

Neighbourhood Plan Feasibility Study Report

Version Control

Version	Date	Author	Comments
1	30.05.2013	MDS P&CF	
2	13.09.2013	KJH	Minor corrections to stated facts based on up to date information

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1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 Walton Community Council met on 14th May 2013, with an agenda item to consider the feasibility of undertaking a Neighbourhood Plan. It examined a potential process and timetable for preparing a plan and identified a series of issues using a priority rank scoring method.

1.2 The Community Council will be considering whether the needs of the local community can be best served within the current framework of plans and policies with the Community Council lobbying and responding to proposals, or if undertaking a neighbourhood plan, which could be completed by 2015 and would cost between £10k and £20k, would be a better mechanism for delivering the Council's objectives.

1.3 At its meeting the Council considered relevant legislation, the requirements for a neighbourhood plan, and the pros, cons and costs of its preparation. The principal benefits of developing a neighbourhood plan were discussed as the Council attaining power and influence over local planning policy, with consequent greater control over local development decisions, the engagement with local communities during the process and consultation, with the prospect of achieving a positive outcome in the referendum, and greater control over the use of the community infrastructure levy / new homes bonus. Completion and adoption of a neighbourhood plan could lead to the parish issuing neighbourhood development orders and the Localism agenda includes provisions for the community right-to-build.

1.4 The main drawbacks were the resources required, cash costs plus inputs from councillors, volunteers, community members, etc., and the time taken between commencing and completing the process. The parish has the benefit of being a compact shape comprising nearly 12,000 resident population living in a number of grid squares and estates plus a substantial commercial / employment area at Tillbrook and the Open University campus at Walton Hall.

1.5 The responsibility for the Community Council to lead the process within the parish and the requirements for a neighbourhood plan to fit within the local development framework could be viewed as having elements of both benefits and drawbacks.

1.6 The issues identified during the meeting were:

- Providing support to those households in need
- Enabling the parish to develop local facilities
- Identifying space for new facilities to meet local needs
- Controlling new development
- Meeting pressures from development located outside the parish
- Protection for valuable open space within the parish
- Provision of adequate social and educational facilities for young people
- Addressing traffic and parking problems
- Co-ordinating planned development with adjoining areas.

1.7 As much of the built fabric in the parish is the result of recent 'new town' development, the prospect of a neighbourhood plan (with a ten-year span) controlling re-development is limited,

rather, it was felt that a plan could shape development as it was proposed on some of the un-developed land in the parish, and to help channel development to meet locally identified needs.

1.8 Understanding the extent and availability of space within the parish was seen as a step along the path, an overview of 'open space' is provided in Annex 3. As well as 'reserve' sites and the undeveloped land at Towergate, there are substantial areas of open space within the parish - paddocks in Old Farm Park / Browns Wood and Walnut Tree, extensive lake-side open space in Caldecotte and Walton, allotments, school fields and sports pitches and the site of the medieval village at Caldecotte. With the medium to low density of much of the residential areas there is also a considerable area of 'incidental' open space, road-side verges, parks and open spaces and landscaped areas along redways and leisure routes. Much of the public open space is managed by Milton Keynes Council and the Milton Keynes Parks Trust.

1.9 The Council noted that the process of Community Asset Transfer where land, buildings and other assets have the potential of being offered for transfer from Milton Keynes Council to Walton Community Council and other community bodies, could be an important factor in addressing some of the issues identified in 1.6 above.

1.10 The Community Council will be meeting in June 2013 to discuss how to move forward.

2.0 Background and context

2.1 Walton Community Council met on 14th May 2013, with an agenda item to consider the feasibility of undertaking a Neighbourhood Plan.

2.2 An outline of the Neighbourhood Plan process is provided as Annex 1.

Location

2.3 Walton parish is located on the southern edge of the Milton Keynes urban area, within the development boundary of the city as defined in the adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan. The parish comprises the predominantly residential city grid squares of Browns Wood, Caldecotte, Old Farm Park, Walnut Tree, Walton, Walton Park, and Wavendon Gate, and the Tillbrook grid square which is wholly industrial containing some high profile businesses including T Mobile and Red Bull Racing. On the western side of the parish are the two areas of Caldecote lake, home to the sailing, rowing and canoeing and site of the Premier Inn and Caldecotte Arms, and on the north-western side is another area of employment and the Open University campus at Walton Hall. On the eastern side the parish boundary runs through the office complex at Wavendon Gate (formerly the headquarters of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation), and in the north-eastern tip of the parish is Towergate and un-developed area zoned for employment purposes.

2.4 In the south the parish boundary runs along the Bletchley to Bedford railway line. Adjoining parishes include Bow Brickhill (south), Wavendon (east), Woburn Sands (south east), Kents Hill and Monkston (north), and the parishes of Old Woughton, Simpson, and Bletchley and Fenny Stratford to the west.

2.5 The area has a long history, the two settlements of Walton and Caldecotte have medieval roots with elements remaining either as features such as the site of the medieval village in a large open space at Caldecotte and the Manor House and chapel at Walton incorporated into the Open University campus, or as place-names such as Walnut Tree named after the farm where the estate was built. Much of the modern development was undertaken in the 1990s and the parish is now home to nearly 12,000 people.

Neighbourhood Plan

2.6 The Community Council is considering the options, costs and benefits of a neighbourhood plan within the parish. If pursued, the Neighbourhood Plan would be part of the jigsaw of planning documents within MK for this area, and the basis for planning decisions, for its duration. Nationally, recent Neighbourhood Planning has been focused on three purposes broadly, to control Planning decisions, to ensure the provision of something specific identified as missing in the area, or to control, shape or oppose a specific development which has been proposed for the area.

2.7 Any Neighbourhood Plan will be expected to be consistent with the Core Strategy (see Annex 2) and its subsidiary documents:

- the settlement hierarchy which defines retail needs for the different levels of "centre";
- the Site Allocations DPD which will identify new sites for commercial and residential development;
- the Economic Assessment which gives data on the economic viability of the area.

Demographics

2.8 The current projected population figures for different areas within the parish are given in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Walton Profile - demography and statistics

Estate	Pop 2012	Pop 2020	Total Dwellings	Owner Occ/Rent/HA	Top 20 Deprivation
Browns Wood	1250	1300	587	401/115/71	2*
Caldecotte	1300	1300	594	506/33/55	-
Old Farm Park	2150	2200	814	529/192/93	-
Tillbrook	-	-	-	-	-
Walnut Tree	4050	4200	1747	1155/177/415	1**
Walton / Walton Hall and Park	700	700	278	211/19/48	-
Wavendon Gate and Towergate	2250	2300	956	679/152/125	-

Source: MKC Population Projections and Social Atlas 2012

* Pupils not getting KS2 Level 4+ English: Rank 17th
 Disabled Concessionary Fares: Rank 6th

** Pupils not getting KS2 Level 4+ English: Rank 20th

2.9 The projected population for 2020 is 12,000, an increase of 300 on the 2012 figure.

2.10 Table 2 (below) provides information on some of the facilities within the grid squares covered by the Community Council.

Table 2: Employment and Facilities

Estate	Employment	Education	Facilities	Play Areas
Browns Wood	Small home business	-	Nursery	3
Caldecotte	Caldecotte Lake	-	Nursery, Water Sports Club	3
Old Farm Park	-	-	Shop Meeting Place Playing Field	2
Tillbrook	Bradbourne Drive Sherbourne Drive	-		0
Walnut Tree		Walton High Secondary School Heronsgate Heronshaw	Schools Meeting Place Playing Field, Pavillion Local Centre, Pub MK SNAP, Allotments	6
Walton / Walton Hall and Park	Walton Manor Open University Campus		1	
Wavendon Gate and Towergate	Ortensia Drive	Wavendon Gate School	School Cricket Pitch Pavillion Site for allotments	4
Source: MKC Population Projections and Social Atlas 2012				

2.11 Neighbourhood plans are being developed in a number of parishes within the Borough. Areas covering Great Linford, Woburn Sands, Wavendon, Wolverton, Stony Stratford and the Lakes Estate have all been approved as Neighbourhood Areas. In addition the Central Milton Keynes Neighbourhood area application has also been approved as a Business Neighbourhood Plan. Parishes indicating an interest in Neighbourhood Plans include Loughton, Broughton and Milton Keynes, and Calverton

3.0 Feasibility Considerations

3.1 At its meeting on 14th May, 2013, Walton Community Council considered the following:

Relevant Legislation

3.1a LOCALISM ACT 2011

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/notes>

Received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011. The Localism Act contains a wide range of measures to devolve more powers to councils and neighbourhoods and give local communities greater control over local decisions like housing and planning. It covers provisions including Section 15 which allows the Secretary of State to transfer a local public function to a “permitted authority”, Section 81 requires councils etc to consider an expression of interest to provide or assist in providing a local authority service, and section 116 onwards deals with Neighbourhood Planning, including Development Orders (by amending the Town & Country Planning Act 1990).

3.1b TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, ENGLAND, The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/637/made>

Came into Force 6th April 2012. The Localism Act 2011 provides a new statutory regime for neighbourhood planning. These Regulations make provision in relation to that new regime. Part 2 of the Regulations makes provision in relation to the procedure for designating a neighbourhood area, including the content of the application and what the local planning authority must do to publicise such an application (regulations 5 and 6). Part 3 of the Regulations makes provision in relation to the procedure for designating an organisation or body as a neighbourhood forum, which authorises them to act in relation to the related neighbourhood area (if there's no parish).

Part 4 covers community right to build, and prescribing the way profits must be used and assets distributed on a winding up (regulation 13), Part 5 makes provision in relation to procedure for making neighbourhood development plans. These are plans which the parish council or neighbourhood forum propose and following a referendum, the local planning authority makes.

(For the current Local Development Framework within Milton Keynes Planning see

<http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-policy/>)

Timetable

3.1b The potential timetable for preparing a Neighbourhood Plan, which can be approximately eighteen months to two years in duration. Government has established a ten-step process for the production of a plan:

1. Define the Neighbourhood
2. Designate the Neighbourhood Forum
3. LPA duty to support (in terms of agreeing the area, the forum and providing general guidance and advice as to the shape and content of the Plan)
4. Prepare the Plan
5. LPA validation check (to see whether it is in line with the strategic objectives of the Core Strategy)
6. Independent Examination

7. Examiners Report
8. Plan modifications
9. Referendum
10. Adoption by local authority

Once in place, the plans will comprise the framework for change in that area for the next ten years.

Costs

3.1c The experience of other parish and town councils and guidance from Government indicate the costs of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan are likely to be £10k to £20k. These costs cover the requirements for production of evidence studies, a formal examination and referendum, along with several stages of consultation, and in addition to the cash costs, these stages are likely to be resource-intensive occupying the time and focus of the Community Council and the input of community members, and will rely heavily on volunteer input. The Community Council will need to be clear that enough people, with the necessary skill, knowledge and experience, are available with enough time and commitment to see the process through.

Best way to achieve priorities?

3.1d Neighbourhood Plans are not compulsory and may not necessarily be the best option for addressing the issues in Walton. The Community Council considered the advantages and disadvantages of a Neighbourhood Plan and other options that are available to achieve the identified priorities for the area. Even some issues related to land use planning may be more suitably addressed through a Parish or Community Plan or via greater involvement in planning policy produced by Milton Keynes Council.

Power / influence over local planning policy

3.1e Neighbourhood planning is a key component of the Government's Localism Act, introducing a new tier in planning. It devolves considerable powers to local councils, with new rights to shape policy and the development of the communities in which they live. The Community Council discussed how developing a Neighbourhood Plan could help engage with the community to play a greater role in shaping the future of their area, include their own local planning priorities and address aspirations within the wider planning system.

Control

3.1f The Community Council has the option to pursue three new initiatives under the neighbourhood planning system:

- Neighbourhood Plans
- Neighbourhood Development Orders
- Community Right to Build.

A Neighbourhood Plan could contain have high level visions and objectives for the future of Walton, it could identify small projects for change or take the form of a masterplan: a comprehensive land-use plan embracing spaces, movement, activities and the development of buildings.

Responsibilities

3.1g The process will bring together residents, businesses, local groups, landowners and developers, stakeholders and local agencies to share ideas and build consensus about what needs to be accomplished. The Process can also help to create lasting partnerships within the community and with agencies and stakeholders. The Community Council would have the responsibility of leading the local engagement with residents, community groups, local organisations, interest groups, social networks and enterprises who might have an interest in a neighbourhood plan. This should include groups often described as hard-to-reach but which might have specific social needs that should be reflected in a neighbourhood plan.

Extent

3.1h The Community Council considered that a neighbourhood plan does not have to cover the whole parish area. Whatever the extent of the proposed plan area, it will need to be set out with particular reasons and agreed with Milton Keynes Council. It is however not possible for neighbourhood plans to overlap, i.e. there cannot be more than one plan covering an area. The Council noted that a number of parishes adjoining and nearby are in the process of considering a neighbourhood plan (see Annex X). The Council noted that a Plan may propose additional growth than specified in the Core Strategy (but not less) and that it can address planning-related issues, for example locations for new housing and other forms of development needed by the community, the design and density of development and protect important areas of open space.

Content

3.1i The Council noted that a neighbourhood plan would have to fit with the strategic planning policies within the Milton Keynes Local Development Framework. In addition a neighbourhood plan must conform to:

- European directives/legislation
- National legislation (planning & other)
- National planning policy
- The Local Plan

In the case of Milton Keynes these policies will be set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Milton Keynes Local Plan and the Core Strategy.

Community Infrastructure Levy & New Homes Bonus

3.1j The Council noted the impact on Community Infrastructure Levy and New Homes Bonus as set out in the chart below:

Parish council ✓ Neighbourhood Plan ✓ = 25% uncapped, paid to Parish	Parish council ✓ Neighbourhood Plan X = 15% capped at £100 / dwelling, paid to Parish
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Parish council X Neighbourhood Plan ✓ = 25% uncapped, local authority consults with community	Parish council X Neighbourhood Plan X = 15% capped at £100 / dwelling, local authority consults with community
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3.2 The Community Council noted the range of open space within the Parish in order to consider the potential impact of a Neighbourhood Plan (see Annex 3).

4.0 Neighbourhood Plan Issues

4.1 The Community Council noted a possible timeline for the initial stages of a neighbourhood plan preparation:

STEPS	Timing
1. Discussing need for Neighbourhood Plan	Commenced May 2013
2. Determining the Neighbourhood area	June / July
3. Local Planning Authority (LPA) consults on area and designated body	July / August
4. LPA agrees area and designated body	Sept
5. Examine issues and build the Evidence Base	Sept - Nov
6. Identify community and stakeholder groups	Sept - Oct
7. First Stage Community Engagement and Stakeholder input	Oct
8. Agree key aims issues	November
9. Initial proposals for the plan	Nov - Dec
10. Discussion with LPA based on the results of Stage 1 community engagement. Check conformity with existing planning policies and Sustainable Development and Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening. LPA to provide guidance on requirements of SEA directive including time for consultation.	Dec
11. Consider results of discussion with LPA.	Jan 2014
12. Local Consultation and revise Proposals	Early Spring 2014
13. Complete draft plan	Spring / Easter
14. Consult on the plan MINIMUM 6 weeks see 6 above Stage 3	May 2014
15. Amend the plan	June
16. Submit to the LPA	June

4.2 Subsequent stages would involve formal consultation, independent examination, local referendum, and Local Planning Authority approval and adoption. Based on the outline timetable above, these later stages would run from Summer to Christmas 2014 / early 2015.

4.3 The Council also made an initial consideration of the issues and possibilities in Walton that a neighbourhood plan might address. A round-table discussion used a process of priority scoring to rank/score the issues and possibilities, and concluded with the following list (main priority first):

- Providing support to those households in need
- Enabling the parish to develop local facilities
- Identifying space for new facilities to meet local needs
- Controlling new development
- Meeting pressures from development located outside the parish
- Protection for valuable open space within the parish
- Provision of adequate social and educational facilities for young people
- Addressing traffic and parking problems
- Co-ordinating planned development with adjoining areas.

4.4 The Council noted that the process of Community Asset Transfer from Milton Keynes Council to Walton Community Council and other community bodies could be an important factor in addressing these issues.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 The issues identified during the meeting centred on the need to provide support to the families and households in need in the parish, the ability to develop local facilities to support the community, and the means / space to achieve this.

5.2 As much of the built fabric in the parish is the result of recent 'new town' development, there is relatively little prospect of a neighbourhood plan (with a ten-year span) controlling re-development, rather, it was felt that a plan could shape development as it was proposed on some of the un-developed land in the parish, and to help channel development to meet locally identified needs.

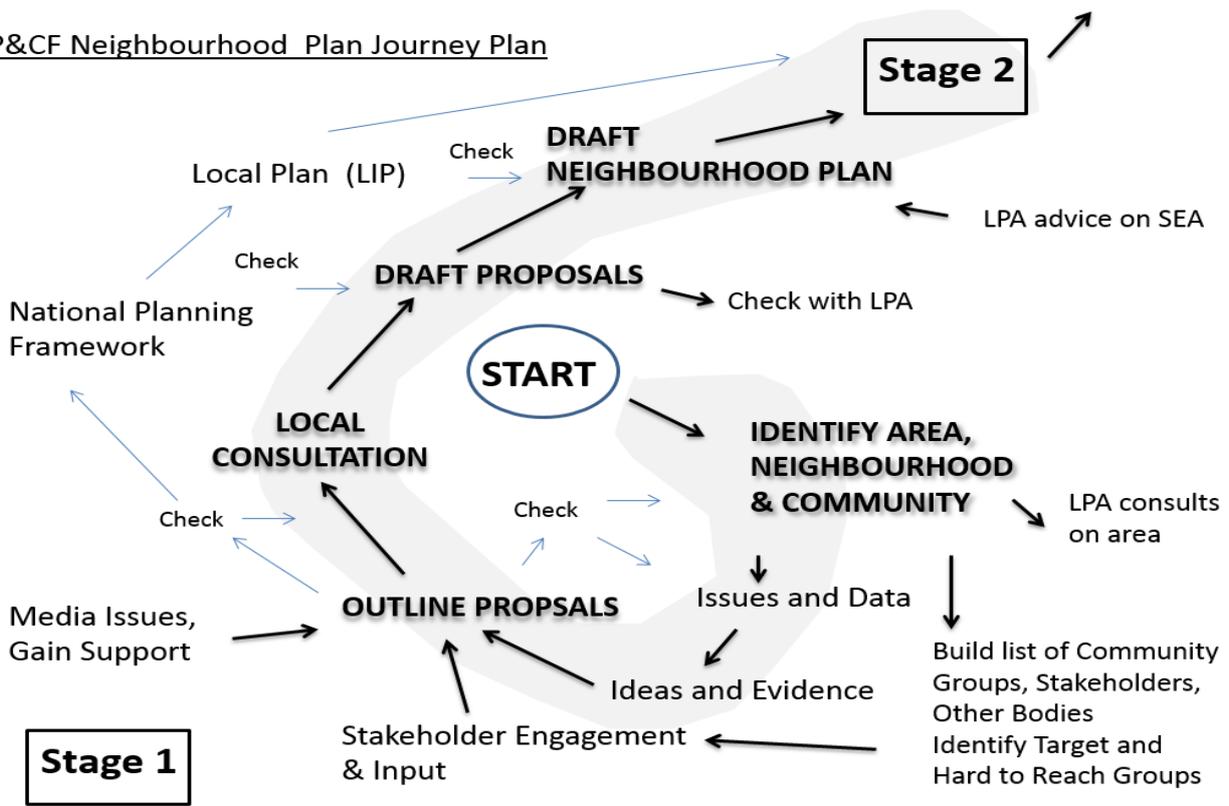
5.3 Understanding the extent and availability of space within the parish was seen as a step along the path, and as well as 'reserve' sites and the undeveloped land at Towergate, there are substantial areas of open space within the parish, much of which is managed by Milton Keynes Council and the Milton Keynes Parks Trust. The process of Community Asset Transfer where land, buildings and other assets have the potential of being offered for transfer from Milton Keynes Council to Walton Community Council and other community bodies, could be an important factor in addressing some of the identified issues.

5.4 The key question for the Community Council to consider is whether the needs of the local community can be best served within the current framework of plans and policies with the Community Council lobbying and responding to proposals, or if undertaking a neighbourhood plan, which could be completed by 2015 and would cost between £10k and £20k, would be a better mechanism for delivering the Council's objectives. Completion and adoption of a neighbourhood plan could lead to the parish issuing neighbourhood development orders and the Localism agenda includes provisions for community right-to-build.

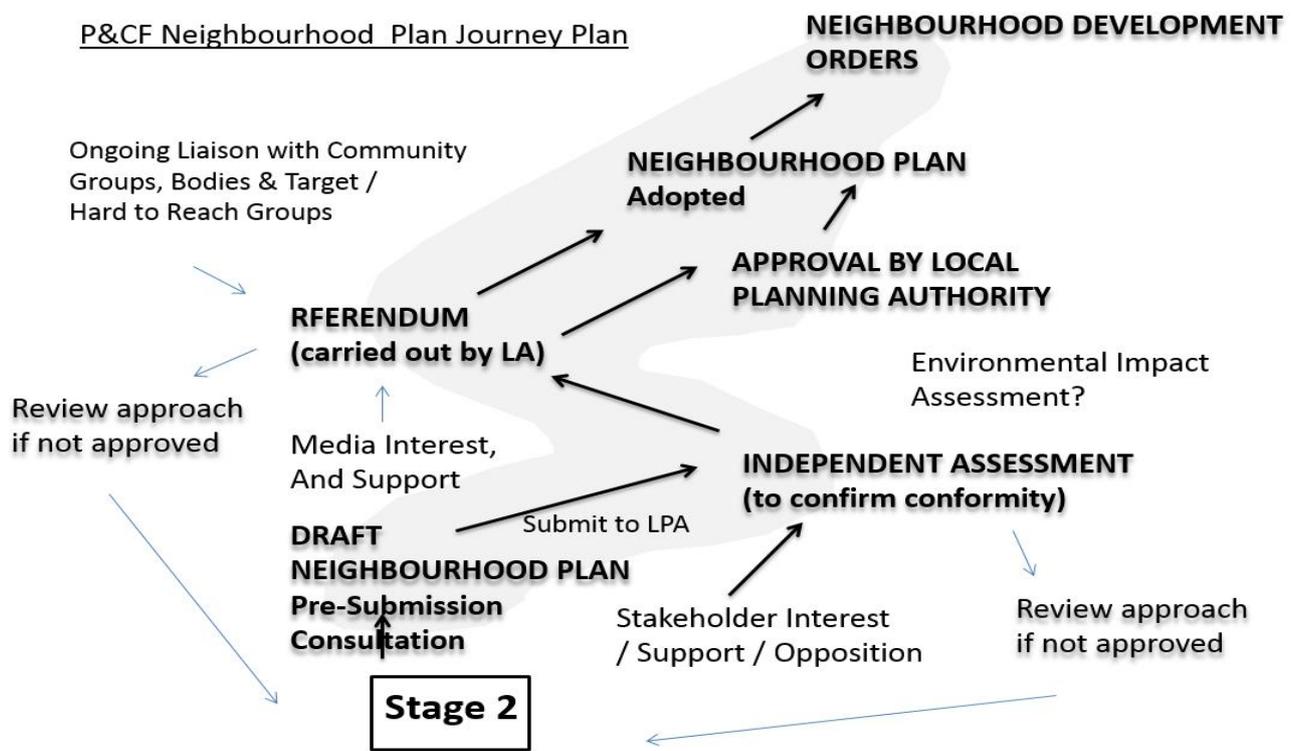
5.5 Undertaking a neighbourhood plan would involve the Community Council in a programme of engagement with residents and stakeholders, policy development, consultation and negotiation over a period of two years, with the responsibility for providing a lead in the process. This has implications for the capacity and role of the Community Council.

Annex 1: Neighbourhood Plan Journey

P&CF Neighbourhood Plan Journey Plan



P&CF Neighbourhood Plan Journey Plan



Annex 2: Local Development Framework

The Local Development Framework produced by MKC will be a folder of documents complying with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, that sets out how the local area may change over the next few years.

The LDF will contain:

- A Local Development Scheme (LDS);
- Development Plan Documents (DPDs);
- Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs);
- A Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

All documents within the LDF are known as Local Development Documents (LDDs) which set out the spatial strategy, policies and proposals for an area. They may relate to a whole district or to a smaller area. They may relate to one specific topic or theme, or to a range of issues.

There are three main types of LDDs:

Development Plan Documents - these set out the main strategy, policies and proposals of the Council. When approved, they constitute the Development Plan for Milton Keynes (superseding the abolished South East Plan (the Regional Spatial Strategy). All new Development Plan Documents will be the subject of an independent public examination run by a Planning Inspector, should formal objections be received during the public consultation period. In contrast to the old system, the Council must accept the recommendations of the Planning Inspector. DPDs can also take the form of Area Action Plans which can be used to provide the planning framework for areas where significant change or conservation is needed. A key feature of Area Action Plans will be the focus on implementation.

Supplementary Planning Documents - these provide more detailed guidance to explain policies and proposals set out in Development Plan Documents. They may include, for instance a development brief for a site setting out in more detail how a site should be developed, or more detailed guidance on how a particular policy should be implemented. Supplementary Planning Documents are not subject to an independent public examination and have a simpler preparation process than Development Plan Documents. They must relate to a policy in the Development Plan, or in the interim a policy in the saved Local Plan (see section 3.16). They cannot be used to set policy that should be the subject of independent examination.

In addition to the two main types of documents above, there is also the **Statement of Community Involvement**. This sets out how the community can expect to be involved and consulted on the preparation of Local Development Documents and on major planning applications. Once the SCI is approved the Council must follow the approach that it outlines in the preparation of any subsequent documents and in relation to consultation on major planning applications.

The Development Plan

The following documents make up the Development Plan for Milton Keynes. Documents lower down the hierarchy should be prepared in general conformity to those above.

(NB The Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub Regional Strategy adopted in March 2005 has also been abolished).

Transitional Arrangements

It will take time for the complete set of documents in the Local Development Framework to be prepared. The new Act makes provision for transitional arrangements to allow for a smooth handover between the old system, and the new and so that it is not necessary to replace the entire Local Plan straight away.

It allows for the policies and proposals in the existing Local Plan to be "saved" for a period of three years from commencement of the new Act, or the adoption of the Local Plan, whichever is the latter.

Saved Policies and Plans

Milton Keynes Council has the option to 'save' existing planning documents under the transitional arrangements of the new system so that they can still be used in the determination of planning applications. Any 'saved' documents will remain of relevance in the decision making process until either:

They are replaced by LDDs or;
they become redundant and withdrawn by the Council.

A key document that will underpin much of the preparation of the MK LDF will be the **MK Long Term Sustainable Growth Plan**. The Council worked closely with the Milton Keynes Partnership to oversee the preparation of this document. This work assessed, amongst other things, the key infrastructure requirements to 2031 and the long term directions of the growth of MK.

vi) MKC Core Strategy

The Core Strategy is the principal spatial plan for the Borough. The scale and complexity of development covered in the Milton Keynes Core Strategy dwarfs most other Local Development Frameworks in the country. It sets out our vision of how the Borough will be in the year 2026 and how the Council can lead how we are going to get there. It aims to help improve people's quality of life. It provides the objectives and strategy for development of the Borough and identifies the major areas where growth and change will take place.

It also provides a spatial expression of the Sustainable Community Strategy and links together many other area or topic-based strategies adopted by the Council and our partner organisations. Other, more detailed, planning documents will follow on from the Core Strategy.

The Core Strategy has been revised to reflect the changes to the planning system introduced by the new Coalition Government post May 2010, including the revocation of the RSS. Further changes are expected as the Decentralisation and Localism Bill is brought forward to 'devolve greater powers to councils and neighbourhoods' and 'give local communities control over housing and planning decisions'.

Milton Keynes is one of the core local authorities at the heart of the emerging South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership (SEMLEP). The emerging LEP covers a population of around 1.6 million people and 64,000 businesses which together account for 3.2% of the English economy and have strong prospects for future growth.

The objectives for the Core Strategy set out the measurable issues to assess the success of this document. They are developed from the 'Story of the Place', the Context for the Core Strategy and the Vision.

Key issues addressed in the Core Strategy objectives include:

- A. Setting high principles and standards for new development including renewable energy and sustainable design, to help tackle climate change
- B. Providing for the significant growth and change in the Borough's population
- C. Potential proposals beyond the Milton Keynes Borough boundary which would require a consistent approach to planning. Neighbouring authorities will be encouraged to agree joint standards and a development framework for such areas
- D. Retaining ease of movement across the city as the population grows, transforming the public transport system to provide attractive, fast, frequent, convenient and efficient movement in the city
- E. The future role of Central Milton Keynes as a residential, employment, cultural, retail and leisure hub for the sub-region
- F. The future role of the older town centres of Bletchley and Wolverton, and existing and developing city estates and expansion areas
- G. The basis for seeking financial contributions from developers including the East - West rail link.

~~Milton Keynes Council has been advised that the Inspector has written with a draft response finding that the Core Strategy is sound.~~

Update Core strategy adopted by Milton Keynes council 10th July 2013

Annex 3: Open Space within Walton Parish: Ownerships and Sites

NB: the information set out below has been drawn from a variety of on-line and printed sources. **The purpose is to provide information and context for the Community Council's neighbourhood plan feasibility discussions; it is not intended to be a definitive listing of the open space and undeveloped land in the parish and should not be read as such or used as the basis for any discussions with any other party.** The information is thought to be correct but details on the ownership, nature and description of any specific site would require further checking and verification before any step other than the Council's feasibility discussion. Open space, not only in the parish but across the Borough, is in the process of discussions regarding possible transfers, and negotiations are at differing stages between the various agencies and stakeholders (e.g. Community Asset Transfer, HCA transfer to MKC, etc); other factors include the pace of development which might impact on the status and condition of some sites within the parish, the stage reached within any adoption process between developer and Council, management by private arrangements rather than adoption by MKC, leasehold and freehold arrangements. Some, all, or other factors can be an issue on 'ownership' of undeveloped land and open space within Milton Keynes and the parish.

A) Milton Keynes Council

Open Space managed by MKC (usually the subject of 'adoption' by the Council from the developer.

Estate	Type	Location	Description
Wavendon Gate	Incidental open space	All roads	Residential verges and landscaping
	Amenity grassland	Norton Leys / Trumpton Lane / Lambs Lane	Paths, grass, trees and hedges, play areas
	Pavillion and Cricket Field	Off Isaacson Drive	Sports pitch with trees and landscaping
	Amenity grassland	Shuttleworth Grove / Stevens Field	Paths, grass, trees and hedges
	School Grounds	Wavendon Gate School	Sports pitches and grassland
Old farm Park	Incidental open space	All roads	Residential verges and landscaping
	Amenity grassland	Tansman Lane	Paths, grass, trees and hedges, play area
	Amenity grassland	Boyce Cres / Britten Grove	Paths, grass, trees and hedges, play area
	Britten Grove	Community Hall	

Estate	Type	Location	Description
Browns Wood	Incidental open space	All roads	Residential verges and landscaping
	Amenity grassland	South of Elgar Grove	Paths, grass, trees and hedges
	Amenity grassland	Elgar Grove / Mahler Close	Paths, grass, trees and hedges
	Playing Field	Off Morley Cres	Football pitches
Tillbrook	Incidental open space	All roads	Road-side verges and landscaping
Walnut Tree	School Grounds	Walton High	Sports pitches and grassland
	School Grounds	Heronsgate / Heronshaw Schools	Sports pitches and grassland
	Amenity grassland	Heronshaw School	Paths, grass and play area
	Incidental open space	All roads	Residential verges and landscaping
	Open Space	West side of Lichfield Down	Trees and grass
	Open Space	Lavender Grove to Walton Road	Trees and grass and play area
	Open Space	Hindhead Knoll	Local Park, trees and grass
	Open Space	Fyfield Barrow	Trees and grass
	Open Spaces	Tatling Grove	Trees and grass
	Open Spaces	Highgate Over	Trees and grass
	Open Space	Studley Kanpp	Trees and grass and play area
	Playing Field	Heronbrook, off Bourton Low And meeting place	sports field and pavilion (long-term lease to Hertsmere leisure trust)
Walton Hall	Incidental open space	Walton Drive and Church lane	Roadside verges, trees and landscaping
Walton	Incidental open space	All roads	Residential verges, trees and landscaping
	Open Space	Wingate Circle / Williams Circle	Trees and grass and play area

Estate	Type	Location	Description
Caldecote	Incidental open space	All roads	Roadside verges, trees and landscaping
	Site of Medieval village,	Caldecotte Lane	Grassland and wild-flower meadow
	Open Space	Gatewick Lane	Trees and grass and play area

B) Milton Keynes Parks Trust

Open Space managed by MKPT (typically the Parks Trust has 999 year leaseholds on land / open space with MKC freehold)

Estate	Type	Location	Description
Wavendon Gate	Incidental open space	Land adj Ortensia Drive	Roadside verges and landscaping
	Amenity grassland	Norton Leys / Trumpton Lane / Lambs Lane	Paths, grass, trees and hedges, play areas
	Incidental open space	Off Isaacson Drive	Open space and trees
	Amenity grassland	Shuttleworth Grove / Stevens Field	Paths, grass, trees and hedges
Old Farm Park	Paddock	Off Byrd Crescent	Grassland
	Paddock	Boyce Crescent to Beethoven Close	Grassland
	Paddock	Both side Holst Crescent	Grassland
Browns Wood	Linear parkland	Off Morley Cres. to Boyce Cres	Amenity grassland and trees
	Linear parkland	Bletcham way to Holst Cres	Amenity grassland and trees
Tillbrook	Open space	Brickhill Street / Bradbourne Drive	Grassland, trees, landscaping and car park

Estate	Type	Location	Description
Walnut Tree	Paddock	r/o Cloudberry	Grassland, trees, landscaping
	Open Space	Cinnamon Grove	Grassland, trees, landscaping
	Open Space	Either side Highgate Over / Groveway	Grassland, trees, landscaping
	Open Space	Bourton Low	Grassland, trees, landscaping
Walton Park	Parkland	Surround for Caldecote Lake north	Grassland, trees, landscaping
Caldecote	Parkland	Surround for Caldecote Lake south	Grassland, trees, landscaping
	Open Space	South side Bletcham Way	Grassland, trees, landscaping

C) Community Reserve Sites / Milton Keynes Community Foundation

AREA	SIZE OF PLOT	ID
Hindhead Knoll and Blackberry Court, Walnut Tree	0.13 ha / 0.30 acres	WT10
West end of Lichfield Down, Walnut Tree	0.52 ha / 1.28 acres	WT 6
Hockliffe Brae and Twyford Lane, Walnut Tree	0.55 ha / 1.36 acres	WT7
Isaacson Drive / Wavendon Tower	0.38 ha / 0.94 acres	WG1
East Tongwell Street	0.32 ha / 0.79 acres	WG2
S.E. Wavendon Gate	0.3 ha / 0.74 acres	WG4
South of Bletcham Way H10 between Byrd Crescent & Britten Grove Old Farm Park	0.55 ha / 1.36 acres	OFP1

D) HCA land

1. Chase Avenue, Walton Park - land with outline planning permission for custom-build residential units.
2. Towergate, east of Wavendon Gate, undeveloped commercial / employment land.

E) Allotments (WCC)

1. Studley Knapp, Walnut Tree
2. Boxberry Gardens, Walnut Tree
3. Holst Crescent, Old Farm Park
4. Duchess Grove, Wavendon Gate