

APPENDIX 1 SETTLEMENT REVIEW

1.1 Introduction

West Lothian has a very diverse range of settlement varying from small rural villages, mining towns, historic towns of high urban conservation value and Livingston former new town. There are 4 Core Development Areas, identified in the Strategic Development Plan, which are being refined through a master planning process.

The towns and villages, as might be expected given their very variable histories and scale, offer a broad variety of open space provision. These open space vary in size and character, ranging from the dramatic 'gateways', green corridors and District Parks of Livingston to the more traditional historic parks and open space of Linlithgow. Smaller traditional settlements, including, Armadale, Bathgate, Blackburn and Whitburn, have a legacy of smaller inter-war residential open spaces. West Lothian enjoys areas of high quality urban fringe with regional Country Parks and extensive semi-natural areas including the Union Canal, former mineral railways, many reclaimed and scheduled bings and other important features of West Lothian's industrial past.

The review of settlements has highlighted a number of issues relating to provision and quality that need to be considered further. The intent is to provide an early indication of areas and locations that require further interrogation, either by re-examination of audit information (e.g. the quality / functions or definition of the site area) or by re-examination of the Audit Database (e.g. the designation / typology of the site) or by re-examination of the applicability of standards (e.g. accessibility criteria).

1.2 West Lothian Towns and Villages Settlement Review

The following settlement reviews are based on a combination of the Open Space Audit findings, the mapping exercise and the open space assessment. The reviews are intended to give an overview of the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space provision on a settlement by settlement basis. The recommendations summarise the findings of the individual site survey and audit findings.

The Council area has in many ways, benefited from the development of Livingston, which is the largest settlement in West Lothian. The town has extensive 'greenways' and district parks spread across the town. The former mining and industrial towns of, Armadale, Bathgate, Blackburn and Whitburn all have parks and open spaces incorporated within inter and post war housing estates. The same pattern exists in the many smaller rural villages spread around the Council area. Substantial areas of urban fringe semi-natural areas and reclaimed bings are a legacy of the former Regional Council and Scottish Development Agency Rehabilitation efforts.

The following pages set out a summary for each of West Lothian's towns and villages. More specific detailed information on each site is provided in the Open Space Audit database.

ADDIEWELL (Population 1,342, incl. Loganlea) West Lothian Village

Addiewell is a small settlement to the west of West Calder. The area comprises the locality known as Addiebrowhill and the small open space areas to the north and east, including the school.

Open Space Characteristics

There are only three open spaces within the settlement boundary, and only one of these spaces have been designated as local, district or neighbourhood park. There is a small children's play area in the grounds of the school, which serves the local community and a small area of amenity open space within the heart of the main estate that also has a small amount of play equipment. Meadowhead Crescent has been upgraded since 2009.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	8.8 acres (incl. Loganlea)	6.6 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 110%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	0 No.	
Number of Local Parks	1 No.	Meadowhead Crescent
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	48	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Addiewell.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).
The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Addiewell's open space resource:

- The use of the school grounds should be reviewed (along with publically owned land adjacent to the east perhaps as a community woodland) and community open space facilities provided within the school grounds, if possible.
- Promote path links to the wider path network, surrounding countryside and to the sports and open space resources at Loganlea. (Loganlea Football Pitch is included in the Sports Pitch Strategy.)

ARMADALE (Population 11,194) West Lothian Town

Armadale is one of the 6 medium to large traditional towns in West Lothian and is located two miles west of Bathgate along the A89 which runs east-west through the centre of town. It is a medium sized industrial town that expanded in the 1850's with the mining boom. Thereafter, large housing estates grew up with particular expansion taking place in the inter-war period.

The larger open spaces, including semi-natural areas and neighbourhood parks are located around the periphery of the settlement. There are a number of sports sites and smaller amenity spaces well distributed in amongst the residential areas throughout the town.

Open Space Characteristics

The main open space features in Armadale are as follows:

- Blackmoss Village Nature Park was managed by the former Central Scotland Forest Trust as part of the village nature park initiative but has lapsed. This is the largest open space site in Armadale and is a semi-natural greenspace on the southwest edge of town with good wildlife value, but little else to attract positive use. It secured a peatland restoration grant of £20k from SNH in 2014 and a draft 5 year Management Plan is being prepared in Spring 2015.
- Neighbourhood parks - There are a number of neighbourhood parks, situated mainly around the edges of the town.
- Local parks and amenity greenspace – There is one open space designated as a local park and a large number of amenity greenspaces spread throughout the north west residential areas.
- The town centre has a notable lack of greenspace.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	57.8 acres	6.5 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 108%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	4 No.	Drove Road Park, Watson Park, Wood Park, St Anthony's Park
Number of Local Parks	1 No.	Avondale Park
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	45	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Armadale.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites). The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit).

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks - The northwest portion of Armadale is served by a comprehensive local access network that joins into the 'Round Town Walk'. The majority of other large open spaces are not as well integrated into the wider path networks.
- Quality and quantity – Armadale has an average open space quality score of 45 out of 75 with a relatively high range in quality from 31 through to 63. Both Avondale Park and Drove Road Park have been upgraded since 2009.
- Mapping - There is sufficient access provision of local and neighbourhood park facilities in most parts of Armadale. The very western edge of Armadale falls outside the minimum access standard for district parks.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Armadale's open space resource:

- The south east of the town will require a local park due to the expansion of the CDA housing developments in the area. This is likely to be around the former quarry area at Bathville.
- Open space, in the form of a civic space or local park, should be provided in the town centre. Although at this moment in time it is highly unlikely that much can be done to achieve this objective but should be considered in any redevelopment of sites on North Street.
- Where there is a current reduced amount of open space, then the quality of the overall open space resource will be improved. There has been a place-making exercise carried out at St Anthony's Park and an improvements scheme is due to start in 2015. There are also plans to extend the site area of the park, incorporating the adjacent semi-natural open space. An improvement scheme is also planned for Watson Park.
- The proposed Core Development Area for the west north (Standhill), east (Colinshiel) and south of Armadale (Netherhouses & Trees Farm) will provide opportunities from developer opportunities to improve some of these parks and provide new open space areas as development proposals come forward.
- The settlement wide footpath network should be reviewed and upgraded along with the appropriate signage and maps.

BATHGATE & BOGHALL (Population 20,116) West Lothian Town

The town of Bathgate was established in 1661 at the foot of the Bathgate Hills and is situated north of the M8 motorway, between Armadale and north west Livingston. The town has grown along the line of the A89 road that passes east west through its centre. The Bathgate - Airdrie railway line has a new station just east of the town centre. The railway line and a concentration of industrial and commercial sites have driven the expansion of Bathgate to the east and lead to its coalescence with Boghall. There has also been expansion to the southwest and redevelopment of the former British Leyland site to the south at Wester Inch.

Open Space Characteristics

There is one large well-appointed district park in Bathgate at Balbardie. It was formed from a rehabilitated colliery area and lies approximately 500m north of the town centre and has good path links between the town centre and surrounding residential estates. The western portion of Bathgate has a good density of varied open spaces, as does Boghall. Wester Inch Neighbourhood Park provides a high quality open space to the south of the town.

The main open space features in Bathgate are as follows:

- Well equipped and attractive Balbardie district park to the north of the town centre with a high proportion of varied sports facilities.
- Concentration of 3 nature conservation and educational semi-natural green spaces in west and southwest Bathgate, including Little Boghead Village Nature Park and Marina Road Park.
- The general distribution and quantity of local parks is good, except in the town centre and the east end, until you reach the Boghall area.
- There is a good provision of semi-natural greenspace.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	219.4 acres	11.0 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 183%
Number of District Parks	1 No.	Balbardie Park of Peace
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	4 No.	Meadow Park, Boghall Playing Fields Kirkton Park, Wester Inch Neighbourhood Park
Number of Local Parks	9 No.	Burghmuir Park, Limefield Recreation Ground, Lothian Strip, Marchwood Recreation Ground, Robertson Avenue Grass, Standhill Park, Windyknowe Park, Wallace Road Green, Adambrae Grass
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	45	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Bathgate.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites). The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit).

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – Despite a good even distribution of greenspace, there are few obvious links between spaces and very little signage or information related to public open space.
- Quality and quantity – The mean quality score of 45 out of 75 for Bathgate spaces is slightly above average with a wide range in scores from 27 to 68. The lowest scoring spaces tend to be small residential amenity greenspaces in north and west Bathgate that are enclosed on all sides by

back garden fences. The high scores tend to be for each of the main parks in Bathgate and Boghall; district and neighbourhood parks (Balbardie Park of Peace, Burghmuir Park, Limefield Recreation Ground and Windyknowe Park) respectively, and a selection of Boghall's local parks and amenity greenspaces. Although once again, some investment is required to ensure these parks remain sustainable, attractive and inviting to make the most of these valuable community resources.

- Mapping - The whole of Bathgate, except the centre of town is covered by minimum access standards for each type of park. The centre of town is not covered by a local park but this lack is somewhat mitigated by the small central civic square known as the Steel Yard.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for the Bathgate open space resource:

- Improvements to local parks across the Bathgate area. However, both Boghall Playing Fields, Kirkton Park have been upgraded since 2009. There are plans for improvement works to Balbardie Park of Peace, Marchwood Crescent Park and Kirkton Park Tennis Courts. There has been a place-making exercise carried out at Little Boghead Nature Park and an improvements scheme is due to start in 2015. A community led revival of the Nature Park is underway.
- Tying together of greenspace and pedestrian circulation networks in town and in the wider area. This will to some degree depend on the co-ordination of the access to the countryside and the core path network plans.
- Provision of a quality local park at, or near, the centre of town and the area at Whiteside to plug the gap in provision.

- Little Boghead Village Nature Park – This space requires improvements in terms of interpretation and improved landscape structure if additional educational value is to be derived from this resource.
- Marina Road Park, Boghall – This is a small to medium sized urban semi-natural greenspace, which is neglected and heavily misused. There is a lot of potential for improvement to upgrade this to an important local park and link into the adjacent Kirkton Park.
- Burghmuir Park is a small local park that would benefit from some limited planting, interpretation and improvement work to provide improved structure and appeal for users as it has local historic value.

BLACKBURN (Population 5,387) West Lothian Town

A small town 5 miles west of Livingston, Blackburn originally grew around its cotton manufacturing industries. In the mid-19th Century it became a centre for coal mining. Its small population expanded rapidly during the 1960's as a result of employment opportunities at Leyland truck factory in Bathgate to the north and through in-migration following the inception of the Glasgow Overspill Plan.

Open Space Characteristics

The settlement has a limited number of publicly accessible open spaces for play and passive recreation. Much of the larger open spaces in the town are located around the 3 primary schools. The larger areas of accessible open space are located to the south east of the town. The design and siting of the houses, especially in the northern part of the town include large gardens and small pockets of shared grassed open space to the rear of the properties. These sites have not been included in the database and provide valuable pockets of amenity open space for use by the residents of adjacent houses. Finally it should be noted that, Easter Inch Moss, a local nature reserve lies immediately adjacent to the east side of Blackburn. It has a separate Management Plan that was reviewed via CSGNT in 2011 – 16.

The main open space features in Blackburn are as follows:

- There are some pockets of grassed amenity open space in amongst the housing areas, however distribution is patchy, with large areas of houses located at a distance from the open space resource
- Redhouse Place Green in the south west is particularly poorly equipped and vandalism is a problem.

- There are two neighbourhood parks, including Ash Grove East and Murrayfield Park Central. Ash Grove suffers from poor equipment and vandalism. Murrayfield Park has been recently upgraded.
- There is a high concentration of larger recreational sites at Rowan Terrace, Murrayfield Park and the adjacent sports pitches in the south eastern part of the town. These sites are located close to the community facilities, but are not within easy walking distance from the outlying residential areas.
- There are very few play spaces throughout the town.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	28.1 acres	5.2 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 87%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	2 No.	Ash Grove East Murrayfield Park Central
Number of Local Parks	2 No.	Redhouse Place Green King George V Park
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	47	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Blackburn.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites). The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit).

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – Links between the parks and open spaces are fairly poor.
- Quality and quantity – The overall appearance, quality and condition of the open space resource in Blackburn is poor. There is a distinct lack of high

quality, well designed play spaces in the town. The civic spaces around important community buildings are in a poor condition, with vandalism problems. Quantity of provision does not meet the six acre standard. Both Murrayfield Park and King George V Park have been upgraded since 2009.

- Mapping – The whole of Blackburn lies outwith areas covered by the minimum access standard for district parks. A review of the typology allocations should be undertaken.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Blackburn's open space resource:

- The existing local park at Redhouse Place Green is not considered to be fit for purpose and requires early attention.
- Better path links should be established to Easter Inch Moss and the National Cycle Route 75 to the north east of the town.
- A masterplan should be prepared for the open space sites at Rowan Terrace, Murrayfield Park and the adjacent sports pitch areas to ensure that the passive and active recreational opportunities are maximised in these areas. There is an abundance of under-used open space in this area, without a clear function. Therefore, the extent, function and connectivity of these spaces should be reviewed and sites consolidated to ensure that the focus is on the quality of provision. Path links to these sites, from the wider residential areas should be reviewed and upgraded, to ensure access is provided from the areas further away from the resource. An improvements scheme at Murrayfield Park Sports Facility is scheduled.

- Consideration should be given to providing recreational open space to meet the needs of residents in the north and west of the town, for example by extending the use of school grounds or by extending the function of Mill Road Village Nature Park.
- A review of the play spaces should be undertaken to ensure adequate supply and quality is met.
- The eastern path link to St. Kentigerns Academy should be upgraded.
- The civic spaces around the health centre, community centre, Trindley Knowe centre, shops and car parks should be upgraded.

BLACKRIDGE (Population 1,950) West Lothian Village

The village lies on the A89 West of Armadale and close to the western boundary of West Lothian, and comprises a small settlement to the south along the A89.

Open Space Characteristics

There is an even distribution of greenspace in Blackridge with ample provision of local parks and semi-natural greenspace. The village is not covered by the neighbourhood park quality standards at present. The main open space features in Blackridge are as follows:

- Two large local parks one of which (Blackridge Park) is adjacent to a semi-natural greenspace with a BMX track around it. These latter two spaces form a neighbourhood park when considered as one.
- Several other smaller spaces including local parks, semi-natural greenspace and amenity greenspaces.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	9.9 acres	6.9 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 115%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	2 No.	Westrigg Park, Blackridge Park
Number of Local Parks	2 No.	Hillside Drive Grass, West Craigs
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	48	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Blackridge.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites). The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – There are opportunities to strengthen the local footpath network with local links and connection to the wider path network, including the National cycle route 75 section between Airdrie and Bathgate and also the Barbauchlaw Burn path at Louburn flats.
- Quality and quantity – the settlement has an average quality score with three sites of particularly poor quality due to a lack of proper use, maintenance and poor ground conditions. These are located at Hillside Drive Grass, Craig Inn Grass and Woodhill Road sports field. Blackridge Park and Westcraigs Park have been upgraded since 2009.
- Mapping – Blackridge does not have access to a district park. Blackridge Neighbourhood Park has been recently upgraded.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Blackridge's open space resource:

- Upgrade Louburn Strip, adjacent to the burn, to a well maintained semi-natural greenspace with a BMX track and walks that link into the wider National Cycle Route, especially along the Barbauchlaw Burn and around the remnants of what appears to be an old bing to the east. When considered as linked to the adjacent Blackridge Park the two combine to form a neighbourhood park.
- Craig Inn Grass requires attention to improve it from its current poor and functionless condition to a small semi-natural space with educational value due to its historic elements that is linked to the neighbouring parks by footpaths.

BREICH (Population 208) West Lothian Village

Breich is a small village on the A71, which forms its northern edge, with the main Edinburgh - Glasgow railway line running parallel to and north of the road.

Open Space Characteristics

There are three public open spaces and a new primary school has been built at the north eastern corner of Breich Park; one attractive and well-equipped local amenity space at the centre, a playing field at the southeast edge of the village and a semi-natural community woodland across the A71 to the north.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	5.8 acres	28.1 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 468%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Breich Park / School Site
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	46	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Breich.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).

The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- **Networks** – There is a footpath link between the two spaces in the village through a residential area. Further path links between Breich and nearby settlements of Stoneyburn Longridge and Fauldhouse are restricted by

the road and railway line to the north, which together form a strong barrier.

- **Quality and quantity** – open spaces are fit for purpose and well used.
- **Mapping** – Breich Park is categorised as a neighbourhood park in the database, but while previously it only contained a playing field it has seen the relocation of the village primary school to the north east corner and subsequent improvements to the park with a 7 aside pitch circular walkway, orchard and planting along the Breich Burn.

BRIDGEND (Population 786) West Lothian Village

The village is situated just south off the B9080 between Linlithgow and Winchburgh.

Open Space Characteristics

The village of Bridgend has a number of open spaces on the outskirts of the residential areas. However, only the park at Bridgend Green has facilities for all ages. This park has been recently upgraded and provides a pleasant community resource, close to the village centre. There are two large, fairly well used allotments to the south and east of the village and a wooded area at Willowdean. The school has a recreation ground, which serves as an informal kick about facility due to the limited space at Bridgend Green Park.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	5.7 acres	7.3 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 122%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	0 No.	
Number of Local Parks	2 No.	Bridgend Green, Bridgend South Park
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	44	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Bridgend.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).

The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks - networks around the village and to the wider network are poor.

- Quality and quantity - Bridgend Green has been allocated a high score, due to the quality and level of current facilities. However the other greenspaces in the village are fairly poor in terms of quality. Bridgend Green has been upgraded since 2009.
- Mapping - Bridgend does not lie within the catchment of a neighbourhood park, but lies within the catchment of the Linlithgow Loch District Park. The settlement is well provided for in terms of local parks.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Bridgend's open space resource:

- Provide circular path routes, linking the main open spaces, community facilities and Bridgend Green.
- Promote path links to the wider path network and surrounding countryside.
- Further improvement schemes have been developed for Bridgend Park.

BROXBURN (Population 9,956) West Lothian Town

Broxburn is located 2 miles northeast of Livingston on the Union Canal, which runs northeast-south near to the centre of town. Formerly situated on the main Edinburgh - Glasgow road, it developed mainly westward along what became the A89 in the 19th Century and has coalesced with Uphall. The town now acts as a commuter centre with easy road and rail access into Edinburgh.

There are remnants of a number of large oil shale bings to the north of Broxburn, which give town's setting a post industrial character. Although, the general setting is now gradually changing throughout the area due to new housing being established along the southern aspect of the town.

Open Space Characteristics

Broxburn is a small town with a deficiency in the number of quality public parks. The main open space features in Broxburn are as follows:

- Stewartfield District Park, located in the northeast corner of Broxburn is a large area of reclaimed bing, with some mature and semi-natural woodland and playing fields. The park has recently been upgraded.
- There are 2 neighbourhood parks on the edges of Broxburn. There is only 1 local park in the town.
- It should be noted there is an extensive area of publicly owned land along the northern edge of Broxburn that has been improved in 5 phases as Broxburn Community Woodland. There has been extensive investment in new paths and open space set within a woodland setting that will mature overtime. There are links to Uphall Community Woodland to the west.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	58.7 acres	6.2 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 103%
Number of District Parks	1 No.	Stewartfield Park
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	2 No.	Buchan Park, Holmes Park
Number of Local Parks	1 No.	Park View Square
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	45	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Broxburn.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites). The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – The Brox Burn Walkway and Union Canal, with their recreational walkways and towpaths, form important linear greenspaces providing good links within the open space network.
- Quality and quantity – The mean quality score for Broxburn is average with a relatively wide range of scores from 27 (Timmeryetts Court) – 67 (Holygate Green). The greenspace and footpath networks in and around Broxburn are fragmented in most areas except those that are joined by the canal path. Station Road / Drumshoreland Park, Stewartfield Park and Broxburn Community Woodland have been upgraded since 2009.
- Mapping – Neighbourhood park, local park and semi-natural greenspace access standards are achieved.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Broxburn's open space resource:

- The weaker local footpath systems should be improved and designed to link into the core path network along the Brox Burn and Union Canal. These in turn should be connected to the wider footpaths around Broxburn. Maps, signage and interpretation regarding historical, ecological and industrial heritage would enhance user value.
- This settlements open space resource needs to be considered in conjunction with that of Uphall. This will ensure the most effective use of investments
- Broxburn has a relatively high proportion of poor quality amenity greenspace with potential for improvement and even upgrade to local park status.
- There are planned improvements to Stewartfield Park to improve the overall quality of the park and enable it to meet the District Park quality standard.

EAST CALDER (Population 4,798) West Lothian Town

East Calder lies near the River Almond, on the south edge of Livingston and a mile east of Mid Calder. Its population has recently expanded. East Calder is also close to Almondell Country Park with links to Calderwood Country Park, with its 220 acres of forestry and parkland, which occupy former estates along the course of the River Almond.

Open Space Characteristics

The main open space features in East Calder are as follows:

- Much of the residential areas are well provided for in terms of amenity open space. There is one very large neighbourhood park in the north eastern corner and 3 local parks.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	40.8 acres	8.8 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 147%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	East Calder Park
Number of Local Parks	2 No.	Langton Park, Redcraig Park
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	40	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of East Calder.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).
The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – Open spaces throughout the settlement are fairly well linked.
- Quality and quantity – The overall quantity of open spaces in East Calder does meet the six acre standard. However, the overall quality of open space is poor, with scores ranging from 35 (Overton Crescent East) to 60 (East Calder Park). Redcraig Park has been upgraded since 2009.
- Mapping – East Calder falls within the catchment areas of the district parks in Livingston. East Calder is well provided for in terms of neighbourhood and local park provision.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for East Calder's open space resource:

- Local park provision has been reviewed and more local parks designated. Care should be taken to ensure that these spaces remain fit for purpose, with appropriate facilities reflecting the needs and aspirations of the local community. There are proposals to upgrade East Calder Park.
- The proposed CDA to the east of East Calder at Calderwood should help meet any specific gaps in open space provision, once development master plans are formulated to address community facilities.

DECHMONT (Population 719) West Lothian Village

Dechmont is a small settlement to the north of Livingston, to the north of the busy A89 between Bathgate and Uphall.

Open Space Characteristics

The open space resource is limited and quality is generally poor. The primary open spaces are Dechmont Park, the small semi-private space at Goodall Crescent, the school grounds and the small areas of semi-natural space at the eastern extent of the village. Dechmont Park serves as a small local park, which has play facilities and is fairly well-appointed. The adjacent Bangour Village hospital site has a large area of greenspace that may be considered in terms of meeting needs of not only the proposed development but also the Dechmont community. One other resource close by is the Woodland Trust community woodland sited between the A89 and the M8 motorway.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	2.4 acres	3.4 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 57%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Dechmont Park
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	45	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Dechmont.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).

The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – The open spaces are linked by path networks. The busy A89 and the M8 separates the village from the open space resources in Livingston, but is accessible only by the crossing the A89 and then by the underpass under the M8.
- Quality and quantity – The current level of open space in Dechmont does not meet the 6 acre standard. Quality of provision is variable, with the neighbourhood park being of a reasonable standard, but outlying spaces of a poor quality. Dechmont Park and Dechmont Law Park have been upgraded since 2009.
- Mapping – Dechmont lies within the catchment area of the district parks in Livingston. There is one small local park in the village, which is accessible to all residential areas. There are no other parks in Dechmont, and Dechmont Park is not located within 500m of the eastern residential areas.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Dechmont's open space resource:

- The small areas of semi-natural space at the eastern extent of the village should be redesignated and upgraded as a local park.
- Promote path links to the wider path network, especially within Livingston towards Uphall and Broxburn along the Brox Burn walkway corridor and surrounding countryside.
- The Bangour woodland path network and shelterbelts could also be integrated through further links back to the village through the redevelopment of the former hospital site.

EAST WHITBURN (Population 1,142) West Lothian Village

The village is situated close to Whitburn (east) and straddles the main A705 to the north and south.

Open Space Characteristics

This is a small village separated by a wide semi-natural woodland and grassland from the east edge of Whitburn. The main open space features in East Whitburn are as follows:

- One small sized neighbourhood park just east of the village centre adjacent to Redmill Cottages.
- There is also only one residential amenity greenspace which is located to the south of the A705.
- There is a partial path link to the former Whitrigg colliery that has been rehabilitated with woodland and associated path routes.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	3.9 acres	3.4 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 57%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Redmill Park
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	44	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of East Whitburn.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).
The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – The local foot path network is fragmented and not linked well into the wider footpath networks, especially to the former Whitrigg colliery.
- Quality and quantity – the average quality score for east Whitburn is low. This is due to the neglected character greenspace in the village. However, Redmill Park has been recently upgraded.
- Mapping – This village is not covered by the access standard for neighbourhood parks and has very little amenity greenspace.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for this settlement's open space resource:

- Provide signage regarding local and wider footpath and green space network including Whitburn.
- Consider improving the path network to Whitrigg.

ECCLESMACHAN (Population 199) West Lothian Village

The village is located halfway between Uphall and the main B8090 junction to Winchburgh / Linlithgow.

Open Space Characteristics

The sports site at Ecclesmachan was included in the Open Space Audit. However, the site is slightly remote from a local community and appears to be only used by the students at Oatridge Campus. Therefore, a more detailed assessment has not been made.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for this settlement's open space resource:

- Consider a formal partnership agreement to allow local people to access some of the open space facilities.

FAULDHOUSE (Population 4,942) West Lothian Village

A collection of several former mining villages, Fauldhouse sits in the south west corner of West Lothian. The settlement expanded gradually over the late 18th and early 19th centuries as mineral resources were discovered and exploited. The railway line, which borders the southwest edge of the settlement, was built in the 1860's and is still a live passenger line.

Open Space Characteristics

The main open space features in Fauldhouse are as follows:

- The majority of public open space is distributed evenly throughout the village with the majority of space to the north of the main street being multi use open space and school grounds or sports facilities.
- There are two relatively small, but well-appointed civic spaces in the centre of the settlement. These areas having recently been re-landscaped.
- There is a disused railway that runs east-west along the south edge of the town. This is used informally for pedestrians, cycling, horse riding and dog walking and has attractive views to the south.
- There are significant large areas on the northern urban edge of Fauldhouse e.g. at Caledonian Road, the former Braehead and Fallahill tips and at Fauldhouse Forest that are well used for local recreational opportunities. Recently the former Knowes Colliery to the south of the Station was thinned, replanted with more appropriate woodland species and a new circular woodland walk created by CSGNT.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	32.4 acres	8.4 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 140%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	2 No.	Eastfield Road Park, Fallas Park
Number of Local Parks	4 No.	Caledonian Road Green, Lanrigg Road Green, Meadow Crescent Strip, Fauldhouse Partnership Centre
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	45	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Fauldhouse. More detailed information is held in the WLC database.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).

The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- **Networks** – The footpath network in Fauldhouse is weak and fragmented with few links between local areas but good links with the wider path network.
- **Quality and quantity** – The distribution of public parks and open space favours the southern part of town with the northern half being dominated by smaller public parks and other functional spaces such as sports grounds and schools. Eastfield Road Park is categorised as a neighbourhood park. This park is run down and has no play facilities and a poor path network therefore should be re-categorised or upgraded as the northern pitch has been designated for housing development to provide social housing as part of the council's 1000 Houses Programme.

- Mapping – Fauldhouse is not covered by the minimum distance standard for District parks with the nearest of these being in Bathgate, 9km away. Local park coverage is good, except in the southeast area. The east half of this settlement is not adequately covered by a neighbourhood park due to Eastfield Road Park being below the quality standards.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Fauldhouse's open space resource:

- Review Caledonian Road local park with a view to improving poor quality of ground conditions and links to north towards the Braehead and Fallahill sites.
- Upgrade the disused railway along south edge of town to a formal footpath linking spaces and residential areas. This will also provide links into longer distance countryside walks.
- The disused railway line geographically links Meadow Crescent Strip, Cemetery Road Grass and Burnbrae Green. With appropriate upgrades to the railway path and to each of these three spaces they could be combined to provide a good quality and valued neighbourhood park with links into the town centre. Significant improvements to security and surveillance would be needed to discourage misuse and antisocial behaviour.
- It is acknowledged that the concept of a Fauldhouse Forest Park, utilising the large public woodland resource on the edge of the village will be beneficial to providing local open space opportunities.
- There was a place-making exercise carried out at Meadowhead Crescent in 2014 and redevelopment plans have been progressed.

GREENRIGG (Population 1,044) West Lothian Village

This is a small village attached to the east edge of Harthill to the South of the M8 and North of the B7066. Greenrigg was once a thriving mining village, producing large amounts of coal. The remains of the mine can be seen in the form of a large bing remaining from the mine excavations to the north east. The junior amateur football pitch is located to the south of the B7066.

Open Space Characteristics

The main open space features in Greenrigg are as follows:

- Two formal football grounds, one of which is the Juniors' fenced ground. There are also two residential amenity greenspaces.
- The village / school grass area to the north aspect of the school buildings
- CSGNT have carried out 2 phases of woodland plating to the west of Greenrigg Park

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	12.2 acres	11.6 Acres per 1000 population FIT target met = 193%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Greenrigg Park
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	44	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Greenrigg.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).

The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – There is one fragmented footpath around the edge of the northern part of Greenrigg. Poor links to the wider path network in the surrounding countryside and the nearby Polkemmet Country Park.
- Quality and quantity – There is plenty of functional greenspace in Greenrigg including two sports grounds and a school, but little in the way of amenity space and no local, neighbourhood or district parks in the village. Greenrigg Park has been upgraded since 2009.
- Mapping – Greenrigg is not covered by minimum access standards for local, neighbourhood or district parks in West Lothian, but may be if spaces in neighbouring Harthill are taken into account.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Greenrigg's open space resource:

- Wider path links to Polkemmet Country Park along the River Almond for example from the existing path down the east edge of the village.
- Dyke Road Green should be upgraded to a small local park for use by local residents. This might be achieved by introducing a small play facility along with some structure planting and surfacing the existing path.
- Scope for woodland management to west of Primary School with replacement planting and clearance of fly-tipping.

HARBURN

West Lothian Village

Harburn is a small hamlet to the south east of West Calder. There is only one small open space, which appears to have been formerly associated with a village hall. This space does not appear to be publicly accessible and therefore the village has not been included in the assessment.

KIRKNEWTON (Population 1,861) West Lothian Village

The village is located to the south east of East Calder along the B7031, close to the boundary with Edinburgh. It was essentially an agricultural village adjacent to Kirknewton House and expanded when Kirknewton Airfield and Ritchie Camp were established in the 1940's.

Open Space Characteristics

Kirknewton has a good supply of open space throughout the settlement. The main park facility is the recently upgraded Kirknewton Park, which has been designated as a neighbourhood park and has a community woodland adjoining the site.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	6.0 acres	3.2 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 53%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Kirknewton Park
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	49	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Kirknewton.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites). The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – there are some path networks connecting open spaces throughout the village.
- Quality and quantity - Kirknewton Park is a high quality neighbourhood park, which has undergone recent improvement. The high quality and functionality of this park, in part makes up for the overall under provision of open space according to the NPFA standard.
- Mapping – most parts of the village fall within the district park provision in Livingston south. There is one neighbourhood park in the village, which adequately meets the distance criteria for neighbourhood park provision. Kirknewton Park also acts as a local park, as there are no other significant green spaces in the village. The eastern parts of the residential areas fall outwith the 500m catchment area.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Kirknewton's open space resource:

- Continue to carry out routine upgrades to Kirknewton Park, including path upgrades and re-surfacing of the car park.
- Promote path links to the wider path network and surrounding countryside

LINLITHGOW (Population 13,602) West Lothian Town

The town dates back to the 1100's and has evolved around the Palace and St. Michael's Church on the mound overlooking Linlithgow Loch to the north of the High Street. Linlithgow, the former county town of West Lothian, is situated just off the M9 (Edinburgh to Stirling) motorway with the Union Canal and the main Edinburgh to Glasgow railway line running east-west along the south edge of the town centre. Its excellent transport links to both Glasgow and Edinburgh, coupled with its attractive historic character, help make Linlithgow one of the most attractive residential locations in the District.

Open Space Characteristics

The historic centre of town is bound to the north by a large series of popular greenspaces made up of Linlithgow Loch and The Peel. There are good links from the High Street through to this area in the west and central sections. The remaining open spaces in Linlithgow are evenly distributed throughout the newer residential developments around the south, east and west margins of the settlement.

The main open space features in the town of Linlithgow are as follows:

- District Parks - Linlithgow Loch and Peel is a large attractive open space occupying a large portion of the northern part of Linlithgow.
- Union Canal - This corridor forms an important linear greenspace with positive and negative impacts on the access network.
- Other smaller spaces - There is a good mixture of smaller spaces outside the dense historic town centre including two main neighbourhood parks in the central and eastern part of the town and four small to medium sized local parks in the western and southern half. There is an even distribution of local parks.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	234.7 acres	17.3 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 288%
Number of District Parks	1 No.	Linlithgow Loch and The Peel
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	3 No.	Rosemount Park, Listloaning Playing Field, Springfield Park
Number of Local Parks	7 No.	Baillielands Park, Douglas Park, Preston Green, Beechwood Playing Field, Sheriffs Park Strip, Springfield Road Green, Justinhaugh Drive Green
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	47	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Linlithgow.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites). The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Linlithgow Loch is categorised as a district park and, although it is a large and locally important greenspace that contributes significantly to the town's character, it suffers from a lack of facilities and structure, especially in its northern portion. There are long term on going issues with water quality that produces an annual algal bloom. There are limited sports and play facilities and pedestrian links from the east are poor. However, this space is adjacent to The Peel and when the two are considered as one, the district park criteria are met.
- Networks - The presence of the M9 motorway and the railway line locally weaken the network of access links both into the wider footpath network

and between the town's open spaces. The Union Canal, despite forming an edge across which access is limited, acts as a linear greenspace with a good quality off - road foot/cycle path linking various public spaces and parts of the town.

- Quality and quantity - Linlithgow open spaces have an average quality score of 47 out of 75, which is just above average. The scores were relatively consistent and the worst scoring spaces featured local parks and amenity spaces. Douglas Park has been upgraded since 2009.
- Mapping – Linlithgow is well covered by access standards for all categories of open space except local parks. There is a lack of local parks, especially in and around the town centre and the parks in this category are generally small and over-used, leading to a poorly maintained appearance. However, the overall distribution of a combination of neighbourhood and local parks is good.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following recommendations for the open space resource in Linlithgow:

- There is a lot of potential to further develop circulation and greenspace links to benefit people and wildlife. This could be achieved by introducing new links and/or upgrading existing links and improving signage and interpretation.
- In association with Historic Scotland, upgrade the footpath network, landscape structure and play facilities throughout Linlithgow Loch particularly around the north and east edges. Consider providing more sports facilities and attractions to improve the space up to a district park standard and advance the recommendations within the approved Catchment Management Plan for the Loch.

- Doomsdale Tip Woodland and Doomsdale field at Linlithgow Bridge are two sites identified for potential development into a neighbourhood park or a high quality educational semi-natural greenspace adjacent to the new Primary School. This may well help to allow the local Linlithgow Bridge local park to be less formally managed which is limited due to the high water table associated with the adjoining Mains Burn water course.
- Kettlestoun Mains Park is primarily a sports centre with playing fields but has the potential to be expanded westwards to provide either more sports pitch provision and or inclusion of more formal park features to maximise a prime park location. This accords with the separate, but linked, West Lothian Sports Facilities Strategies and the aspirations of Linlithgow Community Development Trust.

LIVINGSTON (Population 54,283) West Lothian Town

Livingston is the largest settlement in West Lothian and is located in the heart of the Council area, with good road connections to the M8 motorway. The former new town has grown rapidly over the last 50 years and continues to do so with several residential, employment and infrastructural developments currently underway.

The residential areas of Livingston have been developed around a master plan framework of pedestrian 'greenway' routes, open spaces and woodlands, providing a series of accessible landscape features, wildlife habitats and recreational spaces. The Local Development Plan recognises that these open spaces are of considerable importance to the local community and require a balance between their wildlife and amenity value.

Open Space Characteristics

Livingston was designed as a new-town with a sustainable approach to providing sufficient greenspace for the population and ensuring that it is well integrated with the urban fabric and linked into an extensive cycle and footpath network.

The main open space features in Livingston are as follows:

- The River Almond corridor has been used to provide a comprehensive greenspace network that is well linked to other green corridors along its tributaries, for example, Killandean Burn to the south west and the Lochshot Burn to the north west of the town, amongst others. The River Almond corridor forms two of the town's most important open spaces, namely Almond Park and Almondvale Park, which are both categorised as district parks. At Almondvale Park, the West Lothian Civic Centre offices,

opened in 2009, bring an increased civic function, character and appearance to the park.

- Calderwood Country Park is located to the south east adjacent to the town boundary but linked to Almondell Country Park.
- There is a comprehensive network of natural and semi-natural greenspace throughout the Town. The largest of these is Dechmont Law Park in the north, which has a good mixture of recreation and greenspace including mixed native woodland and grassland, forming a very prominent landscape feature.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	368.8 acres	7.5 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 125%
Number of District Parks	3 No.	Almond Park, Bankton Mains Park, Eliburn Park
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	10 No.	Letham Park, Quarry Park, Peel Park, Howden Park (North), Falcon Brae Grass, Mosswood Playing Fields, Ladywell Park, Livingston Village Park, Lanthorn (South), Almondvale Park South, Almondvale Park North
Number of Local Parks	8 No.	Bellsquarry Recreation Ground, Central Recreation Area, Edmonton Green, Sutherland Way Park, Fells Rigg Green, Stonebank Local Park, Clement Rise Break, Murieston Park
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	45	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Livingston.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites). The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit).

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – There is a dominant network of transport corridors through Livingston, including Road and Rail networks. These have been well integrated into the green environment with ample screening and amenity greenspace used to mitigate potentially negative visual impacts. In terms of pedestrian access, this has been kept largely isolated from the main roads and works well as a separate network with good links between the main residential areas. The foot and cycle paths systems, along with the green space network, link well with the wider networks in the surrounding country side and neighbouring settlements.
- Quality and quantity – The mean quality score for Livingston is slightly above average. The levels of maintenance and provision, and consequently the mean quality scores, are markedly better in larger and higher ranked spaces such as district and neighbourhood parks than in local parks and amenity greenspace. The following parks have been upgraded since 2009: Letham Park, Eliburn Park, Edmonton Green, Heatherbank Park, Peel Park, Mosswood Park, Almond Park and Quarry Park / Froggy Park.
- Mapping – Livingston is well covered by district and country parks. Eliburn Park ensures that provision is sufficient for the growing population and also addresses deficiencies in Blackburn and Seafield, although these towns benefit from being adjacent to Easter Inch Moss Local Nature Reserve.
- In terms of the provision of Neighbourhood parks, the majority of Livingston is covered by the minimum access standard but there are a few gaps in coverage in Deans, Knightsridge, Houston Industrial estate and the far west and southwest.
- Local park coverage is less consistent, with larger parts of the north and west of the town not being covered. However, most of this is Houston Industrial Estate, which is not served by local parks, could if necessary be considered for some form of provision. Large parts of the southern part of town including Dedridge, Murieston and Bankton are covered directly, when the district park and local park areas in the extensive Murieston greenway system are considered.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Livingston's open space resource:

- Local and neighbourhood park provision and quality needs to be improved with the opportunity to upgrade a number of amenity greenspaces in areas where coverage is low. Examples of this include Dedridge and Knightsridge. On the other hand, in older established adjacent areas such as Pumpherston and Deans, there is less amenity space with the potential for conversion. However, an alternative solution in these cases may be to create new open spaces tailored to the type of environment (Industrial, commercial and Residential) and the user groups most likely to use the spaces. The upgrading of Craigs Park Green in Craigshill, to provide local park facilities, will provide local facilities.
- The current use of the Almondvale park area should be re-evaluated to enhance and provide a much more functional and cost effective use for the area. This would also link to a considered approach to upgrading the adjacent Almond District Park to give the whole central Almond "green" corridor a revitalised feel and appeal for all community users. There is a major refurbishment scheme planned for 2015 / 16.
- The overall quantity of Neighbourhood Parks should be increased, particularly in Deans, and Knightsridge, and the far west and southwest.

The average quality of the existing neighbourhood parks is generally good but most will benefit from further modifications and general upgrading of the park facilities and functions.

- Many amenity greenspaces throughout Livingston are very small and essentially functionless spaces, distributed unevenly amongst lower income housing. Imaginative design and the introduction of landscape elements such as informal play or sculptural features would dramatically improve their user value. It may however, be more beneficial to invest in the local and neighbourhood park infrastructure to encourage a more appropriate multi functional usage, thereby helping to reduce the problems associated with such small pieces of amenity open space.
- Generally, the level of signage and interpretation regarding greenspace and path networks was poor due variously to low provision and high vandalism. Improvements here would increase the levels of use and thereby passive surveillance in many areas.
- Place-making exercises were carried out at Fells Rigg, Sutherland Way and Central Recreation Area in 2014 and redevelopment plans have been progressed. There are also plans to upgrade the following parks: Almondvale Park, Bankton Mains Park, Central Recreation Park, Clement Rise Park, Craigspark and Stonebank.

LOGANLEA (Population 1,342, incl. Addiewell) West Lothian Village

Loganlea is a small village just southwest of Addiewell. Loganlea was once a distinct community from Addiewell. Addiewell was a shale village, and Loganlea was a coal village, separated by the Skolie Burn.

Open Space Characteristics

The village is bounded to the south and east edges by the Skolie Burn valley, which in part is currently designated as a site of special scientific interest (SSSI) and to the north by the Breich Water valley. The main open space features in Loganlea are as follows:

- A well-equipped local park at the centre of the village with good footpath links to the surrounding residential areas and Stoneyburn to the north.
- Loganlea Park is a large sports and recreational park along the southern edge of the settlement, categorised as a neighbourhood park.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	8.8 acres (incl. Addiewell)	6.6 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 110%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Loganlea Park
Number of Local Parks	1 No.	Loganlea Road Green
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	53	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Loganlea.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).
The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – The existing footpath network is good.
- Quality and quantity – The quality score for Loganlea spaces is well above average with a high score of 62 for Mooreland Gardens South. The overall amount of open space for this settlement is ample. Loganlea Park has been upgraded since 2009.
- Mapping – Loganlea is covered by the access standards for all greenspaces except, like many settlements in the southwest corner of West Lothian, for district parks.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Loganlea's open space resource:

- The path between Stoneyburn and Loganlea is an important local link between settlements and should be upgraded and signposted for long distance walkers and cyclists.

LONGRIDGE (Population 954) West Lothian Village

The Village straddles the main A706 and is situated 2 km east of Fauldhouse and 1.5 km south of Whitburn. The growth of the settlement was due to the growing mining industry in the area around the village in the 19th Century, and also the quarrying of various materials.

Open Space Characteristics

The main open space features in Longridge are as follows:

- The primary school grounds on the northeast edge of the village has a publicly accessible play area.
- One formal football pitch with surfaced parking area adjacent to the community centre.
- A small number of amenity greenspaces.
- There is also access to 2 adjacent “lowland crofting” schemes that provide public paths within a woodland setting

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	2.5 acres	2.7 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 45%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Longridge Park
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	42	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Longridge.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).

The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – This small settlement has a fragmented greenspace resource with few internal links and wider footpath links. The village however is close to the 'Back o' Moss' and Southeast Longridge lowland crofting schemes with considerable new recreation access opportunities.
- Quality and quantity – the school grounds could double up to provide a good quality local park. The mean quality score for this settlement is below average due mainly to the poor quality of its amenity greenspace.
- Mapping – The WLC database shows Longridge Park as a neighbourhood park. It is a football pitch with no other recreational uses.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Longridge's open space resource:

- Upgrade Kirk Brae Green to a local park.
- Northfield Crescent Green is a residential amenity greenspace that has become very run down and requires complete renovation.

MID CALDER (Population 3,416) West Lothian Village

Located adjacent to Livingston, Mid Calder is a conservation village, dominated by the new town of Livingston on its north and west sides. Larger than West and East Calder, Mid Calder grew in the 18th Century with the Glasgow-Edinburgh road as a coaching stop and then through the production of shale oil at nearby Pumpherston. The Almondell and Calderwood Country Parks run along the River Almond and Linhouse Water respectively, to the south east of Mid Calder.

Open Space Characteristics

The village is divided between the older village area to the north and the later residential development of the estate grounds of Calder House, which divides the settlement. Mid Calder is well provided for in terms of open space provision for passive and active recreation. The eastern perimeter of the town is adjacent to the extensive area of Almondell and Calder Wood Country Park, which is a semi-natural countryside resource of immense recreational value to the local community and visitors from Livingston and the wider area.

The main open space features in Mid Calder are as follows:

- The more recent southern residential area has a number of pockets of open space in amongst the housing areas, with clumps of the original estate woodlands (Spottiswoode Gardens, Maryfield Park and Caroline Gardens). These trees provide a mature landscape setting with small pockets of play space.
- To the north of the village is a large area of recreational space (Cunnigar Park), including links to the adjacent Country Park, sports pitch, play facilities and open space.

- There are a number of small areas of amenity open space, which provide a mature landscape setting for the village.
- Sommers Park Wood and the connecting sites where a former walled garden and woodland of the former Calder House estate. The site provides informal park provision, located in the heart of a residential area and well used by local children.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	12.3 acres	4.2 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 70%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Cunnigar Park
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	46	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Mid Calder.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).
The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – Entrance areas and path links to Almondell and Calder Wood Country Parks from the edge of the settlement are poor and could be significantly improved.
- Quality and quantity – open spaces are of a reasonable quality, though quantity of provision does not meet the six acre standard.

- Mapping – Mid Calder benefits from the district parks to the west, within Livingston, however these parks are relatively inaccessible due to the road corridors separating them. The southern part of Mid Calder is not within the recommended walking distance from a neighbourhood park. The mapping demonstrates that this area could be served by the neighbourhood parks to the west in Livingston, but again the road and river corridors separate the residential areas. The southern part of the settlement is not provided for in terms of local parks.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Mid Calder's open space resource:

- A neighbourhood park should be created in the southern residential area. An ideal location would be Sommers Park, which should be redesigned and developed as a neighbourhood park, whilst retaining the woodland structure. There was a place-making exercise carried out at Sommers Park in 2014 and redevelopment plans have been progressed.
- Links to Almondell and Calder Wood Country Parks from the settlement edges and entrance points should be reviewed, to encourage more use of this valuable resource by local people.

PHILPSTOUN (Population 421) West Lothian Village

Philpstoun is a small village to the East of Linlithgow. The village has the Union Canal running east- west along the southern boundary of the settlement and the Glasgow - Edinburgh railway line likewise to the north.

Open Space Characteristics

The main open space in Philpstoun consists of the Avenue Playing Fields, which has a sports field and small play area. Other open spaces are minor area of amenity open space in the residential area.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	3.6 acres	8.5 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 142%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	0 No.	
Number of Local Parks	1 No.	Philpstoun Playing Field
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	53	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Philipstoun.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).

The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – open spaces are fairly well connected.
- Quality and quantity – the quality of the one main park is relatively high. Works to improve the play area at Philipstoun Playing Fields has been undertaken since 2009.
- Mapping – Philpstoun falls within the catchment area for Linlithgow Loch district park.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Philpstoun's open space resource:

- Promote path links to the wider path network, including the Union Canal and surrounding countryside.

POLBETH (Population 2,392) West Lothian Village

The village of Polbeth lies 3 miles (5 km) southwest of Livingston and a mile (2 km) northeast of West Calder. It was mainly constructed in the inter-war period in the grounds of the adjacent Limefield House.

Open Space Characteristics

On first appearances, the village of Polbeth has an even distribution of open spaces throughout the residential area. However, many of these pockets of open space are small in size and their use is restricted due to their proximity to adjacent houses. These spaces provide good places for young children's play, but are not as suitable for children over the age of 8. The largest centrally located area of open space north of the A71 is the ground around St Mary's primary school. This space has very little functional use, is fenced off from the local community, separated from the surrounding open space and has very poor environmental quality.

Polbeth is well provided for in terms of sports facilities and with young adults facilities at Limefield Recreation Park. There is an area of woodland along Limefield Glen, within the settlement that has been upgraded via a large Woodland in & Around Towns grant scheme in 2011/12. Access to the former tennis courts, Bowling Green and open space to the south east is via the small estate road bridge as the pedestrian bridge was washed away in 2002 and subsequently removed from the water. Polbeth Community Woodland is situated to the south west of the settlement and links to the Parkhead area between Polbeth and West Calder.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	30.2 acres	12.3 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 205%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	2 No.	Limefield Park, Former Limefield Tennis Courts
Number of Local Parks	2 No.	Langside Gardens Green, Ennis Park
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	44	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Polbeth.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).

The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – the open spaces could be better linked, with access to the wider path network improved e.g. Limefield Glen links to Killandean Greenway in Livingston.
- Quality and quantity – The overall quality of provision of parks is poor, with Limefield Recreation Park scoring reasonably highly, but most residential amenity open spaces with a low score. Polbeth meets the six acre standard in terms of quantity of provision. Ennis Park and Limefield Park have been upgraded since 2009.
- Mapping – Polbeth lies within the distance threshold of the district parks in Livingston South. The settlement is well provided for in terms of neighbourhood and local parks.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Polbeth's open space resource:

- Upgrade the space to the east of Polbeth Industrial estate in to provide local park facilities.
- The quality standards of the parks and open spaces in Polbeth should be addressed and brought up to an acceptable minimum.
- Review the provision of facilities in Burnside Terrace Green to provide local park facilities.
- Review the use of the ground around St Mary's primary school and the adjacent grassed area to the west, beside the community centre, to provide more local facilities for the population at the west end of the Village. There are plans to upgrade the open space besides Polbeth Community Centre.
- The existing use of the area to the south-west of Limefield House, including the bowling green, walled garden and open space, should be reviewed and proposals for the relocation of these important community facilities to Limefield Recreation Park or an alternative location should be considered.

PUMPHERSTON (Population 1,224) West Lothian Village

Pumpherston is a small settlement on the eastern outskirts of Livingston and south of Uphall Station. It developed around the former Paraffin Young Mineral and Light Company. The village straddles the B8046 with the Pumpherston Juniors football ground and Pumpherston golf course residing in the eastern half of the village.

Open Space Characteristics

There are very few open spaces in the area, many of which are amenity space, inaccessible or without particular function. The only open space of particular note is Harrysmuir Green, to the west of the main street, which has a small play area in the centre of a grassed open space. However, there is a proposal to substantially extend Pumpherston to the east with up to 800 new dwellings. The two schools at Uphall Station and Pumpherston have combined to provide a primary school campus and associated greenspace.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	4.4 acres	4.6 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 77%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	0 No.	
Number of Local Parks	2 No.	Letham Park, Harrysmuir Park
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	44	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Pumpherston.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).
The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks - open spaces are not very well connected. Although there is the cycle route and footpath on the eastern edge of the village along a former railway line heading southwards to Almondell Country Park
- Quality and quantity – the overall quality of the open spaces in the village is poor. The existing quantity of open space does not meet the 6 acre standard.
- Mapping - Pumpherston falls within the catchment areas of the district parks in Livingston. The area also falls within the catchments of Uphall Station and Livingston neighbourhood parks, however provision in the village itself is poor.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Pumpherston's open space resource:

- Provide another centrally located local park with a high quality of facilities for all user groups, well connected to the access network around the new western Drumshoreland proposal to the east of the Football ground.
- Upgrade Letham Park.
- Promote path links to the wider path network and surrounding countryside and in particular reinforce the links onto the former railway link green corridor to Almondell Country Park.
- Consider the amenity openspace grass areas for improvement works to improve quality.

SEAFIELD (Population 1,335) West Lothian Village

Seafield is a growing community located to the west of Livingston and east of Blackburn along the A705. It is bounded by the publically owned Easter Inch Moss to the northwest and Seafield Law to the northeast that form a Local Nature Reserve. The village grew up around the former miners cottages, which served the shale mine.

Open Space Characteristics

With the exception of a football pitch to the north of Ritchies Yard and a cluster of small residential amenity greenspaces, this settlement's open space is limited to a linear strip of land south of the main street which consists of school grounds, a large amenity space with a patch of mixed woodland and a local park.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	5.8 acres	4.3 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 72%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	0 No.	
Number of Local Parks	2 No.	Seafield Green, Seafield Football Pitch
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	40	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Seafield.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).
The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- **Networks** – The footpath and greenspace network within the village is fragmented. National Cycle Route 75 cycle path runs along the north edge of Seafield and directly past the football field. To the south is the right of way to Easter Breich Farm, Oakbank Cottages and connections into the Livingston greenways.
- **Quality and quantity** – The average quality score is slightly low due mainly to the poor condition of Seafield Football Pitch and the poor amenity value of the cluster of residential greenspaces in the east of the village.
- **Mapping** – Seafield is outside the minimum distance standards for district parks and is on the edge of the standard for a neighbourhood park, the nearest of which is 2km away in Blackburn. However, the adjacent Seafield Law and Easter Inch Moss provide for informal recreational requirement.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Seafield's open space resource:

- Upgrade Seafield Football Pitch to a neighbourhood park by diversifying its recreational uses, and linking to and providing signage from the cycle track. It should be noted that the pitch is not required as part of the Playing Field Strategy and is also not owned by the council but leased.
- Explore further and wider path networks, which could link Seafield to the River Almond to the south and Livingston to the east.
- Create more good quality amenity greenspace to serve areas other than the east of the village.

STONEYBURN / BENTS (Population 2,000) West Lothian Village

The former mining village of Stoneyburn, which has coalesced with the neighbouring village of Bents, is situated on the B7015 road in the south west area of West Lothian and is surrounded by attractive countryside with the Breich Water valley to the south. The village lies 4 miles south of Bathgate.

Open Space Characteristics

A good proportion of land is allocated to public open space with a wide diversity of functions fulfilled. The main open space features in Stoneyburn and Bents are as follows:

- One local park, Elizabeth Gardens Park, situated just north of the main road at the centre of Stoneyburn.
- Cuthill Terrace Strip is a medium sized area of semi-natural grass and woodland wrapped around the southeast edge of the village with a footpath network and good views linking to the countryside and Addiewell to the south.
- Foulshields Bing (leased to the Woodland Trust by WLC) and the former Loganlea Colliery to south (West Lothian Council) are also large areas of woodland, paths with some open space adjoining these communities.
- Glenview Crescent is a park with a changing unit and football field and was recently upgraded, providing a new path, skatepark and other facilities.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	12.6 acres	6.3 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 105%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Glenview Crescent Playing Fields
Number of Local Parks	1 No.	Elizabeth Gardens
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	46	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Stoneyburn.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites). The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – The local footpath network is good, if slightly fragmented and is linked well into the wider path network. These paths are however misused by off-road motorcyclists and there is no signage to encourage public use.
- Quality and quantity – There is ample public open space in Stoneyburn and a deficiency in Bents, the latter being limited to amenity greenspace. Glenview Crescent Playing Fields and Elizabeth Gardens have been ungraded since 2009.
- Mapping – Bents is not covered by the minimum access standard for a park with an equipped play area. Several villages in the south west part of West Lothian lie outwith the minimum access range for District parks. Stoneyburn is 6.5 km from the nearest district park in northern Bathgate.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Stoneyburn's open space resource:

- Prevent vehicular and motorcycle access onto footpath network, especially from car parking area between Beechwood Park and Elizabeth Gardens. Provide signage and upgrade and link paths to provide a circular walk around the outside of the village to join up with the Foulshields and Loganlea Colliery paths.
- Garden City Grass in Bents is a patch of spare land that is heavily misused as a dumping site. This site is in need of priority action and linking into the long distance path along the disused railway along its west edge towards Whitburn.
- The edge of Cuthill Terrace Strip should be considered for woodland structure planting, to define the edges of Stoneyburn, and include a good path network to enhance its user value that links to Addiewell / Loganlea to the south.

THREEMILETOWN

West Lothian Village

Threemiletown, is a hamlet to the east of Bridgend but situated on the eastern side of the B8046.

Open Space Characteristics

There is one open space called Redhouse Recreation Ground, which has been designated as a local park and is located a short walk from the rows of houses across the busy B8046. The site appears to be a former agricultural field, with a grassed open space and small children's play area and football pitch.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	0.7 acres	(No data available)
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	0 No.	
Number of Local Parks	1 No.	Redhouse Recreation Ground
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	51	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Threemiletown.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).

The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

TORPHICHEN (Population 601) West Lothian Village

Torphichen grew up around the medieval preceptory located on the east side of the village. Torphichen is a popular village that has experienced significant growth in housing over the past few years.

Open Space Characteristics

Torphichen is endowed with plenty of good quality greenspace that is distributed evenly throughout the settlement. The main open space features in Torphichen are as follows:

- A small neighbourhood park in the north of the village adjacent to a primary school and community centre.
- Two historic greenspaces, one an old church with cemetery and the other is the preceptory and remains of the cloisters.
- A large and well appointed outdoor scout centre to the south of the village at Broompark.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	6 acres	10 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 167%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Torphichen Park
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	48	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Torphichen.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).
The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – Poor links into the surrounding paths of the Bathgate Hills to the east, north to the River Avon Heritage Trail (RAHT), northeast towards Linlithgow along various rights of way and south towards Couston Castle and Sand Pit.
- Quality and quantity – there is a relatively large amount of good quality greenspace with a high average quality score of 48.
- Mapping – This settlement is covered by access standards for all types of park.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Torphichen's open space resource:

- Create, improve and signpost footpath links into the surrounding countryside.
- Introduce signage relating to access to Broom Park / The Craigs especially to link the village to the RAHT and Linlithgow.

UPHALL (Population 4,701) West Lothian Village

Uphall expanded with the oil shale mining industry in the late 1800's and has grown and coalesced with neighbouring Broxburn. The town has a traditional main street with a mixture of shops and businesses, The village is over looked by the historic church of St. Nicholas that is located at the northern end of Ecclesmachan Road which is one of two main arterial roads. Uphall has a good mix of housing and open recreational space and is surrounded by pleasant countryside. The Brox Burn runs through the village centre just to the south of the Main Street.

Open Space Characteristics

The main open space features in Uphall are as follows:

- Uphall Community Woodland is a relatively large area of semi-natural greenspace on the north west edge of village that connects to Broxburn Community Woodland.
- There are a number of well appointed local and neighbourhood parks located throughout the settlement and a buffer of semi-natural woodland and amenity greenspace defining the southern edge of the village along the A89.
- The small Brox Burn valley runs east-west close to the village centre and forms an attractive green corridor.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	10.9 acres	2.6 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 43%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	King George V Playing Fields
Number of Local Parks	2 No.	Glebe Park, Millbank Place East
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	45	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Uphall.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).
The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – good local footpath networks are in place and are well linked in to the wider network of paths throughout town and in the countryside to the north and south. The main Brox Burn Walkway corridor (east /west) provides a good route, but the north/ south network is partially fragmented.
- Quality and quantity – There are a handful of well designed and maintained parks, including Uphall Community Woodland and King George V Playing Fields.
- Mapping – Although Wyndford Avenue does not meet the quality standards for neighbourhood parks, there is still ample provision of local and neighbourhood parks in Uphall. Uphall lies outwith the access standard of 4km for district parks.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Uphall's open space resource:

- Wyndford Avenue is a medium sized and well located park which should be fulfilling the criteria for Neighbourhood parks. However, this is not the case and could be achieved through park upgrades providing a path network, well equipped play facility or wheel sports facility in addition to its existing recreational uses. Security, surveillance and maintenance of the park should be reviewed.
- Glebe Park, an important and historic local park with many attractive features, has been poorly maintained with paths and fencing in poor condition. There are plans to redevelop Glebe Park, which will restore its value by the local community.
- Increase passive surveillance of facilities in local open spaces to improve security and thereby perceived value of spaces. This could be achieved through the use of signage and interpretation at selected nodal points in town to better publicise the existing greenspace and path networks, particularly to the Brox Burn corridor.

UPHALL STATION (Population 943) West Lothian Village

This is a small village based around Uphall Station Railway Station on the northeast edge of Livingston. The community settlement is located on both east and west sides of the B8046 with the neighbourhood park to the east and the community nursery school to the west.

Open Space Characteristics

There are a few small amenity greenspaces in the residential areas along the north edge of the village and a large park near the centre of the village. There is an irregularly shaped piece of semi-natural grass and woodland between industrial and residential areas in the south of the village.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	11.4 acres	12.1 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 202%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Marrfield Park
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	41	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Uphall Station.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).
The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – With the village arranged roughly in a ‘T’ shape, the individual greenspaces are isolated and hard to link to one another with footpaths.
- Quality and quantity – The quality score is slightly below average, due mainly to the poor amenity value of the residential greenspaces in the north part of the village. Uphall Station West Strip is not useable for recreation except for an informal footpath, which has developed as a shortcut between Houston Industrial Estate and the village centre.
- Mapping – Uphall Station is covered by the minimum access standards for all types of park.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Uphall Station's open space resource:

- Create a system of formal walks to the east of Uphall Station based around the existing informal paths and desire lines and link up with the new Drumshoreland expansion area
- Formalise access into and throughout Uphall Station West Strip with paths and seating areas for workers from nearby Houston Industrial Estate and local residents to use for recreation.
- Upgrade Uphall Station north west amenity greenspace into a small local park to take full advantage of its access links and location in relation to Houston Industrial Estate and local residences.
- There are plans to upgrade Marrfield Park.

WEST CALDER (Population 3,088) West Lothian Village

Located in the Breich Valley. West Calder was an important centre for the 19th Century oil-shale economy. Most housing dates from the mid 20th Century. West Calder is a small village with a thriving centre and busy main street comprising a small civic square and surrounded by local shops and businesses. The local railway station is on the edge of the village and links to both Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Open Space Characteristics

West Calder has a number of small sites on the outskirts of the residential areas, associated with the development of housing estates. The central part of the village, including a large portion of the older parts of the settlement have virtually no areas of open space. There are significant areas of semi-natural space and playing fields at the eastern extent of the village, which are should be better linked to the adjacent residential areas (Hermant Park, Parkhead Community Woodland). Parkhead Cottage Green is a well-appointed play space. The only other notable open spaces in West Calder are Burngrange East and West Parks.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	14.5 acres	5.4 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 90%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	1 No.	Burngrange East Park
Number of Local Parks	1 No.	Burngrange West Park
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	44	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of West Calder.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites). The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – as mentioned previously, the number, size and distribution of open spaces in West Calder is limited, apart from the areas of semi-natural greenspace to the east. All the open spaces are connected by pavements, but opportunities for linking these sites along path routes is not possible.
- Quality and quantity – Only the eastern part of the settlement falls within the catchment area of the district park in the south of Livingston. West Calder meets the six acre standard in terms of quantity of provision. The quality of open spaces varies, with some important open spaces scoring poorly (e.g. Burngrange East Park).
- Mapping - The settlement has good access to neighbourhood and local parks, however the quality of these greenspaces is poor.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for West Calder's open space resource:

- Upgrade the space to the south of the community centre (Burngrange East Park) to provide a relatively central, high quality neighbourhood park. There has been a place-making exercise carried out and an improvements scheme is due to start in spring 2015.
- Consideration should be given to the provision of a district park for use by the residents of West Calder and Polbeth. An opportunity is available at the publicly owned land at Parkhead between the villages but this is subject to the need to find a site for a replacement West Calder High School.

-
- Review the use and facilities and catchment areas of Parkhead Community Woodland, the new school site and Hermand Park to ensure that opportunities for recreation and young adults facilities are provided in suitable locations, well linked to the adjacent residential area and wider village population.
 - Promote path links to the wider path network and surrounding countryside.
 - Consider the former allotments to the north of the rail line at Northfield Cottages and whether there is scope, perhaps through the Community Development Trust, to recreate a community garden on this north facing slope adjacent to the right of way over the West Calder Burn in Cleugh Brae.

WESTFIELD (Population 570) West Lothian Village

Westfield is a small village to the north of Armadale. It grew up around the former paper mill that has been demolished. However, there are proposals for substantial expansion in this village on the former mill site.

Open Space Characteristics

The open space resource is limited to small areas of amenity open space, separating streets in the residential area. There is only one significant area of open space at Strathlogie, which includes a small area of open grassland and some children's play equipment. This space has been recently upgraded providing an improved play space and landscaped seating areas for the residents of the village. Path links to the wider path network and the surrounding countryside should be promoted. Westfield Play Area has been redeveloped since 2009.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	0.2 acres	3.6 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 60%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	0 No.	
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	Westfield Play Area and Mill Burn Road Grass provide local park facilities
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	48	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Westfield.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).

The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Westfield's open space resource:

- Investigate the scope for a park adjacent to the new school or expanded school site.
- Path network link to the Westfield Viaduct and River Avon Heritage Trail.



WHITBURN (Population 10,734) West Lothian Town

One of the principal towns of West Lothian, Whitburn is situated south of the River Almond and the M8 motorway, 8 miles west of Livingston. Originally a crossroads settlement, it developed as a coal and iron mining town in the 19th and 20th centuries. It is ideally located, halfway between Edinburgh and Glasgow that has made Whitburn a popular choice for commuters in recent years, and its swimming pool and proximity to Polkemmet Country Park create excellent sports and leisure opportunities.

Open Space Characteristics

There is good provision of semi-natural greenspace and neighbourhood parks in the northern and southern parts of Whitburn. The central and northern parts have a lack of local parks and amenity green space.

The main open space features in Whitburn are as follows:

- The green space corridor along the White Burn is continuous through the southern and eastern parts of the settlement, which won an award in the late 1990's through community participation in cleaning and developing the green corridor. The burn corridor links a comprehensive network of public open spaces, including neighbourhood parks, amenity greenspace, semi-natural greenspace and a few small parkland areas which could be categorised as local parks.
- King George V Park, on the northwest edge of town, provides an important neighbourhood park within the inter-war, high density residential area that is deficient in greenspace. Improvements have been made, including a new skatepark and sports pavilion.
- East Whitburn and Whitburn are separated by a wide strip of semi-natural green space comprising managed mixed grassland and community

woodland with a good system of footpaths which are owned by the Woodland Trust. The A705 bisects this space between the two settlements.

- Whitburn also has a country park on the north western periphery of the town based on the grounds of the former Polkemmet House which caters for both the local community and the wider central / regional communities.
- What appears to be lacking, in terms of open space provision, is the establishment of park space on the southern aspect of the large areas of space linking with the community centre and towards east Whitburn.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	91.6 acres	8.2 Acres per 1000 population FiT target met = 137%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	3 No.	Hunter Grove Park, King George V Playing Field, Blaeberry Park Central
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	45	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Whitburn.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).

The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks - There is a good strong footpath network through the southern part of town which is based around the White Burn corridor in the south and east. This is part of the Whitburn Town Walk.

- A clear core path network that links local residential footpath systems does not cover the remainder of Whitburn. There are limited links to the wider path network to the east and west. To the north and south, the M8 motorway and Blaeberryhill Road distributor road act respectively as edges across which there are very few crossing points.
- Quality and quantity – There is a substantial total area of open space in Whitburn, but this is unevenly distributed with a concentration of large and well linked spaces in the southern half and a lack of spaces amongst the dense residential inter-war estates to the north of the Main Street. This town has an average quality score of 45, slightly above average. Both Blaeberry Park Central and Hunter Grove Park have been upgraded since 2009.
- Mapping – Whitburn lies outwith the minimum access standard for a district park with the nearest one being in north Bathgate a distance of around 5km distance. There are no designated local parks in Whitburn. However, there are neighbourhood parks which also fulfil the local park function but are not sufficient to meet the 500m accessibility standard for local parks.
- Further improvement schemes have been developed for Hunter Grove Park and King George V Park.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Whitburn's open space resource:

- Convert, through environmental upgrades, one or two amenity greenspaces in the northern and central parts of town to ensure that local park access coverage is achieved.
- Improvements to two amenity greenspaces along the White Burn corridor, namely North Reeves Green and Blaeberryhill Park East, which will eliminate the 'weak links' in that part of town.
- Introduce signage and maps regarding local and core path and greenspace networks and regarding links to paths in the wider countryside.

WILKIESTON (Population 160) West Lothian Village

Wilkieston is located to the north of Kirknewton and east of East Calder on the A71. The population are mainly housed at the retirement home for war blinded former military personnel, although a number of mixed dwellings are also scattered around the T-junction on the A71.

Open Space Characteristics

There is a walled garden, which is inaccessible and some small areas of amenity grass and woodland.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Wilkieston's open space resource:

- The need for the playing field should be reviewed and alternative uses provided, suitable for the current residents.

WINCHBURGH (Population 2,524) West Lothian Village

Winchburgh is a large village to the north of Broxburn, divided by the Union Canal running north to south.

Open Space Characteristics

The older part of the settlement, consisting of rows of former miners cottages is situated to the east of the Canal and has only one small area of amenity open space. The eastern edges of the town are enclosed by a wooded bing, that has regenerated into a semi-natural woodland, a golf course and paths to Niddry Castle. This area is used for dog walking and golfing. The residential estate to the west of the canal is more recent and has a number of small amenity open spaces in amongst the residential area, with two small children's play areas. Millgate Wood runs along the west side of the canal and has a path way running along its entire length.

Open Space Analysis	Details	Comments
Total area of Open Space	10.6 acres	4.6 Acres per 1000 population FiT target not met = 77%
Number of District Parks	0 No.	
Number of Neighbourhood Parks	2 No.	Millgate Park, Niddry Park
Number of Local Parks	0 No.	
Average Quality Score (of all surveyed types)	45	Note: This score is the average score across the whole of Winchburgh.

Note: Total open space area includes parks, play areas and sports areas (Category 1-3 sites).
The quality score is out of a maximum score of 75 (only Category 1 sites included in audit)

Open Space Analysis

The site visits and assessment have identified the following:

- Networks – there is a fairly good path access network throughout the village, which connects the open space resource.
- Quality and quantity – Winchburgh has a high quantity of semi-natural open space on the perimeter of the village, but has a lack of local parks and facilities. The overall quality of open spaces is fairly good, however the parks are of only moderately good quality.
- Mapping – Winchburgh falls within the catchment of the district park in Broxburn. The village is well provided for in terms of neighbourhood and local park provision, with all parts of the town connected to the east and west parks.

Recommendations

The settlement review has identified the following priorities for Winchburgh's open space resource:

- The existing parks should be upgraded in terms of quality and variety of facilities and opportunities for active and passive recreation.
- The overall quality of the smaller residential amenity spaces should be upgraded, to improve the overall environmental quality of the village.

1.3 Major Core Development Areas

Three Core Development Areas (CDAs) were identified in the South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2015, which will be the focus of new development in West Lothian over the SDP period and beyond. The CDAs are Armadale, Livingston and the Almond Valley, and Winchburgh/ East Broxburn/ Uphall. Land for up to 2,000 houses is identified in Armadale, for up to 5,000 houses in the Winchburgh/ East Broxburn/ Uphall CDA and for up to 5,000 houses in the Livingston and Almond Valley CDA.

In bringing forward to new and expanded communities, the council aims to deliver the very highest quality of residential and urban development and standards of design to create high quality environments in which people will choose to live and work. The new and expanded communities will be balanced communities with a wide range of housing, including affordable housing and mixed uses.

Within the CDAs the opportunity exists, and the council will demand, that strategic open space and green networks be identified and provided for by developers at the outset through the master planning process. This master plan will need to show how the various elements of open space are to be met (including details of phasing). The aim is to ensure adequate and coherent provision of open space for the site as a whole.

Thereafter, the responsibility for ongoing maintenance, whether it falls jointly to a consortium or separately to each builder, will require to be clearly established and secured by a legal agreement between the developer and the council.

1.3.1 Armadale

The 2005 audit established that the level of open space provision in Armadale meet the 6 acre minimum standard, but this is no longer the case. An increase in population has meant that the town now no longer meets the 6 acre standard. A loss of open space to the new development would be detrimental to the existing residents and significant increases in population will put more pressure on existing facilities. Therefore, an appropriate provision of all the types of open space should be provided for within the new settlement boundaries. If facilities of a district level are not able to be provided within the new settlement boundary, due to space constraints, then facilities in neighbouring district parks should be extended and upgraded to meet the increased demand (e.g. Balbardie Park Bathgate and proposed district park in Whitburn).

Opportunities to extend the quantity of provision in the existing settlement should be explored, to raise levels above this 'minimum'. Quality of provision should be addressed, along with facilities to ensure that the town has good provision of well located, high quality parks and open spaces. However, these issues should be progressed separately from any new housing development.

A masterplan for the housing development and surrounding structure planting areas should include appropriate levels of each part of the West Lothian open space typology, including district parks, neighbourhood parks, local parks, sports areas, play spaces, green path corridors and amenity greenspace. The quantity of open space should, at a minimum, meet the 6 acre standard (FiT) and consideration should be given to increasing this provision, if appropriate and practical within the confines of the master plan area. This network of open space should meet the West Lothian quantity,

quality and accessibility standards. The guidelines set out in the West Lothian Council Residential Development Guide should be followed to deliver a network of high quality open spaces, fit for meeting the needs of new residents.

Open space sites should be well linked to the existing open space and path network throughout the town. The new housing site path network should link into the local access network that joins into the 'Round Town Walk' (recently re-named the Davie Kerr Heritage Trail) in the north west of the town.

1.3.2 Livingston and Almond Valley

The relatively isolated location of the West Livingston development site, on the western boundary beyond Kirkton Campus, would suggest that the provision of a network of open spaces should be viewed in relative isolation from the rest of Livingston. The business / industrial nature of the Kirkton Campus to the east of the development effectively separates the new residential development from Livingston. However, foot and cycle paths should be connected to the wider Livingston greenway path network to ensure that access to employment areas and to the town centre is retained and extended from new housing areas.

The new housing development will impact on the northern boundary of Polbeth. The current level of open space provision in the northern part of the village is poor. Therefore, the provision of the proposed structure planting should be of a high quality, with a network of connecting paths to Briestonhill Moss and the existing woodland areas. The design and quality of this planting should positively add to the current structure of open space provision in Polbeth.

As with the other CDA's, masterplans for the housing development and surrounding structure planting areas should include appropriate levels of each part of the West Lothian open space typology, including district parks, neighbourhood parks, local parks, sports areas, play spaces, green path corridors and amenity greenspace. The quantity of open space should, at a minimum, meet the 6 acre standard (FiT) and consideration should be given to increasing this provision, if appropriate. This network of open space should meet the West Lothian quantity, quality and accessibility standards. The guidelines set out in the West Lothian Council Residential Development Guide should be followed to deliver a network of high quality open spaces, fit for meeting the needs of new residents.



1.3.3 Winchburgh, East Broxburn and Uphall

The proposed housing developments at Winchburgh and East Broxburn are extensive in size and will in some cases more than double the settlement size. Therefore, the quantity of open space provided for within these sites should be self sustainable, providing facilities for future residents. The current supply of open space in the existing settlements is not of a sufficient size and types to cater for the potential demand from new housing. Furthermore, a loss of open space to the new development would be detrimental to existing residents.

A masterplan for the housing development and surrounding structure planting areas should include appropriate levels of each part of the West Lothian open space typology, including district parks, neighbourhood parks, local parks, sports areas, play spaces, green path corridors and amenity greenspace. There is a proposal for a “heritage park” around the scheduled monuments of Greendykes & Faucheldean Bings in the sensitive countryside gap between the expanded settlements. This concept could address the provision of a district and neighbourhood park. The quantity of open space should, at a minimum, meet the 6 acre standard (FiT) and consideration should be given to increasing this provision, if appropriate. This network of open space should meet the West Lothian quantity, quality and accessibility standards. The guidelines set out in the West Lothian Council Residential Development Guide should be followed to deliver a network of high quality open spaces, fit for meeting the needs of new residents.

APPENDIX 2 AUDIT SUMMARY**March 2009 Quality Improvement Scores**

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	Mar 2009 Score	% improvement
Meadowhead Crescent, Addiewell (356102)	The recent open space upgrades include drainage works, installation of a new play area, youth facilities and some environmental improvements. The upgrades have significantly improved the sites potential to become a well used open space in the heart of the community.	Function = 15 Condition = 13 Quality = 11 Total = 39/75	Function = 19 Condition = 18 Quality = 20 Total = 57/75	24%
Boghall Playing Fields, Bathgate (33359)	Drainage works to the sports pitch and the provision of an additional sports pitch will significantly improve the use and function of the sports facility. The improved drainage will significantly improve the player experience and extend the use of the pitches.	Function = 15 Condition = 8 Quality = 11 Total = 34/75	Function = 15 Condition = 12 Quality = 12 Total = 39/75	7%
Murrayfield Park, Blackburn (354861)	Environmental upgrades include a new asphalt footpath, resurfacing to existing paths, drainage works, tree planting along paths, bulb planting, wetland planting, installation of seats, signs, bins and redesigned entrances (planting, hard surfacing, seats etc.). The site improvements will significantly improve the amenity, use and value of the open space.	Function = 18 Condition = 12 Quality = 14 Total = 44/75	Function = 21 Condition = 22 Quality = 24 Total = 67/75	30%
Letham Park, Livingston (Craigshill) (354857)	A masterplan was prepared for the park and proposals refined through consultation with the local community and nearby school. A 'Friends' group was set up. Improvements include: sports pitches, car park upgrade, planting, play areas, path network and environmental improvements. The improvements have transformed the park, making it fit for purpose and providing a high quality park with facilities for all ages.	Function = 19 Condition = 10 Quality = 11 Total = 40/75	Function = 25 Condition = 23 Quality = 23 Total = 71/75	42%
Eliburn Park, Livingston (Eliburn) (356485)	A masterplan was prepared for the park and proposals refined through consultation with the local community. Once complete, the improvements will provide a much needed District park, providing a range of facilities for the wider catchment area. Improvements include: sports pitches, kick pitch, car park upgrade, pavilion, picnic area, planting, play areas (facilities for children of 3-18 years), path network and environmental improvements. A 'Friends' group was set up.	Function = 16 Condition = 10 Quality = 21 Total = 47/75	Function = 25 Condition = 24 Quality = 24 Total = 73/75	34%
Edmonton Green, Livingston (Howden) (355071)	Environmental upgrades include drainage works to the existing play ground, tree planting along paths and around the new kick pitch, bulb planting, installation of seats, bins and redesigned entrances with shrub beds. The site improvements will significantly improve the amenity, use and value of the open space for local people.	Function = 16 Condition = 13 Quality = 12 Total = 41/75	Function = 20 Condition = 19 Quality = 21 Total = 60/75	25%

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	Mar 2009 Score	% improvement
Heatherbank Park, Livingston (Ladywell) (354851)	The recent open space upgrades include works to improve the sports pitches, drainage works, installation of a major play facility and upgraded footpath network.	Function = 19 Condition = 21 Quality = 20 Total = 60/75	Function = 22 Condition = 23 Quality = 21 Total = 66/75	8%
Ennis Park, Polbeth (Part of 31260)	A very uninteresting amenity greenspace, providing access to the A71 from the residential area to the north will be transformed through landscape planting and improved access. The works will comprise: Safety fencing along the top of the grassed slope to the east, drainage works, signage, bins, tree planting, seats, bulb planting and small ramped step access.	Function = 11 Condition = 11 Quality = 10 Total = 32/75	Function = 19 Condition = 18 Quality = 23 Total = 60/75	37%
Blaeberry Park Central, Whitburn (356574)	The open space upgrades include drainage works, footpath resurfacing, interpretation signage and preparation of a management plan for the site	Function = 18 Condition = 14 Quality = 17 Total = 49/75	Function = 23 Condition = 18 Quality = 21 Total = 62/75	18%
Dechmont Park, Dechmont (356175)	Works to improve the play area have been undertaken.	Function = 19 Condition = 16 Quality = 19 Total = 54/75	Function = 20 Condition = 17 Quality = 20 Total = 57/75	4%
Greenrigg Park, Greenrigg (354834)	The recent open space upgrades include creation of a surfaced circular path, connecting to the wider path network, seats, signage, drainage works, improved car park surface, tree planting and general tidy up.	Function = 11 Condition = 11 Quality = 10 Total = 32/75	Function = 17 Condition = 20 Quality = 18 Total = 55/75	30%
Douglas Park, Linlithgow (354931)	Works to improve the play area have been undertaken.	Function = 14 Condition = 14 Quality = 12 Total = 40/75	Function = 15 Condition = 15 Quality = 14 Total = 44/75	6%
Peel Park, (Eliburn) Livingston (355424)	Works to improve the play area have been undertaken.	Function = 24 Condition = 17 Quality = 23 Total = 64/75	Function = 24 Condition = 19 Quality = 23 Total = 66/75	3%
Loganlea Park, Loganlea (33376)	The park will be improved through works to upgrade the path surfaces, installation of MUGA pitch and a kick pitch, drainage works, bins, signage, tree management and tree planting.	Function = 17 Condition = 11 Quality = 16 Total = 44/75	Function = 22 Condition = 19 Quality = 21 Total = 62/75	24%

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	Mar 2009 Score	% improvement
Philpstoun Park, Philpstoun (354912)	Works to improve the play area have been undertaken.	Function = 22 Condition = 19 Quality = 19 Total = 60/75	Function = 22 Condition = 20 Quality = 20 Total = 62/75	3%
Mosswood Park, (Knightsridge) Livingston (355915 + 354856)	Works to improve the play area have been undertaken and the MUGA facility repaired. The open space upgrades include drainage works.	355915 Function = 16 Condition = 15 Quality = 14 Total = 45/75 354856 Function = 19 Condition = 9 Quality = 17 Total = 45/75	355915 Function = 17 Condition = 18 Quality = 17 Total = 52/75 354856 Function = 22 Condition = 15 Quality = 21 Total = 58/75	9% 17%
Limefield Park, Polbeth (355991)	The amenity value of the park has been improved by the construction of an additional surfaced path, a multi-use play area, works to upgrade the car park, signage, seats, bins, new sports pavilion, sports pitch improvements and drainage works.	Function = 20 Condition = 19 Quality = 17 Total = 56/75	Function = 22 Condition = 21 Quality = 19 Total = 62/75	8%
Torphichen Park, Torphichen (354812)	Works to improve the play area have been undertaken.	Function = 19 Condition = 14 Quality = 15 Total = 48/75	Function = 20 Condition = 15 Quality = 17 Total = 52/75	5%
Burngrange Park (formerly West Calder Community Centre, West Calder) (33373)	Works to improve the play area have been undertaken.	Function = 13 Condition = 6 Quality = 13 Total = 32/75	Function = 17 Condition = 14 Quality = 15 Total = 46/75	18%
Hunter Grove Park, Whitburn (354840)	Works to improve the play area have been undertaken.	Function = 17 Condition = 13 Quality = 18 Total = 48/75	Function = 17 Condition = 15 Quality = 20 Total = 52/75	5%

February 2012 Quality Improvement Scores

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	Feb 2012 Score	% improvement
Avondale Park, Armadale (354805)	Upgrades have included works to improve access to the site, upgraded path network, improved pitch drainage, works to improve the safety and functionality of the play equipment, works to replant the gaps in the hedge and repairs to the site fencing.	Function = 19 Condition = 16 Quality = 17 Total = 52/75	Function = 21 Condition = 22 Quality = 20 Total = 63/75	15%
Bedlormie Park (Blackridge Park), Blackridge (354833)	Access throughout the eastern portion of the site has been significantly improved through the installation of a path network with boardwalks across the wetland areas. Shrub / perennial planting, bulb planting, standard trees and waters edge planting have improved the landscape of the wetland area. The installation of benches, litter bins, bow top fencing, cobbled seating areas amenity tree and shrub planting, bulb planting and signage at the western part of the site has improved the quality of the park and the park users experience.	Function = 16 Condition = 12 Quality = 15 Total = 43/75	Function = 21 Condition = 20 Quality = 19 Total = 60/75	23%
Station Road / Drumshoreland Park, Broxburn (355261)	Upgrades have included works to improve access to the site at the car park in the north west corner, whindust path network connecting the car park with the changing pavilions, amenity tree / shrub / ornamental planting and sett paving around the car park and seating areas. Fencing has been installed and repaired in other parts of the site, increasing safety of the site. An entrance has been created, using brick pillars and railings. There is park signage, picnic benches, seats and litter bins.	Function = 16 Condition = 14 Quality = 16 Total = 46/75	Function = 22 Condition = 24 Quality = 21 Total = 67/75	28%
Bridgend Green, Bridgend (354911)	Upgrades have included works to improve access to the site, improved amenity planting and upgrades of facilities (eg. renovated youth shelter) and play area.	Function = 23 Condition = 19 Quality = 20 Total = 62/75	Function = 23 Condition = 23 Quality = 22 Total = 68/75	8%
Meadowhead Crescent, Addiewell (356102)	Upgrading works have included the installation of two children's play areas (2009) and more recent installation of perimeter bow-top fencing, raised planters with tree and shrub planting, bulb planting, multi-use goals and safety surfacing, slab stepping stone path, benches and litter bins.	Function = 15 Condition = 13 Quality = 11 Total = 39/75	Function = 24 Condition = 22 Quality = 21 Total = 67/75	37% (since 2004)
Murrayfield Park, Blackburn (354861)	Environmental upgrades have included a new asphalt footpath, resurfacing to existing paths, drainage works, tree planting along paths, bulb planting, wetland planting, installation of seats, signs, bins and redesigned entrances (planting, hard surfacing, seats etc.). Other more recent upgrades have been the drainage works and lighting installation for one of the football pitches, significantly improving the sporting value / functionality of the open space.	Function = 18 Condition = 12 Quality = 14 Total = 44/75	Function = 22 Condition = 22 Quality = 24 Total = 68/75	32% (since 2004)

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	Feb 2012 Score	% improvement
Redcraig Park, East Calder (354876)	The site has been upgraded to improve the accessibility and amenity of the open space. New tree and shrub planting and seating areas will provide an attractive landscape, once the landscaping matures and pleasant places to sit and an improved play experience.	Function = 18 Condition = 15 Quality = 13 Total = 46/75	Function = 20 Condition = 20 Quality = 18 Total = 58/75	16%
Westcraigs Park, Blackridge (356542)	Upgrades have included works to improve access to the site, footpath loop, amenity tree and shrub planting, benches and litter bins, bow top fencing, signage, new goal posts, new play equipment, bulb planting and an upgraded gated entrance area.	Function = 17 Condition = 15 Quality = 14 Total = 46/75	Function = 22 Condition = 22 Quality = 21 Total = 65/75	25%

August 2012 Quality Improvement Scores

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	Aug 2012 Score	% improvement
Dechmont Park, Dechmont (356 175)	Upgrades have included: signage, dog bins, inter-planting of beech hedge, windust path works, picnic benches, fitness equipment, basketball hoop, artificial surface around the football goals, standard trees, drainage works and amenity planting.	Function = 19 Condition = 16 Quality = 19 Total = 54/75	Function = 23 Condition = 22 Quality = 21 Total = 66/75	16%
Stewartfield Park, Broxburn (354 796)	Upgrades have included works to upgrade and extend the path network, improved pitch drainage, blaes BMX track, entrance feature walls / seating, benches, dog bins, litter bins, signage (directional and information), fitness equipment, "flying fox", notice board, lighting at the entrance, view point seating and upgraded paths	Function = 18 Condition = 14 Quality = 16 Total = 48/75	Function = 21 Condition = 18 Quality = 20 Total = 59/75	15%
Westfield Play Area, Westfield (355 481)	Upgrades have included an entrance area, besides the village shop and bus stop, with paving, a seat, amenity planting, signage and raised planters. The path along the western edge of the site has been surfaced, fenced and lit to improve access to the main street and to the play area. The path along the southern edge has also been upgraded with fencing and granite edging. The original play structure has been retained and new pieces of play equipment added, including swings, rockers, roundabout and a see saw. Fitness equipment has been installed in a separate fenced area. The play area has been resurfaced with a number of different areas of coloured safety surfacing. Existing mature trees have been set in paved areas, with a picnic bench and bin.	-	Function = 23 Condition = 24 Quality = 21 Total = 68/75	-

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	Aug 2012 Score	% improvement
Mill Burn Road Grass, Westfield (355 480)	The adjacent Westfield Play Area was recently upgraded, providing a much improved facility for play and relaxing. These improvements will have an overall improvement in the Mill Burn Road Grass site as access to the site is improved and the play area will create a “honey pot” effect, encouraging more people to use the play area and adjacent open space.	Function = 18 Condition = 14 Quality = 17 Total = 49/75	Function = 19 Condition = 17 Quality = 17 Total = 53/75	6%
Almondell Country Park (354 794)	The site has been recently upgraded, with the refurbishment of the visitor centre and installation of a play area in the walled garden, adjacent to the visitor centre. The upgraded visitor facilities and play facilities combine to create a “honey pot” effect, encouraging more people to come to the visitor centre to use the play area and explore the Country Park along the path network.	Function = 21 Condition = 17 Quality = 22 Total = 60/75	Function = 23 Condition = 19 Quality = 24 Total = 66/75	8%
Almond Park, Livingston (312 03)	Upgrades have included works to upgrade and extend the path network, upgraded entrances, wetland planting, wildflower areas, improved drainage, seating areas (brushed steel seats in sculptural form, stone walls / seats, benches), litter bins, signage (directional and information), new play area, swing set, a “flying fox”, fitness equipment and youth shelter.	Function = 16 Condition = 19 Quality = 20 Total = 55/75	Function = 21 Condition = 21 Quality = 23 Total = 65/75	14%

2014 Quality Improvement Scores

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	2014 Score	% improvement
Polkemmet Country Park (33374)	Polkemmet Country Park was not included in the 2004 audit. Inclusion of the site in the 2014 audit update involved a site audit of the entire park and its facilities. Polkemmet Country Park is a large heavily wooded 68 hectare (168 acre) former estate on the eastern edge of Whitburn. The facilities of the park include: a 9 hole golf course, a 15-bay floodlit golf driving range, putting green, extensive car parks, woodland walks, orienteering course, bowling green picnic areas with seating and barbecue facilities.	-	Function = 23 Condition = 18 Quality = 23 Total = 64/75	-
Beecraigs Country Park (356585)	Beecraigs Country Park was not included in the 2004 audit. Inclusion of the site in the 2014 audit update involved a site audit of the entire park and its facilities. Beecraigs Country Park covers 370 hectares (913 acres) and is located in the Bathgate Hills to the south of Linlithgow. The facilities of the park include: a visitor centre, red deer and highland cattle animal attraction, campsite, play area, walks and a fishing lake.	-	Function = 23 Condition = 20 Quality = 22 Total = 65/75	-

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	2014 Score	% improvement
Broxburn Community Woodland (IFL009)	There are surfaced access paths running through the woodland and also 2.9 miles of natural, un-surfaced paths. The woodland contains one of the eleven public art sculptures found in West Lothian which are part of the Kirkhill Pillar Project and are interpretations of the different planets in the solar system, called "Mars". The sculpture is a distinctive red sculpture which represents the red planet.	-	Function = 17 Condition = 18 Quality = 19 Total = 54/75	-
Dechmont Law Park (355357)	Dechmont Law Park, located to the north of Livingston is one of the three areas designated as countryside within the town. The land is planted with large areas of deciduous and coniferous woodland, with large areas of rough and cut managed grassland. There is an extensive network of Blaes and mown grass paths forming a strong network throughout the area, linking to the wider Livingston path network.	Function = 21 Condition = 14 Quality = 13 Total = 48/75	Function = 18 Condition = 15 Quality = 19 Total = 52/75	5%
Drove Road Park, Armadale (354802)	The paths have been recently upgraded, with seating areas enclosed by low walls. Other recent works include planting of standard trees and the construction of a viewing platform. Low walls, a wide coping stone and railings enclose a small area with a bench and bin, providing an area to enjoy the view across the surrounding countryside. The access works have improved the access to and around the site.	Function = 20 Condition = 13 Quality = 18 Total = 51/75	Function = 20 Condition = 17 Quality = 21 Total = 58/75	9%
Glenview Crescent Playing Fields, Stoneyburn (354836)	The site has been recently upgraded, with a new changing facility, signage, new paths, picnic area and gated entrance. The roadside pavement and vehicle access area has recently been resurfaced with tarmac. There are new benches, standard tree planting, a skate facility, shrub beds and slabbed paths around the pavilion. New Astroturf has been installed in the goal areas. There is a new whindust path around the eastern edge of the site. New hedge plants have been planted along the eastern site boundary to close gaps in the existing hedge. There are two new areas of shrub beds with standard trees to the south of the pitches.	Function = 16 Condition = 18 Quality = 16 Total = 50/75	Function = 19 Condition = 20 Quality = 19 Total = 58/75	10%
Elizabeth Gardens, Stoneyburn (356088)	The site has been recently upgraded, with standard tree planting, signage, interpretation boards, shrub beds along the frontage, access gates and new fencing. The roadside frontage of the site has been greatly improved by the construction of a low wall forming large shrub beds, with block paving paths, an interpretation board mounted on a stone plinth, wooden benches and standard trees. The play area appears to have been upgraded, with new safety surfacing and kick rails, picnic area, benches and an exercise area.	Function = 17 Condition = 12 Quality = 16 Total = 45/75	Function = 19 Condition = 20 Quality = 21 Total = 60/75	20%
King George V Park, Blackburn (354810)	The site has been recently upgraded, with significant changes made to the landscaping, facilities and appearance of the park. The path routes connect the entrances along Ladeside Road, Ladeside Avenue and Riddockhill Road. The site facilities include: children's play area, seating areas, tree avenues, bins, paved secondary path routes, swales and other SUDs features, basketball hoop, small kick pitch with goals and artificial grass, perimeter fencing and site signage. There is also a climbing wall feature and a central totem pole sculptural piece. There are areas of wildflower planting, with a slabbed spiral path network leading to a seating area.	Function = 16 Condition = 10 Quality = 10 Total = 36/75	Function = 21 Condition = 20 Quality = 22 Total = 63/75	36%

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	2014 Score	% improvement
Kirkton Park, Bathgate (31232)	Recent works to the park include path upgrades to make them DDA compliant and construction of a stage area to the north of the site, besides a small car park. There are also new areas of wetland planting, shrub clearance, re-surfaced paths and new planting areas. Overall, the parks appearance and accessibility has been improved.	Function = 23 Condition = 21 Quality = 21 Total = 65/75	Function = 25 Condition = 22 Quality = 21 Total = 68/75	4%
Quarry Park (Froggy Park), Livingston (354801)	Recent works to upgrade existing tracks and better connect the paths to the wider path network have been completed. There are new sets of timber steps, new benches, bins, areas of resin bound gravel paths and edged whindust paths. There is a small amphitheatre that has been constructed on the eastern banks of the pond, formed with wooden steps and backfilled with metal baskets filled with stone. A steep mound has been recently landscaped, fenced, planted with ferns and wooden steps providing a viewpoint at the top.	Function = 21 Condition = 12 Quality = 17 Total = 50/75	Function = 22 Condition = 21 Quality = 21 Total = 64/75	18%
Redmill Park, East Whitburn (354848)	The park has been recently upgraded to improve access to and around the site, and increase the functionality of the site. The sports pavilion has been redeveloped, alongside a new car park, railings and vehicular access road. There is also a storage container. There is an upgraded pedestrian entrance along the main road, with new railings, signage, bollards and setted area. There are new paths round the site, with seating areas. New tree planting and a shrub bed area at the eastern end of the play area, improve the overall appearance of the site.	Function = 15 Condition = 11 Quality = 13 Total = 39/75	Function = 21 Condition = 21 Quality = 20 Total = 62/75	31%
Abercorn Kirk Churchyard	Abercorn Church is set within a very attractive wooded landscape with views across the adjacent estate lands and to the surrounding mature mix of woodland. The site is surrounded on all sides by a stone wall. The site dates from the 7th Century and the church is a historically important building with a small museum at the gates. The wide driveway forms a small car park leading to the main gates. There are lamp posts through the grounds, tarmac paths, areas of mown grass, shrub beds and mature specimen trees throughout the churchyard. The graveyard contains historic headstones, spanning a large time period.	-	Function = 21 Condition = 22 Quality = 21 Total = 64/75	-
Adamrae Cemetery	Large modern cemetery located in the west of Livingston, which was built in 1990 by West Lothian District Council. At the entrance to the cemetery there is a visitor waiting room and associated facilities, a car park and amenity tree and shrub planting. The site is attractively landscaped, with structural planting, tree avenues, shrub borders, clipped hedges and mown grass areas. The cemetery is laid out in roughly four sections: the older part of the cemetery, a section to the north which is nearly at capacity, an open field to the east and a baby burial area.	-	Function = 23 Condition = 23 Quality = 21 Total = 67/75	-
Armada Woodbank Cemetery	The cemetery was opened in 1899 and is typical of cemeteries of this era. It is of a simple design with a boundary stone wall, entrance gates, stone pillars and iron failings along the road frontage, with a Keeper's Cottage to the left of the gate. It is roughly square in shape and has paths and access roads set out in a grid pattern. There are mature trees throughout the cemetery, mown grass and some flowering shrubs. A new cemetery extension has recently been constructed to the east.	-	Function = 17 Condition = 17 Quality = 19 Total = 53/75	-

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	2014 Score	% improvement
Bathgate Cemetery	The cemetery is divided into three parts; the original cemetery (dating from 1859), a more modern extension to the north and a recent extension to the west. The site is accessed along a narrow road from the A89 with mature trees either side and what appears to be open ground. There is a large linear car park at the cemetery entrance with a small visitor building. There are formal iron gates at the entrance to the older parts of the cemetery and a stone wall dividing the oldest part of the cemetery and the extension. There are blaes paths around this part of the cemetery, mature / overgrown trees and shrubs and old graves. The more recent extension has a similar character, with other mature trees and shrubs and a tarmac roadway. The most recent extension lies outside of the old stone walls on a site to the west. It has tarmac paths, mown grass and rows of graves. There are some trees, hedges and shrubs.	-	Function = 18 Condition = 17 Quality = 17 Total = 52/75	-
Bathgate High Kirk	The Church of Scotland church (1739) is located to the north east of the town centre, a short distance from the town centre. Due to its town centre location, the church does not have much ground around it and there is no formal graveyard. The external hard surfaced areas have been recently re-surfaced, with a new tarmac car park, wide tarmac access path, paved ramp with handrails and lighting. There are small areas of grassed open space with a few flowering trees. There are clipped hedges and planters with bedding plants, set in a gravelled border. The main entrance to the church is through grand stone pillars, with iron gates and railings and up a set of stone steps. There are mature trees along the frontage and some small shrubs.	-	Function = 19 Condition = 23 Quality = 20 Total = 62/75	-
Bathgate Old Parish Kirk	Bathgate Old Parish Kirk is located to the east of Bathgate town centre, off the busy A89 road. It is essentially a historic place of interest to visitors, with the ruins of the Kirk remaining, surrounded by an old burial ground and boundary stone wall. The site dates from the 17th century, but was a site of historic interest and culture dating back to around 1220 AD. The church was built in 1846, with rubble walls using material from earlier structures. The church ruins were scheduled by the Secretary of State for Scotland and the churchyard is surrounded on headstones. The churchyard is surrounded on two sides by a modern housing estate and the old manse and cottages on the other. The site can be accessed by a narrow gate on the A89 entrance. There are mature trees on the boundary of the site, characteristic of old churchyards. There are no internal paths or benches. There is mown grass throughout the burial ground.	-	Function = 13 Condition = 11 Quality = 19 Total = 43/75	-
Blaeberry Cemetery	Large cemetery located to the east of Whitburn on what appears to have been a Greenfield site to the north of Blaeberryhill residential area. The cemetery was opened in 1982. The site is accessed through a landscaped car park with a large visitor facility. There are extensive areas of mown grass, boundary fences and hedges and mature trees and shrubs. The entrance to the cemetery is beyond the car park and is gated, with stone pillars and metal railings. The cemetery is laid out with a circular roadway, with rows of grave stones radiating out from the road. There are groups of mature trees, standard trees, mown grass, neatly trimmed hedges, bulb planting and some specimen trees.	-	Function = 22 Condition = 23 Quality = 21 Total = 66/75	

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	2014 Score	% improvement
Boghead Cemetery	Large cemetery on the western outskirts of the town of Bathgate, in the heart of a residential suburb. The cemetery was opened in 1936 and has still capacity for burials for a number of years. The cemetery has formal stone walls at the entrance, with gate piers, metal fences and gates. There are roads that sweep around the site, providing access to the grave sides. The older part of the cemetery is towards the entrance and upon a low mound in the heart of the site. The paths and lines of graves radiate around the central area. There are mature trees throughout the site, shrubs at the entrance and mown grass throughout. The area of ground to the east of the cemetery is not currently in use. There are benches, bins and a storage buildings at the site entrance. The site is bounded on all sides by a high stone wall.	-	Function = 18 Condition = 19 Quality = 17 Total = 54/75	
East Calder Cemetery	The cemetery is located to the north of St Cuthbert's churchyard, beyond a boundary wall and was opened in 1921. The cemetery is access along a vehicle access lane from the A71 to the west. The adjacent churchyard is accessed through a gap in the boundary wall. There is a small car park within a small brick building housing a toilet and a storage room. The site is bounded by brick/ stone walls on all sides. There are tarmac paths, a bench and bin. There are a few mature trees.	-	Function = 15 Condition = 18 Quality = 17 Total = 50/75	
Ecclesmachan Cemetery	Ecclesmachan Cemetery, built in 1894, can be accessed along a road access and a pedestrian entrance from the main road. The cemetery is in an isolated secluded site; a short distance from the main road. The site is bounded on all sides by dense woodland and overgrown shrub borders. The entrance points are defined by stone pillars, iron gates and railings. There are low walls forming an edge to the road access routes at the junction and there is a stone retaining wall along one side of the access road. The cemetery roughly triangular in shape and is situated on a gently sloping site, leading down to a burn which runs along the northern periphery. There is a high stone wall along two sides of the site and a low stone wall along the inner side edge. There are some mature trees on site and mature trees and shrubs beyond the walls on all side. There are a few blaes paths providing access around the site. There are handrails improving access up the paths. There is a bench in one corner. The cemetery is in a secluded but peaceful location.	-	Function = 14 Condition = 16 Quality = 19 Total = 49/75	
Ecclesmachan Kirk Churchyard	Ecclesmachan Church dates from the 13th Century when a simple Norman Church was built on the site. The church was 'sacked' in the late 15th Century but restored in the 16th Century. The church is surrounded by a traditional churchyard and a number of old gravestones. There are mature specimen trees around the churchyard, which is set within a wooded landscape, besides a stone Manse and other houses in the village. The site is surrounded on all sides by a stone wall and there is a small car park to the east, beyond the stone wall there is a detailed interpretation board providing details of the church's history and pointing out carvings of specific interest in the graveyard. The more modern Cemetery is located on the other side of the road to the west of the Church.	-	Function = 16 Condition = 16 Quality = 19 Total = 51/75	-

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	2014 Score	% improvement
Fauldhouse Cemetery	Fauldhouse Cemetery is located on the southern boundary of the village, to the south of the railway line and is accessed along a narrow access track from the main road. The cemetery is constructed around a hillock, with the more recent parts of the cemetery radiating from the core. The cemetery was opened in 1878. The entrance to the cemetery is beyond the small car park and through a gated entrance. The cemetery boundaries are formed by stone walls and neat hedges. There are mature trees throughout the older part, characteristic of a cemetery of this era. There are views across the golf course and wooded hills to the south. There are roadways around the cemetery and unbound surfaced paths around the newer area to the east. The cemetery is neat and well maintained. There is a line of mature trees separating the older part of the cemetery from the more recent area.	-	Function = 18 Condition = 19 Quality = 19 Total = 56/75	-
Fauldhouse Cemetery Extension	Extensive new cemetery built in 2010, forming an extension to Fauldhouse cemetery. The site is located on the southern boundary of the village, to the south of the railway line and is accessed along a narrow access track from the main road. The cemetery extension was built in a green field site and therefore enjoys a countryside setting. It is adjacent to a community woodland and golf course, and enjoys views to the wooded hills to the south. The site facilities comprise: visitor waiting room, car park, vehicular access roads, mown grass areas, tarmac paths, fencing, shelterbelts planting, benches, bins and a set out fenced site compound area.	-	Function = 23 Condition = 23 Quality = 21 Total = 67/75	-
Hermand Park	Extensive new cemetery located on the outskirts of West Calder, on the eastern periphery. The cemetery was built in 2010 on a green field site and therefore enjoys a countryside setting, with mature areas of woodland, field boundary trees and a narrow river valley. There is a football pitch facility on the neighbouring site and a walkway running along the northern boundary, connecting the village with Livingston along a green wooded route. The site facilities comprise: entrance, gates, visitor waiting room, mown grass areas, tarmac paths, hedges, fences, rows of recycled plastic benches, car park, avenues of trees and fenced site compound area. There is a tarmac path leading from the visitor building to a row of benches beside the burn. There is a curved entrance wall within the name of the cemetery inscribed on the stone at the road entrance. There are plenty of adjacent sites available for expansion of the cemetery.	-	Function = 24 Condition = 23 Quality = 19 Total = 66/75	-
Kingscavil Cemetery	Kingscavil cemetery is located on the B9080 between Linlithgow and Kingscavil village, and is surrounded on all sides by agricultural fields. The cemetery was built in 2001 and is therefore well equipped with a large landscaped car park, visitor building and mature boundary tree and shrub planting. There are large paved areas, with planters, connecting the visitor building, car park and burial ground. The site is bounded on three sides by post and wire fences and there is a formal stone walled entrance way, with metal gates and a site sign. Some of the footways are recently laid, however some date back to the opening of the site 13 years ago and are paved. There are bitmac paths around the burial ground, leading to a seating area with mature trees and shrubs. There is a fenced site compound.	-	Function = 22 Condition = 22 Quality = 19 Total = /75	-

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	2014 Score	% improvement
Kirk of Mid Calder Churchyard	The Church of Scotland church is set within an old churchyard with old graves, mature trees and surrounded by an old stone wall. The churchyard is located a short distance from the centre of the village at what appears to be the entrance to an old estate. There are private grounds to the rear of the churchyard and the cemetery across the road. The site is surrounded on all sides by a high stone wall, with painted railings along the roadside frontage. There are a range of mature specimen trees along the boundary of the churchyard. There is a setted path leading around the church, with gravel paths to the rear of the building. There is a small toilet block to the east of the churchyard built within the boundary wall.	-	Function = 16 Condition = 17 Quality = 18 Total = 51/75	-
Kirk of West Calder	Small area of grassed open space, providing a setting for the church. The site comprises: tarmac car park, mown grass, access to church hall, a few trees and shrubs and bedding plants. The site is bounded on all sides by a stone wall. There are no graves in the churchyard.	-	Function = 15 Condition = 15 Quality = 14 Total = 44/75	-
Kirknewton Cemetery	Old cemetery in the heart of Kirknewton Village. The site comprises a walled old cemetery and a new extension to the east. The older part of the site was probably the site of a church, with a graveyard around the original building and dates from 1902. There are remains of a building/ mausoleum in the centre of the site. The modern cemetery extension is on an adjacent site and comprises: mown grass, tarmac paths, boundary fencing and adjacent hedges, mature boundary trees and a bench and bin.	-	Function = 18 Condition = 18 Quality = 19 Total = 55/75	-
Linlithgow Cemetery	Linlithgow Cemetery is located in the centre of the town and has been in operation as the town's burial grounds since 1884. The site has been expanded over the years from its once rectangular shape to expanding into the areas of land either side as the need arose. The oldest part of the cemetery is characterised by tall stone wall boundaries, stone pillars and metal gates, forming a formal entrance to the east, mature trees and old gravestones. The more modern parts of the cemetery are towards the west and are well maintained areas of ground with benches, mown grass, tarmac paths, trees and shrubs and boundary hedges. There is a stone wall running along the northern boundary with the railway line beyond. There are shrub beds, formal tree and shrub planting and mown grass at the entrance area.	-	Function = 19 Condition = 19 Quality = 20 Total = 58 /75	-
Livingston Village Kirk Churchyard	The Church of Scotland church is set within an old churchyard with old brick/ stone wall and dates from the 17th Century. The churchyard is in the old village of Livingston and it is therefore an important historical feature of the New Town. The churchyard is set within a wooded valley and besides the stone manse. There are railings and gates at the front entrance and a slabbed path, with gravel road access.	-	Function = 18 Condition = 17 Quality = 21 Total = 56/75	-
Loaninghill Cemetery	Large cemetery (1976) located to the west of Broxburn, to the south of the A899. There is a small car park beyond, with a visitor building. The cemetery is laid out with a pattern of circular road routes, with rows of gravestones radiating out from the road. There are borders with decorative trees and shrubs, rows of mature trees (presumably part of the sites former use), mown grass and some specimen trees.	-	Function = 22 Condition = 22 Quality = 20 Total = 64/75	-

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	2014 Score	% improvement
Mid Calder Cemetery	Mid Calder Cemetery is located a short distance from the village centre at what appears to be the entrance to an old estate. The entrance to the cemetery is formed by a decorative stone archway, and was erected in memory of the men from Mid Calder parish who fell in the Great War. There is an old cemetery and a new cemetery to the south west. The old cemetery has walls all around it, with painted fencing along the roadside frontage and a gated entrance. There are mature trees, characteristic of old churchyards throughout the grassed area. The new cemetery is accessed along the main road, through a gated entrance. There is a small storage building, with a cross shaped window. There are tarmac paths through the cemetery, mature trees, attractive hedges and bushes and mown. There are a number of benches along the path routes and a circular bench around a mature tree. The site is bounded by high wooden fences.	-	Function = 18 Condition = 19 Quality = 20 Total = 57/75	-
Old West Calder Kirk	Old West Calder Kirk is situated to the west of the village centre just off the Main Street. It would once have been at the heart of village life but is now derelict and surrounded by residential buildings. The site dates from 1643, with the existing building opened in 1867, and only the walls, gable ends and bell tower of the church building remaining. The site is surrounded on all sides by an old stone wall and the churchyard surrounding the building has old gravestones set in mown grass. There are mature trees around the site giving the surrounding residential area a wooded character. The church ruins, old walls and bell tower are an interesting historic building. However, the site is gated and access prevented and therefore the greenspace lacks function.	-	Function = 12 Condition = 16 Quality = 17 Total = 45/75	-
St Michael's Kirk Churchyard	St Michael's church is located at the heart of Linlithgow, beside the Palace. The entrance to the church is to the right of the arched entrance to the palace and therefore its history is interlinked with that of the palace. The approach to the church is through gated walls, with metal fences, and along a setted path to the front door of the church. There are burial grounds on three sides of the church building. There are mature trees around the churchyard. The site is bounded on one side by the county halls to the south, with its garden area and to the east by the Peel Park and Linlithgow Loch beyond. A new hedge has been planted, with post and wire fences to protect it.	-	Function = 19 Condition = 19 Quality = 20 Total = 58/75	-
St Nicholas Kirk Churchyard	The Church is set within an old graveyard with mature trees, a stone boundary wall, mown grass and old headstones arranged through the graveyard in a random pattern. The church is located a short distance from the centre of Uphall in what appears to be an old village, with old cottages and houses. There is a vehicular entrance, which is gated and a couple of gated paved pathways leading to the church building. The site of the church dates from the 12th Century. There is a small car park to the north of the churchyard beyond the stone perimeter wall.	-	Function = 18 Condition = 19 Quality = 19 Total = 56/75	-

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	2014 Score	% improvement
Torphichen Kirk Churchyard	Torphichen Preceptory dates from the early 13th Century. All that survives of the preceptor is the crossing tower and transepts of the church. The present church was built in 1756. Access to the preceptor building is by entrance fee during summer months from a ticket office managed by Historic Scotland. The grounds are divided into two parts, the land where the preceptor once stood, the foundations of which remain, and the churchyard to the south the site. There is mown grass, mature trees and a stone wall around the site. The churchyard can be accessed through a stone gateway, with gatehouse, there is a tarmac path leading to the main building, through the wooded graveyard. There are a number of old gravestones randomly scattered throughout the graveyard.	-	Function = 21 Condition = 22 Quality = 22 Total = 65/75	-
Uphall Cemetery	Uphall Cemetery (1893) is a large cemetery located to the west of Broxburn, to the north of the A899. Once the cemetery was at capacity, a new cemetery was opened on site to the south of the A899 junction in 1976. The site is accessed through a stone entrance way, with brick built gate piers and modern gates. There is a small visitor waiting room to the right of the gate, with a storage room. To the left of the entrance is the former Keeper's Cottage. The entrance area is marked by mature specimen trees, trimmed hedges, mown grass and ornamental shrubs. The site is bounded on all sides by an old stone wall and is set within a residential area. The site is reasonably well maintained.	-	Function = 16 Condition = 15 Quality = 18 Total = 49/75	-
West Calder Cemetery	West Calder Cemetery is located on the outskirts of the village, to the west. The cemetery was opened in 1867. There are agricultural fields and woodland to the south and the busy A71 passes along the northern boundary. The entrance to the cemetery is formed by a gated entrance along the main road. There are three parts to the cemetery: the old cemetery, a small extension to the east and a more recent extension to the south. The old cemetery is laid out along a series of roads, paths and avenues of mature trees. The small cemetery extension to the east is bounded by a hedge and accessed through a gap in the wall. This section appears to be at capacity. The southern extension is laid out along a series of tarmac paths, bounded by a trimmed hedge and mature trees. There is a gated car park, which can be accessed along a vehicular access track running in the western side of the cemetery.	-	Function = 18 Condition = 20 Quality = 20 Total = 58/75	-
Whitburn Cemetery	Whitburn Cemetery (1862) is located close to the heart of the village, a short distance from Whitburn South Churchyard. The cemetery was laid out in to sections: the older part and a more recent extension. The older part of the cemetery is accessed through a gated entrance, with a former cemetery keeper's cottage to the left of the gates. There is also a bounded up storage building besides the cottage, which appears to be occupied. The cemetery is constructed around an informal roadway that sweeps through the grounds, with mature trees and shrubs creating an informal and pleasant landscape. The graves are distributed unevenly between the trees and planting. The cemetery has a wooded character. There is a gap in the eastern wall, beyond which is the modern extension. This area is also enclosed by a stone wall and has fewer mature trees.	-	Function = 18 Condition = 17 Quality = 18 Total = 53/75	-

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	2014 Score	% improvement
Whitburn South Kirk Churchyard	The Church of Scotland is set within an old churchyard with old graves, mature trees and surrounded by an old stone wall. The church dates from 1729 and is located close to the heart of the village at a key road junction. The churchyard is surrounded on all sides by housing. There are views into the churchyard, through the iron railings, from the surrounding streets. There is a narrow path leading to the church from the gated entrance. Access to the rest of the churchyard is across the mown grass. The church and yard are well maintained and attractive, in terms of the architectural heritage and landscape quality. There is the grave of the daughter of Robert Burns in the graveyard. There is a large interpretation board at the entrance, providing a detailed history of the church. There is a bench at the entrance to the churchyard.	-	Function = 19 Condition = 23 Quality = 21 Total = 63/75	-
Winchburgh Cemetery	Medium sized cemetery located to the south east of Winchburgh on a site located between a railway line, the Union Canal and the main road through Winchburgh. The cemetery is accessed down a narrow access road, with a small car park and visitor building at the entrance to the cemetery. The cemetery was opened in 1906 and is characteristic of cemeteries of that era. The site is bounded on all sides by a stone wall and has stone gate piers and metal gates at the entrance. There is a network of paths through the cemetery and lines of gravestones. There are attractive mature trees within the cemetery and woodland on all sides, beyond the stone walls. There are extensive views across the surrounding countryside to Niddry Castle and the bings to the east of the village.	-	Function = 18 Condition = 20 Quality = 20 Total = 58/75	-
Woodbank Cemetery Ext	Woodbank Cemetery Extension lies to the east of Woodbank Cemetery, to the north of Armadale. The cemetery is surrounded on all sides by open countryside and is accessed along a quiet country road. The cemetery was opened in 2012 and is well designed and built. The entrance way is flanked by stone wall sculptures with an engraved name plate, mown grass and shrub beds. The roads and car park are built to modern road standards. There are shrub planting and standard trees around the main visitor building. The landscaping will provide an attractive setting to the cemetery once it is properly established. The site is bounded to the west by the stone wall of the neighbouring cemetery, which can be accessed along a path and through a gap in the wall. The other sides of the site are fenced. There is a fenced site compound area to the east of the site.	-	Function = 23 Condition = 24 Quality = 20 Total = 67/75	-

2015 Quality Improvement Scores

Site Name	Improvement Works (since 2004)	Quality Improvements		
		2004 Score	Aug 2014 Score	% improvement
Burngrange East Park, West Calder (33373)	Burngrange East Park is a large area of open space and recreational space located to the south west of the town centre, to the rear of the West Calder Community Education Centre on Dickson Street. The facilities include: a fenced small children's play area, fenced hard surfaced ball court and a full sized football pitch. Recent site upgrades have included: foot path resurfacing works, 2 new steel benches, signage, standard tree planting along the paths and beside the play area, drainage works to improve the football pitch playing surface, new goals and verge re-seeding. Two pieces of play equipment for older children have been installed at the edge of the pitch, close to the smaller children's play area. The improvements have significantly improved the amenity and functionality of the open space, providing a well connected and pleasant place to walk, play and to play team sports.	Function = 17 Condition = 14 Quality = 15 Total = 46/75	Function = 20 Condition = 20 Quality = 18 Total = 58/75	16%
Douglas Avenue Park, Linlithgow (354931)	Douglas park is located in a dense residential area to the south west of the town centre. It is a medium sized Local Park just off the busy Mains Road (A706). The park contained a small children's play area, basketball hoop, youth shelter, mini-pitch, open grassed area, located on a relatively level area at the top of a south facing slope, when it was audited in 2005. In the Spring of 2015, the park was significantly upgraded and the amenity and functionality of the open space has been significantly improved. The site improvements included: provision of foot path connecting the entrance to the play area and adjacent streets, standard tree planting, shrub bed planting, new benches, bins, entrance signage, picnic tables and bulb planting. High quality fencing along the northern and western boundary has been installed, with a double gated entrance at Moray Drive. The mini-pitch has had a synthetic surface installed, to improve the playing surface. There is a row of standard trees along the top of the grassed slope, to help enclose the site and provide shelter and seasonal interest. Planting beds have been created along the northern and eastern boundary, providing visual interest, improving the biodiversity of the site and protecting the gable ends of the adjacent houses.	Function = 15 Condition = 15 Quality = 14 Total = 44/75	Function = 21 Condition = 21 Quality = 21 Total = 63/75	25%
Newton Park (356670)	Newton Playspace is located on the eastern edge of the village of Newton, tucked behind a row of houses. The park can be accessed along a narrow footpath from Duddingston Crescent. The playspace is a well equipped space, with a range of play equipment and a pleasant location with views across the agricultural fields and woodland to the south east. The play space is in a secluded location, but probably only used by local people from the village. However, the advantage is that it is at a distance from the main road that runs through the village and provides a quiet and scenic place to play and to enjoy the countryside.	-	Function = Condition = Quality = Total = 61 /75	-

APPENDIX 3 PRIORITY PROJECTS

The outcome of the 2004 Open Space Audit was to produce a list of priority projects from across the West Lothian area. The prioritisation of the sites was based on a combination of the 'Fit for Purpose' site assessment scoring process and a broader understanding of the 'bigger' picture.

Many of the priority projects identified in the 2005 Strategy have been completed, with audit data updated to reflect the changes in quality of the individual open spaces (refer to Appendix 2 for details).

Other factors with a bearing on decisions to prioritise a particular site included:

- Where the existing open space provision does not meet the Open Space Strategy standards (quality, quantity and accessibility)
- Proximity of other greenspace and to a local population
- Local community support/ opposition, needs and aspirations
- Inaccessibility / site conditions
- Potential loss of existing open space / suitability of alternative site
- Potential for change / adaptability
- Strategic links to other greenspaces / path networks
- Policy commitments (Local Plan, LNR's)
- Contribution a particular level of the open space hierarchy (ie. is there already adequate provision at that level in that area?)

The following table lists the priority action sites recommended for early development in the Strategy Reports. Details of current activity and allocated spend are included.

Priority Action Projects

Settlement	Site Name / Identifier	Forecast Spend £,000
Livingston	Almondvale Park (355453)	£450
Bathgate	Balbardie Park of Peace (31204)	£116
Livingston - Murieston	Bankton Mains Park (354745)	£117
Livingston - Deans	Central Recreation Park (356455)	£54
Livingston - Dedridge	Clement Rise Park (355574)	£63
Livingston - Craigshill	Craigspark	£63
West Calder	Dickson Street Park	£98
Linlithgow	Douglas Avenue (354931)	£98
Pumpherstoun	Drumshoreland Park	£63
East Calder	East Calder Park (354846)	£98 + £54
Livingston - Carmondean	Fells Rigg Park (355148)	£50
Uphall	Glebe Park (354899)	£63
Whitburn	Hunter Grove Park (354840)	£54
Whitburn	King George V Park (354854)	£162
Linlithgow	Learmonth Gardens (355752)	£60
Linlithgow	Linlithgow Loch Park (33365)	£85
Bathgate	Little Boghead Nature Park (356324)	£18
Bathgate	Marchwood Crescent Park (355872)	£47
Uphall Station	Marrfield Park (33380)	£63

Settlement	Site Name / Identifier	Forecast Spend £,000
Fauldhouse	Meadow Crescent Park (355006)	£450
Blackburn	Murrayfield Park Sports Facility (354861)	£268
Polbeth	Polbeth Community Centre Park	£10
Mid Calder	Sommers Park (355166)	£60
Armadale	St Anthony's Park (354864)	£45
Livingston - Ladywell	Stonebank	£63
Livingston - Knightsridge	Sutherland Way (355307)	£63
Torphichen	Torphichen Park (354812)	£60
Armadale	Watson Park (354803)	£76
Broxburn	Stewartfield Park (354796)	£90
Linlithgow	Bridgend Park (354911)	£185
Bathgate	Kirkton Park Tennis Courts (31232)	£207
Various	Outdoor Access Projects	£240
Various	Rural Paths	£120
Various	Park Furniture	£54
Country Parks	Country Parks Project Fund	£60
Country Parks	Internal Pathways / Roadways	£99
Country Parks	Car Parking Provision	£49
Various	Wildflower Meadows	£13
Woodlands	Management and Regeneration	£495

The following table contains a list of the sites that were given a score of 37 or under (i.e. considered fair or poor in terms of quality).

Sites Not Considered Fit for Purpose

Settlement	Open Space Sites scoring "fair" or "poor"	
Addiebrownhill	Meadowhead Crescent Grass	36
Armadale	Marches Drive / Ferrier Crescent S.	36
Armadale	Mayfield Industrial Scrub	31
Bathgate	Monkland Grass	37
Bathgate	Monkland Road Green	36
Bathgate	Marina Road Embankment	36
Bathgate	Belvedere Road Green	32
Bathgate	Bruce Road Green	31
Bathgate	Dundas Street Green	27
Blackburn	Redhouse Place Green	35
Blackridge	Hillside Drive Grass	36
Blackridge	Craig Inn Grass	35
Blackridge	Woodhill Road	32
Bridgend	Bridgend South Park	37
Bridgend	Bridgend Burn	36
Broxburn	Fergusson Road Grass	36
Broxburn	Hillview Square	35
Broxburn	Kirkhill House Grass	35
Broxburn	Fergusson Road Yard	34
Broxburn	Timmeryetts Court	27
Dechmont	Haggis Wood	37
Dechmont	Craiglaw Scrub	33
East Calder	Mansefield Grass East	36

Settlement	Open Space Sites scoring "fair" or "poor"	
East Calder	Langton Road Junction	36
East Calder	Muddies South	36
East Calder	East Mansefield Grass	36
East Calder	The Muddies West	36
East Calder	Mansefield Green East	36
East Calder	Overton Crescent East	35
East Calder	Beechbank Crescent Grass	35
East Whitburn	Main Street Green	36
East Whitburn	Redmill Cottage Backyards	33
Fauldhouse	Fallas Place Grass	36
Greenrigg	Gibshill Park Football Park	27
Kirknewton	Kaimes Estate Green	27
Linlithgow	St Michaels RC Tennis Courts	37
Linlithgow	Avontoun Green West	35
Linlithgow	Doomsdale Tip Woodland	32
Linlithgow	Barons Hill Flats Grassland	30
Livingston	Beech Place North West	37
Livingston	Muirfield Cross North	37
Livingston	Cameron Way Green 2	37
Livingston	Deanwood Park Grass 5	37
Livingston	Mid Glen Road Green	37
Livingston	Riverside Primary	37
Livingston	Howden St Andrew's Primary	37
Livingston	Don Drive 1	36
Livingston	Don Drive 2	36
Livingston	Anderson Grassland	36

Settlement	Open Space Sites scoring "fair" or "poor"	
Livingston	Jubilee Avenue Green 4	35
Livingston	Jubilee Avenue Green 5	35
Livingston	Jubilee Avenue Green 3	35
Livingston	Sutherland Green	35
Livingston	Craigshill CofS Green	35
Livingston	Beech Grove Green	34
Livingston	Ferguson Way Grass 1	34
Livingston	Sutherland South Green	34
Livingston	Jubilee Avenue Green 6	32
Livingston	Knightsridge East Road Grass	32
Livingston	Bute Green	30
Livingston	Lamont Grass	30
Livingston	Deans Corner Site	27
Livingston	Oldwood Place Green	26
Longridge	Northfield Crescent Green	29
Mid Calder	Sommers Park Kick Pitch	37
Mid Calder	Calder House South	36
Mid Calder	Calder House Walled Garden	29
Philpstoun	Pardovan Crescent East	35
Polbeth	Polbeth Avenue South Green	37
Polbeth	Former Limefield Tennis Courts	37
Polbeth	Ennis Park Green	34
Polbeth	Burnside Shelter Belt	32
Polbeth	Limefield Rec Park Tennis Courts	30
Polbeth	Limefield House Walled Garden	30

Settlement	Open Space Sites scoring “fair” or “poor”	
Pumpherston	South Village East	37
Seafield	Dean Place Grass North	35
Seafield	Seafield Football Pitch	31
Stoneyburn	Garden City Grass	28
Torphichen	Low Brae	29
Uphall	McFarlane Place South	37
Uphall	Johnston Court	36