

# **Kings Langley Neighbourhood Plan Local Green Spaces Review**



**Prepared by Kings Langley  
Neighbourhood Plan Working Group**

**June 2021 (amended November 2021)**

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**Appendix A**                      **Stage One assessment of potential sites**

**Appendix B**                      **Shortlisted Local Green Spaces**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document has been prepared to support the Kings Langley Neighbourhood Plan. It provides an assessment of the open spaces within the neighbourhood area, to ascertain whether they meet the criteria for designation as Local Green Space (LGS) and, if so, to make recommendations for their designation.
- 1.2. Figure 1.1 shows a map of the Neighbourhood Area, which shares its boundary with Kings Langley Parish.

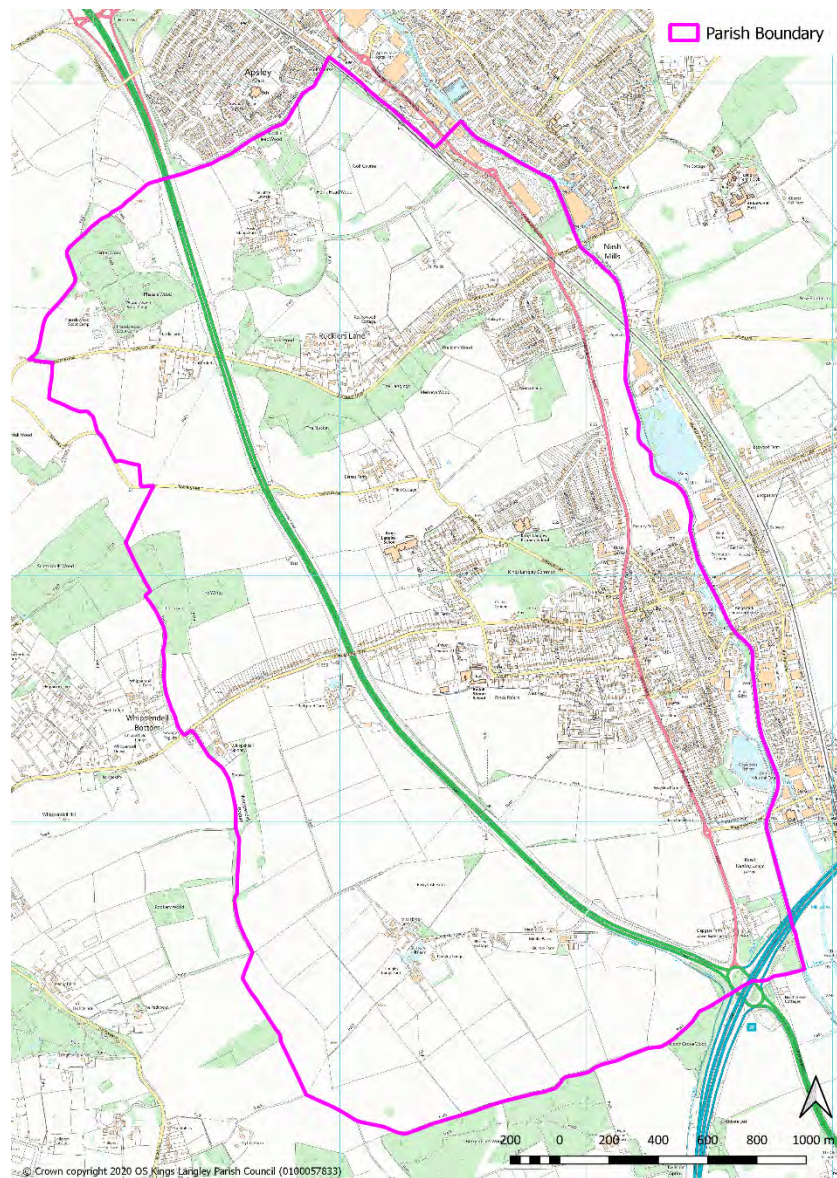


Figure 1.1: Map of the Kings Langley Neighbourhood Plan designated area



## Policy Context

- 1.3. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the paragraphs 101 to 103 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, July 2021)<sup>1</sup>. It has also had full regard to the guidance provided in the National Planning Policy Guidance<sup>2</sup> and the Locality Toolkit for Local Green Space designations<sup>3</sup>.

### National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.4. Paragraphs 101 to 103 of the NPPF relate to Local Green Space:

*“The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period. (para 101)*

*The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:*

- a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;*
- b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and*
- c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land. (para 102)*

*Policies for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with those for Green Belts.” (Para 103)*

- 1.5. The online planning practice guidance<sup>4</sup> is maintained by central government and provides further detail on how the NPPF should be interpreted and used when preparing planning policy documents and determining planning applications.

### Locality Toolkit

- 1.6. The Locality Toolkit<sup>5</sup> “Neighbourhood Planning – Local Green Space. A Toolkit for Neighbourhood Planners” was used to guide the assessment process. Two particularly pertinent paragraphs are set out below:

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[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/810197/NPPF\\_Feb\\_2019\\_revised.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space>

<sup>3</sup> <https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/toolkits-and-guidance/making-local-green-space-designations-neighbourhood-plan/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

<sup>5</sup> <https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/toolkits-and-guidance/making-local-green-space-designations-neighbourhood-plan/>

*“One of the basic conditions for neighbourhood plans is achieving sustainable development. The social, community, economic and environmental benefits of green spaces help to make local places sustainable.*

*The impact of development on green spaces as part of new development will often be significant factors in considering whether development is sustainable. Planning for green spaces needs to be considered as an integral part of the wider planning for the area.*

*Care is required to ensure that green space policies are not being misused, for example through making designations to stop development, rather than to ensure proper green space provision”.*

## 2. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL LOCAL GREEN SPACES

2.1. As a starting point, the Steering Group created a long list of sites to look at in more detail to understand whether or not they might be further assessed as suitable for Local Green Space designation.

2.2. Sources of green space information are:

- Kings Langley consultation on informal draft plan, November 2020
- Kings Langley Special Places Survey, 2019
- Dacorum Green Space Strategy, 2011
- An audit of potential green spaces, undertaken by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group in summer 2020
- Additional green spaces identified by the local community, via the informal feedback survey

2.3. A total of 57 spaces were identified for evaluation, which are listed in Appendix A.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. The methodology promoted by Locality comprises three stages, to understand which sites within the Kings Langley Neighbourhood Plan area should be designated as Local Green Spaces:

- Stage 1: Desktop Evaluation – To determine whether or not any of the sites are already adequately protected by existing designations.
- Stage 2: Site visits – To establish whether or not the site is considered to meet the NPPF requirements, to produce a shortlist.
- Stage 3: Detailed justification of shortlisted sites against the NPPF criteria.

3.2. The resulting shortlist of sites will be included in the Kings Langley Neighbourhood Plan.

#### Stage 1 – Desktop Evaluation

3.3. STAGE ONE of this evaluation involved a desktop assessment of each of the identified green spaces against a series of initial criteria to assist in narrowing down the list to those sites that might be suitable for LGS designation.

3.4. The criteria applied are as follows:

	Criteria	Assessment outcome
1	Does the site have planning permission for development (which would result in the loss of that space) and has construction of that development commenced?	YES – site not suitable for LGS designation. NO – site can proceed to STAGE TWO.
2	Is it agricultural land that is not adjacent to a built-up areas or where there is no public or permissive right of way over it?	YES – site not suitable for LGS designation. NO – site can proceed to STAGE TWO.
3	Is it a verge or other small piece of land on or adjacent to the highway?	YES – unlikely to be suitable for LGS designation, but could be included in Green Infrastructure policy. NO - site can proceed to STAGE TWO.
4	Is it a strip of land where the only public interest is that a public right of way passes across it?	YES – unlikely to be suitable for LGS designation, but could be included in Green Infrastructure policy. NO - site can proceed to STAGE TWO.
5	Is the site already protected? Main designations are set out in Figure 3.2.	YES – if LGS is unlikely to offer any additional benefit,

		<p>designation as an LGS is unlikely to be suitable. However the site could be included in Green Infrastructure policy.</p> <p>NO - site can proceed to STAGE TWO.</p>
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Figure 3.1: Stage One criteria

3.5. It should be noted that many of the green spaces identified in Appendix A are located within the Green Belt. This already provides them with a level of protection against inappropriate development, however, it is possible and sometimes valuable to designate such spaces as Local Green Space. Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) states:

***What if land is already protected by Green Belt or as Metropolitan Open Land (in London)?***

*If land is already protected by Green Belt policy, or in London, policy on Metropolitan Open Land, then consideration should be given to whether any additional local benefit would be gained by designation as Local Green Space.*

*One potential benefit in areas where protection from development is the norm (e.g. villages included in the green belt) but where there could be exceptions is that the Local Green Space designation could help to identify areas that are of particular importance to the local community.*

*Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 37-010-20140306*

3.6. The Stage One analysis sets out where this is the case, to understand if an LGS designation would offer any additional benefit. If it would not, then the area has been excluded from the LGS process. Additional commentary is provided, however, where the site might be considered through a different policy of the neighbourhood plan, for instance as part of the wider network of Green Infrastructure.

3.7. Aside from Green Belt, the main designations that could lead to a site being considered as adequately safeguarded already are set out below in Figure 3.2:

**Village Green Status**

Village Greens receive considerable statutory protection under the following two statutes, the Inclosure Act 1857 and the Commons Act 1876.

Section 12 of the Inclosure Act 1857 makes it a criminal offence to:

- wilfully cause injury or damage to any fence on a green;
- wilfully take any cattle or other animals onto a green without lawful authority;
- wilfully lay any manure, soil, ashes, rubbish or other material on a green;
- undertake any act which causes injury to the green (e.g. digging turf); or



- undertake any act which interrupts the use or enjoyment of a green as a place of exercise and recreation (e.g. fencing a green so as to prevent access)

Section 29 of the Commons Act 1876 makes it a public nuisance to:

- encroach on a green (e.g. extending the boundary of an abutting property so as to exclude people from that area);
- enclose a green (i.e. by fencing it in, whether or not the effect is to exclude public access);
- erect any structure other than for the purpose of the better enjoyment of the green; or
- disturb, occupy or interfere with the soil of the green (e.g. camping) other than for the purpose of the better enjoyment of that green

**The above statutes are considered to provide a greater degree of protection than that of LGS designation.**

**As a result, spaces which are designated as Village Greens should not be designated as LGS.**

### **School Playing Field**

These are protected by Section 77 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 (SSFA 1998) which controls the disposal of land that has been used for playing fields for the purposes of a maintained school in the last 10 years and by Schedule 1 to the Academies Act 2010 which applies to any school.

**In cases where school playing fields are a potential site for LGS designation, it was considered that if Section 77 of the Act applies LGS designation is not required.**

### **Allotment**

Statutory Allotment sites need the consent of the Secretary of State and other criteria to be satisfied before disposal or loss of plots to development. See <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/allotment-disposal-guidance-safeguards-and-alternatives>.

**In cases where statutory allotments are considered for LGS designation, it might be considered that the LGS designation is not required.**

**However, other allotments that do not benefit from statutory protection would benefit from LGS designation.**

**Nevertheless, some allotments may be demonstrated to have qualities – such as recreational or wildlife – that make them candidates for LGS designation.**

### **Conservation Area**

A conservation area is an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. It is protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and local and national planning policy.

Development within such areas should protect and enhance the area.

**However, this was not considered to give the same degree of local protection to the space as LGS designation.**

### **Cemetery/ burial ground**

Cemeteries, churchyards or burial grounds have special significance to individuals but, to be designated as a Local Green Space, “particular” significance is expected, going beyond the everyday reverence which is paid to such places.

Historic England advises that cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds are part of a network of green spaces in towns and cities called Green Infrastructure. They offer special places for quiet, reflection and contemplation; and like other green spaces have an important role in mitigating effects of climate change.

**Therefore unless very special circumstances exist, such spaces are not considered suitable for LGS designation.**

### **Local Nature Reserve**

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are a statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. They offer people opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it.

*Figure 3.2: Protective designations*

3.8. The Stage One criteria was applied to each of the potential sites and the outcome is detailed in Appendix A.

## **Stage 2 – Site visits**

3.9. Members of the Steering Group visited each of the remaining sites on the long list to consider whether or not they might meet the NPPF criteria.

3.10. Paragraph 100 of the NPPF states that The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:

- a. in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- b. demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and
- c. local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

3.11. Fifteen of the sites were considered to meet this criteria and Figure 3.4 provides a broad overview to illustrate this.

Site Name	Close to the community?	Demonstrably special?					Local in character
		Beauty	Historic	Recreation	Tranquil	Wildlife	
Shendish Manor Hotel, garden and woodland	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Red Lion Lane Allotments, Nash Mills Recreation Centre	✓			✓			✓
Round Field (between Shendish and Rucklers Lane)	✓			✓		✓	✓
Rucklers Lane playground	✓			✓			✓
Two open spaces at the top of Barnes Road, Common Lane and Love Lane	✓			✓			✓
Biodynamic Allotments	✓		✓	✓			✓
Green Park	✓			✓			✓
RSSKL cricket pitch	✓			✓			✓
Beechfield Green Space	✓			✓	✓		✓
Beechfield playground and playing field	✓			✓			✓
The Village Garden	✓			✓			✓
Sunderland Yard allotments	✓			✓			✓
Home Park	✓			✓			✓
Sunderland Yard Allotments	✓			✓			✓
Langley Lodge pond	✓		✓	✓			✓
Havelock Road green space	✓			✓			✓

Figure 3.4: Summary of evaluation of sites against the NPPF criteria

### **Stage 3 – Detailed justification of shortlisted sites against the NPPF criteria**

3.12. The 15 sites were assessed against the NPPF criteria. Full descriptions of how they meet it, including photographs and maps, are included in Appendix B.

## 4. CONCLUSION

- 4.1 This report has evaluated a series of long-list of sites to determine whether they are suitable for designation as a Local Green Space.
- 4.2 A robust methodology has been used, which has resulted in 15 sites being identified as suitable for Local Green Space designation. In each case, the landowner was identified and contacted.
- 4.3 In the period following Stage 3, discussions took place between the Steering Group and the current owners of the RSSKL Cricket Pitch. The owners confirmed that their intention is to maintain the site for community use. Therefore, at this stage, it is considered that a Local Green Space designation would not offer an additional benefit. It has therefore been removed from the proposed list of Local Green Spaces. If there is a change of ownership, however, this would be revisited, for instance within a future review of the neighbourhood plan.
- 4.4 Following the Pre-Submission (Regulation 14) consultation, it emerged that Site 3 (Round Field – between Shendish and Rucklers Lane) had changed ownership. Discussions with the new owners concluded that the owners plan to retain the site as it is – a wild site. It was considered therefore that at this time, the LGS designation would not offer additional benefit and the site has been removed from the Submission Version Plan.
- 4.5 The final sites, numbered from 1 to 13, are detailed below and shown on a map at Figure 4.1:
1. Shendish Manor: Gardens and Woodlands
  2. Red Lion Allotments
  3. Rucklers Lane playground
  4. Two spaces at the top of Barnes Lane, Common Lane and Love Lane
  5. The Biodynamic Allotments
  6. Green Park
  7. Beechfield Green Space
  8. Beechfield playground and playing field
  9. The Village Garden
  10. Sunderlands Yard Allotments
  11. Home Park
  12. Langley Lodge Pond
  13. Havelock Road Green Space



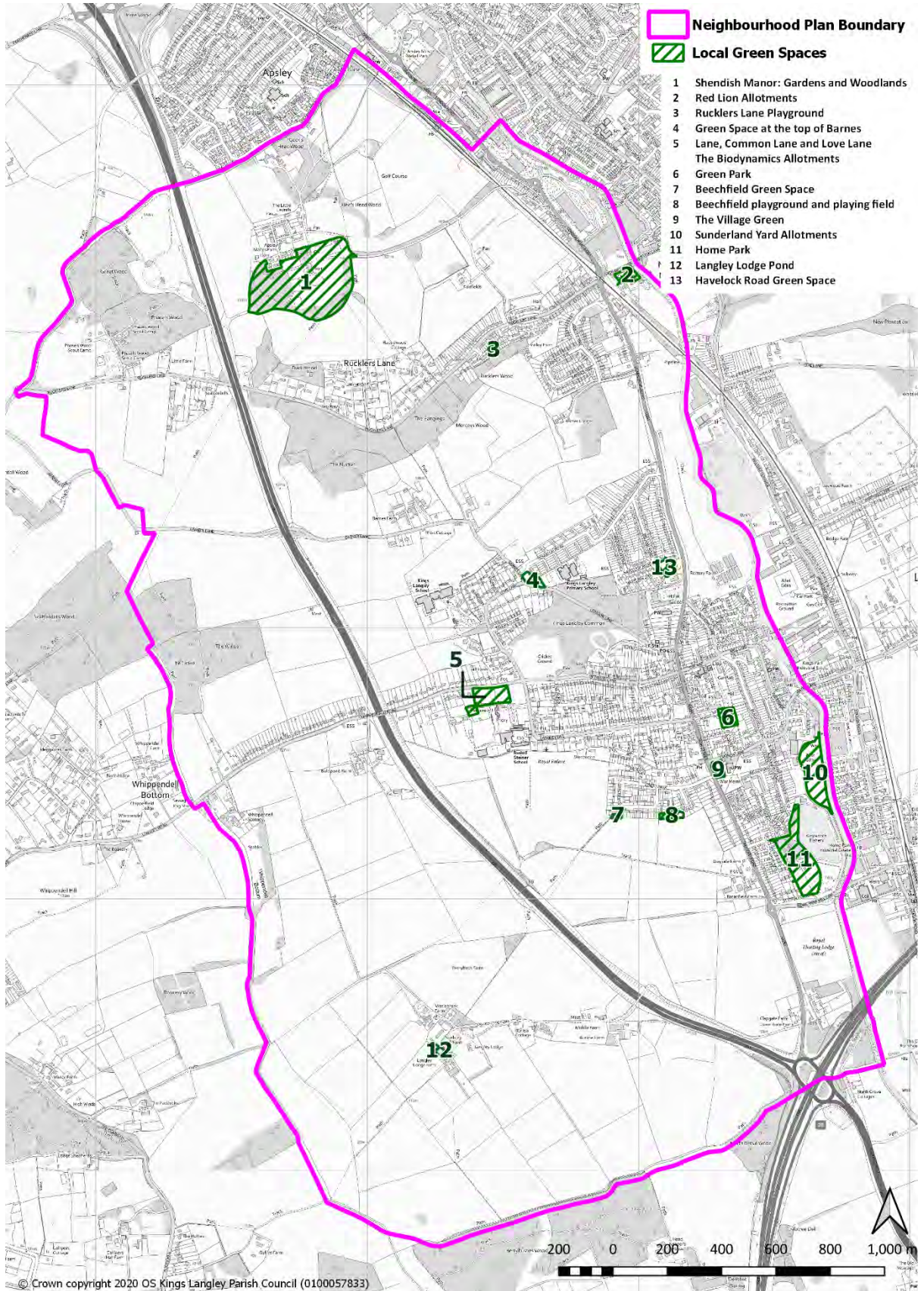


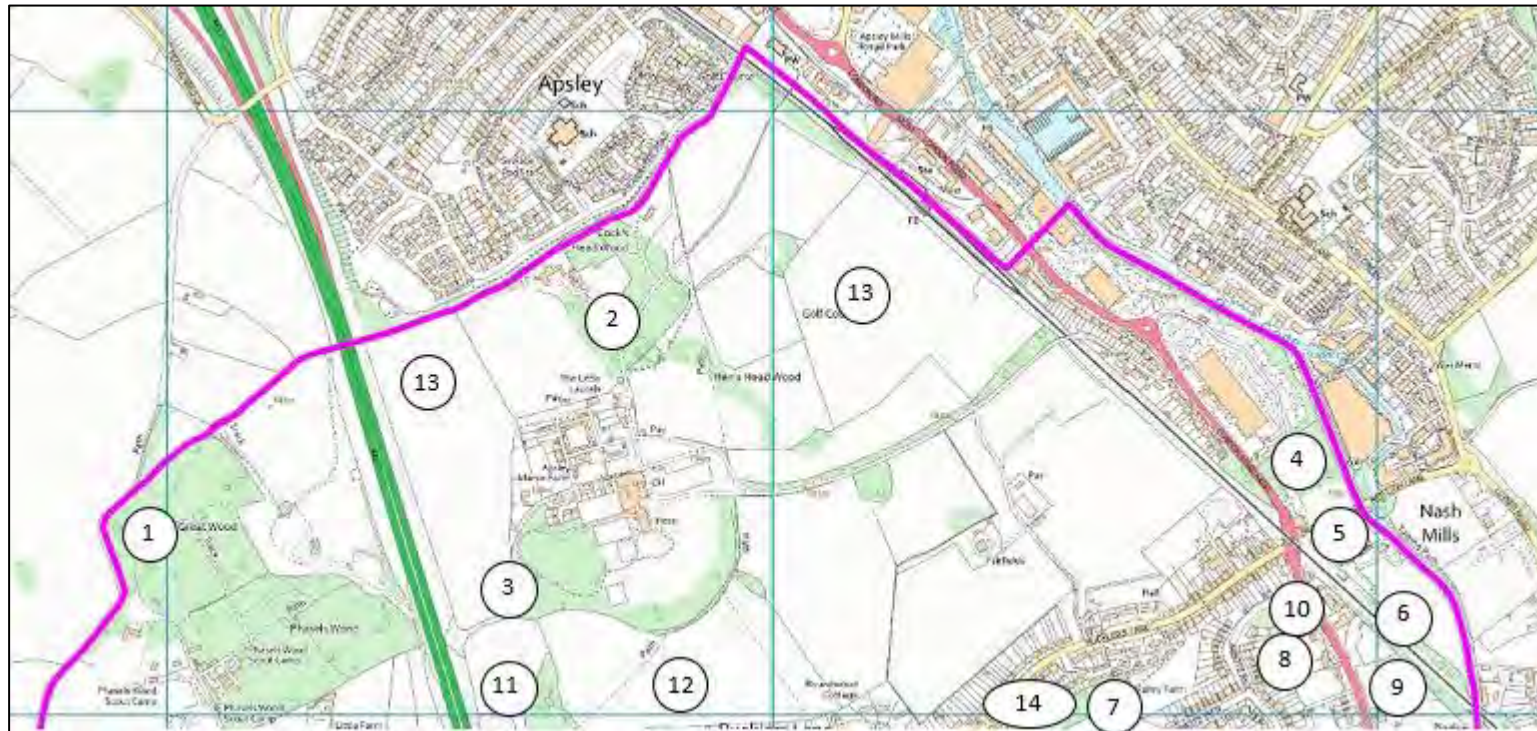
Figure 4.1: Map of proposed Local Green Spaces



## APPENDIX A – STAGE ONE ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL SITES

The parish was divided in manageable sections (shown on the tile maps below) and members of the Steering Group visited potential sites within each, to formulate a recommendation about whether the site should process to Stage 2. In the tables below, sites shaded in green are to proceed to Stage 3.

**Tile 1: northern end of the parish**



REF	Name of Green Space	Green space typology category <sup>6</sup> where relevant	Commentary	PROCEED TO STAGE 2?	PROCEED TO STAGE 3?
<b>Tile 1</b>					
1.	Phasels Wood	n/a	This 95 acre broad-leaved woodland and meadows site is owned and managed by HCC as an activity centre. It is also designated as a Local Wildlife Site. The area is considered too extensive to meet the criteria for a Local Green Space, but should be identified as part of the network of Local Green (and blue) Infrastructure because of its biodiversity value. It should also be noted, within the NP, as a community facility.	Yes	No
2.	Cock's Head Woodland	n/a	This is a privately owned woodland site but with public access. The site is designated as ancient woodland and is therefore considered to adequately protected and the LGS designation would not add anything additional. As ancient woodland, however, it forms part of the green infrastructure network	No – adequately protected	n/a
3.	Shendish Manor Hotel, garden and woodland	n/a	<p>This is a privately owned woodland area but is fully accessible to the public and well-used. There are footpaths throughout and recreational facilities, including benches. The site is well-used by local residents and visitors alike for recreational purposes. There is a dell in the centre of the woodland, which was previously used to host theatre productions.</p> <p>The site is owned and managed by the Manor of Groves Hotel Group. The Manor itself is Grade II listed.</p> <p>The south-western part of the site is designated as ancient woodland, but the remainder of the site is unprotected. The site is considered a good</p>	Yes	Yes

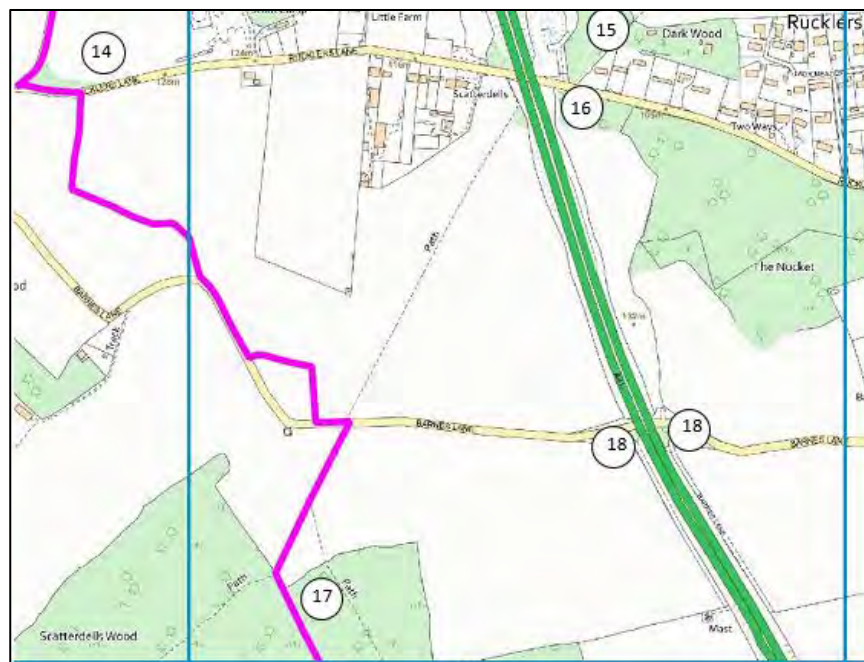
<sup>6</sup> Taken from Dacorum Council's typology of green space: [http://www.dacorum.gov.uk/docs/default-source/regeneration/green-space-strategy-2011.pdf?sfvrsn=d37d0d9f\\_0](http://www.dacorum.gov.uk/docs/default-source/regeneration/green-space-strategy-2011.pdf?sfvrsn=d37d0d9f_0)

REF	Name of Green Space	Green space typology category <sup>6</sup> where relevant	Commentary	PROCEED TO STAGE 2?	PROCEED TO STAGE 3?
			candidate for designation as a Local Green Space for recreational purposes.		
4.	Private Plot adjacent to the Red Lion Pub	n/a	This small green space is situated within the Green Belt and has no public access. It is felt that the site does not meet the criteria to evidence it as 'demonstrably special' to the community and therefore a LGS designation would not add additional value above and beyond its current Green Belt status.	Yes	No
5.	Nash Mill Allotments, Red Lion Lane	Allotments	The 0.126 ha site is owned by DBC and leased to the Kings Langley Allotments and Gardens Association. The site is considered to be of significant recreational value and therefore should be considered as a LGS.	Yes	Yes
6.	Nash Mills Recreation Centre	n/a	Owned by DBC, the site is located alongside the canal and comprises a variety of community sports and recreational facilities. A number of local sports and leisure clubs operate from the site, including local clubs associated with canoeing, cycling and model railways. The Waterside Canal Trust house 3-4 boats here, which are used for disabled outings among other things.  The site includes some open land, used for trail-biking. There is also a large car park on site.  Site visit comments: It is considered that the site should be safeguarded for recreational purposes, but that a LGS designation may restrict any future development associated with this.	Yes	No

REF	Name of Green Space	Green space typology category <sup>6</sup> where relevant	Commentary	PROCEED TO STAGE 2?	PROCEED TO STAGE 3?
7.	The Nucket Woodland (left of the footpath)		This woodland site is privately-owned and is designated as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS), with some parts designated as ancient woodland. The site is not open to the public, beyond the footpath that runs along the eastern boundary. It is considered that it is adequately protected.	No - adequately protected	n/a
8.	Private estate woodland	n/a	This wooded site is a former pub garden. It's privately owned, and is not accessible to the public. Site visit comments: it would be difficult to justify how it is demonstrably special	Yes	No
9.	Private land to the rear of KL Football Club	n/a	This is an open space with no public access, located to the rear of the football club.  Site visit comment: It is not believed to be demonstrably special to the community and as such should not progress, although it lies adjacent to the green corridor along the canal, which is identified as part of the network of green infrastructure.	Yes	No
10.	Small green space near to the bus stop	n/a	This is a small green space containing a bus stop. For the purposes of this evaluation, it is considered to be a verge, therefore would not be suited to designation as a LGS.	No – verge	n/a
11.	Private land	n/a	This is an area of open space that is not publicly accessible. Site visit comment: It is considered to be too detached from the local community to be considered as a LGS.	Yes	No
12.	Round Field (between	n/a	This 8ha privately-owned field is publicly accessible and frequently used by local residents for recreational purposes, including walking and dog-walking. The site is within Green Belt but it is also currently being considered as part of a green corridor/nature area. There are some trees	Yes	Yes

REF	Name of Green Space	Green space typology category <sup>6</sup> where relevant	Commentary	PROCEED TO STAGE 2?	PROCEED TO STAGE 3?
	Shendish and Rucklers Lane)		on the site and wildlife noted here includes deer. It is considered that the site should be further evaluated against the LGS criteria.		
13.	Shendish Golf Course	n/a	This is a privately owned 18-hole golf course comprising several woodland copses. Site visit comment: The site is within the Green Belt and is considered too extensive a tract of land to be designated as an LGS. The site does, however, comprise a much valued and well-used community facility.	Yes	No
14.	Rucklers Lane Playground	Provision for children	This is a 0.1 ha well-used play area within the housing estate - the equipment and surfacing are ageing and in need of replacement. It is located close to the community and accessible. Site visit comment: The space is well used for recreational purposes, small in size and close to the community.	Yes	Yes

**Tile 2: western part of Rucklers Lane**

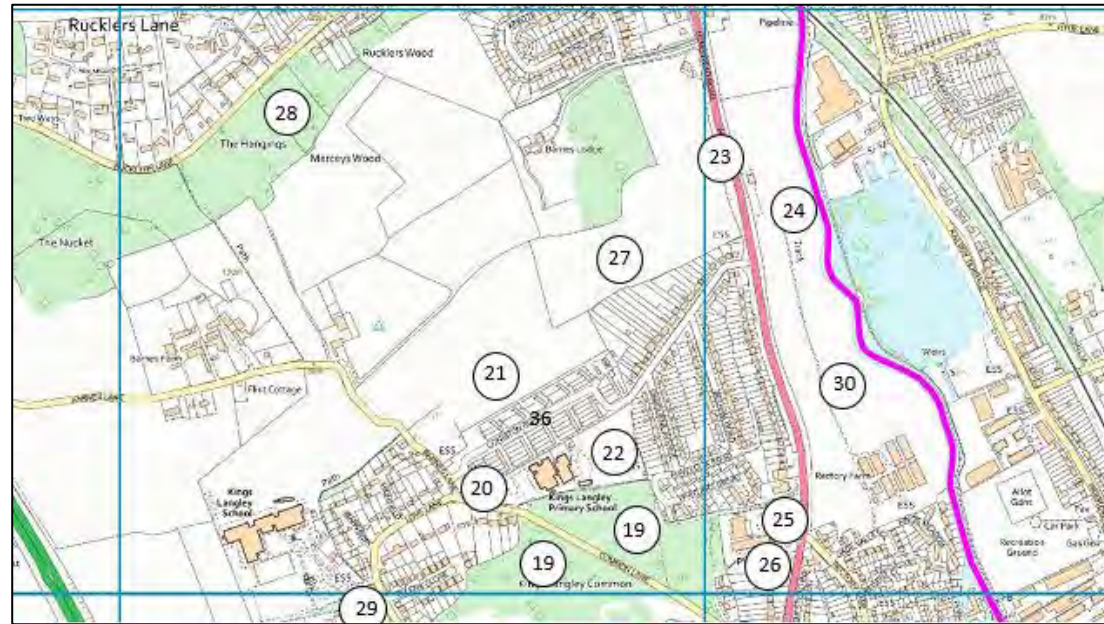


REF	Name of Green Space	Green space typology category where relevant	Commentary	Proceed to stage 2?	Proceed to Stage 3?
15.	Dark Wood	n/a	This privately owned woodland has no public access and is already protected as ancient woodland.	No - adequately protected	n/a
16.	Woodland Corner, Rucklers Lane	n/a	Ownership of this is unknown, but it is designated as ancient woodland and therefore it is considered that the LGS would not offer any additional protection. That said, along with adjacent woodland, the site forms part of an important green corridor.	No - adequately protected	n/a



17.	The Wings (part of Scatterdfell's Wood)	n/a	This is designated as ancient replanted woodland and is located relatively far from the community.	No - adequately protected	n/a
18.	Protected wildflower area, alongside the A41 at the junction with Barnes Lane	n/a	This strip of land is owned by KLPC and laid to wildflowers. It is felt to be adequately protected by way of its ownership by the PC and, nevertheless, is located relatively far from the community. It should be considered as part of the green corridor stretching east/west in this part of the parish.	No - adequately protected	n/a

Tile 3: Mid-eastern section



REF	Name of Green Space	Green space typology category where relevant	Commentary	Proceed to stage 2?	Proceed to stage 3?
19.	Kings Langley Common, woodland and cricketfield	Natural Green Space (Common)  Playing fields (Cricket field)	An 11.5 ha area of old common land included within the settlement. It has now mostly developed as mature woodland, but with a cricket ground provided against the western boundary.  Kings Langley Common and woodland is greatly valued by the local community, however, it is considered to be already well protected; the Commons Act 2006 affords protection; the woodland area of the Common is also designated as a Wildlife Site so has protected	No - adequately protected	n/a

			biodiversity status; and the emerging Local Plan will be designating it as open space		
20.	Two open spaces located at the top of Barnes Lane	n/a	Site visit comment: The two green spaces are well-used by local people for a range of recreational activities including walking, relaxing, yoga and picnicking. They are located close to the community and are not extensive in size.	Yes	Yes
21.	Field behind top of Coniston Road	n/a	Planning consent has been given to this site, therefore they are not suitable for designation.	No – planning consent already applies	n/a
22.	Sports field, part of Kings Langley Primary School	n/a	As a school playing field, the site is already protected by Section 77 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 (SSFA 1998).	No - adequately protected	n/a
23.	Verges along Hempstead Road	n/a	As verges, these are considered unsuitable for LGS designation, but such features are characteristic of Kings Langley and therefore should be identified as a distinctive natural 'feature' of the parish, along with hedgerows and trees. There are similar wide verge features on the eastern side of the Hempstead Road (also inc. hedges and trees)	No – verges	n/a
24.	Football Ground	Playing fields	This community facility, a football club. It is considered that the LGS may restrict potential development that might enhance the club.	No	n/a
25.	Frontage of Miller and Carter / Premier Inn	n/a	The space is located at the front of the Premier Inn.  Site visit comment: It is considered to be a verge.	Yes	No
26.	Methodist Church grounds	n/a	This green space, to the front of the Methodist Church, has traditionally been used by communities as a place for recreation and relaxation. As a churchyard, it is considered to be adequately protected.	No - adequately protected	n/a

27.	Field to the west of Hempstead Road	n/a	Site visit comment: The field is considered too extensive a tract of land to designate as LGS.	Yes	No
28.	Woodland area adj. Rucklers Lane	n/a	The area of woodland is designated ancient woodland.	No - adequately protected	n/a
29.	Field on Love Lane	n/a	This field has planning permission for two houses, therefore is unsuitable for designation.	No – has planning permission agreed	n/a
30.	Rectory Farm	n/a	The site is a strategic allocation and therefore unsuitable for designation.	No	n/a
31.	Havelock Road Green Space	n/a	This triangular space of about 1 hectare lies at the eastern end of Havelock Road, half a kilometre north of the village centre. Site visit comment: It has shrubs, trees and grassland and is being well-used for recreational purposes y residents living nearby. It is maintained by Dacorum Borough Council.	Yes	Yes



			<p>- The Grove – accessible along the edge. Access is from Chipperfield Road, but is narrow and bordered by wire fencing. Need to improve the signage here.</p> <p>The two sites are designated as ancient woodland.</p>		
33.	Ballspod Farmland	n/a	<p>Privately owned farmland. Site visit comment: too extensive a tract of land.</p>	Yes	No
34.	Field with units	n/a	<p>Site visit comment: On closer inspection, this is considered less of a ‘green space’, rather a site with some small commercial units within it. There is a footpath alongside, which lead to woodland to the north. There is also a notable view from the footpath across the valley, which may be worthy of preservation. The site is not assessed as being suitable for LGS designation, but should be considered as protecting for its commercial use.</p>	Yes	No



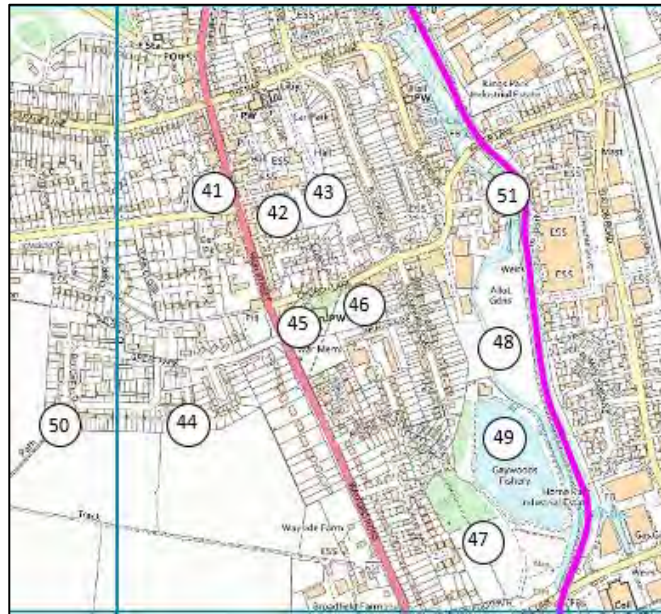
**Tile 5: West of the village**



REF	Name of Green Space	Green space typology category where relevant	Commentary	Proceed to stage 2?	Proceed to stage 3?
35.	Biodynamic Allotments	Allotments	Located within the grounds of Kings Langley Priory, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The allotments are owned and managed by the Rudolf Steiner School (RSSKL), although soon ownership will pass to a trust. Biodynamic growing is a unique form of organic growing that seeks to improve the nutritional value of food and the sustainability of land by nurturing the vitality of the soil through the practical application of a holistic and spiritual understanding of nature and the human being. The land here has been used for growing food since the 1920s and therefore	Yes – see comments	Yes

			this is a historically important, special place for the local community. Whilst it is within the designated Scheduled Ancient Monument, the allotments themselves are considered worthy of LGS designation, to symbolise their value to the local community.		
36.	Kings Langley Priory	n/a	This is a scheduled ancient monument, owned by RSSKL (/Trust), and therefore already protected.	No – adequately protected	n/a
37.	Steiner School Playing Field	n/a	The school playing field of the former Steiner School. Whilst there is a desire to retain the field as community space, it is considered that the cricket square, adjacent to the field, is of particular recreational value at this time to the wider community.	No	n/a
38.	Steiner School cricket pitch	n/a	This is part of the former Steiner School site, not currently in use by the school, although the Kings Langley 2 <sup>nd</sup> team use it and it is also hired out by other local clubs. It is considered that the space should be retained as a green space.	Yes	Yes
39.	Christian Community Fields		This land is located as within the designated Scheduled Ancient Monument.	No - adequately protected	n/a
40.	Wayside Farm	n/a	Site visit comment: The farmland here owned by HCC, is within the Green Belt and considered too extensive a tract for designation as LGS.	No	n/a

**Tile 6: Main village**



REF	Name of Green Space	Green space typology category where relevant	Commentary	Proceed to stage 2?	Proceed to stage 3?
41.	Langley Hill/ High St. trees	n/a	Site visit comment: This cluster of trees are not considered suitable for LGS designation. They already have Tree Protection Orders on them and may be suited to safeguarding as a distinctive nature feature of the parish.	No	No
42.	Bowling Green	n/a	This is considered to be a community leisure facility and not suited to designation as a LGS.	No	n/a
43.	Green Park	Provision for children	This 0.63 ha space is owned by DBC comprises a small park with play area and youth facilities.	Yes	Yes

			Site visit comment: It is well-used, being located close to the High Street and local facilities.		
44.	Beechfield play area	Provision for children	This 0.2 ha play area, owned by DBC, is located adjacent to housing estate. Site visit comment: It is well-used for recreational purposes.	Yes	Yes
45.	The Village Garden, off Watford Road / Church Lane	Semi-natural green space	On the 8th December 1961 the deeds of the village garden were passed to Kings Langley Parish Council by the garden's trustees, Dr Reginald Fisher, Mr Lewis Dean and Mr A. C. Loader for "the benefit of the people in the village". The land originally formed part of the estate of the Groome family and was saved from commercial use by public donations. For the previous ten years the garden had been maintained by Dr and Mrs Fisher and friends, who had "converted the site into the restful garden it is today". They had also added "a boundary fence alongside the churchyard and for the picturesque iron gates at the garden entrance on that side". Not within Green Belt.	Yes	Yes
46.	All Saints Cemetery	Cemeteries and Churchyards	The space is considered to be a tranquil place within the village, but is located within the curtilage of the church, therefore is considered to be adequately protected.	No – adequately protected.	n/a
47.	Home Park	Amenity green space	An area of open space in the south of the parish. Site visit comment: the space was being used for a variety of recreational purposes.	Yes	
48.	Sunderland Yard Allotments	Allotments		Yes	
49.	Fishing lake	n/a	Privately owned by Gaywood Haulage, was originally a gravel pit that was filled as a trout pond but now thought to be closed to public. It used to be a collection of old aeroplanes along the edge. It is not considered to be under threat of development.	No	
50.	Beechfield Green Space	Amenity green space	Owned by DBC, this is a tranquil spot positioned just along the public footpath with views over Wayside Farm. There is a bench here.	Yes	

51.	Space near Weir at Water Lane	n/a	Whilst there is a space here, it is not currently well-used and ownership is unclear. It is therefore assessed as unsuitable for the LGS designation, but its future use could be explored to see whether it could be developed into a community space.	No	
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**Tile 7: Langley Lodge area**



REF	Name of Green Space	Green space typology category where relevant	Commentary	PROCEED TO STAGE TWO?
52.	Ordinance Wood	n/a	This is a young area of woodland, having been planted in 2000. It is a little detached from the community and assessed as green infrastructure as opposed to a green space. There may be an opportunity to extend this woodland in the future.	No
53.	Woodland behind Misslabrook Farm	n/a	This is a strip of woodland behind the farm buildings, with footpath through it, thought to be owned by HCC. Whilst located near to some farms, it is fairly detached from the remainder of the community.	No



54.	Langley Lodge ponds	n/a	These are two ponds set within farmland at Langley Lodge, the estate dating back to 1086. The pond is situated on private land and further conversations with the owner would be required to ascertain its potential as a local green space.	Yes
55.	Centenary Wood	n/a	This is a young area of woodland, having been planted in 2000. It is a little detached from the community and assessed as green infrastructure as opposed to a green space. There may be an opportunity to extend this woodland in the future.	No

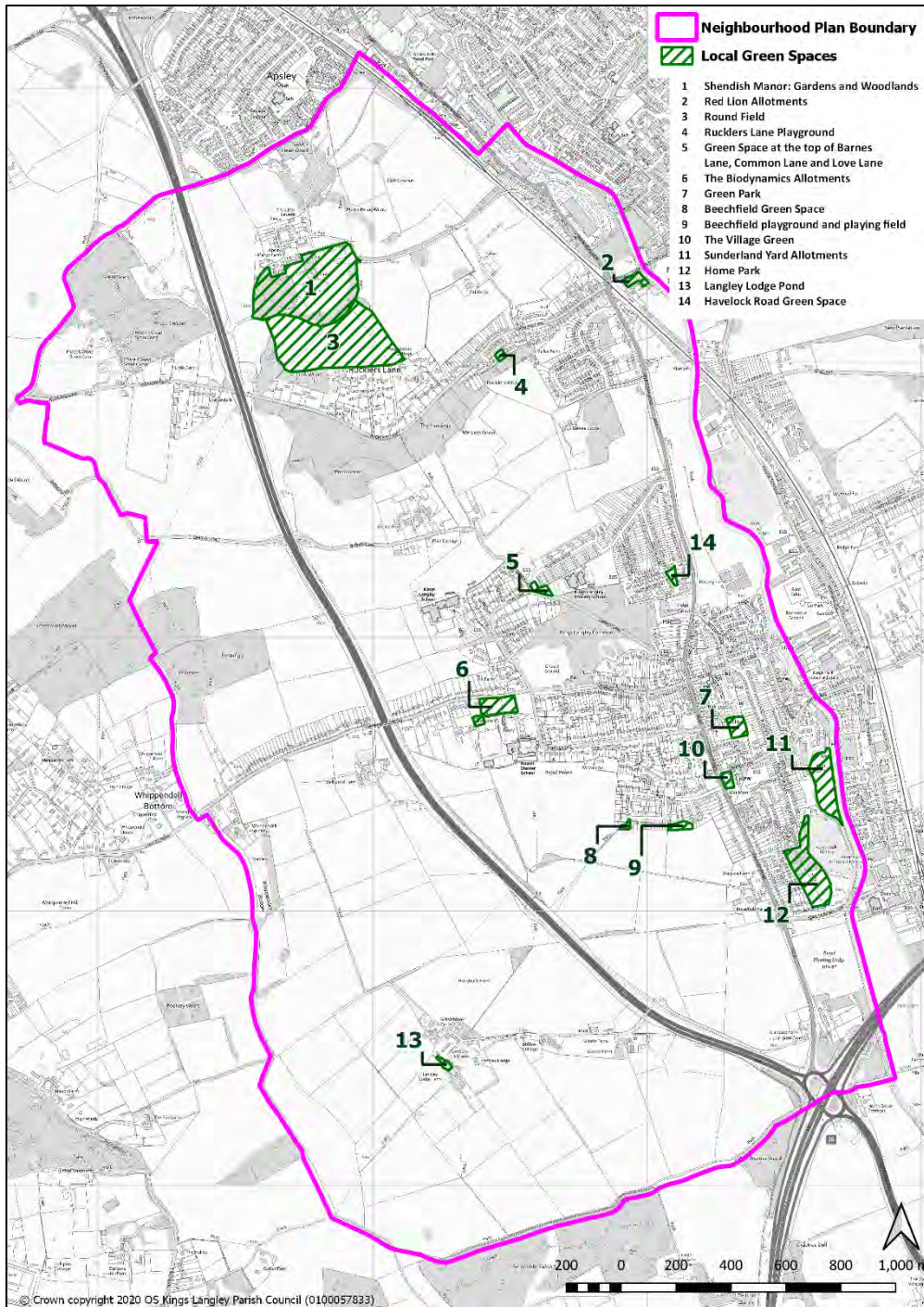
**Tile 8:**



REF	Name of Green Space	Green space typology category where relevant	Commentary	PROCEED TO STAGE TWO?
56.	Royal Hunting Lodge site	n/a	Part of Wayside Farm, this site is important for historic reasons. It was the site of the hunting lodge, called little London, that was here before the royal palace was built. It is assessed as potentially suitable for designation, in spite of its location within the conservation area.	Yes
57.	M25 repair site		Owned by HCC, this is a green space that is considered to have potential for use by the community, but is considered too detached from the community to warrant LGS designation.	No


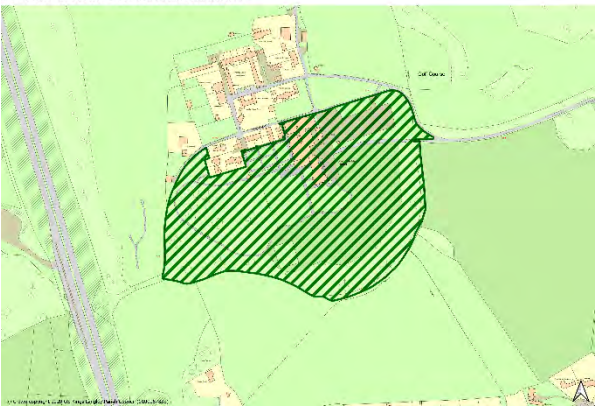


APPENDIX B – SHORTLISTED LOCAL GREEN SPACES



The following 14 sites have been shortlisted for proposed designation as Local Green Spaces in the Kings Langley Neighbourhood Plan:

Full descriptions are provided in the tables below, including how each site meets the LGS criteria in the NPPF.



Name and address	Description and ownership	
<p><b>1. Shendish Manor Hotel: Gardens and Woodland</b></p>	<p>The space to be designated comprises the gardens and woodland of this privately owned hotel, conference and golf complex, part of a site which extends across 160 acres of parkland and formal gardens. The space has been landscaped in Victorian style with different character areas and features: including parkland, formal gardens, a rockery, a ha-ha, Walled Garden, Summer House, and more.</p> <p>There has been a manor on the site since 1300, although the current building was constructed in 1854 and has a distinctive Jacobean style of architecture with prominent gabled dormers and tall chimneystacks. It is constructed of a light grey brick with limestone detailing under a slate roof.</p> <p>The property was formerly owned by the Dickenson family. The current owner is the Manor of Groves Hotel Group.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>	
Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions
<p>Shendish House and Attached Walled Garden and Octagonal Summerhouse: Grade</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes. June 2017 Planning permission for a new spa complex, 30 bedrooms and 8 staff rooms. Works have yet to start.</p> <p>The LGS designation does not include land to be developed as per the planning permission.</p>




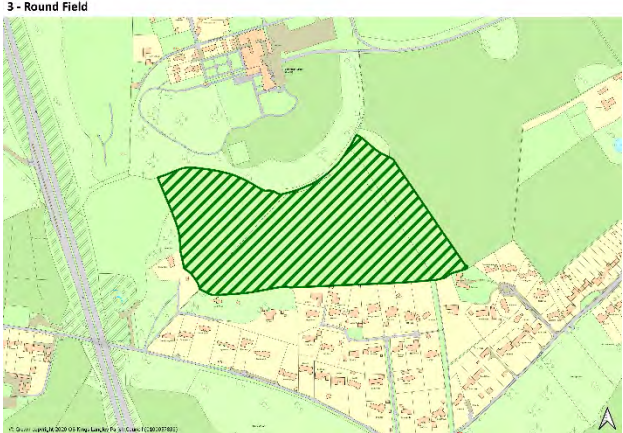
<p>II listed, which is adjacent to the proposed Local Green Space, is Grade II listed.</p>		
<p><b>National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria</b></p>		
<p><b>Close to the community</b></p>	<p>The site has played an important role in the history of Kings Langley and continues to be an area that is much enjoyed by the local community. Whilst it is privately owned, there are well-used footpaths across the site and a series of public rights of way around the perimeter of the site (FP 17, 19, 47).</p>	
<p><b>Demonstrably special to the local community</b></p>	<p><b>Recreation:</b> There are publicly accessible footpaths across the area. The gardens and woodlands are used for informal recreation, including walking and picnicking.</p> <p><b>Wildlife:</b> The site is home to a great number of mature and veteran trees. Professor Tom Williamson of the University of East Anglia’s provided an assessment of the significance and character of the design - <a href="https://planning.dacorum.gov.uk/publicaccess/files/F9F9667FFE0E3287316782BE4B2E5336/pdf/4_02876_16_MFA-HISTORIC_LANDSCAPE_REPORT_PART_1-174118.pdf">https://planning.dacorum.gov.uk/publicaccess/files/F9F9667FFE0E3287316782BE4B2E5336/pdf/4_02876_16_MFA-HISTORIC_LANDSCAPE_REPORT_PART_1-174118.pdf</a>. He discussed the elements that were part of the original design and what remains today. For example, the footpaths and various designated areas within the garden are clearly seen, as well as the ha-ha. He remarks that the Deoder Cedar tree in the pleasure grounds survives and is the finest example from the original planting scheme. In addition, he states that much of the planting in the Dell Garden and boundary of Home Pasture remain. Professor Williamson remarks that whilst the manor house, summerhouse and walled garden are listed, the gardens do not appear in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historical Importance, describing this as a ‘perplexing omission’.</p> <p><b>Historical:</b> There is evidence that a manor has existed on this site since at least 1300 and one of the first records of ownership include Richard and Alice Parker in around 1364; they held the Manor for almost 200 years. Following the Parkers were John Cheyne, a local squire in 1560, John Beale, a London grocer in 1650, and between the 17th and 19th centuries numerous other people claimed ownership of the Manor. The current manor house was constructed in 1854. A full history of the site is provided in the Heritage Statement, which accompanied the recent planning application: <a href="https://planning.dacorum.gov.uk/publicaccess/files/7CF579D498071754110FF226A531DC9B/pdf/4_02876_16_MFA-AMENDED_HERITAGE_STATEMENT-361636.pdf">https://planning.dacorum.gov.uk/publicaccess/files/7CF579D498071754110FF226A531DC9B/pdf/4_02876_16_MFA-AMENDED_HERITAGE_STATEMENT-361636.pdf</a></p> <p>Section 7 of this statement states: The landscape and gardens at Shendish Manor do not benefit from formal designation, despite them being designed by Edward Kemp, a pre-eminent landscape garden designer of the 19th century. It is clear that</p>	




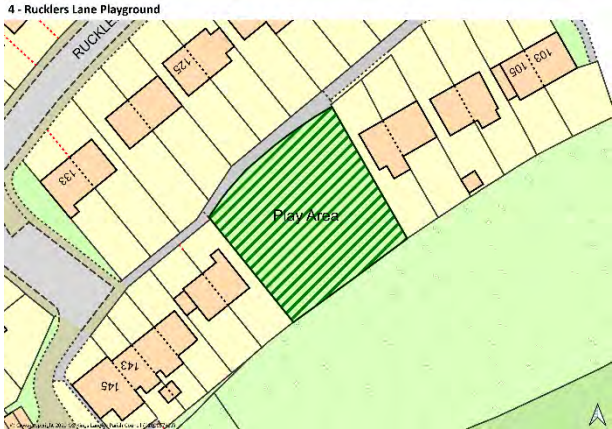
	<p>the gardens were and are of significance, especially to the setting and context of the Estate. As a result, they are included in this document as a non-designated heritage asset.</p> <p>It is considered that Local Green Space designation would safeguard this important space against inappropriate future development.</p>
<b>Local in Character/not extensive tract of land</b>	<p>The space is considered to meet this criterion.</p>

Name and address		Description and ownership	
<b>2. Red Lion Allotments</b>		<p>This allotment site comprises 16 allotment plots. The land is owned by Dacorum BC and sublet to Kings Langley Allotments and Gardens Association. The land is let on a renewable 10 year lease and adjoins the Nash Mills Recreation Centre, with parking and access from this site.</p> <p>It is not a statutory allotment.</p>	
			
Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions	
None	None	None	
National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria			
Close to the community	<p>The site has played an important role in the history of Kings Langley and continues to be a site much enjoyed by the local community. Whilst it is privately owned, there are well-used footpaths across the site and a series of public rights of way around the perimeter of the site (FP 17, 19, 47).</p>		
Demonstrably special to the local community	<p><b>Recreation:</b> The allotments are valued by the local community they serve. They are fully let and there is currently a waiting list for potential allotment holders (at October 2020). Allotments provide a recreational resource, allowing people to grow their own food. The NPPF, at paragraph 91, recognises the health benefits that allotments offer,</p>		

	including access to fresh air, mental health and wellbeing and social interaction. The allotments at this location have been in place for over 20 years and, as a result, the soils are well-adapted. The Local Green Space designation will safeguard this space for future generations of growers.
<b>Local in Character/not extensive tract of land</b>	Yes – the area is approximately 6 to 8 acres.


Name and address	Description and ownership	
<b>3. Round Field (between Shendish and Rucklers Lane)</b>	<p>This land is an enclosed area of approximately 20 acres, with two public access footpaths from Rucklers Lane, and other public footpaths crossing the land. It was formerly farmland used for grazing, but has been left to wild by the current owner. It has become a popular area for ramblers and dog walkers. The land is privately owned.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>	
<b>Any statutory designations</b>	<b>Site allocations</b>	<b>Planning permissions</b>
None	None	None
<b>National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria</b>		
<b>Close to the community</b>	The area is located just to the north of the housing along Rucklers Lane. It has two public footpaths crossing the site (17 and 19), while FP 47 runs around the perimeter.	
<b>Demonstrably special to the local community</b>	<b>Wildlife:</b> This site is the vital corridor link between the 240 acres of Shendish/Fairfields parkland and golf course and the Nucket woodland and beyond that allows movement of wildlife to live, feed and thrive. We have been advised by the Herts and Middlesex Wildlife Trust that due to the disturbed nature of the ground it attracts a large number of invertebrates that are attractive to other animals and birds, particularly moths and butterflies. It is surrounded by hedgerows that add to the protection of wildlife and supports local biodiversity. It is also part of the largest parcel of Greenbelt land that separates Rucklers Lane Hamlet from coalescence with Apsley and Hemel Hempstead.	


	<p><b>Recreation:</b> This 20 acre site has been left to wild for more than 25 years by the present owner, and has become an important area for recreation and enjoyment linking with the grounds of Shendish Manor. Footpaths have linked the site with other walks in KL and the site offers visitors special views across the Gade Valley that should be protected.</p> <p>The site is also identified as part of the Green Infrastructure Network.</p>
<b>Local in Character/not extensive tract of land</b>	Circa 8 ha.


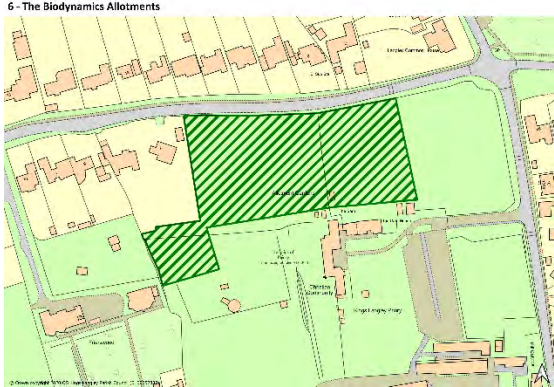
Name and address		Description and ownership	
<b>4. Rucklers Lane playground</b>		<p>This is a DBC-owned children’s playground located just off Rucklers Lane. It is accessible and well-used by the local community. The grassy area houses some play equipment including slide, climbing frame and swings. There are also some benches.</p>	
			
Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions	
None	None	None	
National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria			
Close to the community	The playground is located within a residential part of the parish, serving the needs of those living along Rucklers Lane.		
Demonstrably special to the local community	<b>Recreation:</b> The playground is well-used by local children and should be safeguarded for the future. There is scope to upgrade the equipment in the park, which could be achieved through the allocation of any developer contributions.		



<b>Local in Character/not extensive tract of land</b>	The space is considered to meet this criterion.
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Name and address	Description and ownership
<b>5. Two spaces at the top of Barnes Lane/Common Lane/Love Lane</b>	<p>These two spaces are connected by way of a public footpath (FP16) that crosses the site. They are laid to grass and are surrounded on all sides by housing and Kings Langley Primary School. It is believed that the spaces are owned and maintained by Dacorum Borough Council. They are more than simply verges, the area to the left being maintained with low level fencing. Rather they are valued spaces within an otherwise residential area, well-used by local people, including children, for informal recreation.</p> 


	<p>5 - Green Space at the top of Barnes Lane, Common Lane and Love Lane</p> 	
<p><b>Any statutory designations</b></p>	<p><b>Site allocations</b></p>	<p><b>Planning permissions</b></p>
<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
<p><b>National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria</b></p>		
<p><b>Close to the community</b></p>	<p>The space is located in the heart of this part of Kings Langley, next to the primary school and housing and also close to the secondary school. It is accessible and FP16 runs through the centre of the space.</p>	
<p><b>Demonstrably special to the local community</b></p>	<p><b>Recreational:</b> The spaces are well-used by local people for a range of informal recreational activity, including ball games. These are located close to the primary school and hence accessed by children on their way to or from school. Whilst the spaces are fairly small in size, they are important to those residents living locally as they are the most accessible space. Older people also meet here in the open air for relaxation and social interaction.</p>	
<p><b>Local in Character/not extensive tract of land</b></p>	<p>The space is considered to meet this criterion.</p>	



Name and address	Description and ownership	
<p><b>6. The Biodynamic Allotments</b></p>	<p>Langley Hill Allotments, Chipperfield Road, Kings Langley, WD4 9JA</p> <p>These allotments are situated almost entirely within the Kings Langley Priory Conservation Area. They are a popular local resource for growing food using biodynamic principles. The western part of the allotments are owned by the Rudolf Steiner School Kings Langley Association Ltd. and the eastern part owned by the Christian Community, a religious charity. Both parts are managed by the Kings Langley Biodynamics (KLBD) Community Benefit Society.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
<p><b>Any statutory designations</b></p>	<p><b>Site allocations</b></p>	<p><b>Planning permissions</b></p>
<p>Partially within the Conservation Area.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
<p><b>National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria</b></p>		
<p><b>Close to the community</b></p>	<p>The site is surrounded to the north, west and east by residential development. Chipperfield Road runs adjacent to the site, and provides vehicle access. The allotments are well-used, with over 50 members.</p>	


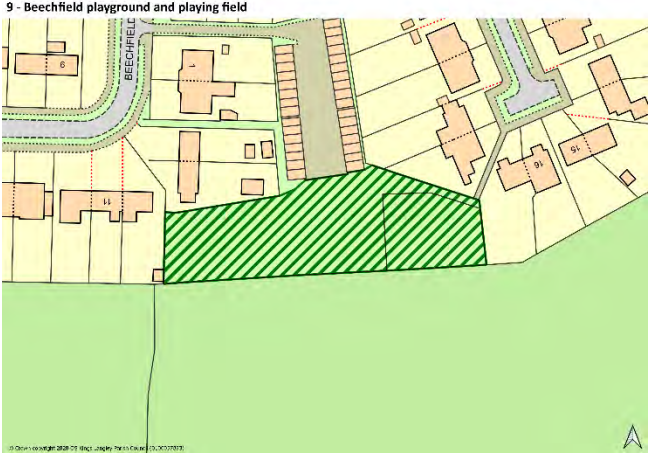
<p><b>Demonstrably special to the local community</b></p>	<p><b>Recreation:</b> These allotments have a large membership dedicated to biodynamic principles. The aim of the KLBD is to further the understanding of biodynamic principles and to this end each member has the opportunity to have an allotment. They are of different sizes and shapes. Each has a number. There is a committee which oversees the allotments. They are formalising their practices to be as true as they can to biodynamic principles. For the first time the membership form stipulates the importance to use biodynamic and organic seeds, use organic potting compost and plants.</p> <p><b>Historic:</b> The land at the Priory has been gardened Biodynamically since the 1920's. The Christian Community had owned all the land and in 1976 the first group formed to continue caring for the land. In 1978 the Rudolf Steiner School bought the western part of it and the gardens were allowed to continue. There are now over 50 members. <a href="https://klbiodynamicgroup.mystrikingly.com/">https://klbiodynamicgroup.mystrikingly.com/</a></p>
<p><b>Local in Character/not extensive tract of land</b></p>	<p>The site occupies approximately 0.5 ha and lies adjacent to school playing fields.</p>

Name and address	Description and ownership
<b>7. Green Park</b>	<p>This space, located in the centre of the village, is owned and managed by Dacorum Borough Council. It comprises a multi-game area, and a children's playground the side.</p>  A photograph of the Green Park Play Area. The image shows a fenced-in playground with colorful equipment (blue and yellow) and a sign on the fence that reads "Green Park Play Area" and "We hope you enjoy these facilities". The background shows trees and a building.




	<p><b>7 - Green Park</b></p>  <p>The map shows a central hatched area labeled 'Recreation Ground'. To its west is a 'Bowling Green'. To its east is a 'Play Area'. Further north are a 'Telephone Exchange' and 'Saracens Meads'. The map also shows residential buildings, streets, and utility poles.</p>	
Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions
Partially within the Conservation Area	None	None
National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria		
Close to the community	The green space is located in the centre of the village, near to a cluster of community facilities including the library, community centre, and GP. It is fully accessible and located along FP25 and FP26.	
Demonstrably special to the local community	<b>Recreation:</b> This is a much valued space among local residents, with children using it frequently for recreational purposes.	
Local in Character/not extensive tract of land	The site is considered to meet this criterion.	



Name and address		Description and ownership	
<b>8. Beechfield green space</b>		<p>This small area of open green space is located off Beechfield Road and is adjacent to Wayside Farm, with footpath access to the Hertfordshire Way. The space is laid to grass with seating, and is owned and managed by Dacorum Borough Council.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions	
None	None	None	
National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria			
Close to the community	The space is located at the end of Beechfield, in the southwestern part of the village. It's surrounded by residential properties to the east and is located on the footpath network.		
Demonstrably special to the local community	<b>Recreation/ Tranquil:</b> This is a small green space that is laid to grass with a bench, which people frequently sit on – either to enjoy the view over the fields, or before embarking on the track leading to Wayside Farm.		
Local in Character/not extensive tract of land	Approximately 0.7 ha.		

Name and address		Description and ownership	
<b>9. Beechfield Playground and Playing Field</b>		<p>This is a small playground and field located along Beechfield at the southern end of the village. It is owned and managed by Dacorum Borough Council and has a few pieces of playground equipment</p>	
			
Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions	
None	None	None	
National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria			
Close to the community	The space is located within the residential area at the southern end of the village. It is surrounded by housing to the north, east and west. It is in an accessible location and well-used by the local community.		
Demonstrably special to the local community	<b>Recreation:</b> This is a green space located off Great Park and Beechfield, serving the communities in the south of the village. The playing field is used by children to play football and other informal games. The playground at the eastern end of the space is well-equipped, although an upgrade of facilities should be considered.		
Local in Character/not extensive tract of land	The space is considered to meet this criterion.		





Name and address	Description and ownership
<b>10. The Village Garden</b>	<p>On the 8th December 1961 the deeds of the village garden were passed to Kings Langley Parish Council by the garden's trustees, Dr Reginald Fisher, Mr Lewis Dean and Mr A. C. Loader for "the benefit of the people in the village".</p> <p>The land originally formed part of the estate of the Groome family and was saved from commercial use by public donations. For the previous ten years the garden had been maintained by Dr and Mrs Fisher and friends, who had "converted the site into the restful garden it is today".</p> <p>They had also added "a boundary fence alongside the churchyard and for the picturesque iron gates at the garden entrance on that side".</p> 

		
Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions
None	None	None
National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria		
Close to the community	The garden is located on the south-east side of the junction between Church Lane and Watford Road, next to All Saints Church.	
Demonstrably special to the local community	<b>Recreation:</b> A dedicated village garden, which any member of the public can visit, is an uncommon feature in a village, but rather like a small park. The gates to the garden have the date 1951 incorporated into their design, which might indicate when the plot of land was first dedicated for this purpose. The prominent tree with the light coloured bark is an unusual species, being a tulip tree	
Local in Character/not extensive tract of land	The space is considered to meet this criterion.	



Name and address		Description and ownership
<b>11.Sunderland Yard Allotments</b>		<p>This is a large site of approximately 8 to 10 acres that sits adjacent to the River Colne and Grand Union Canal at the rear of Sunderlands Yard. The land is owned by Kings Langley Parish Council and is managed by the Kings Langley Allotments and Gardens Association. The site has been an allotment site for many years and has approximately 50 plots. Its water is supplied through local bore holes, as well as from the River Colne.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>
Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions
None	None	None
National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria		
Close to the community	The garden is located on the south-east side of the junction between Church Lane and Watford Road, next to All Saints Church.	





<p><b>Demonstrably special to the local community</b></p>	<p><b>Recreation:</b> The allotments are valued by the local community they serve. They are fully let and there is currently a waiting list for potential allotment holders (at October 2020). Allotments provide a recreational resource, allowing people to grow their own food. The NPPF, at paragraph 91, recognises the health benefits that allotments offer, including access to fresh air, mental health and wellbeing and social interaction. The allotments at this location have been in place for over 20 years and, as a result, the soils are well-adapted. The Local Green Space designation will safeguard this space for future generations of growers.</p>
<p><b>Local in Character/not extensive tract of land</b></p>	<p>The space is considered to meet this criterion.</p>

Name and address	Description and ownership
<b>12.Home Park</b>	<p>This well-kept area, partially grassy and partially wooded, is located just off Jubilee Lane and also accessible from Station Footpath. It is used by local residents as a recreation ground for informal activities, football and dog walking. There are some benches available for those wishing to relax. The site is owned and managed by Dacorum Borough Council.</p> <div data-bbox="840 552 1621 890"></div> <div data-bbox="936 895 1527 1315"><p>12 - Home Park</p></div>

Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions
None	None	None
<b>National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria</b>		
<b>Close to the community</b>	Home Park is surrounded by housing and the fishing lake. It is fully accessible, with a series of public footpaths crossing the site.	
<b>Demonstrably special to the local community</b>	<b>Recreation:</b> The park is extremely well-used by the local community for a range of informal recreation and relaxation. There is a wooden gate allowing access to homes along Jubilee Walk.	
<b>Local in Character/not extensive tract of land</b>	The space is considered to meet this criterion.	

Name and address		Description and ownership
<b>13. Langley Lodge Pond</b>		<p>Langley Lodge Pond adjoins and is visible towards the end of Langley Lodge Lane. It forms part of the small hamlet which includes Langley Lodge mansion surrounded by a high wall, a few houses and two farms, Berrybushes Farm and Langley Lodge Farm.</p> <p>Note that a second, larger pond is situated on the other side of the lane, behind a high wall enclosing the grounds of Langley Lodge mansion. The grounds of Langley Lodge, including this larger pond are not open to the public, and normally only visible on aerial and satellite images.</p>
		
Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions
None	None	None
National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria		
Close to the community	On foot, Langley Lodge Pond is 1 mile south west from the centre of Kings Langley, and about the same distance from Kings Langley Station. The pond is alongside the public highway, and close to the intersection of three public footpaths.	
Demonstrably special to the local community	<b>Recreation:</b> Easy access to open countryside is often given by residents as one of the most attractive aspects of living in Kings Langley. Langley Lodge Pond lies at the intersection of three popular traffic-free footpath routes through woods and farmland, used by walkers and joggers from the village and neighbouring settlements: FP 5	


	<p>from Kings Langley, FP 2 from Bucks Hill and FP 6 from Chipperfield.</p> <p><b>Historic:</b> The Estates were built in the 1600s and records of farming here date to the early 1700s. The Kings Langley Local History &amp; Museum Society provides historical information about the parish on their website: <a href="https://www.kingslangley.org.uk/JackScott.html">https://www.kingslangley.org.uk/JackScott.html</a> They provide insights from former local residents, including that of Jack Scott (1902 to 1986). His father worked at the farm and the excerpt about Jack recalls the pond: <i>“happier times, even in hard winters, there was fun to be had. Jack would take a besom broom and as he recalled, ‘With the boys from Langley Hill, I would scamper joyfully over the fields to slide on the frozen pond at Langley Lodge Farm.’ With no money to buy skates themselves they would sweep the snow from the ice and hopefully earn a few pence from the skaters.”</i></p>
<p><b>Local in Character/not extensive tract of land</b></p>	<p>The pond covers an area of approximately 700 sq m. Some houses near the pond are believed to be at least a century old, and built of the dark brickwork typical of older buildings in this area.</p>

Name and address	Description and ownership
<p><b>14. Havelock Road Green Space</b></p>	<p>This triangular space lies at the eastern end of Havelock Road, half a kilometre north of the village centre. It is a grassy space, planted with attractive shrubs and trees, and is owned and managed by Dacorum Borough Council.</p>  <p>14 - Havelock Road Green Space</p> 



Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions
None	None	None
<b>National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria</b>		
<b>Close to the community</b>	The green space is surrounded by housing and is accessible, including by FP42.	
<b>Demonstrably special to the local community</b>	<b>Recreation:</b> The green space is extremely well-used by those living in the nearby areas, for informal recreation and relaxation. The space is managed by DBC for such purposes, and includes facilities including a bin.	
<b>Local in Character/not extensive tract of land</b>	Approximately 0.7 ha.	

No longer for inclusion:

Name and address		Description and ownership	
<b>RSSKL Cricket Pitch</b>		The pitch is owned by the Rudolf Steiner School Kings Langley and currently rented out via OpenPlay, an organisation that organises cricket matches and football training sessions at this and other venues.	
			
Any statutory designations	Site allocations	Planning permissions	
None	None	None	
National Planning Policy Framework: Local Green Space criteria			
Close to the community	The cricket pitch forms part of the former Steiner School. It is located to the western edge of Kings Langley village. FP9 runs to the north of the site.		
Demonstrably special to the local community	<b>Recreation:</b> The space is very well-used for cricket locally including by the Kings Langley Cricket Club youth team and others. There is a need for additional cricket space locally, for instance for use by the local school, and therefore safeguarding this space for this use is seen as an important aim for the village.		
Local in Character/not extensive tract of land	Yes.		