



Leisure & Cultural Services  
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# Fife Greenspace Audit





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Web page	A web page has been set up in Fife Direct <a href="http://www.fifedirect.org.uk/greenspace">www.fifedirect.org.uk/greenspace</a> .
Audit information	The audit report is one part of the information produced from the audit. The web page will hold links to all audit and strategy information and provide an update on progress. Fife Greenspace Audit Appendix report includes information not included in the main report. There is quantity, quality and access mapping, which will be accessible on the web page. Factsheets for all Area Committees and settlements Quality Audit sheets for all sites Photograph sheets of all sites

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## 1.0 Summary

### 1.1 Introduction

For centuries there has been a recognition of the need for greenspace in the towns and villages of Fife. Greenspace can sustain the quality of our everyday lives.

### 1.2 The purpose of the greenspace audit

The purpose of the greenspace audit is to provide evidence of the state of greenspace in and around Fife's towns and villages. The findings of the audit will aid the development of a Greenspace Strategy. The audit also fulfills a requirement of Scottish Planning Policy 11 which required all Local Authorities to carry out an Open Space Audit and Strategy.

### 1.3 Definition of Greenspace

For the audit greenspace was defined as:

***Vegetated land in and around towns and villages which is publicly usable.***

The term publicly usable greenspace was created to encapsulate this definition. This includes :

- Public parks and gardens, Amenity greenspace , Play space,
- Sports areas, (pitches, tennis , bowling) ,Green corridors – (cycleways),
- Natural greenspace – (woods, beaches, wetlands, grasslands),
- Growing space – allotments

Greenspace land that had restricted use and access was defined as functional greenspace. This includes :

- School and institutional grounds ( university, hospital ),
- Business and transport greenspace, Golf courses, Open water,
- Burial grounds

Functional greenspace has the potential to be changed to publicly usable greenspace through change of use and access.

### 1.4 Audit methodology

There were six parts to the audit:

- All land was mapped in and around the towns and settlements according to a greenspace classification.
- The quantity of publicly usable greenspace within the settlement boundaries was audited.

- Publicly usable greenspace sites of an acre in size (0.4 hectare) were assessed using Greenspace Scotland quality criteria.
- Publicly usable greenspace sites of half an acre in size (0.2 hectare) were used to assess neighbourhood access.
- The quantity, quality and access results were used to assess the greenspace networks in settlements, Area Committees and for the whole of Fife.
- A public survey was carried out using the People's Panel, to assess how residents rate greenspace, how they travel, how often they visit and how they use spaces.

## **1.5 Audit findings**

The audit provides evidence on the state greenspace in Fife, the Area Committees Area and each settlements.

### **The state of greenspace in Fife**

The results from the audit for each settlement were compiled and the percentage of the population in settlements having access to quality greenspace was calculated. This showed that 41% of the population had below average access to quality greenspace. Therefore there was a need to improve access to quality greenspace.

### **The state of greenspace in Fife's Area Committees**

The audit method showed that it was important take into account, quantity, quality and access when auditing greenspace networks in settlements and area committees. Glenrothes had a very good greenspace network as the 3 indicators were rated good. South West Fife Area Committee had a greenspace network that was poor, with all three indicators rated below average. The findings for North East Fife were that the quality of greenspace was good but the quantity and access were poor.

### **The quantity audit**

The quantity audit showed that 34% of the population where living settlements with below average quantity of publicly usable greenspace. The results from North East and South West Fife showed that it was towns and villages in rural areas where provision was poorest.

### **The quality audit**

The quality audit showed that 40% of the 454 sites assessed were below reasonable quality. The results showed that there were links with deprivation. There were concentrations of poor quality sites in settlements with high deprivation. The quality audit showed that high quality sites were of national importance, Pittencrieff Park had one of



the highest scores and was rated by Visit Scotland and an excellent visitor attraction.

### **The access audit**

The access audit showed that 38% of the population living in settlements had below average access to neighbourhood greenspace. The access audit was important in highlighting where there was poor distribution of greenspace.

### **Public survey**

The findings of the People's Panel survey were different from the other parts of the audit but were important in showing how the public rated and used greenspace. The results showed that the main reason for visiting a greenspace was to go for a walk. 46% visited on foot and 49% visited by car. 28% visit a greenspace once a week and 42% visit once a month. The results from the People's Panel showed that there were links with the quality audit. The highest rated sites in the quality sites were also rated highly by the public.

## **1.6 Greenspace Strategy**

The audit is evidence for the Greenspace Strategy. This will be a five year strategy to address greenspace issues in and around the towns and villages of Fife.



Figure 1 : Ivy Place greenspace, Dunshalt

## 2 Introduction

*“what you see when you open your curtains in a morning determines how you feel about the place where you stay, how you feel about yourself, whether you have the self confidence and motivation to go to work, whether you let your kids out to play..”*

greenspace scotland

*“places with an air of neglect deter investors and home owners; talented people move away to find more attractive places to live and work and the income base falls”*

Central Scotland Green Network

For centuries, people have known the need to set aside greenspace for public use, but it is only now that we know how detrimental to society if we don't have good greenspace.

The Fife Greenspace Audit provides current evidence of the state of greenspace. This evidence is already being used by a range of organisations. The main purpose of the evidence is for the development of a Greenspace Strategy.

In November 2006, Fife Council's Environment and Development Committee, remitted the Head of Community Services to prepare an Open Space Audit.

In 2007 the Scottish Government published Scottish Planning Policy 11 Open Space and Physical Activity which required Local Authorities to carry out open space audits and strategies. The Fife Greenspace Audit and Strategy are documents which will comply with this policy.



### 3 Evidence of the importance of greenspace

Evidence of the importance of greenspace is growing. Research is showing a range of benefits such as the economic benefit, importance to the quality of life, health and for environmental sustainability.

#### 3.1 The economic benefit

Research by The Trust for Land in America calculated the economic benefit of the greenspace network in the city of Philadelphia (population 1.5million). The study calculated that the greenspace network in terms of seven factors (*clean air, clean water, tourism, direct use, health, property value and community cohesion.*) contributed £16million to the city revenue, £11 million in municipal cost savings.<sup>1</sup>

The Fife Coast and Countryside Trust has estimated that the coastal path contributes £24 million to the Fife economy<sup>2</sup>.

#### 3.2 The quality of life

In terms of quality of life, over 95% per cent of people believe it is very or fairly important to have green spaces near to where they live.<sup>3</sup>

Parks and green spaces are the most frequently used service of all the public services tracked. A survey in England showed that 87 per cent of the population have used their local park or open space in the last year, and 79 per cent have used it in the last six months. This compares with 32 per cent that had visited concert halls, and 26 per cent who had visited galleries<sup>4</sup>.

Well designed green and open spaces can benefit communities in a variety of ways including increasing levels of social contact and social integration, particularly in underprivileged neighbourhoods<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.tpl.org/content\\_documents/PhilaParkValueReport.pdf](http://www.tpl.org/content_documents/PhilaParkValueReport.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.fifecoastandcountryside.co.uk/past-projects\\_45\\_7.html?name=tns\\_coastal\\_path\\_usage\\_study&view=74](http://www.fifecoastandcountryside.co.uk/past-projects_45_7.html?name=tns_coastal_path_usage_study&view=74)

<sup>3</sup> 91 *Survey of public attitudes and behaviours to the environment survey, 2007 and 2009*  
<http://cabeurl.com/ax>

<sup>4</sup> *HLF funding for public parks 1st April 1994 – 31st March 2009*, Heritage Lottery Fund Policy and strategic development department data briefing, October 2009.

<sup>5</sup> Sullivan WC, Kuo FE and Depooter SF (2004) The fruit of urban nature: Vital neighbourhood space. *Environment and Behaviour* 36(5): 678-700; Coley RL, Kuo FE, Sullivan WC (1997) Where does community grow? The social context created by nature in urban public housing. *Environment and Behavior* 29(4): 468- 494; Pretty J, Peacock J, Hine R, Sellens M, South N and Griffin M (2007) Green exercise in the UK Countryside: Effectson health and psychological well-being, and implications for policy and planning. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management* 50(2): 211-231.

In one study, green space in a housing complex encouraged more social activity and more visitors. Residents also knew more of their neighbours and said that their neighbours were more concerned with helping and supporting each other<sup>6</sup>.

A natural play environment at school also helps reduce bullying, increases creative play, improves concentration and a feeling of self worth in children<sup>7</sup>.

### 3.3 Health benefits

A Swiss study in a forest park in Zurich found that visitors reported decreases in headaches and in their levels of stress – the positive effects increased with the length of stay and with the level of physical activity undertaken<sup>8</sup>.

Mortality from circulatory diseases were lower in populations living in the greenest areas<sup>9</sup>.

The psychological benefits of jogging in an urban park outweigh those of street jogging<sup>10</sup>. 'Green gyms', keeping fit by engaging in activities in the open air, have been shown to result in positive physical and mental health outcomes<sup>11</sup>.

Children's physical activity levels are increased when they live closer to parks, playgrounds, and recreation areas<sup>12</sup>.

In densely populated urban areas, green space located within walking distance is more likely to promote physical activity outside the home<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Sullivan WC, Kuo F and DePooter SE (2004) The Fruit of Urban Nature: Vital Neighbourhood Spaces Environment and Behaviour 36 (5): 678-700.

<sup>7</sup> Ridgers ND, Stratton G, Fairclough SJ and Twisk J W (2007) Children's physical activity levels during school recess: A quasi-experimental intervention study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity 4: 19; see also 'Playtime initiatives could reduce childhood obesity' (2009) University of Essex. [http://www.essex.ac.uk/events/event.aspx?e\\_id=982](http://www.essex.ac.uk/events/event.aspx?e_id=982)

<sup>8</sup> Hansmann, R., Hug, S.-M. & Seeland, K. (2007) Restoration and stress relief through physical activities in forests and parks. Urban Forestry & Urban Greening, 6, 213-225.

<sup>9</sup> Mitchell R and Popham F (2008) Effect of exposure to natural environment on health inequalities: An observational population study. The Lancet 372 (9650): 1655 – 1660.

<sup>10</sup> Bodin M and Hartig T (2003) Does the outdoor environment matter for psychological restoration gained through running? Psychology of Sport and Exercise 4: 141-15

<sup>11</sup> BTCV (2008) BTCV Green Gym national evaluation report: Summary of findings. [http://www2.btcv.org.uk/gg\\_evaluation\\_0308.pdf](http://www2.btcv.org.uk/gg_evaluation_0308.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Davidson K and Lawson C (2006) Do attributes of the physical environment influence children's level of physical activity? International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity 3 (19): 1-17.

<sup>13</sup> Giles-Corti B and Donovan R (2003) Relative influences of individual, social environmental, and physical environmental correlates of walking. American Journal of Public Health 93 (9): 1583-1589; Takano T, Nakamura K and Watanabe M (2002) Urban residential environments and senior citizens' longevity in megacity areas: the importance of walkable green spaces. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health 56: 913-918.

The survival of older people increases where there is more space for walking near their home, with nearby parks and tree-lined streets<sup>14</sup>.

### 3.4 Environmental sustainability

Greenspace can improve air quality, coniferous trees can capture particulates and toxic gases such as nitrogen dioxide and ozone<sup>15</sup>.

A study in Stockholm, Sweden found that urban and suburban forests act as a refuge for threatened species of bird whose numbers had been decreasing in rural areas. Crucial to achieving this was the establishment of green corridors that included large areas of natural vegetation, a network of important habitats and a range of both mature and decaying trees<sup>16</sup>.



Figure 2 : Paxton Nursery, Methil winner of outdoor play photograph competition

<sup>14</sup> Maas J, Verheij RA, de Vries S, Spreeuwenberg P, Schellevis FG and Groenewegen PP (2009) Morbidity is related to a green living environment. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 63: 967–97.

<sup>15</sup> Bolund, P. and S. Hunhammar (1999). "Ecosystem services in urban areas." *Ecological Economics* 29(2): 293-301

<sup>16</sup> Mortberg, U. and H. G. Wallentinus (2000). "Red-listed forest bird species in an urban environment - assessment of green space corridors." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 50(4): 215-226.

## 4 Scottish and Fife policy context

### 4.1 Scottish policy context

Greenspace is not specifically mentioned as an outcome of the Scottish Government (2007) but it is linked to two national outcomes and a number of national indicators:

- Sustainable place national outcome

*We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need*

- Environment outcome

*We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations*

#### Land use and environmental policy

In terms of land use and environmental policy the **Scottish Planning Policy** (2010) states that the planning system has a role in helping to create an environment where physical wellbeing is improved and activity made easier. Planning authorities should support, protect and enhance open space and opportunities for sport and recreation.

This policy is supported by **Planning Advice Note 65(2008)** which sets out how local authorities can prepare open space strategies.

The National Planning Framework 2 (2009) includes the **Central Scotland Green Network** as a national development. The CSGN is described as a

*"...a step change in environmental quality, woodland cover and recreational opportunities...[and] make Central Scotland a more attractive place to live in, do business and visit; help to absorb CO<sup>2</sup>; enhance biodiversity; and promote active travel and healthier life styles".*

One of the ten goal of the CSGN is to ensure that every home is within 300m of greenspace or accessible countryside.

**Designing Streets** (2010) is a policy which sets out how streets can be social spaces rather than vehicular movement routes.

The **Scottish Biodiversity Strategy** 2004, includes two outcomes which have clear links - increasing the public's awareness of biodiversity and restoring and enhancing biodiversity in planning, design and practice.

### **Social and health policy**

Greenspace is linked to three national social and health policies.

**Achieving our potential** (2008) is the national framework to tackle poverty and income. One of the aims of this policy is to regenerate disadvantaged communities.

**Equally Well** the Ministerial Task Force on Health Inequalities 2008 is the ministerial taskforce to tackle health inequality due to deprivation. Increasing the use of greenspace and improving physical activity is one way of addressing this.

### **The Early Years Framework**

Improving outcomes and children's quality of life through play is one of the 10 objectives of the Early Years Framework.

## **4.2 Fife Policy Context**

A range of Fife policies include greenspace in their objectives

- **Fife's Community Plan 2007**

Better access to quality greenspace is an outcome in the environment section of the plan.

- **Development Policies**

The three Local Plans( St Andrews and East Fife, draft Mid Fife and draft Dunfermline and West Fife) all acknowledge that the Greenspace Strategy will provide further information on greenspace provision.

- **Fife Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2009-2011.**

Urban Woodlands are a key habitat in the plan and an action is included to link the plan with the greenspace strategy in ensuring the ecological improvement of woodlands.

- **Allotments Strategy ( 2009-2014)** emphasises the role that the Greenspace Strategy can have in creating new quantity standards for greenspace which would include allotment provision.

### **Social and health policies**

- **Fife's Joint Health Improvement Plan 2007 – 2010,**

Developing and implementing the Greenspace Strategy is an outcome within the plan.

- **Fairer Fife Framework 2008** sets out Fife Partnership's approach to addressing inequalities, poverty and deprivation. Ensuring that residents live in well designed, sustainable places with access to amenities and services is a key driver of the framework.

- **Childrens Services Plan 2008**

One of the focus areas is to develop and support green spaces across Fife to ensure quality accessible play opportunities for all children.

- **Generations of change – Cultural Strategy 2009**

Three action included in the strategy which have links to greenspace these were: increasing cultural investment in greenspaces and looking at what cultural spaces there are in every town and village.



## 5 Greenspace Audit Methodology

There is no national method to audit greenspace. Guidance has been produced by various organisations on the elements that make up auditing greenspace. A Pilot Audit was undertaken before the Fife Greenspace Audit was carried out which was very valuable in developing the methodology to audit greenspace.

The Fife Greenspace Audit method is composed of various parts which are set out in the following sections of the report :

- 6 : Definition of greenspace
- 7 : Mapping of greenspace land uses
- 8 : Quantity audit
- 9 : Quality audit
- 10: Assess audit
- 11: Greenspace networks.
- 12: Public survey on greenspace

## 6 Definition of greenspace

For the audit greenspace was defined as:

***Vegetated land in and around towns and villages which is publicly usable.***






The term publicly usable greenspace was created to encapsulate this definition. Greenspace land that had restricted use and access was defined as functional greenspace. Functional greenspace has the potential to be changed to publicly usable greenspace through change of use and access.



**Table 1 – publicly usable greenspace types**

	<b>Type and sub-type</b> <b><u>Public parks and gardens</u></b>	<b>description</b> Areas of land normally enclosed, designed, constructed, managed and maintained as a public park or garden.
	<b><u>Amenity greenspace</u></b> Residential greenspace	Greenspace areas normally associated with housing areas or space used for a variety of informal or social activities such as sunbathing, picnics or kickabouts.
	<b><u>Playspace for children and teenagers</u></b>	Areas providing safe and accessible opportunities for children's play, usually linked to housing areas.
	<b><u>Sports areas</u></b> Playing fields Tennis Courts Bowling Greens Other sports e.g cricket	Large and generally flat areas of grassland or specially designed surfaces, used primarily for designated sports i.e. playing fields, tennis courts, bowling greens; areas which are generally bookable.
	<b><u>Green corridors</u></b> Green access routes Riparian routes	Routes including canals, river corridors and old railway lines, linking different areas within a town or city as part of a designated and managed network and used for walking, cycling or horse riding, or linking towns and cities to their surrounding countryside or country parks. These may link green spaces together.
	<b><u>Natural/semi-natural greenspaces</u></b> woodland open semi natural	Areas of undeveloped or previously developed land with residual natural habitats or which have been planted or colonised by vegetation and wildlife, including woodland and wetland areas.
	<b><u>Growing spaces</u></b> Allotment	Allotments

**Table 2 – functional greenspace types**

	<b>Type and sub-type</b>	<b>description</b>
	<b><u>Private gardens or grounds</u></b> School grounds Institutional grounds	Areas of land normally enclosed and associated with a house or institution and reserved for private use.
	<b><u>Amenity greenspace</u></b> Business greenspace Transport greenspace	Landscaped areas providing visual amenity or separating different buildings or land uses for environmental, visual or safety reasons i.e. road verges or greenspace in business parks.
	<b><u>Sports areas</u></b> Golf Courses	Golf Courses have been included as functional greenspace as they have restricted use.
	<b><u>Natural/semi-natural greenspaces</u></b> open water	Areas of open water have been included as functional greenspace as they have restricted use.
	<b><u>Other functional Greenspaces</u></b> Churchyard cemetery	Churchyards and cemeteries included as functional greenspace as they have restricted use.

## 7 Mapping of greenspace land uses

All greenspace in and outside of towns and villages boundaries to a distance of 500m was mapped. The work was carried out using Geographic Information System software mapping all land to a set of land types developed by Scottish Natural Heritage, a table of these land types can be found in the appendix 1.

The area mapped equates to 41% of Fife and includes 112 settlements. As the mapping is digital the exact quantities of greenspace can be calculated with this information. As with any mapping it is accurate to the date it is mapped which is the summer of 2007.

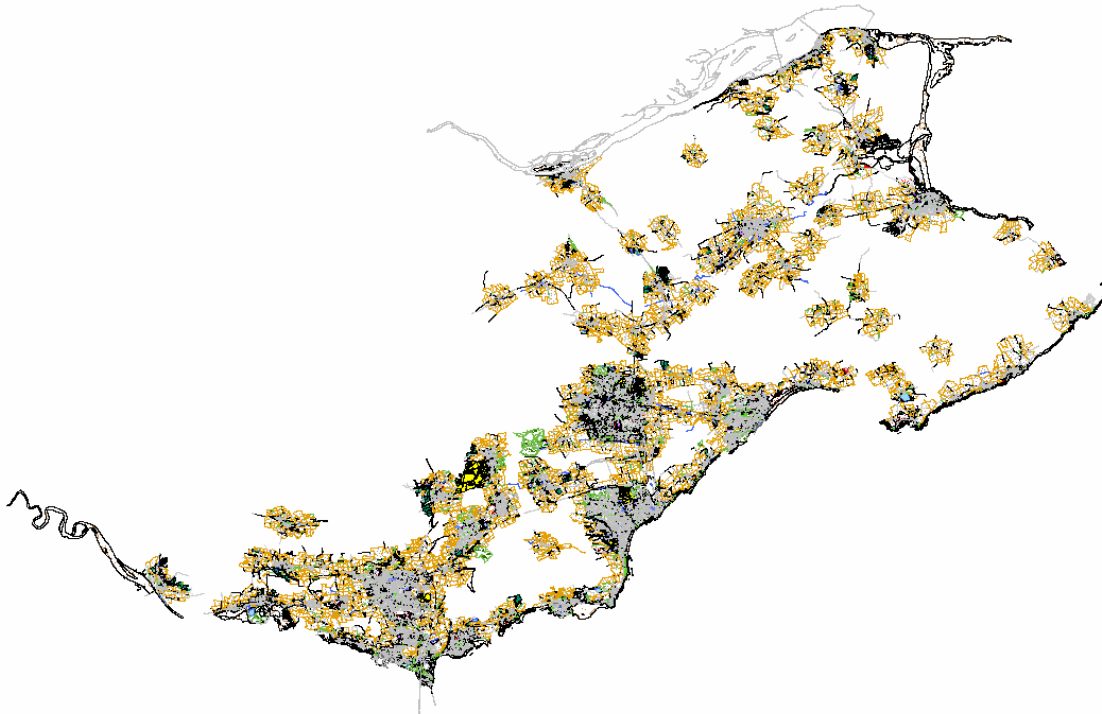


Figure 3 – greenspace mapping of Fife

Table 3 shows the breakdown of area and percentages of all land within settlement development boundaries. The results show that private gardens take up the most area in a settlement. Table 4 shows a percentage total for publicly usable greenspace. The area taken up by private gardens is still larger than the combined amount of publicly usable greenspace.

**Table 3 - Areas of different land uses with Fife settlements**

	PAN65 Land Use Classification	Area ( hectares)	%
1.1	Roads and tracks	1233.255	8.69
1.2	Roadside ( man made)	491.883	3.47
1.4	Parking / loading	669.793	4.72
1.5	Roadside ( unknown)	47.342	0.33
2.2	Tidal water	0.022	0.00
2.3	Foreshore / rocks	74.211	0.52
3	Railway	93.893	0.66
4	Path	185.434	1.31
5.1	Residential Buildings	1580.171	11.14
5.2	Commercial / Institutional buildings	1.665	0.01
5.3	Glasshouses	3.064	0.02
5.4	Other structures	23.976	0.17
5.5	Airports	0.151	0.00
6.1	Public Park and Garden	473.630	3.34
6.21	Private Gardens	3855.682	27.18
6.22	School Grounds	339.175	2.39
6.23	Institutional grounds	159.444	1.12
6.31	Amenity Greenspace Residential	828.105	5.84
6.32	Amenity Greenspace Business	319.747	2.25
6.33	Amenity Greenspace Transport	342.575	2.41
6.4	Playspace	61.686	0.43
6.51	Playing Fields	162.473	1.15
6.52	Golf Courses	243.694	1.72
6.53	Tennis Courts	4.472	0.03
6.54	Bowling Greens	11.349	0.08
6.55	Other sports	7.809	0.06
6.6	Green corridors	10.227	0.07
6.61	Green Access Routes	7.320	0.05
6.62	Riparian Routes	0.541	0.00
6.71	Woodland	745.803	5.26
6.72	Open semi-natural	661.234	4.66
6.73	Open water	105.073	0.74
6.81	Allotment	11.993	0.08
6.82	Churchyard	18.179	0.13
6.83	Cemetery	56.216	0.40
6.84	Other functional greenspace	24.789	0.17
6.9	Civic space	3.753	0.03
7.1	Farmland	1021.820	7.20
7.2	Moorland	0	0.00
7.3	Other e.g landfill, quarries	113.835	0.80
88	Man made coastal features	45.920	0.32
99	Areas undergoing change	145.523	1.03
<b>Total area with in settlement boundaries</b>		<b>14186.928</b>	<b>100.00</b>



Table 4 - Extracted percentages of land uses	
All roads and paths	18.52%
Residential buildings	11.14%
Private gardens	27.18
Publicly Usable greenspace Parks, play areas, residential greenspace, sports, natural allotments	21.05
Functional greenspace School, public building, transport & business greenspace, golf courses, open water, burial grounds	11.34

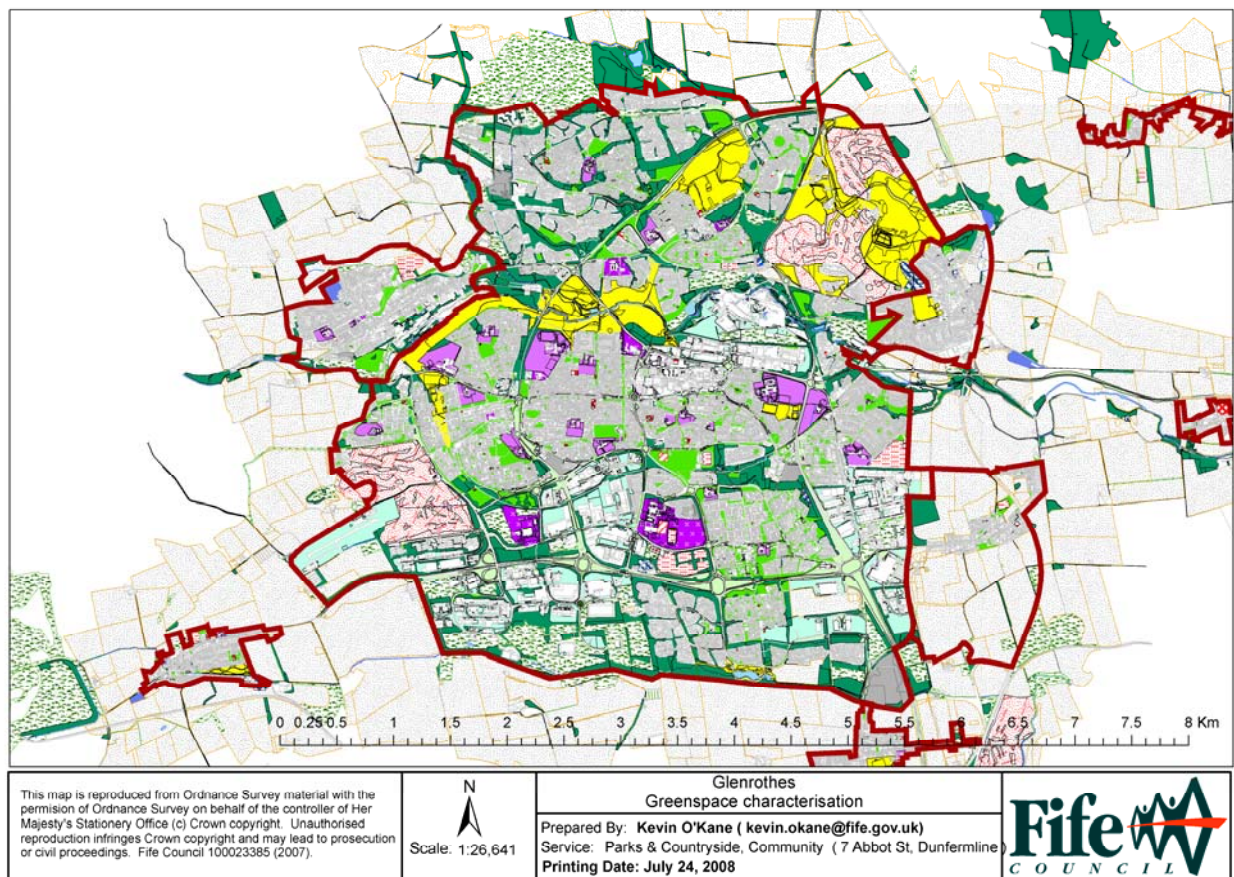
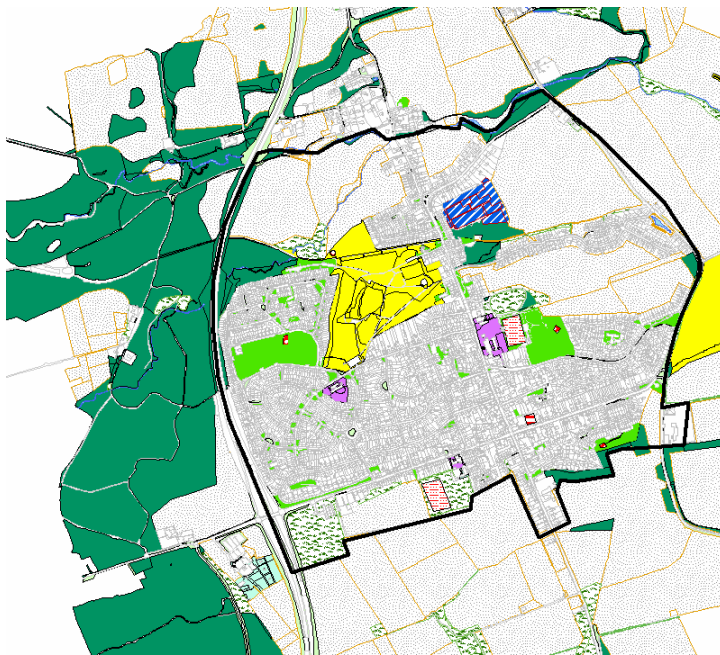
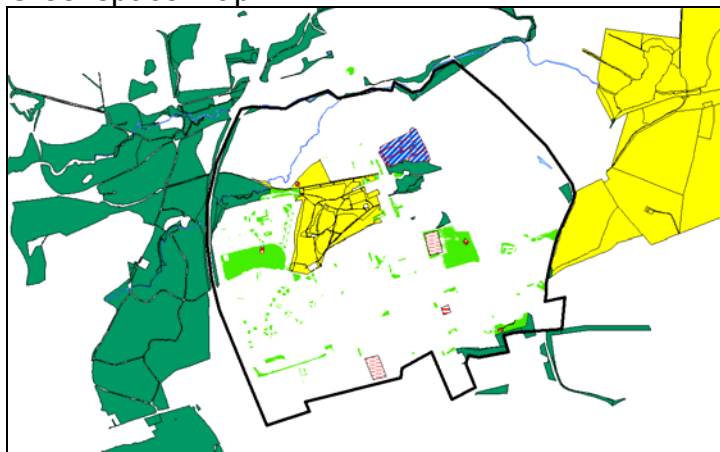


Figure 4 : Glenrothes greenspace map



Greenspace map

Publicly usable greenspace map  
Figure 5 – greenspace mapping of Kelty**Land Use Codes**

- 2.3 Foreshore/rocks
- 6.1 Public parks & gardens
- 6.22 School Grounds
- 6.23 Institutional Grounds
- 6.31 Amenity Greenspace - residential
- 6.32 Amenity Greenspace - business
- 6.33 Amenity Greenspace - transport
- Play space
- 6.51 Playing Fields
- 6.52 Golf Courses
- 6.53 Tennis Courts
- 6.54 Bowling Greens
- 6.55 Other sports
- 6.6 Habitat Corridors
- 6.61 Green Access Routes
- 6.62 Riparian Routes
- 6.71 Woodland
- 6.72 Open Semi-natural
- 6.73 Open Water
- 6.81 Allotment
- 6.82 Churchyard
- 6.83 Cemetery
- 6.84 Other functional greenspace
- 6.9 Civic Space
- 7.1 Farmland
- 7.3 Other, e.g landfill, quarries

Land use classes mapped

## 8 Quantity audit

### 8.1 Setting a quantity standard

The quantity of greenspace is an important indicator of the greenspace resource of a town or village. Research is showing that greenspace is needed for the health and well being of the population. The quantity of space is linked to the size of the population. A town of 50,000 needs many more hectares than a village of 100.

There are no national standards to audit the quantity of greenspace. The quantity audit standard developed uses the publicly greenspace classes hectare quantities in the greenspace mapping, along with General Register of Scotland 2006 population estimates and settlement boundaries that FC Development Services had set in June 2008. The standard is the average of the publicly usable quantities.



The Quantity Standard for the Audit is based on the average amount of publicly usable greenspace in all the settlements which is :  
6 hectares per 1,000 population

Figure 5 and table 5 illustrate how the method works, the quantities of publicly usable greenspace in a settlement such as Kelty can be extracted. For Kelty this was 42 hectares which is 7 hectares per 1,000 this is 17% over the average. Table 6 details how percentage bands indicate how much provision. Kelty has a percentage that meets or is above the average, which means that the quantity of greenspace in the settlement is not deficient.

<b>Table 5 - Quantity of Publicly Usable Greenspace in Kelty</b>	
Kelty population 2006 population estimate General Register	5,953
Total area of settlement	180 hectares
Total area of publicly usable greenspace with in settlement boundary	42 hectares
Average Amount of Publicly Usable Greenspace in Fife per 1,000	6 hectares
Amount of Publicly Usable Greenspace in Kelty per 1,000	7 hectares
Amount in percentage in relation to Fife average	117%



## 8.2 Assessing the quantity of greenspace within settlements

To assess the quantity of greenspace within a settlement, 6ha per 1,000 per head of population was used as the base. Provision assessment was based on this.

**Table 6 – Quantity grading bands for settlements**

Score and colour coding	
<b>200+</b>	This settlement has a very high amount of greenspace
<b>199 - 150 %</b>	This settlement has a high amount of greenspace
<b>149 - 100 %</b>	This settlement has a percentage that meets or is above the Fife average.
<b>99 - 75 %</b>	This settlement has a percentage that is below the Fife average, this may be to do with the settlement boundary or historic factors.
<b>74 - 50 %</b>	This settlement has a percentage that is well below the Fife average. This does indicate that there is poor provision of greenspace in this settlement.
<b>49 - 0 %</b>	This settlement has a percentage that is well below the Fife average. This does indicate that there is very poor provision of greenspace in this settlement.

## 8.3 The findings of the quantity audit

All 122 settlements in Fife have been audited using the 6 hectare standard. This method of auditing shows that the results are mixed with just over a third of the population (34%) are living in settlements that are below the Fife average. Assessing Fife at a committee level shows that in the more rural areas, ( South West and North East) the quantity of publicly usable greenspace is below average. There is reasonable levels in Dunfermline, Cowdenbeath and Levenmouth. Kirkcaldy and Glenrothes have high levels of greenspace.

## Fife Greenspace Audit – quantity assessment of each settlement

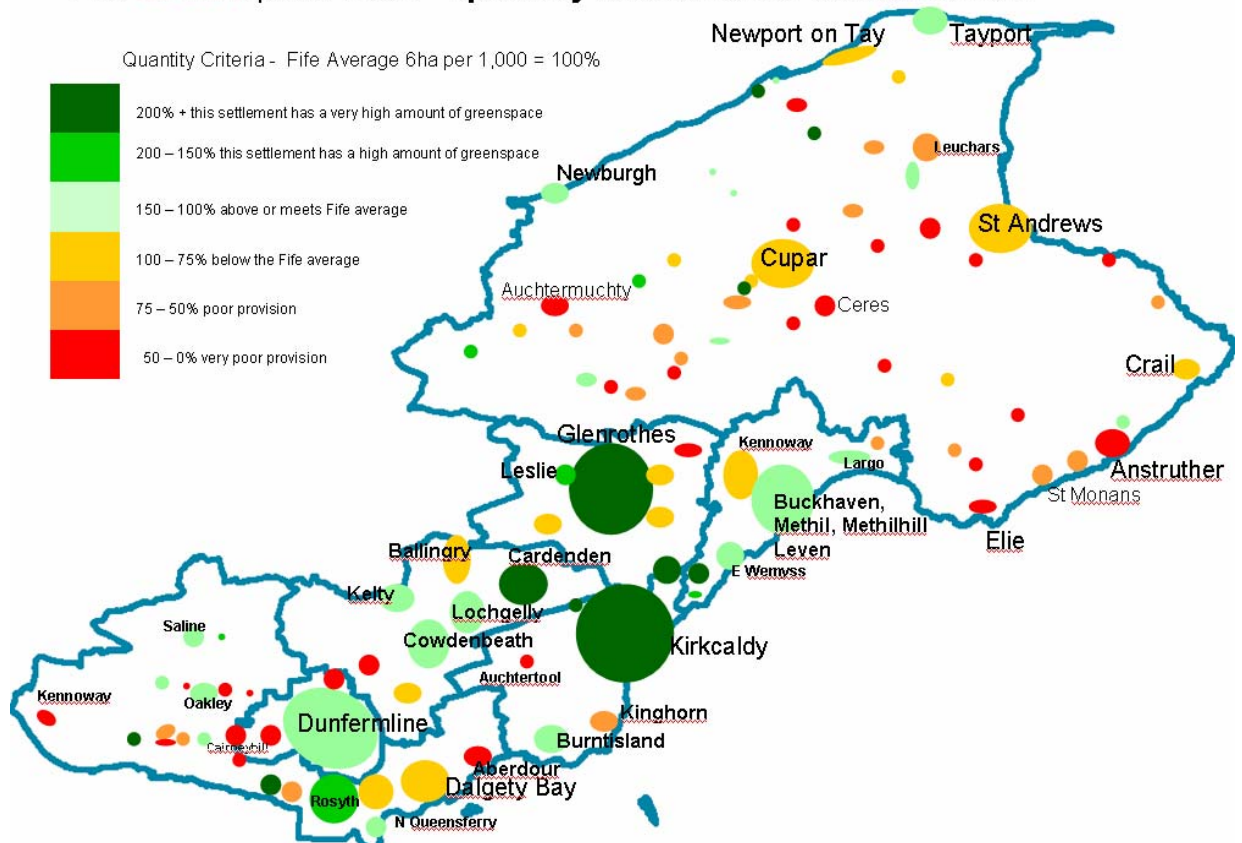


Figure 6

**Table 7 – quantity grading of settlements****200%+ Settlements with very high quantities of PU greenspace land**

Cluny 713%	Kilmany 380%	Balmerino 352%
Glenrothes 305%	Thornton 299%	Auchterderran, Bowhill, Dndonald, Cardenden 242%
Coaltown of Wemyss 242%	Kirkcaldy & Dysart 218%	Charlestown 215%
Stratheden 212%	Culross 207	

**199 -150% Settlements with high amounts of greenspace**

Steelend 150%	West Wemyss 188%	Leslie 178%
Guardbridge 172%	Rosyth 161%	Gateside 153%
Collessie 153%		

**149%-100% – Settlements with quantities of greenspace that meets or is above the Fife average.**

Lochgelly & Lumphinnans 147%	Buckhaven, Methil, Methilhill & Leven 147%	East Wemyss 143%
Luthrie 140%	Kilrenny 133%	Pitlessie 131%
Blairhall 131%	Burntisland 129%	Lundin Links & Lower Largo 126%
North Queensferry 125%	Cowdenbeath & Hill of Beath 124%	Newburgh & Burnside 123%
Kirkton of Balmerino 117%	Kelty 117%	Saline 113%
Oakley 112%	Dunfermline 110%	Tayport 106%
Falkland 105%	Newmills 104%	

**99 – 75% – settlement with quantities of greenspace that meets or is above the Fife average.**

Dalgety Bay 94%	Crail 94%	Kinglassie 91%
Newport-on-Tay 91%	Inverkeithing 90%	Milton of Balgonie 89%
Letham 87%	Kennoway & Windygates 85%	Crossgates 80%
Strathmiglo 79%	Markinch 77%	Cupar Muir 76%
St Andrews 75%		Cairneyhill

**74% - 50% – settlement with quantities well below the Fife average. This does indicate that there is poor provision of greenspace in these settlements.**

Ballingry, Crosshill, Lochore & Glenraig 74%	Ladybank 73%	Balmullo 71%
Cupar 71%	Hillend 70%	Limekilns 70%
Craigrothie 69%	Freuchie 68%	Leuchars 65%
Kinghorn 65%	High Valleyfield 65%	Largoward 64%
Dairsie 62%	St Monans 58%	Drumoig 56%
Springfield 55%	Pittenweem 55%	Coaltown of Balgonie 53%
Kettlebridge 52%	Torryburn 52%	Dunshalt 50%

**49 - 0% Settlements with quantities well below the Fife average. This does indicate that there is very poor provision of greenspace in these settlements.**

Ceres 49%	Kincardine 49%	Elie & Earlsferry 49%
Anstruther & Cellardyke 47%	Newton of Falkland 47%	Tulliallan 43%
Strathkinness 40%	Auchtermuchty 39%	Gauldry 38%
Crossford 35%	Bonnybank 34%	Gowkhall 33%
Arncroach 33%	Carnock 325	Aberdour 32%
New Gilston 31%	Crombie 30%	Star of Markinch 29%
Baintown 28%	Balmacollm 28%	Comrie 27%

Foodieash 27%	Auchtertool 23%	Kingseat 23%
Townhill 21%	Cairneyhill 19%	Kingsbarns 12%
Blebo Craigs 12%	Kilnconquar 11%	Low Valleyfield 11%
Kingskettle 10%	Boarhills 9%	Pitscottie 8%
Mount Mellville 7%	Collinsburgh 7%	Upper Largo 6%
Grange of Lindores 2%	Chance Inn 0%	Halbeath 0%
Peat Inn 0%		

#### 8.4 Analysis of quantity audit

The audit can also be used to compare settlements with similar populations. Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline, both large towns with medieval origins have differing amounts of greenspace. Kirkcaldy has over double the quantity of greenspace compared to Dunfermline. Comparing quantity can also be important in highlighting deficits in similar populations. Lochgelly and Kennoway have similar populations. Lochgelly meets the standard but Kennoway is below, this may do with the settlement boundary. The most contrasting comparison is Oakley and Cairneyhill both in South West Fife Area committee. Oakley is a former mining town and much of the greenspace is now regenerating woodland. Cairneyhill has one of the lowest amounts of any settlement, and there does not seem to be any historical factors to explain the figure.

The quantity audit does indicate settlements with high quantities and very low quantities. The Towns and villages with low quantities should be further investigated in the strategy. There may be various ways to address deficits, such as protection and zoning of publicly usable greenspace in Local development Plans. Changing designation from functional greenspace such as schools and burial grounds to Publicly Usable Greenspace, would aid the strategy.

**table 8 – comparisons with settlements with similar populations**

	population	Total area of Settlement hectare	total area – publicly usable greenspace type hectare	hectare of PU greenspace per 1,000 population	% of PU greenspace type in settlement area	% in relation to 6ha average
<b>Kirkcaldy &amp; Dysart</b>	<b>48,108</b>	<b>2172</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>Dunfermline</b>	<b>45,462</b>	<b>1848</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Lochgelly &amp; Lumphinnans</b>	<b>6,834</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Kennoway &amp; Windygates</b>	<b>6,529</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Inverkeithing</b>	<b>5,265</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Auchterderran, Bowhill, Cardenden &amp; Dundonald</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>Kinghorn</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Leuchars</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Cairneyhill</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Oakley</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Springfield</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>North Queensferry</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>125</b>

## 9 Quality audit

The quality of greenspace is an important indicator of the greenspace resource of the town or village. Research shows that high quality greenspaces are used more by the public. Quality greenspace is defined as greenspace which is 'fit for purpose' - meaning it is in the right place, readily accessible, safe, inclusive, welcoming, well maintained, well managed and performing an identified function.

### 9.1 quality audit method

454 Publicly usable greenspace sites in 74 settlements above 0.2 hectares / 1 acre were selected to be audited for quality. The Greenspace Scotland, Glasgow & Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership - *Greenspace Quality - a guide to assessment, planning and strategic development*, June 2008 criteria were used. The Audit appendix report includes full information on the quality criteria. The five criteria used to assess quality are shown in table 9, Appendix 2 includes tables for each criteria, Appendix 3 includes Rosyth Public Park as a worked example of the quality audit :

#### Table 9 - Greenspace quality criteria or indicators

These criteria represent an understanding of what people expect to find in a quality greenspace, whilst recognising the diversity and distinctive character of individual places.



1. Accessible, and connected greenspaces:



2. Attractive and appealing places:



3. Biodiverse supporting ecological networks:



4. Greenspace should promote activity, health and well being



5. Greenspace should have community benefits:

## 9.2 Assessing the quality of greenspace within settlements

To assess the quality of greenspace within settlements, sites were graded, table 10 sets out the grading. Assessment of settlements was based on this grading, table 11 sets out the settlement grading.

**Table 10 - quality grading bands for sites**

The assessment for quality is based on the average score for the sites audited.

Score and colour coding	
<b>100 – 90%</b>	very high quality greenspace
<b>89% - 80%</b>	high quality greenspace
<b>79 - 70 %</b>	good quality greenspace
<b>69 - 60 %</b>	reasonable quality greenspace
<b>59 - 50 %</b>	below average quality greenspace .
<b>49- 40%</b>	poor quality greenspace
<b>39 - 0 %</b>	very poor quality greenspace

**Table 11 - quality grading bands for settlements**

The assessment for quality is based on the average score for the sites audited.

Score and colour coding	
<b>100 – 80%</b>	This settlement has a very high amount of quality 0.4ha greenspaces
<b>79 - 70 %</b>	This settlement has a high amount of quality 0.4ha greenspaces
<b>69 - 60 %</b>	This settlement has a percentage that meets and is above the Fife average.
<b>59 - 50 %</b>	This settlement has a percentage that is below the Fife average. This does indicate that there is poor provision of greenspace in this settlement.
<b>49 - 0 %</b>	This settlement has a percentage that is well below the Fife average. This does indicate that there is very poor provision of quality 0.4 ha greenspace in this settlement.

## 9.3 Quality Audit findings

The audit showed that the highest scoring sites were parks, and the lowest scoring spaces were amenity residential greenspaces were of poor quality.



**Table 12 – 10 highest scored spaces**

SITE_CODE	area committee	SETTLEMENT	SITE	Greenspace type	QUALITY SCORE
<b>Highest scoring sites</b>					
KIRK47	Kirkcaldy	Kirkcaldy and Dysart	Beveridge Park	Park & Garden	94
DUNF39	Dunfermline	Dunfermline	Pittencrieff Park	Park & Garden	93
STAN11	N E Fife	St Andrews	Botanic Garden	Park & Garden	91
CUPA07	N E Fife	Cupar	Tarvit Drive	Park & Garden	90
DUNF48	Dunfermline	Dunfermline	Abbot House Garden	Park & Garden	90
CUPA03	N E Fife	Cupar	Haugh Park	Park & Garden	89
GLEN10	Glenrothes	Glenrothes	Magnus Drive	residential	89
KINGS01	Cowdenbeath	Kingseat	Community Centre	residential	88
KIRK61	Kirkcaldy	Kirkcaldy and Dysart	Crematorium	Burial Ground	88
BMML28	Levenmouth	Buckhaven, Methil, Methilhill & Leven	Letham Glen	Park & Garden	87

**Table 13 – 10 lowest scored spaces**

SITE_CODE	area committee	SETTLEMENT	SITE	Greenspace type	QUALITY SCORE
<b>Lowest scoring sites</b>					
DUNF32	Dunfermline	Dunfermline	Broomhead Flats	residential	38
ANST01	N E Fife	Anstruther	Skeith	residential	37
BMML06	Levenmouth	Buckhaven, Methil, Methilhill & Leven	Pylon Park	residential	37
BMML01	Levenmouth	Buckhaven, Methil, Methilhill & Leven	Methil Brae	residential	36
BMML17	Levenmouth	Buckhaven, Methil, Methilhill & Leven	Montgomery Drive	Open semi natural	35
CARD05	Cowdenbeath	Cardenden & Dundonald	Denend	residential	31
LOCH07	Cowdenbeath	Lochgelly and Lumphinnans	South Street	residential	31
BMML25	Levenmouth	Buckhaven, Methil, Methilhill & Leven	Lilac Bank	residential	30
KIRK42	Kirkcaldy	Kirkcaldy and Dysart	Gourlay Street	Play area	29
DUNF06	Dunfermline	Dunfermline	Evershed Drive	residential	28

## 9.4 Quality across the Area Committees

Across the area committees, the state of quality varied with Glenrothes having the highest quality and Cowdenbeath Area having the lowest.

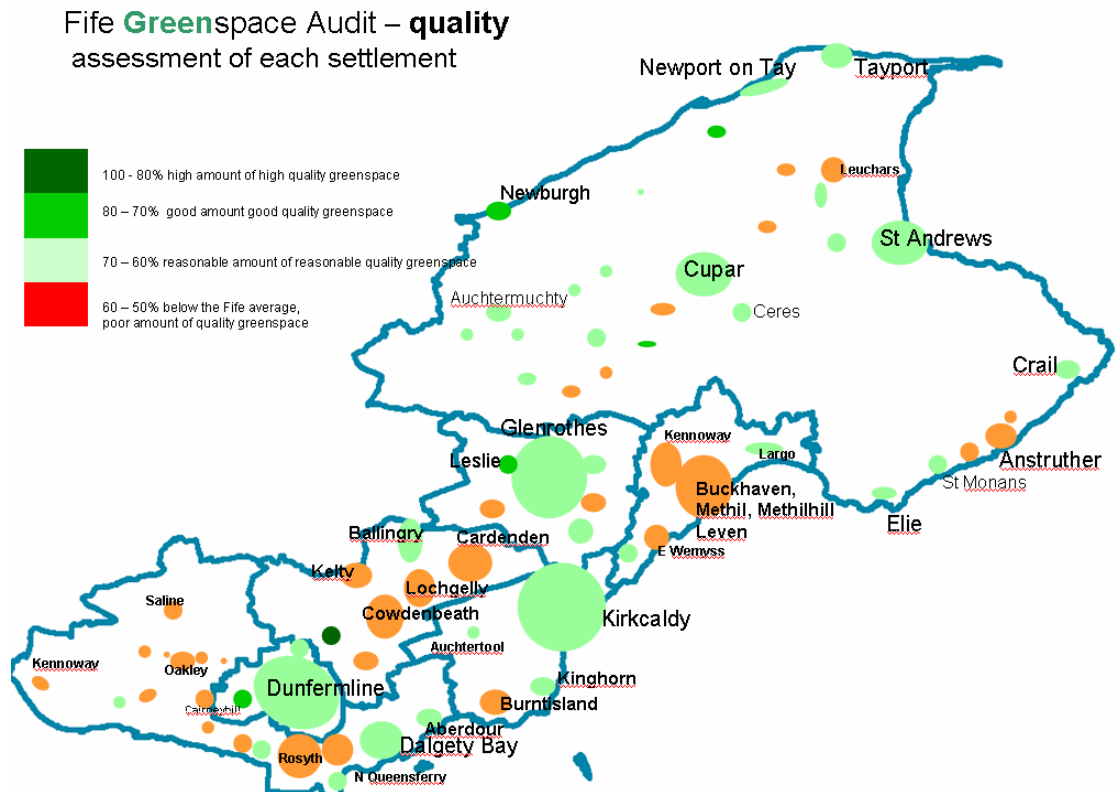


Figure 7

### Settlements with the highest and lowest quality scores

To be able to assess quality in each settlement, the average of the total for each settlement was calculated. For the larger towns with lots of sites it is harder to get a higher rating. Table 14 shows that for the highest and the lowest scores it is mostly villages that are at each end. Three of the ten lowest scoring settlements are in the Cowdenbeath Area Committee.

<b>Table 14 – highest and lowest scoring settlements in terms of quality</b>							
highest 11 highest quality scores				Lowest 10 quality scores			
	populatin	Settlemet rating	Quality score %		populatin	Settlemet rating	Quality score %
Kingseat	745	B	82	Kelty	5,953	D	53
Crossford	2,539	D	77	Carnock	799	D	53
Tayport	3,871	C	76	Kincardine	2,856	D	52
Gauldry	691	D	76	Comrie	947	D	52
Leslie	3,092	C	71	Springfield	1,106	E	52
Newburgh & Burnside	2,170	C	71	Crombie	386	D	51
Pitlessie	325	C	71	Kettlebridge	619	E	51
Cupar	8,673	D	69	Crossgates	2,018	D	50
Culross	395	A	68	Lochgelly & Lumphinnans	6,834	D	50
Townhill	1,274	C	68	Gowkhall	244	D	47
Glenrothes	38,927	A	67				

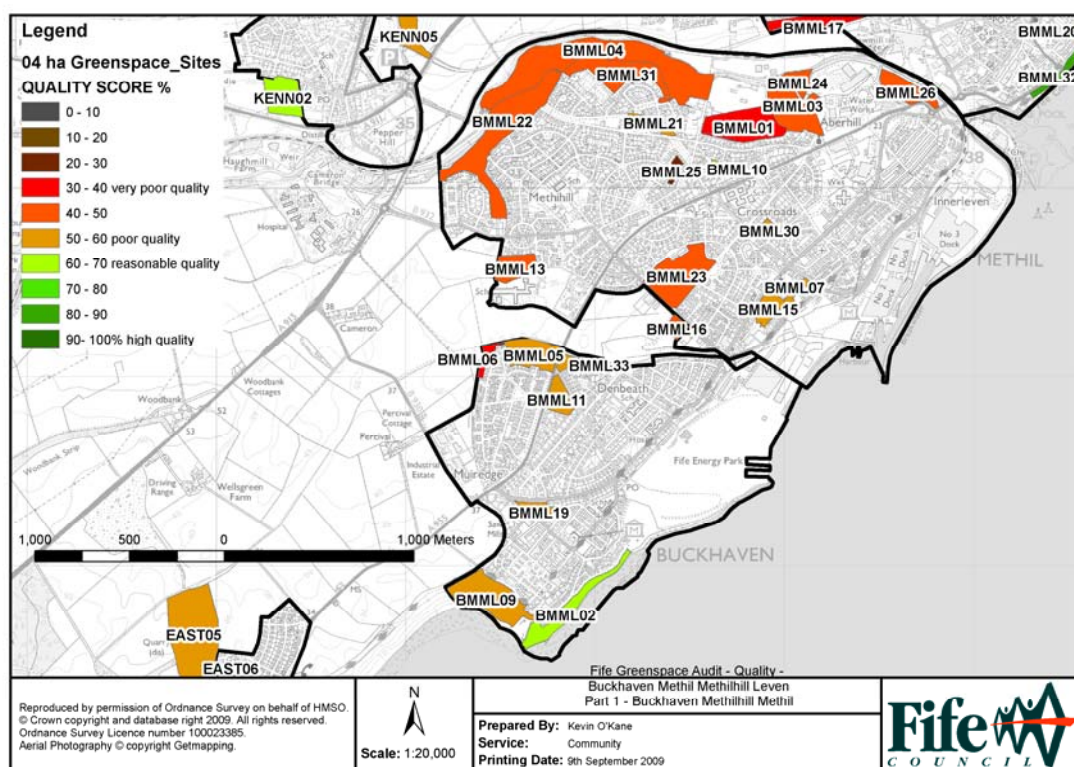


Figure 8 – greenspace quality rating in Buckhaven and Methil, Methilhill

## 10 Access audit

The access to greenspace is an important indicator of the greenspace resource of the town or village. Research is showing that access to greenspace in a neighbourhood can increase physical activity.

Access is defined as the walking distance from a property to a publicly accessible greenspace.

### 10.1 Setting an access standard

There is no national standard to assess access, for the audit a standard was created. The standard distance to a greenspace is based on research carried out by Matthews in 1987 on the ability of children to walk a reasonable distance in their neighbourhood. The walking range of a girl of 8 was used, this was 250m.

Table15 -Research by Matthews 1987 on children's range in a neighbourhood in Coventry												
age	6		7		8		9		10		11	
gender	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
Free range	<100	<100	189	190	305	199	795	283	967	600	1083	649
Range with permission	210	228	345	320	389	257	915	360	900	597	1136	662
Range when accompanied	290	285	391	364	461	391	963	664	1021	691	1132	745
MATTHEWS, M.H. 1987. Gender, Home Range and Cognition. <i>Trans. Inst. Brit. Geogs. New Series</i> 12: 43-56.												

The standard is based on the walking distance of 250m from a property to a 0.2 hectare publicly access greenspace. 720 sites were surveyed.

To calculate the amount of properties that have access to greenspace, GIS software was used. This software calculated the distances from entrances around site to properties. Figure 9 shows a access map of Cupar.

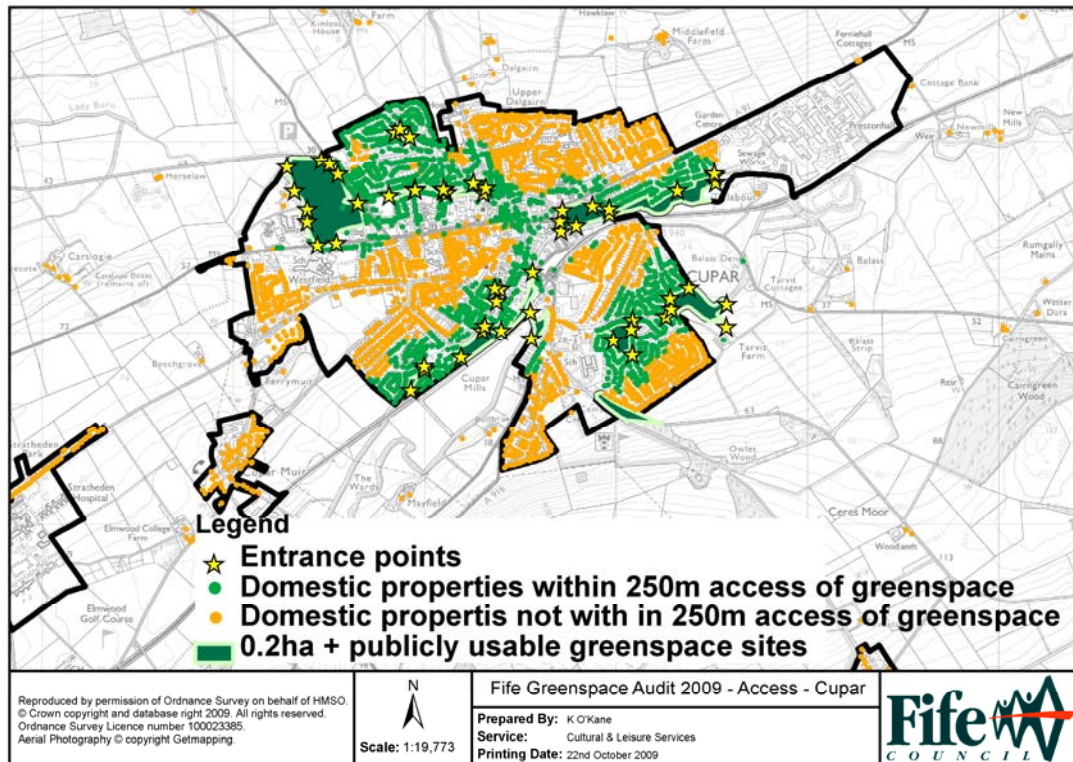


Figure 9 Neighbourhood access map for Cupar

## 10.2 Assessing access of greenspace within settlements

To assess the access to greenspace, settlements were graded, table 15 sets out the grading.

**Table 16 - access grading bands for settlements**

62% of properties meet the 250m criteria. 60% was used as the baseline for assessing access.

Score and  
colour coding

<b>100 – 80%</b>	A high percentage of domestic properties in this settlement have access to neighbourhood greenspace
<b>79 - 70 %</b>	A good percentage of domestic properties in this settlement have access to neighbourhood greenspace
<b>69 - 60 %</b>	A percentage of domestic properties in this settlement meet the Fife average in terms of neighbourhood greenspace.
<b>59 - 40 %</b>	There is below average access to neighbourhood greenspace in this settlement.
<b>49 - 0 %</b>	There is poor access to neighbourhood greenspace.



### 10.3 Access audit findings

Table 16 shows the access grading for each settlement .

#### Fife Greenspace Audit – neighbourhood access assessment of each settlement

Neighbourhood access which is 250m walking distance from a domestic property to a 0.2ha site. The average was 60%

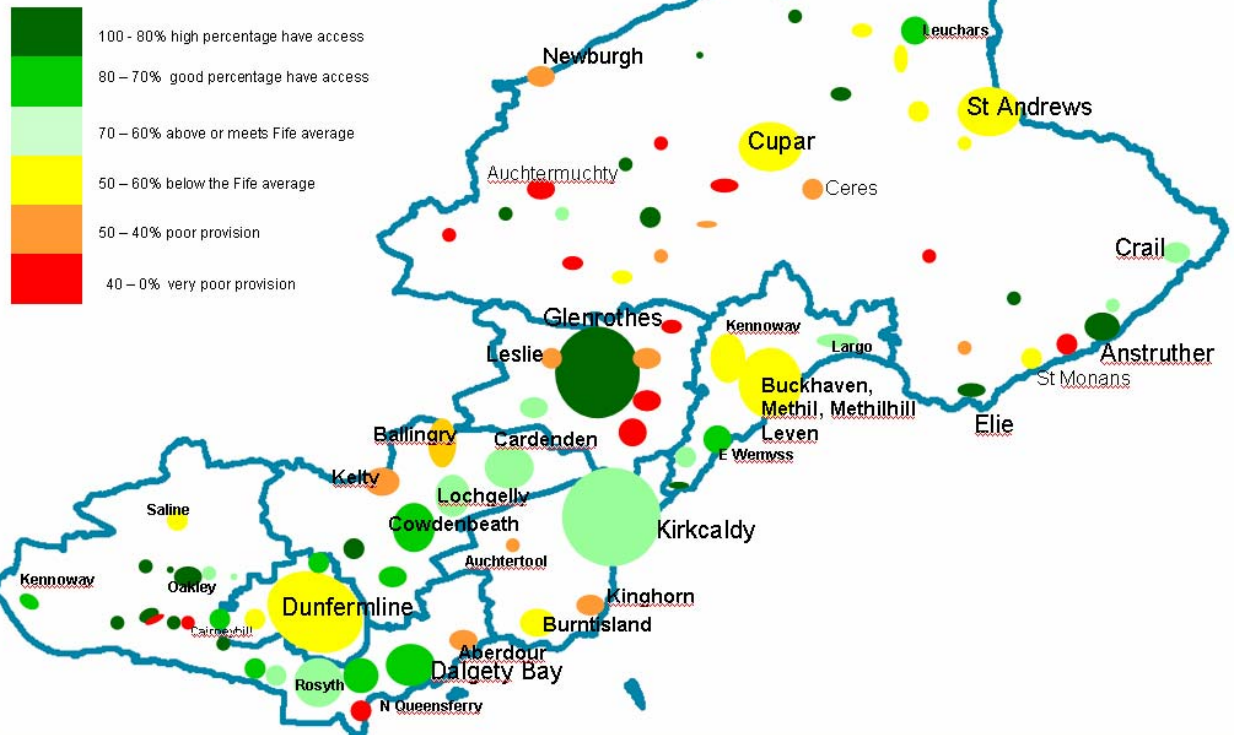


Figure 10 – access grading of each settlement

Table 17 : highest and lowest results for neighbourhood access					
Highest			lowest		
Settlement	population	ACCESS	Settlement	population	ACCESS
Luthrie	59	100	Letham	148	31
West Wemyss	237	100	Gateside	199	31
Arncroach	103	100	Pittenweem	1,650	27
Blairhall	686	97	North Queensferry	1,095	26
Dairsie	390	96	Thornton	1,961	25
Oakley	2,388	95	Auchtermuchty	2,068	23
Comrie	947	93	Low Valleyfield	155	21
Ladybank	1,582	92	Coaltown of Balgonie	1,009	17
High Valleyfield	1,652	87	Drumog	232	17
Hillend	223	87	Falkland	1,189	16
Kingseat	745	86	Letham	148	31

Table 16 presents the highest and lowest results, as can be seen three of the smallest villages meet the standard by 100%. No towns are included in the highest or lowest ten.

### **Settlements with high access**

Glenrothes is the largest town to have high access at 84%, this may be to do with the way the place was planned as a new town. Anstruther has also high access (86%) and this is because of good access to the coast.

### **Settlements with good access**

Dalgety Bay has good access (75%) this is because of the accessible shore and the distribution of woods.

### **Settlements with reasonable access**

Kirkcaldy was above the average (65%) this may be due to parts of the town such as Sinclairtown, Gallatown, Hayfield and Linktown having areas of no neighbourhood access. The North West part including Dunnikier, Templehall and Strathallan have high access. The audit has only assessed the neighbourhood level. In terms of Kirkcaldy because of the quality of the town parks, areas of poor neighbourhood access may be mitigated with access to quality town park. Linktown is a good example of this.

### **Settlements with below average access**

Dunfermline was just below standard (59%). It is similar to Kirkcaldy in that parts of the town have good access and other parts poor access.

Good access – Beveridgewell, Baldridgeburn, Ballyeoman, East Abbeyview, East Pitcorthie

Poor Access – Headwell, Garvockhill, Brucefield.

Like Kirkcaldy, the quality space within the town such as Pittencrieff Park and the Abbey Area will help to mitigate poor neighbourhood access. The spaces of the Linburn and the cycleway also form important access networks.

### **Settlements with poor access**

Poor access may be due to a range of factors, which may be to do with geography or settlement boundary. If a settlement is rated poor this shows that there are issues to be further investigated or addressed.

Poor access due to geography – Newport is an example of this, with the sloping terrain, linear settlement and rocky coast. Wormit at the west end has poor access.

Settlement boundary – Aberdour is a good example of a place with poor access. This is because of the settlement boundary, as most of the spaces are outwith this.



Distribution of space – Kelty has poor access, but it meets the quantity standard. This is due to the town having large spaces in the northern part.

### **Settlements with very poor access**

15 villages have very poor access. This rating shows that there are further investigation is needed and issues need to be addressed.

## **11 Greenspace Networks**






To assess the greenspace resource in a settlement all three audit elements need to be taken into account. The term greenspace network is used in the Fife Greenspace Audit to define this assessment.

Greenspace Networks were assessed at three different geographic scales, settlement, Area Committee and an assessment of Fife.

### **Table 18- Greenspace network grading bands for settlements**

The rating for a settlement was judged using the quantity, quality and access indicators. For a very good rating then the settlement would have need to have very good scores for two of the indicators.

colour coding

	This settlement has a very good greenspace network.
	This settlement has a good greenspace network.
	This settlement has a reasonable greenspace network.
	This settlement has a rating that indicates mixed results, further investigation or action is needed to address issues, which could be addressed in the greenspace strategy.
	This settlement has a rating that indicates there is poor access to poor quality greenspace. This settlements situation should be a priority for the greenspace strategy

**Table 19 – rating of each settlement****Band A – Very Good Greenspace Network – 2 settlements**

Glenrothes (38,927)	Culross (395)
---------------------	---------------

**Band B – Good Greenspace Network – 8 settlements**

Kirkcaldy & Dysart (48,108)	Kingseat	Coaltown of Wemyss
Charlestown	Collesie	Luthrie (59)

**Band C – Reasonable Greenspace Network – 28 settlements**

Dunfermline (45,462)	Rosyth	Cowdenbeath & Hill of Beath
Dalgety Bay & Hillend	Auchterderran, Bowhill, Cardenden & Dundonald	Tayport (3,871)
Anstruther & Cellardyke	Leslie	Oakley
Newburgh & Burnside	Lundin Links & Lower Largo	Thornton
East Wemyss	Crail	Ladybank (1,582)
Townhill	Falkland	Saline
North Queensferry	Limekilns	Elie and Earlsferry
Strathmiglo	Guardbridge	Blairhall
Dairsie	Pittlesie	Dunshalt (319)
Kilrenny		

**Band D – Greenspace Network with mixed results – 33 settlements**

Buckhaven, Methil, Methilhill & Leven (24,942)	St Andrews	Cupar
Lochgelly & Lumphinnans	Kennoway & Windygates	Kelty
Burntisland	Ballingry, Crosshill, Lochore & Glenraig	Inverkeithing (5,265)
Newport-on-Tay	Kinghorn	Leuchars
Kinross	Crossford	Cairneyhill
Markinch	Crossgates	Aberdour
High Valleyfield	Pittenweem	Balmullo
Kinglassie	St Monans	Freuchie
Coaltown of Balgonie (1,009)	Ceres	Comrie
Strathkiness	Carnock	Gauldry
Crombie	Gowkhall	Letham (148)

**Band E – Poor Greenspace Network – 4 settlements**

Auchtermuchty (2,068)	Springfield (1,106)	Kettlebridge
Auchtertool (376)		

**No Network Rating – due to not all criteria being able to be assessed – 13 settlements**

Newmills (480)	Upper Largo	Kingskettle
Torryburn	Collinsburgh	Kingsbarns
Milton of Balgonie	Star of Markinch (344)	Steelend
Largoward	West Wemyss (237)	Drumoig
Hillend	Gateside	Kilnconquar
Cupar Muir	Craigrothie	Newton of Falkland (169)
Low Valleyfield	Stratheden	Tulliallan
Halbeath	Mount Melville	Pitscottie (108)
New Gilston	Cluny	Arncroach
Blebo Craigs	Peat Inn	Grange of Lindores
Kirkton of Balmerino	Kilmany (81)	Bonnybank
Boarhills	Chance Inn	Balmacollm
Foodieash	Baintown	Balmerino (43)

## Fife Greenspace Audit – assessment of each settlement

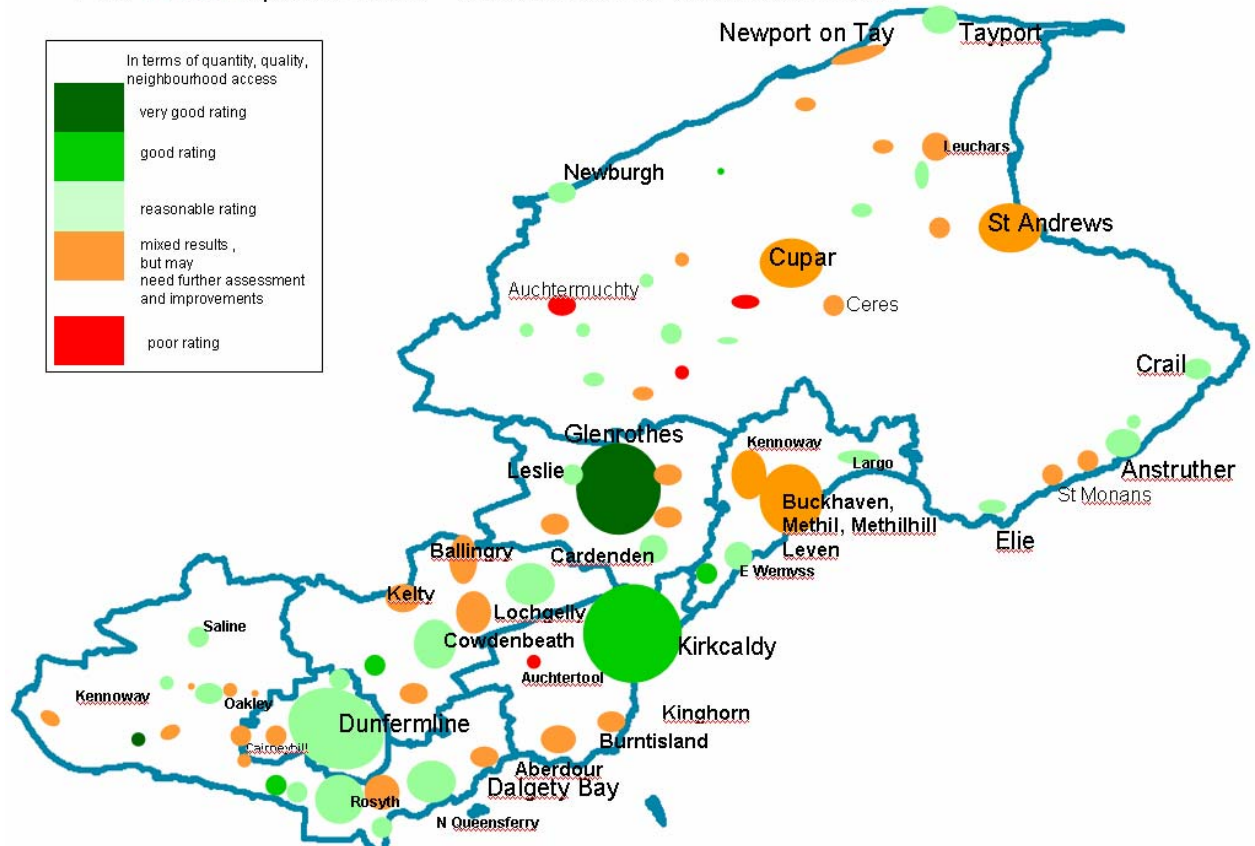


Figure 11 Greenspace network grading of settlements

### 11.1 Analysis of Greenspace Network types

#### Very good greenspace network

Only two places can be rated as having a very good network these are Glenrothes and Culross. There is a large difference in population between these two settlements. Glenrothes is a planned 20th Century new town where as Culross is a medieval origin village.

#### Greenspace Networks with mixed results

36% of the settlement population are living in places with mixed results. These settlements do not meet all the criteria, this may be to do with a number of factor; Geography, settlement boundaries, designation, meeting the criteria.

Geography - Newport is an example where due to the sloping setting of the land, the rocky coast and the linear nature of the settlement it is hard to meet the standards. This does not mean that the situation in Newport could not be improved.

Settlement boundaries – Aberdour is a where the settlement boundary does not include Long Haugh and Silver Sands which are important greenspaces.

Designation - St Andrews is an example where schools and university ground accounts for 10% of the land area. This land if changed to publicly usable could help to change the rating.

It has been important to assess all three criteria, Cairneyhill is an example of this. The quantity of space is very poor, but access is good.

### Poor greenspace networks

There are only four settlements with very poor networks and these are all villages. Even though they are villages, due to the state of the network, there are actions needed to improve the situation.

## 11.2 Greenspace networks in Fife's Area Committees

Greenspace Network assessments were carried out for each of the seven Area Committees. Using the three indicators showed that results varied and each area had its own issues.

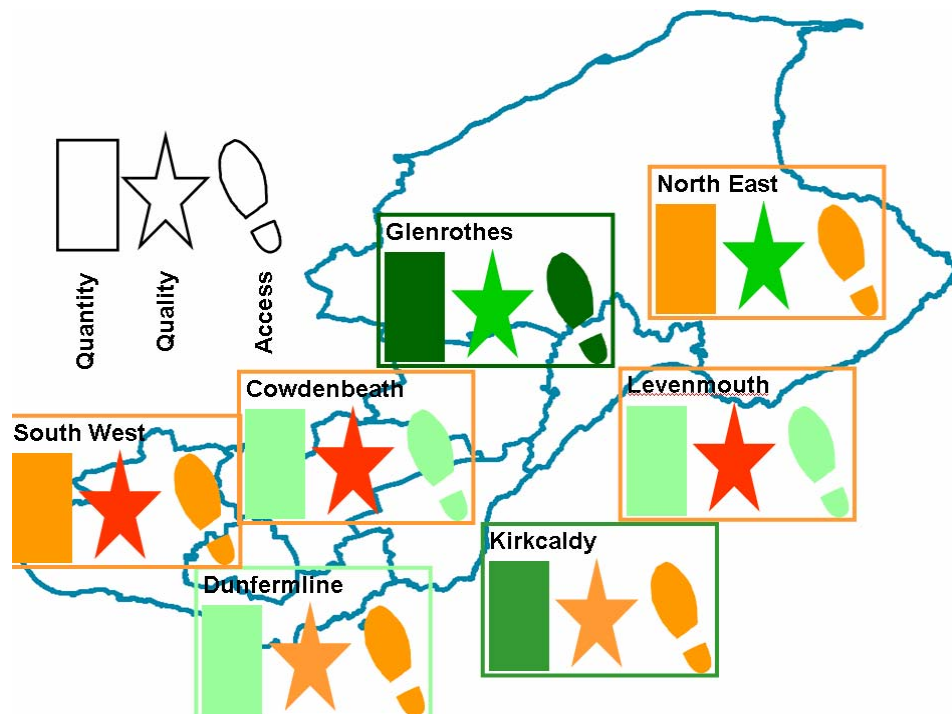


Figure 12 – Grading of greenspace networks in Fife's Area Committees

**Table 20 – Grading of greenspace networks in Fife’s Area Committees**

Area Committee	Quantity results % in relation to quantity average (100% = average)	Access results % in relation to access average (60% average)	Quality results Average 60%
A - South West Fife	86 below average	59 below average	47 poor
B -City of Dunfermline	110 average	59 below average	56 below average
C - Kirkcaldy	218 high quantity	65 average	55 below average
D - Glenrothes	305 very high quantity	84 high access	74 good
E - Levenmouth	115 average	64 average	42 poor
F – North East Fife	74 below average	55 below average	71 good
G- Cowdenbeath	108 average	64 average	30 very poor

**Cowdenbeath**

Kingseat was the only settlement with a low quantity of greenspace.

8 out of the 10 spaces surveyed in Lochgelly were below average in quality. Ballingry and Kingseat were the only settlements with above average quality greenspaces.

Cowdenbeath and Crossgates were the only settlements with above average results for access.

The main issue in the Cowdenbeath Area is quality, with many of the settlements having low quality sites. Lochore Meadows Country Park is of very good quality but parks and greenspaces within the towns are not fit for purpose.

Settlements audited in this area:

Ballingry, Lochore Crosshill (2006 population estimate 5,665), Cardenden & Dundonald (5,080), Cowdenbeath (11,381), Crossgates (2,018), Kelty (5,953), Kingseat (745), Lochgelly and Lumphinnans (6,834)



Dunfermline has a reasonable greenspace network.

The quantity of greenspace in the town is above average at 7 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

The quality of greenspaces is just below the average. 22 spaces were below average. Duloch Park is of poor quality and should be a priority greenspace to improve. The town centre has some high quality greenspaces, Pittencrieff Park was the second highest rated space in Fife.

Access to greenspace is just below the average. In Headwell, Garvockhill and parts of eastern Abbeyview there is below average access.

Outside the town, Crossford had a very low amount of greenspace, 2 hectares per 1,000 compared to the 6ha per 1k average.

Settlements audited in this area:

Dunfermline (2006 population estimate 45,462), Townhill (1,274), Crossford (2,539).



The town of Glenrothes has a highly rated greenspace network.

The quantity of greenspace is 18 hectares per 1,000 head of population compared to 6ha per 1k average. This is one of the highest levels of any settlement in Fife.

The quality of greenspaces is good.

84% residents live 250m to a greenspace. This is one of the highest levels of access in Fife.

The main issue with the town is that the town centre has no publicly usable greenspace. Creation of publicly usable greenspace in the town centre should be a priority for this area.

Outside the Glenrothes, Coaltown of Balgonie and Star have very low quantities of greenspace.

Star, Thornton and Coaltown of Balgonie have below average access.

Coaltown of Balgonie and Milton of Balgonie had below average quality greenspace.

Settlements audited in this area:

Glenrothes ( 2006 population estimate 38,927), Coaltown of Balgonie (1,009), Kinglassie (1,341), Leslie (3,092), Markinch (2,360), Milton of Balgonie (355), Star of Markinch (344), Thornton



(1,961).



The town of Kirkcaldy has a good greenspace network.

The quantity of greenspace is 13 hectares per 1,000 head of population compared to 6ha per 1k average.

The quality of greenspaces is just below the average. The quality of greenspace does vary in the town, Templehall has a number of low quality greenspaces. Beveridge Park is the highest rated space in Fife. In the People's Panel survey the Beach and the Esplanade were rated low by the public. This area could be a great asset for the town and should be a priority for improvement.

Gallatown and Sinclairtown were the only parts of the town where quantity, quality and access were below average, this should also be a priority for improvements.

Access to greenspace is just below the average. Sinclairtown, Gallatown, Hayfield and Linktown have very low levels of neighbourhood access. The North West part including Dunnikier, Templehall and Strathallan have high access.

Outside the town, Auchtertool had a very low rated greenspace network and the quality of Burntisland's spaces were below average.

Settlements audited in this area:

Kirkcaldy (Population 48,108), Burntisland (5,735), Kinghorn (2,976), Auchtertool (376).



Buckhaven, Methil & Leven had a reasonable quantity of greenspace and access is below average.

The quality of greenspace is below average. Quality varies across the settlement in the eastern part, Letham Glen, Silverburn and the Promenade are all good quality. Many of the spaces in Methil and Buckhaven are low quality and should be a priority to be improved.

Kennoway and Windygates has a greenspace network that does not meet the quantity, quality and access standards. Kennoway Den and

Cotland Parks were rated as low quality and need to be improved.

Lower Largo and Lundin Links and Coaltown of Wemyss had good greenspace networks.

Settlements audited in this area:

Buckhaven, Methil Leven (2006 population estimate 24,9420), Coaltown of Wemyss (517), East Wemyss (1,754), Kennoway & Windygates (6,529), Lundin Links and Lower Largo (2,024), West Wemyss (237), Upper Largo (459)



Half of the settlements in north east Fife had below average quantities of greenspace. Six villages (Auchtermuchty, Arncroach, Collinsburgh, Gauldry, Kilnconquhar and Strathkinness) had very low quantities of greenspace.

The amount of greenspace in St Andrews was low but this is due to University of St Land being classed as functional greenspace. The University does promote access to its land and a further investigation could result in some of this land being included as publicly usable greenspace thereby increasing the quantity in the town.

Over half of the settlements had below average access to greenspace. Auchtermuchty and Freuchie had very low access.

Most settlements had met the quality average. Crail, Cupar, Dairsie, Gauldry, Guardbridge, Newburgh, Pitlessie, St Andrews, Tayport had good quality greenspaces.

Auchtermuchty and Springfield were the two settlements that low results for quantity, quality and access and should be priorities for investigation and action.

Settlements audited in this area:

Anstruther (2006 population estimate 3,600), Auchtermuchty (2,068), Arncroach (103), Balmerino (43), Balmullo (1,466), Ceres (1,009), Collinsburgh (382), Collessie (91), Craigrothie (183), Crail (1,748), Cupar (8,673), Dairsie (390), Elie and Earlsferry (962), Falkland (1,189), Freuchie (1,179), Gateside (199), Gauldry (691), Guardbridge (710), Kettlebridge 619, Kilconquhar (190), Kilrenny (192), Ladybank (1,582), Letham (148), Leuchars (2,943), Luthrie (59), Newburgh (2,170), Newport-on-Tay and Wormit (4,342),

Pittenweem (1,650), Pitlessie (325), Springfield (1,106), St Andrews (16,596), St Monans (1,335), Strathkinness (925), Strathmiglo (925), Tayport (3,871)



Half of the settlements had below average quantities of greenspace. Carnock, Cairneyhill, Crombie, Kincardine had very low quantities of greenspace.

Half of the settlements had below average quality greenspaces. Aberdour, Culross, Dalgety Bay, Limekilns had good quality spaces.

Access to greenspace was just below average in the settlements. Newmills and North Queensferry had low access.

Dalgety Bay and Culross had good networks of greenspace.

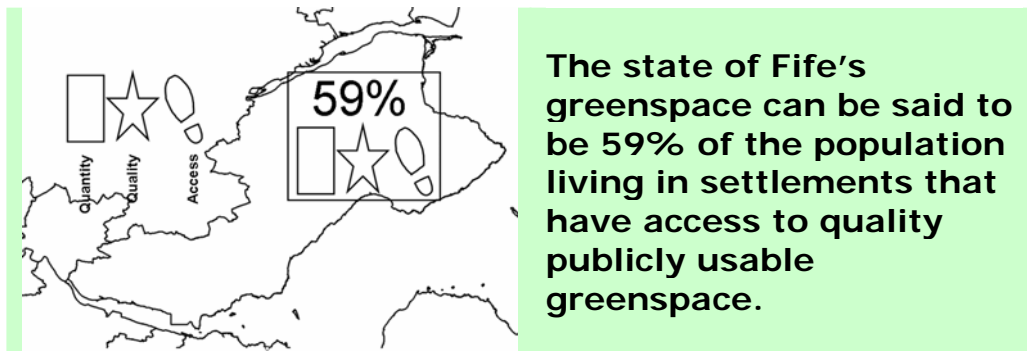
Settlements audited in this area:

Aberdour (2006 population estimate 1,664), Blairhall (686), Cairneyhill (2,508), Carnock (799), Charlestown (394), Comrie (947), Crombie (386), Culross (395), Dalgety Bay (9,884), Gowkhall (244), High Valleyfield (1,652), Inverkeithing (5,265), Kincardine (2,856), Limekilns (983), Low Valleyfield (155), Newmills (480), North Queensferry (1,095), Oakley (2,388), Rosyth 12,865, Saline (1,128)

### 11.3 Fife's greenspace Network

A measure of the greenspace network has been created for this audit.

The measure is based on the grading of each settlement. It is the percentage of the population living in settlements that have greenspace network which are classed as reasonable to very good.



## 12 Public survey on greenspace

The People's Panel was used to gauge the public's use and opinion of greenspace. The People's Panel is run by the Council, 3,000 people are on the panel, panel members are required to fill in questionnaires 4 times a year. This consists of various ages above 16 of both gender and spread through out all the settlements. 984 people completed a questionnaire in November 2007.

The questionnaire was divided into 5 publicly usable greenspace types, which were parks, beaches and coast, play areas, woodlands, open spaces. At the top of each greenspace type questionnaire a space was provided to name a greenspace. For each greenspace type the same questions were asked.

The Panel were also asked to comment on a particular space, 580 sites were commented on, which shows that this method did work. There were limitations in that for most of the sites

## 12.1 People's Panel Questionnaire findings

The full results of the questionnaire are included in the appendix 4.

The quantity, quality and accessibility parts of the audit all have clear links. The public survey is different, but it has showed that there are links with how the public rates a site and assessment using the quality criteria. This part of the audit can produce information that the other three parts are not able to reveal, such as how often people use greenspace and how they travel to a greenspace.

With a population of 358,930 and 112 settlements, auditing the people of Fife on the state of greenspace would be difficult. The People's Panel was seen as the best way. There are limitations with this method as only people above the age of 16 have commented. Further work should be carried out on auditing children views.

The most significant results from the community audit are that there is regular use of the greenspace,

- 28% use their spaces at least once a week.
- The car is the main method of travel to a greenspace 49%
- 44% of people walk to a greenspace.
- Car travel is highest for beaches, 49%.
- The highest pedestrian travel is for play areas 44%.

In line with this is that the main reason to visit a greenspace is to go for a walk. These results show the environmental and health benefits of having access to greenspace, in terms of physical activity and cutting carbon emissions.

The open questions are useful in gauging what the issues the public see as important. For many the main issues are to do with site condition, litter and dog fouling. The most positive comments were about parks and beaches, for woods it was mixed with positive and negative comments about feeling unsafe. There were no positive comments about play areas and open space.

## 13 Conclusions

- 13.1 The audit has for the first time assessed greenspace in and around the settlements. The audit is base line evidence for the Greenspace Strategy.

13.2 **Standards**

The audit provides detailed information on Fife but due to no national guidance, comparison with another settlement in Scotland isn't possible. National methods to map greenspace and quality audit are in place, but further work is needed on quantity and access and holistic assessment of settlements.

13.3 **Publicly usable greenspace**

Defining greenspace as publicly usable or functional has been important to assessing greenspace. In many areas where there is insufficient publicly usable greenspace, functional space if changed could address deficits.

13.4 **Quantity**

The audit has for the first time assessed the quantity of greenspace in Fife.

Across rural Fife the quantity results for villages showed that many have poor amounts of greenspace. Comparisons can be made with other villages of similar populations and the audit showed that other villages with similar populations has reasonable amounts of greenspace. Further investigation may be needed to assess the impact of the quality of life on the residents. Countryside access may mitigate problems and this could be investigated as well.

13.5 **Quality**

The quality audit showed that the more multifunctional a space the higher the quality score. Many of the parks scored highly due to their multifunctional nature.

The quality audit highlighted the links with social inequality/ deprivation and poor quality greenspace. The quality assessment showed a concentration of poor quality greenspace in Methil, Buckhaven, Kennoway.

13.6 **Access**

The access audit was important in showing how important distribution of space is. There were settlements with poor amounts but due to the distributed location of these spaces, access could be good or reasonable.



### 13.7 Greenspace Networks

Using the three indicators, quantity, quality and access has been important in assessing a settlement or area. Cupar and Lochgelly are good examples of this. Quality is good in Cupar but quantity and access are below average. Quality is below average in Lochgelly and quantity and access are above average.

### 13.8 Public questionnaire

The People's Panel questionnaire showed that 30% of the respondents visited a greenspace once a week. There were limitations with this information in that children were not taken into account. Further work is needed on assessing how much of the population are using greenspace.

The audit showed that Glenrothes had a very good greenspace network. Further work is needed to find out if this resource is being used by the residents and if not why.

## 14 Recommended Actions - Area Committees

Recommended actions have been set out for each Area Committee these will be key in the delivery of the Greenspace Strategy and to taking action to improve specific settlements and spaces. The action plans should aid the monitoring of the delivery of the strategy, the prioritising of action and targeting of funding.

Some of the actions are complex, for example increasing publicly usable greenspace in Glenrothes town centre may take years to deliver. Other actions can be achieved in the short term, such as pruning of shrub bushes in a greenspace to improve visibility.

Timescales			
S	short term	5 years 2010-2015	Could be achieved with in the next five years
M	medium term	5 – 10 years 2015 - 2020	Could be achieved in the next 10 years. Masterplans need to be produced. Funding may need to be secured.
L	long term	More than 10 years 2020+	Due to complexities, may take more time more than 10 years.

Recommended Actions - Cowdenbeath Area			
Please refer to Cowdenbeath Area Committee site audit sheets for more details on each site mentioned			
Lochgelly	The Public Park, Lochgelly (LOCH01) should be the most important space in the town. The park was assessed as low quality. The park has the potential to be a town park contributing to making Lochgelly a good place. The park needs to be changed to improve quality, further investigation is needed.		
Cardenden	Wallsend Park (CARD01) has the potential to be a good quality park, at present it is of below average quality. The park has the potential to contribute to making Cardenden a better place as it is situated close to the Leisure Centre and the main street. The park could also be part of a green corridor for pedestrian and cycling. There are many improvements needed to the park.		
Cowdenbeath	Central Park (COWD18) could be the town park for Cowdenbeath. Improvements to this park could mean that it is a real asset and contributes to making Cowdenbeath a good place. Pedestrian and visual links should be improved with the Main Street. An event space , large play area, gardens could be created.		
Kelty	Blairadam Park (KELT04) is a large park with in the town. The quality of the park was assessed to be below average. The park has the potential to be a good quality greenspace which would contribute to making Kelty a better place. Further investigation needs to be carried out on how to improve the quality of the park.		
Other actions for Area			
settlement	Space(s)	action	timescale
Lochgelly		The quality audit shows that the majority of spaces in Lochgelly need improving. 8 out of 10 spaces surveyed were below average.	L
Ballingry		The spaces within boundary are of low quality and these need to be improved. Lochore Meadows Country Park does compensate for this, but there needs to be good spaces at neighbourhood level. 3 out of 5 greenspaces surveyed were of low quality .	L
Ballingry	Ivanhoe Avenue greenspace (BALL05)	This space was rated a high priority for improvement due to low quality. The whole site needs a major upgrade, there is much anti-social behaviour evident.	S
Ballingry	Lochore Park (BALL06)	The function of this park needs to be reviewed as it is not fit for purpose.	S
Cardenden	Denend (CARD05)	This is an area of greenspace which has no clear function. Future use needs to be assessed.	S
Cardenden	Keirs Brae (CARD09)	A large grassed area which was below average quality. The space could be improved with tree and shrub planting.	S
Cowdenbeath	Public Park (COWD04)	This has traditionally been the main park for the town. The quality has been	M

		assessed as below average and a priority to be improved. A decision needs to be made to consider this is still a town park or down graded to a local park.	
Cowdenbeath	North End Park (COWD06)	This was assessed as low quality. There are anti-social behaviour issues which need to be addressed.	<b>S</b>
Cowdenbeath	West Burn Avenue (COWD10)	This is a below average quality space that needs to be improved. The play area needs upgraded and tree and shrub planting would improve the appearance of this site.	<b>S</b>
Cowdenbeath	Foulford Place (COWD19)	This space has the potential to be a good quality space. Improvements are needed such as relocation of northern play area, maximising viewpoint above quarry.	<b>S</b>
Crossgates	Westfield greenspace (CROSG01)	This is a space on the west side of the village. Planting, fencing need to be improved.	<b>S</b>
Crossgates	Humbug greenspace (CROSG03)	A space on the west side of the village, that needs improved due to low amounts of shrubs and trees.	<b>S</b>
Kelty	Kelty Hill (KELT01)	This is a grassed space, that has evidence of anti-social behaviour. Improvements are needed to improve trees and shrubs to make the space more attractive.	<b>S</b>
Kelty	Netherton gardens, greenspace (KELT02)	This is a space at the back of housing. Which is unattractive and not fit for purpose. Improvements are needed to shrub planting, fencing.	<b>S</b>
Kingseat	Settlement wide	There is only 1 hectare of greenspace per 1,000 population this is very low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	<b>L</b>
Lochgelly	West End Park (LOCH06)	The space is run down, fencing, paths are damaged, there are very few trees and shrubs. The space needs a major upgrade.	<b>M</b>

## Recommended Actions - City of Dunfermline Area Committee

**Please refer to Dunfermline Area Committee site audit sheets for more details on each sites mentioned**

Duloch Park (DUNF04)	Duloch Park is situated on the western edge of the town. It is a large space, compose of Calaismuir wood, and a large open space which has wetlands and sports facilities. The park is also adjacent to the primary school and the local shopping area. This has the potential to be a town park for the west of the town. The wood has much anti-social behaviour as it is not integrated to the area with a path network. The park could be a real asset for this area if there were proper links with the primary school and shopping area. A masterplan needs to be produced to start the process of improvement.
Public Park (DUNF41)	The Public Park mirrors Pittencrieff Park in size and location to the east of the town centre. The construction of St Margarets Drive, a dualled road in 1988 cut the park in two. The road has had implications for the park ever since. The park is cut off from the town centre, there is anti-social behaviour. A masterplan is needed to redress the problems with the road and reconnect the park with the town centre.

### Other actions for Area

settlement	Space(s)	action	timescale
Crossford		There is only 2 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is very low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	L
Townhill	Townhill Country Park (TOWN01)	The rating of the park in the quality audit was reasonable. The importance of this park to the area means that quality needs to be improved. This is a large area to the north of Dunfermline and surrounds the village of Townhill. Ongoing improvements are need to the loch area, the public park. Due to improvement in the last ten years, the wood is a good asset. The country park lack a unity and this needs to be addressed.	L
Dunfermline	Rex Park (DUNF03)	This space is run down and needs improving. Relocate play area due to anti-social behaviour. Remove all derelict buildings. Tackle rubbish and fly tipping. Repaint portacabin changing rooms.	L
Dunfermline	Lyne Burn (DUNF20)	This is an unattractive open area and one of the main parts of the Lyne Burn Corridor. Improve low quality boundary fencing and plant areas of tree and shrub planting.	S
Dunfermline	Towerburn (DUNF38)	An area of semi-natural woodland to the north of the town centre. Due to the low quality of the site there is anti-social behaviour issues. Increase litter removal,	S

		improve paths and signage.	
Dunfermline	Crematorium Wood (DUNF42)	Semi-natural woodland adjacent to cemetery. This has the potential to be a good natural greenspace resource in this part of the town with proper path network.	<b>S</b>
Dunfermline	Broomhead Flats (DUNF32)	Open space surrounding blocks of flats. The space could be a good resource for the residents of the flats with an upgrade.	<b>S</b>
Dunfermline	Kingseat Hill (DUNF29)	A greenspace that could be a good resource for the local community. This space is not fit for purpose. The space also needs to be defined as there is derelict space adjacent.	<b>M</b>
Dunfermline	Pittencrieff Park (DUNF39)	Due to the strategic importance of this park for Dunfermline and Fife, continued improvements are needed. The heritage lottery bid if successful should address improvements.	<b>L</b>

### Recommended Actions - Glenrothes Area Committee

**Please refer to Glenrothes Area Committee site audit sheets for more details on each sites mentioned**

Glenrothes town centre	Glenrothes town centre has no publicly usable greenspace, the centre is composed of a covered shopping mall and car parking. Creation of greenspace will add to the quality of the centre and evidence from other areas show that it can have an economic benefit too.
Riverside Park (GLEN05)	Riverside is the main town park for Glenrothes and is spread along the valley of the River Leven. Although it is in the geographical centre of the town due to valley slopes and a busy road it is cut off from the town centre close by. For the long term success of the park, stronger links need to be made with the town centre. This means changes to the busy road and stronger pedestrian links.

### Other actions for Area

settlement	Space(s)	action	timescale
Glenrothes	Gilvenbank Park (GLEN27)	This is a large open space in the north of the town. Further improvements could make a good local park. Thin woodlands to improve biodiversity and user security. Improve path network and entrances to greenspace.	<b>L</b>
Glenrothes	Caskieberran Adjacent to Caskieberran Primary school (GLEN04)	Overgrown shrubs around the site divide up the space, reduce natural surveillance from the housing, reduces user security and act as focus points for anti-social behaviour. Remove all overgrown vegetation and replace with	<b>S</b>

		new planting.	
Glenrothes	Tanshall Park (GLEN17)	The park is visually dominated by blocks of flats. Improvements are needed to tree and shrub beds to improve user security.	<b>S</b>
Glenrothes	Balbirnie park	Create new community gardening with plots at Balbirnie Park.	<b>S</b>
Coaltown of Balgonie		There is only 3 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is very low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	<b>M</b>
Kinglassie	Kinglassie Park (KINGL01)	This greenspace in the south of the village was rated low quality and there is evidence of antisocial behaviour. Improvements are needed to paths, fencing, litter removal. The quality of Kinglassie Park and The Recreation Ground should be improved.	<b>M</b>
Kinglassie	The Recreation Ground (KINGL 02)	The space is not fit for purpose and there is evidence of antisocial behaviour. The whole space needs a upgrade which would in turn a good local park for the village.	<b>M</b>
Markinch	Markinch Hill greenspace (MARK02)	Greenspace adjacent to woodland. Entrance, paths, shrub beds all need to be improved.	<b>S</b>
Milton of Balgonie	King George V Park (MILT02)	The main space of the village is not fit for purpose and needs to be improved. All elements needs upgrading.	<b>M</b>
Star of Markinch		There is only 1 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is very low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	<b>M</b>



Recommended Actions -Kirkcaldy Area Committee

Please refer to Kirkcaldy Area Committee site audit sheets for more details on each sites mentioned

	Making the Esplanade a high quality greenspace is a key challenge for the Kirkcaldy Area. This area had a low rating in the People's Panel survey. Improving the Esplanade is a major task, if it is improved this could be a great destination space and have socio-economic benefits for the town.		
	Gallatown and Sinclairtown were the only part of the town with low have quantity, quality and access. Low levels of access to publicly usable space will have an impact on the quality of life for this part of the town.		
	Many of Templehall's greenspaces are of low quality. Having a network of low quality space will be detrimental to the sustainability of this place.		
Other actions for Area			
settlement	Space(s)	action	timescale
Kirkcaldy	Gourlay Street Greenspace (KIRK42)	Gourlay Street Greenspace is one of the lowest rated greenspaces in Fife. The site is composed of two areas, a Fife Council Play Area and a kickabout area. The Kickabout Area is in a neglected state. This part of the site needs major improvements to bring it up to a good quality. The existing state will increase anti-social behaviour.	S
Kirkcaldy	Gallatown Park (KIRK04)	This is a Local Park in the north of the town, and was rated as low quality in a run down state. The park needs a major upgrade to make this a good local park for the surrounding community. Due to the low quality there is evidence of anti-social behaviour.	L
Kirkcaldy	Wilson Avenue (KIRK06)	A Local Park that needs continued work to bring it up to a good quality. Basic park infrastructure needs improved.	M
Kirkcaldy	Valley Gardens (KIRK15)	A grassed open space, which is unattractive and needing improvements to the structure and fabric of the space. The space could be a good asset to the neighbourhood.	M
Kirkcaldy	Millenium Park (KIRK17)	The area consists of a community park and private housing open space that are divided by a broken fence. The area is run down and for these spaces to be sustainable a wholesale upgrade is needed.	M
Kirkcaldy	Inchgarvie Road greenspace (KIRK28)	This is a large 5 hectare grassed open space greenspace, with no facilities or features. This space needs a major upgrade.	S
Kirkcaldy	Rabbit Braes (KIRK31)	Continued work is needed in the woodland for user security.	S

Kirkcaldy	Ravenscraig Park (KIRK09)	Significant investment is still needed to bring this major town park up to a quality that is needed for a park of this status.	L
Kirkcaldy	Denfield (KIRK07)	A sports area which apart from the sports pitches has a feel of neglect. The space could be multifunctional if planting and path network is improved.	M
Kirkcaldy	Pathhead Sands (KIRK08)	This is a stretch of shore in the town with views to Ravenscraig Park. It is also a parking and picnic area. The space was rated as low quality with an air of neglect due to anti-social behaviour and low quality site infrastructure. Investment is needed to bring this up to a good quality.	M
Burrtisland	Red Mud Pond (BURN07)	This is a large open grassed space which was rated as low quality. Basic site infrastructure like path and vegetation need improved.	M
Burrtisland	Burrtisland Links (BURN03)	Continued investment is needed to make this space into a town park.	L
Auchtertool		There is only 1 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is very low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	L

Recommended Actions - Levenmouth Area Committee			
Please refer to Levenmouth Area Committee site audit sheets for more details on each sites mentioned			
	The greenspaces along the Methil side of the River Leven are of low quality and should be a priority for improvement. This is a large area of over 30 hectares ( 7 greenspaces were identified in the audit *) with high anti-social behaviour, and degraded facilities. The state of the greenspace deters use and contributes to anti-social behaviour. This area has the potential to be a riverside park for Methil, investment, ambition and community support are all needed to change this area. *BMML22 Kirkland, BMML04 Methmill, BMML01 Methil Brae, BMML03 Inner Leven, BMML24 Dam Wood, BMML28 SawMill		
Kennoway	Cotlands Park (KENN01) is the main park for Kennoway and Windygates but the full potential of the park is not being realised. Anti-social behaviour is evident and this may be due to the low quality of the site. Major investment is needed to upgrade this park.		
Other actions for Area			
settlement	Space(s)	action	timescale
Buckhaven	The Foreshore BMML02	This is a linear space along the shore, continued work is needed to make this a good quality shoreside. Rock armouring along the shore has created a wall effect and work is needed to create better shore access.	L
Buckhaven	Toll Park BMML19	Park infrastructure (paths, planting, seating, play area) needs improved to make this space have wider community benefit	M
Buckhaven	Sandwell Park BMML11	Park infrastructure (paths, planting, seating, play area) needs improved to make this space have wider community benefit	M
Methil	Savoy Park BMML23	This is a centrally located space with in Methil and Buckhaven. The space is dominated by sports pitches. The site could have wider community benefit and be a town park for the are if a major redesign was carried out.	M
Methil	Memorial Park BMML07	The park was rated as below average in quality and a high priority for improvement. Investment is needed to bring this space up to a quality to ensure that it is well used and seen a good asset for Methil	S
Methil	Lilac Bank BMML25	Open space surrounded by houses, high levels of antisocial behaviour. Work need to tackle antisocial behaviour	S
Leven	Montgomery Drive	A woodland strip need to be restructured as it creates visibility issues	S

	BMML17		
Leven	Christie Park BMML08	Grass open space which was rated low quality and in need of improvement. Low quality infrastructure in the space (fencing, play equipment, and lack of planting) reduce the use of this space.	M
East Wemyss	Wemyss Den EAST05	Increase maintenance in semi-natural woodland to reduce fly tipping.	S
East Wemyss	The Barony EAST06	This is a large featureless grass space. The lack of basic infrastructure (boundary features, planting, paths, seating) reduces use of the greenspace.	S
East Wemyss	Kingslaw Den EAST07	Tackle litter problems, consider removing play equipment, create proper paths.	M
Kennoway	Kennoway Den KENN06	Kennoway Den, has anti-social behaviour issues and path and planting need to be improved. This is an important greenspace in the area and needs to be improved.	L
Upper Largo		Quantity, Quality and Access could not be assessed in Upper Largo this would imply problems with the greenspace network in the village.	

## Recommended Actions - North East Fife Area Committee

Please refer to North East Fife Area Committee site audit sheets for more details on each sites mentioned

	The audit results for Auchtermuchty were that it had very low levels of quantity and access to greenspace. Low levels will have an impact on quality of life in this settlement. A priority for this area is to increase quantity and access in this village.		
	The audit results for Springfield were that it had very low levels of quantity, quality and access to greenspace. Low levels will have an impact on quality of life in this settlement. A priority for this area is to increase quantity, quality and access in this village.		
<b>Other actions for Area</b>			<b>timescale</b>
Balmullo		There is only 4 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is below the Fife average. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	L
Ceres		There is only 3 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is low. An increase is needed to bring the quantity	L

		up to the Fife average.	
Cupar		There is only 4 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is below the Fife average. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	L
Gauldry		There is only 2 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is very low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	L
Kettlebridge		There is only 3 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is low. An increase is needed to bring the quantity up to the Fife average.	L
Leuchars		There is only 4 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is below the Fife average. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	L
St Andrews		There is only 4 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is below the Fife average. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	L
Anstruther	Skeith ANST01	This is a grass open space which is in a derelict state, and needs action to bring it up to an acceptable state.	S
Cupar	Duffus Park CUPA10	This is the main park for the town, the park functions in terms of sports but the basic infrastructure (paths, planting, flowers, seats, play area) to increase use by the wider community.	L
	Kettlebridge Park KETT01	This is the main greenspace for the village, the space functions in terms of sports but the basic infrastructure (paths, planting, flowers, seats, play area) to increase use by the wider community.	M
Ladybank	Well Park LADY05	This grassed open space is beside and could be a really useful resource for the school. The space was rated as low quality and a high priority for improvement. Basic infrastructure (paths, planting, flowers, seats, play area) needs to be improved.	M
Leuchars	Tutor Road Woodland LEUC02	Semi-natural woodland located near to airforce base. This could be a good quality natural greenspace for the village. A surfaced path network needs to be created.	M
Springfield	The Cross SPRI01	This is the main space for the village and was rated as low quality and a high priority for work. Basic infrastructure	M

		(paths, planting, flowers, seats, play area) needs to be improved.	
St Andrews		The University owns large amounts of land in the town, much of this is publicly usable greenspace. University land was not included in the assessment of quantity, quality and access as this was classed as functional land. The audit results for St Andrews showed that there was below average quantity and access to greenspace. With co-operation of the University a further audit of University land may improve the results for the town.	S
St Andrews	Kinburn Park STAN09	The park needs a major redesign as it is not fit for purpose. Changes to the layout and use of the park could make this a vibrant park for the town. This is a busy pedestrian route from the town centre to the University and the park needs to change to cater for the pedestrian traffic. The space outside the museum could be redesigned as an outdoor space for the café and events.	L
St Andrews	Kilrymont Place greenspace STAN13	Improvements need to be made due to anti-social behaviour.	S
St Andrews	Cairns Den STAN16	This is a semi natural woodland with a low quality path network and user security issues. Create a surfaced path and change vegetation to improve user security.	M
St Andrews	East bents STAN03	Improvements are needed to make this a high quality space which this space has the potential to be. The toilet block either needs to be repaired or demolished. Improvements are needed to the basic infrastructure, paths, fencing, vegetation management for biodiversity.	M
St Monans	The Common STM01	This is the main greenspace for the village, it was rated as low quality and has a run down feel. The space needs a refurbishment to bring it up to a good quality .	M



## Recommended Actions - South West Fife Committee

**Please refer to South West Fife Area Committee site audit sheets for more details on each sites mentioned**

Inverkeithing	Ballast Bank (INVE06) could be a good quality town park. There is potential to have a promenade along the Bay and Keithing Burn. Much improvement in the infrastructure of the space is needed to achieve this.
Rosyth	The Public Park(ROSY01)has for decades been the main park for Rosyth, but it has a tired feel. The park was rated in the audit as a high priority to be improved. A redesign and investment is needed to bring the park up to a standard. Basic infrastructure improvements are needed, such as shrub and flowerbeds, tree planting to bring colour to the park, removal of redundant features, such as the boating pond.

### Other actions for Area

settlement	Space(s)	action	timescale
Blairhall	Wilson Street greenspace BLAI01	Large greenspace on SE edge of village which needs improvements to its facilities such as repainting, replanting shrubs, seating, fencing.	M
Cairneyhill		There is only 1 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is very low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	L
Cairneyhill	Playing Field space CAIR02	This is an open and exposed space. Due to the very low levels of publicly usable greenspace in the village this space should be improved. Additional planting of trees and shrubs would enhance this space.	M
Cairneyhill	Rosemount Park CAIR04	This is a 3 hectare space in a village with very low levels of greenspace. Improvements should be made to the play area, planting, paths.	M
Carnock		There is only 2 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is very low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	L
Charlestown	East Harbour CHAR02	A greenspace which is part of the East Harbour. This is a great location with views out over the Forth. The area is used informally but it could be a great space along the coast if it was upgraded with surfaced paths, interpretation, seating, welcoming entrances.	M
Crombie		There is only 1 hectares of greenspace	L

		per 1,000 population this is very low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	
Dalgety Bay		Increase the number of playing fields in or around the town.	S
Dalgety Bay		Dalgety Bay is a medium sized town in Fife with a population of 9,884. The greenspace network has a good rating but the town does not have a town park. This should be an action of this strategy. DALG02, 03, 06, 07, could all be unified to create a park stretching from the shopping centre at Regents Way to the shore.	M
Gowkhall		There is only 2 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is very low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	L
Gowkhall	Clune Road GOWK01	This greenspace was rated as a high priority for improvement due to the low quality of the site.	M
High Valleyfield	High Valleyfield wood HIGH01	The woodland needs to be improved. Path entrances to the village are low, there is evidence of anti-social behaviour, such as fly tipping.	S
High Valleyfield	Playing fields adjacent to school HIGH03	Tackle anti-social behaviour issues, such as litter, graffiti. Improve basic features of site, planting, fencing.	S
Inverkeithing	Waggon Road greenspace INVE01	This space was assessed as a high priority to be improved, due to its semi derelict feel. The hard standings need to be removed.	S
Kincardine		There is only 3 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6 hectares.	L
Kincardine	Feregait KINC05	Drainage improvements needed	S
Kincardine	Kilbargie Street greenspace KINC03	This space was rated as low quality and a high priority of improvement. The space has a run down feel, and all features need refurbished. Additional planting of trees and shrubs would enhance this space.	M
Limekilns		There is only 4 hectares of greenspace per 1,000 population this is very low. An increase is needed to increase the quantity to the Fife average of 6	L

		hectares.	
Limekilns	Brucehaven LIME02	This is an attractive greenspace on a rocky outcrop with panoramic views over the Forth. The space is used by the public but it unclear whether this is informal access. Clarify public access to the space. Improvements could be made in terms of paths and seating, biodiversity management.	M
Oakley	Carnock Burn greenspace OAKL03	Carnock Burn greenspace was rated as a high priority for improvement due to low quality of many of its features. The site needs litter, repairs to fencing, and grass areas.	M
Oakley	Station Road greenspace OAKL04	This space has the potential to be a good quality local park for the village. At present it has facilities but no features to create this into an attractive space for the whole community. Masterplan and redesign is needed.	M
Rosyth	Wilderness Plantation ROSY02	This is a mature woodland north of the public park. Create a surfaced path network through the woodland, remove litter and fly tipping.	S
Rosyth	Orchardhead wood ROSY03	This is a mature wood which has been an area of Ministry of Defence inaccessible land. The wood can now be accessed from the business park on Viking Way. The wood could have be a good greenspace resource for the town, if high fencing was removed, welcoming entrance were created and a path network created.	S
Rosyth	Heath Road greenspace ROSY08	This is a grass open space, which is of below average quality and needs improved. School ground fencing should be removed as this divides the space. The space needs a redesign to improve the quality, play area should be moved to a better location. Additional planting of tress and shrubs would enhance this space.	S

## 15 Greenspace Strategy

The purpose of the greenspace audit provides evidence of the state of greenspace in and around Fife's towns and villages.

The findings of the audit will aid the development of the Greenspace Strategy.

The main purpose of the strategy should be to increase access to quality greenspace.

The evidence of the Greenspace Audit is that the amount of greenspace in certain settlements needs to be increased, many towns and villages have greenspaces that need improved and there are areas of settlements that do not have neighbourhood greenspace.

The strategy should also address increasing the use of greenspace.

The key to the success of the strategy is that it is both a development planning document and a community planning document and also used by communities to improve their greenspaces.

The life span of the strategy is five years, in 2015 a new strategy should be produced. The strategy needs to be monitored and evaluated, a steering group is needed to monitor the delivery of the strategy.

The strategy is to be approved by Fife Council's Housing and Communities Committee in October 2010 and Area Action Action Plans approved by the seven Area Committees.

## 16 Appendix

- Appendix 1 - Land use codes greenspace mapping
- Appendix 2 - Quality Audit criteria used for quality assessment
- Appendix 3 - Quality Audit example – Rosyth Public Park
- Appendix 4 - People's Panel results

<b>Appendix 1 land use codes greenspace mapping</b>		
	<b>PAN 65 Typology</b>	<b>Full land use classification</b>
Roads		1.1 Roads and tracks
		1.2 Roadside (manmade)
		1.4 Parking/loading
		1.5 Roadside (unknown)
Water		2.2 Tidal water
		2.3 Foreshore/rocks
Rail		3 Railway
Paths		4 Path
Buildings		5.1 Residential
		5.2 Commercial/Institutional
		5.3 Glasshouses
		5.4 Other structures
		5.5 Airports
<b>PAN 65 Open Space</b>	<b>Public parks and gardens</b>	<b>6.1 Public park and garden</b>
	<b>Private gardens or grounds</b>	<b>6.21 Private gardens</b>
		<b>6.22 School grounds</b>
		<b>6.23 Institutional grounds</b>
	<b>Amenity greenspace</b>	<b>6.31 Amenity - residential</b>
		<b>6.32 Amenity - business</b>
		<b>6.33 Amenity - transport</b>
	<b>Playspace for children and teenagers</b>	<b>6.4 Playspace</b>
	<b>Sports Areas</b>	<b>6.51 Playing fields</b>
		<b>6.52 Golf courses</b>
		<b>6.53 Tennis courts</b>
		<b>6.54 Bowling greens</b>
		<b>6.55 Other sports</b>
	<b>Green corridors</b>	<b>6.61 Green access routes</b>
		<b>6.62 Riparian routes</b>
	<b>Natural/Semi-natural greenspace</b>	<b>6.71 Woodland</b>
		<b>6.72 Open semi-natural</b>
		<b>6.73 Open water</b>
	<b>Other functional greenspaces</b>	<b>6.81 Allotment</b>
		<b>6.82 Churchyard</b>
		<b>6.83 Cemetery</b>
		<b>6.84 Other functional greenspace, e.g. caravan park</b>
	<b>Civic space</b>	<b>6.9 Civic space</b>
7. Other open land		7.1 Farmland
		7.2 Moorland
		7.3 Other, e.g. landfill, quarries
		99 Areas undergoing change





Appendix 2 table Greenspace Quality Audit - Accessible and connected greenspaces					
Quality Indicator	5 <i>High</i>	3	1 <i>Low</i>	not applicable <i>n/a</i>	Comments / Evidence
<b>Well located &amp; close to community</b>	integral with community infrastructure and local path and greenspace networks	direct, safe and legible connections to local communities	poorly sited with clear severance between greenspace and other community infrastructure	connections to community not relevant	Consider in context of neighboring greenspaces.
<b>Meets DDA* requirements/ Disabled Needs</b>	compliant in all respects with DDA includes specific elements supporting disabled use	DDA compliant in terms of grades and main routes step and barrier free	non DDA compliant with barriers to free access for disabled and other user groups	DDA compliant not appropriate or achievable on a site of this character/ location/type	Overview of what is appropriate to that type of open space i.e. necessary for parks to be DDA compliant, but not appropriate for semi-natural space.
<b>Provides surfaced, high quality paths</b>	appropriate path surface, well maintained with no management or drainage issues	appropriate path surface with some minor maintenance and/or drainage issues	poor quality or inappropriate path surface for location or levels of use; significant maintenance or drainage issues	no paths expected on a site of this type or size (e.g. waterbody, dense woodland or scrub, small scale amenity space)	
<b>Connects to other transport nodes</b>	good connectivity with fixed transport links, quality bus routes, cycle and path networks	connects to other path and cycleway networks provided by footways and footpaths	poorly connected with no obvious path networks or transport modes	connectivity not available or appropriate on a site of this character/location/type	Consider in context of wider path network and neighboring greenspaces
<b>Allows movement in &amp; between places</b>	provides for highly permeable boundaries and multiple points of entry/access as part of a path or greenspace network	provides routes and connections connecting places	poorly connected with paths and natural desire lines unprovided for or restricted	movement between places not relevant to the site	
<b>Has accessible entrances in right places</b>	entry points well placed and accessible to encourage safe access and use	entrances satisfactory	entrances poor by reason of siting; safe accessibility and connection to communities	entrance locations determined by other factors and non-relevant to the site	Land ownership issues, sensitive issues and physical barriers may prevent entrances being in the right places.
<b>Offers connected path network and signage</b>	high quality, legible way marking and signage indicates links to wider path and cycleway network	some good connections but signage incomplete and/or no way marking	limited connections and no signage or way marking to indicate wider connectivity	signage inappropriate to the location/site	Use of signage is dependant on the site size/ function. May not be appropriate in some types of greenspace.

Appendix 2 Table 7 - Attractive and appealing places					
Quality Indicator	5 <i>High score</i>	3	1 <i>Low score</i>	not applicable <i>n/a</i>	Comments / Evidence
<b>Attractive with a positive image</b>	overall quality image, feel and appeal created through character and quality of the elements	attractive with many positive elements but includes issues that need addressing	poor image and low level of appeal/ attractiveness likely to generate a negative image	attractiveness not an issue by reason of site/character or use	Most greenspaces would require a score. Exceptions might include some types of semi-natural greenspace eg. former quarry.
<b>Attractive setting for urban areas</b>	contributes significantly to the quality, character and setting of the urban area/ settlement/place	contributes to quality but the profile and level of visibility limit the capacity to significantly impact on place quality	does little to support place quality by reason of location or quality and image of the site	not relevant	Always a relevant indicator.
<b>Quality materials/equipment/ furniture</b>	provides quality suite of external/public realm furniture and equipment with good materials	mixed quality with some elements in need of renewal or upgrading to remain fit for purpose	poor quality finishes, materials and equipment that limit appeal and use	not relevant	The n/a category might apply to semi-natural greenspace where equipment and furniture is not appropriate.
<b>Attractive planting/landscape elements</b>	offers attractive plant assemblages (native or exotic) that support place character and quality	offers a variable quality of plants and landscape elements that supports quality but could be better	generally poor quality or inappropriate planting and landscape management	plant and landscape elements not relevant to function and/or type of space	The n/a category might apply to types of civic space with hard surfacing and no planting.
<b>Welcoming boundaries/entrances</b>	user friendly boundaries and entries offer clear sense of welcome and signal community value and use	functional boundaries and entrances define site with neutral impact on character or functionality	poor quality boundaries impact negatively on perceptions of place entrances and boundary treatments	not relevant to site and/or location	The n/a category might apply to semi-natural greenspace where habitat value is considered more important than public access.
<b>Facilities in clean/safe/usable condition</b>	spaces and facilities clean, tidy and clearly valued, well used and well maintained	spaces in usable condition but issues evident with cleanliness, and condition	facilities either in poor condition or issues with cleanliness and condition likely to restrict use	condition of facilities not relevant to the site	Facilities: toilets, pavilions, buildings, play equipment, benches, bins, fences etc.
<b>Low levels of litter &amp; adequate bins</b>	no evidence of litter and litter bins (where provided) in good condition and maintained	low levels of litter with bins evident and litter generally localised and/or short term	litter clearly an issue with established litter problem and bins absent or not adequately maintained	litter not relevant	Always a relevant indicator. However, the use of bins might not be appropriate in some types of greenspace eg. semi-natural greenspace.
<b>Well maintained</b>	clear indications of appropriate levels of maintenance well targeted to the site that supports quality of place	level of maintenance generally good but challenged by use/ mis-use	levels of maintenance failing to support quality of place and address use/ mis-use	maintenance not relevant to the site by reason of scale and/ or other management activity	The n/a category might apply to semi-natural greenspace where the standards of maintenance applied to a park are not appropriate for a woodland, for example.

Appendix 2 Table 8 - Biodiverse supporting ecological networks					
Quality Indicator	5 <i>High score</i>	3	1 <i>Low score</i>	not applicable <i>n/a</i>	Comments / Evidence
<b>Habitats are actively managed</b>	clear evidence of all habitats being actively managed for biodiversity and contribute to site quality	some evidence of some habitats being actively managed for biodiversity	habitats poorly managed for biodiversity and site offers little positive value	habitat management not relevant	Evidence for habitats actively managed (score of 5): Woodlands – dead trees, no invasive species (eg. Rhododendron), bat boxes. Wetlands – marshes not covered with willows, ponds having good edge planting. Grasslands – not turning to woodland, cut 12 times/ year. The n/a category might apply to some greenspaces eg. bowling greens, civic spaces and sports areas.
<b>Supports a range of species and habitats</b>	site strongly supports a wide range of habitats and species for the size of site	site supports some habitats and species but fragmented and value limited to site	site fragmented and unconnected to wider networks with little habitat value	habitat opportunity and value not relevant	Size of the site and its connectivity to the wider habitat network are important indicators.
<b>Offer diversity of habitats</b>	offers a diversity of habitats that offer good connections with extended edges and linkages	offers a range of habitat types but connections and the range of habitat types could be stronger	poor quality and attention to habitat development	habitat diversity not relevant	The n/a category might apply to some greenspaces eg. bowling greens, civic spaces and sports areas.
<b>Part of wider landscape structure</b>	a key part of a wider network and landscape character area	contributes to wider networks and landscape character areas	poorly connected and very limited contribution to the wider landscape setting	landscape setting not relevant	Consider in context of neighboring/ connecting greenspaces and the landscape character of the surrounding area. Urban fringe site, with connections to the countryside might score highly.
<b>Connects to wider habitat networks</b>	strong connections to the wider habitat network	partly connected to the wider habitat network	poorly connections to the wider habitat network and a fragmented/ isolated site	not relevant	Consider in context of neighboring/ connecting greenspaces. Site with good connections, not fragmented/ isolated will score highly.
<b>Balance habitat protection &amp; access</b>	clear balance evident; where appropriate, supported by information and good path routing	access and habitat protection clearly working and no evidence of problems	quality habitats suffering from other uses and need for management attention	not a relevant issue on the site	Indicator is more relevant to semi-natural greenspaces where there are sensitive habitats. Not relevant to small urban parks without habitats, sports areas etc.
<b>Resource efficient</b>	clear attention to resource and sustainability issue evidenced on site	site and facilities fit for purpose demonstrating some evidence of attention to resource efficiency	evidence of inappropriate resource activity that offers very limited benefits to user or quality of place	resource efficiency not a relevant issue	Evidence: SUDS/ recycling bins/ non use of peat in planting beds/ recycled plastic benches/ non use of tropical hardwoods/ encouragement to reduce litter)

<b>Appendix 2 Table 9 - Greenspace should promote activity, health and well being</b>					
<b>Quality Indicator</b>	<b>5 High score</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1 Low score</b>	<b>not applicable n/a</b>	<b>Comments / Evidence</b>
<b>Provides a range of outdoor activities</b>	good diverse range of activity reflecting user needs, setting location and character of the site	range of activity reflecting user needs, setting, location and character of the site	poor, very limited range of activity that does not reflect anticipated user needs and site context	not relevant	Assesses the breadth of both passive and active forms of recreation.
<b>Diverse play / sport/ recreational opportunity</b>	a range of challenging play and sport activity provided for a breadth of age and user groups	play and sports facilities provided but limited range	play and sports facilities not provided in locations where such facilities would be appropriate	play and sports facilities not relevant to this type of space and/or location	Facilities based recreation. This indicator may not apply to civic space, churchyards, private grounds etc.
<b>Offers good places for Social Interaction</b>	offers good spaces and places for social activity that are used by communities and include supporting furniture	offers spaces for social activity	offers none or very limited areas considered safe and usable for social activity	not relevant	
<b>High quality facilities meeting user needs</b>	provides a well used site that clearly reflects needs, providing high quality facilities	provides for a range of activities that address need and offers good quality facilities	provides a range of activities that appears unconnected to local need and is of indifferent quality	appropriateness of facilities and need is not relevant	The n/a category might apply to semi-natural greenspace where public access is not encouraged and facilities are not appropriate.
<b>Appropriate facilities for location/ size/use</b>	facilities are appropriate to function and include service elements such as toilets, lit paths, range of play etc	facilities are restricted given the scale and function of the site	facilities are poor or non-existent for this scale and function of site	appropriateness of facilities is not relevant	Each type of greenspace should be assessed on its own merit and the appropriateness of the facilities / activities it offers.
<b>Facilities well sited for all ages</b>	facilities are well sited offering natural surveillance, readily accessible and suited to all ages	facilities are well sited and accessible but locations may not address all user needs	facilities are poorly sited, restricting access, compromising safe use or access and offer barriers to activity	not relevant	This indicator may not be appropriate for a range of greenspace types – dependant on whether the site contains facilities for public use for all age groups.
<b>Adaptable to changing needs / use</b>	greenspace offers good flexibility and adaptability for use, capable of accommodating changing needs	greenspace is flexible but any significant change of use would require major change	greenspace is very inflexible unlikely to be able to address changing needs	adaptability of use is not relevant	This indicator may not be appropriate for semi-natural greenspace, private grounds and cemeteries/ churchyards as they have a specific single function.

Appendix 2 - Table 10 - Greenspace should have community benefits					
Quality Indicator	5 High score	3	1 Low score	not applicable	Comments / Evidence
<b>Safe and welcoming</b>	site offers safe welcoming image through a range of positive measures such as signage, lighting and sightlines	site is welcoming but issues of safety have potential to impact on more vulnerable user groups	site is clearly neither safe nor welcoming to a majority of users	issue of safety and sense of welcome not relevant	Lighting may not be appropriate to some types of greenspaces eg. semi-natural greenspace and churchyards where access by the public after dark is not expected.
<b>Good levels of natural surveillance</b>	site offers good natural surveillance from surrounding areas and complies with Safe by Design principles	site generally overlooked with main areas offering good natural surveillance	site offers very limited natural surveillance and issues of perceived safety therefore arise	natural surveillance not applicable to this site	
<b>Absence of anti-social behaviour</b>	site offers no evidence of anti-social behaviour and no evidence of activity likely to establish perceived threats to users	site generally has safe quality but with some limited evidence of anti-social behaviour or mis-use	site shows evidence of persistent antisocial behaviour	anti-social behaviour not relevant to this site	
<b>Appropriate lighting levels</b>	appropriate lighting throughout the site with no obvious management or user issues	appropriate lighting at entrances and where appropriate main routes with only minor lighting issues	lighting poor, restricting use	lighting not relevant to this site	Lighting may not be appropriate to some types of greenspaces eg. semi-natural greenspace and churchyards where access by the public after dark is not expected.
<b>Sense of local identity &amp; place</b>	positively contributes to local identity and clear sense of place established by the character or quality of the site	contributes to sense of place and local identity	negatively contributes to sense of place and local identity	local identity and sense of place not relevant	
<b>Good routes to wider community facilities</b>	provides connecting routes to schools, library, community facilities and transport nodes	provides limited connections to community infrastructure	provides very restricted connections to community infrastructure	issues of community connectivity not relevant to this site	
<b>Contains distinctive/memorable places</b>	creates a distinctive and memorable quality of place that supports local culture identity	contributes in some areas or parts to distinctiveness	offers no qualities that could be regarded as distinctive or memorable	not relevant	
<b>Community involvement in management</b>	evidence or knowledge of active and direct community participation in site planning and site management	community participation through consultation on site planning and management	community consultation not part of the planning and management arrangements	issues of community engagement not relevant	High: constituted group active in management/ funding. Medium: Sporadic involvement of groups that have helped with funding e.g benches/ play equipment through community council or local group. Community involvement may be determined by size / importance i.e Major Town Parks should have a friends group.



**Appendix 3 - Table 21 - Rosyth Public Park – site description and scoring using the Greenspace Scotland criteria**


Site ID	Site Name	Size (ha)	PAN 65 Typology	Sub-category	Site Description	Problems	Recommended Improvements
ROSY01	Rosyth Park	10.78	Public Parks & Gardens	Local Park	A large level area at the bottom of a shallow valley. Rosyth Park is a local park and is surrounded on all sides by housing. There are views out and up to the surrounding hills and glimpses of the M80 which runs close by and can be heard. Several roads surround and cut across the greenspace, but these have speed reduction measures. The Brankholm Burn runs through the park and this together with mature hedging gives it its character. The park appears centrally located in Rosyth, with good connections and, the local library, health centre and schools around its boundaries. Slightly worn at the edges the park has some good facilities with rugby, football pitches, a wide well lit path network, play area, small blue football pitch, bike/ skate ramps in some resurfaced old tennis courts and a currently empty boating pond. Groups of semi mature standard trees are dotted around the site to add vertical interest, with small areas of urban woodland screening the road and houses along Park Road.	Overall the facilities, in particular, play area and bike/ skate ramp area appear old and worn out with missing equipment in the play area possibly indicating a problem in the past with antisocial behaviour. Its location although central, is slightly hidden in a hollow. The park lacks character and vertical elements/ decorative features, considering its size and central location. Hedges too high, reduces intervisibility and user security on paths etc. Woodland areas overgrown, scrubby and attracts littering. Old elements/ fences and some paths will need/ should be replaced. Boating pond unused? (Winter so drained). Some drainage issues around pitches.	Consider investing in improved facilities - move play area to more visible location closer to PS - roads or open up views to it. New bike/ BMX track and skate park/ teen shelter away from houses? Vertical elements to allow visibility. Underneath clear stemmed of avenues of cherry trees around paths. Trim hedges. Improve/ remove/ replant shrub beds. Thin out woodland. Improve drainage. Increase biodiversity around stream. Remove pond or create habitat/ decorative. Repair or replace worn elements.

### Appendix 3 - table 2 – results for Rosyth Public Park

Accessible & Connected			Attractive & Appealing			Biodiversity			Health & Well Being			Community			
5	Well located & close to community		3	Attractive with a positive image			Provides a range of outdoor activities			Safe and welcoming					67 Total Overall Score (%)
3	Meets DDA requirements/ Disabled Needs		3	Attractive setting for urban areas		3	Habitats are actively managed		3	Good levels of natural surveillance		3			
4	Provides surfaced, high quality paths		3	Quality materials/equipment/furniture		2	Supports a range of species and habitats		3	Absence of anti-social behaviour		3			
4	Connects to other transport nodes		3	Attractive planting/landscape elements		n/a	Other diversity of habitats		3	Appropriate lighting levels		4			
5	Allows movement in & between places		3	Welcoming boundaries/entrances		3	Part of wider landscape structure		3	Sense of local identity & place		3			
5	Has accessible entrances in right places		3	Facilities in clean/safe/usable condition		n/a	Connects to wider habitat networks		3	Good routes to wider community facilities		5			
3	Offers connected path network and signage		3	Low levels of litter & adequate bins		3	Balance habitat protection & access		4	Contains distinctive/memorable places		3			
29	Score		3	Well maintained		3	Resource efficient		22	Community involvement in management		5			
35	Maximum Score		24	Score		14	Score		35	Score		29	Score		
83	Percentage		40	Maximum Score		25	Maximum Score		63	Percentage		40	Maximum Score		
			60	Percentage		56	Percentage					73	Percentage		

## Appendix 4 People's Panel results

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### 3a. Parks

Some examples:

Beveridge Park (Kirkcaldy)  
 Haugh Park (Cupar)  
 Public Park (Rosyth)  
 Riverside Park (Glenrothes)  
 Craigtoun (St Andrews)

Which Fife park do you want to comment on? (It does not need to be in the list above)  
 If you do not visit parks, please go to section 3b

1. How would you rate the following aspects of the park?

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
Overall appearance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard of maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. How safe do you feel when visiting the park?

☐ Very safe   ☐ Safe   ☐ Fairly Safe   ☐ Not very safe   ☐ Not at all safe

3. How often do you visit the park?

☐ At least once a day   ☐ At least once a week   ☐ At least once a month   ☐ At least once a year

4. How do you usually travel to the park? (Please mark only one box)

☐ On foot   ☐ Bicycle   ☐ Car   ☐ Motorbike   ☐ Bus   ☐ Train

5. What are your main reasons for visiting the park?  
 (Please mark a maximum of 3 answers)

<input type="checkbox"/> Attend events	<input type="checkbox"/> Feed the birds/ducks	<input type="checkbox"/> Visit the play area
<input type="checkbox"/> Enjoy a walk	<input type="checkbox"/> Get fresh air	<input type="checkbox"/> Walk the dog(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Enjoy flowers/trees	<input type="checkbox"/> Play sports/games	<input type="checkbox"/> Watch sports/games
<input type="checkbox"/> Enjoy peace & quiet	<input type="checkbox"/> See birds/wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Walk through the park to shops/work/school
<input type="checkbox"/> Family outing	<input type="checkbox"/> To eat picnic / have a sandwich	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify below)

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6. Are there aspects of the park which could be improved?  
 (Please mark a maximum of 3 answers)

<input type="checkbox"/> Benches	<input type="checkbox"/> Cafe	<input type="checkbox"/> Car park	<input type="checkbox"/> Dog fouling
<input type="checkbox"/> Entrances	<input type="checkbox"/> Flowers	<input type="checkbox"/> Gardens	<input type="checkbox"/> Litter bins
<input type="checkbox"/> Litter removal	<input type="checkbox"/> Park Rangers	<input type="checkbox"/> Paths	<input type="checkbox"/> Play area
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Signage	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Toilets
<input type="checkbox"/> Trees/shrubs	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife habitat		

7. If you have any additional comments you wish to make about parks in Fife, please do so in the box below

Appendix 4 - Table 1 – People’s Panel questionnaire – breakdown of panel								
Number of respondents			984					
gender		female	54.6%	male	42%	n/a	3.3%	
Age range								
16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	70-84	85+	No answer
1.3%	7.2%	14.9%	20.7%	26.2%	18.6%	6.5%	1.6%	3%

<b>Appendix 4 -Table 2– People’s Panel questionnaire – rating the appearance</b>						
	<b>very good</b>	<b>good</b>	<b>fair</b>	<b>poor</b>	<b>very poor</b>	<b>no answer</b>
<b>Park</b>	26.5%	50.1%	17.3%	4.1%	1.9%	0.0%
<b>Play area</b>	24.2%	35%	19.3%	11.0%	10.3%	0.2%
<b>Open space</b>	18.4%	47.8%	21.8%	7.7%	3.4%	0.9%
<b>Beach and coast</b>	28.1%	46.1%	15.6%	8.3%	1.8%	0.0%
<b>wood</b>	22.7%	41.0%	11.9%	3.9%	1.1%	19.4%
<b>Average score</b>	23.98%	44%	17.18%	7%	3.7%	4.1%

<b>Appendix 4 -Table 3- People’s Panel questionnaire – rating the maintenance</b>						
	<b>very good</b>	<b>good</b>	<b>fair</b>	<b>poor</b>	<b>very poor</b>	<b>no answer</b>
<b>Park</b>	20.4%	43.5%	23.5%	6.7%	2.1%	3.9%
<b>Play area</b>	15.6%	35.2%	22.0%	14.2%	8.8%	4.2%
<b>Open space</b>	12.9%	39.9%	24.0%	13.8%	4.3%	5.0%
<b>Beach and coast</b>	16.7%	40.5%	21.7%	12.9%	3.6%	4.6%
<b>wood</b>	16.0%	33.5%	15.8%	7.8%	2.6%	24.4%
<b>average</b>	16.32%	38.52%	21.4%	11.08%	4.28%	8.42%

<b>Appendix 4 - Table 4 - People’s Panel questionnaire – rating the safety</b>						
	<b>Very safe</b>	<b>safe</b>	<b>Fairly safe</b>	<b>Not very safe</b>	<b>Not at all safe</b>	<b>No answer</b>
<b>Park</b>	16.5%	38.8%	31.5%	9.8%	2.1%	1.3%
<b>Play area</b>	18.1%	40.1%	25.7%	12.0%	2.9%	1.2%
<b>Open space</b>	17.5%	39%	31.7%	9.3%	2.5%	0.0%
<b>Beach and coast</b>	29.0%	43.1%	23.4%	4.0%	0.3%	0.1%
<b>wood</b>	16.2%	42.5%	28.5%	10.2%	1.7%	0.9%
<b>average</b>	19.46%	40.7%	28.16%	9.06%	1.9%	0.7%

<b>Appendix 4 - Table 5 - People’s Panel questionnaire - Mode of transport</b>							
	<b>on foot</b>	<b>bicycle</b>	<b>car</b>	<b>motor bike</b>	<b>bus</b>	<b>train</b>	<b>no answer</b>
<b>park</b>	42.1%	1.6%	51.4%	0.0%	3.6%	0.1%	2.9%
<b>Play area</b>	60.9%	1.0%	34.7%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	1.5%

<b>Open space</b>	59.4%	3.9%	32.7%	0.5%	2.3%	0.0%	1.4%
<b>Beach and coast</b>	24.6%	1.4%	69.4%	0.0%	3.4%	0.7%	25.1%
<b>wood</b>	35.2%	4.5%	57.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	5.6%
<b>average</b>	<b>44.44%</b>	<b>2.48%</b>	<b>49.18</b>	<b>0.14%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.16%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>

<b>Appendix 4 - Table 6 - Usage of different types of greenspace</b>					
	day	week	month	year	No answer
Park	5.7%	25.5%	43.1%	25.8%	0%
Play area	4.9%	36.2%	41.8%	17.1%	0%
Open space	16.3%	34.5%	35.6%	13.2%	0.5%
Beaches and coasts	3.6%	24.1%	43.5%	28.0%	0.8%
Woods	4.3%	21.2%	42.3%	32.2%	0.0%
<b>average</b>	<b>6.96%</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>41.26%</b>	<b>23.26%</b>	<b>0.26%</b>

<b>Appendix 4 - Table - 7 Main reason to visit a greenspace</b>					<b>Enjoy a walk</b>
<b>Most likely greenspace for activity</b>					
	parks	Play areas	Open space	Beaches coast	woods
Attend events	√				
Enjoy a walk			√		
Enjoy flowers / trees	√				
Enjoy peace and quiet					√
Family outing				√	
Feed the duck / birds			√		
Get fresh air				√	
Play sports / games	√				
See birds / wildlife					√
To eat picnic / have a sandwich				√	
Walk the dog			√		
Watch sports / games	√				
Walk through to get to the shops			√		

#### **Appendix 4 - Table 8 – open comments Parks – 236 comments**

The top issue (24) for parks was also maintenance, including flowerbeds, shrubs and play equipment. 22 people took the opportunity to praise Fife's parks with a positive comment, such as saying they were happy with the park or that it was well looked after. 18 people were concerned about dogs, including dog fouling. 18 were concerned about anti-social behaviour in parks, especially alcohol and drugs. 15 comments related to litter.

#### **Appendix 4 - Table 9 – open comments - Play Areas – 142 comments**

The top issue (23) for play areas related to the need for a general improvement to the play area, such as new, or a wider range of, equipment. 16 people raised issues relating to maintenance, including painting, uneven surfaces and overgrown paths. 13 comments related to anti-social behaviour (drink and drugs) and a further 12 to vandalism. 10 people commented on litter in play areas. Note that positive comments did not feature highly for play areas.

#### Appendix 4 - Table 10 – open comments - Open Spaces – 122 comments

The main issue (15) was maintenance, such as paths, steps and bridges being overgrown or neglected. 12 people raised issues relating to bikes (bicycles, motorbikes or quad bikes). 12 comments were about litter. 11 people raised concerns about overdevelopment of Fife's open spaces, especially with new housing. A further 9 raised issues relating to dogs, especially the need for more dog bins. Again, positive comments did not feature so highly as in the first 3 categories.

#### Appendix 4 - Table 11 – open comments - Beaches and Coast – 122 comments

The top issue (31) for beaches and coast was the need for a "clean up". 16 panel members made a positive comment praising Fife's attractive coastline. 16 raised issues relating to dogs and dog fouling. 15 highlighted toilets, both the need for new ones and improvements to existing toilets. 14 were concerned about poor maintenance at beaches, including paths, car parks and railings.

#### Appendix 4 - Table 12 – open comments - Woods – 122 comments

The top issue (15) for woods was maintenance, including eroded or waterlogged paths, felled trees and undergrowth needing cut back. 14 people expressed concerns relating to bikes, including small motorbikes quadbikes. 12 raised issues relating to access, including access points and wheelchair and pushchair access. 11 people made a general positive comment about Fife's woods. 11 people expressed concerns about feeling unsafe in the woods

#### Appendix 4 - Table 13 – comparison between community rating for sites most commented on in People's Panel with scores of sites in quality audit

		% community rating Nr of responses	Quality audit score
St Andrews West Sands	beach	80% 45r	not quality audited
Elie	beach	80% 49r	not quality audited
Ladybank	Wood	80% 19r	not quality audited
Craigtoun Park	park	76% 42r	81%
Haugh Park, Cupar	park	76% 26r	89%
Pittencreeff Park, Play Area	play area	76% 51r	not quality audited
Aberdour, Silver Sands	beach	73% 87r	not quality audited
Pettycur, Kinghorn	beach	73% 46r	not quality audited
Lochore Meadows	park	70% 22r	86%
Pittencreeff Park, Dunfermline	park	70% 167r	93%
Beveridge Park Play Area	play area	70% 23r	not quality audited
Burntisland	beach	70% 49r	not quality audited
Beveridge Park, Kirkcaldy	park	66% 145r	94%
Riverside Park, Glenrothes	park	56% 67r	84%
Ravensraig Park, Kirkcaldy	park	66% 50r	78%
Tentsmuir near Tayport	wood	76% 74r	not quality audited
Blairadam adjacent to Kelty	wood	76% 34r	not quality audited

Largo	beach	60% 31r	not quality audited
Leven	beach	53% 68r	not quality audited
Linburn Corridor, Dunfermline	open space	53% 29r	DUNF20 54%
Rabbit Braes, Kirkcaldy	open space	50% 25r	59%
Kirkcaldy Esplanade	beach	40% 27r	not quality audited

**Appendix 4 - Table 14 – results for parks**

Name of Play Area	No. of replies	Community rating	Appearance	Maintenance	Safety	How often visit	Main method of travel	Top 3 Reasons for visit	Top 3 Suggested improvements
Pittencreeff Park Dunfermline	167	21 70 %	Good	Good	Safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk To see the flowers To get fresh air	Café Toilets Benches
Beveridge Park Kirkcaldy	145	20 66 %	Good	Good	Safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk To get fresh air Family outing	Café Toilets Dog fouling
Riverside Park Glenrothes	67	17 56 %	Good	Good	Fairly safe	Month) Year ) equal	On foot	Enjoy a walk To get fresh air Family outing) Walk the dog )equal	Toilets Safety Litter ) Benches) equal
Ravenscraig Park Kirkcaldy	50	20 66 %	Good	Good	Safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk To see the flowers To get fresh air	Dog fouling Café Toilets
Craigtown Park St Andrews	42	23 76 %	Good	Good	Very safe	Year	Car	Family outing Play Area To see the flowers	Toilets Café Litter removal
Haugh Park Cupar	26	23 76 %	Good	Good	Safe	Month	On foot	Enjoy a walk To get fresh air Play Area	Toilets Benches Litter removal

\* Community rating is a score of appearance, maintenance and safety

**Appendix 4 -Table 15 – results for Play Areas**

Name of Play Area	No. of replies	Community rating *	Appearance	Maintenance	Safety	How often visit	Main method of travel	Top 3 Suggested improvements
Pittencreeff Park	51	23 76%	Very good	Very good / Good	Very safe	Month	Car	Benches Staff to supervise Equipment for teenagers
Beveridge Park	23	21 70%	Very good	Good	Safe	Month	Car	Staff to supervise Equipment for toddlers Benches

\* Community rating is a score of appearance, maintenance and safety



**Appendix 4 - Table 16 – results for Open spaces**

<b>Name of Open space</b>	<b>No. of replies</b>	<b>Community rating</b>	<b>Appearance</b>	<b>Maintenance</b>	<b>Safety</b>	<b>How often visit</b>	<b>Main method of travel</b>	<b>Top 3 Reasons for visit</b>	<b>Top 3 Suggested improvements</b>
Linburn Corridor, Dunfermline	29	16 53%	Good	Good	Fairly safe	Month	On foot	Enjoy a walk Get fresh air Walk the dog	Litter removal Dog fouling Benches
Rabbit Braes, Kirkcaldy	25	15 50%	Good	Good / Fair	Fairly safe	Month	On foot	Enjoy a walk Get fresh air Walk through to get to...	Litter bins Litter removal Lighting
Lochore Meadows	22	21 70%	Very good	Good	Safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk Get fresh air See birds	Benches Dog fouling ) Flowers ) Litter bins ) equal
<b>* Community rating is a score of appearance, maintenance and safety</b>									

**Appendix 4 - Table 17 – results for beaches**

Name of Open space	No. of replies	Community rating	Appearance	Maintenance	Safety	How often visit	Main method of travel	Top 3 Reasons for visit	Top 3 Suggested improvements
Aberdour Silver Sands	87	22 73 %	Good	Good	Safe	Year	Car	Enjoy a walk Get fresh air Enjoy the view	Toilets Café Benches
Leven	68	16 53 %	Good	Good Fair (equal)	Safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk Get fresh air Enjoy the view	Toilets Litter removal Dog fouling
Burntisland	49	21 70 %	Good	Good	Safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk Enjoy the view Get fresh air	Toilets Dog fouling Litter removal
Elie	49	24 80 %	Very good	Good	Very safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk Enjoy the view Get fresh air	Toilets Litter removal Benches
Pettycur	46	22 73 %	Good	Good	Safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk Enjoy the view Get fresh air	Toilets Litter removal Benches ) Litter bins ) equal
St Andrews West Sands	45	24 80 %	Very good	Good	Very safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk Enjoy the view Get fresh air	Toilets Litter removal Dog fouling
Largo	31	18 60 %	Good	Good	Very safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk Enjoy the view Get fresh air	Dog fouling Litter removal Toilets
Kirkcaldy Esplanade	27	12 40 %	Poor	Poor	Fairly safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk Enjoy the view Get fresh air	Benches Dog fouling Litter removal
<b>* Community rating is a score of appearance, maintenance and safety</b>									

**Appendix 4 - Table 18 – results for woods**

Name of Open space	No. of replies	Community rating	Appearance	Maintenance	Safety	How often visit	Main method of travel	Top 3 Reasons for visit	Top 3 Suggested improvements
Tentsmuir, nr Tayport	74	23 76 %	Good	Good	Safe	Year	Car	Enjoy a walk Enjoy woods Get fresh air	Benches Litter removal Dog fouling
Blairadam, beside Kelty	34	18 60 %	Good	Good	Fairly safe	Year	Car	Enjoy a walk Get fresh air Enjoy woods	Benches Fly tipping Litter bins
Ladybank	19	24 80 %	Good	Good	Safe	Month	Car	Enjoy a walk Walk the dog Enjoy woods	Dog fouling Litter bins ) Litter removal) Paths )  equal
* Community rating is a score of appearance, maintenance and safety									