## 4. Distribution

Whilst quantity has been examined, the proximity of green space to people is a key factor to be considered in any green space strategy. People need green space within reasonable walking distance and so it is important to test models of accessibility and distribution of space.

The hierarchy of provision set out at section 2.2 earlier is the starting point for analysing the distribution of green space in relation to people. Within the hierarchy there are the following proposed catchments:

Level	Catchment	Straight line distance
District	N/A	N/A
Neighbourhood	1000m	750m
Local	600m	450m
Doorstep	300m	300m
Allotments	600m	450m

The difference between a catchment and a straight line distance is that the layout of settlements does not often allow people to walk in a straight line with buildings, street patterns and non accessible areas causing people to take more circuitous routes. The catchment thus represents the total distance walked and the straight line is a way of representing how far they are away from the site on a map.

The above straight line distances have then been applied to all of the green spaces – district level spaces have been modelled with the same catchment as neighbourhood level spaces.

Simple buffers from the site entrances have been produced and then modified to take into account major severance lines such as rivers, railways, canals and dual carriageways. In addition, for doorstep green spaces the catchments were further adjusted to take account of busy roads. These severance effects were then modified to allow for known access points such as road crossings and footbridges.

These techniques have allowed us to work out how the distribution of green space relates to the population they serve or potentially serve.

The following maps are divided up by geographical area (Bath, Keynsham, and Norton Radstock) and each sequence shows the following

- A framework map this shows all green spaces mapped in that particular area classified by the typology set out earlier (i.e. allotments, formal green spaces and natural green spaces)
- All formal green spaces with buffers plotted at 300m the buffers have been modified to take into account severance and access points
- Local, neighbourhood and district formal green spaces with buffers plotted at 450m

- Neighbourhood and district formal green spaces with buffers plotted at 750m
- All formal green spaces with buffers plotted at 300m, local, neighbourhood and district formal green spaces with buffers plotted at 450m and neighbourhood and district formal green spaces with buffers plotted at 750m
- Natural green spaces with buffers plotted at 750m
- Allotments with buffers plotted at 450m

Thus there are 7 maps for each settlement.

## 4.1 Distribution – Bath

Figure 4.2 shows all formal green space provision with a 300m buffer. This shows that significant areas of Lansdown, Bathwick, Newbridge, Combe Down and Widcombe are more than 300m straight line distance from a formal green space site.

When local neighbourhood and district level formal green spaces are buffered at 450m, the picture (figure 4.3) does not change significantly. Whilst extending the buffers out by 150m takes up some of the areas of local provision, the significance of doorstep provision is lost by their removal from the map. Again the map shows that areas of Bathwick and Lansdown have no formal provision.

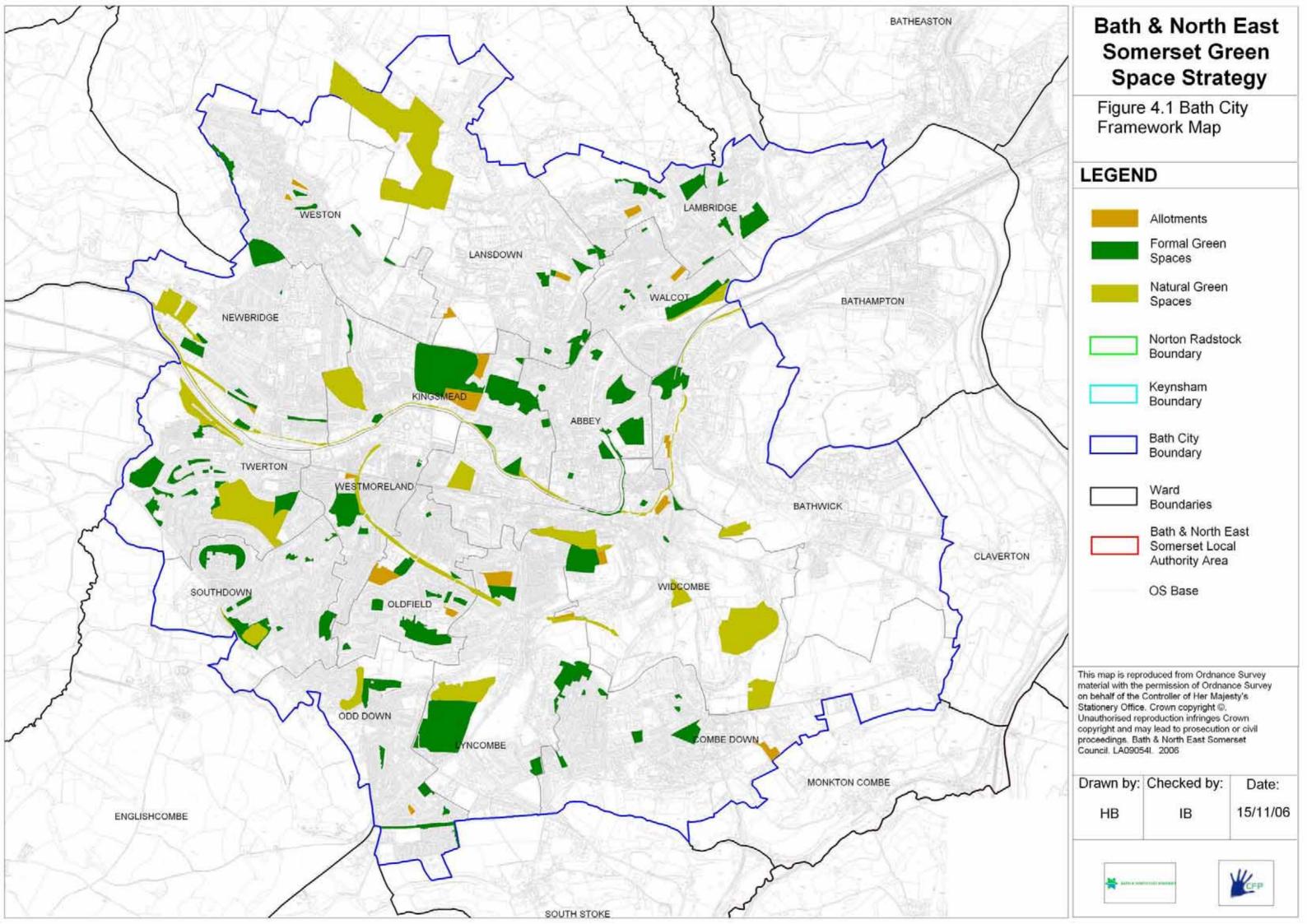
Figure 4.4 shows only the upper levels of the hierarchy (neighbourhood and district) with 750m buffers applied. As with figure 4.3 the widening of the buffers takes up some localised areas of deficiency. There is again a definite lack of neighbourhood level provision in:

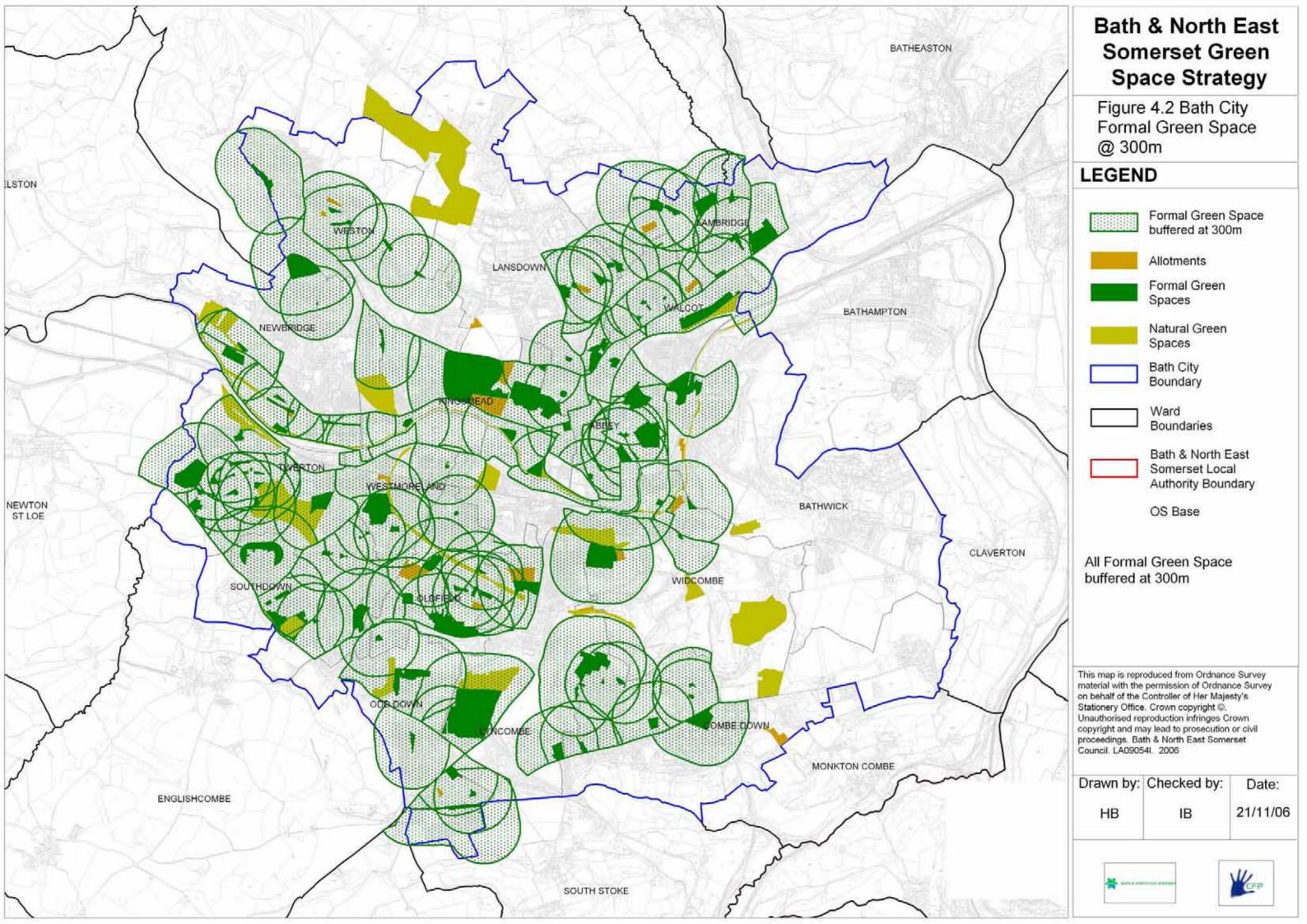
- the northern part of Lansdown.
- the eastern part of Bathwick
- the southern part of Newbridge

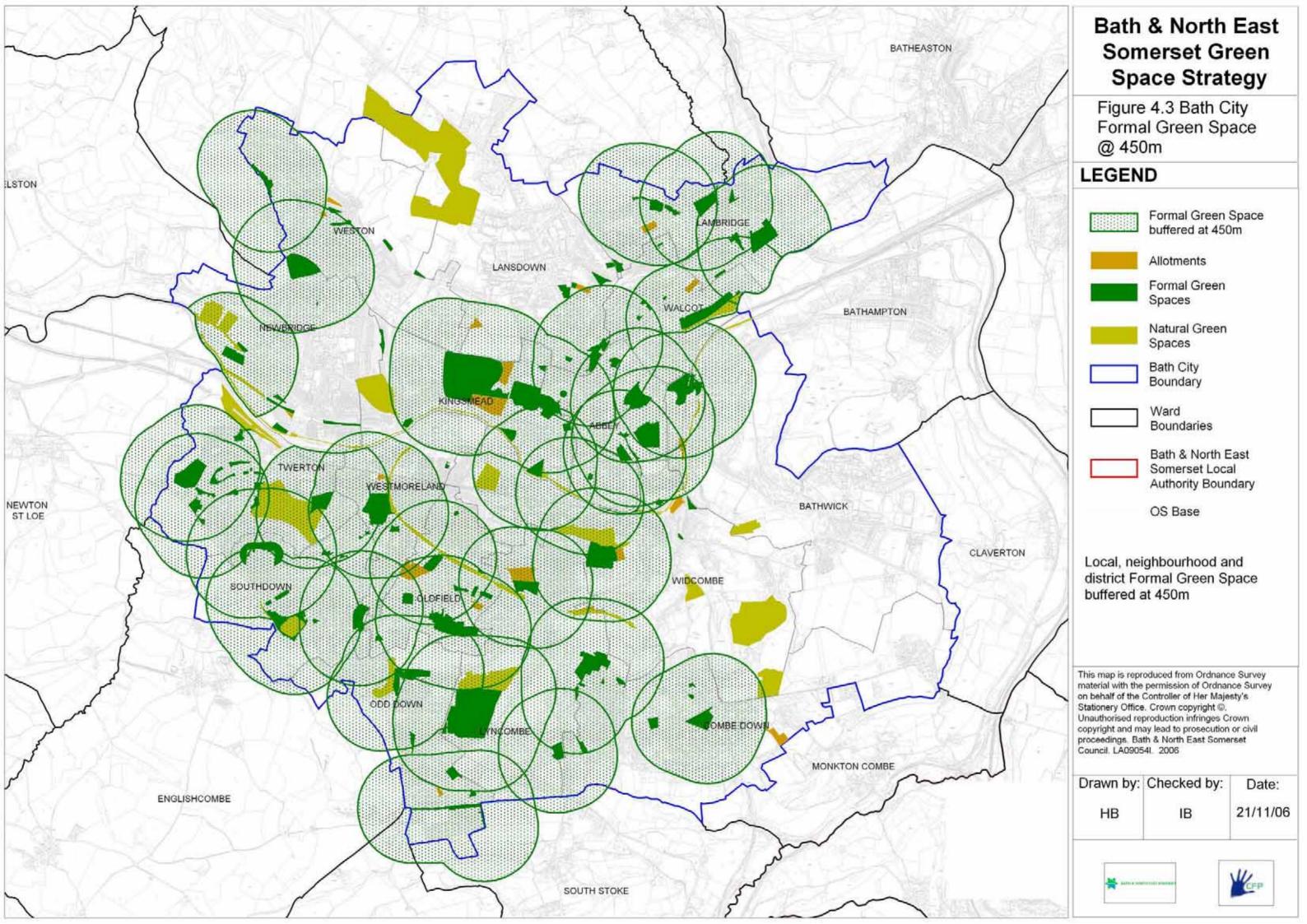
Figure 4.5 is essentially a composite map of figures 4.2 to 4.4.

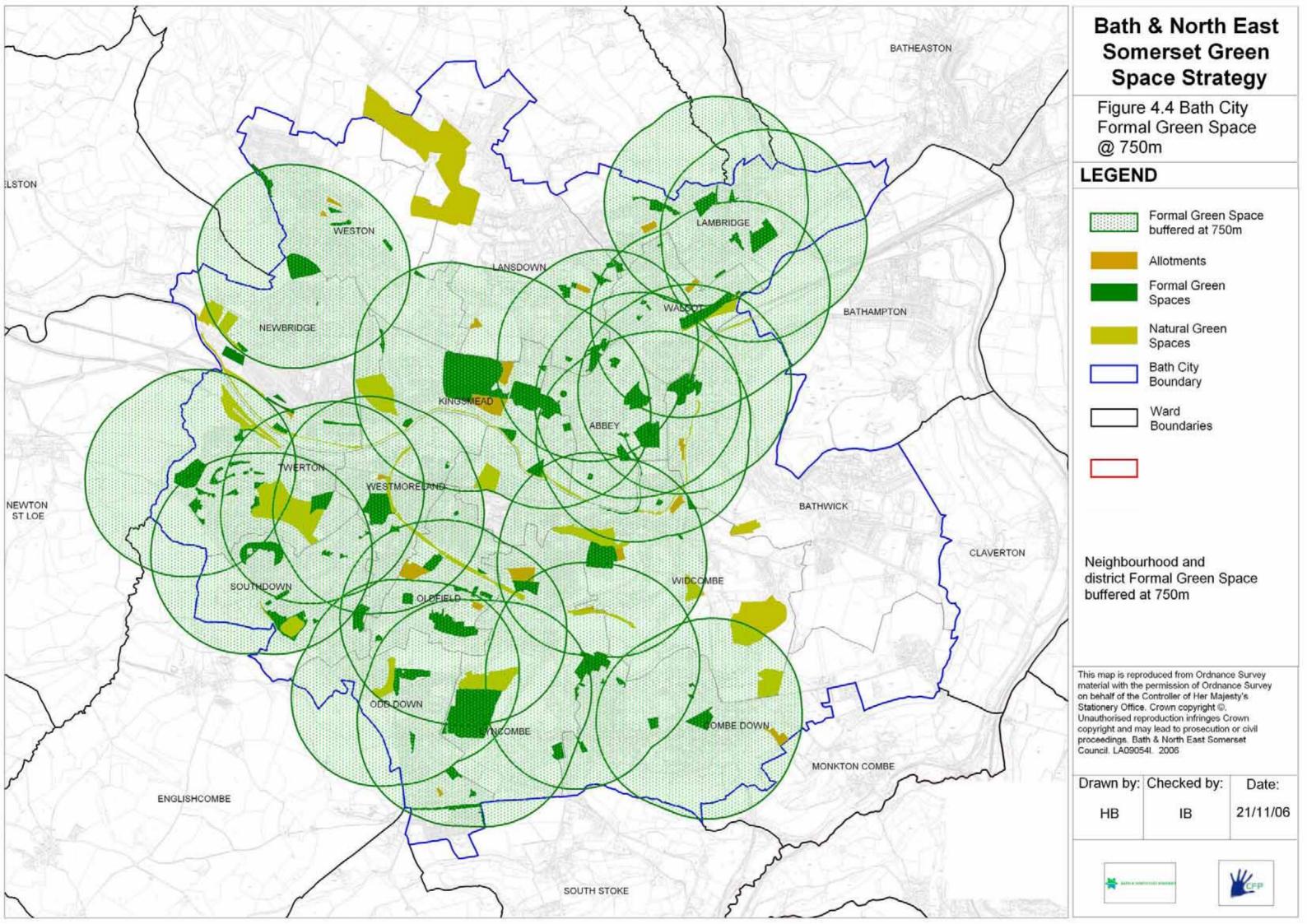
When natural green space provision is examined (see figure 4.6) with a 750m buffer applied to neighbourhood and district level natural green spaces similar gaps appear as for formal space. The eastern parts of Lansdown, the majority of Bathwick, northern parts of Abbey and the western part of Combe Down are all lacking in provision of natural green space.

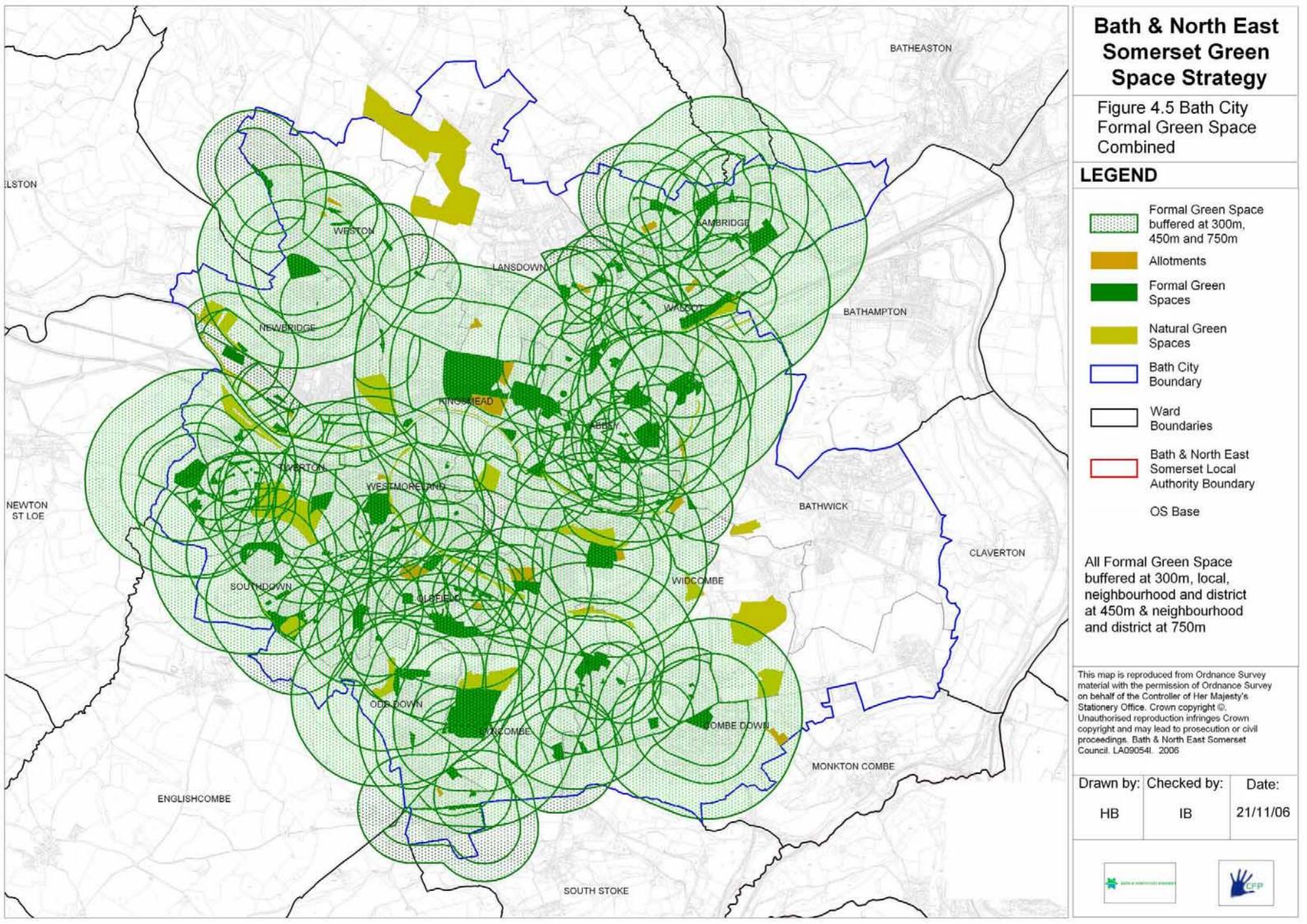
Finally when allotment provision in Bath is plotted with a 450m buffer there are many areas across the city that do not have provision within this catchment.

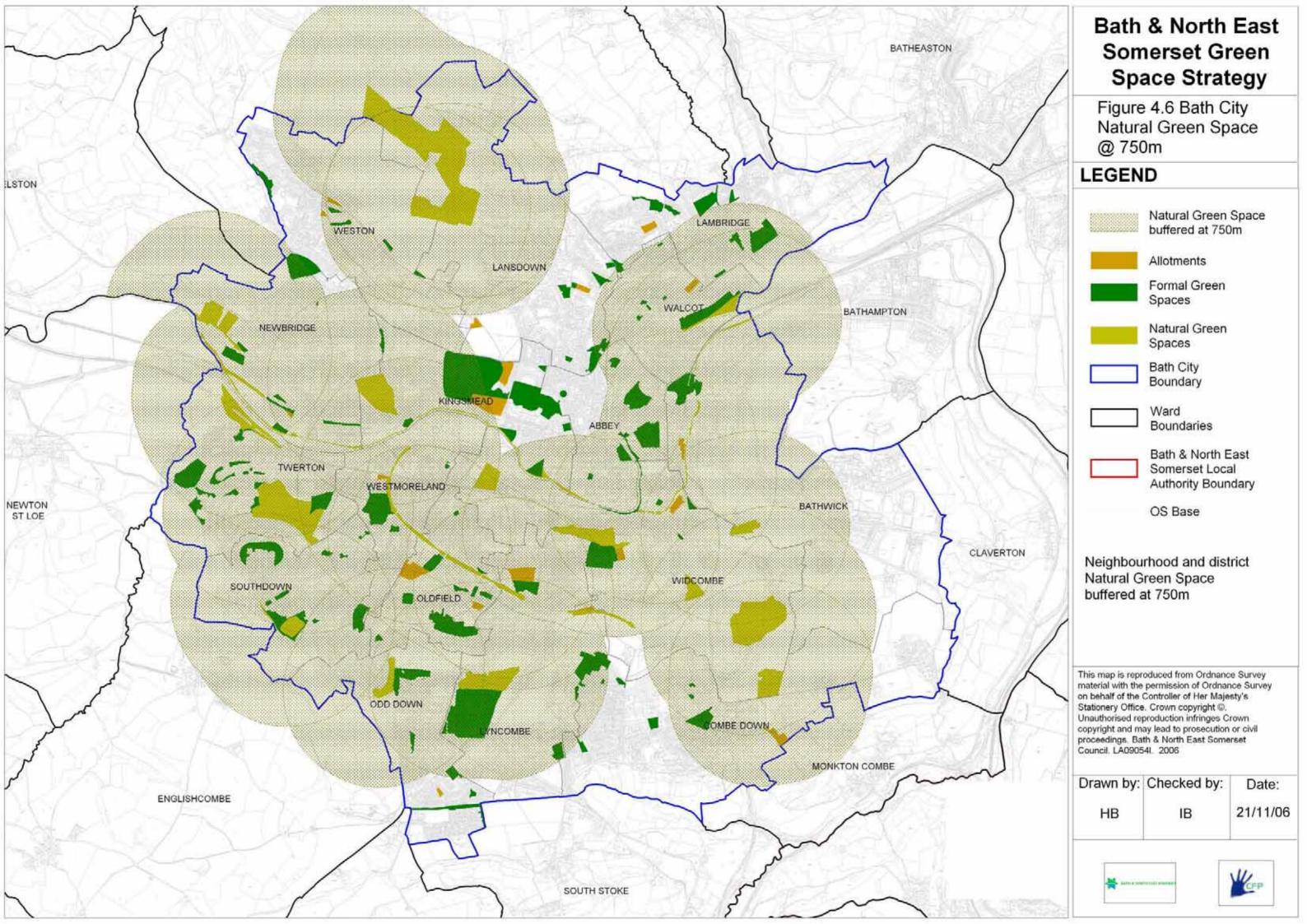


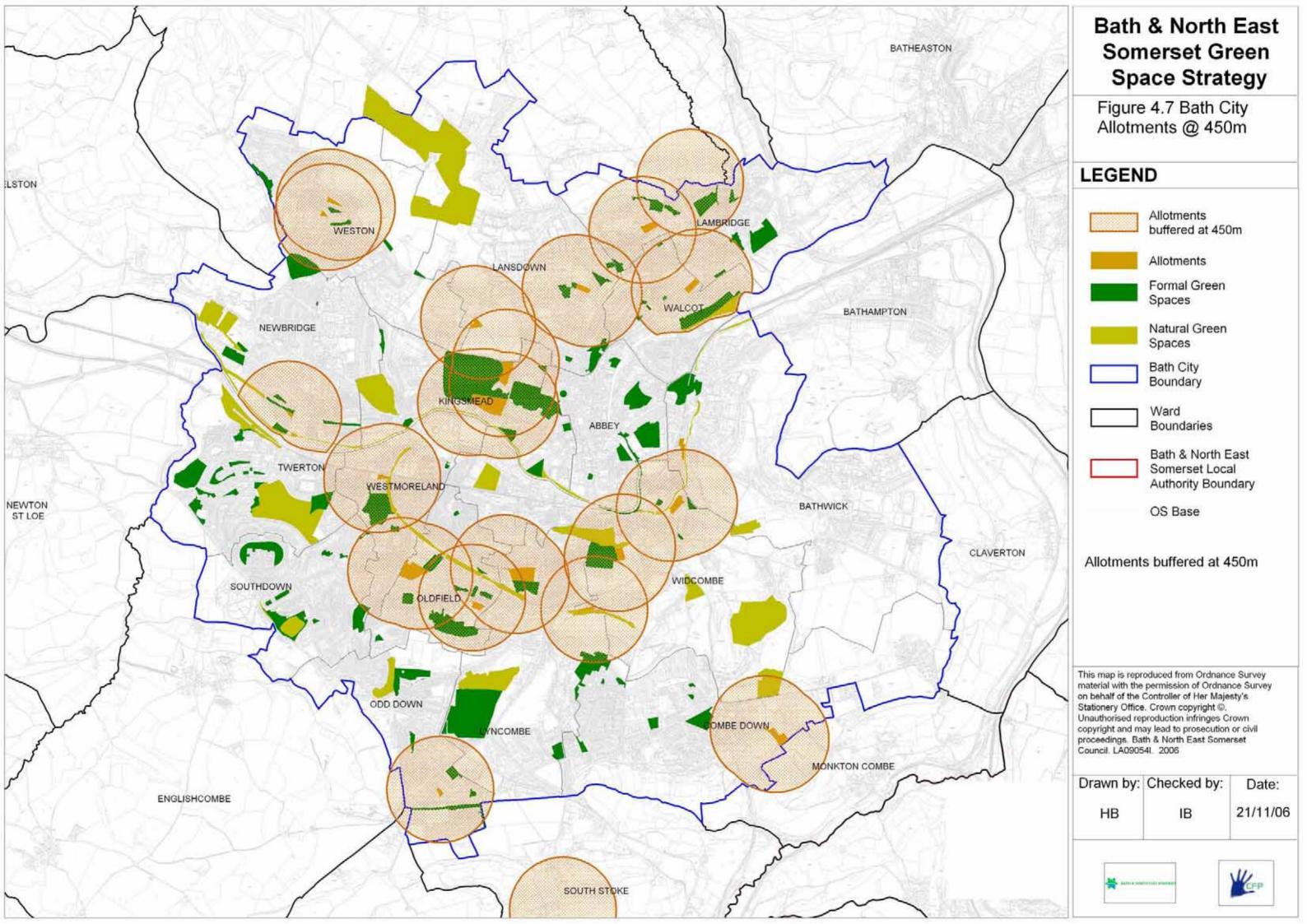












## 4.2 Distribution – Keynsham

Figure 4.9 shows all formal green space in Keynsham with a 300m buffer applied. This shows limited areas of deficiency in the northern part of Keynsham east which also includes a part of the catchment for Keynsham Memorial Park that is cut off by the severance effect of the main road.

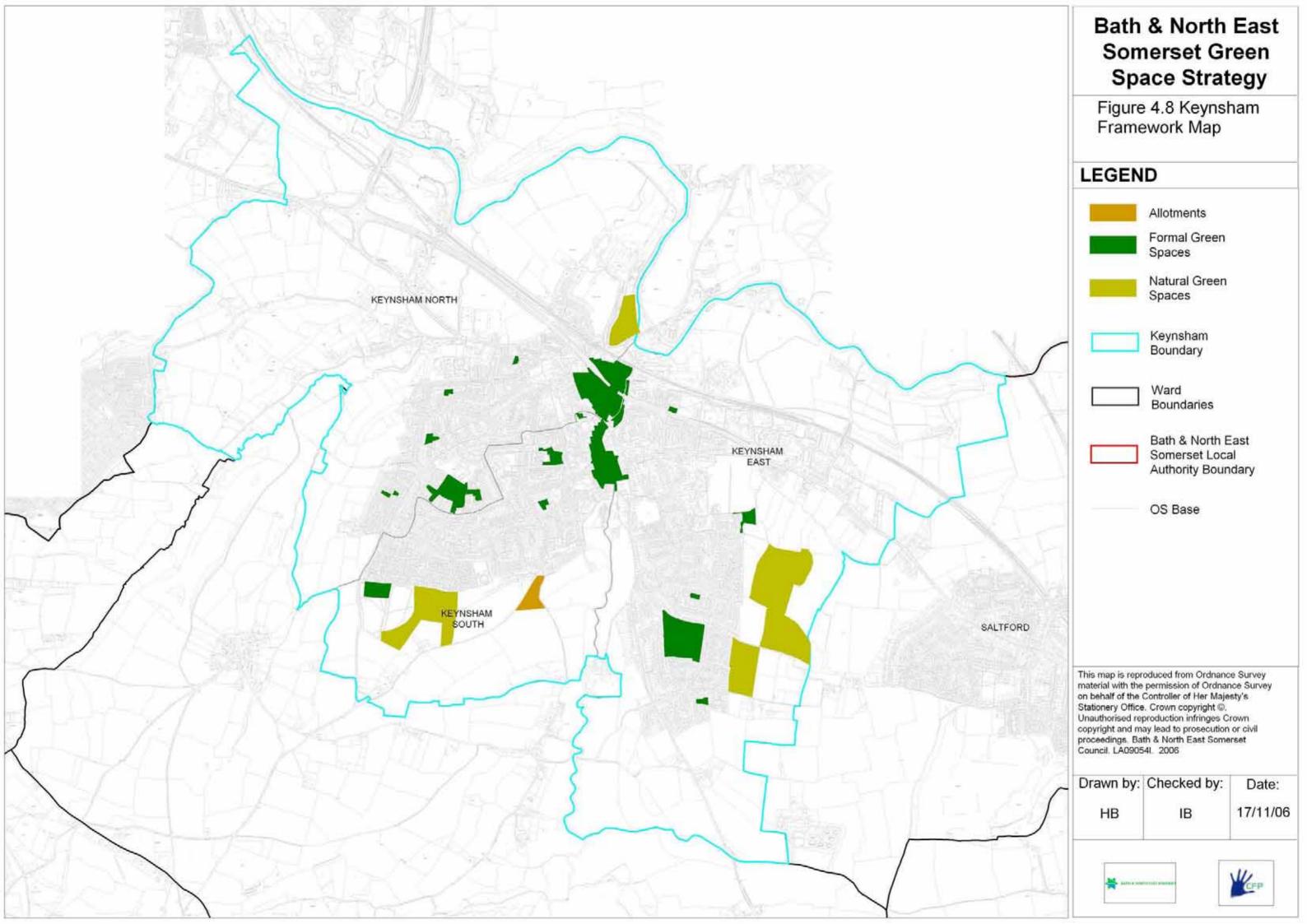
Figure 4.10 shows local, neighbourhood and district formal green space with a 450m buffer applied. Two effects can be noticed – firstly the removal of the severance effects and the increased distance of the buffer reduces the area of deficiency and secondly the removal of a number of doorstep sites increases the area of deficiency in the northern part of Keynsham East ward and introduces an area on the western side of Keynsham North ward.

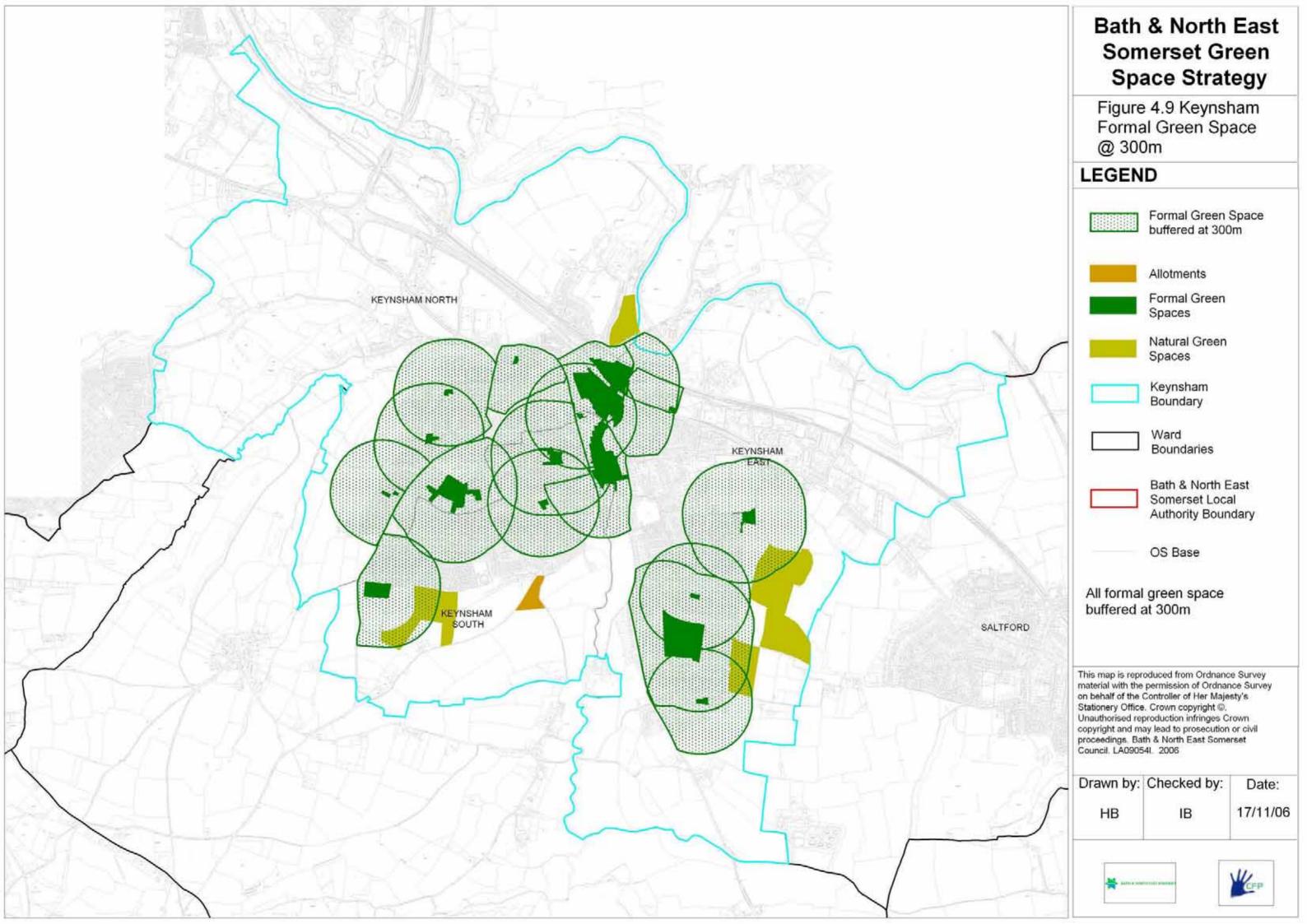
When only neighbourhood and district level formal green space is buffered at 750m the picture in figure 4.11 is produced. The buffers are centred on three key sites and a small area of deficiency can be seen on the north east of the settlement.

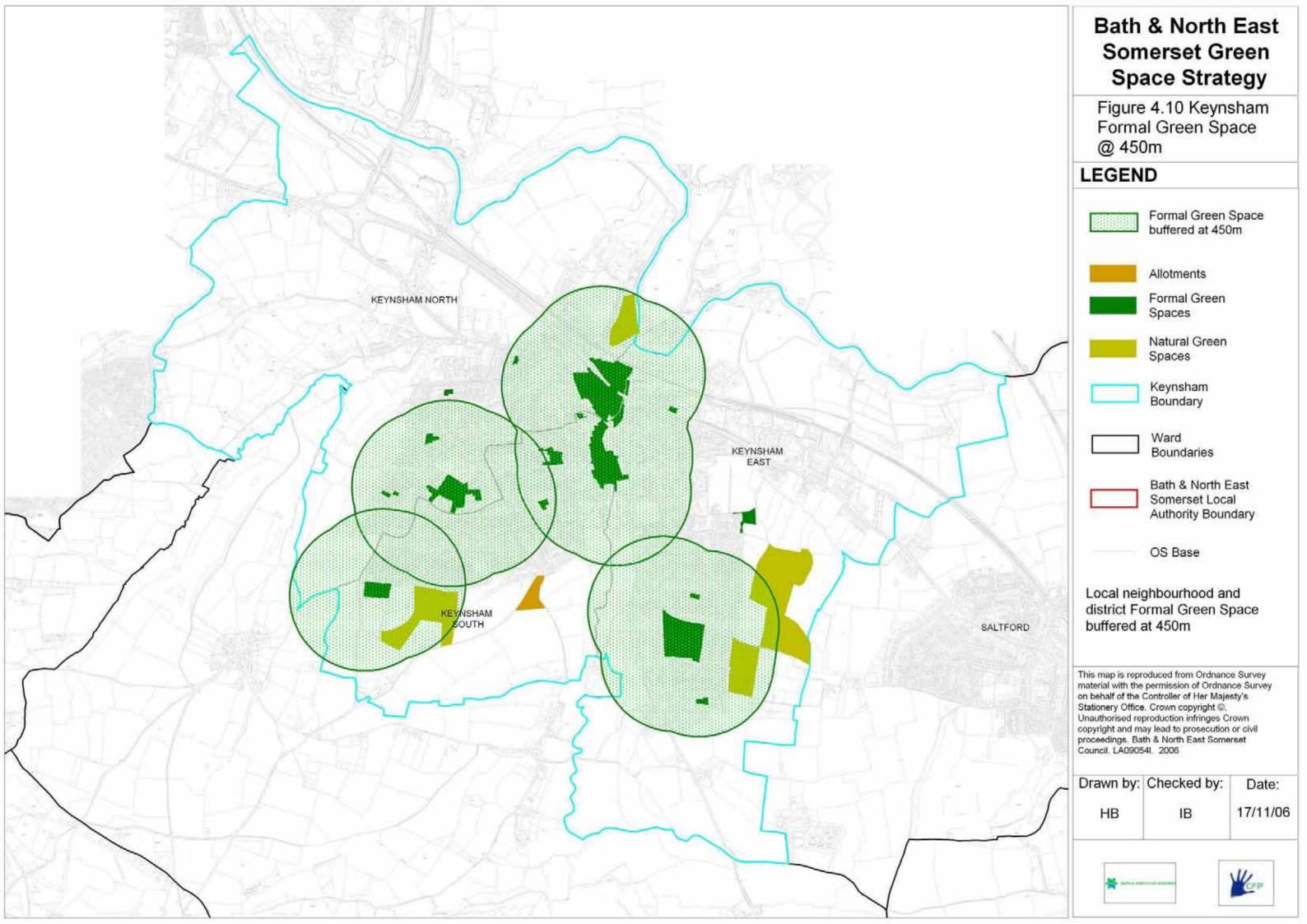
The combined map of 4.9 to 4.11 above shows only a minor area of deficiency in the north east of Keynsham East ward.

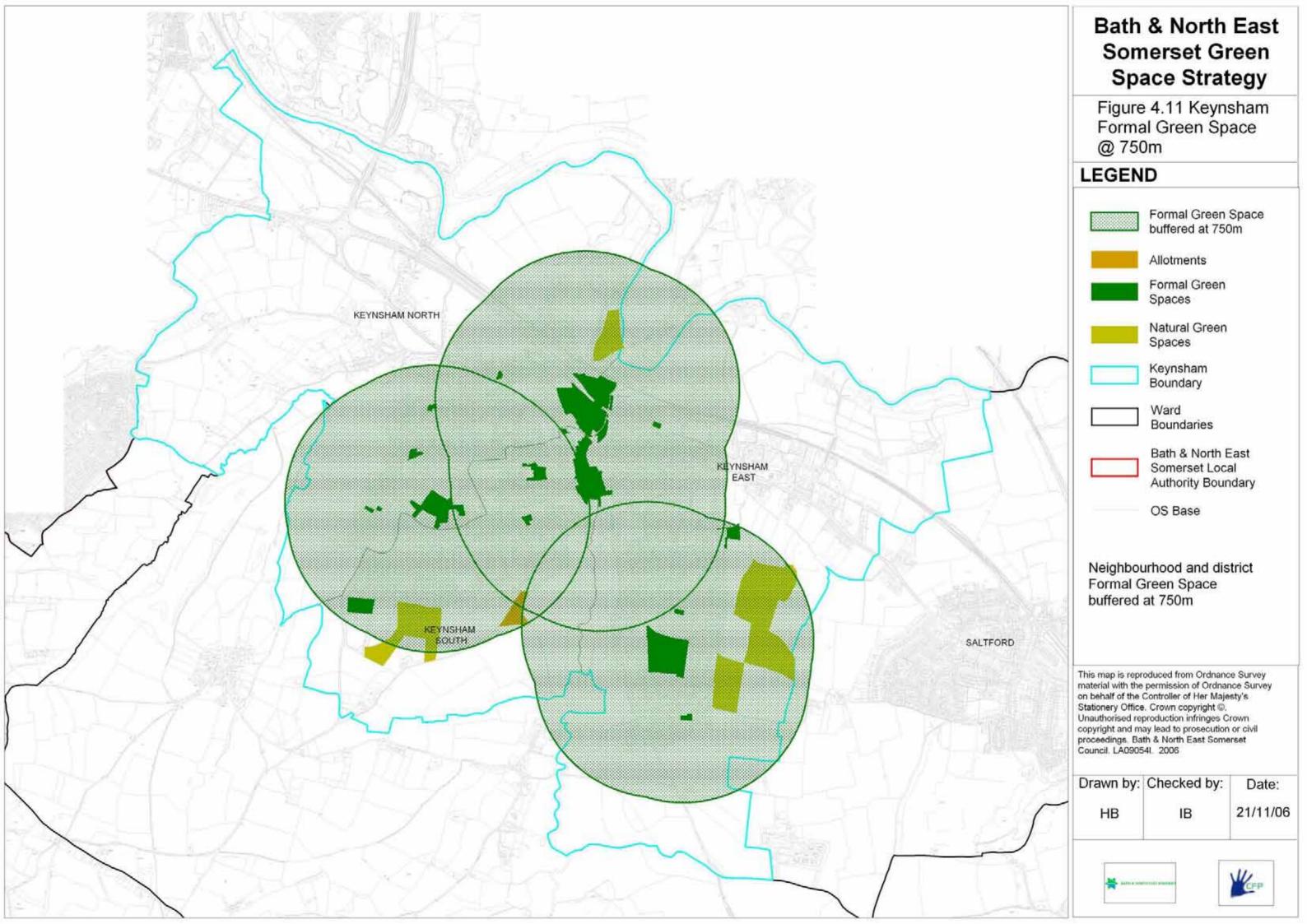
Keynsham has three natural green spaces which, when buffered at 750m, provide excellent coverage of the settlement.

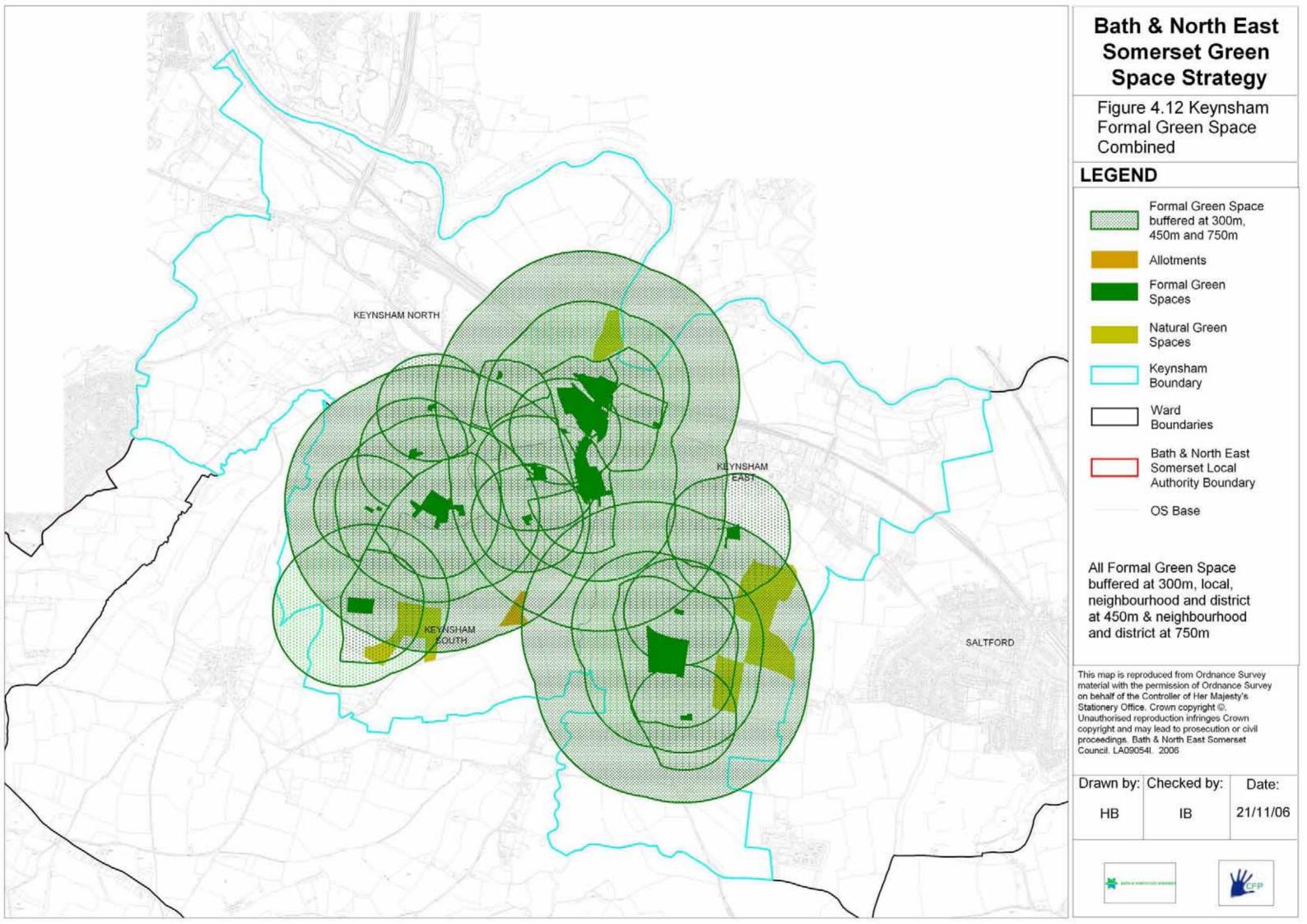
Allotment provision in Keynsham is very limited with only one site within the settlement boundary.

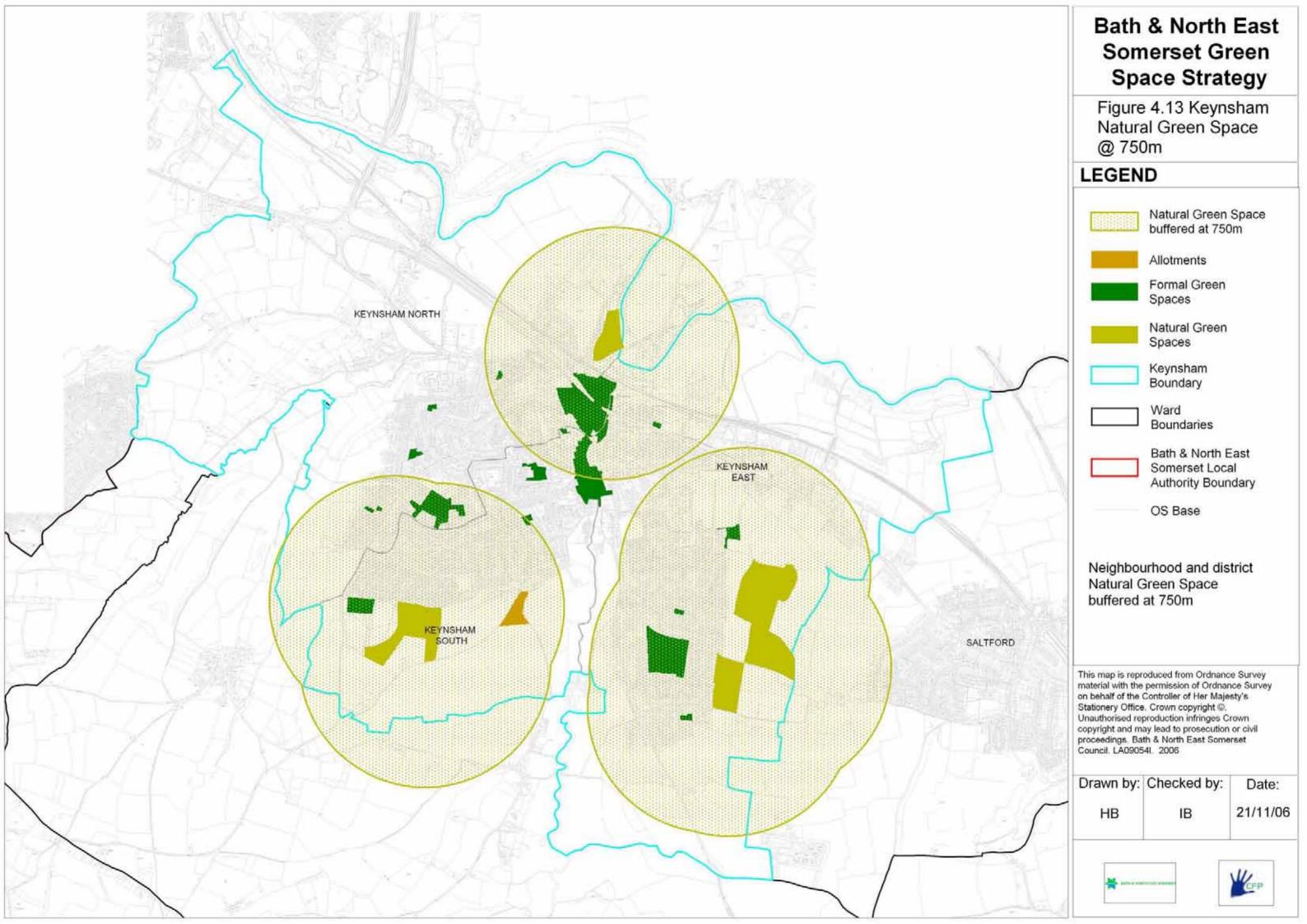


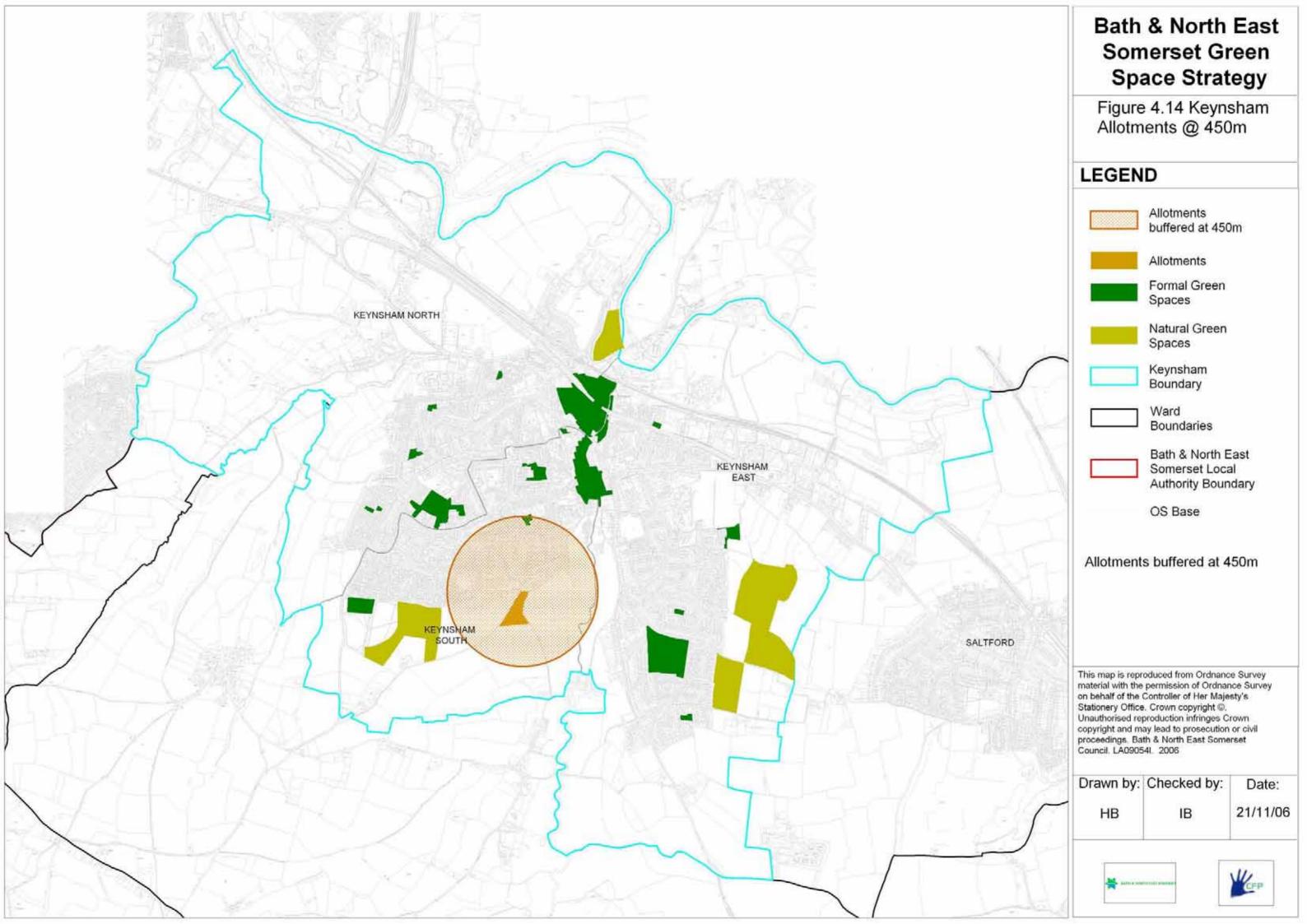












## 4.3 Distribution – Norton Radstock

Figure 4.16 shows all formal green space with a 300m buffer applied. Three areas of deficiency are shown in the eastern part of Midsomer Norton North, the south eastern and northern parts of Midsomer Norton Redfield.

Removing the doorstep sites and increasing the buffer to 450m (figure 4.17) creates a greater area of deficiency in Midsomer Norton North and also extends the area of deficiency in Midsomer Norton Redfield. It also creates a new area of deficiency in the northern part of the Radstock Ward.

Figure 4.18 shows neighbourhood level provision buffered at 750m. As mentioned under the quantity section earlier there is no district level green space in they settlement. The ward of Midsomer Norton North shows a significant lack of provision at this level.

The combined map of 4.16 to 4.18 above (i.e. figure 4.19) shows virtually complete coverage of the settlement apart from a small area on the boundary of Midsomer Norton North and Midsomer Norton Redfield wards.

Natural green space provision mapped with a buffer of 750m (figure 4.20) shows virtually a complete coverage of the settlement except for a small area in the south of Westfield ward.

Allotment provision in the settlement is limited to 2 sites and consequently the plan (figure 4.21) shows significant under provision with the catchment used.

