

**City of Manchester - Setting Quantity Standards**

Field	Comment
National Standards	Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. National Playing Fields Association for playing pitches
Current Provision (per 1,000 population)	This is the current provision in hectares per 1,000 population within the Local Authority area
Existing Local Standards	There maybe some existing local standards that will need to be taken into account and used as a guidance benchmark when setting new local standards
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	Some statistical information that will come from the household questionnaire and needs to be applied and reported per analysis area to provide some detailed local analysis.
Consultation Comments (Quantity)	A summary of reasons behind people’s choices of whether they feel their provision is about right or not enough in some areas. PPG 17 indicates that where local provision is regarded as inadequate it is important to establish why this is the case. The feeling of deficiency can sometimes be due to qualitative issues of existing open space sites rather than actual quantity issues. Any other qualitative consultation / information that has been extracted on local needs in terms of quantity of provision e.g. from neighbourhood drop-in sessions and local strategic documents
PMP Recommendation	PMP recommendation of a local standard for discussion and approval by the client - standard should be in hectares per 1,000 population
PMP Justification	PMP reasoning and justification for the local standard that has been recommended

## APPENDIX F – QUANTITY STANDARDS

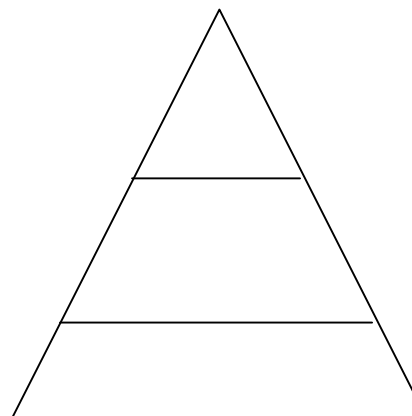
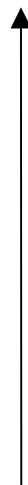
MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS CITY PARKS	
National Standards	No National Standards
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	<b>89.92 hectares, equivalent to 0.20 hectares per 1000 population. This excludes Wythenshawe Park and Heaton Park</b>
Existing Local Standards and strategic context	<p><b>Manchester UDP (1995)</b></p> <p>The Council's priorities for environmental improvement in the UDP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• creating a network of safe and attractive major linear recreational open spaces by linking and making better use of river valleys, canals, disused railways, and other areas of open space</li> <li>• promoting measures which will lead to a safer environment for all people who live in and use the City</li> <li>• reclaiming derelict land</li> <li>• further enhancing the environment of the City Centre with particular emphasis on improving conditions for pedestrians</li> <li>• enhancing conservation areas and designating further conservation areas</li> <li>• upgrading the City's parks and other recreational areas</li> </ul> <p><b>Manchester Biodiversity Strategy 2005</b></p> <p>The main aim of the strategy is conservation, protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the City for current and future generations. The six key objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to create a full species and habitat audit to establish a baseline of biodiversity in the City</li> <li>• to use a best practice approach when managing for biodiversity</li> <li>• promote biodiversity in Manchester</li> <li>• promote biodiversity through environmental education</li> <li>• integrate biodiversity into the wider sustainable development agenda.</li> </ul> <p>Key City parks referenced in this strategy include Wythenshawe Park, Alexandra Park, Phillips Park, Debdale Park, Queens Park, Heaton Park, Boggart Hole Clough and Platt fields Park. This demonstrates that the value of parks in the City extends far beyond the recreational benefits that they provide.</p> <p>PPG17 states that large or high quality spaces or facilities tend to attract users from a wider area than small or poor quality ones and tend to have a higher local profile. This gives rise to the concept of a hierarchy of provision. For this reason, parks and gardens in Manchester have been split into "City Parks" and "Local Parks" to discover whether there are different local aspirations in relation to higher and lower tier parks.</p>

While it is recommended that different quantity standards are set, it will be essential that quantity of city and Local Parks is analysed in the context of each other.

**CITY PARKS**

Increasingly:

- Strategically significant
- Larger effective catchment
- Accessed by public transport or car
- Larger and more expensive
- Planning using national data and strategies



**LOCAL PARKS**

Increasingly:

- Locally significant
- Smaller effective catchment
- Accessed on foot or bicycle
- Smaller/cheaper
- Planned using local data/ views
- Local objectives
- Voluntarily managed



<p><b>Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)</b></p>	<p><b>City Parks</b></p>					
		More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>7.04%</b>	<b>50.10%</b>	<b>16.56%</b>	<b>24.84%</b>	<b>1.45%</b>
	City Centre	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%	88.89%	0.00%
	East	6.06%	51.52%	15.15%	27.27%	0.00%
	Central	6.59%	52.75%	17.58%	21.98%	1.10%
	South	5.26%	49.28%	18.66%	24.88%	1.91%
	North	10.14%	50.72%	13.04%	24.64%	1.45%
Wythenshawe	11.11%	54.17%	13.89%	19.44%	1.39%	
<p><b>Consultation Comments (quantity)</b></p>	<p>Respondents to the household survey were asked about the current level of provision of City parks and whether they think that the number fulfils local needs. In total, 57.14 % of residents stated that there are more than enough or about the right amount of city parks.</p>					
	<p>The table above illustrates that across the analysis areas there is a commonly held view that the level of provision is about right. The highest level of satisfaction can be found in Wythenshawe – where 65% of residents feel that the overall level of provision is about right or more than enough. This level of satisfaction is not surprising since Wythenshawe Park is located in this area. The level of satisfaction in the Northern area – the location of Heaton Park, is also significantly higher than in other areas. This demonstrates that there is a direct correlation between the level of provision and the perception of quantity.</p> <p>While views across the East, Central and Southern areas are relatively consistent, it is apparent that residents in the City Centre demonstrate different views, with an overwhelming perception that there is a lack of provision in this area. After the City Centre, the greatest dissatisfaction can be found in the Eastern and Southern areas.</p>					
<p>Residents at drop in sessions highlighted the value of City Parks and the general consensus was that there was sufficient provision across the city with several parks highlighted as important strategic sites (Heaton Park, Wythenshawe Park, Chorlton Park).</p>						
<p>The majority of concerns focused on the quality of the parks, which is discussed in more detail in the quality standards. It was noted by a number of residents that it is important for parks to be protected from development in order to maintain Manchester’s park heritage. Indeed, many visitors to the city from outside the area commented on the value</p>						

## APPENDIX F – QUANTITY STANDARDS

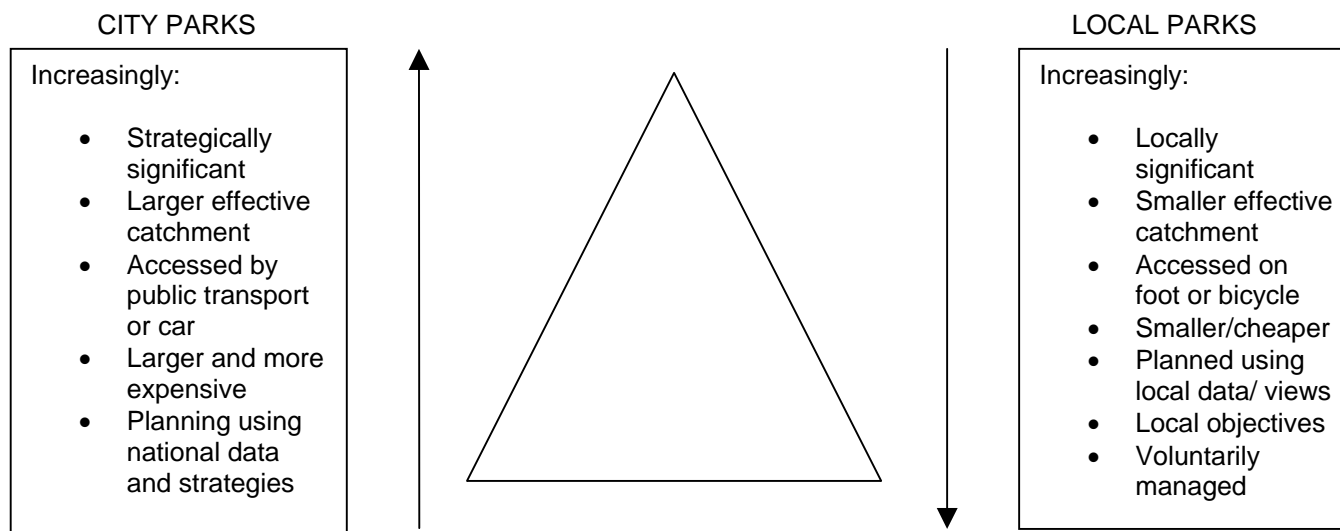
	<p>and quality of the parks. This focus on quality further reinforces the findings of the household survey, which indicate that there are sufficient City Parks. At both workshops and drop in sessions, there was greater discussion regarding the provision of Local Parks.</p> <p>The findings from the IT children and young people survey illustrates the popularity of parks in general, with 31% stating that they used parks more often than any other open space. However, further analysis links that this is primarily focused around where the respondent lives. When asked about what they liked most about the open space, 'being close to home' was the most common response (44%). While the City Parks may provide localised opportunities for some children, in the majority of instances, they are not the focus for everyday participation.</p>
<p><b>PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b></p>	<p><b>0.20 hectares per 1000 population</b></p>
<p><b>PMP Justification</b></p>	<p>The majority of respondents to the household survey regard the provision of City Parks to be sufficient (57%) in quantitative terms. This suggests that there are limited expectations in terms of further provision. This perception is reflected across all areas of Manchester with the exception of the City Centre, which is unsurprising considering there is no City park located in this area. Over 49% of respondents in each area with a City park indicated that provision is sufficient. This was reinforced by the emphasis on the importance of the quality of facilities, rather than improvements to the overall stock of provision.</p> <p>In light of the high satisfaction levels with the quantity of provision and the emphasis on quality, the local standard has been set at the existing level of provision. This places an emphasis on qualitative improvements whilst simultaneously protecting the existing City Parks in Manchester.</p> <p>In order to ensure that the standard is reasonable, the two large sites, Wythenshawe Park and Heaton Park have been excluded from this calculation. Provision in these areas falls above the minimum standard.</p> <p>This standard should be treated as a minimum level of provision. While it is equivalent to the overall quantity of provision across the city, this standard will also enable the identification of locational deficiencies when combined with the application of the accessibility standard.</p> <p>Given the population growth that will be experienced up to 2026, in addition to providing additional parks if the need and opportunity arises, it is important for the local authority to seek to enhance accessibility to existing parks – for example by improving routes to them.</p>

<b>MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS LOCAL PARKS</b>	
<b>National Standards</b>	No National Standards
<b>Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)</b>	<b>221.95 hectares, equivalent to 0.49 per 1000 population</b>
<b>Existing Local Standards and strategic context</b>	<p><b>Manchester UDP (1995)</b></p> <p>The Council's priorities for environmental improvement in the UDP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• creating a network of safe and attractive major linear recreational open spaces by linking and making better use of river valleys, canals, disused railways, and other areas of open space</li> <li>• promoting measures which will lead to a safer environment for all people who live in and use the City</li> <li>• reclaiming derelict land</li> <li>• further enhancing the environment of the City Centre with particular emphasis on improving conditions for pedestrians</li> <li>• enhancing conservation areas and designating further conservation areas</li> <li>• upgrading the City's parks and other recreational areas</li> </ul> <p>PPG17 states that large or high quality spaces or facilities tend to attract users from a wider area than small or poor quality ones and tend to have a higher local profile. This gives rise to the concept of a hierarchy of provision. For this reason, parks and gardens in Manchester has been split into "City Parks" and "Local Parks" to discover whether there are different local aspirations in relation to higher and lower tier parks.</p> <p><b>Manchester Biodiversity Strategy 2005</b></p> <p>The main aim of the strategy is conservation, protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the City for current and future generations. The six key objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to create a full species and habitat audit to establish a baseline of biodiversity in the City</li> <li>• to use a best practice approach when managing for biodiversity</li> <li>• promote biodiversity in Manchester</li> <li>• promote biodiversity through environmental education</li> </ul>

- integrate biodiversity into the wider sustainable development agenda.

Key parks outlined in this strategy include Hulme Park, Debdale Park and Chorlton Park.

PPG17 states that large or high quality spaces or facilities tend to attract users from a wider area than small or poor quality ones and tend to have a higher local profile. This gives rise to the concept of a hierarchy of provision. For this reason, parks and gardens in Manchester has been split into “City Parks” and “Local Parks” to discover whether there are different local aspirations in relation to higher and lower tier parks.



**BENCHMARKING**

See attached sheet

<b>Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)</b>	<b><u>Local Parks</u></b>					
		More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>4.99%</b>	<b>41.37%</b>	<b>19.13%</b>	<b>33.89%</b>	<b>0.62%</b>
	Wythenshawe	2.82%	36.62%	16.90%	40.85%	2.82%
	East	2.94%	32.35%	29.41%	35.29%	0.00%
	Central	4.40%	43.96%	13.19%	37.36%	1.10%
	South	5.74%	42.11%	22.49%	29.67%	0.00%
	North	7.46%	49.25%	14.93%	28.36%	0.00%
	City Centre	0.00%	11.11%	11.11%	77.78%	0.00%
	<p>In total, 46% of respondents to the household survey perceived the quantity of Local Parks to be about right or more than sufficient, lower than the percentage attributed to City Parks.</p> <p>53% of respondents stated that there are nearly enough/not enough Local Parks within the City. This suggests a relatively even split of people who are satisfied with the current level of provision and those who are not. The most frequently received response was that the quantity of Local Parks is about right.</p> <p>When considering the differing level of satisfaction across the analysis areas, it can be seen from the table above that residents in Wythenshawe and the East are the least satisfied with the quantity of provision. Within these localities, the percentages of residents perceiving provision to be insufficient is higher than those indicating that it is about right or more than sufficient (+18.31% in Wythenshawe, +29.41% in the East). 65% of respondents in the East felt that there are insufficient Local Parks.</p> <p>Analysis of the current distribution of Local Parks (and the interrelationship of these sites with City Parks) suggests that these findings do not correlate directly with the location of existing provision. Further analysis provides an insight into the reasons behind these responses, demonstrating that they may not be directly related to the quantity of provision.</p> <p>While the highest level of dissatisfaction is evident in the Eastern side of the city, this area actually contains a greater quantity of parks than the southern and central areas. Many comments made by residents in this area focused on the quality of provision. Additionally, analysis of the distribution of parks indicates that there are some areas devoid of provision within the Eastern analysis area.</p>					



## APPENDIX F – QUANTITY STANDARDS

	<p>More in depth analysis also reflects this issue in Wythenshawe. While many residents have access to an abundance of parks, there are some areas devoid of provision. This has more than likely generated the negative comments.</p>
<p><b>Consultation Comments (quantity)</b></p>	<p>At drop in sessions and workshops, the majority of comments echoed the key themes of the household survey, focusing on the quality of Local Parks, which is discussed in more detail in the quality standards. It was noted by a number of residents that it is important for parks to be protected from development in order to maintain Manchester’s park heritage. While some areas devoid of provision were identified, overall it was felt that there is a good spread of provision.</p> <p>The findings from the IT children and young people survey illustrates the popularity of these spaces, with 31% stating that they used parks more often than any other open space. However, this is likely to be linked to where the respondent lives. When asked about what they liked most about the open space, ‘being close to home’ was the most common response (44%). For many, Local Parks were therefore felt to be a particularly important amenity.</p> <p>Local Parks were perceived to be an important amenity by both residents at drop in sessions and attendees at workshops, and it appeared that there was an overall satisfaction with the amount of Local Parks. Despite this, some locational deficiencies were noted by residents at drop in sessions with some areas deficient in provision and other areas well provided for. An example of good park provision is Didsbury in the south, compared to poor provision in Harpurhey in the north.</p> <p>The healthy provision of Local Parks was further reinforced through the responses to the IT for young people survey, where only 3% of children indicated that if they could have one more facility within their local area, it would be a park.</p> <p>Despite the overall value of parks to residents, there was realisation from some attendees at the workshops that they are not aware of all the parks available to them and therefore do not visit them. This raises questions regarding the publicity and accessibility (current routes) of sites rather than necessarily a requirement of further provision. It was perceived that this lack of awareness is likely to be widespread across the population as a whole.</p> <p>While there appears to be mixed views over the provision of Local Parks across the City, the City Centre was identified as having a shortage of Local Parks and green space in general.</p>
<p><b>‘PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b></p>	<p><b>0.49 hectares per 1000 population</b></p>
<p><b>PMP Justification</b></p>	<p>Household survey results highlighted a split in opinion regarding the provision of Local Parks, with 53% of residents indicating that there is insufficient provision and 43% feeling there is sufficient provision. This perception was reflected across all analysis areas with the exception of the City Centre, where 77% of residents felt that was a lack of provision.</p>

Due to the nature of urban living, this response rate is unsurprising. However, this raises concerns over accessibility and the fact that residents may not be aware of the provision available to them. Some locational deficiencies were also identified. The value placed on local provision means that spaces local to the house are of particular importance.

Attendees at drop in sessions expressed greater satisfaction with the provision of Local Parks, however there was a desire for better promotion of parks to generate awareness of what is available, particularly Local Parks. There were also isolated comments regarding the distribution of Local Parks, with some areas subject to a lack of provision.

In light of the above evidence and the overall focus on improving and maintaining the quality of provision, it is recommended the local standard is set at the existing level of provision. The application of this standard means that those areas where deficiencies in terms of accessibility have been identified fall below the minimum quantity standard, facilitating new provision. In other areas where provision is sufficient, the focus will be on quality. The recommended standard therefore sets the challenge of providing a small number of additional parks, which in some areas may be delivered by upgrading amenity spaces, but in other areas will require alternative solutions.

The recommended standard should be viewed as a minimum level of provision across all areas.

<b>MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS</b> <b>Provision of Natural and Semi Natural Open Space</b>	
<b>National Standards</b>	<p>English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than: 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20ha / 5km from a site of 100ha / 10km from a site of 500ha</p> <p>English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends 1 ha of LNR per 1,000 population</p> <p>Rethinking Open Space Report - Average of all LA applicable standards = 2 ha per 1,000 population - areas that promote biodiversity and nature conservation</p>
<b>Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)</b>	<p><b>859 hectares, equivalent to 1.90 hectares per 1000 population</b></p>
<b>Existing Local Standards and strategic context</b>	<p><b>Manchester UDP (1995)</b></p> <p>The Council's priorities for environmental improvement in the UDP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• creating a network of safe and attractive major linear recreational open spaces by linking and making better use of river valleys, canals, disused railways, and other areas of open space</li> <li>• enhancing conservation areas and designating further conservation areas</li> <li>• upgrading the City's parks and other recreational areas</li> </ul> <p><b>Manchester Biodiversity Strategy 2005</b></p> <p>The main aim of the strategy is conservation, protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the City for current and future generations. The six key objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to create a full species and habitat audit to establish a baseline of biodiversity in the City</li> <li>• to use a best practice approach when managing for biodiversity</li> <li>• promote biodiversity in Manchester</li> <li>• promote biodiversity through environmental education</li> <li>• integrate biodiversity into the wider sustainable development agenda.</li> </ul> <p>The strategy identifies some sites of biological importance, including Boggart Hole Clough, Clayton Vale, Chorlton Water Park, and Brookdale Clough.</p>

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<p><b>Consultation</b> (too much / about right / not enough)</p>	<p>Based on the findings of the household survey, there are negative opinions regarding the quantity of natural and semi natural provision in Manchester. In total, only 27.49% of the population stated that there are more than enough/ the right amount of semi natural areas within the City. In contrast, 70.35% stated that provision was insufficient overall.</p>																																															
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">More than enough</th> <th style="width: 15%;">About Right</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Nearly Enough</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Not Enough</th> <th style="width: 15%;">No Opinion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Overall</b></td> <td><b>4.33</b></td> <td><b>23.16</b></td> <td><b>19.05</b></td> <td><b>51.30</b></td> <td><b>2.16</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>City Centre</td> <td>0.00%</td> <td>11.11%</td> <td>0.00%</td> <td>88.89%</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>18.75</td> <td>18.75</td> <td>59.38</td> <td>3.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central</td> <td>2.35</td> <td>10.59</td> <td>24.71</td> <td>57.65</td> <td>4.71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South</td> <td>5.50</td> <td>26.00</td> <td>16.50</td> <td>50.50</td> <td>1.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>7.35</td> <td>30.88</td> <td>17.65</td> <td>42.65</td> <td>1.47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wythenshawe</td> <td>2.94</td> <td>26.47</td> <td>23.53</td> <td>45.59</td> <td>1.47</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion	<b>Overall</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>23.16</b>	<b>19.05</b>	<b>51.30</b>	<b>2.16</b>	City Centre	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	88.89%	0.00%	East	0.00	18.75	18.75	59.38	3.13	Central	2.35	10.59	24.71	57.65	4.71	South	5.50	26.00	16.50	50.50	1.50	North	7.35	30.88	17.65	42.65	1.47	Wythenshawe	2.94	26.47	23.53	45.59
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<p><b>Consultation Comments</b> (quantity)</p>	<p>Almost 90% of residents in the City Centre indicated that the quantity of natural open space is poor. To an extent this is reflective of the built up environment of the City Centre, and there are limited opportunities for nature conservation and natural areas. Unsurprisingly, the lowest level of provision per 1000 population is found in the City Centre.</p> <p>Excluding the City Centre, the lowest level of satisfaction is found to the East of the city, where 59 % feel that the level of provision is insufficient. Similarly, 58% of residents in the central area suggest that there are not enough natural open spaces. While the Central area contains less natural open space than other areas of the city (and therefore reflecting the perception of residents), the Eastern area has an abundance of natural open space. It is likely that these perceptions are therefore related to the perceived quality of natural open space.</p> <p>Although the overriding perception across the City is that the provision of natural open spaces is insufficient, it is the Northern area where the highest levels of satisfaction are displayed. It is also this area where the highest quantity of provision is located.</p>																																															
	<p>In contrast to the findings of the household survey, at workshops and drop in sessions there was an increased emphasis on the quality and value of existing sites, rather than on the development of new sites. Many residents highlighted the value of larger natural and semi natural sites from a recreational perspective.</p> <p>A number of residents stressed the need for natural areas to be protected from urban development, with the issue of</p>																																															

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	<p>biodiversity being raised throughout. Fear of development and the subsequent loss of natural and semi natural open space was a key theme throughout.</p> <p>Several attendees highlighted the need for increased awareness and promotion of natural and semi natural spaces. A lack of awareness may also explain the contrasting findings between the results of the household survey and the qualitative consultations.</p>
<p><b>PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b></p>	<p><b>1.90 hectares per 1000 population</b></p>
<p><b>PMP Justification</b></p>	<p>Current provision across Manchester is equivalent to 1.90 hectares per 1000 population.</p> <p>The value placed on natural and semi natural open space is clear, both in terms of the recreational resource these spaces offer and also in light of the role that natural areas play in biodiversity and conservation. While there is an overall dissatisfaction with the provision of natural and semi natural open space in the City, the quality of sites was deemed to be more important by residents attending drop in sessions and workshops. This is also reflected by the lack of correlation between existing provision and user perceptions, indicating that the quality of sites is influencing the perception of quantity. Natural and semi natural open space features within a lot of parks within Manchester.</p> <p>In light of this, it is suggested that the local standard is set at the existing level of provision and that emphasis is placed on improving the quality of existing sites from both a recreational and conservation perspective. Emphasis should also be placed on increasing the awareness of existing sites and maximising their value to residents.</p> <p>While the standard is set at the existing level of provision, new natural and semi natural open space will be required in some areas. The urban characteristics of the area mean that the creation of new areas is challenging and alternative solutions may be required. This may include the enhancement of linkages between open spaces and the promotion and development of natural resources such as river corridors.</p> <p>The recommended standard takes into account the differences in the current level of provision between the analysis areas, and also the differences in expectations living in these areas.</p> <p>The Council should continue to consider incorporating natural areas within other typologies (eg Local Parks) as a key mechanism for achieving the local standard (where there is a localised surplus of that typology). This standard should be considered a minimum level of provision and should not be applied to the City Centre area.</p>

## APPENDIX F – QUANTITY STANDARDS

<b>MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS</b> <b>Amenity Green Space</b>	
<b>National Standards</b>	<p>English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than: 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20ha / 5km from a site of 100ha / 10km from a site of 500ha</p> <p>English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends 1 ha of LNR per 1,000 population</p> <p>Rethinking Open Space Report - Average of all LA applicable standards = 2 ha per 1,000 population - areas that promote biodiversity and nature conservation</p>
<b>Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)</b>	<b>0.40 hectares per 1000 population (182.70 hectares overall)</b>
<b>Existing Local Standards and strategic context</b>	<p><b>Manchester UDP (1995)</b></p> <p>The Council's priorities for environmental improvement in the UDP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• creating a network of safe and attractive major linear recreational open spaces by linking and making better use of river valleys, canals, disused railways, and other areas of open space</li> <li>• promoting measures which will lead to a safer environment for all people who live in and use the City</li> <li>• Improving housing areas especially reducing the impact of traffic and dealing with poor quality open space</li> <li>• reclaiming derelict land</li> <li>• further enhancing the environment of the City Centre with particular emphasis on improving conditions for pedestrians</li> <li>• upgrading the City's parks and other recreational areas</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)</b></p>	<p>Responses from the household survey suggest that there is an overall dissatisfaction regarding the quantity of amenity green space in Manchester. In total, 19.44% of the population stated that there is more than enough/about right amenity green space within the City while a contrasting 68% indicated that provision is insufficient (nearly enough or not enough).</p>					
		More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>17.59</b>	<b>18.52</b>	<b>49.07</b>	<b>12.96</b>
	City Centre	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	66.67%	0.00%
	East	6.45	6.45	6.45	67.74	12.90
	Central	1.19	19.05	14.29	52.38	13.10
	South	1.62	14.59	22.16	44.86	16.76
	North	1.79	30.36	21.43	33.93	12.50
Wythenshawe	1.49	16.42	19.40	58.21	4.48	
<p>When examining the individual analysis areas, results mirror those found within the overall findings, with the exception of the East where 6.45% of residents stated there are more than enough amenity green space sites within Manchester. Despite this, opinions in this area were polarised, with 67% of residents also suggesting that provision was insufficient. Like other types of open space, despite negative perceptions, the quantity of provision in East Manchester is higher than in the rest of the city. Other consultation methods highlight however that much of this space has limited function and there are also issues with quality. Dissatisfaction is also low in the South, and this is reflected in the low level of provision in this area. Many comments made by residents who perceived there to be insufficient amenity areas suggested that there were none in close proximity to their house.</p> <p>Residents in the North of the city display the highest level of satisfaction with 32.15% of residents suggesting that provision is sufficient (more than enough / about right). Despite this positive perception, the quantity of amenity areas in the North is lower than other areas of the city. It is clear that this perception has been influenced by the high quantity of parks in the area.</p> <p>There are mixed views regarding amenity areas in the City Centre. Many residents indicated that the type of provision in this area was of greater significance than the quantity.</p>						

## APPENDIX F – QUANTITY STANDARDS

<p><b>Consultation Comments (quantity)</b></p>	<p>There was less of an emphasis on amenity spaces during drop in sessions and workshops, and increasing the quantity of these type of open spaces was perceived to be of a lower priority than other types of open space. The main issue identified by residents at drop in sessions was the need for a balance between quality and quantity. It was felt that while amenity green spaces are important visually, they are important sites for local communities as alternative spaces for recreational use. Ensuring amenity spaces are well maintained with appropriate ancillary accommodation was noted by a number of residents at drop in sessions.</p> <p>Despite this, there were concerns from some residents over the amount of amenity green spaces in some areas of the City (particularly Levenshulme). These spaces were viewed favourably as areas of relaxation and social cohesion and it was suggested that some areas of the city contained limited green space. This reinforces the issues highlighted in the household survey.</p> <p>The demand for more green spaces within the City Centre was evident amongst responses at drop in sessions. Areas of green space such as Piccadilly Gardens were encouraged (although issues with this site were also highlighted) and a general dissatisfaction with the current provision of these types of sites was noted. ‘Green’ spaces were deemed important in a growing City Centre population as alternative recreational resources.</p> <p>The findings of the IT Children and Young People survey illustrates the value of these spaces – which are often the most localised form of recreational open space available to residents. Amenity green spaces were popular with younger children (up to 11 years old) – potentially due to travel limitations which restrict them to very localised spaces.</p> <p>19% of respondents identified amenity grass areas as their most visited / used type of open space. These sites were generally thought of good places to meet friends and are favoured as they are often closer to home than other types of open space.</p>
<p><b>PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b></p>	<p><b>0.40 hectares per 1000 population</b></p>
<p><b>PMP Justification</b></p>	<p>The current level of provision is equivalent to 0.40 hectares per 1000 population.</p> <p>Consultation highlights the importance of these sites for recreational and landscape purposes in providing green space in what is predominantly an urban environment. While consultation demonstrated a focus on the quantity of green space, the quality of these spaces were considered to be as, if not more important than quantity.</p> <p>It is important to consider the provision of amenity green spaces alongside the provision of parks and gardens and</p>



provision for children as they have similar functions. Amenity green spaces are generally smaller facilities that tend to attract only local users. In many instances, the presence of a local park will negate the need for amenity space. Local amenity areas were however perceived to be of particular importance in some of the more deprived areas of the city.

The application of a standard set at the existing level of provision enables a focus on qualitative improvements in areas where provision is sufficient. All areas where accessibility deficiencies exist fall below the minimum standard and new provision is therefore required. The recommended standard should be treated as a minimum level of provision.

As highlighted in the consultations, amenity spaces are particularly important in the provision of local informal play opportunities for children and young people. Those residents living within close proximity to a park may have no need for local amenity green space as well although this type of open space will still be important in the context of visual amenity. When applying local standards for amenity space, visual amenity should be considered as well as the recreational benefits provided by the site.

<b>MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS</b> <b>Provision for Children</b>	
<b>National Standards</b>	<p>NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 ha per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and casual or informal playing space within housing areas</p> <p>NPFA - in the past some LA's have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that may not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement is intended for residential areas and does not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments</p> <p>1) LAPs - aged 4-6; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line); min area size 100msq; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace</p> <p>(2) LEAPs - aged min 5; min area size 400msq; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line)</p>
<b>Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)</b>	<p><b>9.73 hectares (equivalent to 0.02 hectares per 1000 population)</b></p>
<b>Existing Local Standards and strategic context</b>	<p><b>Manchester Play Strategy 2007</b></p> <p>This strategy's vision is to enable Manchester's children and young people access to local, safe, exciting and challenging places to play. This stems from a strategic policy framework and achieving this vision is dependent on the availability of a range and quality of play provision that takes into account the needs of local communities.</p> <p>This strategy looks at the role of play in other strategies, including those for regeneration, parks and open spaces, community engagement, culture, crime and disorder, health, extended Schools and Manchester's Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP).</p> <p>The overarching priorities for the Play Strategy, derived from consultation with children and young people, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• developing provision - increasing the range and type of play opportunities throughout the year</li> <li>• developing district capacity - so that decisions and quality assurance can be based on local needs; and</li> <li>• reducing barriers - working with families, increasing access and reaching out to children currently not using play facilities</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX F – QUANTITY STANDARDS

<p><b>Consultation</b> (too much / about right / not enough)</p>	<p>Responses from the household survey suggest that there is strong dissatisfaction with the quantity of provision for children. 70.48% of the population believe that there is insufficient (nearly enough/not enough), opposed to 23.14% who believe there is more than enough/about right</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="651 395 1626 686"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>More than enough</th> <th>About Right</th> <th>Nearly Enough</th> <th>Not Enough</th> <th>No Opinion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Overall</b></td> <td><b>3.51</b></td> <td><b>19.63</b></td> <td><b>16.32</b></td> <td><b>54.13</b></td> <td><b>6.40</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>City Centre</td> <td>0.00%</td> <td>11.11%</td> <td>11.11%</td> <td>66.67%</td> <td>11.11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>5.88</td> <td>8.82</td> <td>14.71</td> <td>67.65</td> <td>2.94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central</td> <td>3.33</td> <td>22.22</td> <td>12.22</td> <td>54.44</td> <td>7.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South</td> <td>4.76</td> <td>21.43</td> <td>20.95</td> <td>45.71</td> <td>7.14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>2.82</td> <td>21.13</td> <td>11.27</td> <td>60.56</td> <td>4.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wythenshawe</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>15.71</td> <td>14.29</td> <td>64.29</td> <td>5.71</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Looking across the analysis areas, the lowest level of satisfaction can be found in Wythenshawe where 78.58% stated that the level of provision is not sufficient to meet local needs, while only 15.71% felt that the level of provision is sufficient, a difference of 62.87%. Perceptions that there are not enough facilities are echoed across the City, with the most positive residents living in the South.</p> <p>While some comments made related to the quality of provision (which may impact on perceived quantity) it was clear that a lack of provision was a particular concern for many residents. This is coupled with dissatisfaction with the quality of provision – 32% of residents felt that this was poor.</p>		More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion	<b>Overall</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>19.63</b>	<b>16.32</b>	<b>54.13</b>	<b>6.40</b>	City Centre	0.00%	11.11%	11.11%	66.67%	11.11%	East	5.88	8.82	14.71	67.65	2.94	Central	3.33	22.22	12.22	54.44	7.78	South	4.76	21.43	20.95	45.71	7.14	North	2.82	21.13	11.27	60.56	4.23	Wythenshawe	0.00	15.71	14.29	64.29	5.71
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<p><b>Consultation Comments</b></p>	<p>The majority of residents at drop in sessions felt that provision for children is insufficient to meet current need, reinforcing the results of the household survey analysis. This was a key theme throughout the consultation. Areas of deficiency that were highlighted include Wythenshawe and Crumpsall.</p> <p>Many residents at drop in sessions expressed concerns that older children use facilities intended for younger children and cause damage and vandalism. It was felt that this may be a consequence of a lack of provision for young people (aged 12 and over). This may impact on the overall perception that there are not enough facilities to meet local need.</p> <p>Children responding to the IT Survey were asked to rate the amount of local play areas/spaces near their homes. The most common response was that there are some places to play where they live but they would like more. In contrast, very few children (2%) think there are no areas to play where they live.</p>																																																

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<b>(quantity)</b>	The two most commonly mentioned types of facilities that children wanted near to their homes would be play areas with interesting play equipment and kickabout areas. This indicates that the quality of the facility is as important as the provision of the facility. Provision of local facilities for children to maximise opportunity was a key theme throughout consultations.
<b>PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>0.027 hectares per 1000 population</b>
<b>PMP Justification</b>	<p>The current level of provision is equivalent to 0.02 hectares per 1000 population. In light of the emphasis on the need for greater levels of provision during both qualitative and quantitative consultations, it is recommended that a standard is set above the existing level of provision. Raising the standard to 0.027 ha per 1000 population would require the provision of an additional 20 - 25 facilities (based on the average existing size) – an increase of 22% on the current stock of facilities for children (currently 93 sites/0.02 ha per 1000 population).</p> <p>It is important that the provision of new facilities for children is balanced with the need to improve the quality of existing provision, including access to challenging play and risk play as advocated in the Manchester Play Strategy (2007) and recent Children’s Plan published by the Government.</p> <p>Setting a standard just above the existing level of provision will ensure that new provision can be delivered where it is most needed, without requiring extensive additional facilities and limiting the qualitative improvements that can take place. This standard can be achieved through the creation of additional sites or through the extension (and therefore increases to the capacity) of existing facilities.</p>

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<b>MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS</b> <b>Provision for Young People</b>	
<b>National Standards</b>	<p>NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 ha per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and casual or informal playing space within housing areas</p> <p>NPFA - in the past some LA's have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that may not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement is intended for residential areas and does not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments</p> <p>LEAPs - aged min 5; min area size 400msq; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line)</p>
<b>Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)</b>	<b>13.17 hectares (equivalent to 0.29 hectares per 1000 population)</b>
<b>Existing Local Standards and strategic context</b>	<p><b>Manchester Play Strategy 2007</b></p> <p>This strategy's vision is to enable Manchester's children and young people access to local, safe, exciting and challenging places to play. This stems from a strategic policy framework and achieving this vision is dependent on the availability of a range and quality of play provision that takes into account the needs of local communities.</p> <p>This strategy looks at the role of play in other strategies, including those for regeneration, parks and open spaces, community engagement, culture, crime and disorder, health, extended Schools and Manchester's Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP).</p> <p>The overarching priorities for the Play Strategy, derived from consultation with children and young people, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• developing provision - increasing the range and type of play opportunities throughout the year</li> <li>• developing district capacity - so that decisions and quality assurance can be based on local needs; and</li> <li>• reducing barriers - working with families, increasing access and reaching out to children currently not using play facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)</b>	<p>Across Manchester, a high majority of residents (84.09%) stated that the level of provision for young people is insufficient (nearly enough/not enough). In contrast, only 8.67% think that there is either more than enough provision or that the level is about right. This represents the most overwhelming majority out of all of the typologies.</p>

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	More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>9.92</b>	<b>74.17</b>	<b>7.23</b>
City Centre	0.00%	11.11%	11.11%	66.67%	11.11%
East	2.94	8.82	11.76	70.59	5.88
Central	1.10	9.89	10.99	72.53	5.49
South	2.42	3.86	11.59	73.91	8.21
North	5.63	9.86	4.23	73.24	7.04
Wythenshawe	0.00	4.17	8.33	80.56	6.94

This level of concern is replicated across all analysis areas. When considering the level of satisfaction across the analysis areas, the lowest level is in Wythenshawe where 89% of respondents feel that there is not enough or nearly enough provision for young people. Even in the areas where provision is higher, it is perceived to be unsatisfactory.

Findings from the household survey also demonstrate that the quality of provision is perceived to be poor. This further exacerbates the issues in terms of provision for young people across the city.

Like the provision for children, residents in the City Centre exhibit the lowest levels of dissatisfaction of all areas, a point that may be reflective of their demographic profile.

The importance of maintaining an adequate supply of facilities for young people was perceived to be essential to ensure that problems of anti-social behaviour are eradicated. Attendees at both drop in sessions and workshops echoed the perception that there is not enough provision for young people. Several attendees at drop in sessions noted that there were several disused open space sites that could offer an opportunity for provision. Many examples provided were existing amenity spaces perceived to have limited function.

Within the workshops, there was a demand for greater attempts to provide sites that will interest younger people, for example skate parks. However, it was noted that any potential sites would have to fulfil certain criteria – away from residential areas, not impact current provision of other typologies, and have minimal impact on the landscape. It was felt that innovative ideas will help reduce the miss-use of other typologies. It is also important to note that suggestions were made for young people to be consulted on what provision is needed. Many of these principles echo the key findings and priorities of the play strategy and highlight the importance that is placed on appropriate provision of facilities for young people.

Some respondents at drop in sessions felt that there needed to be a more holistic approach to the design and location of teenage facilities across Manchester. One suggestion referred to designating areas that could be used more

## APPENDIX F – QUANTITY STANDARDS

	<p>productively, for example designated skate areas that link in with the urban environment and are less formalised. While it was acknowledged that this might conflict with public spaces, the need for facilities that are 'owned' by young people and incorporated into city environment was deemed important.</p>
<p><b>PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b></p>	<p><b>0.034 hectares per 1000 population</b></p>
<p><b>PMP Justification</b></p>	<p>The current level of provision is equivalent to 0.29 hectares per 1000 population. Similar to provision for children, there is an overriding emphasis on the need for more facilities for young people across Manchester. A standard above the existing level of provision is therefore suggested (currently 0.29 ha per 1000 population). The location of facilities was perceived to be particularly important to encourage young people to use facilities. The preference for facilities located in close proximity to the home places a greater demand on the quantity of facilities required.</p> <p>While quantity was the key concern emerging through consultation, the quality of facilities, and ownership of these sites was also frequently mentioned, particularly by young people themselves. In addition to setting a standard that recognises the need for increased provision across Manchester, it is important to ensure that the quality of facilities is also considered and that the need for community ownership is taken into account. This highlights the importance of balancing the quantity of provision with the need to provide quality and innovative facilities.</p> <p>The recommended standard will result in the need for the creation of an additional 18 - 20 sites (based on the average existing size) over the LDF period. This represents an increase of 17% on existing provision.</p>

## APPENDIX F – QUANTITY STANDARDS

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS Provision of Outdoor Sport Facilities			
National Standards	NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 4 acres (i.e. 1.62 per 1,000 population) for outdoor sport - includes pitches, athletics tracks, bowling greens, tennis courts training areas and croquet lawns		
	'NPFA - in the past some LA's have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that mat not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement is intended for residential areas and does not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments		
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	<b>443.32 hectares (equivalent to 0.98 hectares per 1000 population)</b>		
Existing Local Standards and strategic context	<b>Manchester UDP (1995)</b> Policy L1 seeks to increase the provision of leisure, recreation and cultural facilities in the City.		
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	<b>Grass pitches:</b> 9.0% more than enough 38.6% about right 28.1% not enough 13.4% no opinion	<b>Synthetic turf pitches:</b> 1.7% more than enough 20.6% about right 37.2% not enough 28.4% no opinion	<b>Tennis Courts:</b> 2.6% more than enough 21.4% about right 46.9% not enough 14.8% no opinion
	<b>Bowling Greens:</b> 2.6% more than enough 27.9% about right 28.9% not enough 27.9% no opinion	<b>Golf Courses:</b> 8.4% more than enough 23.6% about right 24.1% not enough 35.1% no opinion	<b>Athletics:</b> 2.9% more than enough 18.0% about right 38.7% not enough 29.1% no opinion



	More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2.51%</b>	<b>19.62%</b>	<b>21.29%</b>	<b>52.82%</b>	<b>3.76%</b>
City Centre	0.00%	22.22%	11.11%	55.56%	11.11%
East	5.71%	20.00%	17.14%	54.29%	2.86%
Central	2.22%	18.89%	18.89%	54.44%	5.56%
South	1.47%	18.63%	23.04%	52.45%	4.41%
North	5.71%	18.57%	17.14%	58.57%	0.00%
Wythenshawe	1.41%	23.94%	26.76%	45.07%	11.11%

Of the six facility types surveyed, residents showed the greatest dissatisfaction with tennis courts (46.9%), athletics (38.7%) and Synthetic Turf Pitches (37.2%), indicating that there was not enough provision. Residents perceived the provision of grass pitches 47.0% and golf courses 31.0%, to be sufficient (more than enough or about right).

When considering the level of satisfaction across the analysis areas, residents in the east showed the highest level of dissatisfaction in four of the six types of sports facilities, stating there was insufficient provision of grass pitches (54.3%), Synthetic turf pitches (52.8%), Golf Courses (50.0%) and bowling greens (47.1%). Further consultation highlighted issues with access (or perceived access) in this area.

Residents in Wythenshawe displayed the highest level of satisfaction in four of the six types of sports facilities, suggesting there was enough/about right amount of golf courses (51.4%), bowling greens (41.8%), tennis courts (36.8%) and synthetic turf pitches (27.7%).

Satisfaction in the South was higher than in other areas of the City. This is reflective of the distribution of provision, as this area contains the highest quantity of provision in terms of the overall hectares.

Other consultation

Outdoor sports facilities are very much demand-led and the outdoor sports facility typology encompasses a wide variety of different facilities including athletics tracks, football pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens. Despite some concerns over quantity, the majority of residents focused on quality and accessibility with regards to Manchester’s outdoor sport provision.

Some residents at drop in sessions expressed a concern that there are a lack of sport facilities in Manchester as a whole and that the situation has been exacerbated by the loss of sites to development. This was particularly apparent

## APPENDIX F – QUANTITY STANDARDS

	<p>for school playing pitches and informal playing fields. Despite these comments, the majority of residents noted that facility provision was strong and that recent developments (Sports City) were positive.</p> <p>Attendees at workshop sessions highlighted the poor quality of changing facilities across some of the outdoor sports facilities in Manchester. This was perceived to be a greater issue than the actual quantity or quality of outdoor pitches. The lack of social facilities at the majority of sites is also perceived to be a barrier to increased participation. A new development at Moston includes good quality changing facilities alongside a social function and this is suggested to be an example of good practice.</p> <p>Consultation revealed a recent downward trend in participation in pitch sports across Manchester, particularly in adult football. In contrast, five a side football and womens' and girls football has increased locally. This mirrors national trends. In contrast to football, participation in rugby is increasing and this is attributed to the provision of good quality facilities, with ancillary and social accommodation . Broughton Park RUFC was cited as an example of good practice.</p> <p>Despite overall satisfaction with the quantity of some outdoor sports facilities (outdoor pitches, Golf courses, bowling greens), it was mentioned that some parks within the city lack sufficient facilities to meet demand. Specifically, this related to tennis courts and the lack of courts available in the summer months (Heaton Park, Fletcher Moss Gardens).</p>
<p><b>PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b></p>	<p><b>0.98 hectares per 1000 population (to include a minimum of 0.29 tennis courts per 1000, 0.1 bowling greens per 1000, 0.05 Synthetic Pitches per 1000)</b></p>
<p><b>PMP Justification</b></p>	<p>The current level of provision is equivalent to 0.98 hectares per 1000 population. Golf courses have been removed from all figures due to their size and subsequent tendency to skew figures. Although many school sports sites are not accessible at the current time, they are identified as important resources. School facilities have been included within the calculation, to ensure that they are protected.</p> <p>The Building Schools for the Future and extended schools programmes may offer opportunities to address future shortfalls of provision and ensure additional facilities are available for community use. This may be critical if participation targets are achieved, particularly in terms of providing facilities for peak day activity.</p> <p>In reflecting the demands placed on outdoor sports, and the nature of this standard, it has been recommended that the standard is set at the existing level of provision (0.98 hectares per 1000 population). This is reflective of the findings of the playing pitch strategy, as well as other research undertaken across the city. Additional consultation should inform where this demand is needed most. However, it is clear from the results from the local consultation that there are demands being placed on STPs, tennis courts and athletics provision.</p>

**APPENDIX F – QUANTITY STANDARDS**

<b>MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS</b> <b>Provision for Allotments</b>	
<b>National Standards</b>	<p>National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners - 20 allotment plots per 1,000 households (ie 20 allotments plots per 2,200 people (2.2 people per house) or 1 allotment plot per 200 people. With an average allotment plot of 250 sq/m this equates to 0.125 ha per 1,000 population</p> <p>1970 Thorpe Report suggested 0.2 ha per 1,000 population</p>
<b>Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)</b>	<p><b>59.11 hectares (equivalent to 0.13 ha per 1000 population)</b></p>
<b>Existing Local Standards and strategic context</b>	<p><b>Food Futures Strategy (2006)</b></p> <p>Manchester Food Futures exists to encourage the development of a thriving good food culture and economy in Manchester. It does this through influencing policy, supporting local food production and distribution, campaigning and promoting good food, and fostering partnerships with all those interested in good food in the city.</p> <p>Key objectives of this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• food security and access</li> <li>• food production</li> <li>• children and young People</li> <li>• education, awareness and campaigns</li> <li>• exerting a broader influence</li> </ul> <p>Ensuring improvements in community allotments is a key priority under the objective of food production.</p>

## APPENDIX F – QUANTITY STANDARDS

<p><b>Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)</b></p>	<p>In total, 55.75% of the population felt there that the provision of allotments in Manchester was insufficient (nearly enough / not enough). The most common response was not enough.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="651 363 1626 655"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>More than enough</th> <th>About Right</th> <th>Nearly Enough</th> <th>Not Enough</th> <th>No Opinion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Overall</b></td> <td><b>4.04</b></td> <td><b>18.09</b></td> <td><b>12.98</b></td> <td><b>42.77</b></td> <td><b>22.13</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>City Centre</td> <td>0.00%</td> <td>11.11%</td> <td>11.11%</td> <td>44.44%</td> <td>33.33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>6.06</td> <td>9.09</td> <td>12.12</td> <td>51.52</td> <td>21.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central</td> <td>7.95</td> <td>22.73</td> <td>10.23</td> <td>38.64</td> <td>20.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South</td> <td>2.44</td> <td>17.07</td> <td>12.20</td> <td>45.37</td> <td>22.93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>4.48</td> <td>16.42</td> <td>20.90</td> <td>41.79</td> <td>16.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wythenshawe</td> <td>2.94</td> <td>22.06</td> <td>11.76</td> <td>36.76</td> <td>26.47</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The highest level of dissatisfaction was located in the East, where 63.64% of residents indicated that there were insufficient allotments to meet local needs.</p> <p>Over 50% of residents in the South of the City felt that there were insufficient allotments. In contrast, residents of the central area demonstrated the greatest satisfaction. Despite this, almost 50% of residents felt that there were insufficient facilities in this area.</p>		More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion	<b>Overall</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>18.09</b>	<b>12.98</b>	<b>42.77</b>	<b>22.13</b>	City Centre	0.00%	11.11%	11.11%	44.44%	33.33%	East	6.06	9.09	12.12	51.52	21.21	Central	7.95	22.73	10.23	38.64	20.45	South	2.44	17.07	12.20	45.37	22.93	North	4.48	16.42	20.90	41.79	16.42	Wythenshawe	2.94	22.06	11.76	36.76	26.47
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<p><b>Consultation Comments (quantity)</b></p>	<p>The perception that provision was insufficient was reinforced strongly by attendees at the workshops. It was felt that there was a distinct lack of provision across the City with some sites containing waiting lists exceeding two years. Some sites have been offering half and even quarter plots to account for the surge in demand and to provide more residents with the opportunity to participate. It was evident that this is influence by quality issues and the fact that many allotment plots are not usable and have not been maintained.</p> <p>Recent analysis demonstrates that there are high waiting lists at some sites in the city although there are vacant plots in other areas.</p> <p>Several residents at drop in sessions expressed a desire for allotments in the City Centre or central Manchester. This was stated to be particularly important as the majority of residents living in this area have no garden to use and find it difficult to access allotments in other areas of the City. Residents raised the growing demand for provision in this area.</p>																																																
<p><b>PMP Recommendation</b></p>	<p><b>No standard set.</b></p>																																																

<b>PMP Justification</b>	<p>No quantity standard has been set for allotments due to the demand led nature of these facilities and the other intricacies of evaluating need. Instead, using the evidence base that has been gathered, the adequacy of the current supply of allotments will be analysed and policies will be established to ensure that the supply of allotments meets future demand.</p>
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<b>MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS</b>	
	<p><b>No Quantity Standards are set for Cemeteries and Churchyards.</b> PPG 17 Annex states</p> <p>"many historic churchyards provide important places for quiet contemplation, especially in busy urban areas, and often support biodiversity and interesting geological features. As such many can also be viewed as amenity greenspaces. Unfortunately, many are also run-down and therefore it may be desirable to enhance them. As churchyards can only exist where there is a church, the only form of provision standard which will be required is a qualitative one."</p> <p>For Cemeteries, PPG 17 Annex states "every individual cemetery has a finite capacity and therefore there is steady need for more of them. Indeed, many areas face a shortage of ground for burials. The need for graves, for all religious faiths, can be calculated from population estimates, coupled with details of the average proportion of deaths which result in a burial, and converted into a quantitative population-based provision standard."</p>

<b>MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS GREEN CORRIDORS</b>	
	<p>PPG17 states that the need for Green Corridors arises from the need to promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling within urban areas. This means that there is no sensible way of stating a provision standard, just as there is no way of having a standard for the proportion of land in an area which it will be desirable to allocate for roads.</p> <p><b>It is therefore recommended that no provision standard should be set.</b></p>