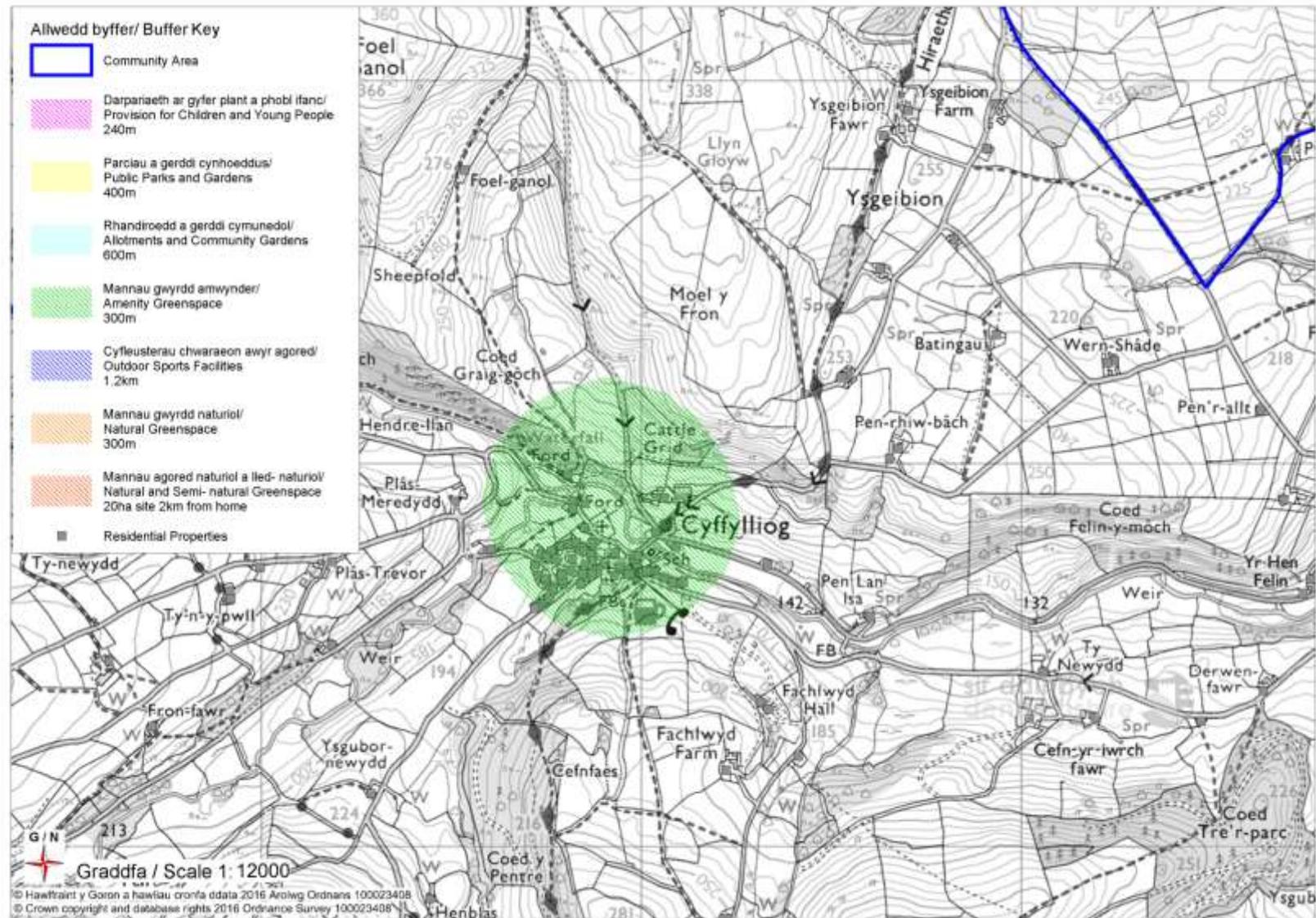
Accessibility

Table 82: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Cyffylliog

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
68.4	100	100	100	100	100

The Amenity greenspace site serves the small community well, however, the buffer zone analysis suggests that nearly 70% of residences have limited access to this resource. This could be due to the small size of the village and the fact that a lot of the dwellings in the area are scattered around the countryside and would require a different form of transport to access rather than on foot.

Figure 50:
Accessibility
Map of
Cyffylliog



18. Cynwyd

Figure 51:
Overview
map of
Cynwyd

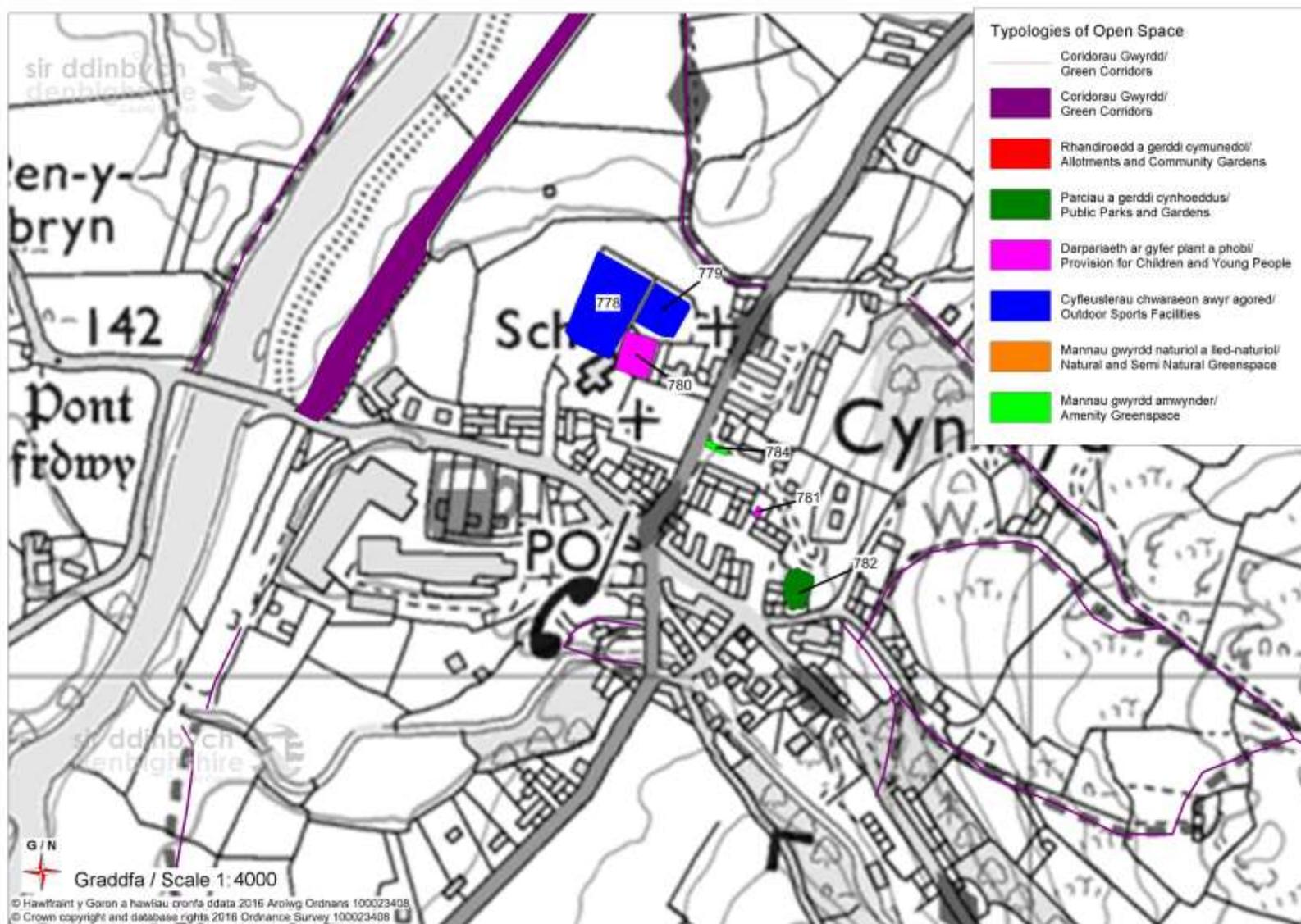


Table 83: Overview of open space in Cynwyd

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0.11	0.11	-0.05
Outdoor sports facilities	0.53	0.14	-0.22
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0.08	-0.03	-0.65

According to the Denbighshire average, Cynwyd has a sufficiency in Provision for children and young people and Outdoor sports facilities which is positive for such as rural town. However, when compared to the FIT standards, Cynwyd falls short in all typologies of open space.

There are no recorded sites for Amenity Greenspace and Natural and Semi natural greenspace, which may not be significant to the residents of the area as it is located in a very rural area of Denbighshire. However there may be a demand for a certain type of open space which would need consultation with the local residents and the C,TCC to ensure their open space needs are met.

The fact that there is Provision for children and young people and a Public park and garden shows that Cynwyd is sensitive to the needs of the people who live in the area and investment in these existing types of open space may be more beneficial than the creation of new sites.

Table 84: Open space sites in Cynwyd

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
778	Cynwyd Playing Field	OSF	0.39	-
779	Cynwyd Bowling Club	OSF	0.14	-
780	Cynwyd MUGA	PC+YP	0.10	60
781	Cynwyd Play Area	PC+YP	0.01	83
782	Cynwyd Wildlife garden	PP+G	0.08	83

Accessibility

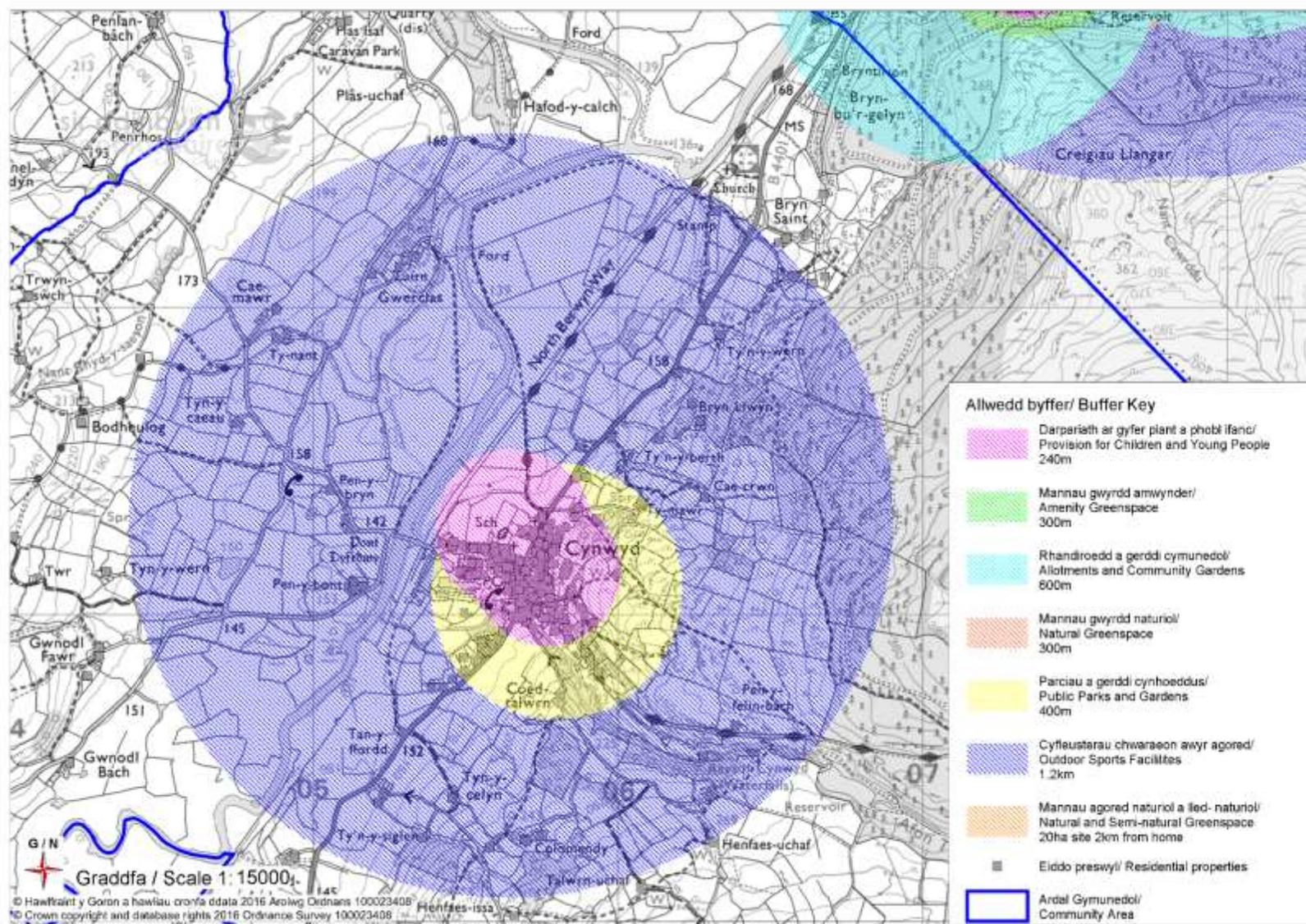
Table 85: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Cynwyd

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
100	38	15.7	30.7	100	100

The majority of residences in Cynwyd have access to Outdoor Sports Facilities in the area. A large proportion of residences also have access to a Provision for Children and young people and a Public park and Garden which is very positive for such a rural location. Those that do not fall within the buffer zone may have to travel by other means of transport in order to access the facilities available.

There was no recorded sites under the other typologies, therefore no accessibility buffers can be created in this instance.

Figure 52:
Accessibility
Map of
Cynwyd



19. Derwen and Clawdd Newydd

Figure 53:
Overview
map of
Derwen
and
Clawdd
Newydd

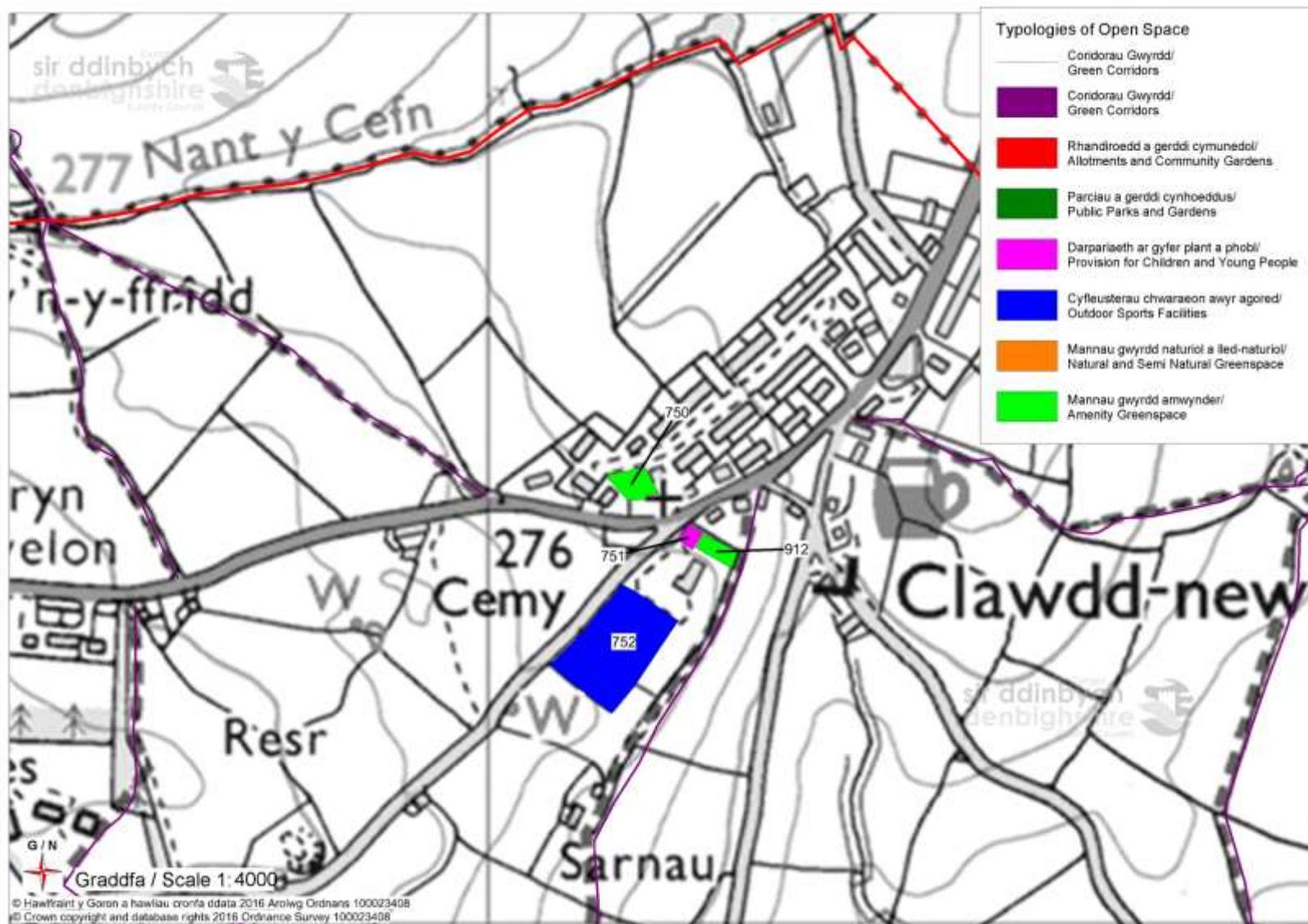


Table 86: Overview of open space in Derwen and Clawdd Newydd

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0.02	-0.04	-0.20
Outdoor sports facilities	0.62	0.61	0.26
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Derwen and Clawdd Newydd are sufficient in Outdoor Sports facilities when compared to the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards. The small size of the Provision for children and young people is a reason for the deficit in the provision of this typology. There may be scope to improve/ enlarge this type of provision rather than provide new forms of open space in the area.

Derwen and Clawdd Newydd have no provision for the other typologies which results in high deficiencies across the Community area. Nevertheless the rural nature of this area may mean that the residents do not feel this deficit in open space as they can access the countryside easily.

Table 87: Open space sites in Derwen and Clawdd Newydd

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
751	Canolfan Cae Cymro	PC+YP	0.02	84
752	Clawdd Newydd Playing Field	OSF	0.62	-

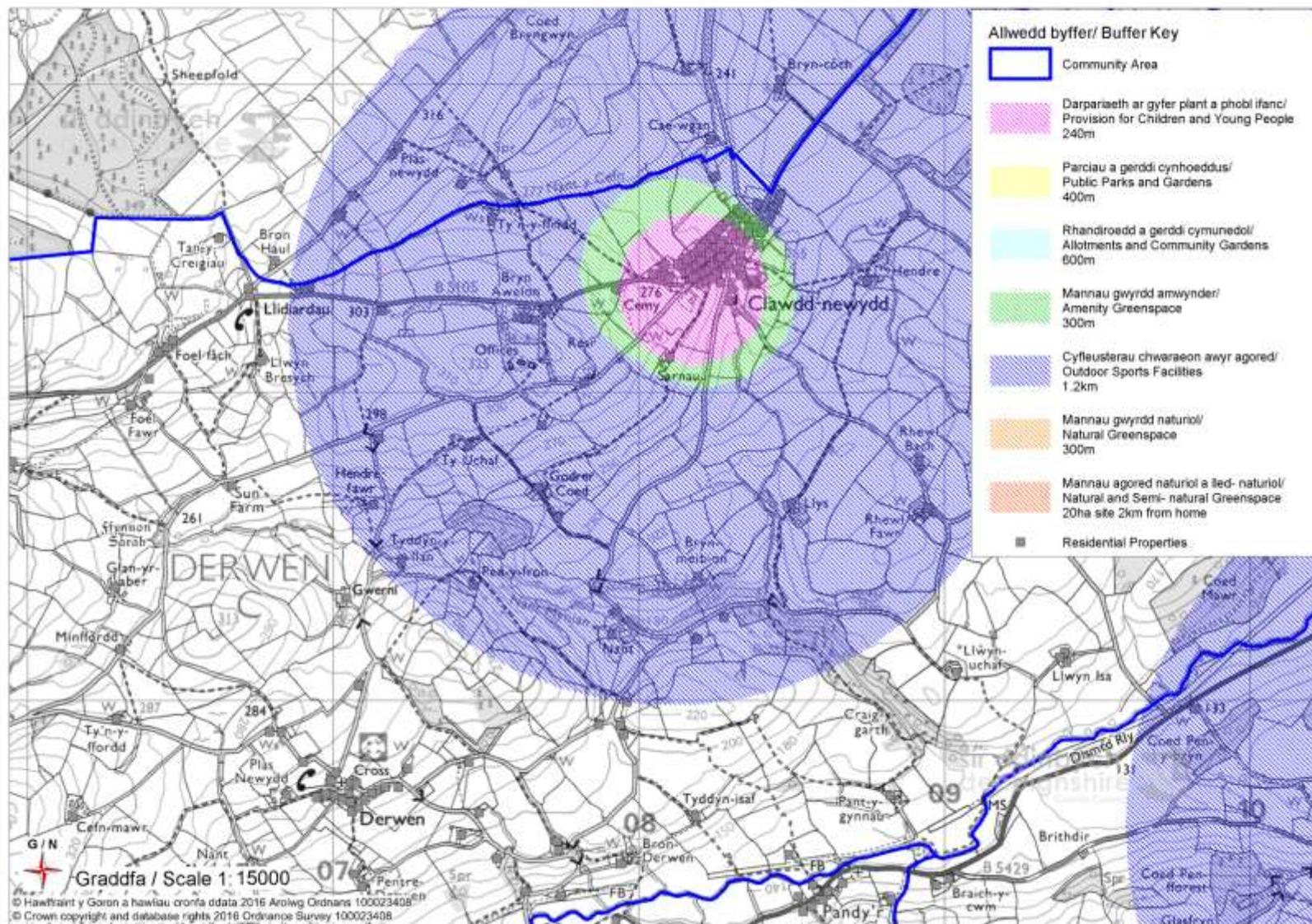
Accessibility

Table 88: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Derwen and Clawdd Newydd

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
60.9	66.7	40.6	100	100	100

The majority of residences fall within the buffer zones of the Outdoor Sports facility and have sufficient access to this provision. However over 60% have limited access to the Amenity greenspace and Provision for children and young people typologies. This may be a result of the rural location of these villages and the fact that many dwellings are scattered around in the outskirts of the village and therefore fall outside the small buffer zones of these typologies.

Figure 54:
Accessibility
Map of
Derwen
and
Clawdd
Newydd



20. Dyserth

Figure 55:
Overview
map of
Dyserth

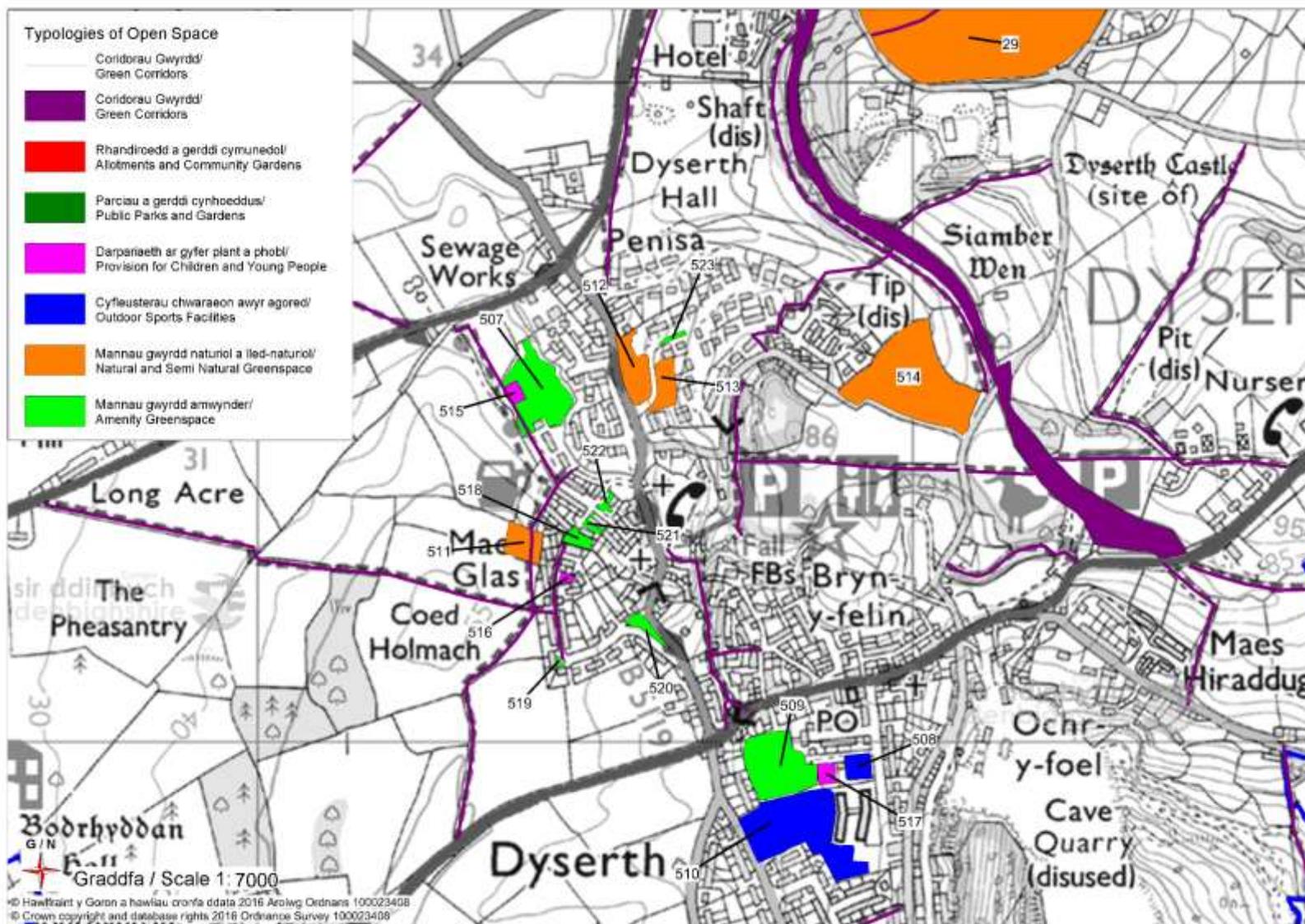


Table 89: Overview of open space in Dyserth

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	1.61	-0.23	0.16
Provision for children and young people	0.18	-0.01	-0.17
Outdoor sports facilities	0.15	-0.78	-1.13
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	25.86	7.43	9.40
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Dyserth is very sufficient in Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace by both the standards, however it has deficiencies in the other types of open space except for Amenity Greenspace when compared to the FIT standards. The large population density of the Community area has resulted in small provisions of open space, that, in all cases, are deficient compared to the averages of the County as a whole. This is an area that needs to be addressed to ensure that the community has sufficient provision to open space and the benefits associated.

Dyserth has no provision for Public Parks and gardens which could be an area explored where provision could be provided.

Table 90: Open space sites in Dyserth

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
507	Maes Esgob Playing Fields	AG	0.78	
509	Thomas Avenue Playing field	AG	0.83	-
515	Maes Esgob Play Area	PC+YP	0.07	67
516	Maes Glas Play area	PC+YP	0.03	47
517	Thomas Avenue Play area	PC+YP	0.08	87
510	Ysgol Hiraddug Playing Fields and sports pitches	OSF	1.38	-
508	Thomas Avenue Bowling Green	OSF	0.15	-
511	Maes Hyfryd Grassland	NSNG	0.26	-
512	Parc Gwelfor	NSNG	0.37	-
513	Parc Gwelfor	NSNG	0.23	-
514	Former Dyserth Tip	NSNG	1.81	-
29	Graig Fawr	NSNG	23.19	-

Accessibility

Table 91: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Dyserth

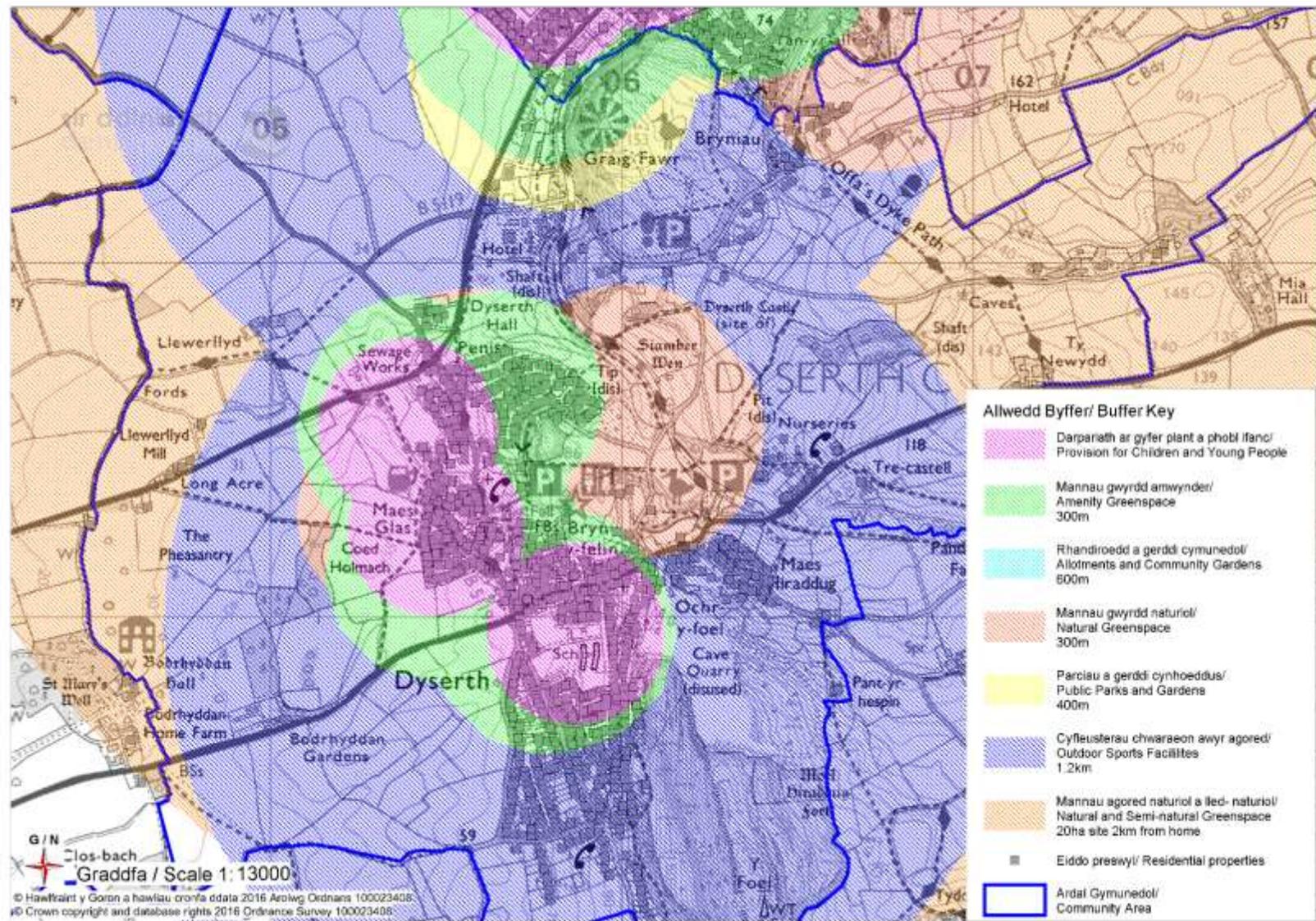
% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
32.4	51.7	1	100	0.9	61.6

Practically all residences in Dyserth have good access to an Outdoor Sports facility and the majority have access to Amenity greenspace. Nearly all residences have access to a 20ha site which is very positive.

Dyserth has around 40% of residences with good access to Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace which is very positive as these areas offer a variety of recreational activities at no cost.

A Public Parks and Gardens buffer has not been mapped due to no recorded sites of this typology being found in Dyserth.

Figure 56:
Accessibility
Map of
Dyserth



21. Efenechtyd and Pwllglas

Figure 57: Overview map of Efenechtyd and Pwllglas

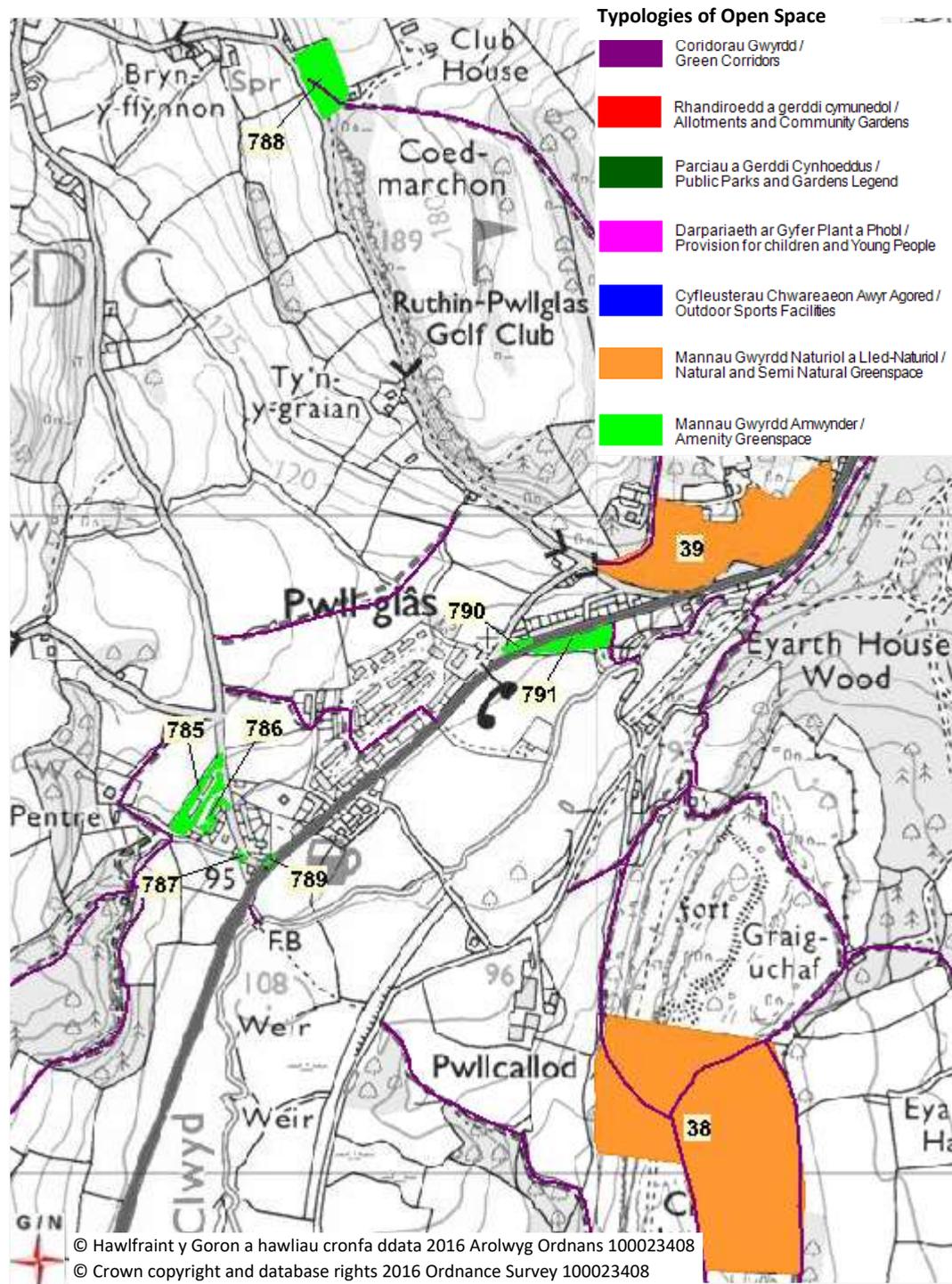


Table 92: Overview of open space in Efenechtyd and Pwllglas

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.77	0.24	0.63
Provision for children and young people	0	-0.09	-0.25
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	11.51	13.61	15.57
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Efenechtyd and Pwllglas has deficiencies in some types of open space when compared to the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards although there is plenty of Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace. There is potential to develop open space in the area, subject to community requirements.

Table 93: Open space sites in Efenechtyd and Pwllglas

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
788	Village Green	AG	0.57	-
791	Pwllglas playing field	AG	0.2	-
38	Eyarth Rocks	NSNG	8.51	-
39	Woodland (North Wales Wildlife Trust)	NSNG	3.0	-

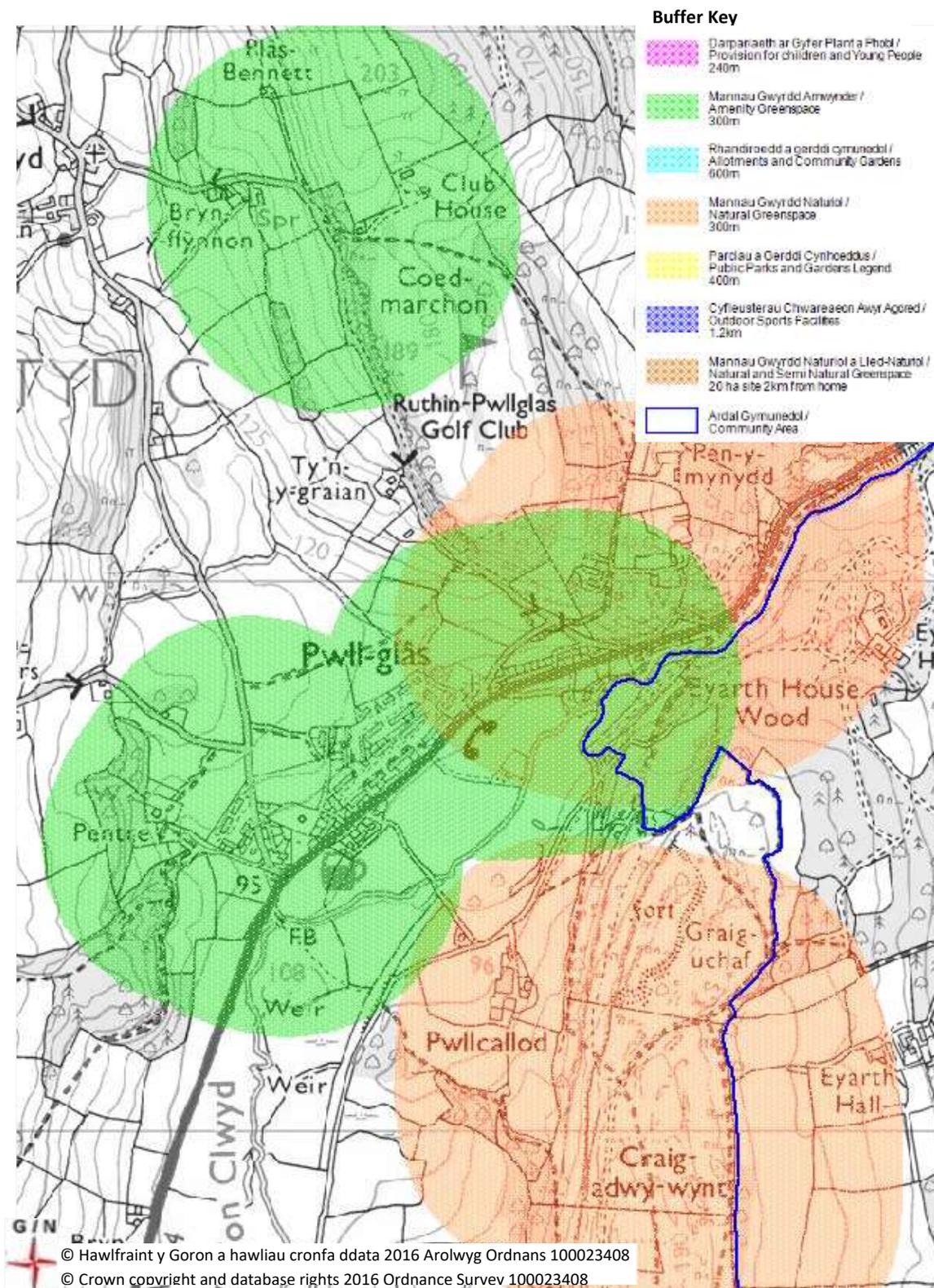
Accessibility

Table 94: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Efenechtyd and Pwllglas

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
63.5	100	98.7	100	100	89.7

Due to the close proximity of the Ruthin Community to the North East, there is limited provision of Outdoor Sports facilities to some of the residences in the Efenechtyd and Pwllglas Community. The small amount of provision of Amenity Greenspace is of easy access to under 40% of the total residences in the area. However, because it is found in small pockets, it may offer little recreational value. Therefore, there is scope to improve the overall provision of open space, the typology of which would be dependent on the demand of the community.

Figure 58: Accessibility Map of Efenechtyd and Pwllglas



22. Gwyddelwern

Figure 59:
Overview
map of
Gwyddelwern

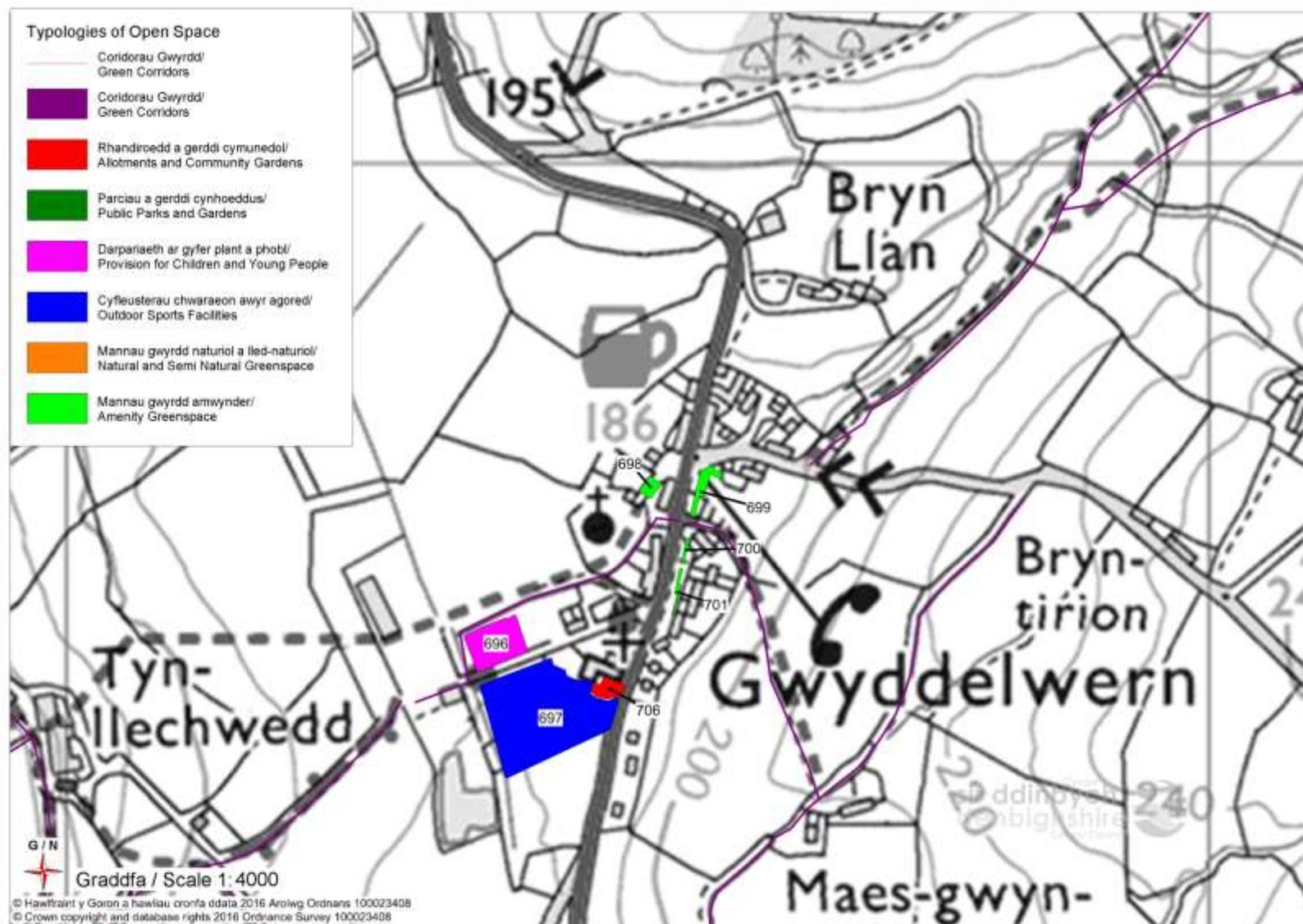


Table 95: Overview of open space in Gwyddelwern

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0.17	0.25	0.09
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

The school playing field (classed as Outdoor sports facility) has not been included in this section of the report due to it's limited access outside of school hours. The Amenity greenspace falls below the 0.2ha threshold and so has been excluded. The allotments and community gardens have no standards set and so have not been included here.

Gwyddelwern has only one type of open space provision which is Provision for children and young people, that is sufficient against the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards. This is very positive as it is a small village in a very rural locality.

There is no other form of provision of open in Gwyddelwern, however it's rural location may make up for this deficiency due to ease of access to the countryside through the network of Green corridors in the area.

Table 96: Open space sites in Gwyddelwern

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
696	Gwyddelwern Park	PC+YP	0.17	80
697	Ysgol Bro Elwern Playing field	OSF	0.74	-
706	Gwyddelwern Community Garden	A+CG	0.04	-

Accessibility

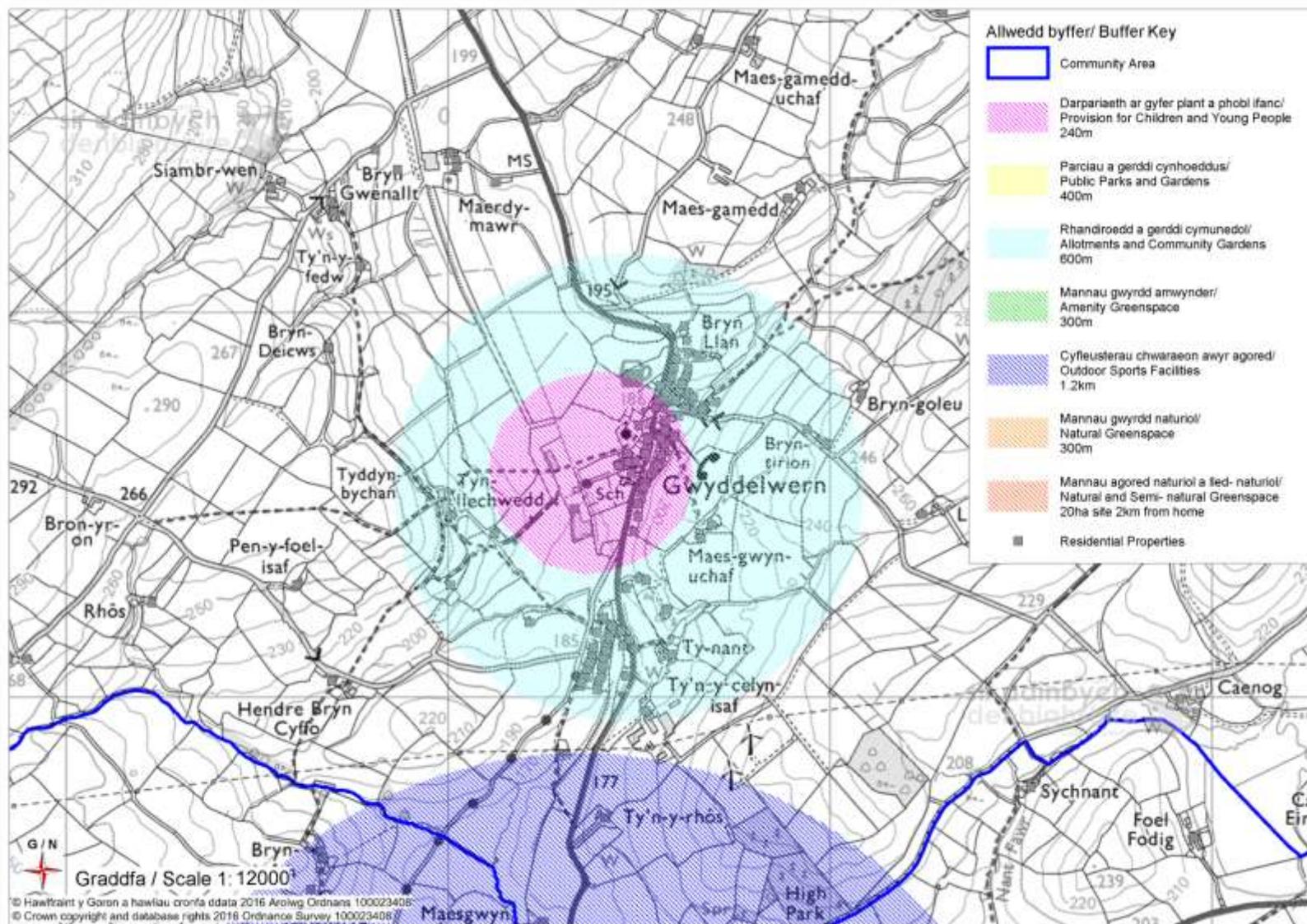
Table 97: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Gwyddelwern

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
62.9	80.1	98.9	100	100	100

The majority of residences in Gwyddelwern have limited access to all types of open space. The Amenity Greenspace buffer zone is the most accessible due to its close location to residences. The rural nature of the Community area means that a lot of dwellings are scattered around the main village and do not fall with the buffer zones of the mapped typologies.

The buffer zone of 600m for good access to allotments and community gardens has allowed a lot of local residences walkable access to this provision. Depending on demand, there may be scope to further develop this typology in Gwyddelwern rather than providing new open space in the area.

Figure 60:
Accessibility
map of
Gwyddelwern



23. Henllan

Figure 61:
Overview
map of
Henllan

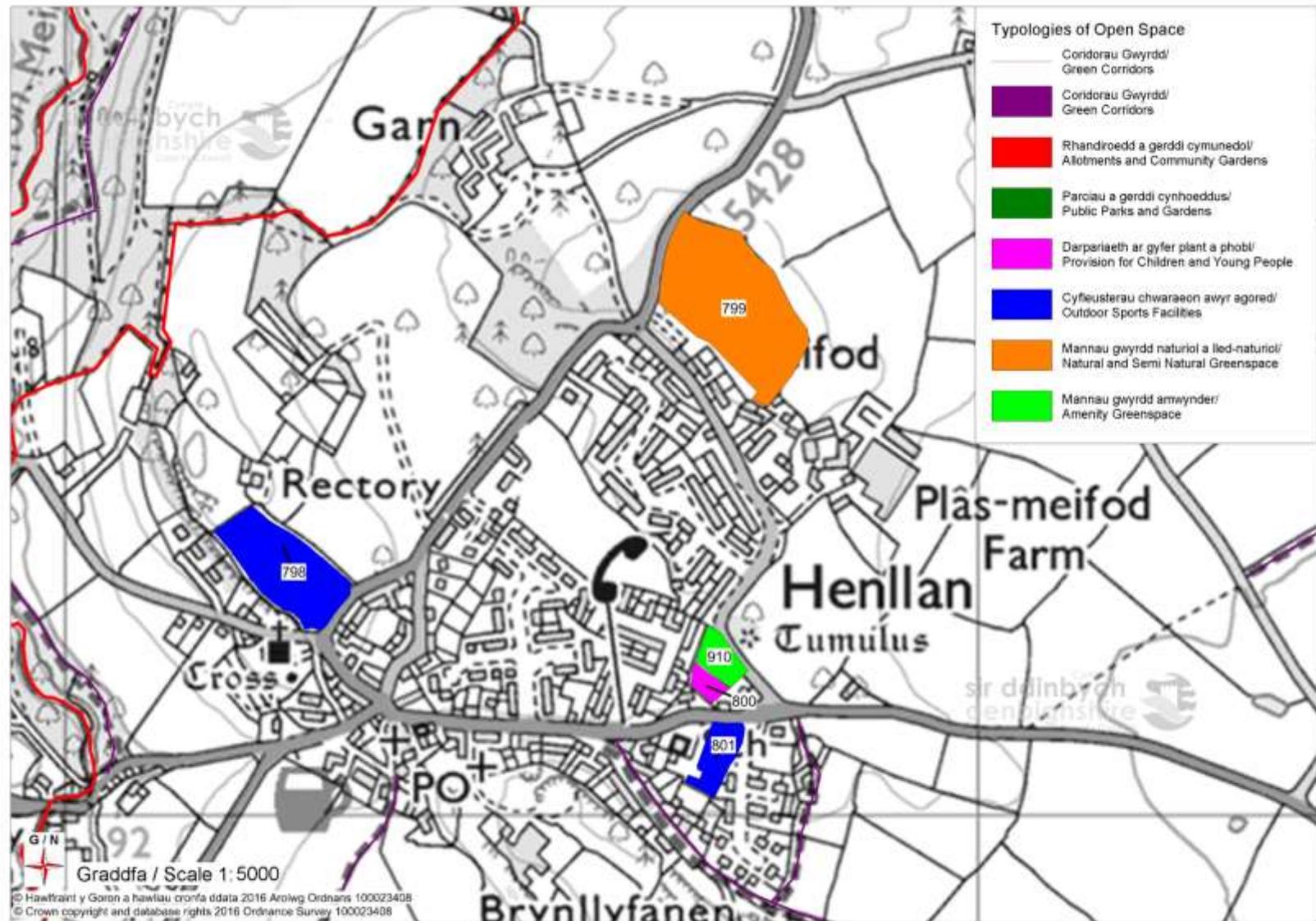


Table 98: Overview of open space in Henllan

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.2	-0.71	-0.32
Provision for children and young people	0.09	0.01	-0.15
Outdoor sports facilities	0.97	0.28	-0.07
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	1.9	-1.76	0.20
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

According to the Denbighshire average, Henllan is sufficient in Provision for children and young people and Outdoor sports facilities. However, the FIT standards for these typologies show a deficiency. There is a large area of Natural and Semi Natural greenspace in Henllan that could be improved for the enjoyment and benefit of the community. Potential could be for a Public Park or Garden seeing as the Community area has no recorded sites. There is also a large deficiency in Amenity Greenspace, however the rural nature of this area may mean that this deficiency is not felt too strongly among the residents.

Table 99: Open space sites in Henllan

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
910	Maes Sadwrn Playing field	AG	0.2	-
800	Maes Sadwrn Play area	PC+YP	0.09	80
801	Ysgol Gynradd Henllan	OSF	0.27	-
798	Henllan Football Club	OSF	0.97	-
799	Community Meadow	NSNG	1.9	-

Accessibility

Table 100: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Henllan

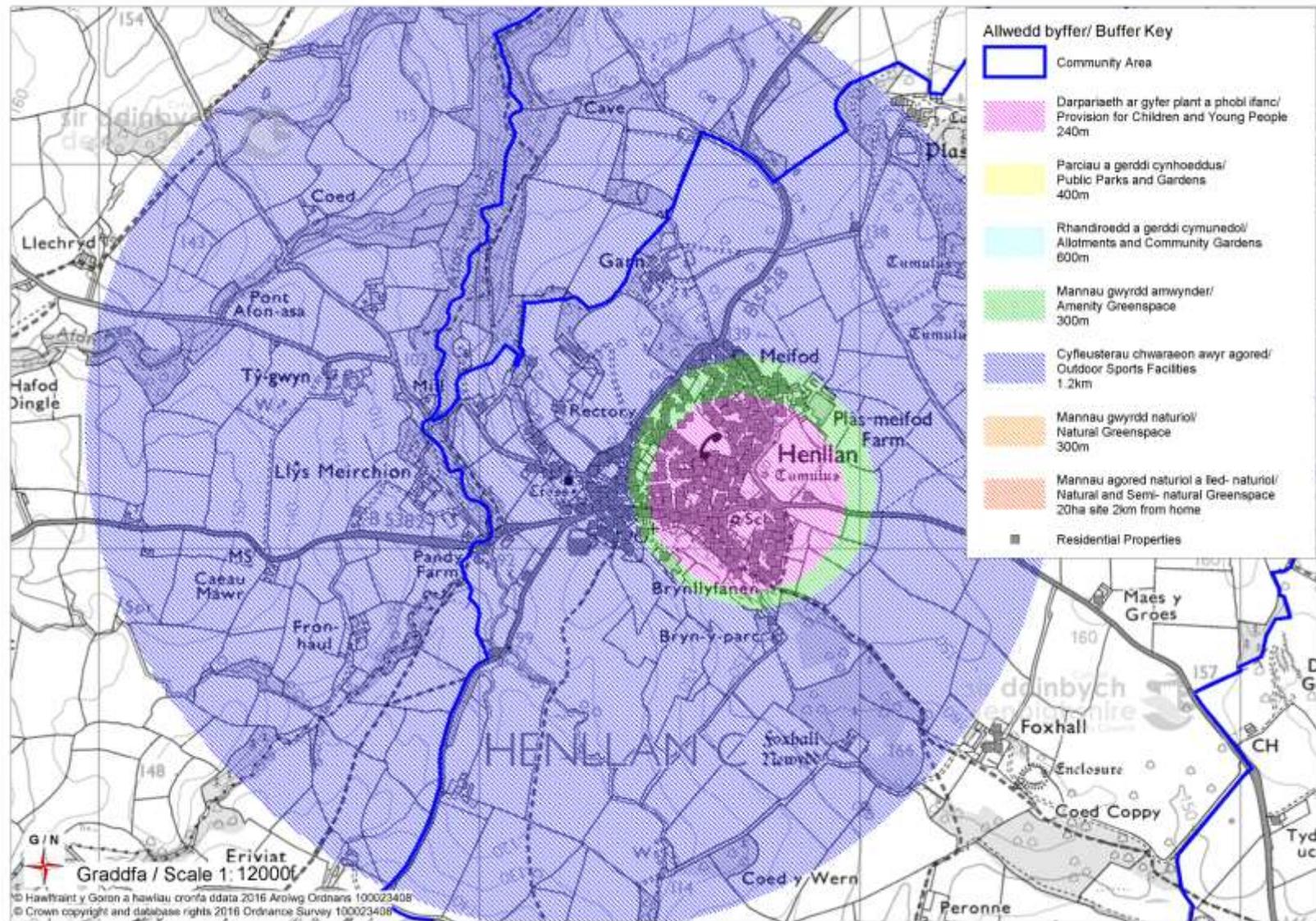
% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
28.6	46.4	3.2	100	100	62.1

Henllan shows that nearly all residences have access to an Outdoor Sports facility. A small percentage of residences have limited access to Amenity greenspace which may be an area of improvement in the future.

Over 50% of residences have good access to Provision for children and young people which is positive, however there could be scope for improvement, perhaps in a new provision to serve children in a different area of Henllan or to improve the existing site. Improvements to the disabled accessibility of the Maes Sadwrn site was brought up in the Denbigh MAG meeting as well as through the C,TCC consultation and is an area to consider when deciding where funds can be allocated.

In terms of Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace, there is a large percentage of residences who have limited access to a site of this typology. However, as this buffer is 300m (as recommended by NRW) there may be people who are willing to travel further to access this site, particularly if the main reason they are visiting the site is for walking. A larger site of 20ha or more is not within 2km of Henllan. This means that residents may have to travel by another means of transport in order to access these sites that their local area has to offer.

Figure 62:
Accessibility
Map of
Henllan



24. Llanarmon yn Ial

Figure 63:
Overview
map of
Llanarmon
yn Ial

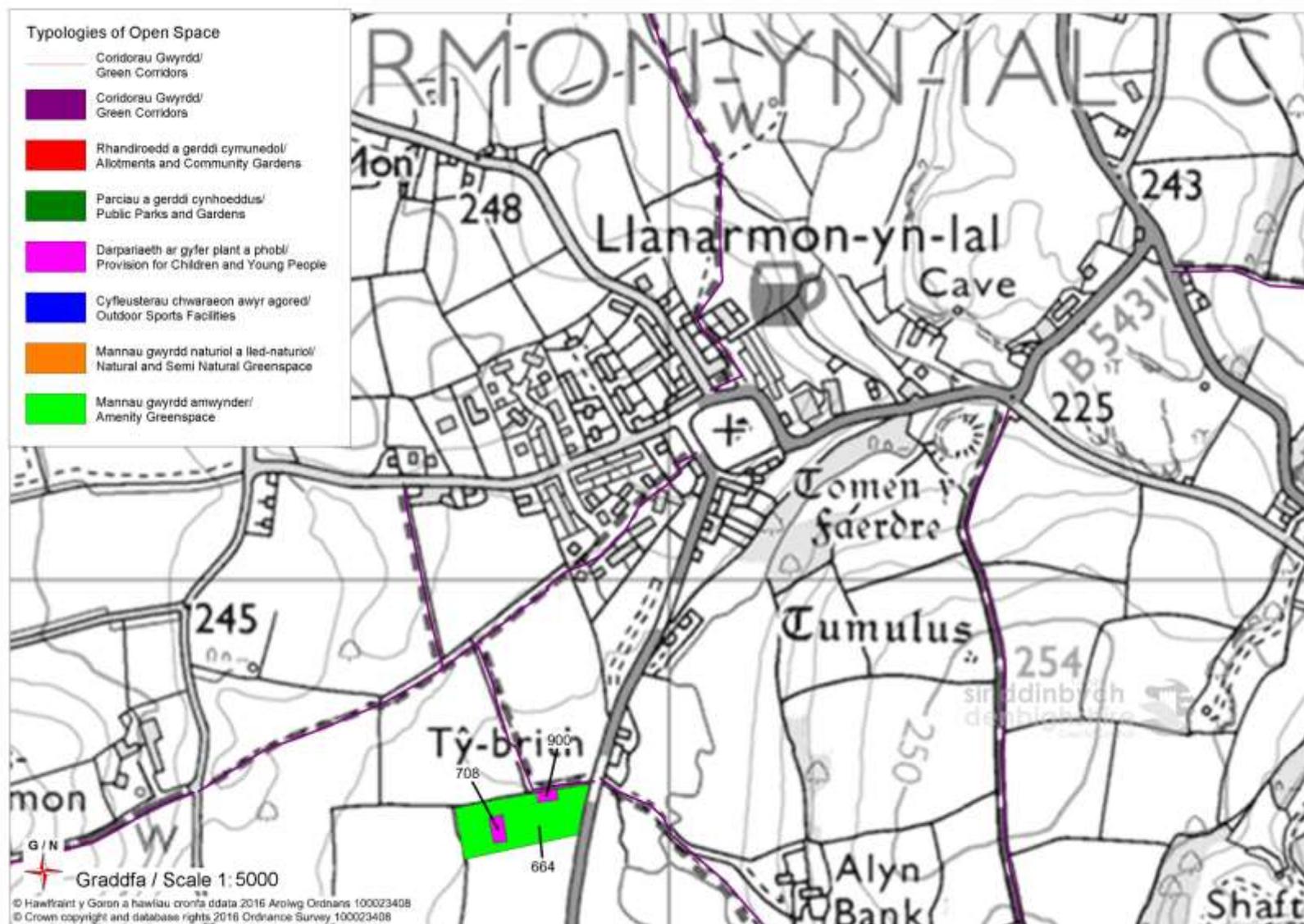


Table 101: Overview of open space in Llanarmon yn Ial

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.68	-0.30	0.09
Provision for children and young people	0.06	-0.03	-0.19
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0.81	-3.20	-1.24
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.08

Llanarmon yn Ial is deficient in all types of open space except for Amenity Greenspace when compared to the FIT standards. It is located in a very rural area of Denbighshire and has a vast network of Green corridors enabling access to the open countryside. Therefore some of these deficiencies may not be felt as strongly by the local residents. The fact that there are two forms of Provision for children and young people in the village, mean that, despite their small size are very valuable to the community. There may be opportunities to improve these provisions in the future if the community think it is a good way to spend the commuted sum money.

There is no Outdoor sports facility provision or Public parks and gardens found in Llanarmon yn Ial, which shows that these may be areas of improvement to better meet the needs of the community. An assessment of local demographics will help to inform the type of Outdoor sports facility required or whether a Public Park would offer an opportunity for the community to come together and enjoy the open space provided.

Table 102: Open space sites in Llanarmon yn Ial

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
664	Llanarmon yn Ial Playing Field	AG	0.68	-
708	Skate Park	PC+YP	0.04	80
900	Childrens Play area	PC+YP	0.02	69

Accessibility

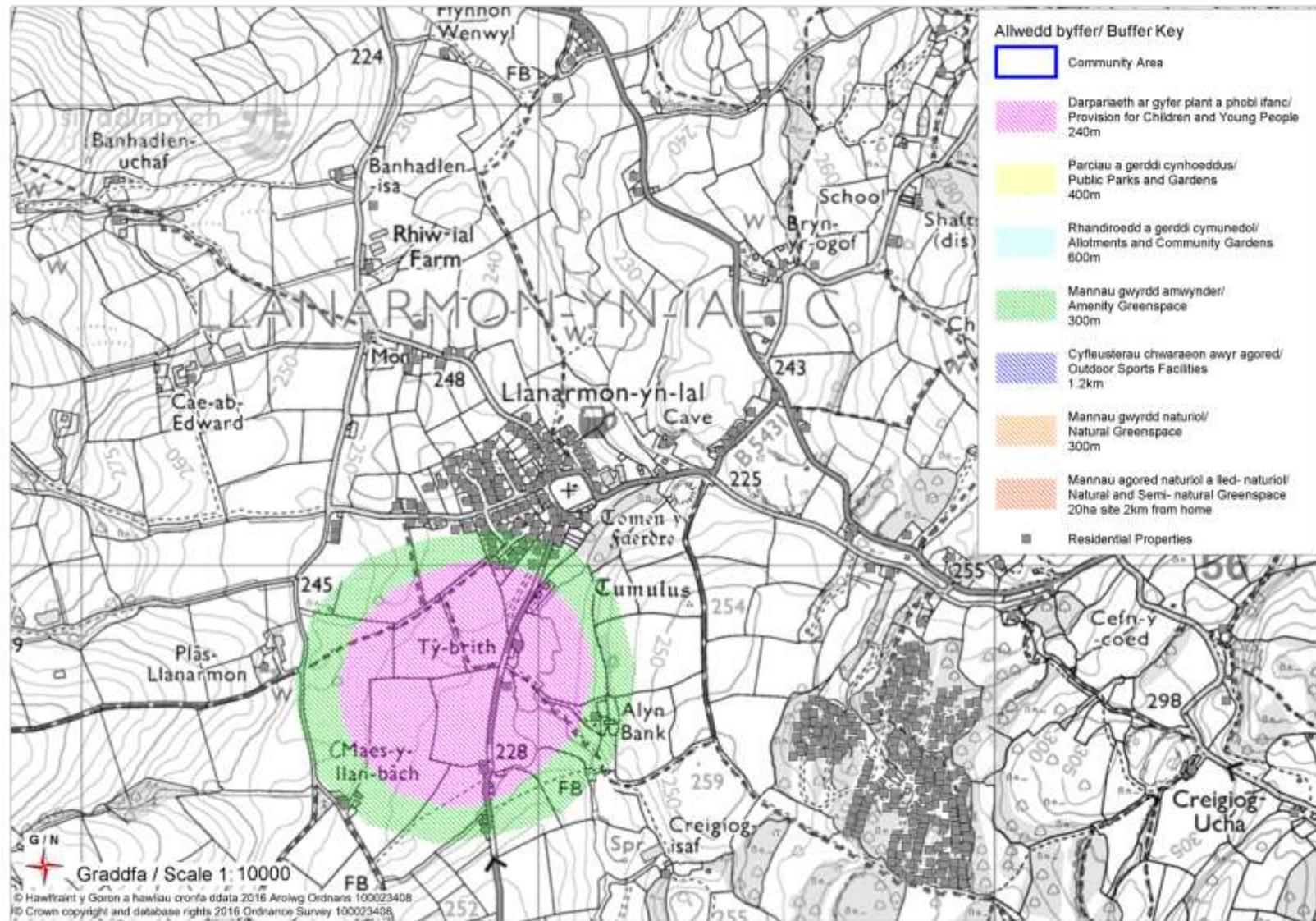
Table 103: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llanarmon yn Ial

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
97.6	99.4	100	100	94.4	90.8

The table above shows that the majority of the residences in Llanarmon yn Ial have very limited access to all types of open space. This is primarily due to the location of the Open space provided and the small buffer zones associated with each typology.

The skate park and play area are valuable assets to the community as highlighted by the consultation process. However, the accessibility may be an issue as children may want to travel alone or with friends to the site. A main access route is the road and the green corridors show that there is another access point through farmland. Assessment of the safety and usability of the access routes to this area would be recommended. Commuted sum money could potentially go towards improving the links between the village and the main open space site in the area.

Figure 64:
Accessibility
Map of
Llanarmon
Yn Ial



25.
Llanbedr
Dyffryn
Clwyd

Figure 65:
Overview
map of
Llanbedr
Dyffryn
Clwyd

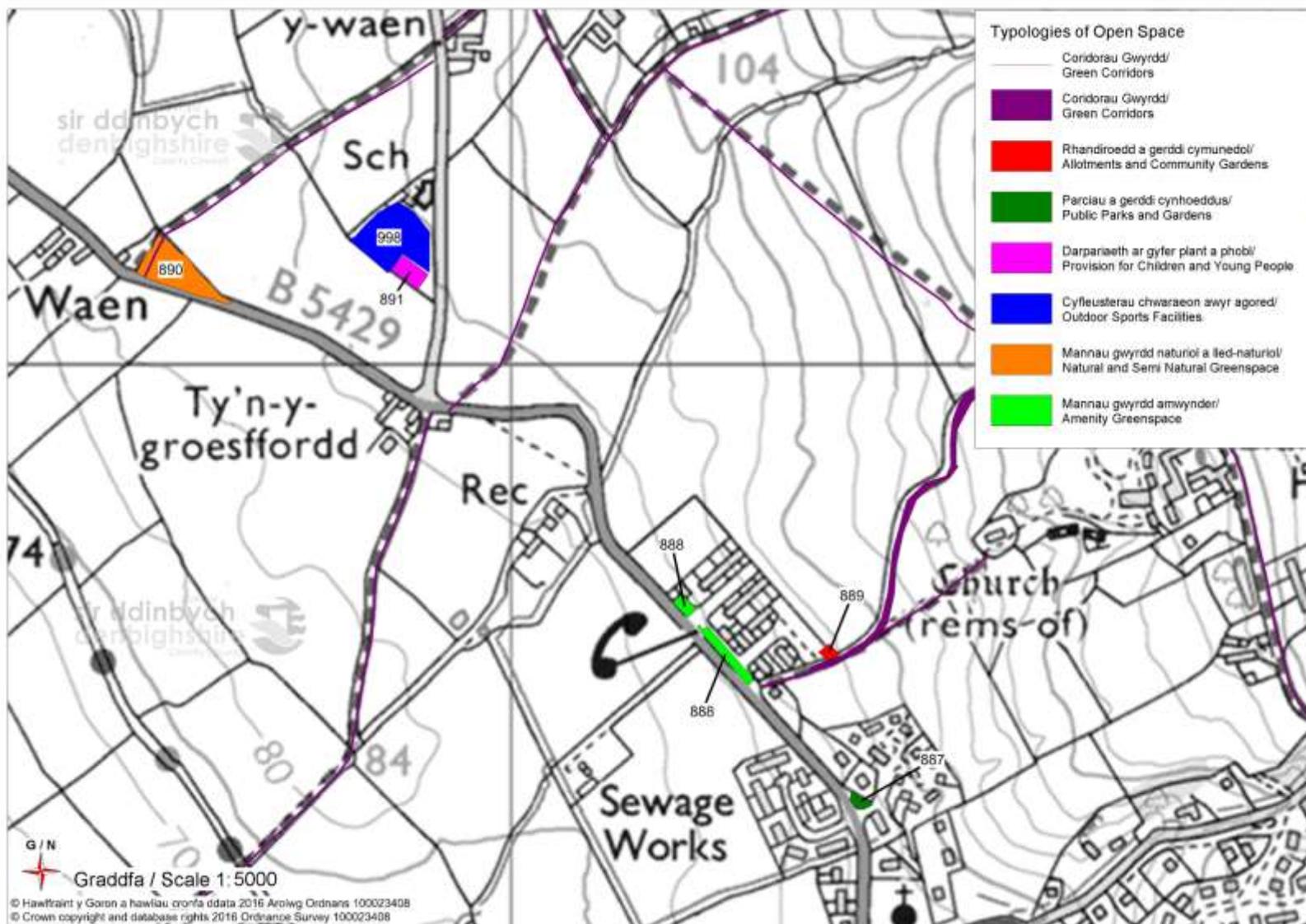


Table 104: Overview of open space in Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd (Llanbedr DC)

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0.07	0	-0.16
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0.29	-3.60	-1.63
Public parks and Gardens	0.03	-0.14	-0.76

Llanbedr DC is shown to be deficient in all types of Open Space except for the typology Provision for children and young people which is right on the Denbighshire average. There is no provision for Amenity Greenspace as it falls below the 0.2ha cut off point. The lack of Outdoor sports provision might not be felt due to the close proximity of Ruthin with its abundance of facilities.

The Community area has open space sites, they are just very small in size which is depicted in the deficiencies. This shows that there may be scope to improve and enhance the existing open space sites and potentially add more dependent on what the community want to see in the area.

Llanbedr DC has a small Community Garden which offers residences the chance to contribute in community schemes and come together. Due to its small size, commuted sums money may be better spent going towards enhancing this type of provision that will be well used.

Table 105: Open space sites in Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
891	Llanbedr DC Astroturf	PC+YP	0.07	67
889	Maes Derwen Gardens	A+CG	0.02	-
887	Llanbedr DC Slate Garden	PP+G	0.03	71
890	Waen Woods	NSNG	0.29	-

Accessibility

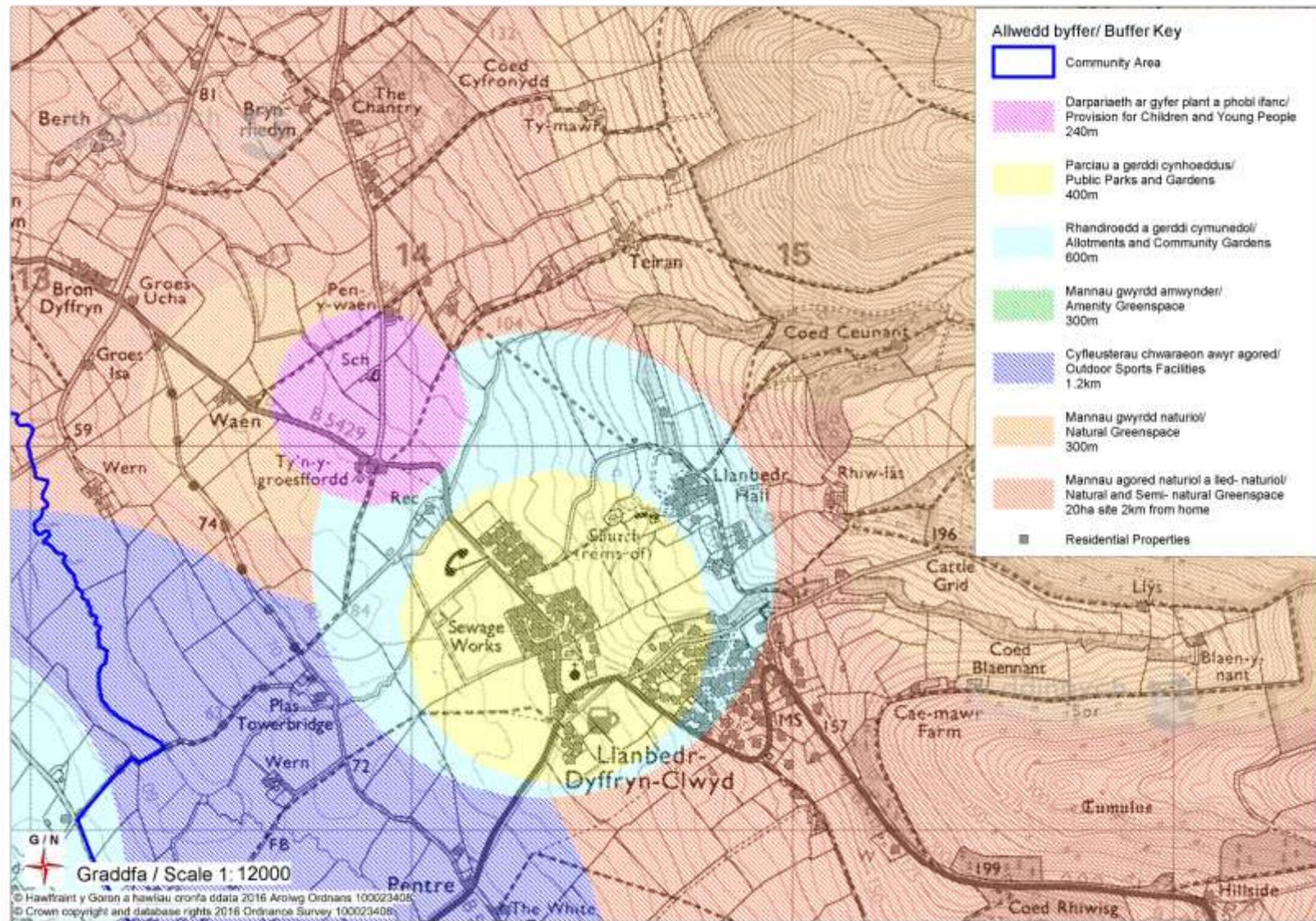
Table 106: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
80.4	98.6	90.3	72.3	8.7	95

Llanbedr DC shows limited access to most of the Open Space sites in the area. However, it is important to consider the accessibility of them and the potential of active travel routes that might enable easier access to and from Llanbedr DC to an area such as Ruthin which has an abundance of Open space sites, including Outdoor Sports Facilities which Llanbedr DC lacks. It is important also to note that the Community area has a few open space sites, they are just very small in size which is depicted in the deficiencies.

The majority of this Community area is located within 2km of a 20ha or more site of Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace, with only 8.7% of the population with limited access. This is a large advantage to the community and also may make the deficiencies in Open Space less significant.

Figure 66:
Accessibility
Map of
Llanbedr
Dyffryn
Clwyd



26. Llandegla

Figure 67:
Overview
map of
Llandegla

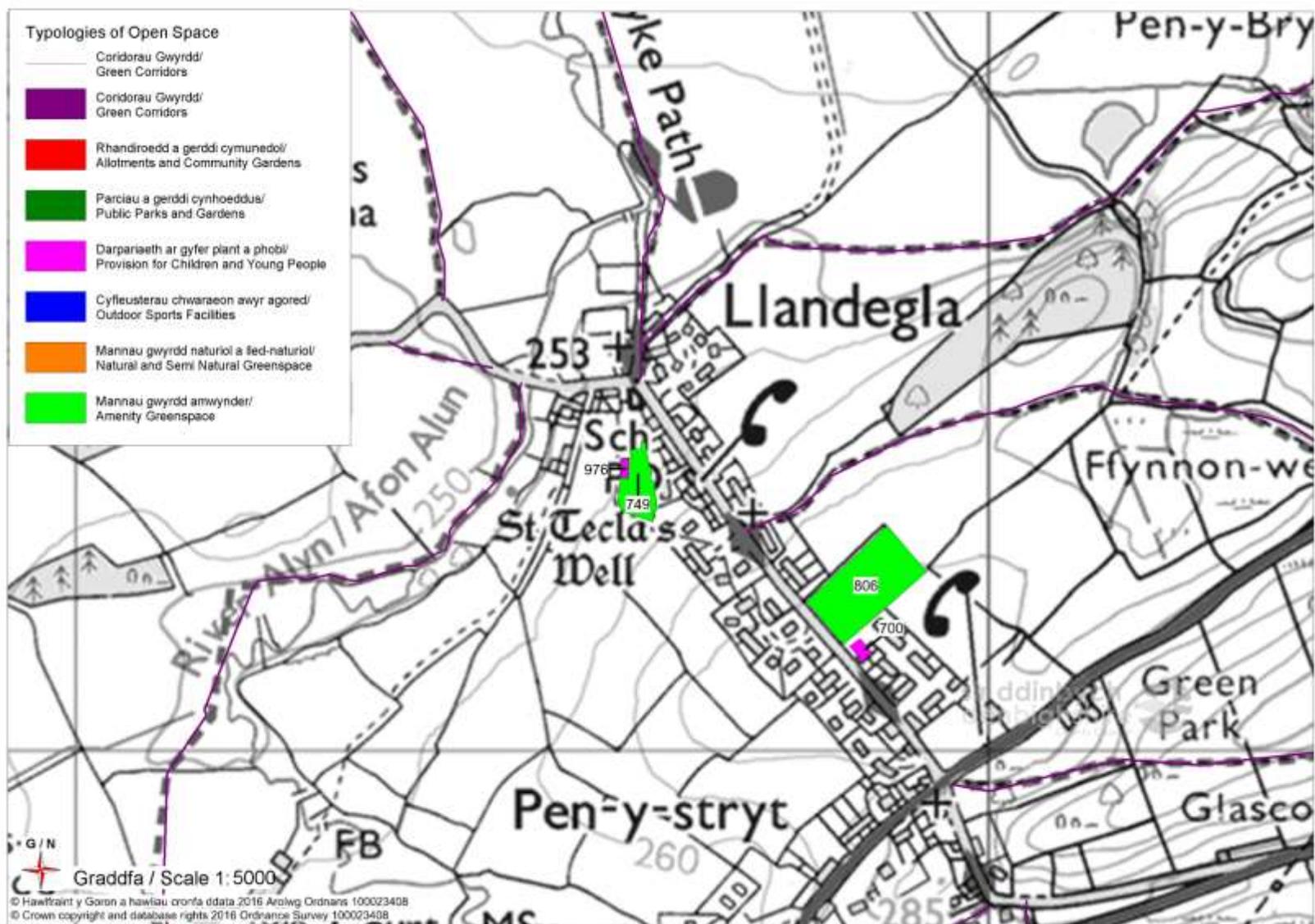


Table 107: Overview of open space in Llandegla

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient / deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	1.01	0.84	1.23
Provision for children and young people	0.05	0	-0.16
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Llandegla is sufficient in Amenity greenspace according to the Denbighshire average and by the FIT standards. This is a huge asset to the community as the majority of Amenity greenspace sites are larger than 0.2ha and so offer much amenity and recreational value to the area.

There are smaller sites under the typology Provision for Children and young people which are very small in size. Therefore this could be an area for improvement, particularly as the quality scores demonstrate a need to improve what is already in Llandegla to benefit the younger generation.

There are no recoded sites in Llandegla under the Outdoor Sports facility, Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace and Public parks and gardens typologies. These deficiencies may not be felt as there is a large site in Llandegla (not included in this assessment) dedicated to active recreation (mountain biking). However, whilst this site attracts tourists and people from other areas, it is important to ensure the needs of the community are met in terms of outdoor recreation space, particularly if the village gets busier seasonally.

Table 108: Open space sites in Llandegla

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
806	Old recreation ground	AG	0.77	-
749	Memorial Hall field	AG	0.24	-
700	Llandegla Play area	PC+YP	0.03	69
976	Memorial Hall Field play area	PC+YP	0.02	56

Accessibility

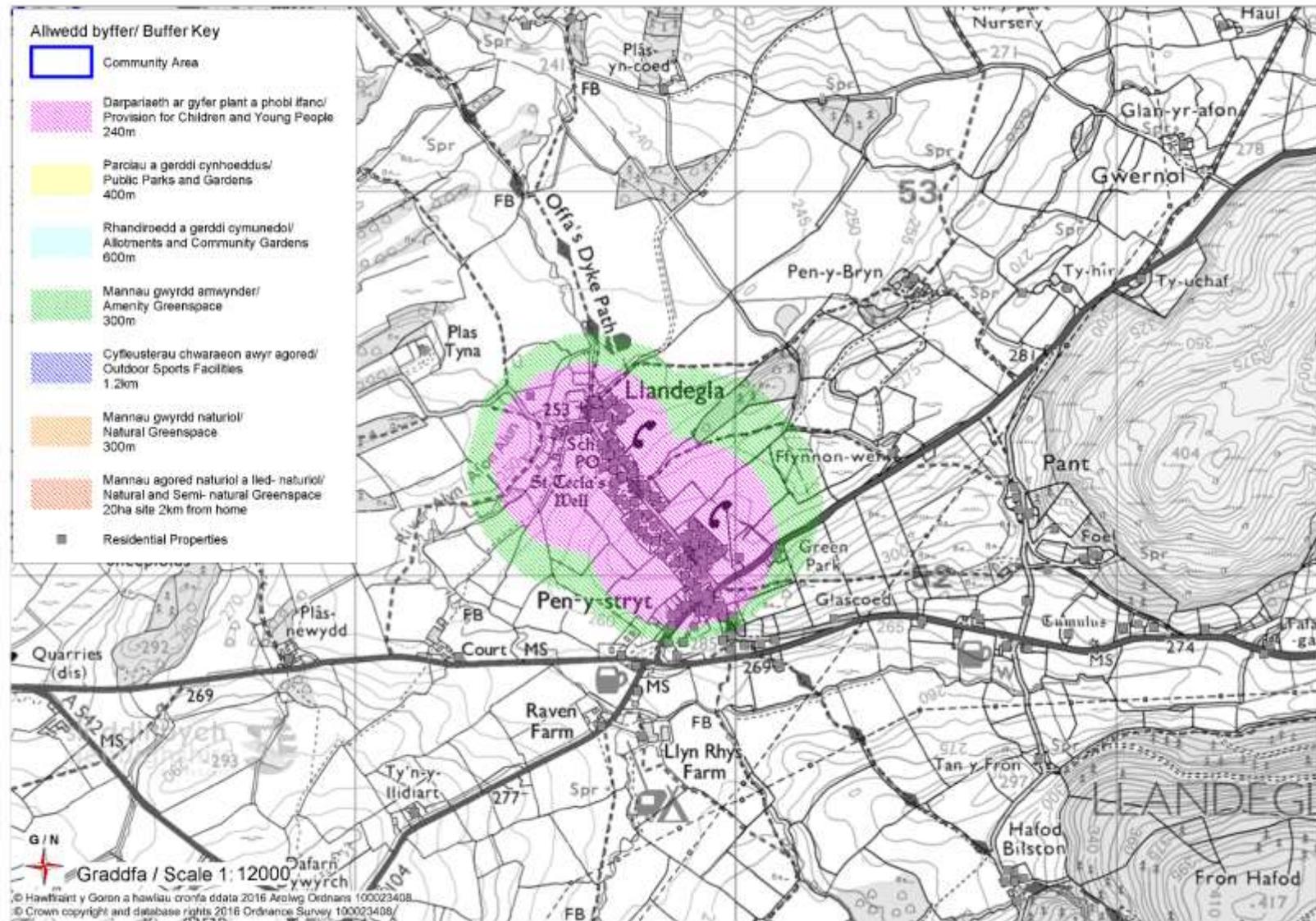
Table 109: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llandegla

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
50.2	52.7	100	100	100	100

Practically half of all residences have good access to the Open Space sites available in Llandgela. Due to the rural nature of the Community area, many residences are scattered around the countryside and would not fall within the buffer zones anyway. However, this doesn't mean that they have no access to Open space, other modes of transport are available to allow them to reach these areas if walking distance was deemed too far.

No accessibility buffers have been created for the typologies no included in the assessment. However, it is important to consider the rural nature of this Community area and the access routes to the countryside and large Semi Natural and Natural greenspace sites that are in close proximity to the Llandegla Village.

Figure 68:
Accessibility
Map of
Llandegla



27. Llandrillo

Figure 69:
Overview
map of
Llandrillo

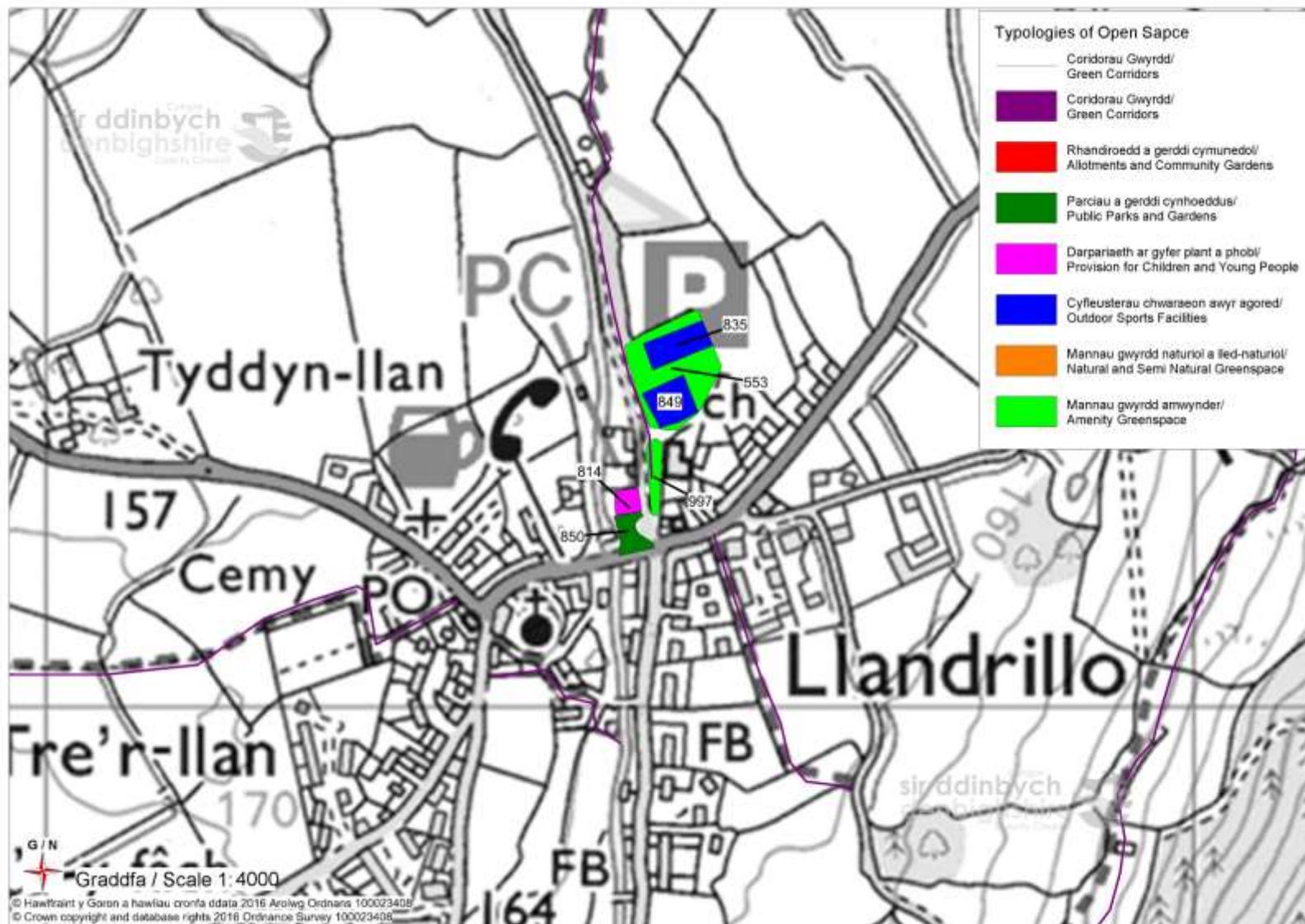


Table 110: Overview of open space in Llandrillo

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.31	-0.40	-0.02
Provision for children and young people	0.05	0	-0.16
Outdoor sports facilities	0.26	-0.39	-0.75
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0.03	-0.12	-0.75

Llandrillo has been deemed deficient in all Open Space types when compared to the FIT standards and the Denbighshire average, except Provision for children and young people, which it equals. The small site sizes are a reason for this deficiency, however, when the size of the village is taken into consideration, the sites offer a valuable area of open space integrated into the small village. It is recommended that consultation with the C,TCC and the community about what open space they would like to see or where improvements can be made would be beneficial when commuted sum money needs to be spent in the area.

Table 111: Open space sites in Llandrillo

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
553	Recreation Ground	AG	0.31	-
814	Y Wern Play Area	PC+YP	0.05	69
835	Llandrillo Football Pitch	OSF	0.13	-
849	Llandrillo Bowling Club	OSF	0.13	-
850	Llandrillo Park and picnic area	PP+G	0.03	84

Accessibility

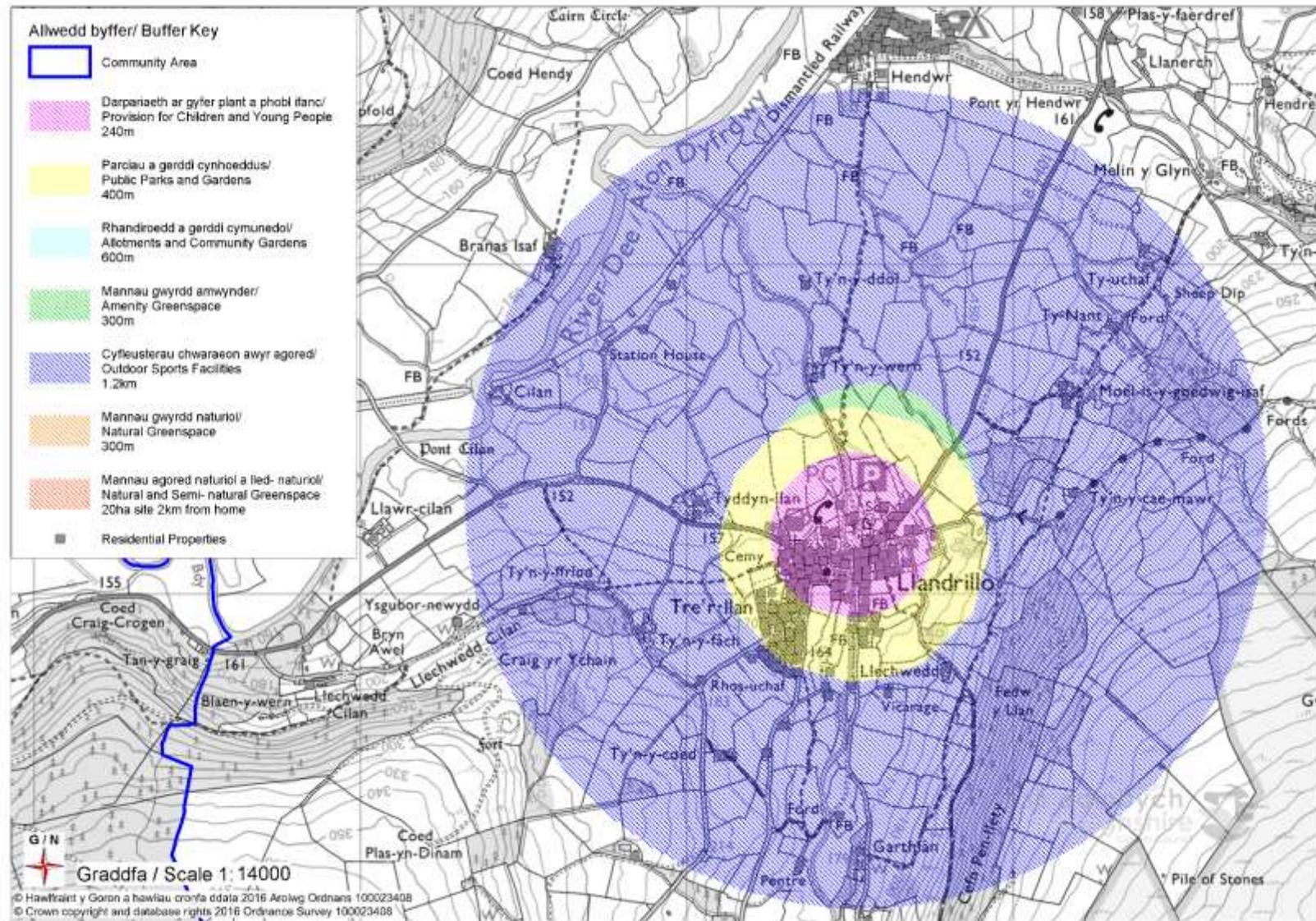
Table 112: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llandrillo

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
67.8	71.7	36	53	100	100

The Llandrillo accessibility map below shows that the majority of the village is catered for by the open space types mapped in the area. However, the figures from the table above show that over 67.8% of residences have limited access to amenity greenspace and 71.7% to the provision for children and young people. This could be due to the rural nature of the Community area where residences are scattered around the countryside and so do not fall within the buffer zones allocated. The same can be said for the Public parks and gardens typology.

The majority of residences are within easy walking access of the outdoor sports pitches which is very positive. Just under half have good access to the public park and garden which, due to its location can be used and enjoyed by all age groups as these open space sites are all in the same area which is attractive to families and tourists passing through the village.

Figure 70:
Accessibility
Map of
Llandrillo



28. Llandyrnog

Figure 71:
Overview
map of
Llandyrnog

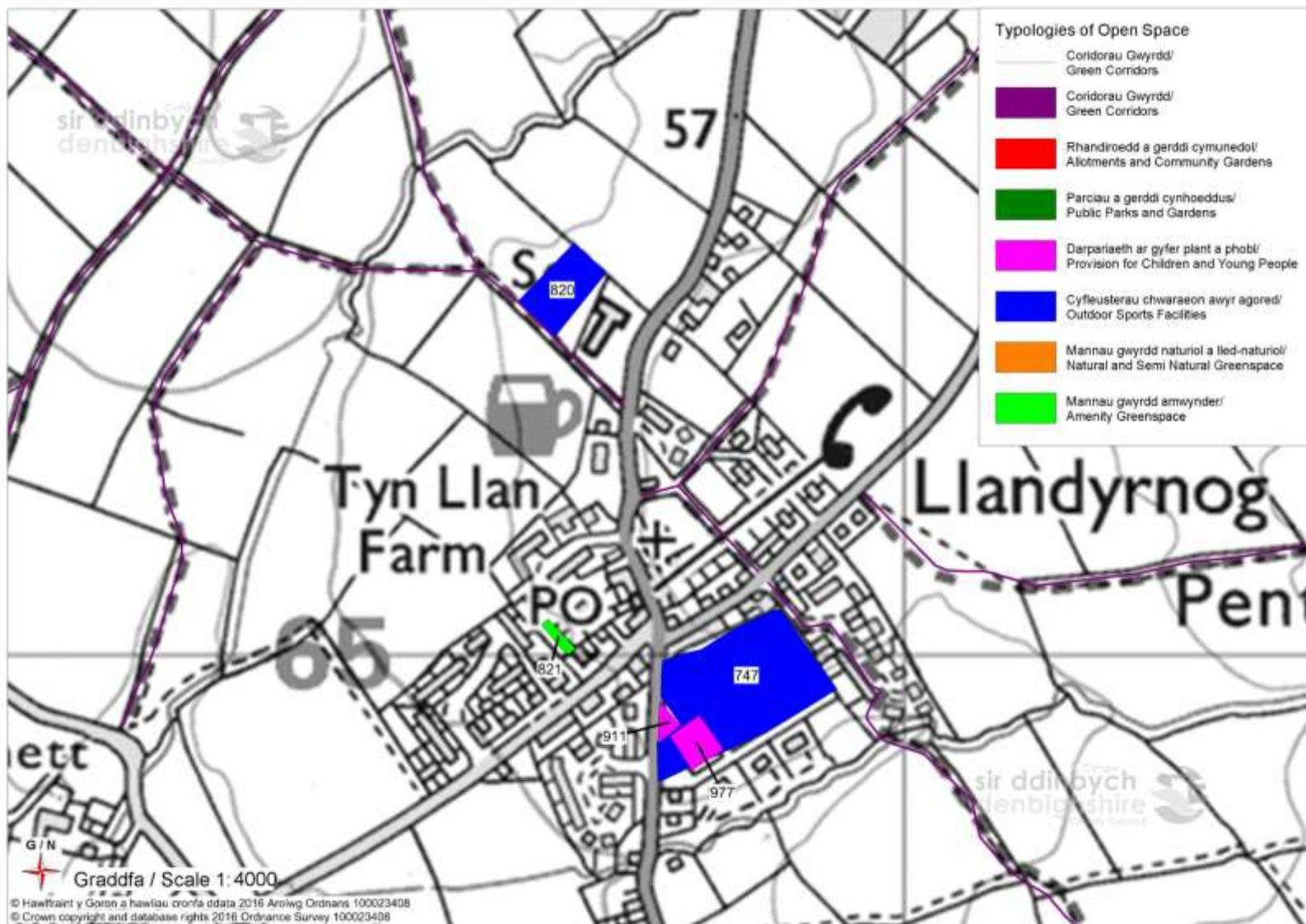


Table 113: Overview of open space in Llandyrnog

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0.16	0.06	-0.10
Outdoor sports facilities	1.17	0.23	-0.13
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	11.4	6.44	8.40
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Compared to the Denbighshire average, Llandyrnog is sufficient in all the recorded types of open space in the Community area. However, this can only be said for the Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace typology when compared to the FIT standards.

There are no recorded sites for Public Parks and Gardens and the Amenity greenspace sites were deemed too small in size for inclusion in this part of the report. This shows that there may be an opportunity to develop a Public Park or garden in the area for the community to enjoy, particularly as the majority of the open space sites cater to the younger generation. A recommendation for consultation would help to determine what would bring most benefit to the people of the Llandyrnog Community.

Table 114: Open space sites in Llandyrnog

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
820	Ysgol Bryn Clwyd	OSF	0.29	-
747	Cae Nant Sports pitch	OSF	1.17	-
977	Cae Nant MUGA	PC+YP	0.12	71
911	Cae Nant Play area	PC+YP	0.04	44

Accessibility

Table 115: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llandyrnog

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
57.4	56.5	27.2	100	76.7	99.8

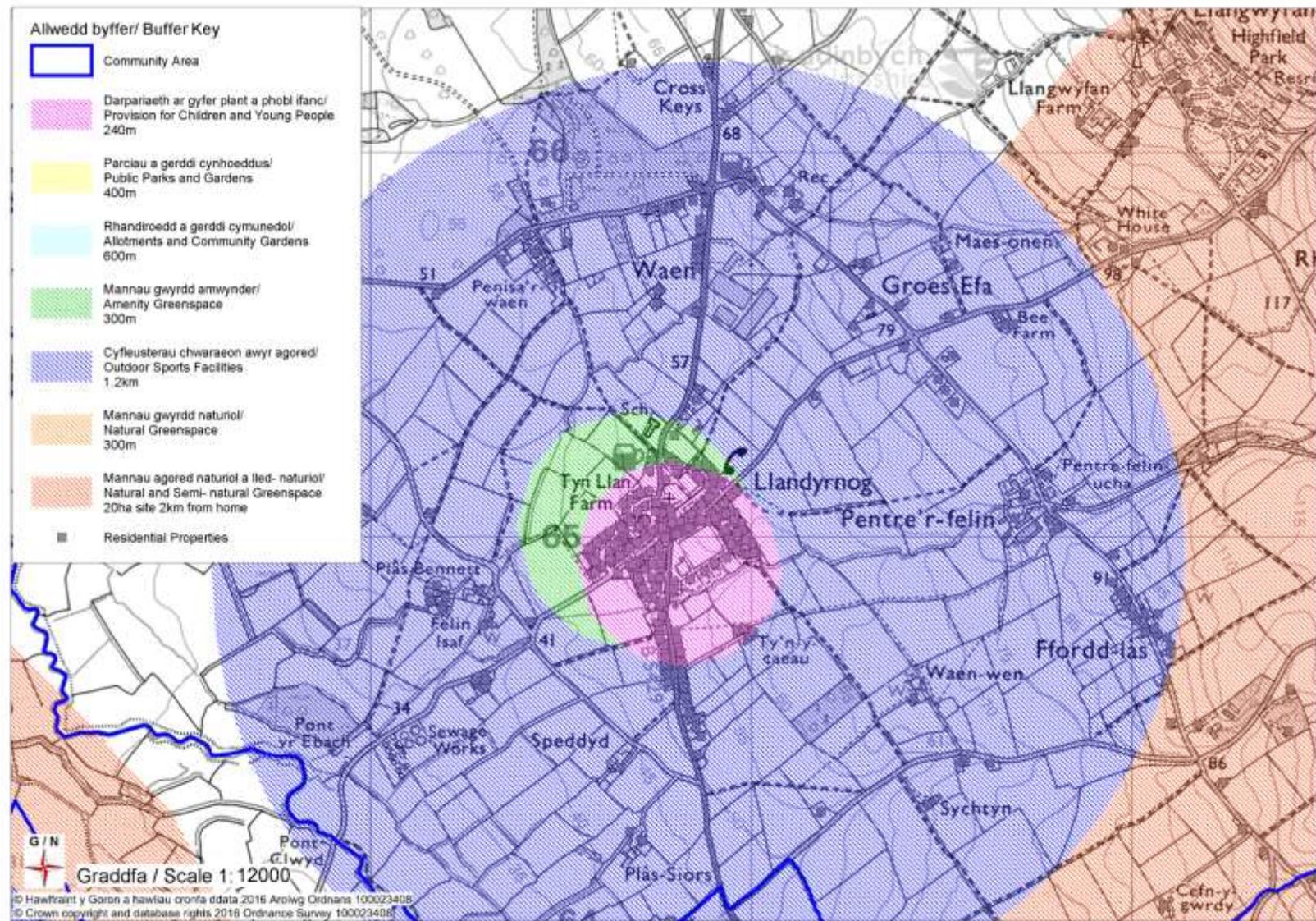
56.5% of residences have limited access to provision for children and young people. This is due to the small buffer zone not capturing the wider village residences and those scattered outside of the village. However, this buffer zone (240m) is important to consider as it may be as far as a parent would allow their child to walk on their own or with friends to a play park or MUGA. People's perceptions of distance differ greatly, therefore the buffer zone of accessibility for a Provision for children and young people may need to be revised and/or extended. However, all buffer zones should be used as a guide to where accessibility is limiting to residences, not as fact or definitive.

Over half of residences have limited access to Amenity greenspace, however, this may not prove particularly significant as the size of these sites are very small (under 0.2ha) and therefore may offer little recreational value.

Only 27.2% of residences fall outside the buffer zone for Outdoor sports facilities. This is very positive and shows how the central village location of the sports pitch benefits a wide range of people in the area.

A small percentage of residences fall within the buffer of a larger Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace site. This shows that there is an area of this type within close proximity to the village and which can offer a range of recreational activities.

Figure 72:
Accessibility
Map of
Llandyrnog



29. Llanelidan

Figure 73:
Overview
map of
Llanelidan

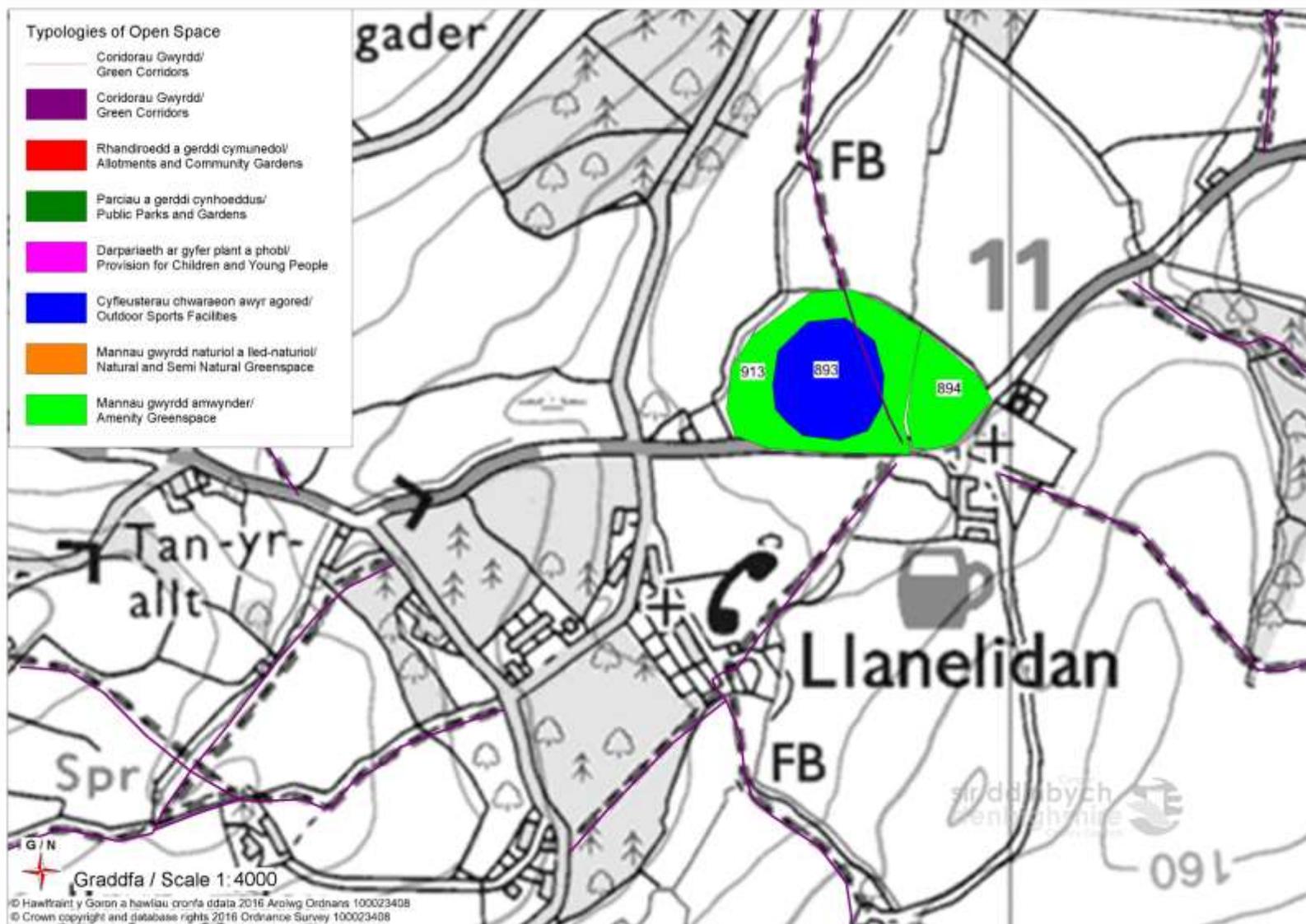


Table 116: Overview of open space in Llanelidan

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	1.57	4.21	4.6
Provision for children and young people	0	-0.09	-0.25
Outdoor sports facilities	0.82	1.85	1.49
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-1.8
Public parks and gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Llanelidan is sufficient in Amenity greenspace and Outdoor sports facilities when compared to the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards. This is very positive as they are the only typologies recorded in the Community area. The large size of the Amenity greenspace sites offer many recreational opportunities for the population to enjoy.

Table 117: Open space sites in Llanelidan

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
894	King George Field	AG	0.48	-
913	Llanelidan Amenity Greenspace	AG	1.09	-
893	Llanelidan Cricket Pitch	OSF	0.82	-

Accessibility

Table 118: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llandelidan

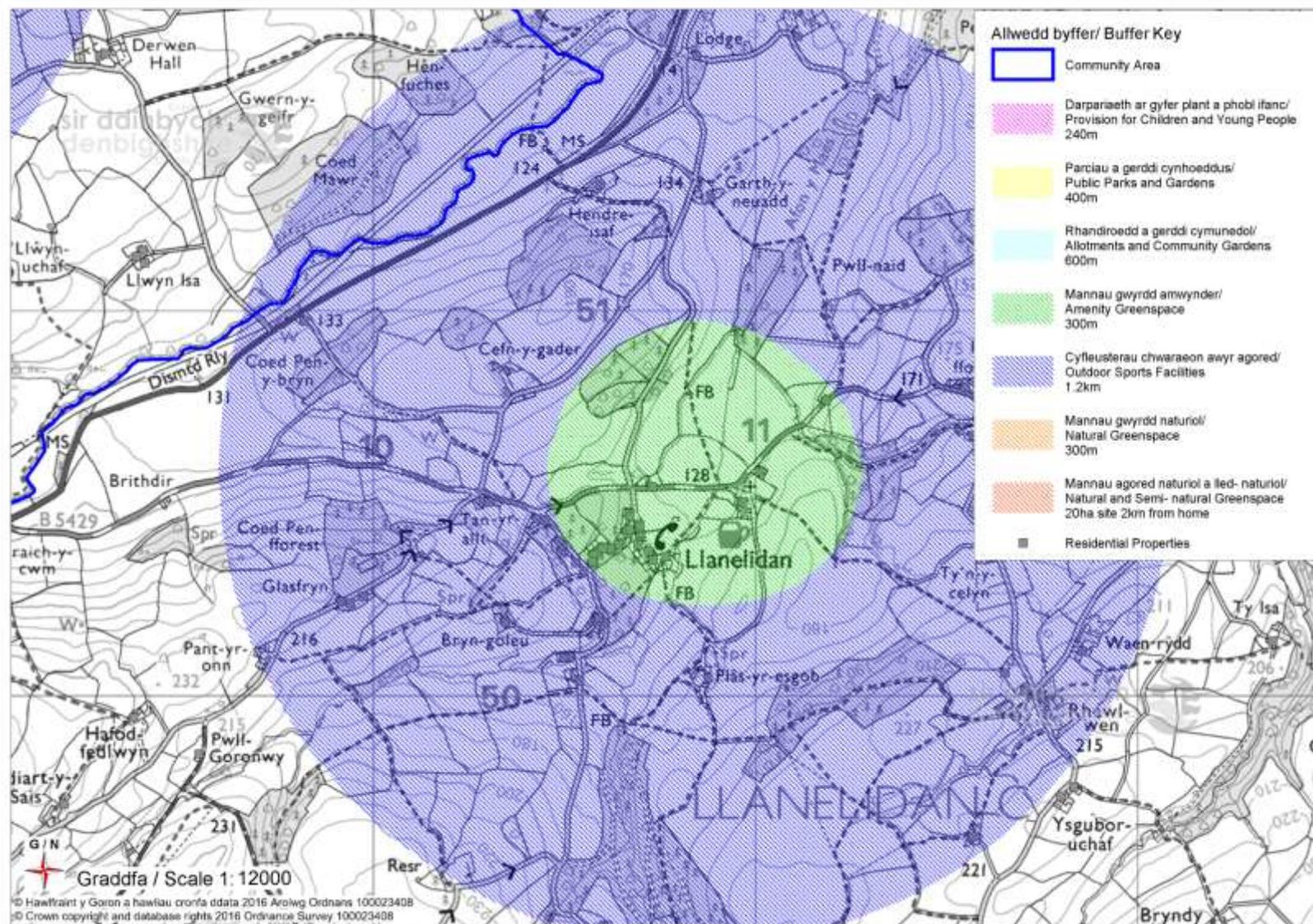
% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
78.2	100	50	100	100	100

Half of all residences in Llandelidan have access to the cricket pitch. The other half live outside the buffer zone of 1.2km, however may still access the site by another form of transport if this distance is too far on foot for them to travel.

Nearly 80 of all residences in Llandelidan have limited access to the amenity greenspace sites. This could be due to the rural nature of the Community area and that a lot of residences are located around the main village region. This may not be significant to the community as there is access to the countryside through various green corridors and walking paths that network across the landscape of Llandelidan.

No buffer zones have been created for the other typologies as no sites were recorded. Nevertheless, it is important to note that there are many areas of Natural and semi natural greenspace nearby that may not have been recorded by the audit due to private ownership, however may have access to the public.

Figure 74:
Accessibility
Map of
Llanelidan



30. Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd and Graigfechan

Figure 75:
Overview
Map of
Llanfair
Dyffryn
Clwyd

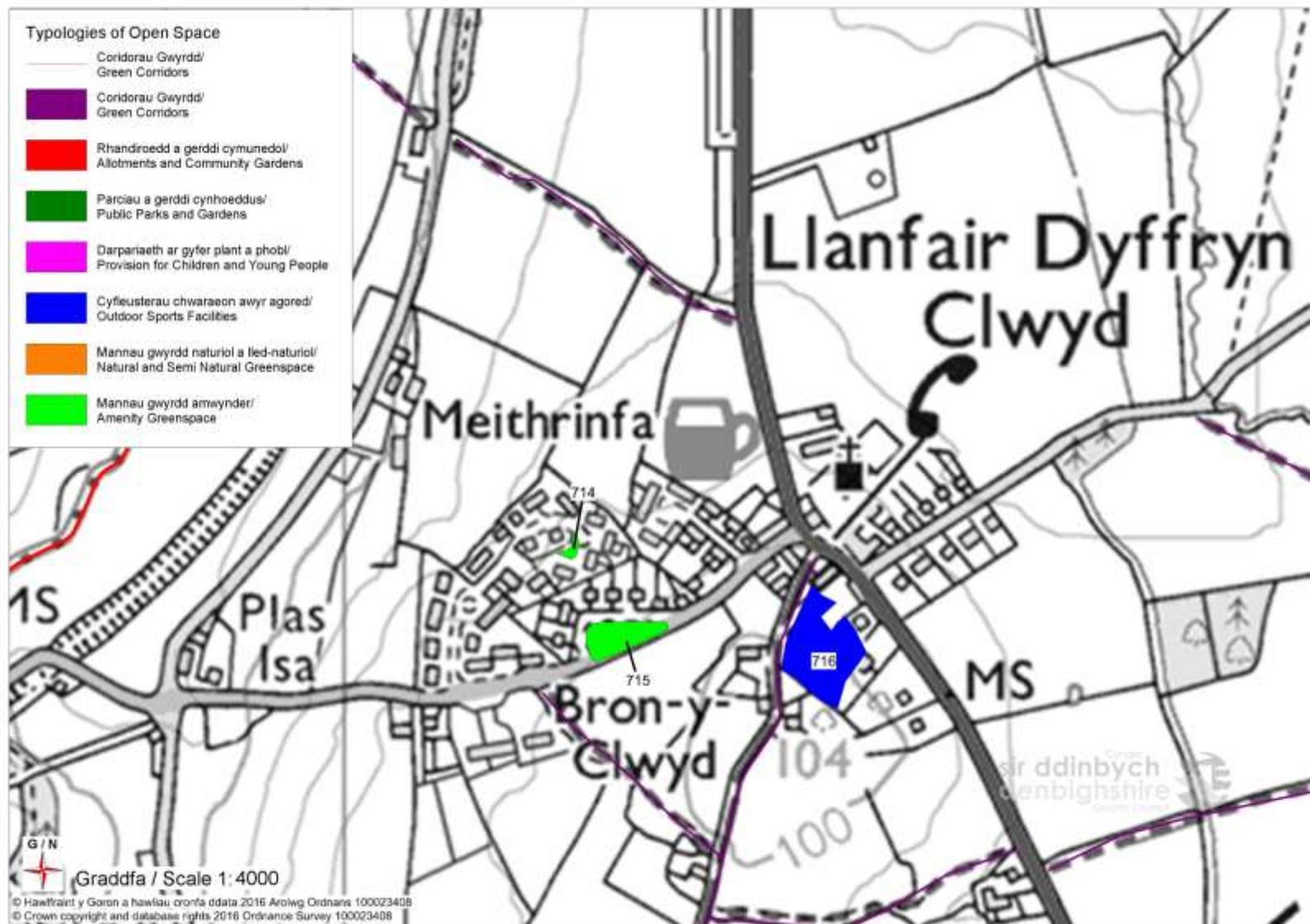


Figure 76:
Overview
Map of
Graigfechan

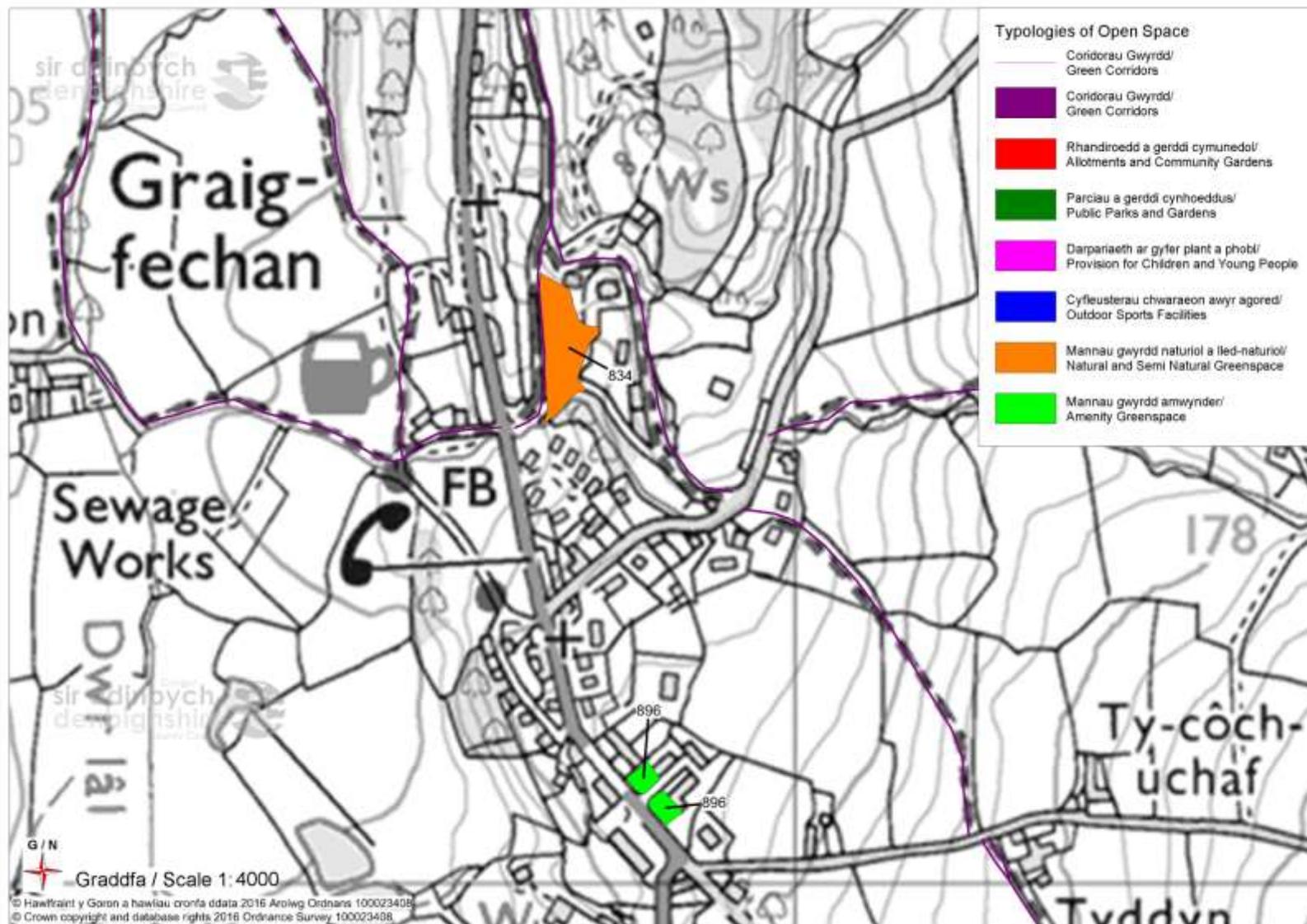


Table 119: Overview of open space in Llanfari Dyffryn Clwyd (Llanfair DC) and Graigfechan

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0	-0.09	-0.25
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0.36	-3.62	-1.66
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

These Community areas show deficiencies in all types of open space. The Amenity greenspace sites were deemed too small to be included in this part of the assessment (under 0.2ha). The school site was also not included as it has no access to the public outside of school hours. The only other typology recorded was Natural and Semi natural greenspace in Graigfechan which is small in size, however still offers recreational opportunities to the people of the area. Therefore, there is vast opportunities to improve the Open Space provision in these areas. An assessment of the demographics of the area would also help to determine what form of provision would be beneficial as well as consultation with the C, TTC and community of Llanfair DC and Graigfechan.

Table 120: Open space sites in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd and Graigfechan

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
834	Pant Ruth Graigfechan	NSNG	0.36	-
831	Ysgol Pentrecelyn playing Field	OSF	0.31	-
716	Ysgol Llanfair DC Playing Fields	OSF	0.43	-
715	Bron Y Clwyd Amenity space	AG	0.15	-

Accessibility

Table 121: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd and Graigfechan

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
55	100	100	100	100	87

The table above shows that 55% of residences have limited access to Amenity Greenspace. However, due to the rural nature of the area, this may not be that significant to the population, particularly as these sites are very small and have little recreational value.

There is much scope in this area to increase provision of all types of open space. A Public Park and Garden was suggested in the consultation process by the Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd C.TCC to offer a quiet relaxation and contemplation area. This should be considered for the future should any money from developers or grants come their way.

Figure 77:
Accessibility
Map of Llanfair
Dyffryn Clwyd
and
Graigfechan



31. Llanferres, Loggerheads and Maeshafn

Figure 78:
Overview
map of
Llanferres

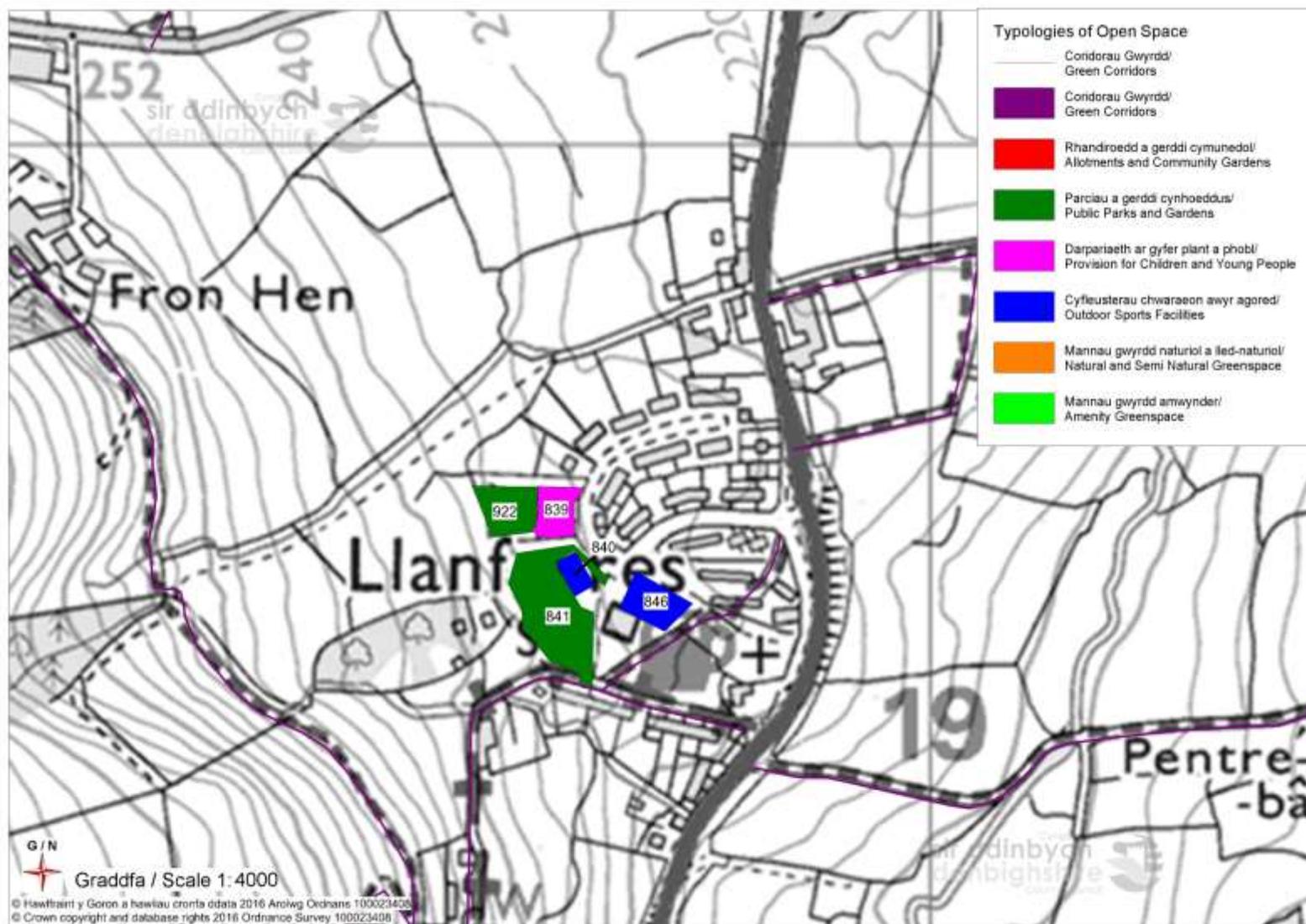


Figure 79:
Overview
Map of
Loggerheads

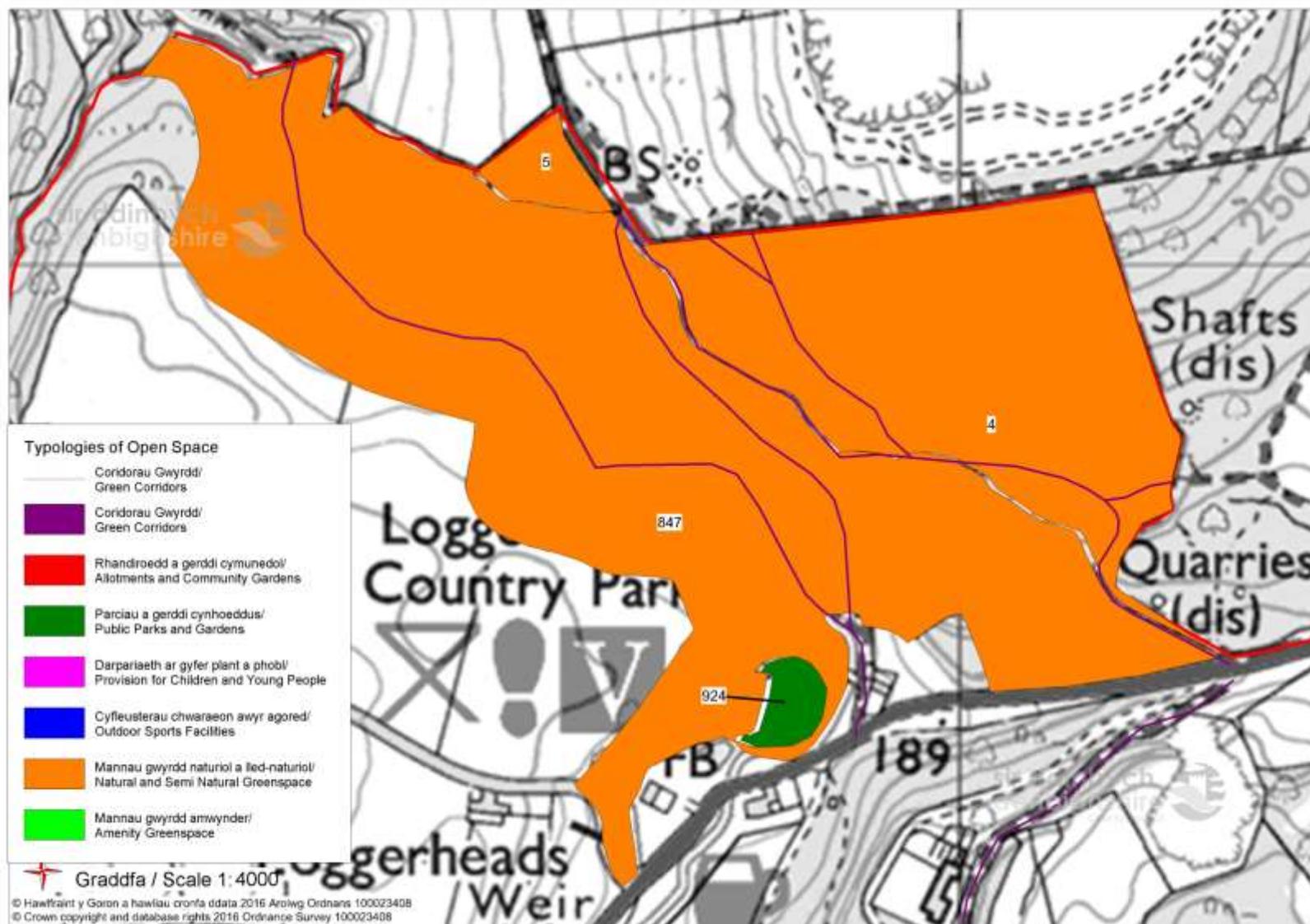


Figure 80:
Overview
map of
Maeshafn

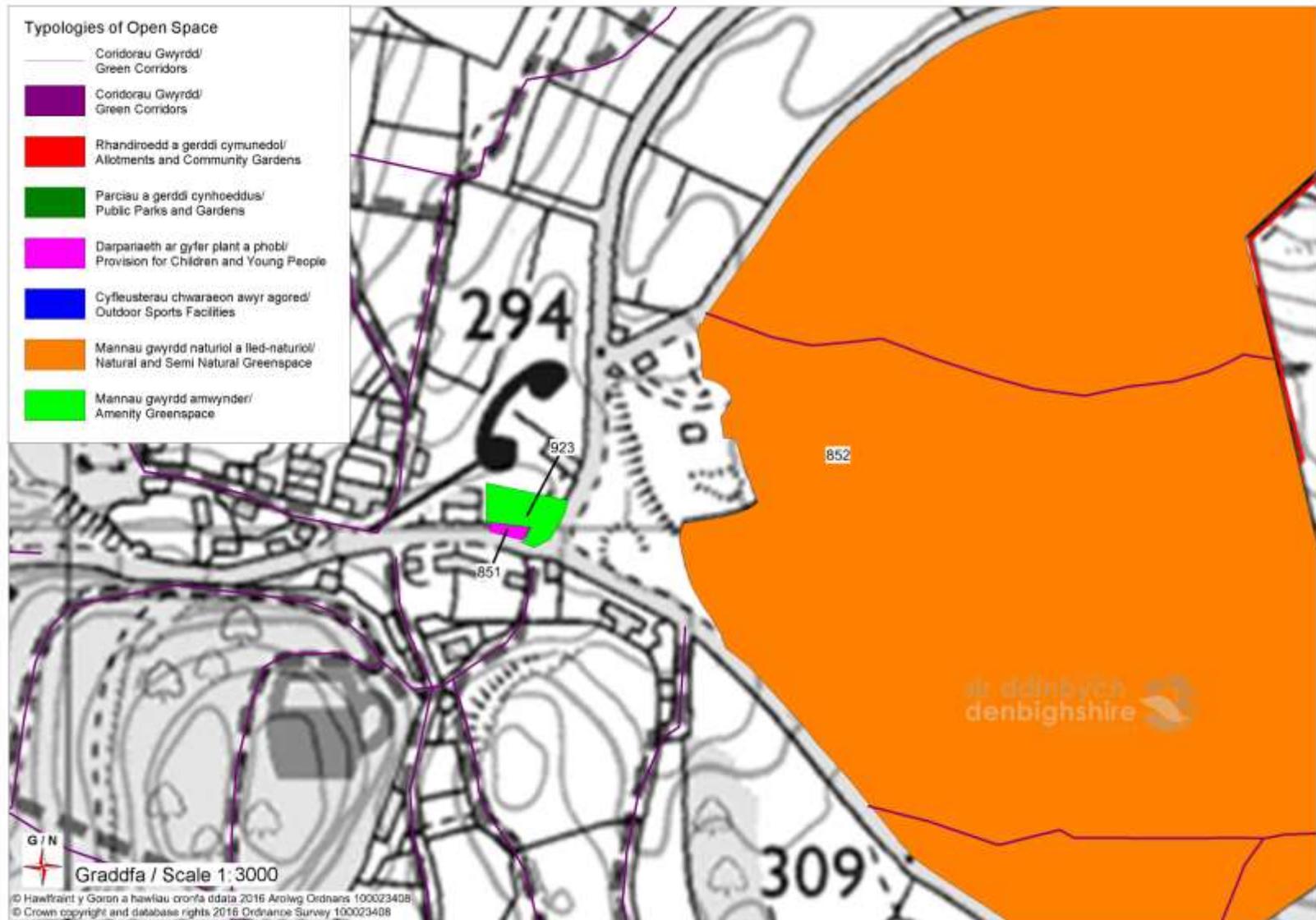


Table 122: Overview of open space in Llanferres, Loggerheads and Maeshafn

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0.17	-0.12	-0.04
Outdoor sports facilities	0.07	-0.76	-1.12
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	22.41	23.13	25.10
Public parks and Gardens	1.11	1.17	0.54

Llanferres, Loggerheads and Maeshafn are sufficient in Natural and semi natural greenspace and Public Parks and Gardens according to the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards. Amenity Greenspace has been recorded but not included here due to its size adjoining the small Provision for children and young people site in Maeshafn.

A main positive in this area is the provision of Public Parks and Gardens. These allow opportunities for all ages to enjoy, not just providing for the younger generation. They have been given high quality scores which show they are well maintained and are valued by the communities in these areas. There is scope to develop open space provision in each of these settlement areas within this Community area. Consultation with the C,TCCs and the community over what they would like to see in their area would be recommended.

Table 123: Open space sites in Llanferres, Loggerheads and Maeshafn

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
839	Llanferres Park	PC+YP	0.15	80
851	Maeshafn Play area	PC+YP	0.02	47
840	Llanferres Tennis Court	OSF	0.07	-
846	Ysgol Bro Famau Playing Field	OSF	0.17	-
922	Llanferres Park Picnic Area	PP+G	0.2	80
841	Llanferres Public Gardens	PP+G	0.55	74
924	Loggerheads Café Gardens	PP+G	0.36	80
5	Loggerheads	NSNG	0.51	-
4	Loggerheads	NSNG	8.50	-
847	Loggerheads	NSNG	19.45	-
923	Maeshafn Playing Field	AG	0.13	-

Accessibility

Table 124: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llanferres, Loggerheads and Maeshafn

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
85.9	60.7	43.8	66.2	0	81.4

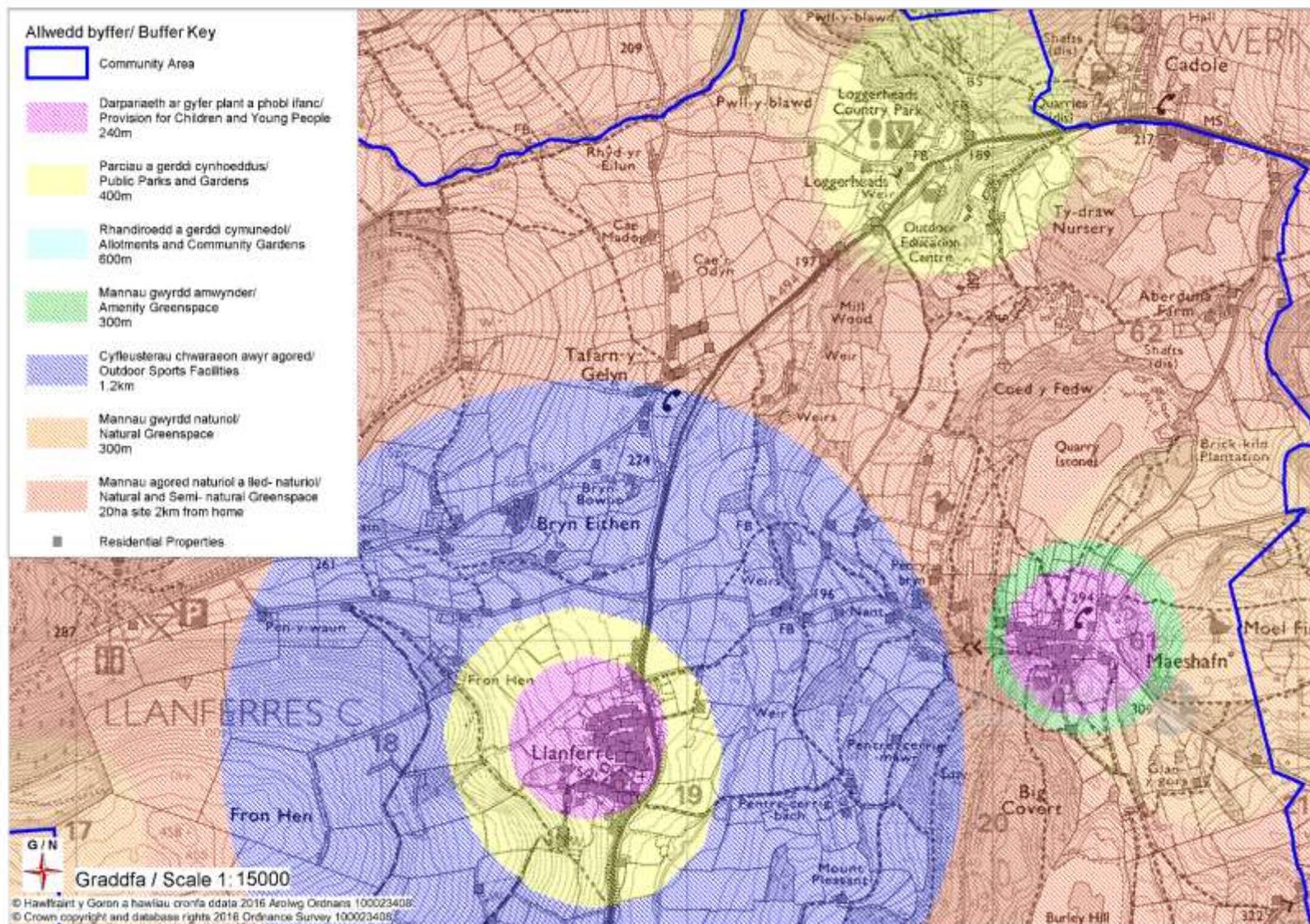
The table above shows that over 85% of the number of residences in this Community area have limited access to Amenity greenspace. However, this may not be significant given the amount of Natural and Semi natural greenspace found in this region, where all residences are within 2km of a large 20ha site.

Only 40% of residences have good access to Provision for children and young people. This is still quite a high figure considering how small the buffer zone for this typology is. This shows that these provisions are well located within Llanferres and Maeshafn, however there is scope to develop one in Loggerheads which could be adventurous, naturalistic, in keeping with the surroundings and caters to the large number of visitors that head there every year.

The Outdoor sports facility found in Llanferres is accessible to over half of the number of residences in the area. This is positive, however its small size could offer an opportunity for improvement and enhancement in order to encourage people to travel from further away to access this provision.

Despite there being provisions of Public parks and gardens in Llanferres and Loggerheads, they are limited in accessibility to 66% of the residences in these areas. This may not be hugely significant as the Council owned park in Loggerheads attracts many visitors who are enjoying active recreation in the Loggerheads Country Park. Nevertheless, it is important to consider accessibility to open space for the local population who live in these 'honey pot' regions of Denbighshire.

Figure 81:
Accessibility
Map of
Llanferres,
Loggerheads
and
Maeshafn



32. Llangynhafal and Gellifor

Figure 82:
Overview
map of
Llangynhafal

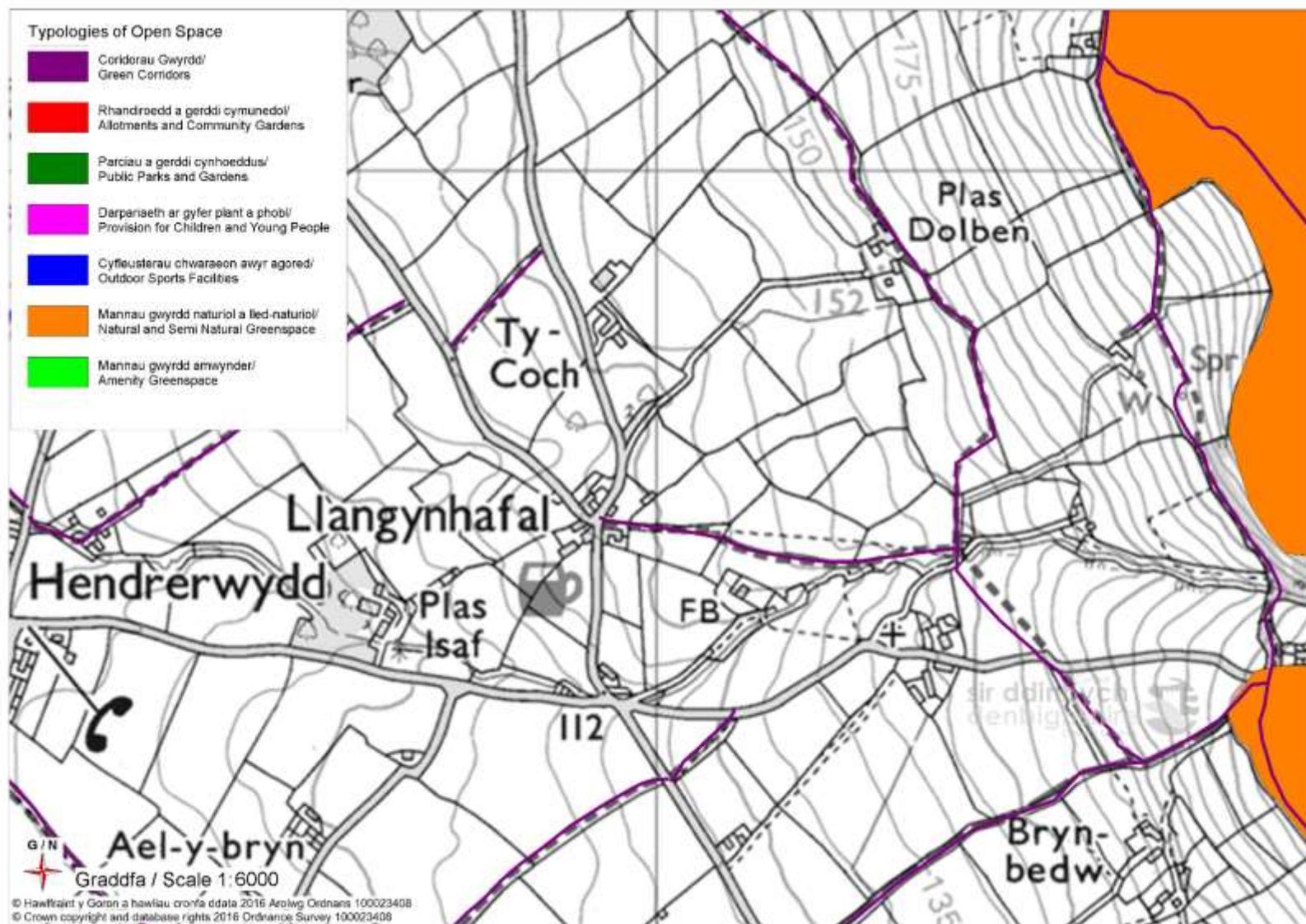


Figure 83:
Overview
map of
Gellifor

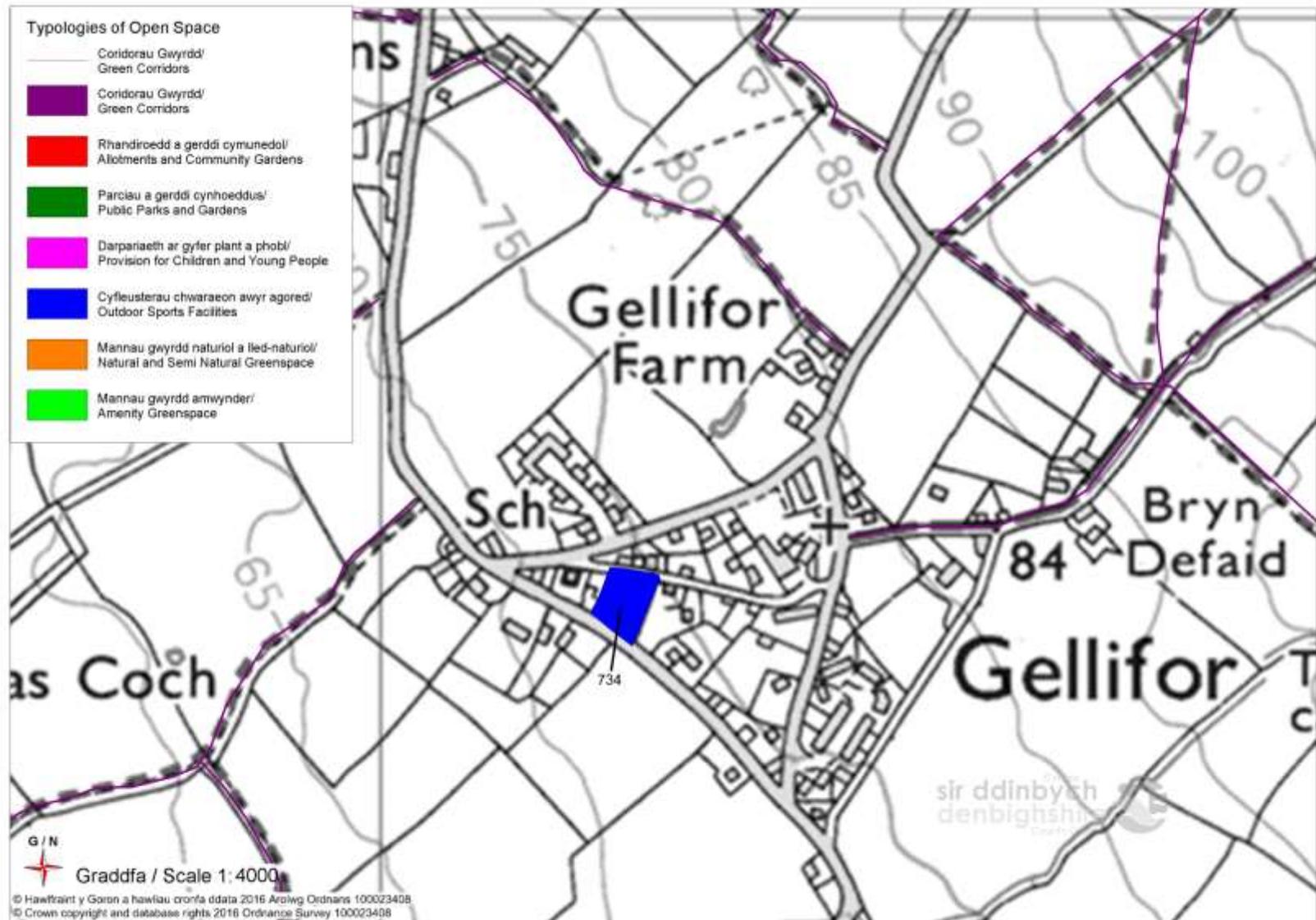


Table 125: Overview of open space in Llangynhafal and Gellifor

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0	-0.09	-0.25
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.20
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Llangynhafal is deficient in all types of open space as there are no recorded sites in the area. Gellifor has a school playing field which has been excluded from this part of the assessment due to access outside of school hours and to be consistent within the report. Therefore there is scope to develop open space in the Community area and consultation with the C,TCC and the community will be very beneficial to find out what their needs are in the area in terms of open space.

Table 126: Open space sites in Llangynhafal and Gellifor

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
734	Gellifor County Primary School Playing Field	OSF	0.25	-

Accessibility

There is only one site which is the school playing field in this community area. The school sites have not been included in the accessibility analysis therefore there is no map.

The close proximity of other Community areas such as Denbigh and Ruthin, mean that residents of this area can access the open space types they offer, but will have to travel further afield by bus or car in order to reach them. The rural nature of Llangynhafal and Gellifor may mean that the deficiencies are not felt as strongly as there is plentiful access to the open countryside through paths and Green corridors and access onto the mountain to the east.

33. Llanrhaeadr Yng Nghinmeirch and Prion and Pant Pastynog

Figure 84:
Overview
map of
Llanrhaeadr
Yng
Nghinmeirch

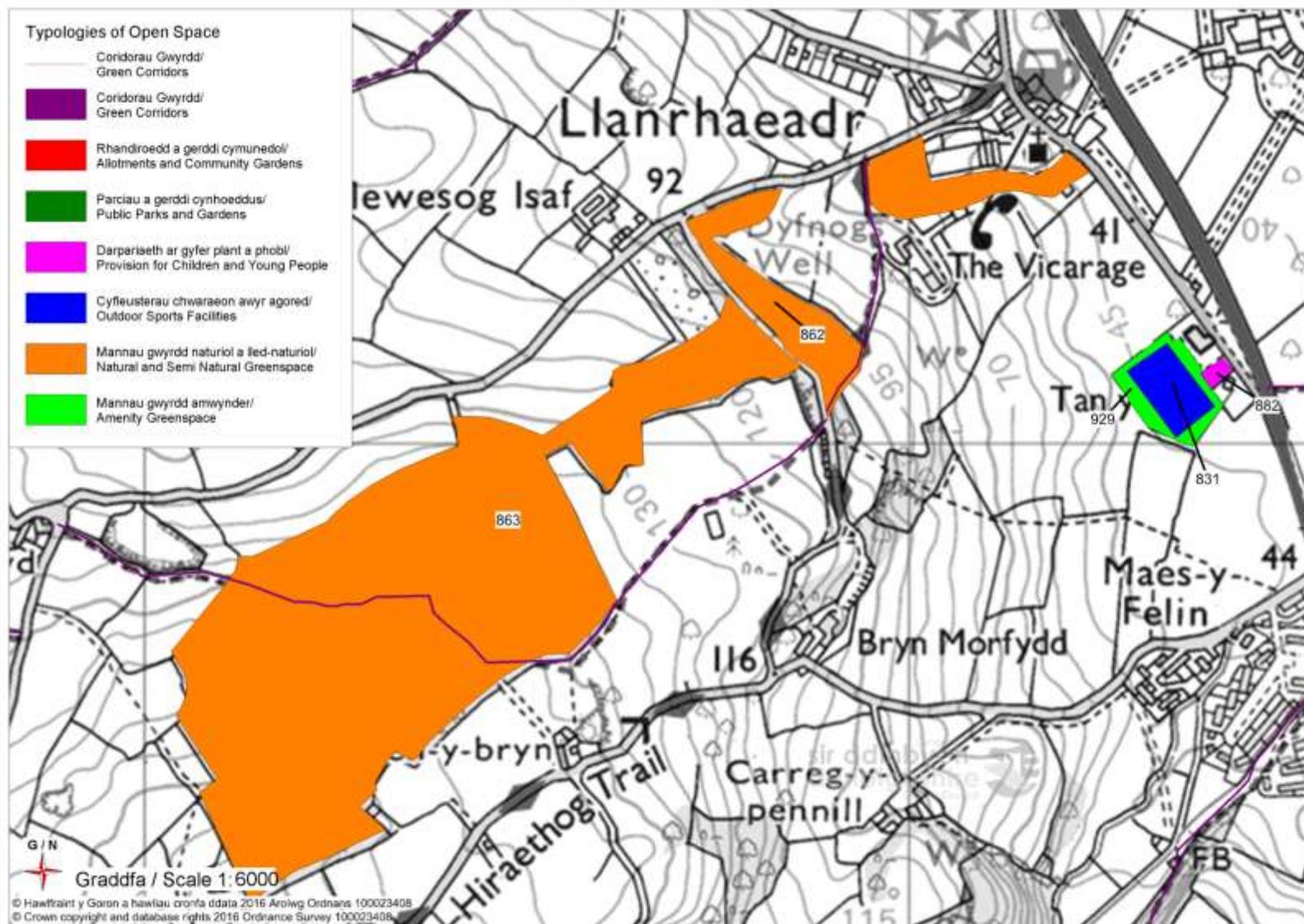


Figure 85:
Overview map of
Prion and Pant
Pastynog

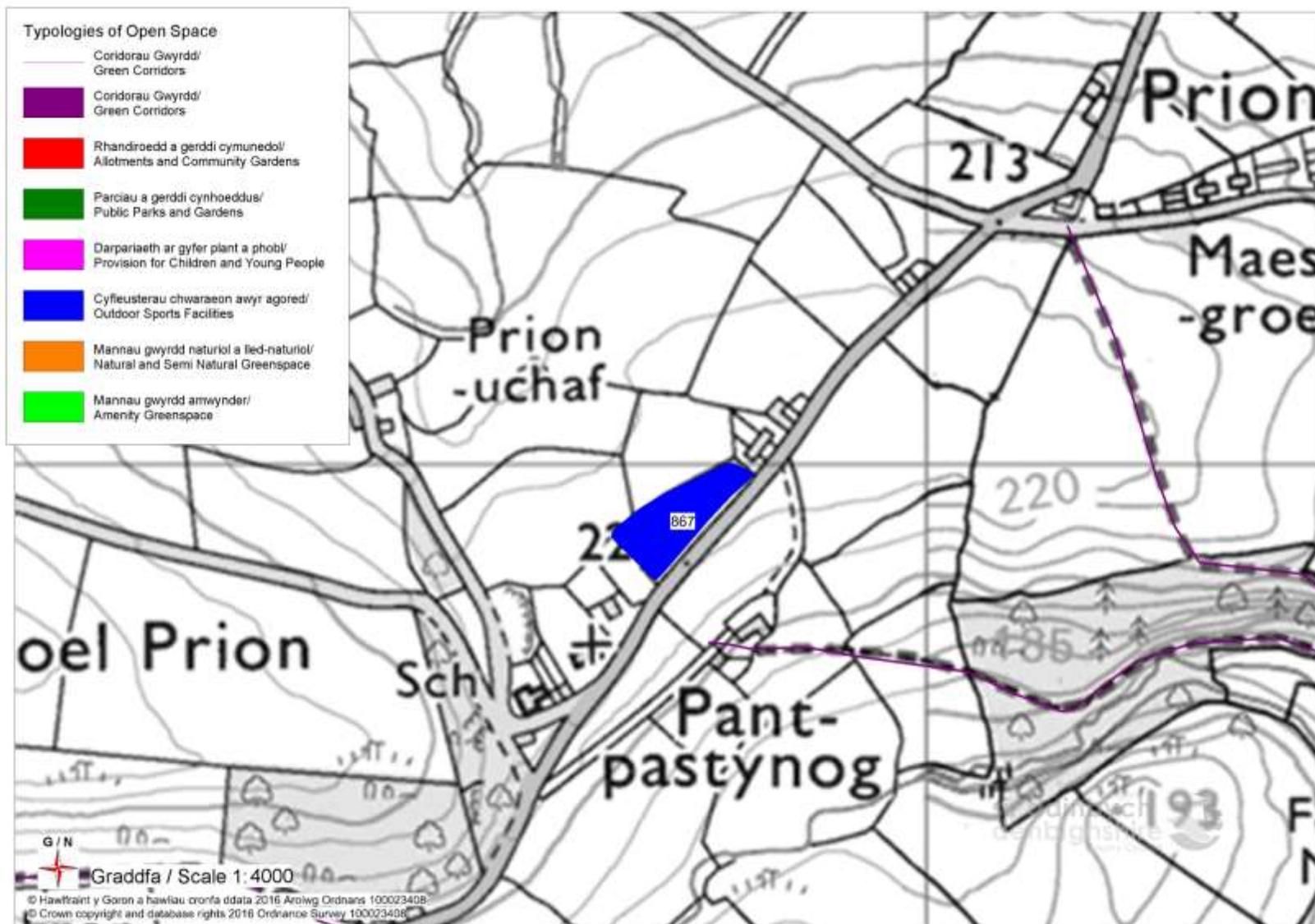


Table 127: Overview of open space in Llanrhaeadr Yng Nghinmeirch and Prion and Pant Pastynog

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.53	-0.43	-0.04
Provision for children and young people	0.08	-0.01	-0.17
Outdoor sports facilities	0.68	-0.19	-0.54
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	24.83	19.96	21.92
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Llanrhaeadr Yng Nghinmeirch and Prion and Pant Pastynog have deficiencies in almost all types of open space except for Natural and Semi natural greenspace according to the FIT standards and the Denbighshire average. This area of Denbighshire is very rural and there are vast networks of Green corridors that provide access to the countryside. This may mean that the deficiencies are not felt that strongly by the population of these areas. The fact that there is some form of provision of most types of open space, except for Public Parks and Gardens is very positive and should not be overlooked. However the lack of provision of this typology may be an opportunity for a new site to be developed of this nature or to go towards enhancing the existing sites.

Table 128: Open space sites in Llanrhaeadr yng Nghinmeirch and Prion and Pant Pastyno

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
867	Ysgol Pant Pastynog Playing field	OSF	0.52	-
831	Llanrhaeadr Sports Pitch	OSF	0.68	-

929	Llanrhaeadr Playing Field	AG	0.53	-
882	Children's Play area	PC+YP	0.08	78
862	Woodland	NSNG	3.18	-
863	Coed Mawr	NSNG	21.65	-

Accessibility

Table 129: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llanrhaeadr Yng Nghinmeirch and Prion and Pant Pastynog

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
92.1	99.8	52.8	100	24.9	100

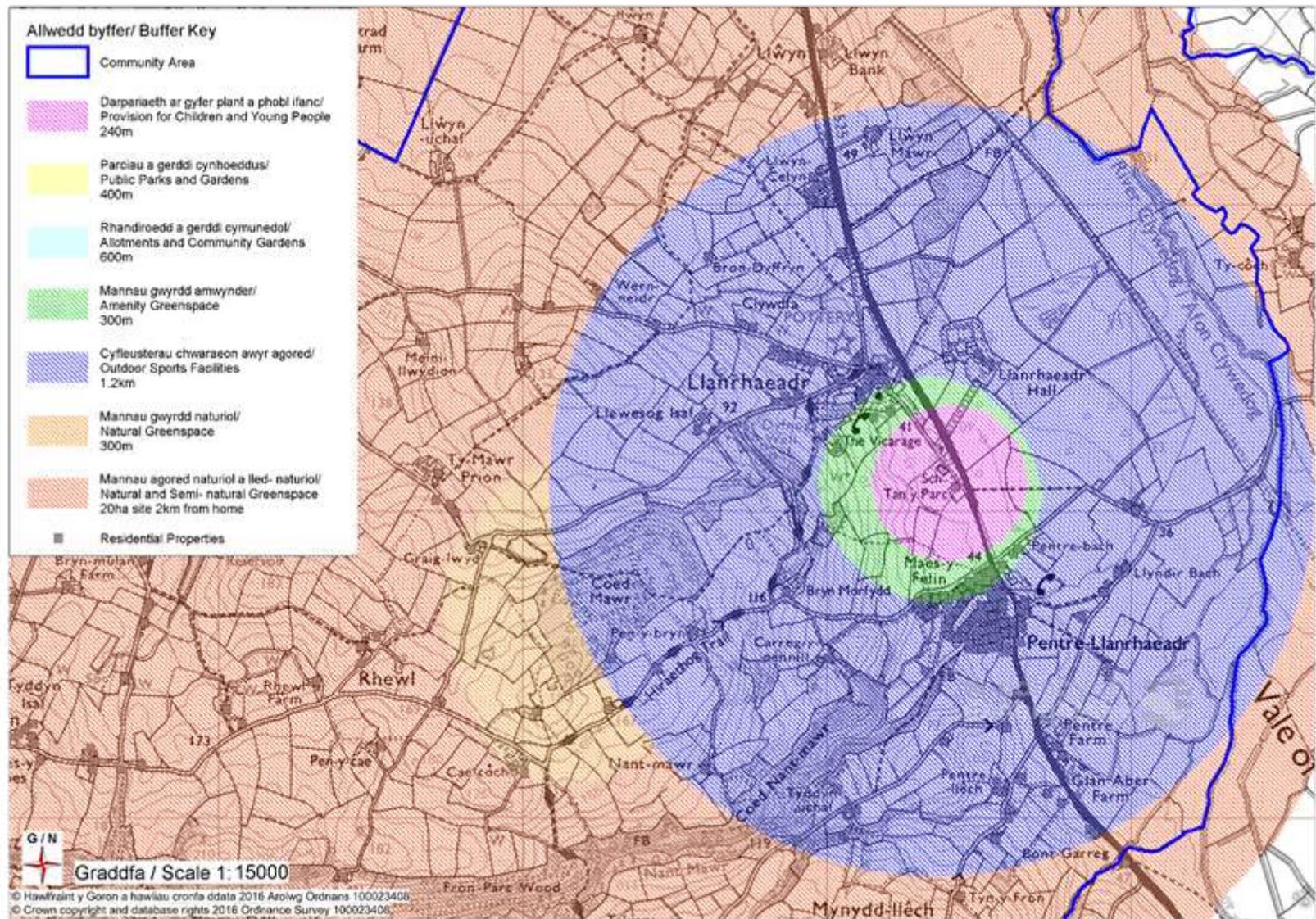
Llanrhaeadr Yng Nghinmeirch and Prion and Pant Pastynog are very rural in nature and their locations could be considered too far to walk to access the services of the larger urban areas nearby. Therefore most residents of this community area may have access to car or bus service. This means that despite the high percentages for the number of residences with limited access to open space, most people may travel by car or bus in order to access them and wouldn't be too concerned about having such provisions on their doorstep.

Nearly half of all residences have access to the Outdoor sport facility, which could be positive for children and young people who may choose to access this facility by an active travel method such as by bike or walking if their family home is within the 1.2km buffer zone.

Most residences live within access of a large 20ha Natural and Semi natural Greenspace site. This allows many different opportunities for recreation and may mean the deficiencies in open space are negligible to the population of this Community area.

No accessibility buffer has been created for the school field in Prion and Pant Pastynog due to their limited access during out of school hours and to remain consistent throughout the report.

Figure 86:
Accessibility
Map of
Llanrhaeadr
Yng
Nghinmeirch



34. Llantysilio

Figure 87:
Overview
map of
Llantysilio

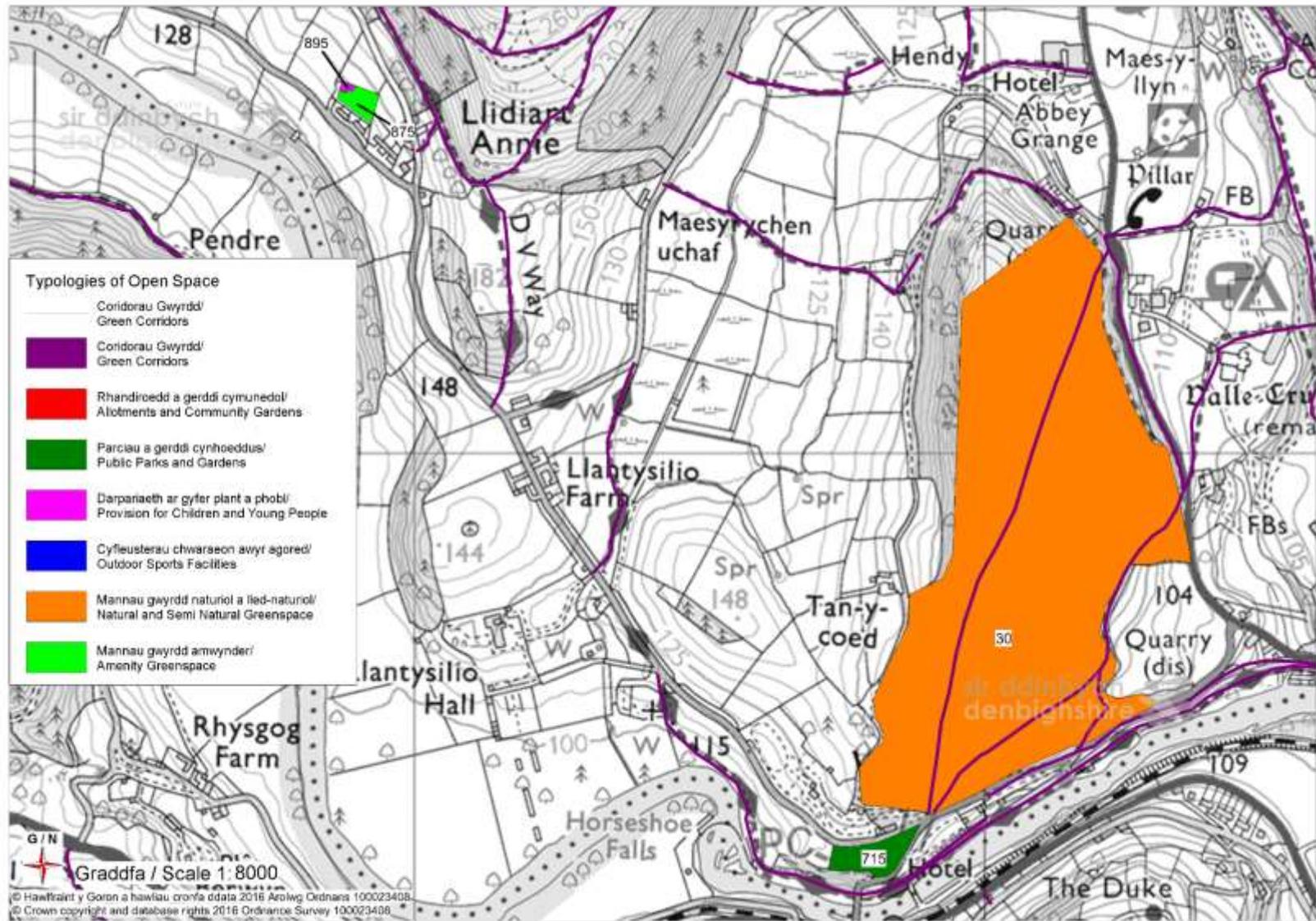


Table 130: Overview of open space in Llantysilio

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.25	-0.34	0.04
Provision for children and young people	0.03	-0.02	-0.18
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84`	-1.20
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	32.07	72.21	74.18
Public parks and Gardens	0.71	1.51	-0.61

Llantysilio is deficient in nearly all types of open space when compared to both the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards. The exception is the large Public Park and Garden site which exceeds the Denbighshire average quite significantly. This is very positive for the area as it attracts a lot of tourists during the summer months. The quality of the site is also high which demonstrates it is well maintained and is important to the tourism industry of the area.

There are no recorded sites for Outdoor sports facilities which could be an area for development should the demand exist in the first instance. There are also no recorded sites under the Natural and Semi natural greenspace typology, however, this does not mean that they do not exist in the area as it is a very rural and may have been missed during the audit and not highlighted during the consultation process.

These deficiencies may not be too significant due to the proximity of the town of Llangollen which has many open space sites. However, it is important to ensure that the local residents of Llantysilio have access to good quality open space sites in their area for their recreation and enjoyment and not just provision for the visitors passing through the area.

Table 131: Open space sites in Llantysilio

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
875	Llidiart Annie Playing Field	AG	0.25	-
895	Llidiart Annie Play area	PC+YP	0.03	49
715	Llantysilio Green	PP+G	0.71	86
30	Coed Hyrddyn (Velvet Hill)	NSNG	32.07	-

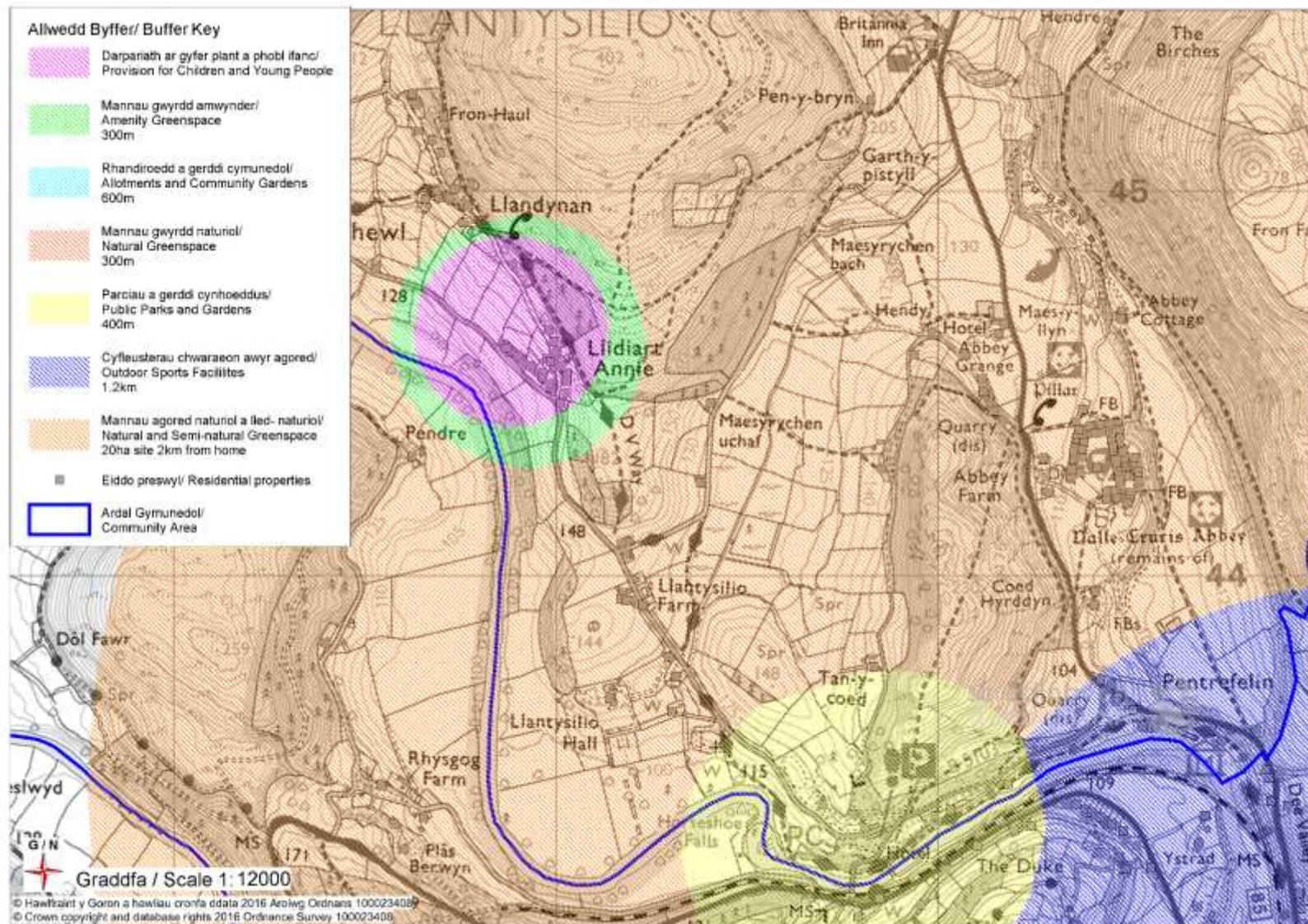
Accessibility

Table 132: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llantysilio

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
92.1	92.1	94.5	98.2	28.6	100

Llantysilio scores poorly in all typologies in terms of residences with access to open space except for a large 20ha site of Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace being within a 2km distance. This is mainly due to the rural nature of the Community area and the fact that a lot of the residences are scattered around the landscape. The proximity of Llangollen means that the population of Llantysilio still have access to different types of open space, however, they may need to travel by alternative method of transport than walking to get there.

Figure 88:
Accessibility
Map of
Llantysilio



35. Llanynys and Rhewl

Figure 89:
Overview
map of
Llanynys

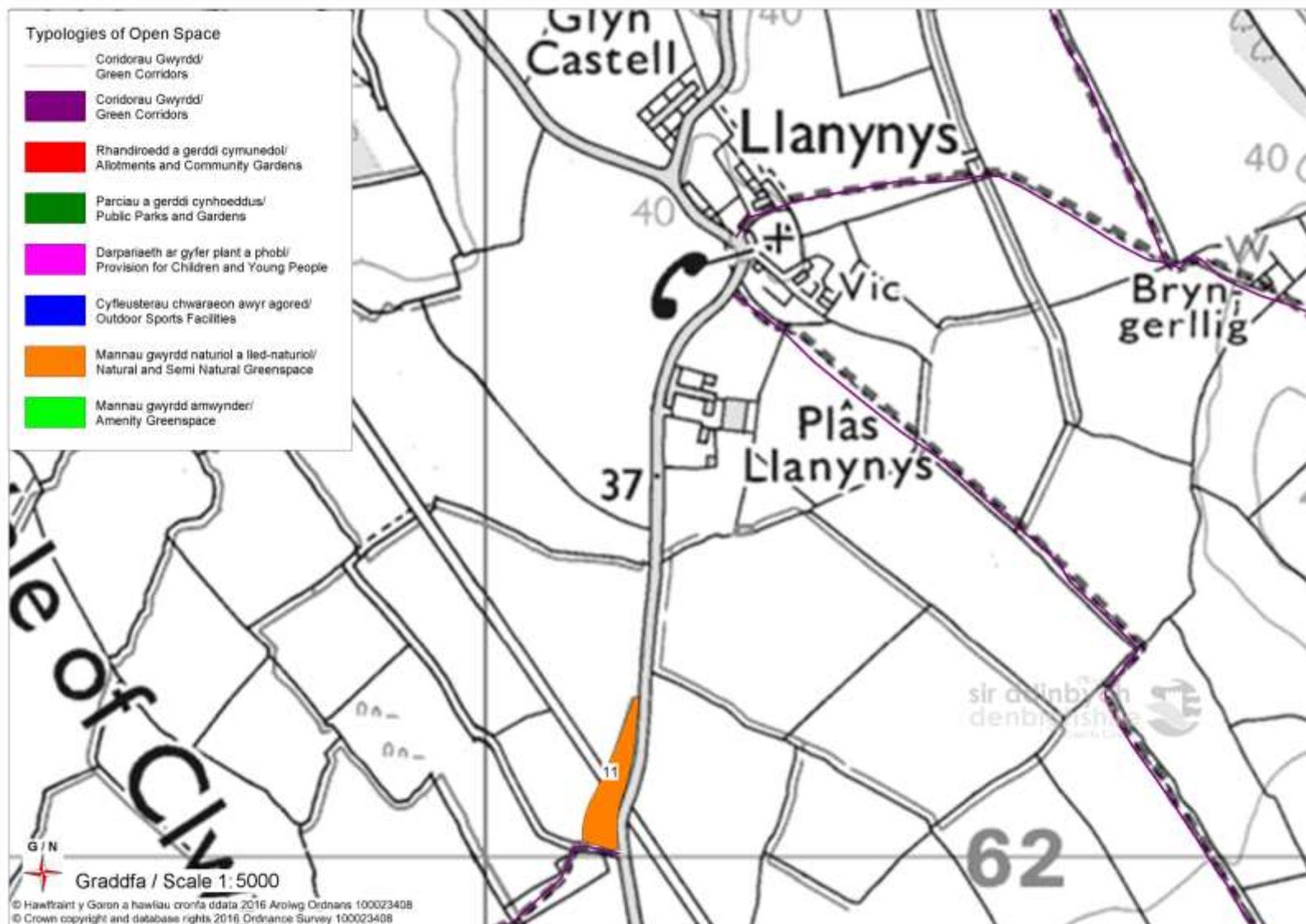


Figure 90:
Overview
map of Rhewl

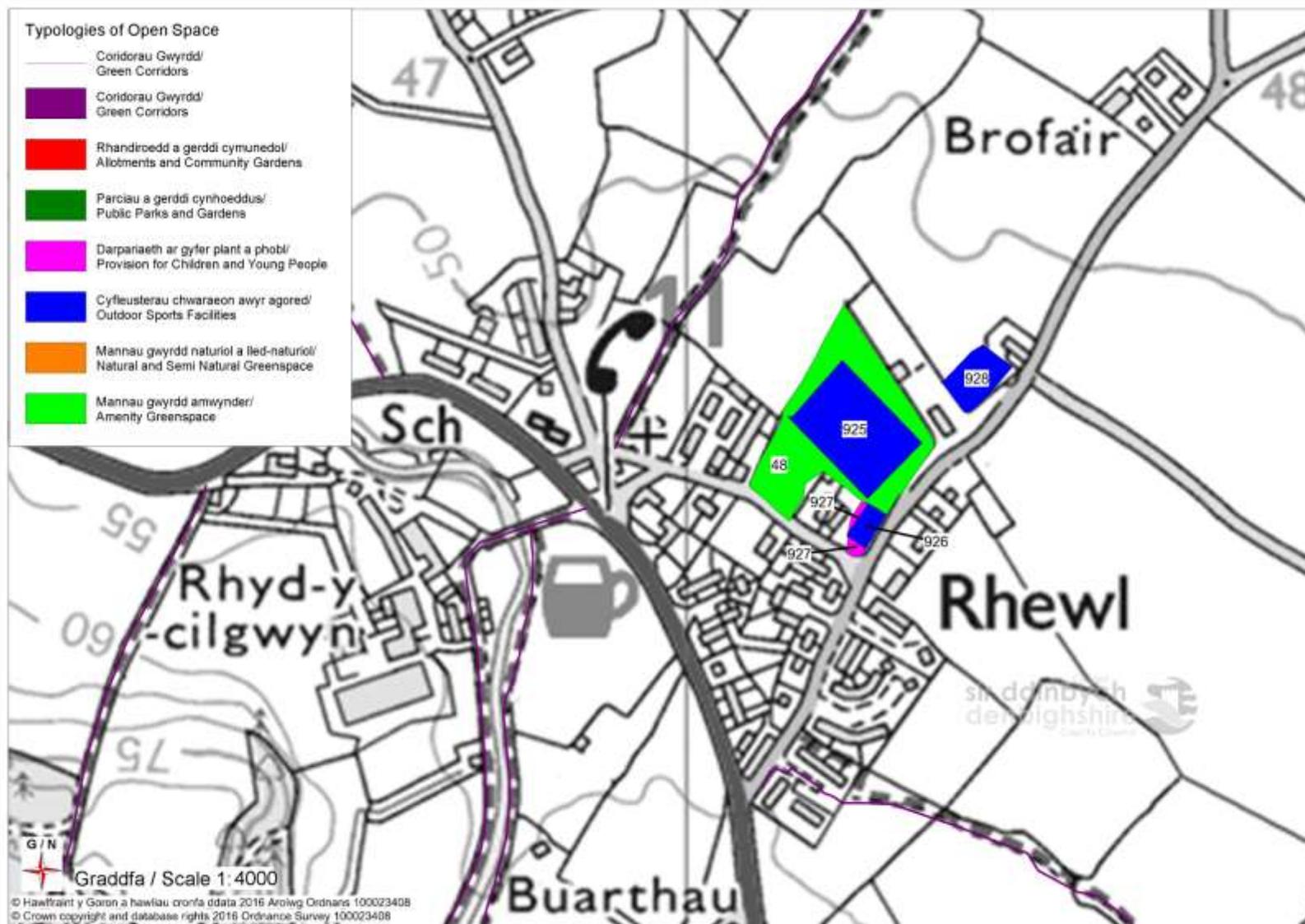


Table 133: Overview of open space in Llanynys and Rhewl

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.87	0.20	0.59
Provision for children and young people	0.03	-0.05	-0.21
Outdoor sports facilities	0.93	0.38	0.02
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0.4	-3.44	-1.48
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Llanynys and Rhewl are sufficient in Amenity Greenspace and Outdoor sports facilities according to both the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards. This is very positive and shows that the population are well catered for in terms of sporting and recreation facilities. However, there is a deficiency in Provision for children and young people, mainly down to the size of the site at Rhewl. This is an opportunity for improvement and/ or enlargement to ensure that the children of this community area are well provided for by play facilities.

There is also a deficiency in Natural and Semi natural greenspace, however the wildlife ponds at Llanynys offer some provision of this typology.

There is no provision of Public parks and gardens in this community area. Therefore there may be scope for a new site to be developed to benefit the local people. Whilst the sporting facility, does to some extent provide for all age groups, having a quiet contemplation garden may be a type of open space other members of the community would enjoy and benefit from. Consultation with the C,TCC and the community would be recommended to see if there is a demand for this type of provision.

Table 134: Open space sites in Llanynys and Rhewl

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
48	Recreation Ground	AG	0.87	-
927	Rhewl Play Area	PC+YP	0.01	47
925	Rhewl Playing Pitch	OSF	0.67	-
926	Rhewl Tennis Court	OSF	0.07	-
928	Rhewl Playing Field	OSF	0.19	-
11	Llanynys Ponds	NSNG	0.40	-

Accessibility

Table 135: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Llanynys and Rhewl

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
55.2	64.8	33.1	100	95.8	98.5

In the Llanynys Community area, only 33% of residences have limited access to the outdoor sports facilities found at Rhewl. This means that they may have to travel further in order to access and by another form of transport such as car or bus for example.

Around 45% of residences have limited access to Amenity greenspace, however, due to the rural nature of the Community area and the sports facilities available at Rhewl, this may not have huge consequences for

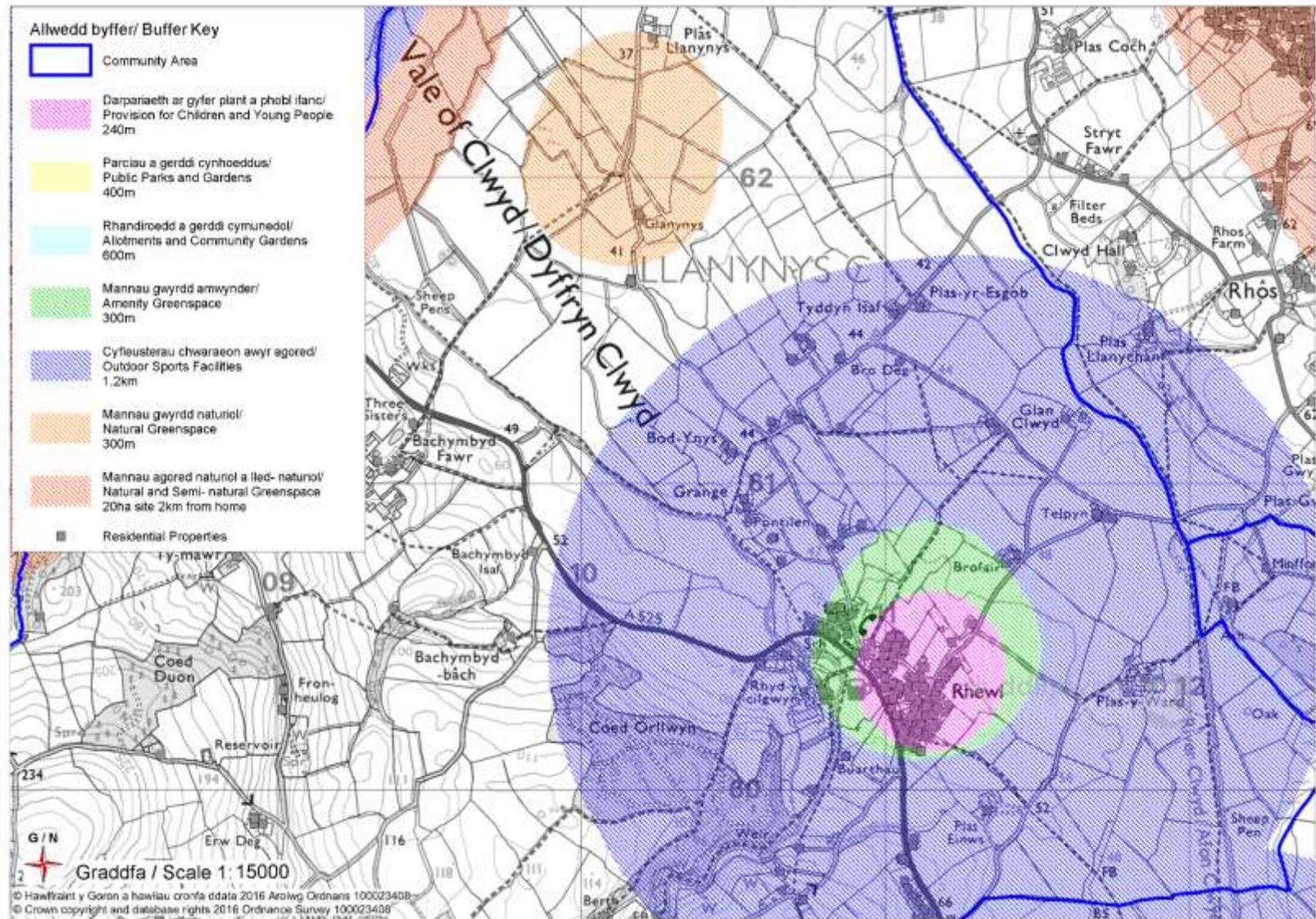
people living outside the buffer zone as they may have plenty of countryside on their doorstep.

Over 60% of residences have limited access to provision for children and young people. This may be due to the small buffer size for this typology, however it shows that nearly 40% do have good access to this provision which is still positive, especially if it means that children can access a site within a very short walk, potentially on their own or with friends.

No accessibility buffers have been created for Public Parks and gardens due to no sites being recorded.

Despite the provision of Natural and Semi natural greenspace near Llanynys, the accessibility buffer zone of 300m does not capture many residences within it. This should not diminish its importance as people may have to travel further in order to access this site, but this could be incorporated into a longer walk and so should not be a limiting factor to its accessibility.

Figure 91:
Accessibility
Map of
Llanynys
and Rhewl



36. Nantglyn

Figure 92:
Overview
map of
Nantglyn

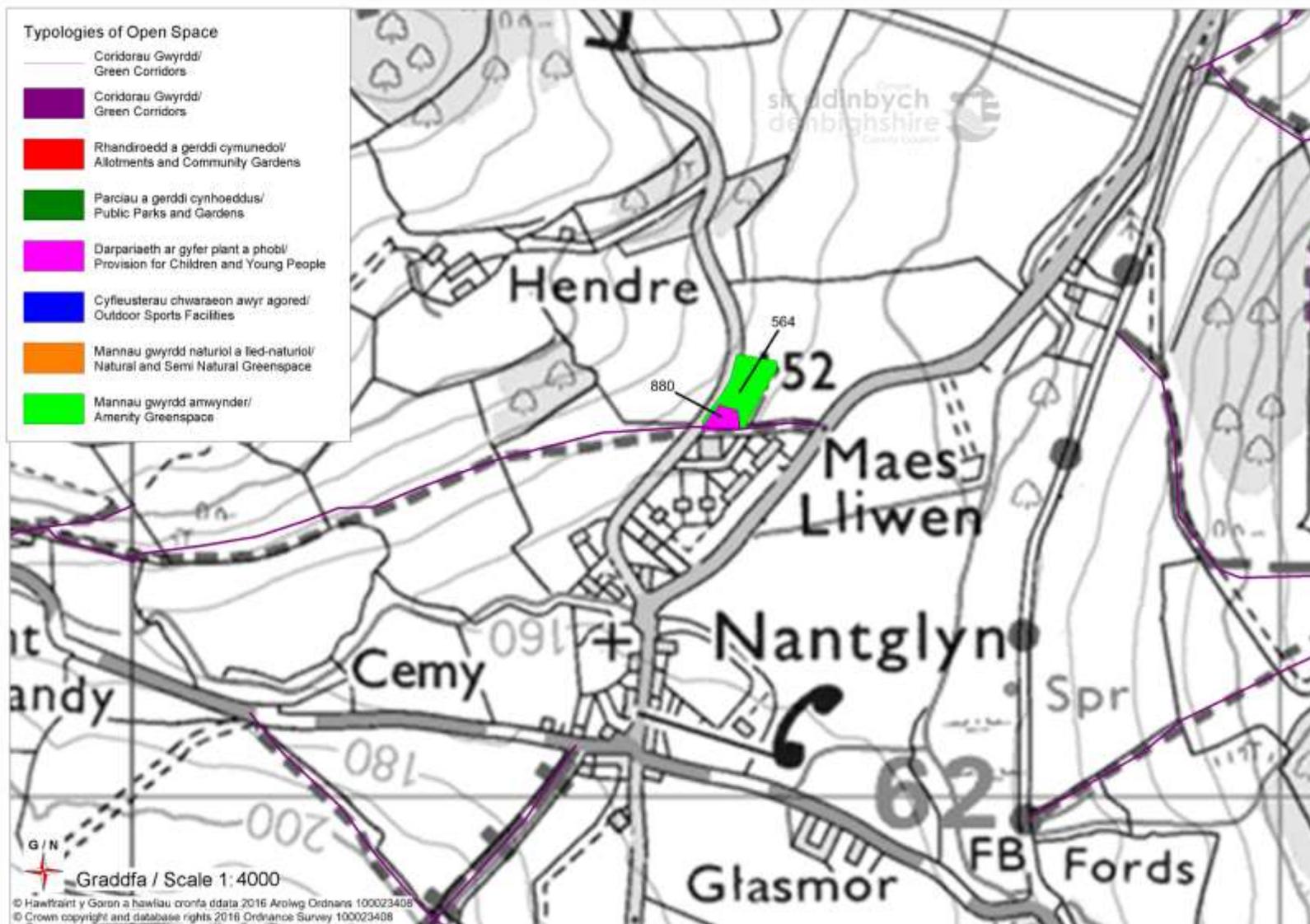


Table 136: Overview of open space in Nantglyn

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0.05	0.07	-0.10
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	83.06	253.19	255.15
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Nantglyn is very sufficient in Natural and Semi Natural greenspace however, it is deficient in the other types of open space according to the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards except in Provision for children and young people which is sufficient by the County average. The small population size of the Community area means that this provision is sufficient even though it is very small in size. This may be an opportunity for improvement to enhance or enlarge the site to improve its quality and usability for the local children of Nantglyn.

There is a small provision of amenity greenspace, however its small size has meant that it has been excluded from this part of the report. However, its value and importance to the community, being adjacent to the play area should not be overlooked.

The fact that Nantglyn is a very rural Community area may mean that the deficiencies are not felt as strongly by the local community as there is sufficient access to the open countryside nearby. However it would be recommend to undertake consultation in order to find out what the demand is in the area and plan for open space accordingly.

Table 137: Open space sites in Nantglyn

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
564	King George Playing Field	AG	0.05	-
880	King George Play area	PC+YP	0.18	71
27	Mynydd Hiraethog Nature Reserve	NSNG	83.06	-

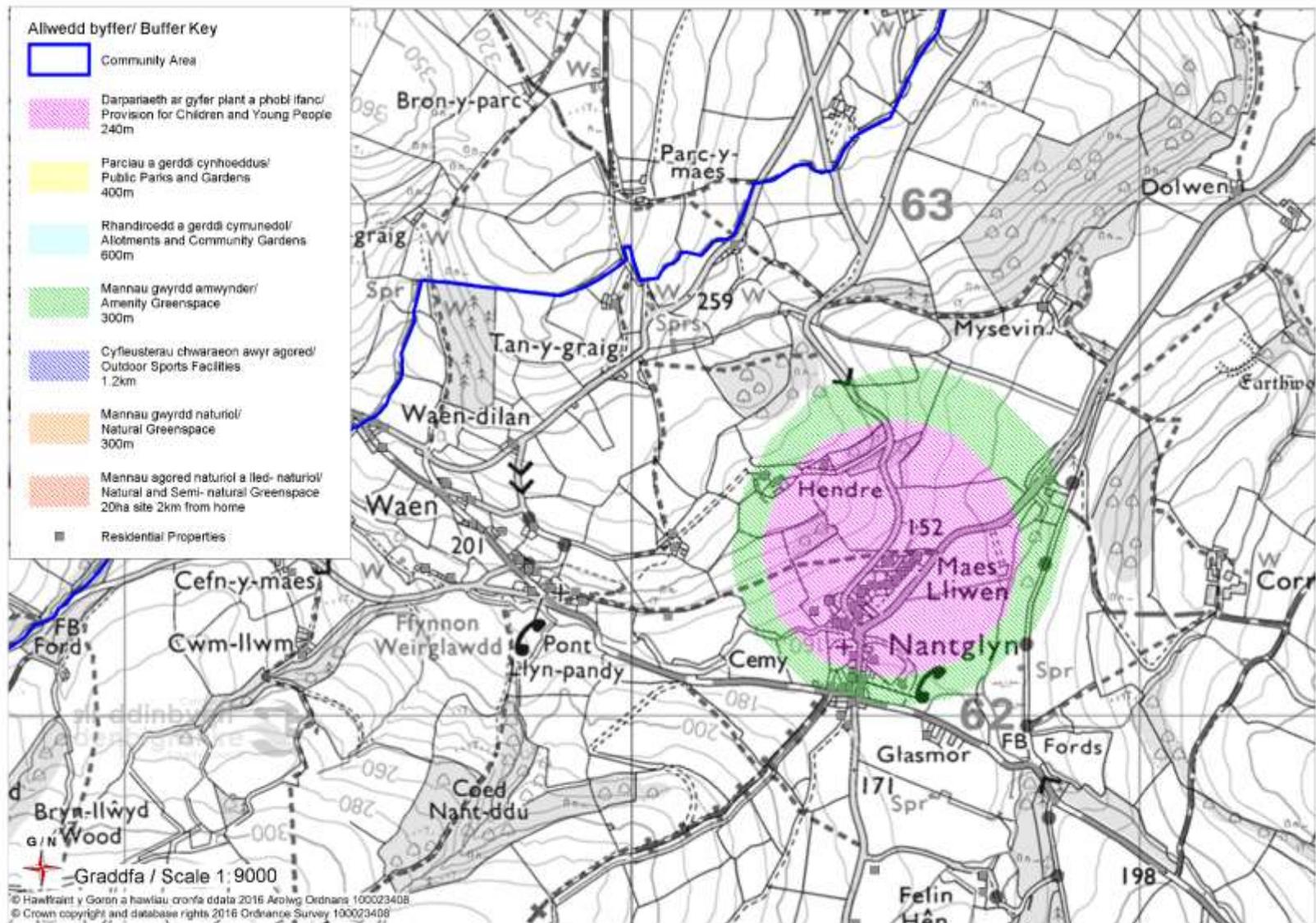
Accessibility

Table 138: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Nantglyn

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
71.9	80.1	100	100	96.6	100

Only 20% of residences have good access to the provision for children and young people. This means that many local people would have to access another mode of transport, other than walking, in order to reach this site. This might not be significant due to the rural nature of the Community area as many people might have cars or use the bus service in order to access other services nearby. The same can be said for the site of Amenity greenspace next to the play area.

Figure 93:
Accessibility
Map of
Nantglyn



37. Trefnant

Figure 94:
Overview
map of
Trefnant

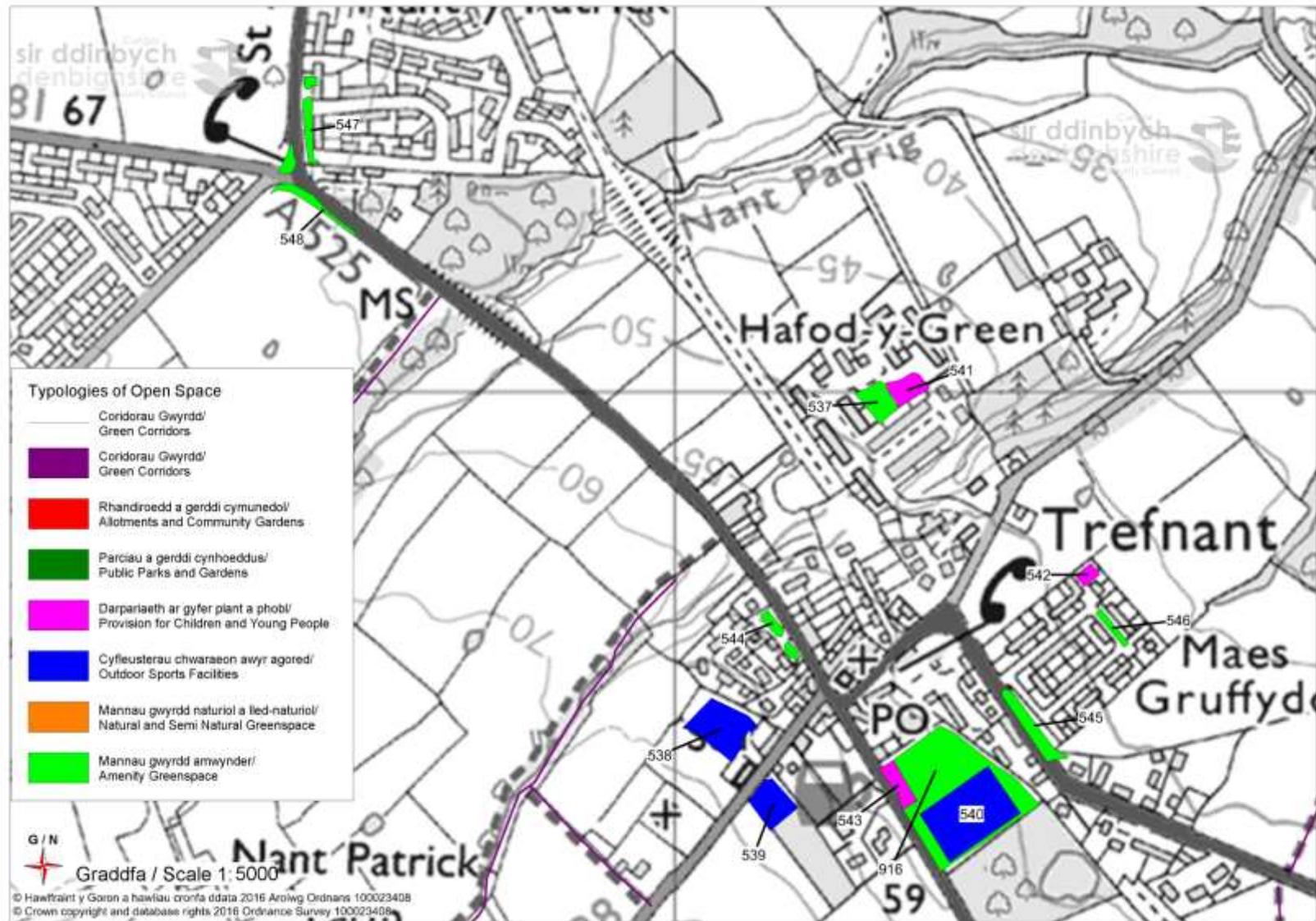


Table 139: Overview of open space in Trefnant

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.77	-0.45	-0.06
Provision for children and young people	0.21	0.05	-0.12
Outdoor sports facilities	0.73	-0.38	-0.74
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Trefnant is deficient in all types of open space according to the FIT standards. Compared to the Denbighshire average is it deficient in all except Provision for children and young people. It is positive that there are more than one of these sites in this Community area. However there is scope to improve these sites, particularly the Ffordd Cae Canol Play area (ref. 541). Therefore, in this instance it may be more beneficial to improve the existing provision of this typology rather than creating new sites.

The deficiency in Outdoor sports facility provision could be another area that needs to be addressed in Trefnant. However, this would be dependent on the demand of this typology and an investigation into the population demographics of the area would help aid this decision.

It has been mentioned by a Town Councillor of Trefnant to link the two areas of Trefnant with a safe walking/cycle route. This would enable people to the north of the Community area to be able to access the open space facilities available in the south. Therefore, there is an opportunity to develop this active travel network as it would be a huge benefit to the community.

Table 140: Open space sites in Trefnant

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
916	Trefnant Playing fields	AG	0.77	-
543	Denbigh Road Play area	PC+YP	0.08	96
542	Maes Gruffyd Play Area	PC+YP	0.03	82
541	Ffordd Cae Canol Play Area	PC+YP	0.10	67
538	Ysgol Trefnant Playing Field	OSF	0.28	-
539	Trefnant Bowling Green	OSF	0.16	-
540	Trefnant Football pitch	OSF	0.57	-

Accessibility

Table 141: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Trefnant

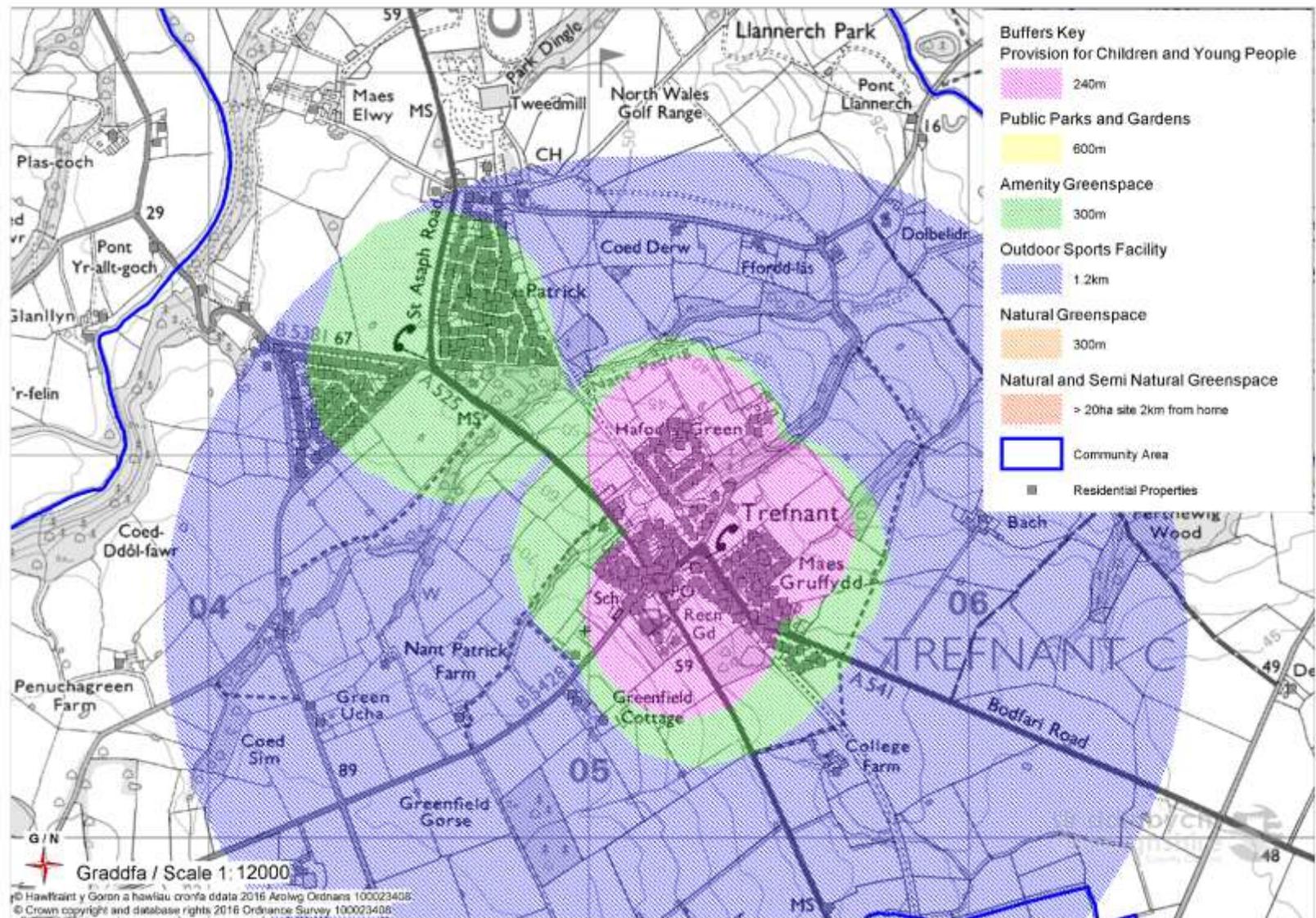
% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NG
21.9	56.8	11.8	100	100	100

The table above shows that nearly 90% of residences have access to the Outdoor sports facilities in available in Trefnant. Only 20% have limited access to Amenity greenspace which is very positive also.

Over half of all residences have limited access to Provision for children and young people. This is an area which could be improved, however the map below shows that the sites are well spread out within the settlement but could perhaps benefit from a site near the north development. However, an improvement to the walking/cycling network linking to two areas could benefit the community more than providing an expensive play site that may be more costly in the long term.

There are no recorded sites for Public parks and gardens and Natural and semi natural greenspace which is why there are no accessibility buffers. However this shows that there is potential to develop these sites depending on the demand of the community.

Figure 95:
Accessibility
Map of
Trefnant



38. Tremeirchion and Rhualt

Figure 96:
Overview
map of
Tremeirchion

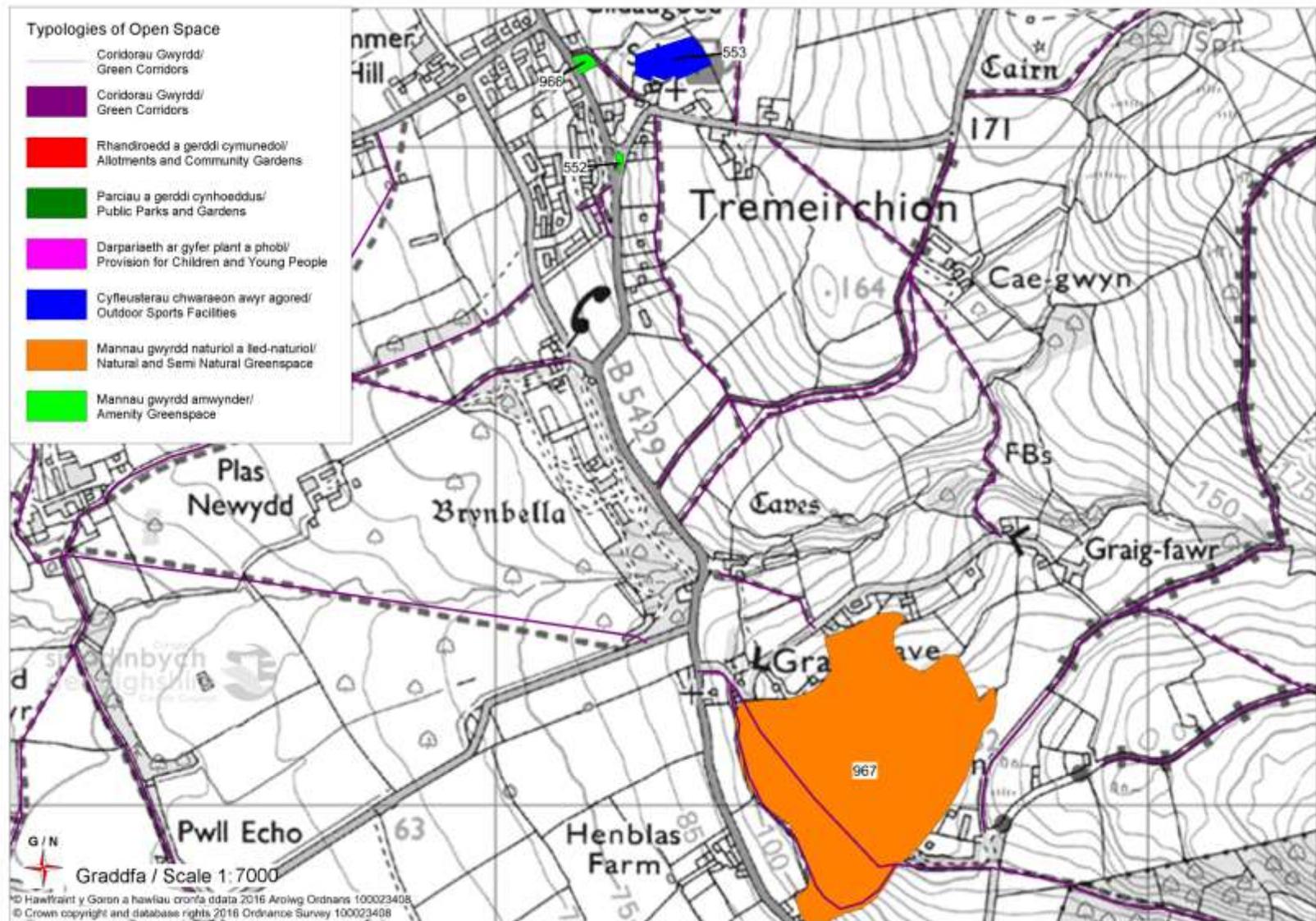


Figure 97:
Overview
map Rhualt

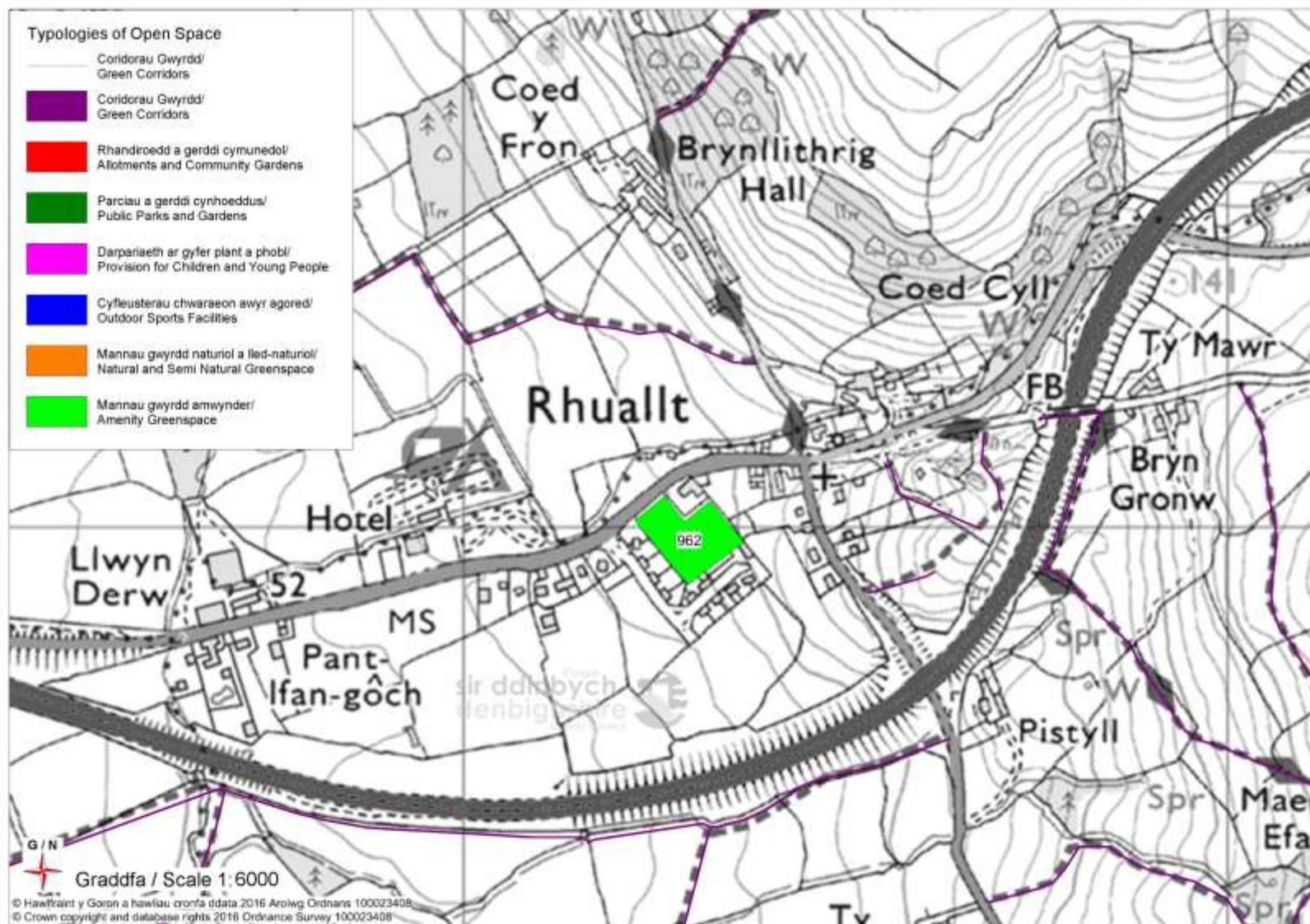


Table 142: Overview of open space in Tremeirchion and Rhuallt

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0.83	0.24	0.63
Provision for children and young people	0	-0.09	-0.25
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	10.61	11.13	13.09
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

Tremeirchion and Rhuallt are sufficient in Amenity greenspace and Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace according to the Denbighshire average and the FIT standards which are the only typologies recorded for the area. However, they are deficient in Provision for children and young people, Outdoor sports facilities and Public parks and gardens as no sites have been identified in this area. This shows that there is scope to further develop these typologies in the area dependent on demand by the community. The rural nature of the area may mean that the deficiencies are not felt as strongly in the area, as other open space facilities are accessible by car and/or bus services within a short travelling distance which may be too far to walk.

Table 143: Open space sites in Tremeirchion and Rhualt

Ref number	Site name	Typology	Size (ha)	Quality score
962	Rhualt old school field	AG	0.83	-
553	Ysgol Tremeirchion Playing Field	OSF	0.52	-
967	The Graig	NSNG	10.61	-

Accessibility

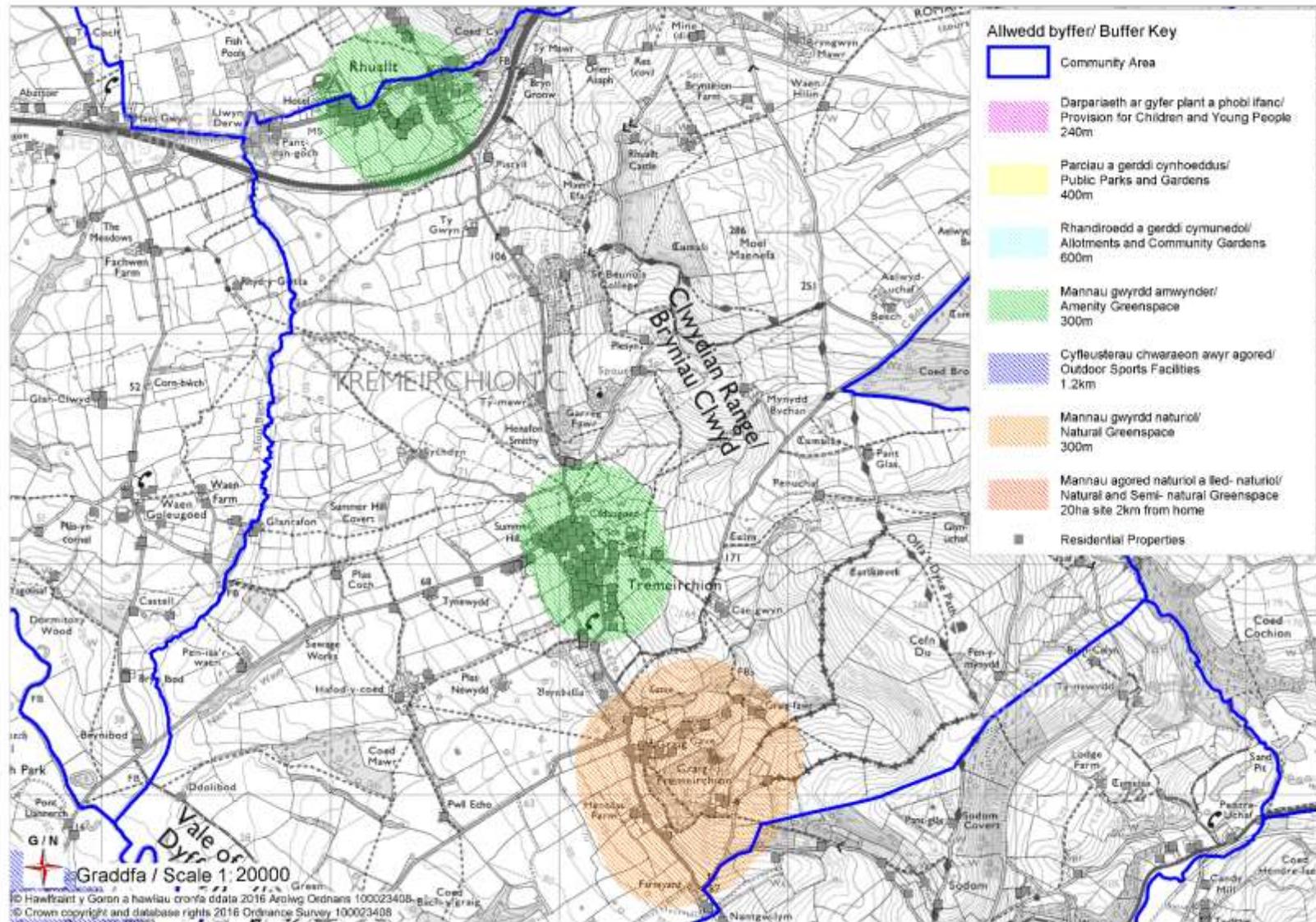
Table 144: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Tremeirchion and Rhualt

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
44.8	100	100	100	100	90.7

The table above shows that only 44% of all residences have limited access to Amenity greenspace which is positive, however the main site of this type is found in Rhualt and may be too far to travel to for the residents of Tremeirchion.

The lack of Open Space provision in this Community area generally could be an opportunity for improvement, dependent on whether the local community feel it would benefit their quality of life or whether improvements should be made to other areas such as active travel networks that would enhance linkages to larger areas that have different forms of open space provision.

Figure 98:
Accessibility
Map of
Tremeirchion
and Rhualt



39. Waen

Figure 99:
Overview
map of
Waen

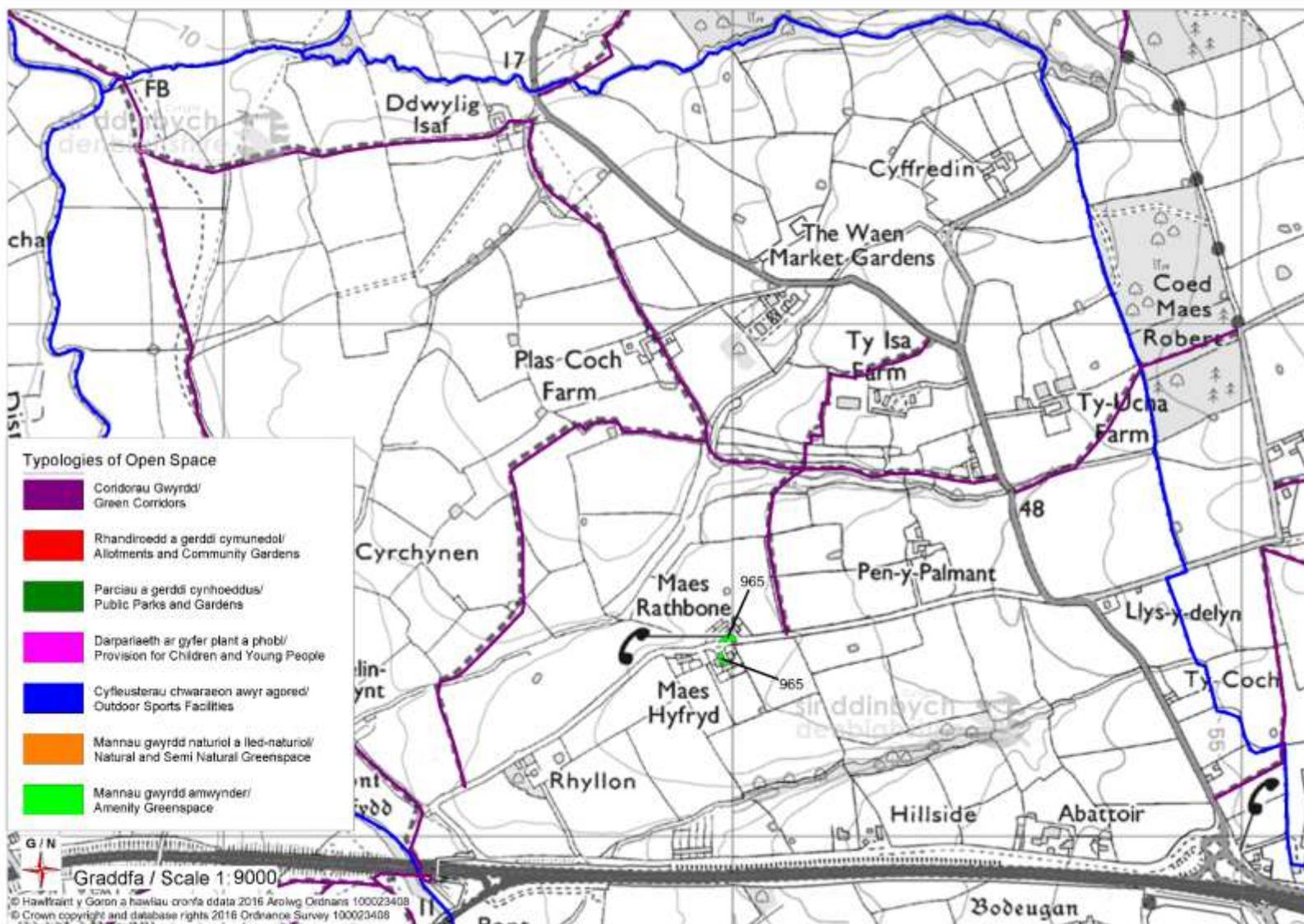


Table 145: Overview of open space in Waen

Typology	Total (ha)	Sufficient/ deficient against Denbighshire average per 1000 population based on community area population	Sufficient/ deficient against FIT Standards per 1000 population based on community area population
Amenity Greenspace	0	-0.94	-0.55
Provision for children and young people	0	-0.09	-0.25
Outdoor sports facilities	0	-0.84	-1.2
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	0	-3.96	-2.0
Public parks and Gardens	0	-0.17	-0.80

It is important to note that, whilst Waen has limited open space provision under the typologies set out in TAN 16, there are many green corridors that link the dwellings to the open countryside and to other larger settlements.

The deficiencies in this Community area may not be that significant to the population due to its rural location. There are two small sites of Amenity greenspace that have not been included as they are below the 0.2ha threshold and may offer limited recreational value. However, this is not to discount the importance of open space to this Community area and there may be opportunities for new provision dependent on demand by the local community.

Accessibility

Table 146: Percentage of residences with limited access to different types of open space in Waen

% residences with limited access to AG	% residences with limited access to PC+YP	% residences with limited access to OSF	% residences with limited access to PP+G	% residences with limited access to 20 ha site NSNG	% residences with limited access to NSNG
100	100	100	100	100	100

No accessibility map has been included for Waen. However, the network of Green corridors in the area, link the sparsely populated Community area with larger settlements such as St. Asaph to the southwest and provide easy access to the countryside. Despite its deficiencies in open space provision, there could be improvements made to the active travel links that enable the community to access nearby settlements which provide opportunities to enjoy different types of open space.

7. Policy Advice and Recommendations

This section provides policy advice and recommendations based on the findings of the assessment and audit. It will help to ensure the replacement LDP is based on robust evidence and is as up to date as possible. The LDP will play an important role in the future delivery of open space, sport and recreation facilities by seeking to protect existing open space and ensure that new developments make an adequate contribution to public open space provision.

7.1 The consultation with DCC Officers highlighted that the current local open space policy is not implemented as effectively as it could be. For example, the play areas received from developers are often viewed as of poor quality and in poor positions within new developments.

7.1.1 One approach may be to offer a more flexible means of seeking on and off site contributions from developers. For example, if a Community area is deemed sufficient in terms of quantity of provision of a typology of open space, there may be scope for a commuted sum amount to go towards improving the access to existing areas or improving the quality of provision rather than creating new.

7.2 **Recommendation 1:**

- *Ensure sites assessed as medium to high quality are protected.*

The consultation process highlighted that most sites were well used, therefore should be protected from development as stated in the current LDP.

Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation <http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2015/150812-wimd-2014-revised-en.pdf>

7.3 **Recommendation 2:**

- *Ensure sites assessed as low quality are prioritised for improvement.*

In order for the quality of these sites to be improved, they first need to be protected if they are not already. Consultation as part of the report highlighted a desire to improve and enhance existing provision rather than a demand to create new sites. Provision for children and young people was deemed important to many during the consultation, therefore an improvement focus could be on this type of open space.

7.4 **Recommendation 3:**

- *Recognise areas with sufficiency of provision of certain open space typologies and how it can help to meet the needs of other areas with deficiencies through improvements to active travel networks.*

Areas with deficiencies in open space may not necessarily have the practicality or feasibility to create new provisions in the area, however, improving walking and cycling routes to other local areas of open space would be more beneficial and also will help to improve people's health and well-being.

7.5 **Recommendation 4:**

- *The need for additional allotment and cemetery provision should be led by demand.*

7.5.1 The current LDP states that the Council will safeguard these existing community facilities and the loss of a site will be resisted except where it can be replaced by an equal or better alternative provision. Therefore these sites should be led by demand. In terms of allotments there are waiting lists identified at sites across Denbighshire, implying supply is not meeting demand. It is suggested that waiting list numbers, rather than the application of a standard, is more appropriate to determine the need for new provision.

7.5.2 Approaches that may help to increase the supply of allotments include implementing a process of halving plots whenever they become available, self-management of sites to help improve turnover of empty plots, stronger enforcement of poorly maintained plots and consideration to the creation of new plots at other forms of open space rated as low quality.

7.6 **Recommendation 5:**

- *Revise the design guidance of play provision to adopt a more naturalistic, exciting and informal form of play provision and provide forms of play space suitable for disabled users.*

Results from the consultation highlighted the need for improvements to be made in the play areas in Denbighshire. Many poor quality sites, as identified through the assessment process, need a wider ranging provision of equipment that is available to all ages, not just for toddlers and older children and also more provision for disabled children.

- 7.6.1 The aim is to create more exciting, adventurous play that is more informal than the traditional equipped play areas, therefore guidance should begin to reflect this transition in making future provision for play. This will help to alleviate the growing budget restraints by potentially providing provision of lower cost and maintenance. This should also help to prevent the provision of small, poor quality equipped play sites often provided by developers.
- 7.6.2 Often play areas are received from developers in poor positions on the edges of sites and are of a poor quality. These areas can attract antisocial behaviour issues. In some circumstances, contributions to improving off site open space can enable better quality provision, rather than poor on-site space. A recommendation is for this to be considered as part of a review of current LDP policy.
- 7.7 **Recommendation 6:**
- *Consider other off-site ways commuted sum funding can contribute to open space provision.*

According to the current LDP, funding contributions will be sought, in line with Policy BSC 3 – Securing infrastructure contributions in new developments, to deliver new allotment sites. This is an example where contributions can be better spent off site to benefit the community.

- 7.7.1 Commuted sum funding could contribute in other ways, not just through the provision of small play areas in new developments for example. There is scope of these contributions to go towards Public Rights of Way and Green Corridor routes that link up settlements. Improvements to these areas will make accessibility to the countryside much easier and encourage people to take more sustainable forms of transport for short journeys, which is in line with the objectives of the Active Travel (Wales) Act (2013).
- 7.7.2 There may be potential use of Natural and Semi Natural greenspace in Denbighshire. This is a valuable asset to the County and commuted sum contributions could be used to create better access to and within these areas, for example through the provision of walking and cycling facilities, trim trails and mountain bike tracks etc.

- 7.7.3 A consultation with the local community to find out what their needs are and what they would like to see the money spent on, would be valuable in ensuring their open space needs are met. Population demographics of areas need to be considered to ensure the right form of provision meets the needs of that area.

7.8 **Recommendation 7:**

- *Consider use of a demand led approach to Outdoor Sports Facilities.*

The standard set out by FIT has, in nearly all Community areas not been met. The local average provision for Denbighshire has also not been met in the majority of Community areas. The most recent best practice guidance such as Sport England's guidance of undertaking a Playing Pitch Strategy recommends levels of provision are determined by pitch capacity (i.e. how many games per week a pitch can host) and club demand (i.e. how many matches a week takes place); not through the application of quantity standards. As there is currently no Welsh Guidance available, this may not necessarily be applicable to Wales but it provides a useful tool nonetheless.

- 7.8.1 According to the current Policy BSC 11, when developments exceed the threshold of 200 dwellings, facilities for Outdoor Sport must be provided on site. As Denbighshire has a tendency for smaller development sites, there may be limited scope for the provision of new Outdoor Sports Facilities. However, as sites can be sizeable and provision in many instances could be challenging, there may be scope to encourage the dual use of school sports pitches in meeting this open space need.

- 7.8.2 Alternative outdoor sports facilities such as astro-turf pitches, fitness equipment suites, trim trails or mountain bike trails should be considered as options for provision as they may create a wider benefit to the area and encourage more people to participate in activities which would improve their overall health and wellbeing.

7.9 **Recommendation 8:**

- *Review the LDP policy approach regarding on-site provision of open space to incorporate reasonable standards for provision (thresholds).*

Localised standards should be used in the review of the policy to reflect the provision of open space in Denbighshire and create a more accurate depiction of provision. A suggestion has been made in *Table 147* below which has developed proposed local standards using an average of the Denbighshire average figure for provision and the figure

for FIT standards. In most Community areas, certain types of open space have typically not met the FIT standard which could mean it is an unattainable target for the County. Therefore a creation of an average of the two is recommended so more realistic expectations of provision can be achieved for certain open space typologies without maintaining a low standard represented by the Denbighshire average for certain typologies. Suggestions of proposed local standards can be found in the following table:

Table 147: Proposed standards of Open Space for Denbighshire

Typology	Denbighshire Average figure for provision (Ha per 1000 population)	FIT standards (Ha Per 1000 population)	Proposed local standard for Denbighshire (Ha per 1000 population)
Allotments	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cemeteries	n/a	n/a	n/a
Civic space	n/a	n/a	n/a
Green corridors	n/a	n/a	n/a
Amenity greenspace	0.93	0.6	0.77
Provision for children and young people	0.09	0.25	0.17
Parks and gardens	0.17	0.8	0.49
Semi/natural greenspace	3.97	2.0	2.99
Outdoor Sports Facility	0.84	1.2	1.02

7.10 Information on provision taken from the Planning Obligations and Recreational Public Open Space Supplementary Planning Guidance Notes

How is provision to be made?

LDP Policy BSC11 requires new developments to contribute to open space provision. New residential development can place additional demands on existing open space and we will therefore require open

space to be provided on site or contributions made to improve existing local facilities. New residential development could take the form of new build, subdivision of existing residential development, or a change to residential use as a result of conversion.

- 7.11 Policy BSC 11 advises that open space should always be provided on site unless it is impractical to do so. The Council's preference is for open space to be provided on site but acknowledge that there are circumstances where this would not be practical due to the site area. In line with this on site provision of outdoor sport provision will only be required on developments of 200 or more dwellings. On site provision of children playing space will only be required on developments of 30 or more dwellings. Where provision is not made on site, a commuted sum in lieu of on-site provision will be required. These are purely indicative thresholds and on site provision for sites of less than 30 will be considered on their merits.

7.12 Seeking developer contributions

Financial contributions are calculated using the estimated number of residents and current costs of providing recreation space.

Please use the Council's on-line open space calculator at:

http://www.denbighldp.co.uk/english/spg_new.htm

- 7.13 Contributions collected will be used to improve existing recreation facilities, improve access to existing facilities or to provide new facilities within the local area affected by the development. Only those areas affected by the development will receive the benefit of the financial contribution. Where a number of developments are being proposed within close proximity which as a whole will necessitate a need for additional facilities, Denbighshire may combine contributions as necessary to negate the cumulative effect.
- 7.14 The Council may require applicants to enter into a financial Bond in order to secure financial contributions or open space required as part of the S106 agreement. Bonds are the Council's preferred form of security and will be used to protect the Council in the event that a landowner defaults against a payment or fails to deliver the open space and /or maintenance required. Further information on the use of Section 106 agreements can be found in the 'Planning Obligations' Supplementary Planning Guidance.

7.15 Management of Development

Where open space has been is to be provided on site, the Council will require developers to make appropriate arrangements for the future maintenance of the open space. Proposals should be discussed with the Council at an early stage. Pre-application discussion with the case officer and local Council Members is welcomed in order to explain open space requirements. We will need to be satisfied that appropriate arrangements have been made for long term maintenance; for example by the establishment of a sufficiently resourced management company, residents association or Community, City or Town Council responsible for their upkeep, prior to approval of the planning application. If the space is to be adopted by a City, Town or Community Council, a commuted sum should also be provided for the maintenance of the facility for an agreed period. In most circumstances this will be for a period of 25 years, however there may be situations where a different maintenance period is required. Proposals should be developed in consultation with local Ward Councillors. The Council will require applicants to enter into a financial bond in order to secure financial contributions required, unless suitable security arrangements have been agreed within the legal agreement.

Please use the Council's on-line open space calculator to calculate the maintenance requirement at:

http://www.denbighldp.co.uk/english/spg_new.htm

Please see the SPG on Recreational Public Open Space and the SPG on Planning Obligations for more information.

8. References

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Appendix I: Results from the Consultation with City, Town and Community Councils

These results are ordered by Member Area Group and separated into positive and negative responses.

Ruthin Member Area Group

Negative Responses

Comment	C,ICC	Name of site
Lack of general play equipment	Llanarmon yn Ial	Llanarmon yn Ial Playing fields, park and skatepark
Lack of toddler Equipment	Betws Gwerfyl Goch Llanarmon yn Ial	Bro Gwerfyl Llanarmon yn Ial Playing fields, park and skatepark
Lack of equipment for older children	Betws Gwerfyl Goch Llanarmon yn Ial	Bro Gwerfyl Llanarmon yn Ial Playing fields, park and skatepark
Old Fashioned Play area, equipment getting old	Betws Gwerfyl Goch Llanarmon yn Ial	Bro Gwerfyl Llanarmon yn Ial Playing fields, park and skatepark
Not enough benches, nowhere for adults to sit	Llanarmon yn Ial	Llanarmon yn Ial Playing fields, park and skate park
General maintenance issues- slippery mats, holes in the fence, bunds need cutting, landscaping	Betws Gwerfyl Goch Llanarmon yn Ial	Bro Gwerfyl Llanarmon yn Ial Playing fields, park and skate park
Site too small	Llanfair DC	Parc y Llan
No fencing to keep dogs off the grass	Llanfair DC	Bron Y Clwyd
Noise during school hours causing disturbance to adjoining neighbour	Llanfair DC	Ysgol Llanfair DC playing fields
Not enough litter bins	Llanarmon yn Ial	Llanarmon yn Ial Playing fields, park and skate park
Open Space needs not being met	Llanarmon yn Ial	Eyrys and Graianrhyd school playing field
Not well used due to location	Ruthin	Lon Fawr Amenity Land

Positive Responses

Comment	C,ICC	Name of site
Consistently used	Betws Gwerfyl Goch	Bro Gwerfyl
Well used	Ruthin	Ruthin Craft Centre Greenspace Cae Ddol play area and skate park
Very well used	Clocaenog	Clocaenog Play area and playing field
Very very well used	Llanarmon yn Ial	Llanarmon yn Ial Playing fields, park and skate park
Frequently used by local children	Llanfair DC	Bron y Clwyd
All age groups and abilities	Clocaenog Llanarmon yn Ial Llanfair DC Ruthin	Clocaenog Play area and playing field Llanarmon yn Ial Playing fields, park and skate park Bron y Clwyd Stryd Y Brython Cae Ddol Amenity space
Well maintained	Clocaenog Llanarmon yn Ial Llanbedr DC Llanfair DC	Clocaenog Play area and playing field Llanarmon yn Ial Playing fields, park and skate park Llanbedr DC Slate Garden Bron y Clwyd
Already provided with litter bins and benches	Clocaenog	Clocaenog Play area and playing field
Equipment new and well maintained by the community council	Llanarmon yn Ial	Llanarmon yn Ial skate park
School children use the site for nature conservation	Llanbedr DC	Waen Woods

Prestatyn and Meliden Member Area Group

Negative Responses

Comment	C,TCC	Name of site
Could be enhanced and restored	Prestatyn East	Coronation Gardens
Poor maintenance	Prestatyn East	Coronation Gardens Pendre Garden
A band stand could benefit the site	Prestatyn East	Coronation Gardens
Site susceptible to flooding	Prestatyn Central	Lon Goed
Benches would benefit the site	Prestatyn Central Meliden	Bastion Gardens Gronant Road Tennis Club Bryn Llys Meliden Playing fields and sports pitches
Could be used for more functions	Prestatyn Central	Bastion Gardens Gronant Road Tennis Club
Doesn't cater to all age groups	Meliden	Pendre Gardens Bryn Llys
Not really used due to proximity to road	Meliden	Meliden Road
Could converted to allotments	Prestatyn	Parc Bodnant Playing Fields

Positive Responses

Comment	C,TCC	Name of site
Site used as an educational facility	Prestatyn	The Morfas Wetlands
Well used	Meliden Prestatyn Central	Meliden Bowling Club The Meadows Bryn Llys Meliden Playing fields and sports pitches Ffordd Bryn Melyd Coronation Gardens Bastion Gardens The Morfas Football fields Pendre Garden
Used sometimes	Meliden	Miner's Memorial Garden

Well maintained and fit for purpose	Meliden	Meliden Bowling Club The Meadows Ffordd Talargoch Miner's memorial Meliden Road Ffordd Bryn Melyd Meliden Playing fields and sports pitches
Caters for all age groups	Meliden Prestatyn Central and East	The Meadows Meliden Playing fields and sports pitches Coronation Gardens Bastion Gardens Prestatyn Road Playing fields Gronant Road Tennis Courts

Dee Valley Member Area Group

Negative Responses

Comment	C,TCC	Name of site
Grass could be cut more often	Llandrillo	Llandrillo Playing field
Needs Litter bins and benches	Llandrillo Llantysilio	Llandrillo Playing field Llidiart Annie Playing field
Not well maintained	Llantysilio	Llidiart Annie Playing field
Equipment needs replacing	Llantysilio Llandrillo	Llidiart Annie Playing field Y Wern Play Area

Positive Responses

Comment	C,TCC	Name of site
Very well used	Llandrillo Llantysilio	Llandrillo Playing Field Llantysilio Green Llidiart Annie Playing field
Caters to all ages and abilities	Llandrillo Llantysilio	Llandrillo Playing field Llantysilio Green Llidiart Annie Playing field
Well maintained and fit for purpose	Llantysilio	Llantysilio Green

Rhyl Member Area Group

Negative Responses

Comment	C,TCC	Name of site
Under used grassed area	Rhyl South East	Rhodfa Maes Hir
Antisocial behaviour issues in past	Rhyl South East Rhyl West	Holland Park playing fields and play area Gardens around Town Hall
Repair work on fencing	Rhyl South West	Brickfields Pond
Evidence of dog fouling	Rhyl	Gwynfryn Avenue
Bit of TLC to Grass verges	Rhyl West	Rear of Frederick Street
Clean up exercise and maintenance required	Rhyl South West	The Cut Cefndy Road Vaughan Street
Makeover of play ground	Rhyl South East	Park View- The Village Green play area

Positive Responses

Comment	C,TCC	Name of site
Used	Rhyl South West	Holland Park Playing fields
Well used	Rhyl West	Gwynfryn Avenue Marine Lake play area
Very well used	Rhyl West Rhyl South West	Rhyl Beach Park view- The Village Green The Cut Brickfields Pond
Well maintained	Rhyl West	Haddon Close Rhyl Beach Park View- The Village Green
Clean and tidy	Rhyl West	Grange road gardens
Accessible to all	Rhyl South West	The Cut
Caters for all age groups	Rhyl South West	Rhyl Beach Brickfields Pond
Plenty of seats and litter bins	Rhyl South East	Park View- The Village Green

Denbigh Member Area Group

Negative Responses

Comment	C,TCC	Name of site
Dis used	Henllan Denbigh	Community Meadow 'Peace Garden'
Not well used	Denbigh	Parc Alafowlia Y Weirglodd
No maintenance carried out	Henllan	Community Meadow
Poor maintenance	Henllan	Maes Sadwrn
Refurbishment of equipment	Henllan	Maes Sadwrn
Better fencing on perimeter	Henllan	Maes Sadwrn
Disabled access needed	Henllan	Maes Sadwrn
Does not cater to all age groups	Denbigh	Parc Alafowlia near bypass
Needs not being met- potential for improvements	Denbigh	Crud y Castell Colomendy

Positive Responses

Comment	C,TCC	Name of site
Daily use	Henllan	Maes Sadwrn
Regular use on a weekly basis	Cyffylliog	Cyffylliog playing field
Well used	Llanrheadr Nantglyn Denbigh	Llanrheadr Play Area King George Playing field Mount Woods Cae Hywel Bryn Parc Middle Parc Lower Parc and skate park Alafowlia greenspace Colomendy
Very well used	Aberwheeler Denbigh	Aberwheeler Play area and playing field Parc Nant
Well maintained	Cyffylliog Aberwheeler Llanrheadr Nantglyn	Cyffylliog playing field Aberwheeler Play area and playing field Llanrheadr Play Area King George Playing field

Caters for all age groups	Aberwheeler Cyffylliog Nantglyn Denbigh	Aberwheeler Play area and playing field Cyffylliog playing field King George Playing field Lower Parc and Skate Park
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Elwy Member Area Group

Negative Responses

Comment	C,ICC	Name of site
Not well used	Dyserth	Parc Gwelfor Former Dyserth Tip
General maintenance needs carrying out	Dyserth	Parc Gwelfor Former Dyserth Tip
More frequent maintenance needs carrying out	Cefn Meiriadog	Cefn Meiriadog Woods
Poor maintenance- grass cutting highlighted by public	Dyserth	Maes Esgob playing fields
Limitations for certain age groups and abilities	Tremeirchion Cefn Meiriadog	The Graig Cefn Meiriadog Woods
Storm drain needs lowering	Dyserth	Maes Esgob playing fields
Litter bins would benefit the site	Cefn Meiriadog	Cefn Meiriadog Woods

Positive Responses

Comment	C,ICC	Name of site
Occasionally Used	Cwm	Glan Llyn Pond
Used	Waen	Tai Cochion Amenity space
Use on a regular basis by all members of the community	Dyserth Bodfari	Maes Esgob playing fields Hannah Jane Smith Trust Recreation Ground
Well used	Tremeirchion Trefnant Cefn Meiriadog Cwm	The Triangle, The Quarry, The Graig Cae Canol Playing field Cefn Meiriadog Woods Marian Cwm amenity space
Very well used	Trefnant Dyserth	Trefnant Football pitch Maes Esgob Playing fields

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Well maintained and fit for purpose	Tremeirchion Trefnant Dyserth Bodfari Waen Cwm	The Triangle, The Quarry, The Graig Cae Canol Trefnant Football pitch Maes Esgob Playing fields Hannah Jane Smith Trust Recreation Ground Tai Cochion Amenity space Marian Cwm amenity space Glan Llyn Pond
Caters for all age groups	Tremeirchion Trefnant Dyserth Bodfari Waen Cwm	The Triangle, The Quarry Cae Canol Trefnant football pitch Maes Esgob playing fields Hannah Jane Smith Trust Recreation Ground Tai Cochion Amenity space Marian Cwm amenity space Glan Llyn Pond

Appendix II: List of Consultees

Name	Organisation
Luci Duncalf	DCC Planning Policy Officer (Lead on Open Space report)
Catrin Eluned Roberts	DCC Planning Policy Officer
Lara Griffiths	DCC Senior Planning Policy Officer
Laura Walker	DCC Corporate Graduate Trainee
David Roberts	DCC Principal Planning Officer
Rebecca Fairbrother	DCC Administration Assistant- Policy, Information and Research
Trina Weall	DCC Corporate Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Officer/ business support
Karen Hawkes	DCC Corporate Research & Intelligence Office/ business support
Adrian Walls	DCC Senior Engineer Public Rights of Way
Simon Billington	DCC Environmental Services, Streetscene
Ben Wilcox-Jones	DCC Senior Engineer, Sustainable Transport, Highways
Rachel Richardson	Conwy County Borough Council/ Strategic Planning
Heather Battison-Howard	DCC Greenspace Development Officer
Daniel Davies	Wrexham County Borough Council Planning Policy Officer
Huw Rees	DCC Countryside Services Manager
Sion Goldsmith	DCC Lead Officer - Assets and Communities
Jamie Groves	DCC Head of Finance, Assets and Housing
Joe Griffiths	DCC Modernising Education Officer
Paul Mitchell	Natural Resources Wales- Regional Team Leader
Richard Sumner	Natural Resources Wales Landscape Architect
DCC Councillors	Brian Blakeley, Joan Butterfield, Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones, Bill Cowie, Ann Davies, Meirick Lloyd Davies, Stuart Davies, Peter Duffy, Hugh Evans, Peter Evans, Bobby Feeley, Carys Guy, Huw Hilditch-Roberts, Martyn Holland, Colin Hughes, Rhys Hughes, Hugh Carson Irving, Alan James, Huw Jones, Pat Jones, Gwyneth Kensler, Geraint Lloyd-Williams, Jason McLellan, Barry Mellor, Win Mullen-James, Bob Murray, Dewi Owens, Merfyn Parry, Paul Penlington, Pete Prendergast, Arwel Roberts, Anton Sampson, Gareth Sandilands, David Simmons, Barbara Smith, David Smith, Bill Tasker, Julian Thompson-Hill, Joe Welch, Cefyn Williams, Cheryl Williams, Eryl Williams, Huw Williams, Mark John Young
Denbighshire C,TCC's	Aberwheeler, Betws Gwerfil Goch, Bodelwyddan, Bodfari, Bryneglwys, Cefn Meiriadog, Clocaenog, Corwen, Cyffylliog, Cynwyd, Denbigh, Derwen, Dyserth, Efenechtyd, Gwyddelwern, Henllan, Llanarmon yn Ial, Llanbedr Dyffryn Clywd, Llandegla, Llandrillo, Llandrynog, Llanelidan, Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, Llanferres, Llangollen, Llangynhafal, Llanrhaeadr Yng Nghinmeirch, Llantysilio, Llanynys, Meliden, Nantglyn, Prestatyn, Rhewl, Rhuallt, Rhuddlan, Rhyl, Ruthin, St. Asaph, Trefnant, Tremeirchion, Cwm and Waen
Frank Bailey	Prestatyn and District Environment Association

Appendix III: List of suggested improvement sites

Quality scores have only been set for Provision for Children and young people and Public Parks and Gardens for reasons outlined in the report. They have been included here along with specific sites that were highlighted for improvement by the consultation process.

Table 1: Site quality thresholds

Action description	Percentage (%)	Colour indicator
Quality very poor and in need of attention	<50	
Quality average but could be improved	51-70	
Quality very good no action required	71-100	

Table 2: Suggested sites for improvement as result of the consultation and site visit scores

Community Area, Villages and hamlets	Site name	Map Ref. Number	Quality score % (if any)
Aberwheeler	Aberwheeler Play area	759	60
Betws Gwerfil Goch	Bro Gwerfil Play area	763	64
Bryneglwys	Bryn Eglwys Play area	727	49
Cefn Meiriadog	Cefn Meiriadog Woods	774	
Corwen (Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy	Old Allotments at Cae Fynnon Pen Y Bryn	238 409	
Cynwyd	Cynwyd MUGA	780	60
Denbigh	Vale street Peace Garden	569	66
	Parc Alafowlia	524	
	Y Weirglodd	907	
	Crud Y Castell Colomendy	526 533	
Dyserth	Maes Esgob Play Area	515	67
	Maes Glas Play Area	516	47
	Parc Gwelfor	512,513	
	Former Dyserth Tip Maes Esgob Playing field	514 507	

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Henllan	Community Meadow (former tip site)	799	
	Maes Sadwrn playing field	910	
	Henllan Football Club	798	
Llanarmon yn Ial	Children's Play area and playing field	664	69
Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd	Ysgol Llanbedr DC astrosturf	891	67
Llandegla	Llandegla Play Area	700	69
	Memorial Hall field Play area	976	56
Llandrillo	Llandrillo Playing field	553	
	Y Wern Play Area	814	69
Llandyrnog	Cae Nant Play area	911	44
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd and Graigfechan	Bron y Clwyd Amenity space	715	
Llanferres, Loggerheads and Maeshafn	Maeshafn Play area	851	47
Llangollen	Riverside Park MUGA	917	69
Llantysilio	Llidiart Annie Play Area		49
	Llidiart Annie Playing field		
Llanynys and Rhewl	Rhewl Play area		47
Prestatyn and Meliden	Ffordd Penrhwyfya Play area	270	67
	Dawson Drive MUGA	275	67
	Ffordd Idwal play area	277	64
	Ffrith Beach MUGA	278	56
	Ffrith Beach Park	279	57
	Coronation Gardens	271	68
	Lon Eirlys Play area	987	42
	Meliden MUGA	991	64
	Fforddisa Play area	16	69
	Lon Goed	255	
Bastion Gardens	259,260		
Bryn Llys	361		
Meliden Sports fields and pitches	368		
Pendre Gardens	286		
Parc Bodnant Playing fields	264		
Rhuddlan	Tan Yr Eglwys Amenity Space	4	
Rhyl	Kingsley Avenue Play area	170	69
	Prince Edward Avenue Play area	943	69
	Brynmor Avenue Play Area	988	69
	Bruton Park Play area	182	62
	Bruton Park MUGA	947	69
	Alder Court Gardens	187	69
	Park view- The Village Green Play area	172	
	Rhodfa Maes Hir (SE)	949	
	Brickfields Pond (SW)	131	
	The Cut (SW)	129	
Cefndy Road (SW)	130		
Vaughan Street (SW)	176		

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Ruthin	Cae Ddol Trim Trail	630	60
	Parc Y Dre Play area	608	60
	Maes Hafod Play area	627	49
	Canol-y-Dre Play area	626	38
	Maes Y Dre Play area	990	40
St. Asaph	Ffordd Siarl play area	671	47
Trefnant	Ffordd Cae Canol Play area	541	47
Tremeirchion and Rhuallt	The Graig	967	