West Lothian Council

West Lothian
Open Space Strategy 2026 - 2036



West Lothian Local Development Plan

DRAFT

by
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61181 | September 2026

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1.0 WEST LOTHIAN OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

1.1 Objectives of the Strategy

West Lothian Council have prepared an Open Space Strategy to help the Council meet its statutory duties set out in the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 and associated regulations. This report sets out a strategic framework of the planning authority's policies and proposals for the development, maintenance and use of open space networks in West Lothian. The strategy builds on the previous Strategies of 2005 and 2020, and incorporates the findings of the refreshed Open Space Audit (2026). Ironside Farrar were engaged to assist the Council in the preparation of the outputs required for an Open Space Strategy for West Lothian. This strategy incorporates the conclusions of the assessment and will form a core component of the Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) Evidence Report and reflects several key changes to planning legislation including the 4th National Planning Framework (NPF4).

In order to deal strategically with open space provision, it is vital that local authorities have an accurate understanding of the current open space resource in urban settings within their area. Planning Policy stresses the importance of local authorities undertaking an audit to assess how well the needs of communities are being met and identify changes needed to improve access to quality open spaces, build connected green networks and provide recreation facilities.

Planning (Scotland) Act 2019

West Lothian Council has a statutory duty under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 to prepare and implement an open space audit and strategy for its area. Setting a strategic framework for the development, maintenance and use of green infrastructure, including open spaces and green networks, will enable the prioritisation of Council resources, community engagement and involvement. Once approved, the Open Space Strategy will form part of the Evidence Report for the next Local Development Plan (LDP).

The Strategy will provide a robust and comprehensive framework for the protection, enhancement and future provision of active open space across West Lothian, and identify settlement specific priorities for enhancement, protection and investment. It will support statutory requirements and ensure that planning decisions are informed by a clear, consistent and defensible evidence base. It will also contribute to wider objectives including climate resilience, biodiversity enhancement, health and wellbeing and local living, assisting West Lothian Council set priorities for future actions. It will also provide the evidential basis for policy development, delivery programming and the securing of developer contributions.





1.2 Policy Context

National Planning Framework 4 plays a pivotal role in shaping the spatial development and land use within the region. NPF4 emphasises the importance of creating successful, sustainable places (Policy 14, Liveable Places). This encourages local authorities and stakeholders to consider the provision of open spaces as a fundamental aspect of placemaking. Policy 21 (Play Recreation and Sport) aims to encourage, promote and facilitate spaces and opportunities for play, recreation and sport.



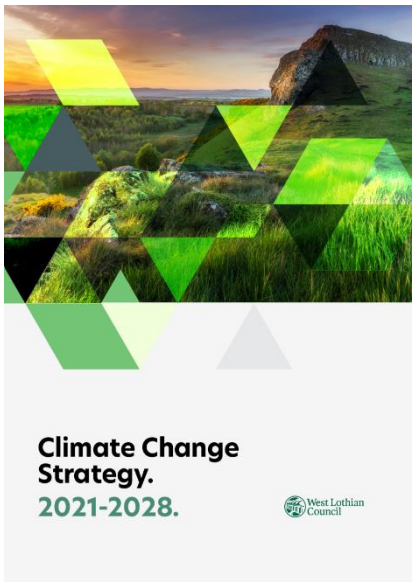
The outcomes will be that "natural and built environments are improved, with more equitable access to opportunities for play and recreation. Physical and mental health are improved through provision of, and access to, outdoor recreation, play and sport facilities." These spaces should enhance and expand existing blue and green infrastructure, considering related policy frameworks (e.g. play, local food growing and active travel). New open space provisions should be well-designed, high-quality, accessible and inclusive. The strategy will also seek to deliver policy 20: protect and enhance blue and green infrastructure and their networks.

"We have an opportunity to significantly improve our places, address longstanding inequality and eliminate discrimination, helping to transform our country for the better. Cleaner, safer and greener places and improved open spaces will build resilience and provide wider benefits for people, health and biodiversity, in a balanced way". (Extract from **NPF4**)

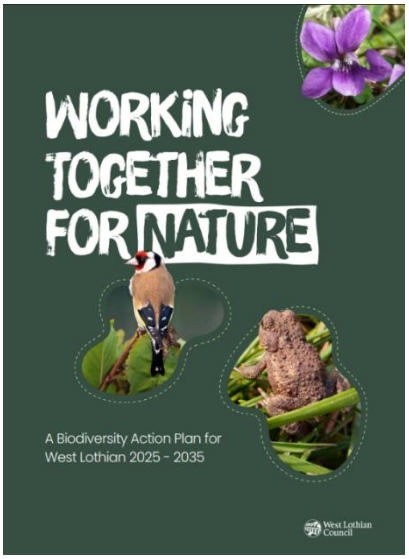
Good quality open space contributes to the delivery of **West Lothian's Emerging Local Development Plan 2**, contributing to wider objectives including climate resilience, biodiversity enhancement, health and wellbeing, placemaking and improved access to nature. This work will ensure that the Evidence Report is supported by up-to-date, comprehensive and clearly defined standards for all forms of open space across West Lothian.

The Open Space Strategy complements the following West Lothian Council Strategies and studies:





The WLC **Climate Change Strategy** 2021-28 provides a framework for the council's actions as a public sector organisation aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for the unavoidable impacts of changing weather patterns. The council's interim emissions targets are 61% reduction by 2028, 65% reduction by 2030, 86% reduction by 2040, net-zero by 2045. Within the strategy are actions relating to Energy, Transport, Waste, Adaptation, Resilience & Biodiversity and Land Use. Preparation of the LBAP is one of the actions listed in the strategy, together with the Natural Capital Assessment, and actions for increasing woodland cover and restoring habitats.



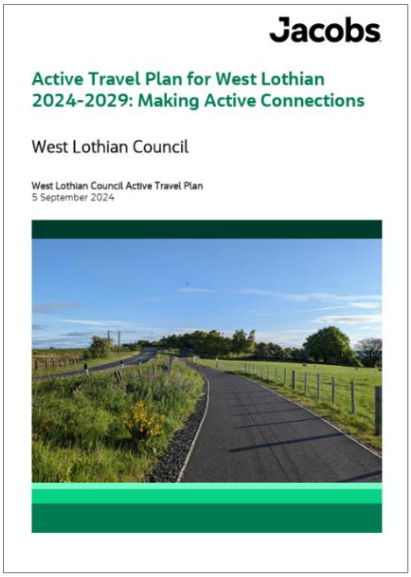
The West Lothian **Biodiversity Action Plan** (LBAP) outlines the steps required to achieve the Mission to reverse biodiversity loss in the next five years (by 2030) and to ensure the restoration, enhancement and protection of biodiversity throughout West Lothian for the long-term. The Council recognises the inherent value of nature, and also its role in helping to realise our climate emissions and adaptation targets, which underscores the importance of this Biodiversity Action Plan. The Plan translates national strategies into local actions and supports planning goals to address the climate and nature crises, creating nature networks and promoting nature-based solutions.

West Lothian Council prepared and consulted on draft Supplementary Guidance on West Lothian Place-based Green Networks. Draft **West Lothian Green Network** maps of the green networks across West Lothian were prepared for LDP1 (WLC 398) alongside a schedule of opportunities for greenspace, active travel, riparian, recreational and biodiversity improvements. The SG also identifies opportunities to join up Local Biodiversity and Local Geodiversity Sites with the green network. The report provides a useful starting point and analysis of the priorities for connectivity to other blue and/or green infrastructure assets, addressing cross-boundary needs and opportunities.

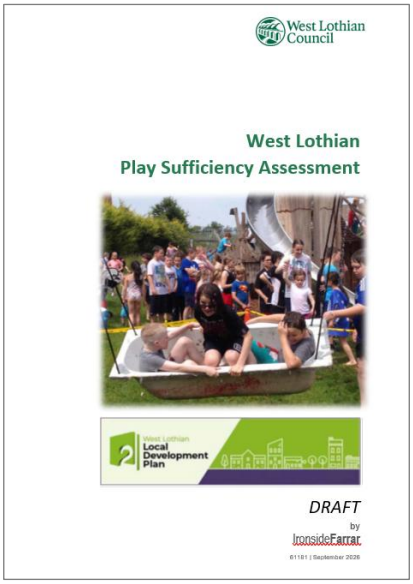


The West Lothian **Food Growing Strategy** 2020-2025 is an annex to the council's Open Space Plan. The strategy's vision is that, by 2040, food growing will be embedded into principal council policies and everyday formal education, to have easy access to locally produced fresh fruit and vegetables, support for local enterprise, and easy access to land on which to 'grow your own'.

West Lothian Council's **Core Paths Plan** provides a framework of routes for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout a particular area for walking, cycling, horse riding and other non-motorised activities. The web-link in the evidence section shows maps, written statements and a list of the key paths such as the Union Canal Water Path and Towpath, National Cycle Route 75, River Avon Heritage Trail and the Armadale Round Town Path.



West Lothian Council approved its **Active Travel Plan** 2024-2029: Making Active Connections in October 2024. Active travel is primarily defined as making journeys by walking, cycling and scooting and can include non-motorised water travel such as kayaking and horse riding. Active Travel is an approach to travel and transport that focuses on physical activity as opposed to motorised means. Measures include improved walking and cycling opportunities, working with bus operators to enhance public transport, expanding the networks of Park and Ride facilities, and, of Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Points. Through these actions, the Council will contribute to the national target of reducing vehicle kilometres by 20% (by 2030) by nudging a modal shift to sustainable transport.



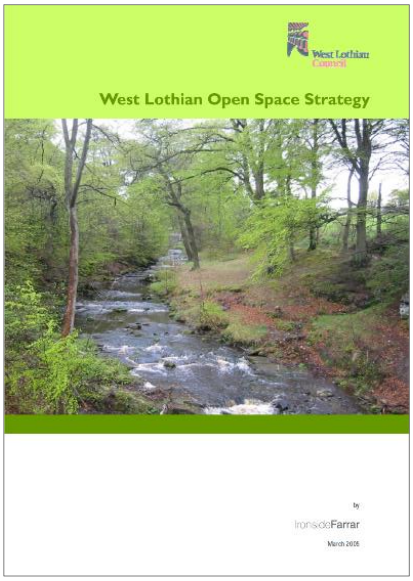
The Open Space Strategy has informed the West Lothian **Play Sufficiency Assessment**, by assessing the current play resource in West Lothian's towns and villages and providing recommendations for future management and development. The study included an assessment of the quality, quantity, and accessibility of play spaces in the West Lothian area. Three primary data sources were used to inform the West Lothian PSA. These were a physical assessment of the quality of play area, and two public consultations on Play Sufficiency.

Access to quality greenspace and nature-based solutions can help to mitigate health inequalities and improve physical and mental health, by providing opportunities for play, socialising, relaxation and physical activity. Developing our communities to promote local living and 20-minute neighbourhoods can help reduce inequalities in health.
(Extract from **NPF4**)



1.3 Investment in Open Space across West Lothian

The 2004 Open Space Audit mapped and audited over 350 open spaces across the PAN 65 typology, identifying poor quality sites and potential for quality improvements. Since the drafting of the first Open Space Strategy in 2005, many new parks, play areas, path networks, community woodlands and cemeteries have been delivered, which have improved the quality and accessibility of the open space resource in West Lothian's towns and villages.



The following are a list of changes to open space that the Open Space Strategy and various refreshes have facilitated since 2005:

- Approximately £1,000,000 of capital investment in improving parks and play areas per annum. Significant additional capital and revenue budget has directly or indirectly been invested in open space.
- Delivered over 30 projects per annum to improve open spaces to meet the standards aspired to in the Strategy.
- Dedicated staff resources to implement the Strategy have been in place since the publication of the original Strategy.
- In addition to routine maintenance of existing assets, the Strategy has facilitated significant additional grant funding, providing a strong strategic basis for projects be it led by the council and/or community groups and NGOs.
- An additional £1,800,000 Play Park Renewal funding provided by Scottish Government to renew all play areas in Scotland.
- The Strategy has been refreshed every 5 years to reflect evolving legislative changes and guidance from Scottish Government and other best practice e.g. Fields in Trust.
- Updated the open space standards including quality methodology to reflect changes in guidance and to reflect an increased understanding of the variety of benefits available from open space e.g. ecosystem services, mental health etc.
- Mitigate the reduction in spend available to local authorities by developing new ways to deliver the benefits from open space without the high maintenance costs associated with traditional practice e.g. natural play replacing fixed play equipment in some areas.
- Addresses emerging understanding of environmental issues and benefits by incorporating wider open spaces in the Strategy and associated standards e.g. semi-natural open space, blue green networks etc.

There are too many projects to list, but the following gives an idea of how much has been achieved by West Lothian Council and its Partners in the last 10 years:

New parks have been created in Broxburn / Uphall (Wyndford Park - new 5-aside pitch, raingarden, circular path, benches, extensive planting using additional money from competitive Nature Restoration Fund) and Uphall (Burn Edge Park – new circular path, benches, signage)

Many **parks have been upgraded** in the following settlements: Livingston (Falconbrae Park, Heatherbank Park, Livingston Village Park, Peel Park), Broxburn (Park View Square, Holmes Park), Uphall (Millbank Place), Mid Calder (Cunnigar Park) and Kirknewton (Kirknewton Park).

New **tarmac pump tracks** have been installed in a number of locations including: Balbardie Park (Craigspark) and Bridgend (Fraser Park).



Almondvale Park in Livingston was identified in the 2009 Local Plan for investment, and following a public consultation it attracted £1.2million investment (£600k Sustrans funding, open space developer contributions, Grassroots Public Art fund and open space capital funding). The project was developed in partnership with Roads and Transportation, Public Art and local communities.

The upgrades included: resurfacing and lighting of the NCN 75, a viewing platform overlooking the weir at Howden Bridge, new stone seating areas, benches and murals were created with the community at the underpasses / bridges. New interpretation and entrance signage was installed, and a large new playpark was created making use of steep banking.

Also new wildflower meadows, high density bulb planting, and new landscaping were established throughout. West Lothian's first parkrun was established in the park, connecting it with Livingston Village Park, with permanent signage to mark the route.

Play area improvements in the 2025/26 financial year are shown below as a sample, with an extensive number of improvements having occurred since 2005: Bathgate (Balbardie Park), Blackridge (Westrigg Park), Broxburn & Uphall (Main Street ball court), Kirknewton (Kirknewton Play Area), Livingston (Almond Park, Almondvale Park, Eliburn Park, Heatherbank Park), Stoneyburn (Foulshiels Park, Glenview Park, ball court at Our Lady's RC Primary School), West Calder (Parkhead skate park), Whitburn (Dixon Road, King George V Playing Fields Ball Court, Miner's Play Area at Polkemmet Country Park, Blaeberryhill Park) and Winchburgh (Craigton Park).





1.4 Scope of the Strategy

In line with national guidance and good practice, the Open Space Strategy establishes a clear, evidence-based approach to the quantity, quality and accessibility of publicly usable open space, and identifies specific priorities for enhancement, protection and investment.

The Strategy addresses:

- Open space within and on the edge of urban areas, except private and shared residential gardens, golf courses and sports pitches
- Open spaces over 0.2 hectares in size, including parks, amenity greenspace, playspaces, green corridors, Country Parks and semi-natural greenspaces
- Mainly Council owned and managed open space, but takes cognisance of publicly accessible privately owned space, for example factored parks and play areas in new housing estates
- Play areas, MUGAs and other facilities for older children have been assessed as part of the Play Sufficiency Assessment

Understanding the role and function of West Lothian's open spaces will enable the Strategy to make the most of these assets as well as access and connections to them. The open space database has been used to create a summary of active open space provision and standards for each of West Lothian's settlements, drawing on the findings of the Play Sufficiency Assessment and other key strategies. This is a useful tool in considering the impact of new developments and in identifying priorities for new investment.

The Open Space Strategy will help inform and support important parallel policy initiatives including the emerging Local Development Plan 2, the assessment of individual planning applications and the various individual related strategies and action plans drawn up by the council which affect open space.

This strategy was prepared in collaboration with West Lothian Council, based on the West Lothian Council GIS shapefile of open space and play space provision, audit survey information and input from GIS, Planning, Open Space, and Ecology and Biodiversity officers.

1.5 Study Area

West Lothian Council is located in the Central Belt of Scotland, bordered by Edinburgh, the Borders, South Lanarkshire, North Lanarkshire and Falkirk Councils.



Figure 1: West Lothian Council area

2.0 VISION FOR OPEN SPACE

2.1 The Vision

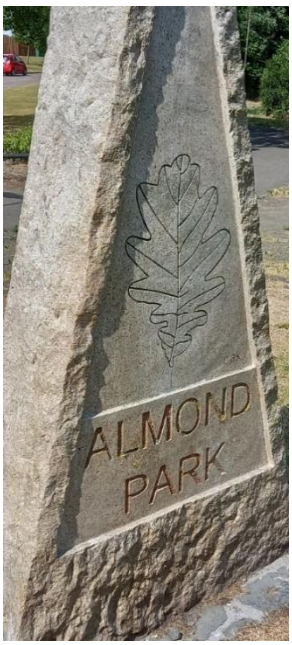
West Lothian has been supporting good quality, accessible open space provision for many years. Investment has been made in new parks, refreshing existing open spaces and play areas. West Lothian has a variety of open spaces available with safe routes to travel.

Open spaces are an essential element of liveable towns and villages. The provision, design and management of a network of public open spaces is an issue central to quality of life of our communities, helping to increase health outcomes by ensuring natural and built environments are improved, with more equitable access to opportunities for play and recreation. Open Space has a key role in delivering environmental, social and economic outcomes throughout West Lothian and links with the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan and the Local Development Plan. Equally important is the need to deliver real and meaningful benefits to communities that address local needs in a manner that offers best value. The policies of the Strategy aim to protect existing open spaces and natural/semi-natural greenspace, enhance key community spaces and provide a framework to ensure that new provision is well located and well designed. The Strategy is framed around a vision for our open spaces, aiming to protect what we have and enhance where we can:

The Council's **Vision for open space** in West Lothian is that:

West Lothian has a network of high-quality, connected, free and publicly accessible open spaces that support health, wellbeing and recreation, strengthen communities, enhance biodiversity and climate resilience, and provide multiple benefits for people, nature and place.

The Council's ambition is that everyone living in West Lothian will have convenient access to an appropriate range and hierarchy of open spaces, which are fit for purpose and multi-functional, meeting the needs of existing and future populations. Realising this ambition requires a refreshed framework of policy, funding and management to produce exciting, diverse, high quality open spaces, which meet the needs and aspirations of local communities.







2.2 Benefits of Open Space

Open spaces play integral roles in fostering vibrant communities by providing areas for recreation, social interaction, and promoting overall physical and mental wellbeing. The range of benefits associated with open space are dependent upon the way the resource is planned, designed and managed to secure spaces that are 'fit for purpose' and address the needs of communities and stakeholders. Open spaces contribute to a range of national and local commitments and policies, such as sustainable development, climate change adaptation, carbon management, outdoor learning, healthy living, sustainable transport, biodiversity and social equity policies.

Access to quality greenspace and nature-based solutions can help to mitigate health inequalities and improve physical and mental health, by providing opportunities for play, socialising, relaxation and physical activity. Developing our communities to promote local living and 20-minute neighbourhoods can help reduce inequalities in health.
(Extract from **NPF4**)



The multiple benefits of open space networks include:

- Reinforcing local landscape character, making places more beautiful, interesting and distinctive
- Access to open space and engaging in outdoor activities supports healthy and active lifestyles and improves mental well-being by providing access to nature and food growing opportunities
- Access to no-pay opportunities for recreation, play and physical activity, supporting healthy and active lifestyles
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, through connected green and blue networks and strengthening West Lothian's Nature Network
- Responding to the impacts of climate change, by providing shelter, sustainable travel, flood mitigation, carbon and pollution capture, and resilience to climate change impacts
- Providing non-vehicular travel routes encouraging walking and cycling
- Attracting new residents and businesses to the areas, hosting businesses, supporting tourism and income generation from harvest resources including timber, energy and agricultural products
- Creating places for volunteering, outdoor education and training
- Creating accessible, high quality green spaces for socialising, events and children's play



Figure 2: Third State of Scotland's Greenspace Report (2018)

2.3 Strategic Outcomes

Evidence suggests that well designed, high quality multi-functional open spaces are vital in creating healthy and liveable cities, towns and villages. It is recognised that a shared, strategic approach to open space maximises its potential to contribute to a more inclusive and sustainable future. The following Scottish Government Open Space outcomes[1] align with West Lothian Council's current policy priorities, including climate change, biodiversity and health and wellbeing and will help achieve the vision for open space:

1. Improving access to green infrastructure, open space and green networks

Protection and enhancement of a network of green and blue infrastructure, providing a network of multi-functional spaces and features, providing habitat connectivity/ integration for species movement, increasing and enhancing BGI corridors as part of Nature Networks. Ensure that new development enhances and expands open space and green networks by improving existing green infrastructure assets, the connections between them and by creating new multifunctional green infrastructure.

[1] https://www.gov.scot/publications/consultation-open-space-strategies-play-sufficiency-assessments-regulations/pages/3/

Delivered through the provision of:

- Softening the transition zones between habitats, connecting up significant sites/habitats
- Facilitating the movement of species across the landscape
- Safe cycling and walking routes
- Clear entrance points and wayfinding





2. Creating successful and sustainable places

A key component of good placemaking is the provision of a range of parks, amenity spaces and natural places providing opportunities for socialising, children's play, participation in sport and enjoyment of the natural environment. Continuing to involve communities in the management and maintenance of open spaces on a voluntary basis, recognising that community input fosters community pride and reduces anti-social behaviour and crime.

Delivered through the provision of:

- Community ownership of local open spaces
- Regular maintenance for people and nature
- Flexible, multi-functional spaces
- Sustainable and robust construction

3. Improving the health and wellbeing of our communities

The life-long health and well-being of West Lothian's residents can be achieved, in part, through the provision of a range of areas for passive and active pursuits for mental and physical improvement. The strategy will continue to deliver a hierarchy of parks through the Council's accessibility, quantity and quality standards and a managed portfolio of play areas. These spaces encourage social interaction, provide opportunities to experience and watch nature and allow quiet contemplation and relaxation which all contribute to positive mental well-being. Physical activity is made possible through sports, play and leisure activities with provision of football pitches, tennis courts, Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs), equipped play areas and amenity grassland for informal activities. The Council will protect against the loss of outdoor sports facilities and a quantitative and/or qualitative loss of children's outdoor play provision.

Delivered through the provision of:

- Opportunities for sport and exercise
- Formal and informal play areas for children
- Spaces for relaxation and enjoying nature
- Opportunities for food growing or foraging

4. Advancing equality and eliminating discrimination

Open space resources are, on the whole, freely available to all residents across West Lothian irrespective of their location, characteristics or economic status. The Council strives to ensure that all communities have equal access to a network of high quality, accessible, safe and attractive open spaces, providing environments that meet the needs of their communities, with priority given to addressing deficiencies identified through the quality assessment. Open space and play provision will seek to provide inclusive and stimulating environments, providing a range of play experiences including opportunities to connect with nature. They will be suitable for children of all ages and easily and safely accessible by children and young people independently, including those with a disability.

Delivered through the provision of:

- Equal quality of space in all communities
- Design for accessibility and inclusivity
- Safe by design with good sight lines and lighting
- Design is sympathetic to people of all ages





5. Securing positive benefits for biodiversity

Ongoing management of open spaces to promote the protection, enhancement and creation of habitats to ensure connectivity throughout the area and to facilitate a wider understanding of locally important habitats and species. Support woodland creation and protection in developments and in West Lothian overall in order to provide informal play and recreation opportunities and meet woodland cover targets. Implementation of green rather than grey infrastructure where practical by using nature based drainage solutions such as SUDs, swales and raingardens.

Delivered through the provision of:

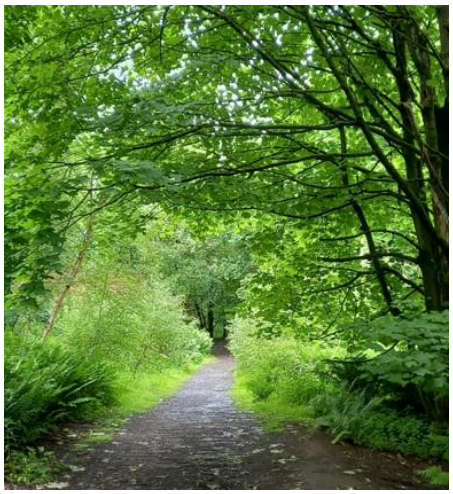
- Native trees
- Habitat creation for protected and vulnerable species
- Ongoing positive maintenance for biodiversity
- Building healthy relationships between people and nature

6. Mitigation of and adaptation to climate change

Open spaces have a key role to play in making West Lothian more resilient to climate change impacts such as extreme weather, seasonal shifts and rising sea levels, through flood attenuation & water resource management. Protection and enhancement of existing woodland, parks, urban open spaces and naturalised river corridors and enhance biodiversity through the strengthening of nature networks, linking areas of green and blue spaces, providing carbon storage, improving flood attenuation.

Delivered through the provision of:

- Positive flood mitigation such as rain gardens and swales
- Design for low and manageable maintenance
- Supporting soil health and planting for carbon capture
- Providing natural shade and shelter through tree planting





3.0 ENGAGING WITH COMMUNITIES

3.1 Parks and Play: Open Space Strategy Survey (2026)

As part of the process of updating our Open Space Strategy, the Council ran a public feedback survey. The survey aimed to collect public opinion on existing open spaces in West Lothian, and the investment priorities the public would like to see incorporated in the revised Strategy.

Feedback from local stakeholders was gathered via an online survey. The survey period ran from 19th February – 14th April 2026. Emails were sent to all known stakeholders, including Statutory Bodies, Council officers, local Community Councils, local schools, community groups and local Councillors. Fliers and banners advertising the survey were put up in a range of Council managed community spaces. An advert was printed in the West Lothian Council Bulletin and distributed across all residents in West Lothian. Posters were displayed at main parks and play areas. The survey was also advertised through the Council's Media team, put up on the West Lothian Council website and the Council Information Displays. A total of 329 consultees provided feedback.



3.2 Consultation Findings

Question 2.1 of the survey asked respondents to rate the various different types of open spaces in their area. The summary focuses on Council-wide results and further detail can be found in the full report, which is contained in Appendix 2.

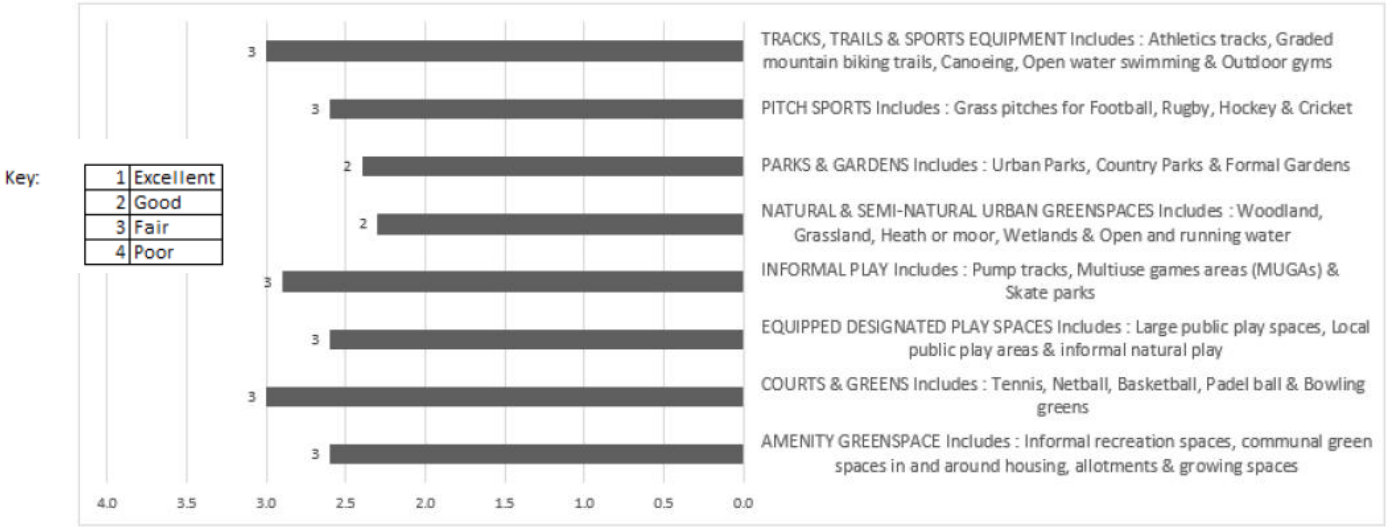


Chart 1: Average rating for each type of open space

Question 2.4 asked respondents which open spaces they use in their local area. Some of the favourite places include:

- Local woodlands
- Almondell, Beecraigs & Polkemmet Country Parks
- Open spaces in Livingston: Dechmont Law, Almond Park, Eliburn Park and Livingston Village
- Linlithgow Loch
- East Calder Park and Calderwood



Question 3.4 of the survey asked respondents what improvements to local open spaces would make them visit them more often. The top 5 improvements noted by the consultees were:

1. The space should be better cared for and maintained
2. More nature and biodiversity
3. More play for older children
4. The space should feel safer and there should be less vandalism
5. Better seating and benches

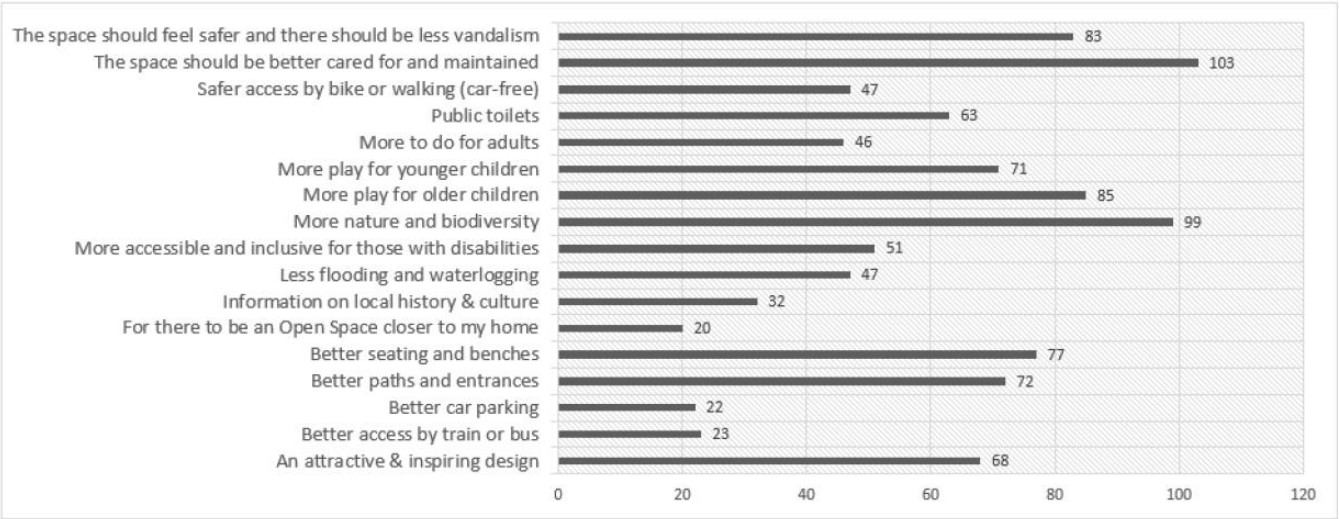


Chart 2: Suggested improvements to open space



Chart 3: What types of open spaces do you consider need most improvement in your open space?

Results Summary

The summary focuses on Council-wide results, but further detail is found in the full report, which is contained in Appendix 2:

- The survey represents a good mix of consultees in terms of demographics and their locality in West Lothian. The number of responses is acceptable, but low for some localities and demographics, so the results should not be viewed as fully representative of the wider public.
- Across most localities, open spaces were rated as 'Good' or 'Fair'. 6 localities rated their spaces as generally worse that the average, and 5 rated them as generally better.
- Natural & semi-natural urban greenspaces have been rated the most positively. The least positive ratings were attributed to Courts & Greens and Tracks, Trails & Sports Equipment.
- Survey results suggest that the West Lothian public actively use open spaces for a wide range of activities, with 'Walking' being most prevalent.
- On average 70% of the public can get to their local open space within 10 minutes, suggesting that open spaces are easily accessible to most. 6 localities indicated that their open spaces are not easily accessible to most (travel time of over 10 minutes).
- In terms of Scottish Government 6 outcomes for open space, 'Improving access to green infrastructure and open space' was ranked as most important, with 'Improving health and wellbeing' following closely behind.
- 'Quality' was ranked as most important criteria for open space, with 'Accessibility' second.
- 'Amenity Greenspace' was ranked as needing most investment (priority Council-wide, and also a priority for 12 individual localities), with 'Equipped Designated Play Spaces' following closely behind (secondary priority Council-wide, and also a priority for 7 individual localities). The spaces ranked as needing least investment were 'Pitch Sports' and 'Tracks, Trails & Sports Equipment'.
- The 5 top improvements identified Council-wide were improvements to: Maintenance, Nature & Biodiversity, play facilities for Older Children, Sense of Safety and Reducing Vandalism & Seating. Top improvements were mixed between different localities, but those particular improvements were common top choices.

Recommendations For Actions

- Natural & semi-natural urban greenspaces are seen as the most positively rated type of open space in West Lothian. Investment should be dedicated to these assets, to ensure they remain a positive and attractive feature.
- Courts & Greens and Tracks, Trails & Sports Equipment are rated as spaces of least quality. They were also rated as areas of lower priority for investment.
- 'Walking' is rated as the most common use of open spaces in West Lothian. This highlights the importance of maintaining a range of good quality path networks.
- Popular open space destinations across West Lothian, as identified by the consultees, should be safeguarded from decline and prioritised for investment where that is considered appropriate.
- Overall, the consultees would like to see priority investment dedicated to improving their everyday neighbourhood spaces, such as amenity grounds near their homes and local parks & play areas. These investments should focus on: improving green travel and connections between homes and open spaces, providing more public outdoor leisure facilities and improving overall quality.
- Maintenance, nature provision, play for older children, issues with safety & vandalism and seating provision have been highlighted as most valuable improvements.
- Future investment should consider the needs of the demographics with protected characteristics.

3.3 Outdoor Play Spaces Survey (2024)

The first survey was carried out from June to August 2024, named 'How good are our outdoor play spaces are and how can we make them better?'. The survey was undertaken to inform both the Open Space Strategy and the Play Sufficiency Assessment. The survey involved one survey of under 18s and another of adults:

- The under-18 survey gathered 744 participants. The demographic spread included 46% males, 47% females and 7% of participants who preferred not to say or used other gender identities. 3% were aged under 5, 11% aged 5-11, and the majority (86%) were aged 12-17.
- The adult survey gathered 415 participants, the majority of whom were parents.

The survey focussed on the current playspace resource in West Lothian and a summary of the consultation is contained within the West Lothian Play Sufficiency Assessment. However, the consultation included a question where children were asked "How could your local green spaces be improved?". Around 600 children and young adults completed the survey and "voted" on a menu of potential new facilities and open space improvements.

The results are illustrated below:

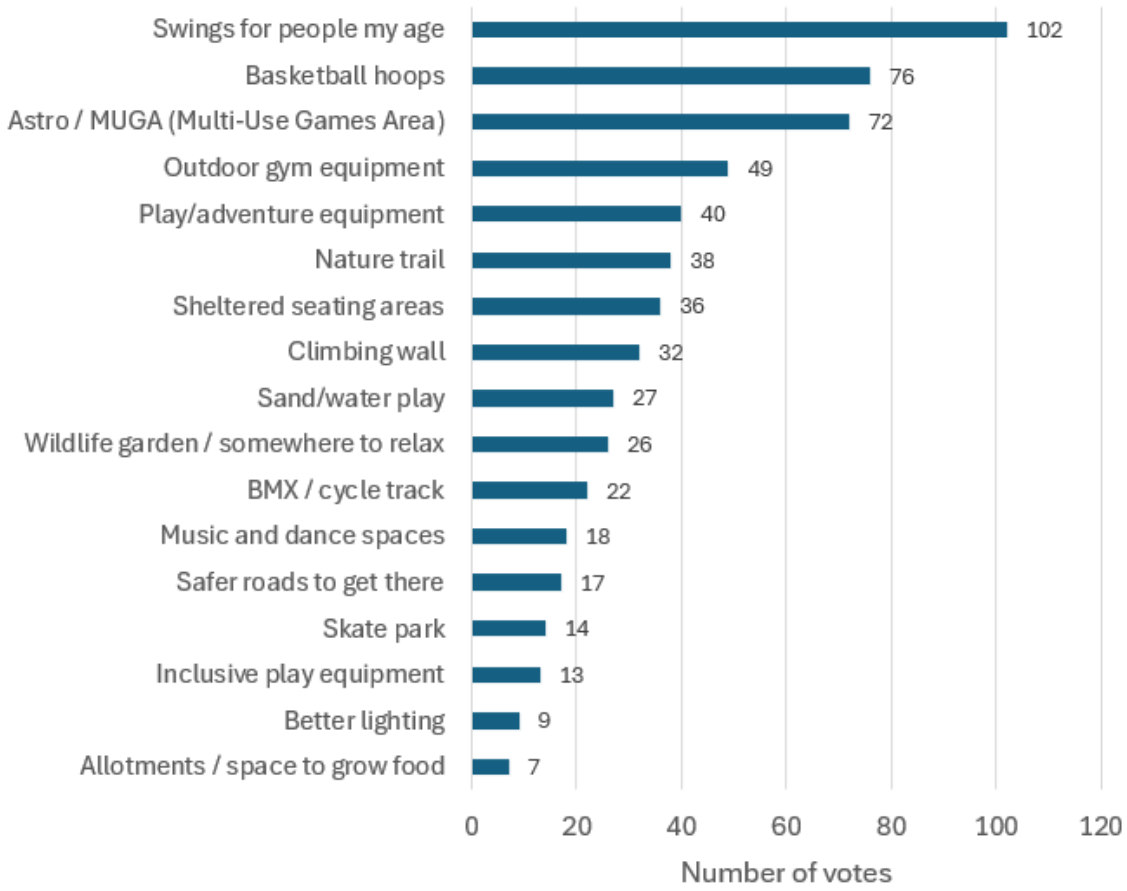


Chart 4: How could your local green spaces be improved?

3.4 Community Suggestions for Improvements

The following is a list of the strongest recurring themes for improvements to play areas emerging from the Outdoor Play Spaces Survey (2024):

- More facilities for older children and teenagers (11-18 years)
- Inclusive and accessible play equipment
- Multi-use games areas (MUGAs), basketball courts and kick pitches
- Pump tracks, skate parks and wheeled sports facilities
- Improved maintenance, grass cutting and drainage
- Fencing, safer access routes and road crossings
- More seating, shelters, bins and toilets
- Nature-based play and biodiversity features
- Better provision in growing housing developments
- Facilities for additional support needs (ASN) children and families

4.0 OPEN SPACE PROVISION

4.1 West Lothian Towns and Village Open Spaces

West Lothian provides a range of open spaces addressing a diverse range of needs, including countryside and recreational access, formal sports provision, informal recreational activity, play and civic spaces. In many of the urban settlements and villages there exist, to varying degrees, a hierarchy of open spaces providing access to Country Parks, public parks, amenity greenspace, sports areas, amenity greenspace including informal open spaces, green corridors and semi-natural spaces within easy walking distance of residential areas.

These open space areas make significant contribution to local character and townscape which also act as important wildlife habitats either individually or as part of the broader network of open space. Where open space is of quality and well maintained, such environmental and landscape assets make significant contributions to the quality of place and positively contribute to place competitiveness, helping to create an attractive and appealing place to visit, live or work.

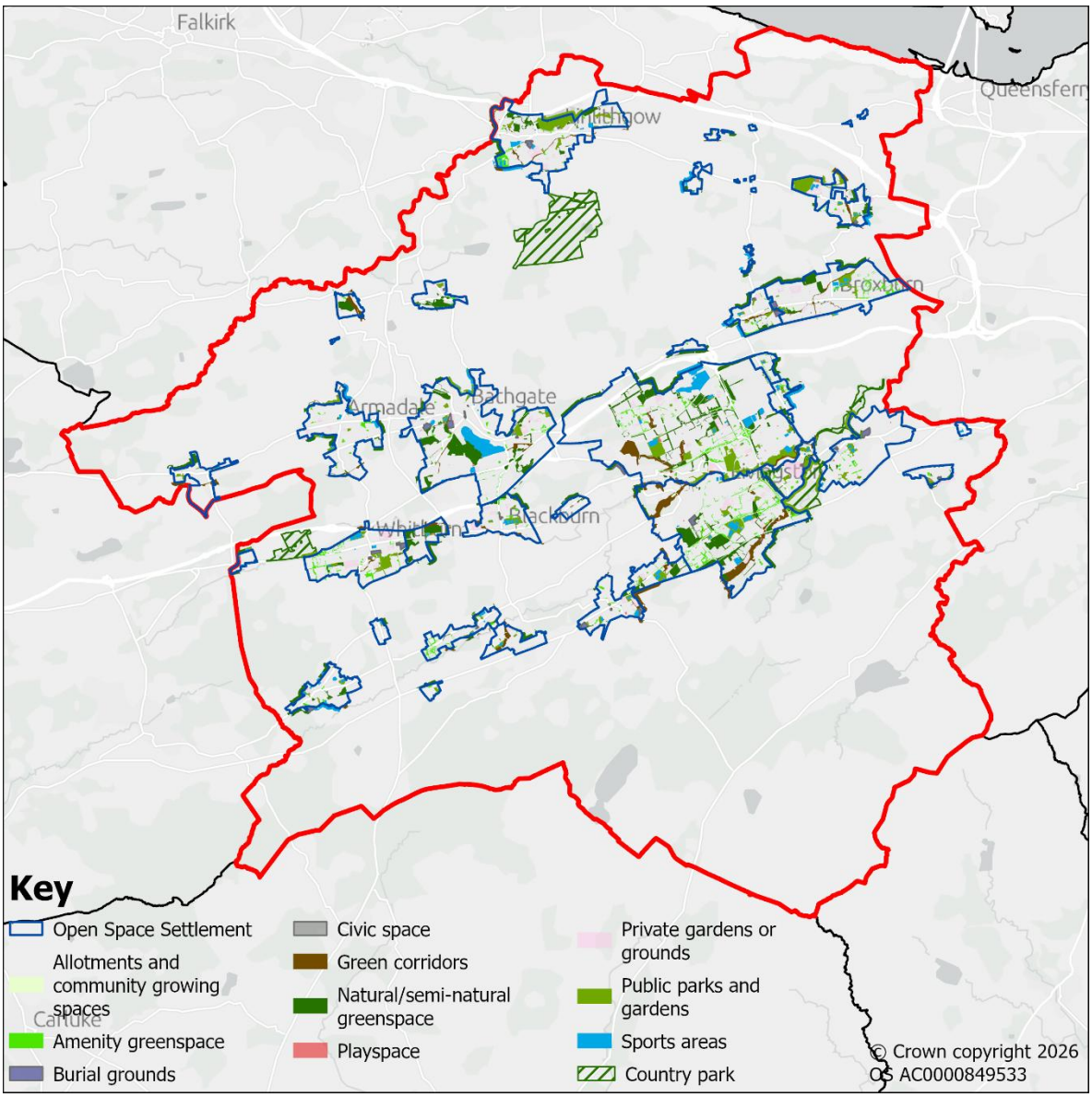


Figure 3: Urban Open Space Resource

West Lothian's open spaces vary considerably in size from large Country Parks of over 300ha in size to small local greenspaces of less than 200m^2. Whilst the large parks accommodate the recreational needs of the community, small sites can also make a valuable contribution to accessible local provision.





The "jewels in the crown" of the open space resource in West Lothian are the three Country Parks, each being distinctive in landscape qualities and the variety of opportunities and activities they offer for local people and visitors to the area. There are three Country Parks, namely Almondell & Calderwood, Beecraigs, and Polkemmet, together constituting some 597 hectares. Country Parks are located within accessible distance of all settlements and virtually all residential areas in West Lothian.

Beecraigs Country Park

Beecraigs Country Park is a great place to visit. It caters for a wide range of leisure and recreational activities within its 370 hectares (913 acres) and can be discovered nestled high in the Bathgate Hills near the historic town of Linlithgow. The Park is open throughout the year and admission is free.

Polkemmet Country Park

Polkemmet Country Park is a popular 68 hectare (168 acre) visitor attraction near Whitburn. The Park offers beautiful woodland and riverside walks, play area and picnic areas with seating. West Lothian Leisure operate the golf course, driving range and Visitor Centre within the Park.

Almondell & Calderwood Country Park

Almondell & Calderwood Country Park is tucked out of sight in the valley of the River Almond between Broxburn and East Calder, Almondell & Calderwood Country Park is probably the best kept secret in West Lothian!





The Ranger Service, based at Beecraigs Country Park, enhances the appreciation and understanding of West Lothian's open spaces by the provision of an information and advisory service, maintains an access management role and supports formal and informal recreational opportunities, conservation

and environmental education. The Rangers provide interpretative facilities, lead/coordinate public events, provide presentations and children's activities and promote working with volunteers, community and partner organisations. A programme of events and activities is run by the Rangers throughout the year. The team works closely with a number of Friends Groups. They also manage West Lothian Volunteer Ranger Service which offers additional volunteering opportunities across West Lothian, including within the 3 Country Parks and wider greenspaces. Planned practical outdoor tasks include vegetation control, meadow management, tree management and pond work

4.2 West Lothian Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces

West Lothian Council owns over 1,800ha of forest and woodland varying from the 270ha forest in Beecraigs Country Park to the numerous smaller shelterbelts and woods which were an intrinsic part of the design for the new town of Livingston and reclamation sites around the Council area. There are also many individual trees along streets, in school grounds, Council house gardens and parks. Trees and woodland make a significant contribution to quality of life, the local economy and the environment. West Lothian's woodland resource provides space for natural play and informal recreation such as walking and cycling. This is valuable because, according to the background paper on Health and Wellbeing in West Lothian, even low-intensity physical activity improves health outcomes. Aside from the Council, other major woodland owners in West Lothian include The Woodland Trust, Forestry and Land Scotland, and Hopetoun Estate.





Natural/semi-natural open space can include woodland, scrub, heathland, grassland and meadows, wetlands, ponds, rivers and other waterbodies, peatland and other areas where vegetation and natural processes are the dominant character. These less formal areas include nature reserves, Local Biodiversity Sites, areas of rough or unmanaged vegetation, and some vegetated previously developed sites. They are included in the Open Space Strategy because, where they are close to or within urban settlements, they can provide important opportunities for biodiversity alongside opportunities for physical activity, relaxation, landscape enjoyment and connection with nature.

These areas, and the species within them, can be particularly vulnerable to development and other pressures, making their protection important. At the same time, proximity to larger numbers of people can increase recreational pressure and create a need for appropriate investment in paths, fencing, signage, safety features and other infrastructure. Carefully planned access routes and infrastructure can help to channel people through these spaces, directing recreational use away from sensitive areas whilst improving the quality, safety and accessibility of public access. This provides an opportunity to enhance existing routes, including Core Paths, and strengthen their role as part of the wider network of publicly accessible open spaces.

There are a number of statutory protected sites in West Lothian, including: 16 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 1 National Nature Reserve and 2 Special Areas of Conservation, 1 Special Protection Area and 1 Ramsar site. Together with 1 Local Nature Reserve there are also approximately 172 non-statutory Local Biodiversity and Local Geodiversity Sites.

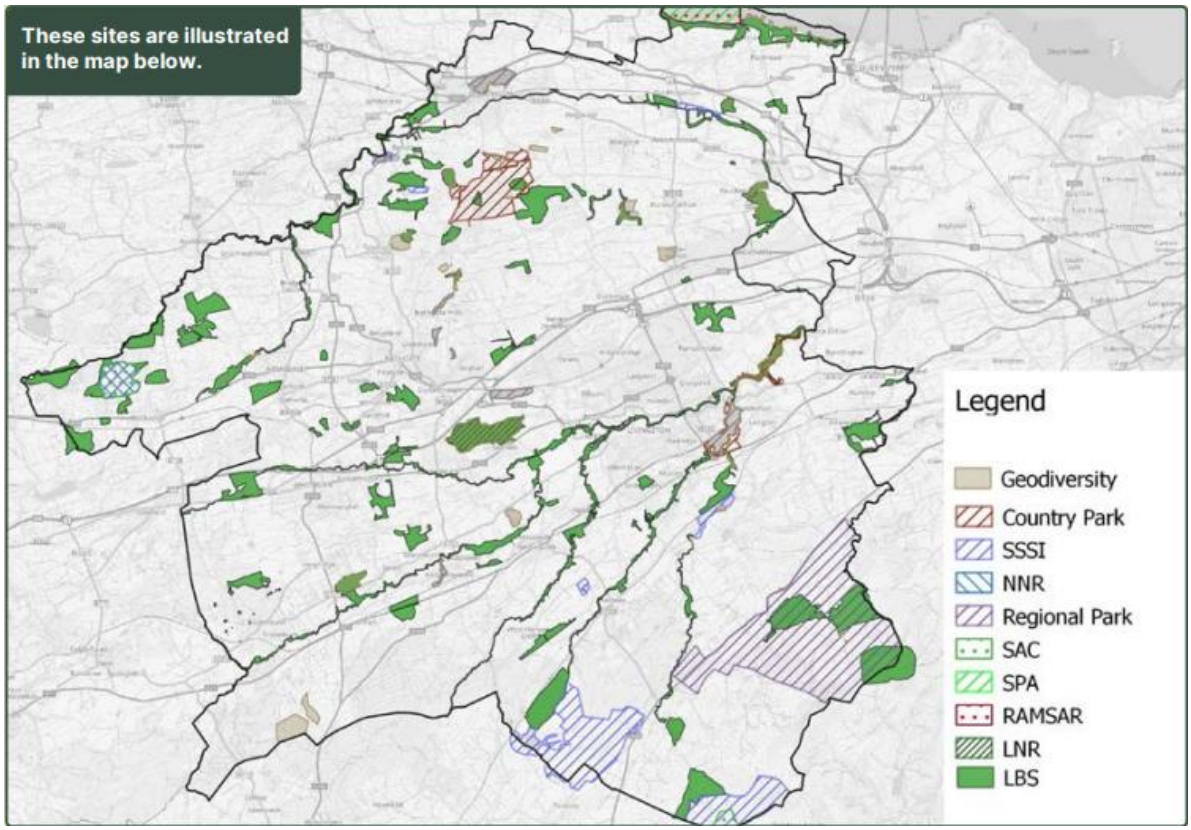


Figure 4: Protected Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces

Natural and semi-natural open spaces also form an important part of the Nature Network, helping to maintain connected habitats and enable species to move across the area. Where appropriate, well-planned paths and access routes can provide opportunities for people to move through and enjoy these connected green spaces too. Other types of open space, including parks, play areas, amenity greenspaces and sports areas, can also provide opportunities to support biodiversity and contribute to the Nature Network, particularly where they provide important links between natural and semi-natural areas.





West Lothian Council prepared and consulted on draft Supplementary Guidance on West Lothian Place-based Green Networks, which will be developed to incorporate path networks, biodiversity corridors, nature networks, blue infrastructure and nature-based solutions. The focus will be at a settlement-wide level in terms of spatial proposals and identifying indicatively the broad assets and opportunities at the West Lothian-wide scale, as set out in the table below.

Green Network Scale	Focus of mapping	Spatial approach in the LDP
West Lothian-wide	Strategically important or West Lothian wide green networks *e.g.:* ■ coastal fringe, ■ national cycle routes 75 & 76, ■ river corridors, ■ the Union Canal.	Existing assets to be safeguarded and key opportunities for enhancement identified in the LDP as spatial proposals
Settlement-wide	Settlement-wide / strategically important green networks, particularly within Livingston and also the settlements within close proximity to the core development areas (CDAs) *e.g.:* ■ Armadale ■ Broxburn ■ Winchburgh and ■ West Livingston and strategic development areas such as: ■ Wester Inch, Bathgate and ■ "Heartlands", Whitburn	Existing assets to be safeguarded and key opportunities for enhancement identified in the LDP as spatial proposals. Key green network requirements for CDA and strategic development sites shown (*e.g.* where they have an approved or evolving master-plan that covers green infrastructure).
Local-level	More local or minor scale networks that form an important part of the wider green network, but are perhaps more appropriately dealt with at a site or neighbourhood scale.	Not to be shown in LDP, though main opportunities to safeguard or enhance green networks within proposed development sites may be identified in the plan or supplementary guidance as appropriate.



4.3 Hierarchy of Open Space Provision

An appreciation of the hierarchy of open spaces can help Councils to understand the different functions they perform and distinguish between spaces of strategic, neighbourhood and local importance. Open space may serve a range of functions and some areas, particularly informal spaces, may not fit neatly into the PAN 65 typology.

WLC have developed an open space typology to assist understanding of the breadth of the open space resource in the area. Each open space audit site has been assigned an identification reference, a name, location and typology, as set out in the table below:

Open Space Type	Sub-type	Description
Parks and gardens	Country Park	Park with the following facilities: visitor centre, toilets, ranger service, unique attractions, diverse recreational use, diversity of habitat / landscape, signage / interpretation, paths and waymarked routes, public transport connections and car park provision.
	District Park	Park with the following facilities: diverse recreational use, facility for formal / informal sport, diversity of habitat / landscape, nearby toilets and changing facilities, play area, seating, litter bins, lit path network, car park and formal landscape features.
	Neighbourhood Park	Park with the following facilities: diverse recreational use (e.g. MUGA, football pitch, fitness, MTB), play area (NEAP), seating, litter bins, path network, community event space, car park and formal landscape features.
	Local Park	Park with the following facilities: limited local recreational use, play area (LEAP) and path network.
Private gardens or grounds	Private gardens	Areas of land normally enclosed and associated with a house or institution and reserved for private use.
	School grounds	
	Institutional grounds	
Amenity green space	Amenity residential	Landscaped areas providing visual amenity or separating different buildings or land uses for environmental, visual or safety reasons and used for a variety of informal or social activities such as sunbathing, picnics or kickabouts.
	Amenity business	
	Amenity transport	
Outdoor sports facilities	Playing fields	Large areas of grassland or specially designed surfaces used for designated sports activities i.e. playing fields, golf courses, tennis courts, bowling greens.
	Golf courses	
	Tennis courts	
	Bowling greens	
	Other sports	
Playspace for children and teenagers	Play space	Areas providing safe and accessible opportunities for children's play, usually linked to housing areas (refer to Play Sufficiency Assessment). The play areas are categorised as either: • NEAP (Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play) • LEAP (Local Equipped Area for Play) • LAP (Equipped Area for Play)

Green corridors	Green access routes	Routes including canals, river corridors and old railway lines, linking different areas within a town or city as part of a designated and managed network and used for walking, cycling or horse riding, or linking towns and cities to their surrounding countryside or country parks. These may link green spaces together.
	Riparian routes	
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Woodland	Areas of undeveloped or previously developed land with grassland, woodland, wetland, moorland, bog and regenerating scrub, with nature conservation value. May include community woodlands and forestry plantations.
	Open semi-natural	
	Open water	
Allotments and community growing spaces	Allotments and community growing spaces	Areas of land for growing fruit, vegetables and other plants, either in individual allotments or as a community activity.
Burial grounds	Churchyard	Includes churchyards and cemeteries.
	Cemetery	
Other functional greenspaces	Other functional greenspaces	Other functional greenspace e.g. caravan park.
Civic space	Civic Space	Squares, streets and waterfront promenades, predominantly of hard landscaping that provide a focus for pedestrian activity and can make connections for people and for wildlife.

Table 1: Open Space Typology

4.4 Open Space Audit

Preparation of the Open Space Audit has quantified the scale of provision, the quality and accessibility of the open space. This has been carried out across the settlements to enable the identification of qualitative and accessibility deficiencies in each area. The outcomes will enable the prioritisation of Council resources, community engagement and involvement, the case to made for external resources, the type, scale and location of new open space to be planned, as well as the targeting of developer contributions in relation to new developments.

The following process was undertaken:

- Site visits to over 100 open spaces using the 2026 quality assessment criteria
- Site description, condition assessment and function of these spaces
- Assessment of accessibility for these spaces including any barriers that could prevent ease of access by specific groups including disabled people: observations on condition of paths / surfaces, fencing, proximity to busy roads etc.

A key component of the strategy was the development of comprehensive and updated GIS-based mapping of all open space sites, assessment of their quantity, typology and accessibility, and analysis of provision at both settlement and authority-wide levels. Existing datasets were refreshed to reflect changes in land use, site boundaries and newly identified spaces, as well as to identify any deficiencies in provision. The open space audit contains mapping for open spaces assets over 0.2Ha (with the exception of play spaces and sports areas) within 100m of a settlement boundary. Each open space asset is then categorised by a primary classification according to the open space typology.

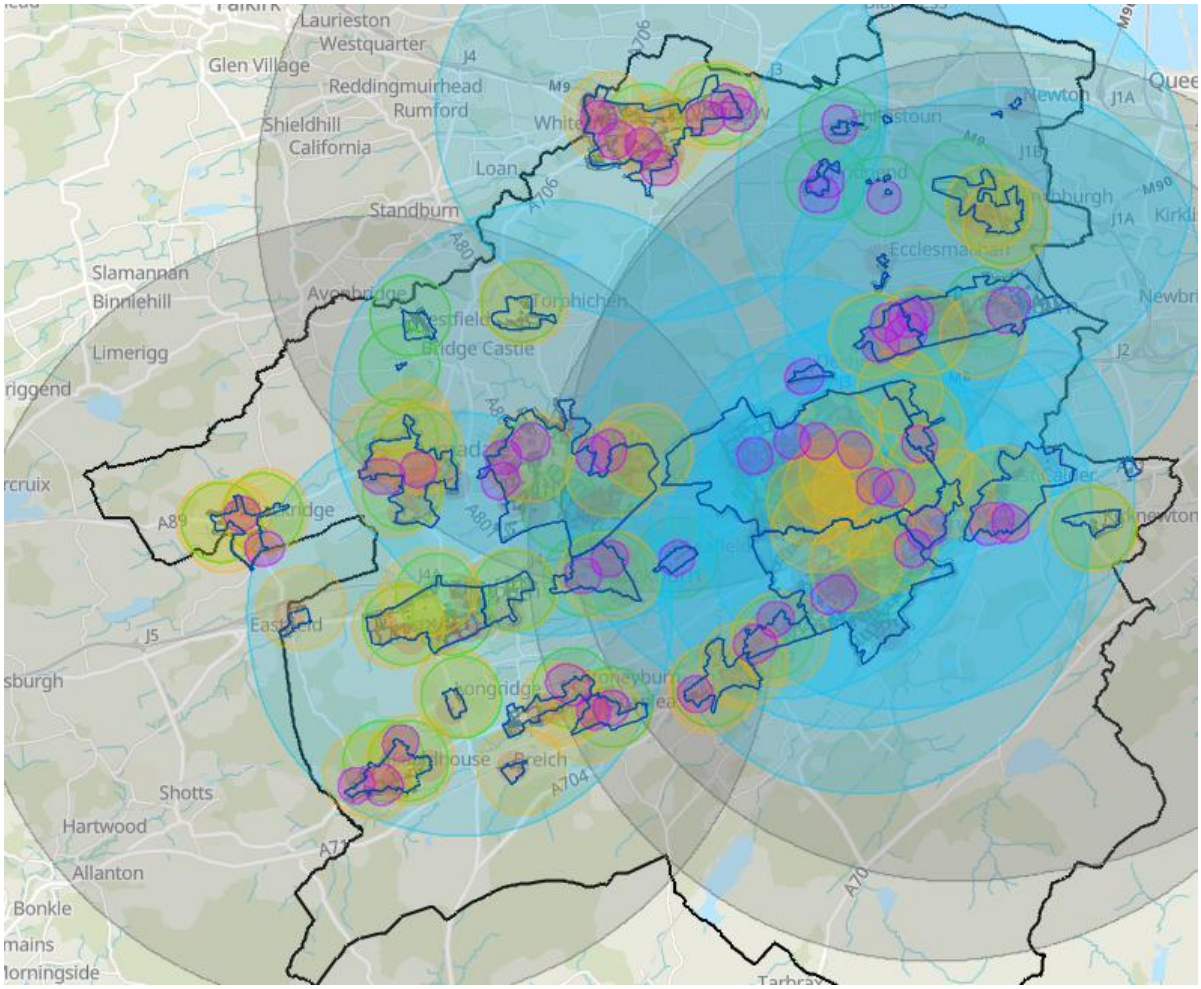


Figure 5: Council Wide GIS Accessibility mapping (extract)

Follow the link for the GIS mapping:
https://westlothian.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/interactivelegend/index.html?appid=19fb96b7f1464b6585ff6c20f642ba9e

5.0 OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Open Space Standards

Setting standards for open space enables a better understanding of the current status of open space assets across a local authority area. UK best practice guidance suggests that standards should contain three elements:

- **Quantity** – an amount of space per house unit or head of population
- **Quality** – a benchmark against which quality can be measured
- **Accessibility** – an amount of particular types of open space within a specified distance of a residential property

The audit methodology was informed by the knowledge and lessons learnt from Open Space Audit and Strategy Best Practice, creating usable outputs and the development of a tool for future open space management.

5.2 Quantity and Type of Open Space

The quantity assessment provides an understanding of the amount and distribution of open space across West Lothian and considers this against the needs of the existing and future population. It establishes an evidence base to identify areas where there may be a quantitative shortfall or surplus in particular types of open space, helping to inform priorities for investment, protection and enhancement. The assessment also provides a basis for considering the implications of new development and ensuring that the provision of open space continues to support well-designed, healthy and sustainable communities.

The assessment has been based on mapped open space assets over 0.2Ha and within 100m of the settlement boundary. The 100m buffer is used to identify open space assets associated with each settlement; where an asset extends beyond the buffer, only the land area within the 100m buffer is included in the quantity calculation.

To avoid double counting, the assessment has been carried out on the basis of the primary classification. The disadvantage of this method is that it will provide an under estimation of certain open space typologies, for example play space. This has been mapped and classified to a small area of equipped play area, however opportunities for informal play exist within open space that has been classified as parks and gardens and semi natural and natural areas.
It should also be noted that the assessment has not distinguished between accessible and inaccessible areas.

Existing Provision

West Lothian has **1,342 mapped open spaces over 0.2 Ha** and within 100m of a settlement boundary. This **totals 1,734 Hectares**, which amounts to an **average of 98.52m^2 per person**. (Note: Small element of double counting between informal open space and sports area). The breakdown of mapped areas categorised by their primary classification can be seen in table 2.

Types of Open Space	Number	Amount (Ha)
Amenity Greenspace	383	230
Natural / Semi-natural greenspace	255	790
Playspaces	234	16
Informal playspaces	87	5
Public Park and gardens	109	420
Sports area	274	274
TOTAL	**1342**	**1734 ha**

Table 2: Total amount of open space in West Lothian over 0.2Ha and within 100m of a settlement boundary by type and number

Comparison with FIT benchmarks

The quantity assessment compares existing provision with the latest Fields in Trust (FIT) Standards, providing a consistent and nationally recognised benchmark against which the quantity of different types of open space can be considered. This helps to provide a clear picture of the extent of provision across West Lothian, highlight potential areas of quantitative deficiency or surplus, and provide a starting point for considering priorities for protection, enhancement and future provision.

This represents a change from the previous 'Six Acre Standard', which was commonly expressed as a single overall benchmark of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 population, or 24m² per person. The updated FIT Standards take a broader and more detailed approach, reflecting the multifunctional role of green spaces and setting separate quantity benchmarks for parks and gardens, amenity greenspace, natural and semi-natural greenspace, play space and outdoor sport.[2]



[2] https://fieldsintrust.org/content/images/FIT-Standards-2024-Accessible-version.pdf

Overview

Open space

Parks and gardens

- minimum of 0.80 hectares per 1000 people (8 metres squared per person)



Amenity green space

- minimum of 0.60 hectares per 1000 people (6 metres squared per person)



Natural and semi-natural

- minimum of 1.8 hectares per 1000 people (18 metres squared per person)



Outdoor sports

Outdoor sport pitches, courts and greens, tracks and trails

- minimum of 1.6 hectares per 1000 people (16 metres squared per person) (consisting of 1.2 hectares sport pitches, 0.4 hectares courts, greens, tracks, trails or sports equipment) within 1200 metres walking distance from homes



Play space

Equipped designated play areas

- minimum of 0.25 hectares per 1000 people (2.5 metres squared per person), Local Areas of Play (LAPs) within 100 metres, Local Equipped Areas of Play LEAPs within 400 metres and Neighbourhood Equipped Areas of Play (NEAPS) within 1000 metres walking distances from homes



Informal play provision

- minimum of 0.30 hectares per 1000 people (3 metres squared per person) distributed throughout a development, larger facilities such as Multi Use Games Areas (MUGA) or pump tracks within 700 metres walking distance from homes



Total open space: minimum of 3.2 hectares per 1000 people (32 metres squared per person)

Total outdoor sports: minimum of 1.6 hectares per 1000 people (16 metres squared per person)

Total play space: minimum of 0.55 hectares per 1000 people (5.5 metres squared per person)

Overall total: minimum of 5.35 hectares per 1000 population (53.5 metres squared per person)

The individual FIT benchmarks are used as a comparative tool to inform the assessment and are not applied mechanically as local standards. The quantity assessment is based on the primary classification of each open space asset and, as a result, an asset is counted against the benchmark for its principal function only. While this provides a consistent and transparent basis for comparison, it does not capture all of the multiple functions that an individual space may provide; for example, an area primarily classified as natural or semi-natural greenspace may also provide opportunities for informal play, recreation and other activities. The figures should therefore not be interpreted as representing the total land available to perform each function.

Apparent deficiencies or surpluses in individual categories should therefore be interpreted with caution and alongside an understanding of the accessibility, quality and multifunctional role of the wider open space network. The assessment is intended to provide an evidence base for understanding patterns of provision and supporting informed decision-making, rather than to provide a definitive measure of the capacity of individual spaces to meet every open space function.

Types of Open Space	FIT Benchmark	Provision	Assessment
	m2 per person		
Amenity Greenspace	6	13.04	Above benchmark
Natural / Semi-natural greenspace	18	44.86	Above benchmark
Playspaces	2.5	0.88	Below benchmark
Informal playspaces	3.5	0.30	Below benchmark
Public Park and gardens	8	23.87	Above benchmark
Sports area	16	15.55	Consistent with benchmark
Sports Area excluding golf courses	16	6.96	Below benchmark

Table 3: Comparison of West Lothian provision with 2024 FIT benchmarks

Table 3 shows West Lothian has a strong provision of amenity, natural / semi-natural, parks and gardens spaces, broadly adequate sports provision and a relative weakness in play provision when compared to FIT benchmarks.

Locality	Open Space Type (m2 per person)							
	Population	Amenity	Semi natural / natural	Play space	Informal Playspace	Parks and gardens	Sports Area	Sports Area excluding golf courses
FIT BENCHMARK		**6**	**18**	**2.5**	**3**	**8**	**16**	**16**
Addiewell	1,387	2.34	39.75	0.88	0.91	18.28	6.60	6.60
Armadale	12,568	5.91	19.67	0.64	0.14	12.05	11.22	5.31
Bathgate	22,222	6.24	51.74	0.81	0.21	14.50	25.34	3.88
Blackburn	5,273	6.37	39.89	0.47	0.53	13.62	7.64	7.64
Blackridge	2,089	0.00	61.08	1.38	0.45	19.76	5.46	5.46
Breich	489	8.86	63.27	0.48	0.61	44.43	0.61	0.61
Bridgecastle	71	0.00	0.00	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bridgend	750	0.00	36.11	2.10	3.76	18.97	127.22	10.52
Broxburn	10,866	13.50	53.34	0.44	0.67	16.15	6.31	6.31
Dechmont	660	15.82	193.72	1.86	0.00	10.39	2.75	2.75
East Calder	7,252	6.83	10.51	1.11	0.01	30.43	4.18	4.18
East Whitburn	1,172	0.00	194.65	2.28	0.18	5.86	0.18	0.18
Ecclesmachan	83	39.68	439.39	7.33	0.00	0.00	371.82	0.00
Fauldhouse	4,584	7.02	54.68	0.81	0.22	13.87	33.07	11.26
Greenrigg	930	4.06	54.68	1.26	0.00	15.84	18.83	18.83
Kirknewton	1,765	6.45	29.25	2.03	0.05	12.12	0.04	0.04
Linlithgow	12,517	11.84	29.27	0.72	0.19	45.82	14.09	9.18
Livingston North	37,589	11.07	44.55	0.80	0.25	20.20	17.44	6.86
Livingston South	15,225	32.34	81.32	0.79	0.39	48.48	11.59	11.59
Longridge	921	2.30	35.35	0.82	0.29	9.25	8.50	8.50
Mid Calder	3,212	7.64	45.82	0.90	0.00	18.39	3.27	3.27
Newton & Woodend	163	0.00	0.00	4.48	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.49
Philpstoun	413	0.00	50.14	2.29	0.71	23.86	7.35	7.35
Polbeth	2,599	10.67	62.46	1.06	0.31	32.93	13.55	13.55
Pumpherston	1,605	28.73	65.79	0.68	0.92	14.29	97.13	10.03
Seafield	1,304	1.65	14.51	1.69	0.50	1.82	9.90	9.90
Stoneyburn & Bents	1,866	73.05	46.08	0.50	0.31	14.73	15.38	15.38
Threemiletown	172	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	10.39	0.00	0.00
Torphichen	675	50.39	255.14	1.06	0.99	30.85	0.99	0.99
Uphall	4,552	11.72	14.21	1.14	0.24	11.03	22.40	2.26
Uphall Station	1,076	29.05	10.78	1.20	0.00	6.60	5.68	5.68
West Calder	3,407	10.93	9.26	1.62	0.57	12.81	10.14	10.14
Westfield	404	17.32	247.33	1.52	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09
Wilkieston	105	0.00	21.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.46	110.46
Whitburn	11,775	23.50	18.81	0.63	0.30	23.34	5.62	5.62
Winchburgh	4,283	11.55	44.86	2.36	0.21	83.76	21.52	9.21

Table 4: Breakdown of open space m^2 per person, categorised by their primary purpose for each locality.

Key
Locality population = <1,000
Locality population = 1,000 - 9,999
Locality population = 10,000+
Below 90% FIT Benchmark
90% - 110% FIT Benchmark
Above 110% FIT Benchmark

One of the key findings is that there is significant variation between settlements. For example, Ecclesmachan, Torphichen, Wilkieston and Westfield have very high provision in one or more categories relative to their small populations. Table 5, below therefore calculates the median, 25th quartile and 75th quartile to gauge what is a typical provision.

Types of Open Space	FIT Benchmark	Provision (M2 per person)		
	m2 per person	Lower quartile (Q1)	Median	Upper quartile (Q3)
Amenity Greenspace	**6**	1.65	7.33	13.50
Natural / Semi-natural greenspace	**18**	18.81	44.71	61.08
Playspaces	**2.5**	0.68	1.06	1.69
Informal playspaces	**3.5**	0.01	0.25	0.50
Public Park and gardens	**8**	9.25	14.40	20.20
Sports area	**16**	2.75	8.07	17.44
Sports Area excl. golf	**16**	0.99	5.99	9.90

Table 5: Open Space by type, compared to FIT benchmark, calculated by lower quartile, median and upper quartile.

Key Findings by Type

The quantity assessment identifies significant variation in the provision of different types of open space between localities. The assessment is based on the primary classification of each open space asset and therefore does not capture all of the functions that may be provided within multifunctional spaces.

The results should also be interpreted in the context of locality size and population. In smaller localities, the presence of a relatively large open space asset can result in a high level of provision when expressed on a per-person basis. The findings therefore provide an indication of the distribution and quantity of provision but should not be treated in isolation as a measure of whether a locality is adequately provided for. Accessibility is also a key factor.

Amenity Greenspace

Amenity greenspace is generally well represented across West Lothian, with overall provision above the FIT benchmark of 6m² per person. The locality analysis, however, identifies considerable variation in recorded provision. The median level of provision is above the FIT benchmark, although the lower quartile is below it, indicating that a proportion of localities have relatively low levels of recorded amenity greenspace. This should be considered alongside the contribution made by smaller areas and multifunctional spaces which may not be recorded within this primary classification.

Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace

Natural and semi-natural greenspace forms a substantial component of West Lothian's open space network. Overall provision and the median level of provision are both significantly above the FIT benchmark of 18m² per person. The lower quartile is also above the benchmark, indicating that this type of open space is generally well represented across the localities assessed. Provision nevertheless varies considerably, particularly where large areas of woodland or other natural greenspace are located within or close to smaller localities.

Play Spaces

The assessment identifies relatively low levels of equipped play space when compared with the FIT benchmark of 2.5m² per person. The relatively low figure reflects the methodology used for the quantity assessment, which records the area of equipped play space itself rather than the wider areas of open space within which many play spaces are located. In West Lothian, play areas are frequently situated within parks and other larger open spaces, which provide additional opportunities for informal play, recreation and associated activities but are recorded according to their primary open space classification.

The FIT comparison should therefore not be interpreted as indicating a deficiency in the overall provision of play opportunities across West Lothian. Rather, it provides a consistent comparison of the quantity of land specifically classified as play space. A more detailed assessment of the availability, accessibility, quality and distribution of play provision, including the wider context in which play spaces are located, is provided through the Play Sufficiency Assessment (PSA). The findings of the PSA provide the more comprehensive evidence base for assessing play sufficiency and identifying any priorities for future provision or improvement.

Informal Play Spaces

Recorded provision of informal play space is also below the FIT benchmark. However, the findings require more cautious interpretation, as opportunities for informal play are often provided within spaces primarily classified as parks, amenity greenspace or natural and semi-natural greenspace. The figures therefore represent the quantity of open space primarily identified as providing an informal play function rather than the total amount of land across West Lothian which may provide opportunities for informal play.

Sports Areas

The assessment indicates that provision of outdoor sports space is close to the FIT benchmark of 16m² per person when golf courses are included. However, provision is significantly lower when golf courses are excluded. The locality analysis also shows considerable variation, with a number of high per-person figures associated with smaller localities containing, or located close to, golf courses or other large sports facilities.

The findings therefore demonstrate the significant influence that golf courses have on the overall quantity assessment. While golf courses form part of the outdoor sports resource, their size, accessibility and particular function mean that they should be considered separately when assessing the wider distribution and adequacy of sports provision. The quantity assessment should therefore be read alongside information on the availability, accessibility and capacity of other outdoor sports facilities.

Quantity Standard

West Lothian Open Space **Quantity Standard**:

The quantity assessment uses the Fields in Trust (FIT) benchmark of **53.5 m² of open space per person** as the basis for assessing the quantity of open space across West Lothian.

The 53.5 m² per person figure is used as a benchmark rather than a rigid minimum requirement. Open spaces are frequently multifunctional and an individual site may provide opportunities associated with more than one open space typology. The assessment is therefore based on the primary classification of each open space and the results should not be interpreted as demonstrating that a locality is deficient simply because the recorded quantity for an individual typology, or the overall quantity, falls below the FIT benchmark.

Similarly, a locality exceeding the benchmark does not necessarily indicate that there is a surplus of open space or that individual sites are no longer required. The distribution, accessibility, quality, function and environmental value of open spaces are also important considerations in determining whether existing provision meets the needs of a community.

The quantity assessment should therefore be considered alongside the quality and accessibility assessments, and the Play Sufficiency Assessment where relevant, to provide a more complete understanding of the adequacy of open-space provision within each locality.

Application to new development

The FIT benchmark will also provide a starting point for considering the open-space requirements arising from new development. The assessment of a planning proposal will take account of the existing provision within the relevant locality, the additional population generated by the development and the particular characteristics and needs of the area.

The FIT benchmark will not be applied mechanically to require a fixed amount of each type of open space within every development. The appropriate form and location of provision will be determined having regard to the quantity, quality and accessibility of existing provision and any identified deficiencies or opportunities for improvement. This may include on-site provision, enhancement of existing open spaces or developer contributions. The final interpretation of the guidance will be provided by West Lothian Council to the developer at consultation phase.

The distribution of open space in West Lothian across 36 localities can be seen in table 6.

Locality	Population	No. of open spaces	Open Space Total (Ha)	Open Space m2 per person
Addiewell	1387	26	9.54	68.76
Armadale	12568	66	62.37	49.63
Bathgate	22222	124	219.65	98.84
Blackburn	5273	29	36.13	68.52
Blackridge	2089	16	18.41	88.14
Breich	489	7	5.78	118.25
Bridgecastle	71	1	0.08	10.98
Bridgend	750	14	14.11	188.17
Broxburn	10866	65	98.24	90.41
Dechmont	660	10	14.82	224.55
East Calder	7252	37	38.49	53.08
East Whitburn	1172	10	23.81	203.15
Ecclesmachan	83	5	7.12	858.22
Fauldhouse	4584	36	50.27	109.67
Greenrigg	930	8	7.97	85.67
Kirknewton	1765	12	8.81	49.93
Linlithgow	12517	85	127.58	101.93
Livingston North	37589	272	354.51	94.31
Livingston South	15225	168	266.31	174.92
Longridge	921	9	5.20	56.51
Mid Calder	3212	19	24.42	76.02
Newton & Woodend	163	2	0.09	5.46
Philpstoun	413	12	3.48	84.35
Polbeth	2599	28	31.44	120.98
Pumpherston	1605	26	33.31	207.53
Seafield	1304	9	3.92	30.06
Stoneyburn & Bents	1866	36	28.00	150.06
Threemiletown	172	2	0.19	10.92
Torphichen	675	14	27.64	409.53
Uphall	4552	33	27.64	60.73
Uphall Station	1076	9	5.74	53.31
West Calder	3407	36	15.45	45.33
Westfield	404	5	10.76	266.34
Wilkieston	105	3	1.38	131.72
Whitburn	11775	71	85.00	72.19
Winchburgh	4283	37	71.18	166.18

Key
Above standard
Below standard

Table 6: Breakdown of open space by number, Size (Ha) and m^2 per person by each locality

Locality	**Population**	**No. of open spaces**	**Open Space Total (Ha)** excl. golf courses	**Open Space m2 per person** (excl. golf courses)
Addiewell	1387	26	9.54	68.76
Armadale	12568	65	54.94	43.72
Bathgate	22222	122	171.98	77.39
Blackburn	5273	29	36.13	68.52
Blackridge	2089	16	18.41	88.14
Breich	489	7	5.78	118.25
Bridgecastle	71	1	0.08	10.98
Bridgend	750	13	5.36	71.46
Broxburn	10866	65	98.24	90.41
Dechmont	660	10	14.82	224.55
East Calder	7252	37	38.49	53.08
East Whitburn	1172	10	23.81	203.15
Ecclesmachan	83	4	4.04	486.39
Fauldhouse	4584	35	40.28	87.87
Greenrigg	930	8	7.97	85.67
Kirknewton	1765	12	8.81	49.93
Linlithgow	12517	84	121.43	97.01
Livingston North	37589	271	314.72	83.73
Livingston South	15225	168	266.31	174.92
Longridge	921	9	5.20	56.51
Mid Calder	3212	19	24.42	76.02
Newton & Woodend	163	2	0.09	5.46
Philpstoun	413	12	3.48	84.35
Polbeth	2599	28	31.44	120.98
Pumpherston	1605	25	19.33	120.43
Seafield	1304	9	3.92	30.06
Stoneyburn & Bents	1866	36	28.00	150.06
Threemiletown	172	2	0.19	10.92
Torphichen	675	14	27.64	409.53
Uphall	4552	32	18.48	40.59
Uphall Station	1076	9	5.74	53.31
West Calder	3407	36	15.45	45.33
Westfield	404	5	10.76	266.34
Wilkieston	105	3	1.38	131.72
Whitburn	11775	71	85.00	72.19
Winchburgh	4283	36	65.90	153.87

Table 7: Breakdown of open space by number, Size (Ha) and m2 per person by each locality excluding golf courses

Assessment

There is considerable variation in the quantity of open space across the localities assessed. Based on the methodology set out above, provision ranges from 5.46m² per person at Newton and Woodend to 858.22m² per person at Ecclesmachan. The median level of provision is 89.27m² per person, with the lower and upper quartiles being 53.31m² and 150.06m² per person respectively. This indicates that half of the localities assessed have between 53.31m² and 150.06m² of open space per person.

When compared with the **Fields in Trust (FIT) benchmark of 53.5m² of open space per person**, nine localities fall below the benchmark. When golf courses are removed from the calculation, ten localities fall below the benchmark. However, the results should not be interpreted as indicating that these localities necessarily have an overall deficiency in open space. The FIT benchmarks provide a useful national point of comparison, but the quantity assessment is based on the primary classification of each open space and therefore does not fully reflect the multifunctional nature of individual sites.

The influence of individual large sites is particularly evident in smaller localities. For example, Ecclesmachan has 858.22m² of open space per person, substantially influenced by the presence of a golf course within the area assessed. When golf courses are excluded, Ecclesmachan's provision falls to 486.39m² per person. There are 11 golf courses within 100m of a settlement boundary, and their inclusion can have a significant effect on the calculated provision in some smaller settlements, particularly where the resident population is relatively small. Golf courses are therefore identified separately in the assessment to allow their influence on the results to be understood.

The assessment also demonstrates that a high quantity of open space does not necessarily equate to a high level of provision of every type of open space. The separate typology analysis identifies variation in provision of parks and gardens, amenity greenspace, play space, sports areas and natural/semi-natural open space. This is important because different types of open space perform different functions and are not necessarily interchangeable.

The results provide a baseline of existing provision and a means of identifying potential areas of pressure or deficiency. Where a locality falls below a FIT benchmark, this will be considered alongside the detailed assessment of the type, quality, accessibility and functionality of the open space available, rather than being treated as evidence of an automatic requirement for additional open space. Conversely, a high level of overall provision will not, in itself, indicate that additional provision or improvements are unnecessary where there are deficiencies in particular types of open space, accessibility or quality.

5.3 Quality of Open Space

Quality is a key component of open space. The quality assessment part of the audit process is probably the most complex area to secure consistent evaluation. Setting quality criteria to assess the standard of an open space is made more difficult by the diversity of spaces (character, scale, function) and the difficulties involved in establishing a common set of criteria against which to evaluate quality. There is a recognition that quality criteria are not absolute measures but rather provide an informed, common-sense approach on which a consistent judgement of the quality of a space can be determined.

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Fields in Trust guidance on accessible, safe and inclusive open spaces aims to achieve the following:

- Welcoming, inclusive and social areas for all ages, genders, cultures and abilities in the community
- Safe access both during the day and night, addressing the potential impact of anti-social behaviour
- Accessible and sustainable travel options with safe and enjoyable walking routes, public transport stops and cycle routes
- Reflect local need and designed in collaboration with all the community
- Include and enable children and young people of all ages and abilities to play together in a variety of ways

(Fields in Trust Standards: Creating Great Spaces for All, 2024)

The indicators were developed by West Lothian Council teams, building on indicators developed for the original 2004 Open Space Audit, Fields in Trust guidance and themes in the Scottish Government's draft regulations. There are two separate assessment methodologies, including one for parks and semi-natural greenspaces and one for play areas (refer to the Play Sufficiency Assessment. There are 6 themes and 5 indicators under each theme. The following table sets out the scoring criteria for each of the indicators:

1. Green Infrastructure	*2. Successful Places*	*3. Health & Wellbeing*	*4. Equality*	*5. Biodiversity*	*6. Climate Change*
Clear welcoming entrances / signage	Strong sense of place	Variety of spaces (active / passive)	Overall good maintenance standard	Good variety of habitats / heights	SUDs / rain gardens / bioswales / paths
Paths for all users / no barriers	Use of suitable materials for type of site	Play / exercise opportunities	Local community support / ownership	Ongoing positive habitat / species management	Areas of low / no maintenance or access
Connected to surrounding streets	No litter / graffiti / ASB / dog fouling	Places to rest and relax	Equitable access to and around site	Good buffers / soft edges to habitats	Good tree canopy / species mix / height
Links to public transport / cycle routes	Seating / shelters in good condition	Places to gather / socialise	Sense of safety / security	Connectivity to other greenspaces	No soil compaction / erosion
Close to homes / schools / facilities	Appropriate management of vegetation	Food growing opportunities	Good natural surveillance	No invasive non-native species	Renewable energies (solar, wind pumps)

Table 8: Open Space Quality Assessment Criteria

Each site is given a score between 0 and 2 (low to high) for each of the assessment indicators, which are then sub totalled for each theme. All of the criteria are relevant for the larger multifunctional sites. Then each of the site scores are totalled and a percentage score generated. However, as with any database, there are limitations regarding the use and function of the dataset. The audit includes open spaces of all types and sizes, with a diverse range of functions and greenspace elements. Therefore, the study recommends that the total value score should not be viewed in isolation of the other parts of the assessment, but rather seen as an indicator to highlight issues and patterns.

Quality Scoring	
Excellent	Score of 85% or more
Good	Score of 68% - 84%
Fair	Score of 53% - 67%
Poor	Score of less than 52%

Table 9: Open Space Quality Scoring

The scores for each indicator are totalled and an overall percentage score given. The total percentage scores have been separated into 4 bands. This banding provides a useful starting point to review the quality of the overall open space resource.

The open space audit database provides a detailed breakdown of the scores for each park and semi-natural space included in the audit. For illustration - refer to Appendix 1 for details.

Open Space Quality Assessment

Open Space Information			1. Green Infrastructure						2. Sucessful Places						3. Health & Wellbeing						4. Equality						5. Biodiversity						6. Climate Change						Overall Score (out of 60)
Audit Site Ref.	Site Name	Town	Clear welcoming entrances / signage	Paths for all users / no barriers	Connected to surrounding streets	Links to public transport / cycle routes	Close to homes / schools / facilities	Score (out of 10)	Strong sense of place	Use of suitable materials for type of site	No litter / graffiti / ASB / dog fouling	Seating / shelters in good condition	Appropriate management of vegetation	Score (out of 10)	Variety of spaces (active / passive)	Play / exercise opportunities	Places to rest and relax	Places to gather / socialise	Food growing opportunities	Score (out of 10)	Overall good maintenance standard	Local community support / ownership	Equitable access to and around site	Sense of safety / security	Good natural surveillance	Score (out of 10)	Good variety of habitats / heights	Ongoing positive habitat / species mgmt	Good buffers / soft edges to habitats	Connectivity to other greenspaces	No invasive non-native species	Score (out of 10)	SUDs / rain gardens / bioswales / paths	Areas of low/no maintenance or access	Good tree canopy / species mix / height	No soil compaction / erosion	Renewable energies (solar, wind pumps)	Score (out of 10)	
355831	Blackmoss Village Nature Park	Armadale	2	2	2	1	2	9	2	2	1	0	2	7	1	2	1	1	0	5	2	2	2	1	1	8	2	2	2	2	2	10	0	2	2	2	0	6	45
355837	Hardhill Millenium Woodland	Armadale	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	0	2	7	1	2	1	1	0	5	2	2	2	1	1	8	2	2	2	2	2	10	0	2	2	2	0	6	41
354802	Drove Road Park	Armadale	1	2	2	1	2	8	2	1	2	2	2	9	2	2	2	1	0	7	2	1	1	1	2	7	1	1	1	2	2	7	0	1	2	2	0	5	43
354864	St Anthony's Park	Armadale	1	2	2	1	2	8	1	1	2	2	2	8	1	2	2	1	0	6	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	2	2	8	0	1	2	2	0	5	41
355830	Wood Park	Armadale	1	2	2	1	2	8	1	1	1	0	2	5	1	2	0	1	0	4	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	2	2	8	0	1	2	2	0	5	36
355331	Little Boghead Nature Park LBS	Bathgate	1	1	2	1	2	7	2	1	1	0	2	6	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	5	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	0	8	39
355895	Bathgate Meadows Nature Park / Bogburn Flood Lagoons LBS	Bathgate	1	2	2	2	2	9	2	1	1	1	2	7	1	2	2	2	0	7	2	1	2	1	0	6	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	0	8	47
33359	Boghall Playing Fields	Bathgate	1	2	1	1	2	7	1	1	2	0	2	6	2	2	1	2	0	7	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	2	2	8	0	1	2	2	0	5	39
354859	Meadow Park	Bathgate	1	2	1	1	2	7	1	2	1	2	2	8	1	2	2	2	0	7	2	1	2	1	0	6	1	1	1	2	2	7	0	2	2	2	0	6	41
355297	Limefield Park (Boghall)	Bathgate	1	2	1	1	2	7	2	2	2	1	2	9	2	2	1	2	0	7	2	1	2	1	2	8	1	1	1	2	2	7	0	1	2	2	0	5	43
355872	Marchwood Crescent Park	Bathgate	2	2	1	2	2	9	1	2	2	2	2	9	1	2	2	1	0	6	2	1	1	1	0	5	1	1	1	2	2	7	0	1	2	2	0	5	41
356199	Easter Inch Moss and Seafield Law LNR	Blackburn	1	1	2	1	2	7	2	1	1	0	2	6	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	5	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	0	8	39

The communities of WLC should have access to networks of good quality useable open space close to where they live. The application of a Quality Standard has been used to better understand the quality of open spaces in each area.

The following **quality standard** has been developed for West Lothian:

Country Parks / District Parks with a quality score of less than 85% are considered in need of improvement. **Neighbourhood Parks** with a **quality score of less than 68% are considered in need of improvement**, through a rolling programme of upgrades as resources and project coordination allow.

All **other types of open space**, included in the open space audit, that have been given a quality score of **less than 52% are considered in need of improvement,** through a rolling programme of upgrades as resources and project coordination allow.

The quality target is open spaces which are good to excellent quality.

Assessment

The following section sets out the summary analysis of the quality of the open spaces in the West Lothian settlements. The accompanying GIS mapping and Excel database contains the detailed assessment results and records information on the open space setting of the play space, adjacent facilities, path network connections, overall condition, quality scores etc.

The scores have been banded into 4 categories: excellent open space provision, good provision, fair provision and sites that are considered not fit for purpose. 14 sites were identified as not fit for purpose, 39 were fair provision and the majority 106 (or 67% of the sites) were considered to be either good or excellent provision.

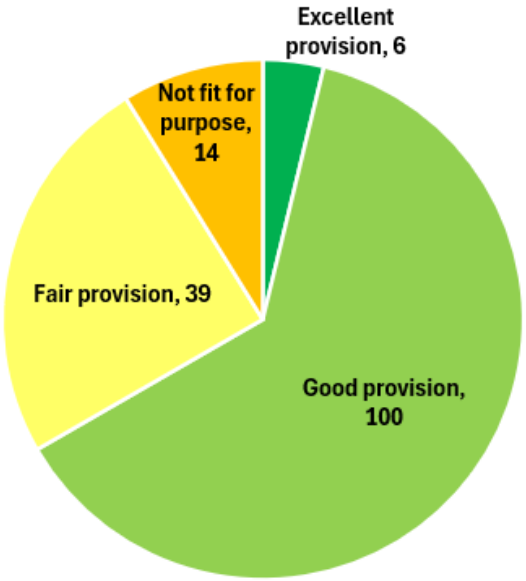


Chart 5: Quality of Open Space (No. of Sites)

The chart below illustrates the average quality scores across each of the towns and villages, with the West Lothian **average quality score being 68%**. Westfield has the lowest average quality score with an average quality score of 47%. Blackridge, Bridgend and Linburn also have low average quality scores. Armadale, Bathgate, East Calder, Livingston South, Mid Calder, Uphall Station and Whitburn have the highest average quality scores.

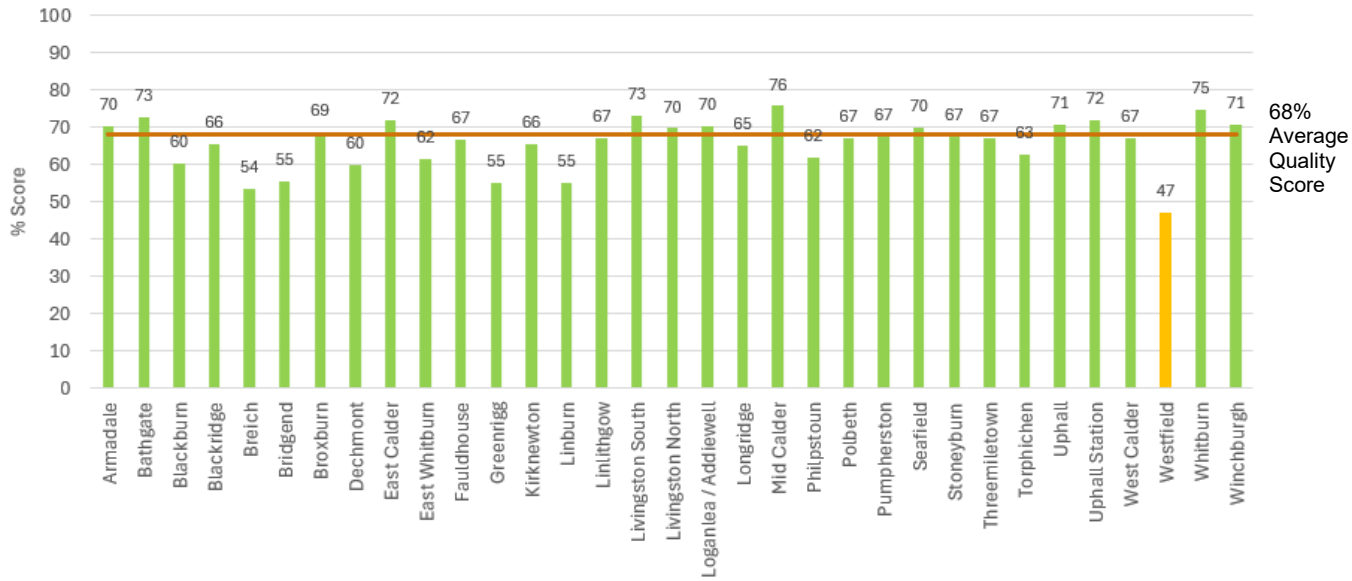


Chart 6: Average town / village quality scores

The chart below illustrates the Country Parks and District Parks quality scores. Beecraigs Country Park, Almondell & Calderwood Country Park, Balbardie Park of Peace, Auldcathie Park and Almondvale Park meet the quality standard. All parks are close to the target 85% quality score, but Stewartfield Park and Linlithgow Loch & Park are considered in need of improvement to bring them up to the excellent quality target.

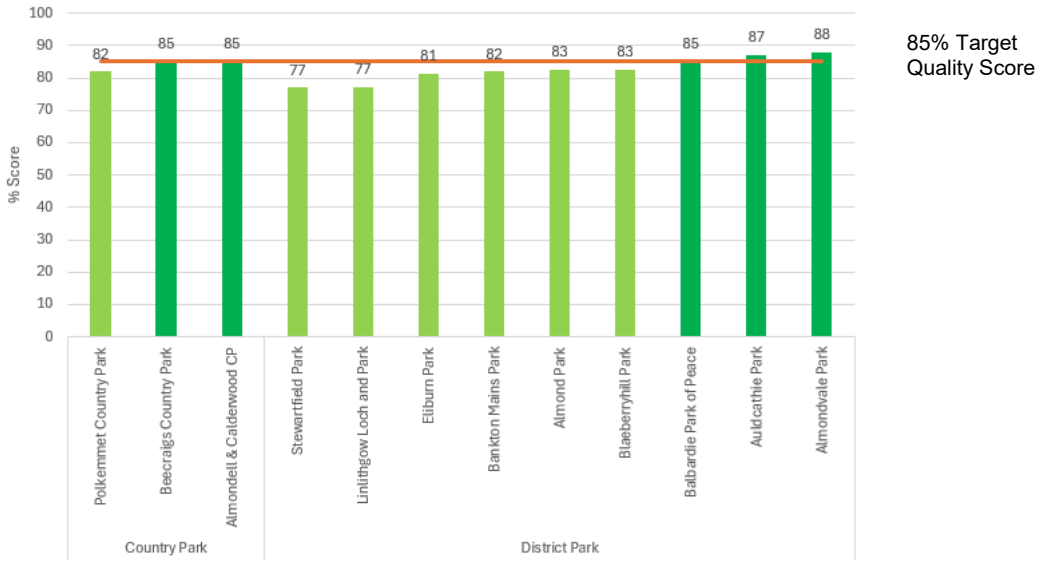


Chart 7: Quality of Country Parks and District Parks

The chart below illustrates the Neighbourhood Parks quality scores. Murrayfield Park, Peel Park, Wood Park, Livingston Village Park, Springfield Park, Boghall Playing Fields, Longridge Park, Fallas Park, Station Road Park, Burngrange East Park and Burngrange East Park have quality scores of less than 68% and are considered in need of improvement. Refer to Appendix 5 for the quality scores for all sites.

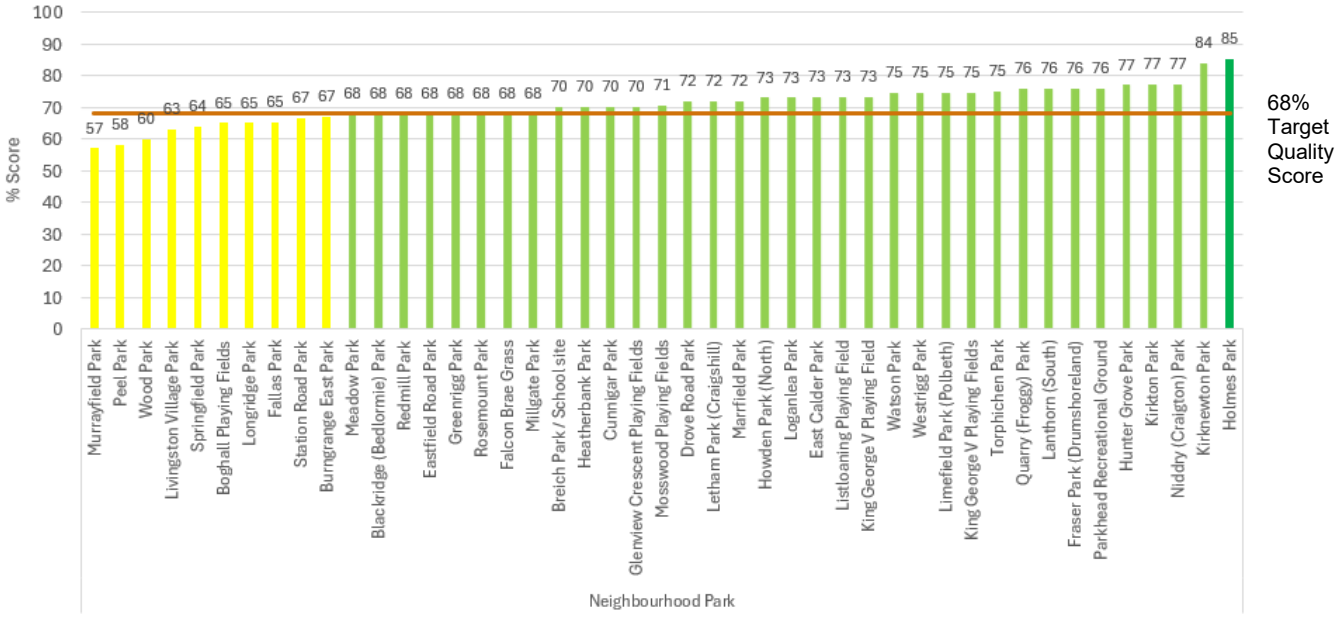


Chart 8: Quality of Neighbourhood Parks

The charts below indicate the Local Parks and Natural / Semi-natural Greenspaces that fall below the quality standard, which are listed in table 8 below.

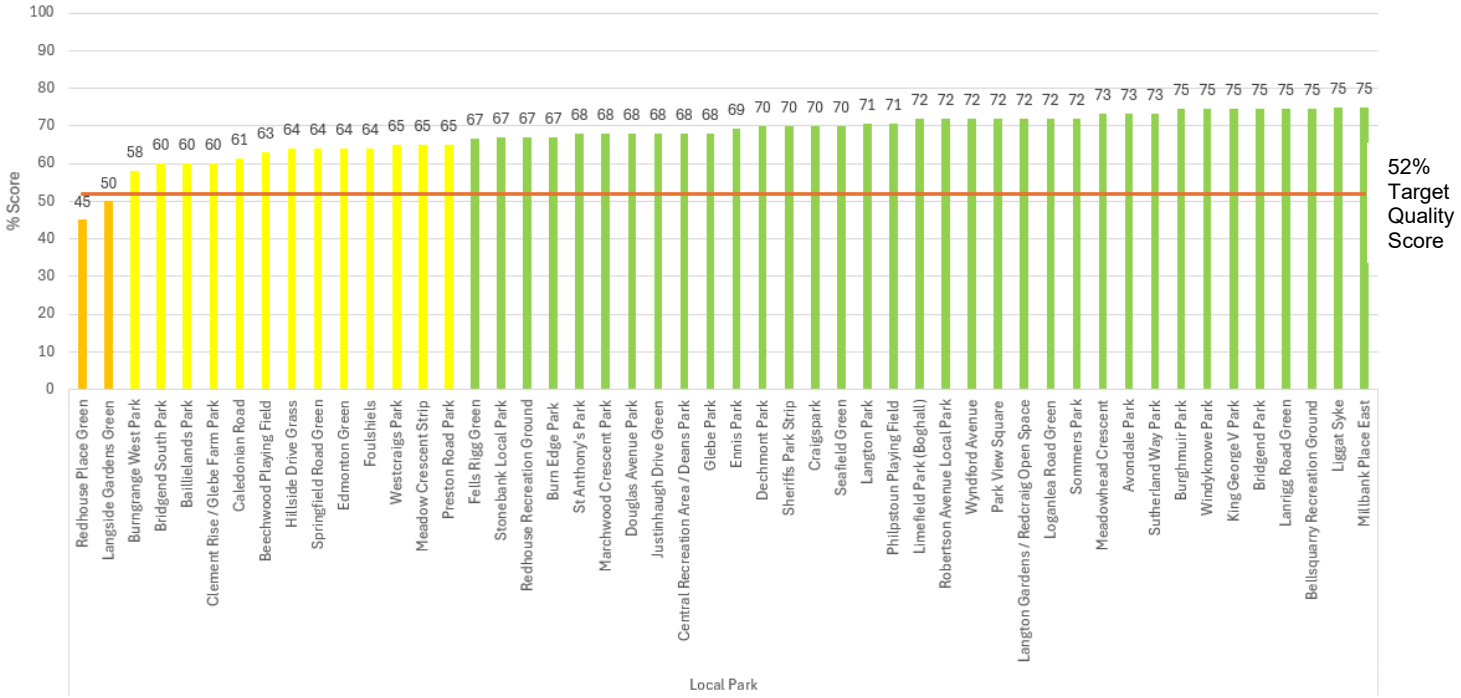


Chart 9: Quality of Local Parks

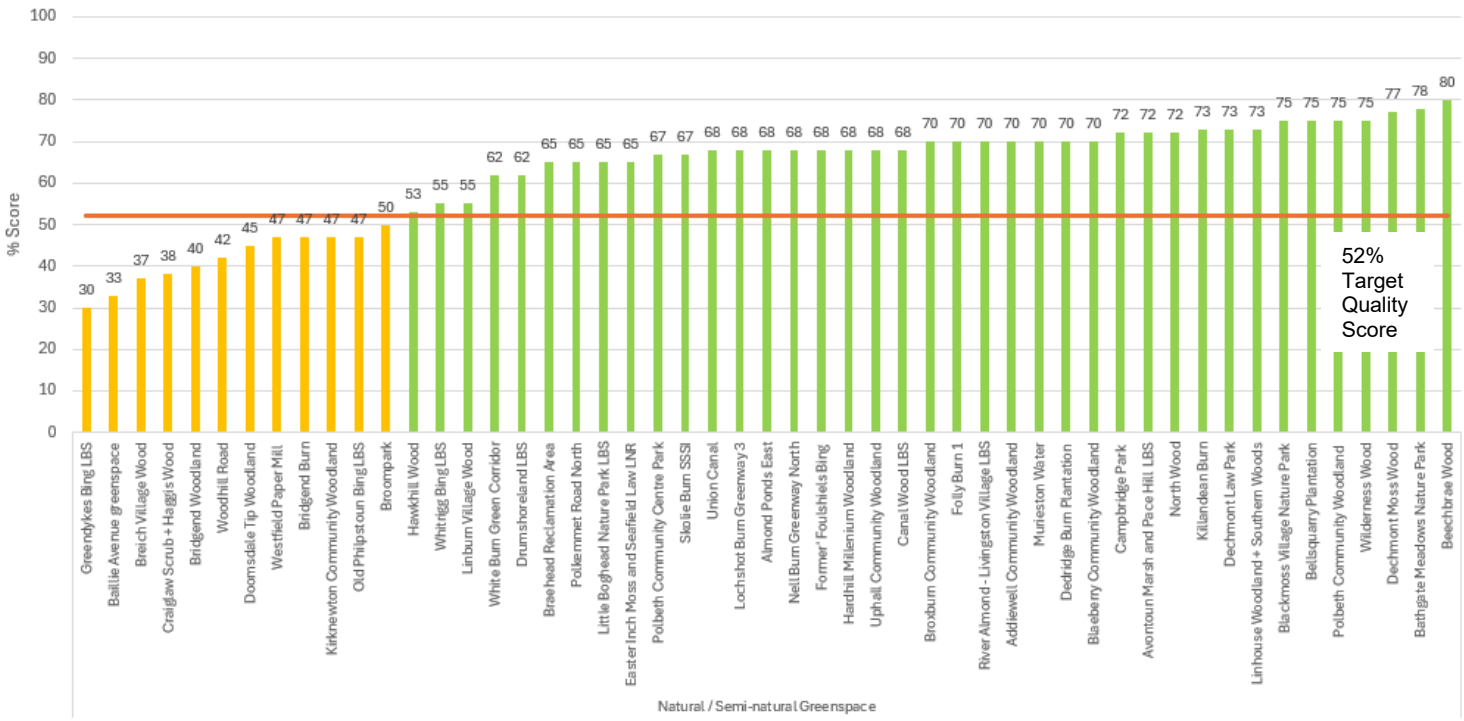


Chart 10: Quality of Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace

The table below sets out the open spaces that were given the lowest quality scores (below 52% quality score) and are considered not fit for purpose.

Location	Site Name	Typology	Ownership	Quality Score (%)
Polbeth	**Langside Gardens Green**	Local Park	WLC	**50**
Torphichen	**Broompark**	Semi-Natural GS	Private	**50**
Bridgend	**Bridgend Burn**	Semi-Natural GS	WLC	**47**
Kirknewton	**Kirknewton Community Woodland**	Semi-Natural GS	WLC	**47**
Philpstoun	**Old Philpstoun Bing LBS**	Semi-Natural GS	Private	**47**
Westfield	**Westfield Paper Mill and Logie Water LBS**	Green Corridor	Private	**47**
Blackburn	**Redhouse Place Green**	Local Park	WLC	**45**
Linlithgow	**Doomsdale Tip Woodland + Doomsdale Fields**	Semi-Natural GS	WLC	**45**
Blackridge	**Woodhill Road**	Semi-Natural GS	WLC	**42**
Bridgend	**Bridgend Woodland**	Semi-Natural GS	WLC	**40**
Dechmont	**Craiglaw Scrub + Haggis Wood**	Semi-Natural GS	WLC	**38**
Breich	**Breich Community Woodland**	Semi-Natural GS	WLC	**37**
Harthill	**Baillie Avenue greenspace**	Semi-Natural GS	Private	**33**
Broxburn	**Greendykes Bing LBS**	Semi-Natural GS	WLC / Private	**30**

Table 10: Poor Quality Open Spaces

Assessment

The quality analysis has highlighted that there are a number of settlements with below average quality, including Westfield, Blackridge, Bridgend and Linburn also have low average quality scores. All Country Parks achieve the 85% quality target set by the open space strategy. All District Parks are close to the target 85% quality score, but Stewartfield Park and Linlithgow Loch & Park are considered in need of improvement to bring them up to the excellent quality target. With regards to the quality of Neighbourhood Parks, Murrayfield Park, Peel Park, Wood Park, Livingston Village Park, Springfield Park, Boghall Playing Fields, Longridge Park, Fallas Park, Station Road Park and Burngrange East Park have quality scores of less than 68% and are considered in need of improvement.

5.4 Open Space Accessibility

Access is a key component of open space. Open spaces need to serve local communities and deliver locally accessible open space providing a local resource that addresses daily needs, supports access by walking, cycling, horse riding and public transport, supports unsupervised use with safe accessibility and promotes informal recreation and exercise. The accessibility standard is an amount of a particular type of open space within a specified distance, i.e. a distance threshold. The accessibility standards for publicly usable open space have been informed by the Fields in Trust Guidance and based on the previous Open Space Strategy standard:

The residents of West Lothian should have easy access to 1 or more of the following open spaces:

- **Country Park within 10,000m** from people's homes*
- **District Park within 5,000m** from people's homes*
- **Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m** from people's homes*
- **Local Park within 400m** from people's homes*
- **Any formal park within 400m***

- **NEAP** (Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play) **within 1,000m** from people's homes*
- **LEAP** (Local Equipped Area for Play) **within 400m** from people's homes*
- **LAP** (Equipped Area for Play) **within 100m** from people's homes*
- **Any formal playspace within 400m*** * Straight line distance

Note: Given their varied character, function and useability, natural/semi-natural open spaces are not routinely included within the accessibility assessment.

The GIS mapping shows the relevant buffer areas, so it is clear which areas are outwith a particular standard. Note: accessibility distances are approximate and are calculated 'as the crow flies'. This approach is not completely accurate particularly if there are roads, railways or natural barriers to access. The interactive online GIS maps can be viewed with the ability to switch on and off layers and zoom in and out to locate particular settlements and the open spaces within them.

Parks and Play Areas	% of dwellings with access to this asset
Local Park within 400m	40
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	87
District Park within 5,000m	99
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal Park within 400m	80
Any formal Park within 800m	95
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	76
NEAP within 1,000m	89
Within 400m of a LEAP or NEAP	89
Within 800m of a LEAP or NEAP	100
Number of Residential Properties	84,204

Table 11: Summary of coverage across West Lothian

Play Areas	No. of Localities		
% of coverage	LAP	LEAP	NEAP
0% - 25%	36	9	6
26% - 50%	0	3	0
51% - 75%	0	8	1
76% - 100%	0	16	29
Total	36	36	36

Table 12: Breakdown of type - Playspace

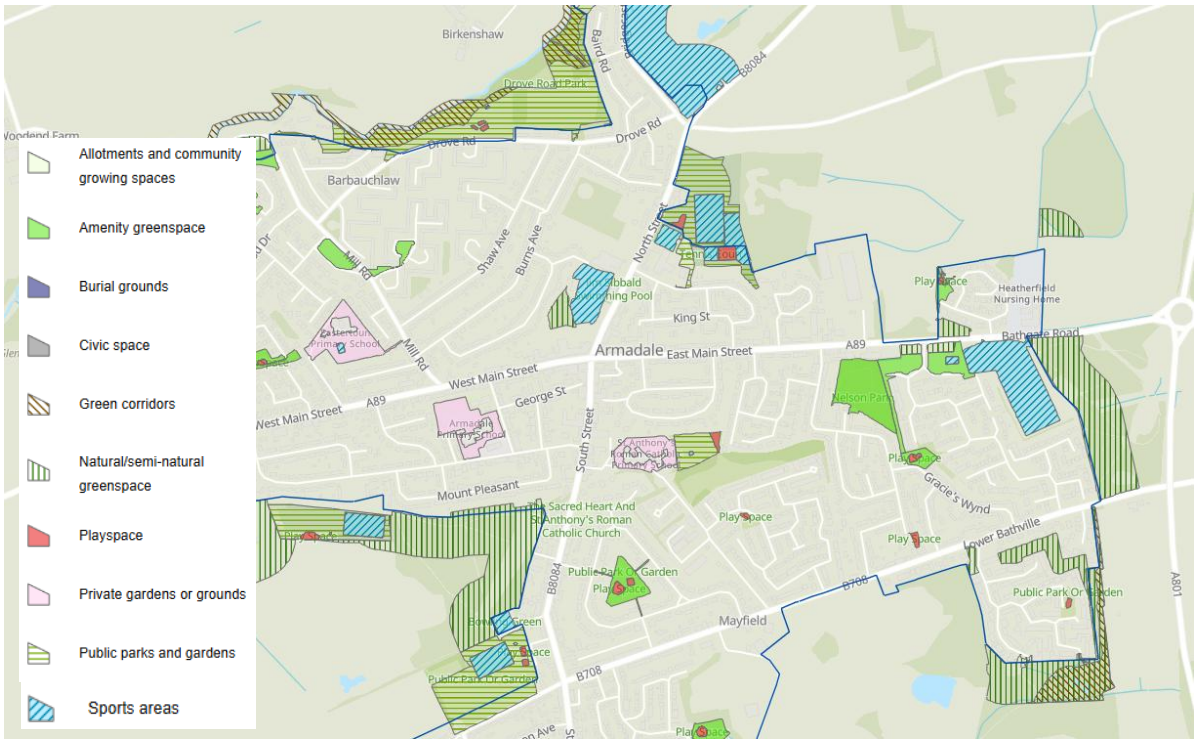


Figure 6: Types of Open Space (Armadale extract)

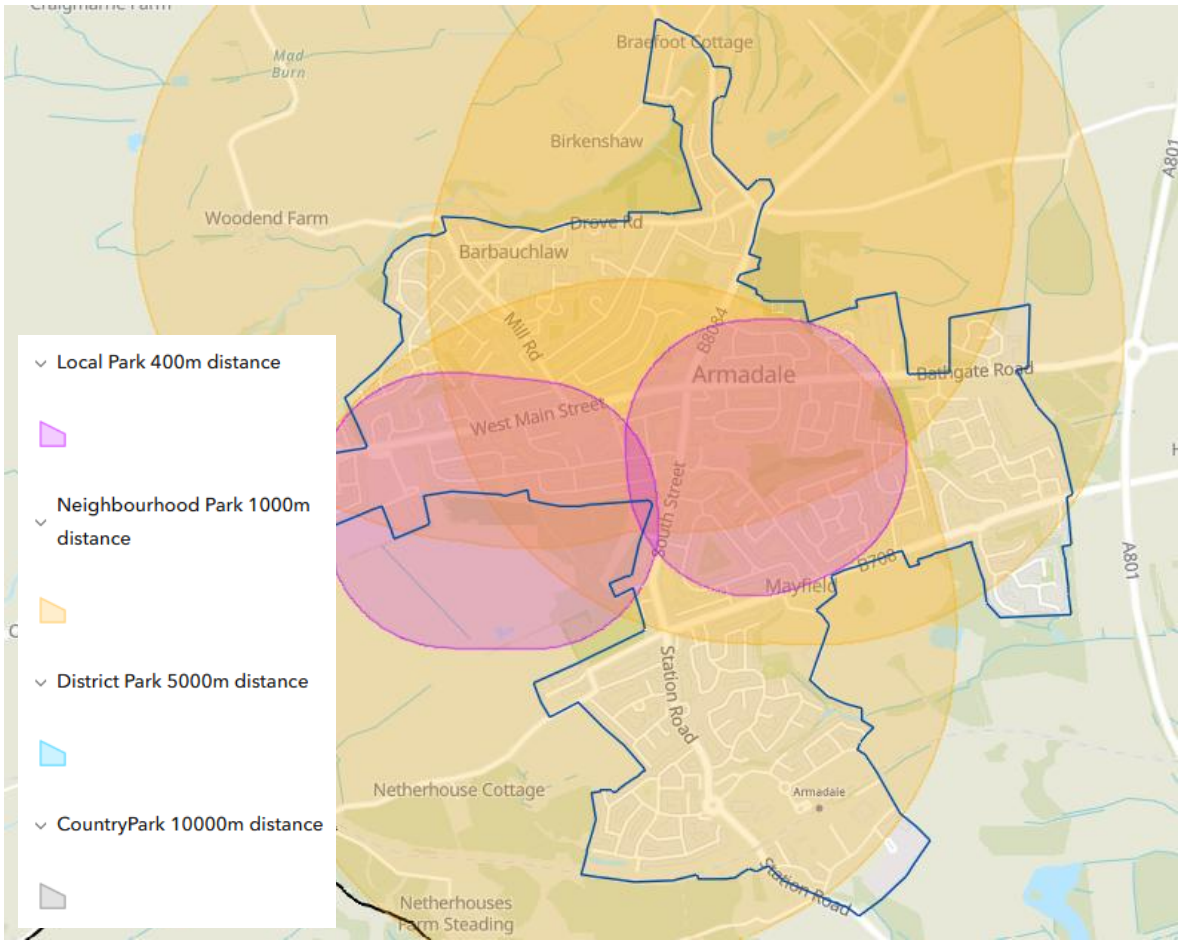


Figure 7: GIS Accessibility mapping (Armadale extract)

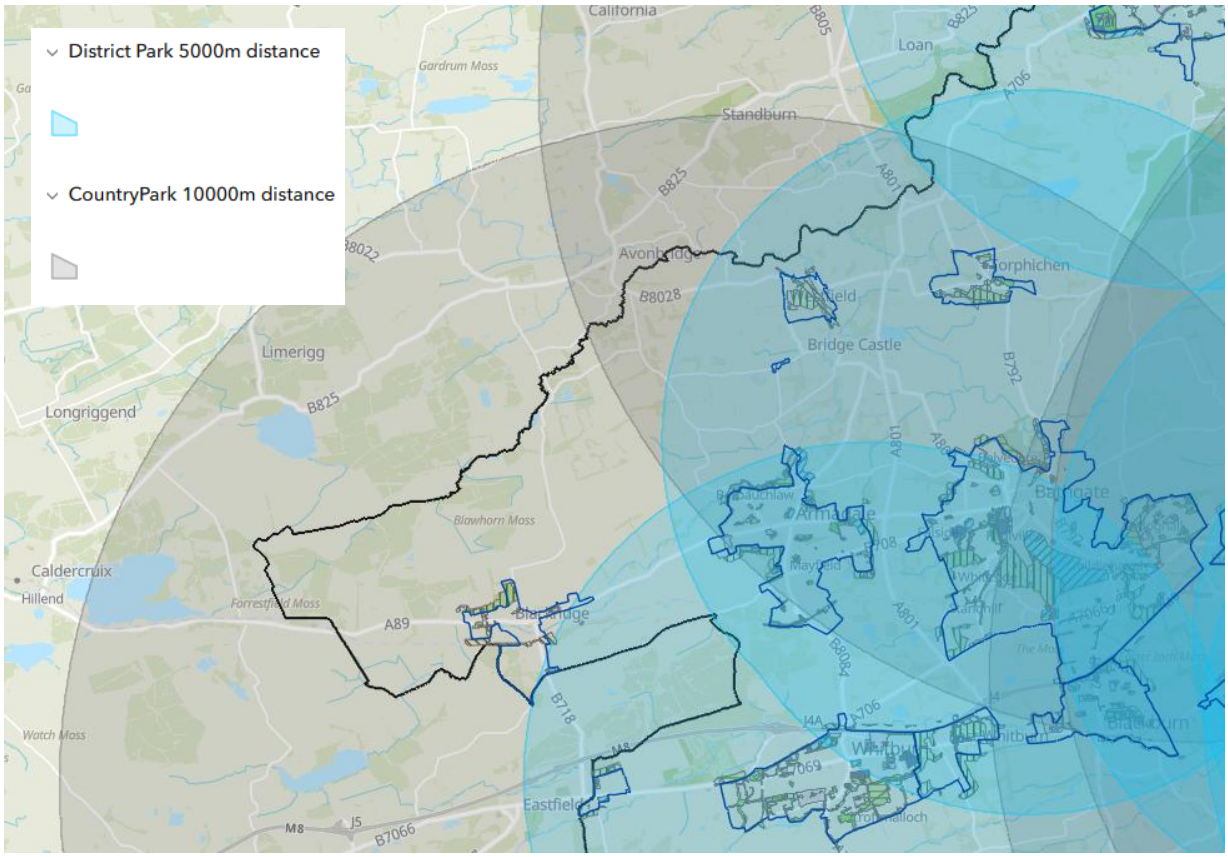


Figure 8: GIS Accessibility mapping – Country Parks and District Parks

Assessment

There is mixed coverage of Local Parks. The 9 localities with good coverage are; Addiewell, Blackburn, Bridgend, Dechmont, Philipstoun, Polbeth, Pumpherston, Seafield and Uphall. There is a split between good and poor accessibility for neighbourhood parks. The 10 localities that have poor accessibility are Bridgecastle, Bridgend, Dechmont, Ecclesmachan, Newton and Woodend, Philipstoun, Seafield, Threemiletown, Westfield and Wilkieston.

Blackridge is the only locality outwith 5,000m of a District Park.
All properties in the identified localities are within 10,000m of a Country Park.

It should be noted that West Lothian Council also applies a minimum population guideline to its accessibility standard for Parks. This helps to guide investment and provision of open space in relation to settlement size, and explains the low provision of some park types in certain settlements, particularly the villages outlined above. Population guidelines are described in the table below:

Park type	Population guidelines
Country District	>50,000 >10,000 - 50,000
Neighbourhood	>2,000 - 10,000
Local	250 - 2,000

There is poor coverage for LAPS. LAPs had a coverage of 500m and their purpose was to fill in gaps in the provision of formal play. In the new FiT guidance, LAPs are now defined as areas of informal and unequipped play with a 100m coverage. This has resulted in both a reduced number of LAPs and reduced accessibility to LAPs.

LEAP coverage is more variable across the localities, with 16 localities achieving 76–100% coverage, although 12 have less than 75% coverage.

Good coverage exists for NEAPS, with exceptions being the smaller, more remote localities (Breich, Dechmont, Ecclesmachan, Greenrigg, Newton and Woodend and Wilkieston).

Accessibility should be considered in the context of the hierarchy of open space and play provision. Where a higher-order facility, such as a NEAP, is within the relevant accessibility catchment, it can provide the functions and benefits associated with lower-order provision, such as a LEAP or LAP. Similarly, a Country Park can provide functions associated with District, Neighbourhood and Local open space where it is accessible to the community.

Parks	**No. of Localities**			
% of coverage	**Local**	**Neighbourhood**	**District**	**Country**
0% - 25%	16	10	1	0
26% - 50%	8	0	0	0
51% - 75%	4	0	0	0
76% - 100%	9	26	35	36

Table 13: Breakdown of coverage – Parks

	Number of properties	% of properties with the WLC standard for each facility								
		Park					Playspace			
		Local	Neighbourhood	District	Country	Any park 400m	LAP	LEAP	NEAP	Any Play Space 400m
Addiewell	606	95	99	100	100	98	0	93	100	94
Armadale	5739	40	98	100	100	74	2	77	93	93
Bathgate	10761	31	80	100	100	63	1	68	89	78
Blackburn	2707	78	100	100	100	94	0	67	100	97
Blackridge	998	53	100	5	100	94	0	50	100	88
Breich	160	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	0	100
Bridgecastle	30	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100
Bridgend	374	100	0	100	100	100	0	0	100	99
Broxburn	4996	41	99	100	100	66	0	96	100	97
Dechmont	339	82	0	100	100	82	0	63	0	64
East Calder	3951	38	83	100	100	77	0	83	76	92
East Whitburn	559	0	100	100	100	83	0	35	100	86
Ecclesmachan	53	0	0	100	100	0	0	60	0	60
Fauldhouse	2295	63	100	100	100	95	0	87	99	99
Greenrigg	441	0	100	100	100	80	0	75	0	75
Kirknewton	773	0	100	100	100	70	0	0	100	59
Linlithgow	5837	73	99	100	100	96	0	90	77	91
Livingston North	17157	39	78	100	100	82	0	88	91	93
Livingston South	7105	21	80	100	100	76	1	73	72	84
Longridge	418	0	100	100	100	92	0	94	100	99
Mid Calder	1533	75	96	100	100	100	0	88	86	92
Newton & Woodend	79	0	0	100	100	0	0	84	0	84
Philpstoun	182	91	0	100	100	91	0	0	92	88
Polbeth	1266	81	100	100	100	85	0	76	100	82
Pumpherston	805	79	100	100	100	100	0	91	100	99
Seafield	621	95	1	100	100	95	0	0	100	94
Stoneyburn & Bents	929	47	99	100	100	72	0	50	86	91
Threemiletown	82	33	0	100	100	33	0	0	100	33
Torphichen	289	0	100	100	100	78	0	0	100	75
Uphall	2170	98	100	100	100	100	0	93	100	96
Uphall Station	656	0	100	100	100	98	0	78	100	88
West Calder	1840	16	100	100	100	77	2	83	96	100
Westfield	192	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	93
Whitburn	5949	0	89	100	100	86	0	61	100	86
Wilkieston	92	0	0	79	100	0	0	0	0	0
Winchburgh	2220	0	100	100	100	86	0	58	100	78

Table 14: Accessibility by Locality

5.5 Settlement Review Summary

The following table sets out the summary findings of the WLC Open Space Strategy with regards to provision of accessible open space in the towns and villages. The open space standards have been applied and analysed and the following assumptions made:

- **Quantity of Open Space** – localities falling below the 53.5m^2 publicly accessible open space per dwelling are highlighted in blue
- **Quality of Open Space** – localities falling below the 68% threshold score for the average quality score are highlighted in blue
- **Accessibility of Open Space** – localities falling outwith the distance thresholds for local or neighbourhood parks (where appropriate) are highlighted in blue. Note: provision is proportionate to the size of the population. For example, for smaller villages, access to a local park may be appropriate, whereas larger settlements may require a range of local and neighbourhood parks.

Settlement	**Total Population** (WL 2022)	**Quantity of Open Space** (m2 per person)	**Quality of Open Space** (Average score %)	**Accessibility to a range of parks** (proportionate to population size)
Addiewell & Loganlea	1387	68.76	70	Local and neighbourhood parks
Armadale	12568	49.63	70	Neighbourhood parks
Bathgate	22222	98.84	73	District park, local and neighbourhood parks
Blackburn	5273	68.52	60	Local and neighbourhood parks
Blackridge	2089	88.14	66	Local and neighbourhood parks
Breich	489	118.25	54	Neighbourhood parks
Bridgecastle	71*	10.98	No sites	No sites
Bridgend	750	188.17	55	Local parks
Broxburn	10866	90.41	69	District park, local and neighbourhood parks
Dechmont	660	224.55	60	Local parks
East Calder	7252	53.08	72	83% coverage to neighbourhood parks, but close to a Country Park
East Whitburn	1172	203.15	62	Neighbourhood parks
Ecclesmachan	83	858.22	No sites	No sites
Fauldhouse	4584	109.67	67	Local and neighbourhood parks
Greenrigg	930	85.67	67	Neighbourhood parks
Kirknewton	1765	49.93	66	Neighbourhood parks
Linlithgow	12517	101.93	67	District park, local and neighbourhood parks
Livingston North	37589	94.31	73	District park, local and neighbourhood parks
Livingston South	15225	174.92	70	District park, local and neighbourhood parks
Longridge	921	56.51	65	Neighbourhood parks
Mid Calder	3212	76.02	76	Local and neighbourhood parks
Newton & Woodend	163*	5.46	No sites	No sites
Philpstoun	413	84.35	62	Local parks
Polbeth	2599	120.98	67	Local and neighbourhood parks
Pumpherston	1605	207.53	67	Local and neighbourhood parks
Seafield	1304	30.06	70	Local parks
Stoneyburn & Bents	1866	150.6	67	Local and neighbourhood parks
Threemiletown	172*	10.92	67	Access to a local park but at a distance from small village
Torphichen	675	409.53	63	Neighbourhood parks
Uphall	4552	60.73	71	Local and neighbourhood parks
Uphall Station	1076	53.31	72	Neighbourhood parks

West Calder	3407	45.33	67	Local and neighbourhood parks
Westfield	404	266.34	47	Small village with a neighbourhood playspace and amenity open space
Whitburn	11775	72.19	75	District park, local and neighbourhood parks
Wilkieston	105	131.72	No sites	No sites
Winchburgh	4283	166.18	71	District park and neighbourhood parks
	* note: below the minimum population threshold for parks provision			

Table 15: Open Space Standards Assessment Summary

Key Findings

The Open Space Assessment has concluded that overall there is good provision of public parks and natural / semi-natural greenspace throughout the settlements of West Lothian, which contain a range of play facilities, sports facilities and passive recreation opportunities. Access to the countryside, river walks and adventure play in West Lothians 3 Country Parks provide locations for longer visits, with opportunity for woodland and countryside exploration and a variety of natural play opportunities. There are also sufficient amenity greenspace and broadly adequate sports provision.

The **quantity analysis** has highlighted that when compared with the **Fields in Trust (FIT) benchmark of 53.5m² of open space per person**, nine localities fall below the benchmark. When golf courses are removed from the calculation, ten localities fall below the benchmark. However, the results should not be interpreted as indicating that these localities necessarily have an overall deficiency in open space. The FIT benchmarks provide a useful national point of comparison, but the quantity assessment is based on the primary classification of each open space and therefore does not fully reflect the multifunctional nature of individual sites.

The **quality analysis** has highlighted that there are a number of settlements with below average quality, including Westfield, Blackridge, Bridgend and Linburn also have low average quality scores. All Country Parks achieve the 85% quality target set by the open space strategy. All District Parks are close to the target 85% quality score, but Stewartfield Park and Linlithgow Loch & Park are considered in need of improvement to bring them up to the excellent quality target. With regards to the quality of Neighbourhood Parks, Murrayfield Park, Peel Park, Wood Park, Livingston Village Park, Springfield Park, Boghall Playing Fields, Longridge Park, Fallas Park, Station Road Park and Burngrange East Park have quality scores of less than 68% and are considered in need of improvement.

The **accessibility analysis** has highlighted that 100% of the West Lothian population have good access to 3 Country Parks, well equipped District Parks. Blackridge is the only settlement outwith the catchment of a District Park. All settlements (with populations above the 2,000 population threshold) have good access to Neighbourhood Parks close to where they live. Over 95% of all residential areas have access to formal parks and an equipped play area (NEAP or LEAP) within 800 metres of their homes. Over 80% of all residential areas are also within 400 metres formal parks and an equipped play area (NEAP or LEAP), demonstrating good access to a wide variety of parks and open spaces across the council area.

The **Play Sufficiency Assessment** concluded that overall there is good provision of equipped play facilities and natural play opportunities throughout the settlements of West Lothian. However, Dechmont, Livingston South and Mid Calder were identified as having some gaps in provision for

secondary school aged children. Quality of play space provision is fairly well spread throughout the Council area, with all places containing a number of equipped play areas considered good or excellent in terms of their quality. However, there are 20 play area, in West Lothian Council ownership, that are not considered fit for purpose. 10 of these sites are in Livingston (5 in Dedridge, 1 in Ladywell, 2 in Knightsridge, 1 in Murieston, 1 in Deans). These sites have been prioritised for upgrades and quality improvements. Refer to the Play Sufficiency Assessment for more detail.

6.0 ACTION PLAN

6.1 Introduction

The open space strategy has been used to inform possible future investment priorities for consideration by West Lothian Council, and where improvements are required the recommendations will inform area-based working, prioritisation and planning.

Actions have been identified through a combined analysis of the following:

- Quantity analysis – an overall look at the quantity of open space provision to identify areas that significantly fall below the quantity standard. It can be difficult to create new open space, but sites can be identified for upgrading to address quality issues / add function to existing sites.
- Quality analysis – site visits and quality scoring across a wide range of types of open space and play spaces that identify particularly poor quality sites.
- Accessibility analysis – mapping according to an agreed set of standards that identifies any residential areas without good access to the various types of open space and play space.
- Planned West Lothian Council investment - the actions capture future investment in open spaces by the Council.

6.2 Delivery and Implementation Plan

The following table includes a list of priority projects for open space in West Lothian, based on the open space audit, consultation, West Lothian officer input and associated information:

Location	Site Name	Proposed Action	Ownership	Quality Score (%)	Timescales*	Responsible
Armadale	**Wood Park**	Improve and introduce access paths from east and south. Add features / facilities to improve the site to neighbourhood park status, including circular path routes, improved entrances, landscape planting, seating areas and play opportunities for all ages.	WLC	60	Short / Medium	WLC
Bathgate	**Boghall Playing Fields**	Extend the path network to provide circular path routes to encourage greater exploration of the park. Provide attractive trees and shrubs to diversify the landscape features. Provide a seating area. Connect to surrounding residential streets to improve access to and around the site.	WLC	65	Short / Medium	WLC
Blackburn	**Redhouse Place Green**	Provide additional play facilities e.g. natural play and seating area and diversify the landscape features.	WLC	45	Short	WLC
Blackburn	**Murrayfield Park**	Improve the park: landscape planting / seating / natural play to diversify the recreation / play / sports opportunity and increase use. Introduce wildflower meadows / community growing space. Thin woodlands. Better connections to the play area in the open space across the road. Circular path routes to encourage greater exploration of the site.	WLC	57	Short / Medium	WLC
Blackridge	**Woodhill Road**	Potential for wildflower and tree planting as well as food growing. Introduce formal footpath network, interpretation, better designed entrances and natural play. The school is interested in improving this area for biodiversity.	WLC	42	Short	WLC

Breich	**Breich Community Woodland**	Refresh the community woodland with better access connections and entrances, interpretation, signage and path upgrades. Ongoing woodland management and path route.	WLC	37	Short	WLC
Bridgend	**Bridgend Burn and Woodland**	Development of the woodlands through community events. Create a circular path route around the village, connecting to Bridgend Woodland.	WLC	40 and 47	Short / Medium	WLC
Broxburn	**Greendykes Bing LBS**	Masterplan to develop the open space: recreation, natural play opportunities and habitat protection. Interpretation to encourage responsible access around the site.	WLC / Private	30	Medium / Long	WLC / Private
Broxburn	**Station Road Park**	Increase variety of recreation to include play elements. Remove abandoned shipping containers, and refurbish the pavilion. Open up canopy over car park and repair car park area.	WLC	67	Short / Medium	WLC
Dechmont	**Craiglaw Scrub + Haggis Wood**	Provision of adventure play facility for local young people of community woodland. Tree maintenance/ condition survey/ clear undergrowth.	WLC	38	Medium / Long	WLC
Fauldhouse	**Fallas Park**	Add features to meet Neighbourhood Park standard, including adding some colour and character. Ensure any projects consider proximity to school i.e. potential for anti-social behaviour including vandalism.	WLC	65	Short / Medium	WLC
Kirknewton	**Kirknewton Community Woodland**	Woodland management, path improvements and provide a play trail to encourage exploration of the community woodland	WLC	47	Medium / Long	WLC
Linlithgow	**Doomsdale Tip Woodland + Doomsdale Fields**	Manage woodland/ scrub, enhance entrances and links to neighbouring open space. Area could be upgraded to a nature park/ dog walking area. Explore educational potential with proximity to school.	WLC	45	Medium	WLC
Linlithgow	**Springfield Park**	Consider landscaping to create a small kick-about area. Enhance burn and surrounding area for biodiversity. Formalise entrances.	WLC	64	Short / Medium	WLC
Livingston	**Livingston Village Park**	Upgrade the open space to provide Neighbourhood Park facilities.	WLC	63	Short / Medium	WLC
Livingston	**Peel Park**	Ongoing maintenance and management to bring the park back to good quality standard. Replant the formal garden, tidy up woodland edges of the park, overgrown areas, path edges etc. Repaint benches and treat the wooden steps to the mound. Better interpret the park's history. Seek funding through a heritage grant for restoration / interpretation of the parks history.	WLC	58	Short	WLC
Longridge	**Longridge Park**	Consider redesignation as a sports facility as there is not space to add any park facilities.	WLC	65	Short / Medium	WLC
Polbeth	**Langside Gardens Green**	Refresh of the paths and the planting to imporve the overall quality.	WLC	50	Short	WLC
West Calder	**Burngrange East Park**	Develop marshland / pond area to enhance its biodiversity value. Ongoing maintenance to ensure the park remains fit for purpose.	WLC	67	Short / Medium	WLC

Timescales: Short (1-2 years) Medium (3-4 years) Long (5-6 years)

Table 16: Recommendations

In some locations the Council may pursue a strategic approach to the rationalisation or consolidation of open space and play assets. This may occur where multiple assets serve the same catchment and accessibility standards can continue to be met through nearby facilities of higher strategic value. In these circumstances, future investment may be focused on improving or expanding key destination and neighbourhood facilities rather than maintaining duplicate or underperforming assets. This approach allows available resources to be directed towards higher quality, more inclusive and more sustainable provision whilst maintaining overall access to open space and play opportunities.

Community Suggestions for improvements

The community consultation has highlighted a number of suggestions for improvements:

- More facilities for older children and teenagers (11-18 years)
- Inclusive and accessible play equipment
- Multi-use games areas (MUGAs), basketball courts and kick pitches
- Pump tracks, skate parks and wheeled sports facilities
- Improved maintenance, grass cutting and drainage
- Fencing, safer access routes and road crossings
- More seating, shelters, bins and toilets
- Nature-based play and biodiversity features
- Better provision in housing developments
- Facilities for additional support needs (ASN) children and families

Local Place Plans (LLPs) are community led plans that were introduced by The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 to encourage communities to be more active participants in planning for their futures. LPPs enable communities to submit ideas and proposals for their area. The following proposals have emerged from the LLPs for West Lothian and are included in the settlement summaries:

- Bathgate - Bathgate Meadows Nature Park
- Blackburn - Retention of green spaces while improving planting and biodiversity
- Dechmont - Retention and maintenance of all existing green spaces within the community boundary and establish new planting/biodiversity sites
- Livingston South - Protect green spaces (in particular the Linhouse Circular) from encroaching development
- Mid Calder - Develop more places for people to meet and children to play

6.3 Future Investment Priorities

The Council has a number of funding streams that are utilised for the maintenance and development of Open Space assets across West Lothian. Grounds maintenance is generally undertaken by the Council's in-house staff using a revenue budget. The Open Space Team has a capital funding programme that is generally used to direct investment to ensure open space assets (parks, cemeteries, play areas and sports facilities) do not have any health and safety issues and are in a "fit for purpose" condition.

Delivery of projects will be managed by WLC, in conjunction with housing developers and other third party organisations, including grant funding bodies and NGOs.

Other service areas also have resources that contribute to day-to-day maintenance of open spaces and wider green spaces, including allowing the Council to meet its legal obligations to ensure Council assets are safe.

6.4 Monitoring of the Strategy

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be set up to establish a process by which the outputs and outcomes can be measured against the following Key Performance Indicators:

- NLCS041_6b.5 Play Areas - Percentage of routine inspection of sites completed on target
- NLCS032_6b.5 Play Areas - Percentage of notifications of unsafe play equipment responded to within 1 working day
- NLCS101_9b.1a Play Areas - Percentage of Sites Complying with Independent Annual Safety Audit Standards
- NLCS104_9b.2a Quality assessment score on Open Spaces in West Lothian. Note, this presents the number of urban parks that are rated as 'fit for purpose' i.e. scoring 40 or higher from 75, using old methodology.
- NLCS105_9b.2a Average percentage quality improvement achieved on parks/open space from capital monies Invested. Note, this presents the % increase in score of urban parks that have been invested in as an average for all projects over the year.
- SCL04_9a.1c Cost of Parks and Open spaces per 1,000 of the population

Changes to the open space resource and updating of the Open Space Audit database will be monitored and recorded through a Change Log, adding new sites and recording improvements. A log of new and consented open space sites will be maintained (with accompanying mapping), that will inform the Open Space Strategy reviews.

The Open Space Strategy will be reviewed every 5 years, with a refresh after 10 years.

Appendix 1 West Lothian Towns and Villages Settlement Summaries

West Lothian has a very diverse range of settlements from small rural villages, mining towns, historic towns of high urban conservation value and Livingston new town. The towns and villages, as might be expected given their very variable histories and scale, offer a broad variety of open space provision. Open spaces vary in size and character, ranging from the dramatic 'gateways', green corridors and District Parks of Livingston to more traditional historic parks and open spaces across the county. West Lothian enjoys areas of high quality urban fringe with 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 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. More specific detailed information on each site is provided in the Open Space Audit database.

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1. Addiewell & Loganlea
2. Armadale
3. Bathgate
4. Blackburn
5. Blackridge
6. Breich
7. Bridgend
8. Broxburn
9. Dechmont
10. East Calder
11. East Whitburn
12. Ecclesmachan
13. Fauldhouse
14. Greenrigg
15. Kirknewton
16. Linlithgow
17. Livingston North
18. Livingston South
19. Longridge
20. Mid Calder
21. Newton & Woodend
22. Philpstoun
23. Polbeth
24. Pumpherston, Uphall & Uphall Station
25. Seafield
26. Stoneyburn & Bents
27. Threemiletown
28. Torphichen
29. West Calder
30. Westfield
31. Whitburn
32. Wilkieston
33. Winchburgh

Note: Population estimates are mid 2020 estimates, published by National Records of Scotland.

Addiewell & Loganlea

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

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.32ha
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	5.51ha
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.12ha
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.13ha
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	2.54ha
Sports Area (Hectare)	0.92ha
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.92ha
Total Population	1,387 people
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**68.76 m^2**
Addiewell contains approximately 69 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the West Lothian quantity standard of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FiT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural and park and gardens typologies.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	70%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	4
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Skolie Burn SSSI)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	95
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	99
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	98
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0

LEAP within 400m	93
NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	94
Number of residential properties	606

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space. Refer to the GIS Mapping.

Priority Projects for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Mooreland Gardens Play Area

Armadale

Armadale is one of the 6 medium to large towns in West Lothian, located two miles west of Bathgate along the A89. 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 and more recently to the south, within the Core Development Area.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	7.43
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	24.72
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.80
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.17
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	15.14
Sports Area (Hectare)	14.11
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	7.43
Total Population	12568
Overall mapped provision (m² per person)	**49.63**
Armadale contains approximately 50 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the West Lothian quantity standard of 53.5m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **just below** the FiT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural and park and gardens typologies. Amenity space is in line with FIT benchmarks. A significant proportion of the sports area is made up of a golf course.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	70%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	6
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Wood Park)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	40
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	98
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	74
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	2

LEAP within 400m	77
NEAP within 1,000m	93
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	93
Number of residential properties	5739

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Wood Park

Bathgate

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 Edinburgh to Bathgate 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 recent redevelopment of the former British Leyland site to the south of the town at Wester Inch.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	13.86
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	114.98
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	1.80
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.47
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	32.23
Sports Area (Hectare)	56.31
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	31.00
Total Population	22222
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**98.84**
Bathgate contains approximately 99 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural and park and gardens typologies. Amenity space is in line with FIT benchmarks. The Sports Area typology is strong when a golf course is counted towards it, and weak if a golf course is omitted.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	73%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	9
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	2 (Little Bog NR, Boghall PF)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	31
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	80
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	63

Play Areas	% of residential properties that meet the standard
LAP within 100m	1
LEAP within 400m	68
NEAP within 1,000m	89
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	78
Number of residential properties	10761

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Boghall Playing Fields
- Balbardie Park Play Area
- Bathgate Meadows Nature Park (from Local Place Plan)

Blackburn

A small town 5 miles west of Livingston, Blackburn originally developed as a cross road settlement town. 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 in Bathgate to the north and through in-migration following the inception of the Glasgow Overspill Plan.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	3.36
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	21.03
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.25
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.28
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	7.18
Sports Area (Hectare)	4.03
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	4.03
Total Population	5273
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**68.52**
Blackburn contains approximately 69 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural and park and gardens typologies. Amenity space is in line with FIT benchmarks.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	60%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	1
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	3 (Redhouse Place Green, Murrayfield Park, Easter Inch Moss)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	78
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	94
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**

LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	67
NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	97
Number of residential properties	2707

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Redhouse Place Green
- Murrayfield Park
- Murrayfield 1 Play Area
- Retention of green spaces while improving planting and biodiversity (from Local Place Plan)

Blackridge

The village lies on the A89 west of Armadale and close to the western boundary for West Lothian but also comprising a small settlement to the south along the B718.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.00
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	12.76
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.29
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.09
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	4.13
Sports Area (Hectare)	1.14
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.00
Total Population	2089
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**88.14**
Blackridge contains approximately 88 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural and park and gardens typologies. There is no amenity space as a primary classification over 0.2Ha within 100m of the settlement.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	66%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	3
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	3 (Woodhill Road, Hillside Drive Grass, Westcraigs Park)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	53
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	5
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	94
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0

LEAP within 400m	50
NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	88
Number of residential properties	998

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Woodhill Road

Breich

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

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.43
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	3.09
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.02
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.03
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	2.17
Sports Area (Hectare)	0.03
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.00
Total Population	489
Overall mapped provision (m² per person)	**118.25**
Breich contains approximately 118 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural and park and gardens typologies, including Woodmuir Primary School.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	54%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	1
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Breich Community Woodland)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	100
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0

LEAP within 400m	100
NEAP within 1,000m	0
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	100
Number of residential properties	160

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Breich Community Woodland

Bridgend

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

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.00
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	2.71
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.16
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.28
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	1.42
Sports Area (Hectare)	9.54
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.79
Total Population	750
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**188.17**

Bridgend contains approximately 188 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural and park and gardens typologies. Amenity space is in line with FIT benchmarks. The Sports Area typology is strong when a golf course is counted towards it, and weak if a golf course is omitted.

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	55%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	1
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	3 (Bridgend Woodland, Bridgend Burn, Bridgend Burn and Woodland)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	100
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	0
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	100
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	0

NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	
Number of residential properties	374

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Bridgend Burn and Woodland

Broxburn

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.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	14.67
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	57.95
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.48
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.72
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	17.55
Sports Area (Hectare)	6.85
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	6.85
Total Population	10866
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**90.41**
Broxburn contains approximately 90 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural, park and gardens and amenity typologies.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	69%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	6
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	2 (Greendykes Bing LBS, Station Road Park)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	41
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	99
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100

Any formal park within 400m	66
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	96
NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	97
Number of residential properties	4996

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Greendykes Bing LBS
- Station Road Park
- Glebe Park Play Area

Dechmont

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

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	1.04
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	12.79
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.12
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.00
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	0.69
Sports Area (Hectare)	0.18
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.18
Total Population	660
Overall mapped provision (m² per person)	**224.55**
Dechmont contains approximately 225 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with a very strong provision in semi natural and natural typology.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	60%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	2
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Craiglaw Scrub + Haggis Wood)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	82
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	0
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	82
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	63
NEAP within 1,000m	0

A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	64
Number of residential properties	339

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Craiglaw Scrub + Haggis Wood
- Retention and maintenance of all existing green spaces within the community boundary and establish new planting/biodiversity sites (from Local Place Plan)

East Calder

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

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	4.95
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	7.62
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.81
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.01
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	22.07
Sports Area (Hectare)	3.03
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	3.03
Total Population	7252
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**53.08**
East Calder contains approximately 53 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **just below** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with a strong provision in amenity and parks and gardens typologies. It is one few localities with a low scoring against semi natural and natural spaces. However, this is primarily owing to the primary classification of the Almondell Country Park being a park and garden, rather than semi natural and natural space.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	72%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	3
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	0

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	38
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	83
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	77
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**

LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	83
NEAP within 1,000m	76
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	92
Number of residential properties	339

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- East Calder Public Park Play Area

East Whitburn

The village is situated close to Whitburn (east) and straddles the main A 705 to the north and south.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.00
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	22.81
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.27
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.02
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	0.69
Sports Area (Hectare)	0.02
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.02
Total Population	1172
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**203.15**
East Whitburn contains approximately 203 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. The provision is strongly made up of semi natural and natural spaces and is one of the few localities with weak provision with regards to parks and gardens.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	62%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	1
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Whitrigg Bing LBS)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	83
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	35
NEAP within 1,000m	100

A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	86
Number of residential properties	559

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Mains Place Play Area

Ecclesmachan

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

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.33
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	3.65
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.06
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.00
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	0.00
Sports Area (Hectare)	3.09
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.00
Total Population	83
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**858.22**
Ecclesmachan contains approximately 858 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **significantly above** the FIT benchmark. This is made up of 5 parcels of open space. The relatively large areas of the golf course and woodland in relation to the small population has generated a large m2 per person figure.	

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	0
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	0
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	60
NEAP within 1,000m	0
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	60
Number of residential properties	53

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

Fauldhouse

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 found 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.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	3.22
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	25.06
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.37
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.10
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	6.36
Sports Area (Hectare)	15.16
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	5.16
Total Population	4584
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**109.67**
Fauldhouse contains approximately 110 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity, semi natural and natural, park and gardens and sports area (when the golf course is included) typologies.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	67%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	2
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	4 (Caledonian Road, Caledonian Road Area, Meadow Crescent Strip, Fallas Park)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	63
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	95
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**

LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	87
NEAP within 1,000m	99
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	99
Number of residential properties	2295

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Fallas Park

Greenrigg

This is a medium sized village attached to the east edge of Harthill to the south of the M8 and north of the B7066. Although a small new development and the junior football pitch is located to the south of the B7066.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.38
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	4.25
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.12
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.00
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	1.47
Sports Area (Hectare)	1.75
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	1.75
Total Population	930
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**85.67**
Greenrigg contains approximately 86 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural, park and gardens and sports area typologies. Grenrigg is one of two localities that exceed FIT benchmarks for sports area when golf courses are excluded. This is owing to a playing field and Gibshill Park football ground.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	67%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	1
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Polkemmet Road North)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	80
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**

LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	75
NEAP within 1,000m	0
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	75
Number of residential properties	441

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

Kirknewton

Located to the southeast of East Calder along the B7031 just short of the city boundary with Edinburgh.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	1.14
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	5.16
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.36
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.01
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	2.14
Sports Area (Hectare)	0.01
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.01
Total Population	1765
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**49.93**

Kirknewton contains approximately 50 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **just below** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural, park and gardens typologies. Amenity space is broadly in line with FIT standards.

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	66%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	1
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Kirknewton Community Woodland)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	70
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	0
NEAP within 1,000m	100

A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	59
Number of residential properties	773

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Kirknewton Community Woodland

Linlithgow

This town dates back to the 1100's and has evolved around the Palace and St. Michael's Church on the mound over looking Linlithgow Loch to the north of the High Street. Linlithgow, the 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.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	14.83
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	36.63
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.90
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.23
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	57.35
Sports Area (Hectare)	17.64
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	11.49
Total Population	12517
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**101.93**
Linlithgow contains approximately 102 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity, semi natural and natural, park and gardens typologies. Sports Area is also comparatively strong, which is just below the FIT benchmarks, which reduces further once golf courses are excluded.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	67%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	8
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	6 (Doomsdale Tip Woodland + Doomsdale Fields, Baillielands Park, Beechwood PF, Springfield Park, Springfield Road Green, Preston Road Park)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	73
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	99
District Park within 5,000m	100

Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	96
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	90
NEAP within 1,000m	77
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	91
Number of residential properties	5837

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Doomsdale Tip Woodland + Doomsdale Fields
- Springfield Park
- Dovecot/ Springalong Play Area
- Peel Park Play Area
- Preston Road Play Area
- Wateryett Play Area

Livingston North

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 town has grown rapidly over the last 40 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 framework of pedestrian 'greenway' routes, open spaces and woodlands, providing a series of accessible landscape features, wildlife habitats and recreational spaces. The Local Plan recognises that open spaces are of considerable importance to the local community and require a balance between their wildlife and amenity value.

Livingston North Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	41.61
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	167.45
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	3.00
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.96
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	75.92
Sports Area (Hectare)	65.57
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	25.79
Total Population	37589
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**94.31**
Livingston North contains approximately 94 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity, semi natural and natural, park and gardens and Sports area (when golf courses are included) typologies.	

Livingston South Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	49.24
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	123.81
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	1.20
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.59
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	73.81
Sports Area (Hectare)	17.65
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	17.65
Total Population	15225
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**174.92**
Livingston South contains approximately 175 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity, semi natural and natural, park and gardens typologies.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
North Average settlement quality score	70%
South Average settlement quality score	73%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	29
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	6 (Peel Park, Glebe Farm Park, Livingston Village Park, Edmonton Green, Fells Rigg Green, Stonebank Local Park)

Livingston North Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	39
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	78
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	82
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	88
NEAP within 1,000m	77
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	93
Number of residential properties	17157

Livingston South Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	21
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	80
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	76
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	1
LEAP within 400m	73
NEAP within 1,000m	72
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	84

Number of residential properties	7105

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

Livingston North

- Livingston Village Park
- Peel Park
- Muirfield Way 52 Play Area, Deans
- Moncrief 49 Play Area, Knightsridge
- Play Pals Play Area, Knightsridge
- Rushbank Play Area, Ladywell

Livingston South

- Lanthorn Playscape, Dedridge
- Talisman Rise 44 Play Area, Dedridge
- Peveril Rise Play Area, Dedridge
- Bankton Park West Play Area, Murieston
- Protect green spaces (in particular the Linhouse Circular) from encroaching development (from Local Place Plan)

Longridge

The Village straddles the main A706 and is situated 2km east of Fauldhouse and 1.5km South of Whitburn.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.21
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	3.26
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.08
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.03
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	0.85
Sports Area (Hectare)	0.78
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.78
Total Population	921
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**56.51**
Longridge contains approximately 57 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural, park and gardens typologies.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	65%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	0
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Longridge Park)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	92
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	94
NEAP within 1,000m	100

A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	99
Number of residential properties	418

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Longridge Park
- Longridge PS Public Play Area
- Northfield Meadows Play Area

Mid Calder

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 Park runs along the River Almond and Linhouse Water respectively, to the south east of Mid Calder.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	2.45
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	14.72
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.29
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.00
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	5.91
Sports Area (Hectare)	1.05
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	1.05
Total Population	3212
Overall mapped provision (m² per person)	**76.02**
Mid Calder contains approximately 76 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity, semi natural and natural, park and gardens typologies.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	76%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	3
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	0

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	75
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	96
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	100
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**

LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	88
NEAP within 1,000m	86
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	92
Number of residential properties	1533

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Develop more places for people to meet and children to play (from Local Place Plan)

Newton & Woodend

Originally a mining village, Newton grew with the emergence of the shale oil industry within the area in the 1860s. Surrounded by beautiful countryside Newton acts as a commuter village for those travelling daily to Edinburgh and Fife.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.00
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	0.00
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.07
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.01
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	0.00
Sports Area (Hectare)	0.01
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.01
Total Population	163
Overall mapped provision (m² per person)	**5.46**
Newton and Woodend contains approximately 5 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **below** the FIT benchmark. Newton and Woodend only has two open space assets that meet the criteria for quantity assessment. That is the Duddingston Crescent play area and the Duddingston Crescent Panna ball court.	

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	0
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	0
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	84
NEAP within 1,000m	0
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	84
Number of residential properties	79

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

Philpstoun

Philpstoun is a small village to the east of Linlithgow. The village has the main union canal running east-west along the southern boundary of the settlement and the Glasgow - Edinburgh railway line to the North.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.00
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	2.07
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.09
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.03
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	0.99
Sports Area (Hectare)	0.30
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.30
Total Population	413
Overall mapped provision (m² per person)	**84.35**
Philipstoun contains approximately 84 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in semi natural and natural, park and gardens typologies. There are no amenity spaces over the 0.2Ha threshold. Playspace m2 per person is one of the highest in West Lothian and is in line with FIT benchmarks.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	62%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	2
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Old Philipstoun Bing LBS)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	91
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	0
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	91
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0

LEAP within 400m	0
NEAP within 1,000m	92
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	88
Number of residential properties	182

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

Polbeth

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.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	2.77
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	16.23
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.28
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.08
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	8.56
Sports Area (Hectare)	3.52
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	3.52
Total Population	2599
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**120.98**
Polbeth contains approximately 121 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity, semi natural and natural, park and gardens typologies.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	67%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	3
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	2 (Langside Gardens Green, Polbeth Community Centre)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	81
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	85
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0

LEAP within 400m	76
NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	82
Number of residential properties	1266

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Langside Gardens Green
- Limefield Park Play Area

Pumpherston, Uphall & Uphall Station

Pumpherston is a small settlement on the eastern outskirts of Livingston and south of Uphall Station. It developed in and 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. Uphall expanded with the oil shale mining industry in the late 1800's and has now 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 High Street.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Pumpherston **Total**	**Uphall Total**	**Uphall Station Total**
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	4.61	5.33	3.13
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	10.56	6.47	6.47
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.11	0.52	0.52
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.15	0.11	0.11
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	2.29	5.02	0.71
Sports Area (Hectare)	15.59	10.20	0.61
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	1.61	1.03	0.61
Total Population	1605	4552	1076
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**207.53**	**60.73**	**107.26**

Pumpherston contains approximately 208 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity, semi natural and natural, park and gardens typologies. There is strong provision in sports area with the inclusion of a golf course, which falls below the FIT benchmarks if the golf course is excluded.

Uphall contains approximately 61 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. However if golf courses are removed from the calculation, this would fall below the benchmark (40.59m2). Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity, park and gardens and sports (when golf courses are included) typologies. Uphall contains one of the lowest semi-natural / natural typologies (on a m2 per person basis) in West Lothian.

Uphall Station contains approximately 107 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with only strong provision in amenity open space. The remaining typologies all fall below the FIT benchmark.

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Pumpherston	Uphall	Uphall Station
Average settlement quality score	67%	71%	72%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	1	4	1
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	2 (Letham Park, Drumshoreland LBS)	1 (Burn Edge Park)	0

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard		
	Pumpherston	Uphall	Uphall Station
Local Park within 400m	79	0	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100	100	100
District Park within 5,000m	100	100	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100	100	100
Any formal park within 400m	100	100	98
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**		
LAP within 100m	0	0	0
LEAP within 400m	91	0	78
NEAP within 1,000m	100	100	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	99	96	88
Number of residential properties	805	289	656

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Old School Place Play Area

Seafield

Seafield is a growing community located west of Eliburn, Livingston and east of Blackburn along the A705. It is bounded by the Easter Inch Moss to the northwest and Seafield law to the northeast. The village arose out of the former miners' cottages which served the shale mine.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.22
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	1.89
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.22
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.07
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	0.24
Sports Area (Hectare)	1.29
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	1.29
Total Population	1304
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**30.06**
Seafield contains approximately 31 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **below** the FIT benchmark. It is also the only locality in West Lothian with provision below FIT benchmarks for every typology.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	70%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	1
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	0

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	95
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	1
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	95
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0

LEAP within 400m	0
NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	94
Number of residential properties	621

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

Stoneyburn & Bents

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.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	13.63
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	8.60
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.22
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.06
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	2.75
Sports Area (Hectare)	2.87
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	2.87
Total Population	1866
Overall mapped provision (m² per person)	**150.74**

Stoneyburn and Bents contains approximately 151 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity, semi natural and natural, park and gardens typologies. The Sports area without excluding golf courses is one of the highest provision m2 per person across West Lothian; this is primarily due to a playing field and a football ground in relation to a relatively small population.

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	67%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	2
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Foulshiels)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	47
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	99
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	72
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**

LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	50
NEAP within 1,000m	86
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	91
Number of residential properties	929

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

Threemiletown

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

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.00
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	0.00
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.01
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.00
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	0.18
Sports Area (Hectare)	0.00
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.00
Total Population	172
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**10.92**

Threemiletown contains approximately 11 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **below** the FIT benchmark. Provision is weak in most typologies with the exception of parks and gardens, which is slightly above the FIT benchmark. There are two open spaces that meet the quantity assessment criteria, however it should be noted that these are not contained within the settlement boundary but are within the 100m buffer zone.

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	67%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	0
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Redhouse Recreation Ground)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	33
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	0
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	33
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0

LEAP within 400m	0
NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	91
Number of residential properties	82

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

Torphichen

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

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	3.40
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	17.22
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.01
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.00
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	0.18
Sports Area (Hectare)	0.00
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.00
Total Population	675
Overall mapped provision (m² per person)	**308.31**
Torphichen contains approximately 309 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **significantly above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity, semi natural and natural, park and gardens typologies. The relatively small population to the extensive natural / semi-natural greenspace is the main driver for the significant provision above the FIT benchmark.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	63%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	1
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Broompark)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	78
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0

LEAP within 400m	0
NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	75
Number of residential properties	289

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

West Calder

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.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	3.72
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	3.15
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.55
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.19
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	4.37
Sports Area (Hectare)	3.45
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	3.45
Total Population	3407
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**45.33**
West Calder contains approximately 45 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **below** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity and parks and gardens. It has one of the lowest provisions of semi natural / natural typologies compared to the West Lothian average.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	67%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	1
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	2 (Burngrange East and West Parks)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	16
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	77
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**

LAP within 100m	2
LEAP within 400m	83
NEAP within 1,000m	96
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	100
Number of residential properties	1840

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

The following list is potential improvements that have been identified from the Open Space Audit Mapping & Assessment and consultation with WLC Officers:

- Burngrange East Park

Westfield

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

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.70
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	9.99
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.06
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.19
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	0.00
Sports Area (Hectare)	0.00
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	0.00
Total Population	404
Overall mapped provision (m² per person)	**271.04**

Westfield contains approximately 271 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **significantly above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity and semi natural / natural typologies. The extensive areas available in relation to the relatively small population generates a large m2 per person figure. The are no parks and gardens, which generates one of the lowest m2 per person for this particular typology in West Lothian. Further, there is no sports area.

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	47%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	1
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Westfield Papermill)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	0
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	0
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0

LEAP within 400m	0
NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	93
Number of residential properties	192

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

Whitburn

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. Its ideal location, halfway between Edinburgh and Glasgow, 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.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	27.67
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	22.15
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.74
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.35
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	27.49
Sports Area (Hectare)	6.61
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	6.61
Total Population	11775
Overall mapped provision (m² per person)	**72.19**
Whitburn contains approximately 72 m² of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m² per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity and park and gardens typologies. Semi natural and natural open spaces are in line with FIT benchmarks.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	75%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	5
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (White Burn Green Corridor)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	89
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	86
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**

LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	61
NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	86
Number of residential properties	5949

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

Wilkieston

Wilkieston is located to the north of Kirknewton and east of East Calder on the A71. The village includes the Linburn Centre, which provides assistance to former armed forces personnel with a visual impairment and newer residential estates.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	0.00
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	0.22
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.00
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.00
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	0.00
Sports Area (Hectare)	1.16
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	1.16
Total Population	105
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**131.72**
Wilkieston contains approximately 132 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. There are three parcels of open space included in the quantity audit for Wilkieston. A playing field and bowling green are within the sports area typology, resulting in strong provision for sports area. There is one natural / semi natural open space resulting in provision just over the FIT benchmarks. However, there is no provision for parks and gardens, amenity or playspaces.	

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	0
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	0
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0
LEAP within 400m	0
NEAP within 1,000m	0
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	0
Number of residential properties	92

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

Winchburgh

Winchburgh is a large village to the north of Broxburn, divided by the union canal running north to south. It continues to expand with the Core Development Area wrapping around the former mining village.

Quantity of Open Space

Type of Open Space / Measure	Total
Amenity Greenspace (Hectare)	4.95
Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace (Hectare)	20.03
Playspaces (Hectare) - refer to PSA for more detail	0.74
Informal Playspaces (Hectare)	0.35
Public Parks and Gardens (Hectare)	35.87
Sports Area (Hectare)	9.22
Other Sports Areas excluding golf courses (Hectare)	5.27
Total Population	4283
Overall mapped provision (m^2 per person)	**166.15**
Winchburgh contains approximately 166 m^2 of mapped open space per person, compared with the FIT benchmark of 53.5 m^2 per person. Overall provision is therefore **above** the FIT benchmark. Provision varies across open space functions, with strong provision in amenity, semi-natural and natural, park and gardens and sports (when golf courses are included) typologies. It is one of the few localities that meet FIT benchmarks in terms of playspace.	

Quality of Open Space

The Quality Assessment was undertaken, with each site being scored against the criteria:

Summary	Quality Score
Average settlement quality score	71%
Number of open spaces meeting the quality standard	4
Number of open spaces below the quality standard	1 (Hawkhill Wood)

Accessibility of Open Space

Parks	% of residential properties that meet the standard
Local Park within 400m	0
Neighbourhood Park within 1,000m	100
District Park within 5,000m	100
Country Park within 10,000m	100
Any formal park within 400m	86
Play Areas	**% of residential properties that meet the standard**
LAP within 100m	0

LEAP within 400m	58
NEAP within 1,000m	100
A LEAP or NEAP within 400m	78
Number of residential properties	2220

In terms of **Accessibility of Open Space**, maps have been produced illustrating a range of buffer zones of around each park, indicating which households are located further than this distance from open space, and so could be considered to have poorer access to open space.

Action Plan for Delivering the Strategy

There are no proposed projects.

Appendix 2 GIS Mapping Methodology

Open Space Dataset

The Open Space dataset is a requirement for creating an Open Space Strategy to allow the quantity and accessibility of the open space within the authority to be calculated.

The dataset identifies sites that fall under the land use categories as described in PAN 65, Annex 1, see Table1. Key criteria used to create the dataset are:

- Sites included have a minimum size of 0.2 hectares with the exception of Playspace and Sports area – other sports.
- Only sites that fall within, or are less than 100m from, the settlement boundary are included.
- Where a site is partially within the buffer zone the entirety of the site will be included.
- The settlement boundaries have been taken from the Census Locality 2022 dataset, with boundaries for settlements too small to be included in this data taken from the Local Development Plan 1.
- Population data has been sourced from the Census Locality 2022 dataset, for settlements not included in this the population has been estimated using Census Output Areas 2022.

The Open Space dataset has been created on GIS using the following data sources:

- Ordnance Survey MasterMap Topographic
- Census Locality 2022
- Census Output Areas 2022
- Ordnance Survey National Geographic Database (NGD) Land Use Features
- Ordnance Survey MasterMap Greenspace
- West Lothian Open Space Database 2018
- West Lothian Play Area 2019
- Cemetery information (https://westlothian.gov.uk/article/44692/Locations-of-Cemeteries-and-the-Crematorium)
- Local Biodiversity Sites
- Sports Scotland data
- Woodland Trust sites
- Getmapping Digital Aerial Photography
- Google Maps StreetView

Statistics

The quantity statistics calculate the number of sites, area by hectares and the area per person as metres squared. These are given for West Lothian settlements as a whole and by individual settlements.

The accessibility calculations have been made by taking the residential properties from the West Lothian Corporate Address Gazetteer and calculating the percentage of these records that are within the relevant buffer for the open space type. These are given by individual settlements.

The buffers used to calculate the accessibility statistics are shown on West Lothian wide maps to allow the areas with less coverage to be identified.

Th majority of accessibility statistics and maps are based on Fields in Trust guidance (https://fieldsintrust.org/content/images/FIT-Standards-2024-Accessible-version.pdf), however those for the 400m and 800m distances from all parks have been included as useful to local living consideration of the facilities that residents reasonable access to.

PAN 65 Typology	Full land use classification
Public parks and gardens	Public park and garden
Private gardens or grounds	Private gardens
	School grounds
	Institutional grounds
Amenity greenspace	Amenity - residential
	Amenity - business
	Amenity - transport
Playspace for children and teenagers	Playspace
Sports areas	Playing fields
	Golf courses
	Tennis courts
	Bowling greens
	Other sports
Green corridors	Green access routes
	Riparian routes
Natural/semi-natural greenspace	Woodland
	Open semi-natural
	Open water
Allotments and community growing spaces	Allotments and community growing spaces
Burial grounds	Churchyard
	Cemetery
Other functional greenspaces	Other functional greenspace, e.g. caravan park
Civic space	Civic space

Table1: PAN 65, Annex 1 (https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-pan-65-planning-open-space/pages/14/)

Appendix 3 Quality Standards Survey Methodology

For PAN 65 types: Parks, natural / semi-natural open space, green corridors

No	OSS regulation	FIT standard (2024)	What to consider	Score (10max)	Comments
1	Improving access to green infrastructure, open space and green networks	Accessible, safe and inclusive	• Clear, welcoming entrances; appropriate signage, wayfinding and interpretation • Path network has some suitable paths for all users, including wheelchair and buggy access; absence of physical barriers to access • Connectivity to surrounding streets, paths, green networks and active travel routes • Nearby links to public transport and cycle infrastructure where relevant • Proximity to homes, schools, shops or community facilities		
2	Creating successful and sustainable places	Adaptable for community needs	• Strong sense of place, character or identity; cultural or heritage features protected / highlighted, where relevant • Materials used are suitable for the type of site • Pride of place: no evidence of litter, ASB, graffiti and dog fouling • Seating, shelters or other furniture in good condition, where present • Management of vegetation appropriate to the function of the space		
3	Improving health and wellbeing	Promote active healthy lifestyles / Support mental wellbeing	• Variety of spaces for site users (passive and active) • Opportunities for exercise and play are present • Places to rest and relax • Places to gather and socialise • Opportunities for food growing or foraging		
4	Advancing equality and eliminating discrimination*	Accessible, safe and inclusive	• Maintenance of site is to same standard as similar site elsewhere • Evidence of local community support / ownership and inclusion • Equitable access to and around site • Sense of personal safety and security • Good natural surveillance; suitable lighting where appropriate		

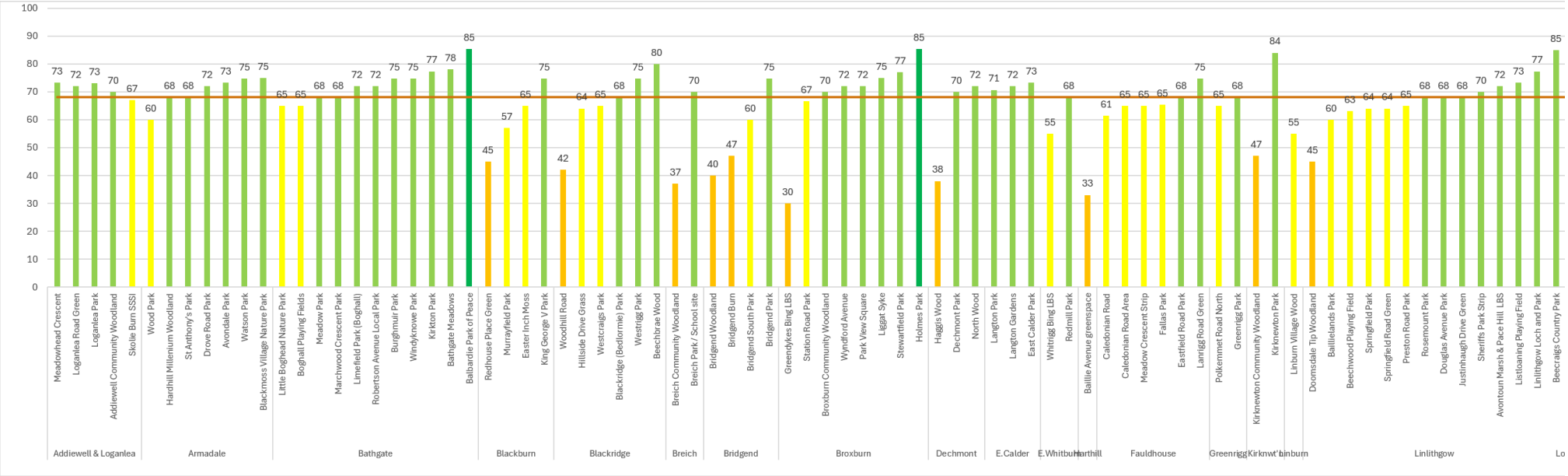
5	Securing positive effects for biodiversity	Provide space for nature to thrive	• Good variety of habitats present and vegetation heights • Evidence of ongoing positive habitat and/or species management • Good buffers to habitats (soft edges) • Good connectivity to other green spaces, corridors or watercourses • No Invasive Non-Native Species, either wild or within formal planting		
6	Mitigation of and adaptation to climate change	Resilient to climate change	• Evidence of sustainable water management e.g. SUDS, raingardens, bioswales, permeable paths • Areas of no/low maintenance or access, for carbon retention and suitable vegetated buffers to water bodies, where present • Good tree canopy, mix of species, range of tree ages • No visible signs of soil compaction or erosion • Evidence of renewable, low-carbon or zero emissions technologies (e.g. solar panels, wind pumps, Archimedes Screw)		
			Total score out of 60		

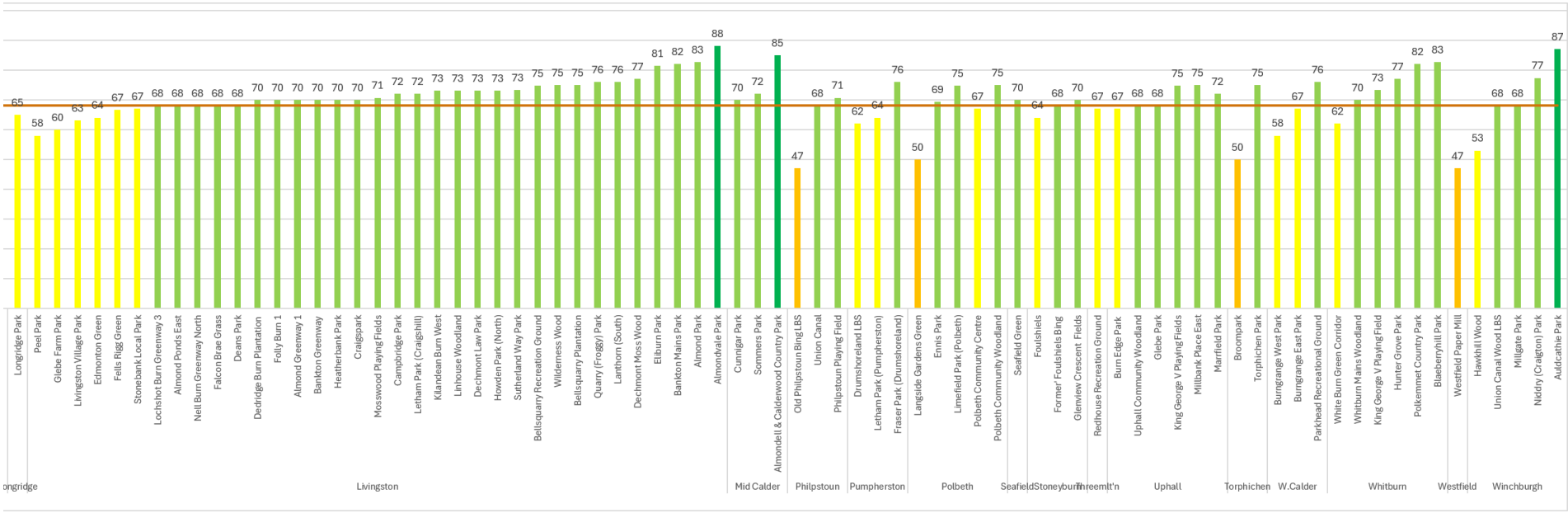
* High SIMD areas (lowest 20%) may be prioritised for council investment and developer contributions.

Score of 32 is fit for purpose threshold. Anything below this not fit for purpose. 32-40 = fair 41-50 = good 51-60 = excellent

Target = good to excellent

Appendix 4 Quality Standards Audit




65 58 60 63 64 67 67 68 68 68 68 68 70 70 70 70 70 70 71 72 72 73 73 73 73 73 75 75 75 76 76 77 81 82 83 88 70 72 85 47 68 71 62 64 76 50 69 75 67 75 70 64 68 70 67 67 68 68 75 75 72 50 75 58 67 76 62 70 73 77 82 83 47 53 68 68 77 87
Longridge Park
Peel Park
Glebe Farm Park
Livingston Village Park
Edmonton Green
Fells Rigg Green
Stonebank Local Park
Lochshot Burn Greenway 3
Almond Ponds East
Neil Burn Greenway North
Falcon Brae Grass
Deans Park
Dedridge Burn Plantation
Folly Burn 1
Almond Greenway 1
Bankton Greenway
Heatherbank Park
Craigspark
Mosswood Playing Fields
Campbridge Park
Letham Park (Craigshill)
Kilandean Burn West
Linhouse Woodland
Dechmont Law Park
Howden Park (North)
Sutherland Way Park
Bellsquarry Recreation Ground
Wilderness Wood
Bellsquarry Plantation
Quarry (Froggy) Park
Lanthorn (South)
Dechmont Moss Wood
Elburn Park
Bankton Mains Park
Almond Park
Almondvale Park
Cunnigar Park
Sommers Park
Almondell & Calderwood Country Park
Old Philpstoun Bing LBS
Union Canal
Philpstoun Playing Field
Drumshoreland LBS
Letham Park (Pumpherston)
Fraser Park (Drumshoreland)
Langside Gardens Green
Ennis Park
Limefield Park (Polbeth)
Polbeth Community Centre
Polbeth Community Woodland
Seafield Green
Foulshiels
Former Foulshiels Bing
Glenview Crescent Fields
Redhouse Recreation Ground
Burn Edge Park
Uphall Community Woodland
Glebe Park
King George V Playing Fields
Millbank Place East
Marrfield Park
Broompark
Torphichen Park
Burngrange West Park
Burngrange East Park
Parkhead Recreational Ground
White Burn Green Corridor
Whitburn Mains Woodland
King George V Playing Field
Hunter Grove Park
Polkemmet Country Park
Blaeberryhill Park
Westfield Paper Mill
Hawkhill Wood
Union Canal Wood LBS
Millgate Park
Nlddry (Craigton) Park
Auldcathie Park
ongridge
Livingston
Mid Calder
Philpstoun
Pumpherston
Polbeth
Seafield
Stoneyburn
Threemlt'n
Uphall
Torphichen
W.Calder
Whitburn
Westfield
Winchburgh