Appendix 1

Parks and Green Space Strategy, 2008

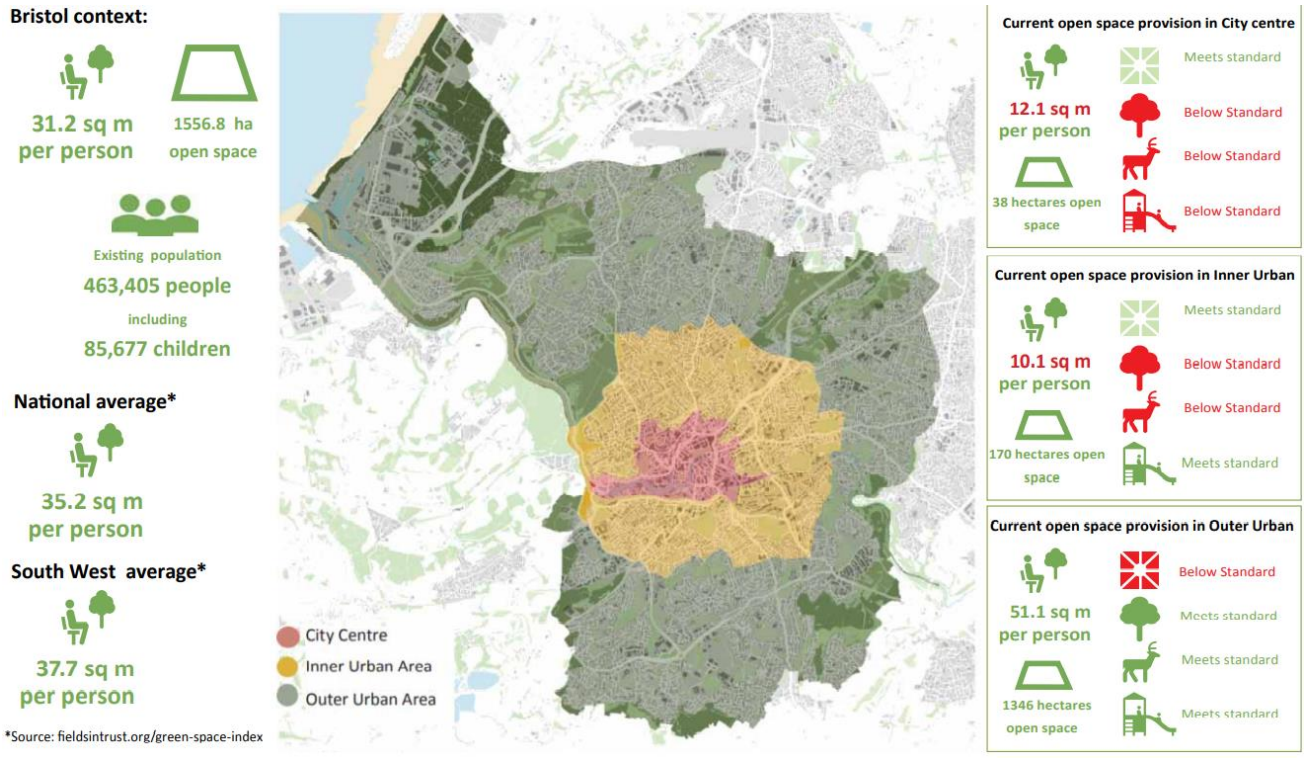
- Summary of targets
- Summary of progress

1. Targets

A. Quantity standard

Total Bristol standard Includes destination parks (9.8sqm pp)	27.8 sq m per person
Locality Standard: Comprised of sub-targets based on the type of open space	18 sq m per person

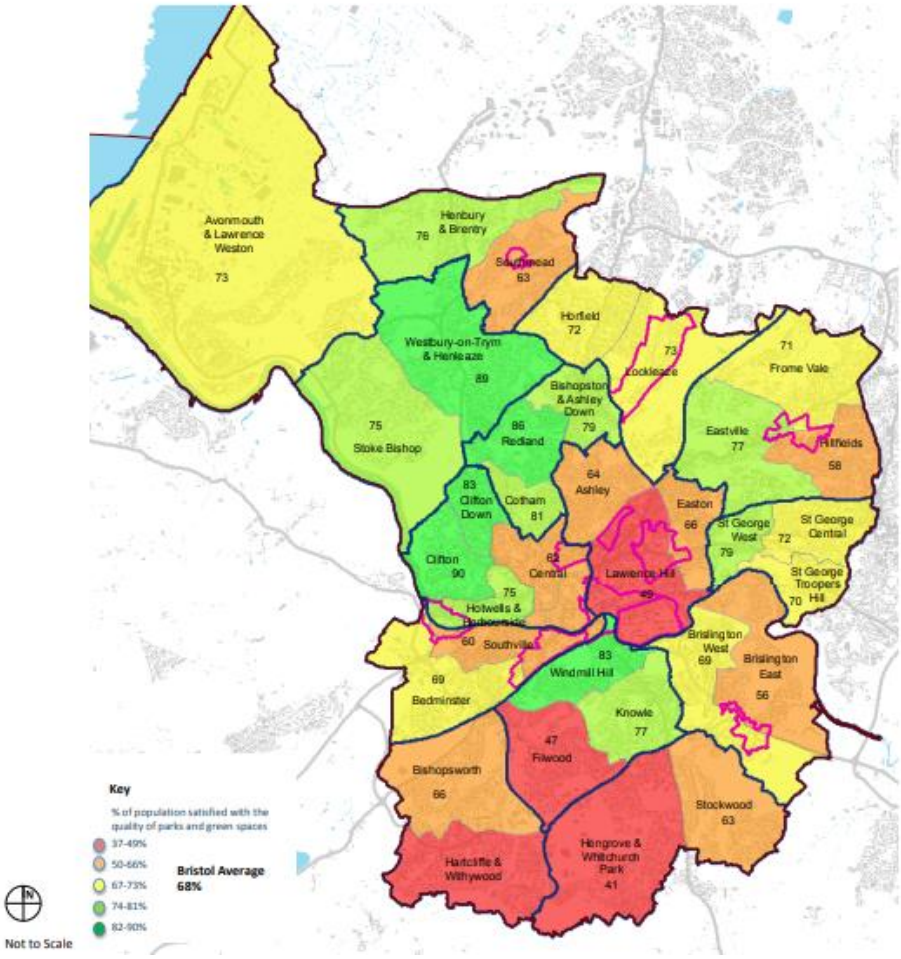
Children's play space	Formal green space	Informal green	Natural green space
0.3 sq m per person	2 sq m per person	8 sq m per person	9 sq m per person



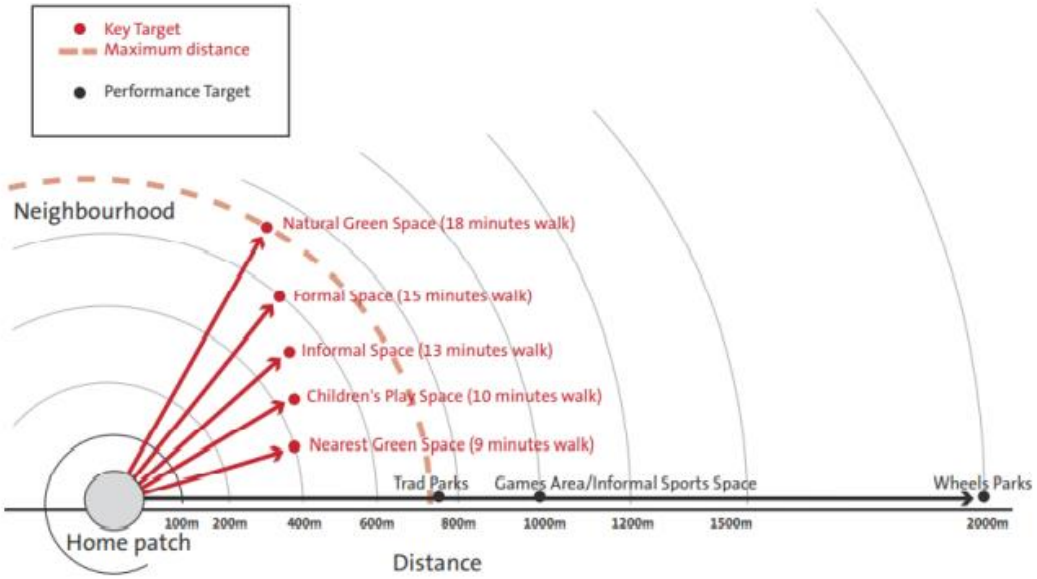
B. Quality Standard

{proxy measure – satisfaction with the quality of parks}

PGSS Quality: % of people satisfied with the quality of parks and open spaces Quality of life survey 2018



C: Distance Standard



2. PGSS 2008, Progress

2.1 Notable achievements

- Has offered clear rationale for protecting green space from development pressures arising. Successful use in Development Management assessments of applications.

- Evidence base for quality standard created clear driver for realising £6 million from planning contributions.

- Generated considerable political support for parks – contributing to £3.5M capital injection to parks facilities in 2012;

- Energised local groups and communities to support the city's green spaces;

- Led to a successful £2.8M Play Pathfinder application in 2008 – investing in children's play across the city.

- Offered guidance for Neighbourhood Plans for parks and green spaces – in particular guiding the provision of children's play areas according to minimum standards.

- Preceded an increase in public satisfaction in the quality of the city's green spaces to a high of 84%, settling at 80-81%.

2.2 Benefits not realised:

- Income raised did not meet expectations and drive the transformation of parks and green spaces.

- Transfer of decision-making to Neighbourhood Partnerships compromised strategic approach to investment with children's play an exception.

- Generating greater 'equality of quality' has proved elusive. Some areas of the city still have better quality of and access to green space than others;

- Income through grant contributions dried up as S106 was not matched against potential opportunities – however this has begun to change.

- Area Green Space Plans were not adopted due to local opposition to proposals to dispose of surplus low quality sites in order to generate capital.

As a result:

- There is a still a significant legacy of very poor infrastructure and low investment in new facilities.

- Satisfaction with quality varies between neighbourhoods from 45% to 97%

2.3 Summary of Progress against standards

PGSS 2008 Standards	Progress Summary
Quantify Standard 'How much green space of different types there should be'.	Overall, since 2008 Quantity (per capita) has generally fallen. This is mostly due to population increase rather than due to any significant loss of open space. This is significant where quantity is below the minimum provision.

The total Bristol Green Space Quantity Standard has citywide and locality components: - Locality component, the minimum amount of green space that any area should have. - City wide component, the total amount of space within all the city's large destination parks.	Overall open space provision is only below the minimum standard in 3 Neighbourhood Green Space Areas – NGSA (formerly Neighbourhood Partnership Area), but the provision of the various typologies is below the minimum standard in: - 7 NGSA for children's play, - 9 NGSA for formal green space, - 8 NGSA for informal green space and - 6 NGSA for natural green space.
Quality Standard 'A level of quality which all spaces should attain'. A Bristol quality standard has been devised in consultation with national advisers and local parks users, which takes into account design, condition and maintenance, and assesses a comprehensive range of features of parks and open spaces. Spaces are rated on a 1 to 4 scale, with an aspiration to raise all spaces to a '3-good' rating by 2028.	Average Quality is around 2 (Fair). Overall, since 2008 there has been little change in quality of parks / green space / small drop in score Provision/Capital - Mostly little change or small drop in score Condition/Cyclical Maintenance - Mostly no change or small drop in score Annual Maintenance - Mostly no change or small drop in score However, excellent/very good score for active sport in all 3 categories although many changing rooms and pavilions in need of refurbishment.
Distance standard How far should people have to travel to reach a particular type of space. The aim of distance standards is to protect and promote an accessible network of green space. The distance standards are based on research as to how far Bristol residents feel it's reasonable to walk to get to the different types of space, and on analysis of Bristol's layout to ensure the standards are credible	Children's Play Space • The estimated percentage of the population outside the minimum distance standard for children's play space has dropped from 63% in 2008 to 37% in 2017. Informal Green Space • The estimated percentage of the population outside the minimum distance standard for informal green space remained at 6% in 2017, the same as in 2008. Formal Green Space

	• The estimated percentage of the population outside the minimum distance standard for formal green space has risen from 47% in 2008 to 48% in 2017. <u>Natural Green Space</u> • The estimated percentage of the population outside the minimum distance standard for natural green space remained at 13%, the same as in 2008;

2.3 Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats analysis, PGSS 2008

STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
- Clear Vision for improving quality - Supported rationale for planning contributions - Provides an important policy reference for other BCC services inc. Planning policy, Sports - Typology approach provided a way of quantifying parks offer by setting a minimum quality, quantity and access standard that all parks should reach, and identifying those that do not. - Strong GIS asset management - Focus on green and sustainable city, promote healthy lifestyles & community participation in parks - Offered guidance for Neighbourhood Plans for parks & green spaces	- Has not generated 'equality of quality' as intended – quality of parks remains lower in more deprived areas of the city. - Satisfaction is significantly lower in areas of higher deprivation. - Technical quality standard lacking public facing relevance – hampering advocacy and ultimately investment. - Quantity standard very hard to reach where there is a deficit (insufficient space and resource to create new parks / green space) - Lack of capacity to drive strategy forward - Too many actions lacking effective prioritisation - Failed to address revenue cost plan - Failed to raise sufficient capital to meet ambition - Lack of plan to develop revenue generating activity within parks to allow reinvestment in the service - Lacked a 'Value-based' approach - Limited focus on supporting volunteering

OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
- Community ownership & investment - Valuation-based approach - Your Park (Bristol-based parks charity)	- Climate change – stresses on biological function of green space and changed demand and expectations for green space - CIL allocation process

- Develop financial sustainability plan - Direct strategic CiL to invest in outcomes - Develop revenue generating activity within parks for reinvestment in service - Re-position parks as 'health solution' for the city and pursue health-investment - Potential to respond to Ecological and Climate Emergencies - Creation of new functional park / green space in areas of deficit and in response to population increase - Partnership approach across multiple city agendas - Adoption of Green Flag standard to define quality and measure progress	- No reinvestment guarantees - Ongoing budget cuts - Lack of drive to deliver strategic priorities v local priorities - Loss of green space to development / other priorities - Projected 77,000 population increase, requiring 140 ha of new green space – exacerbates and creates deficit of green space provision in certain areas of the city - investment and physical space challenges Difficulties in assigning a functional & objective value to sites as a tool for investment decisions