

# chin up lass!



*Female wellbeing and safe access to green space in Burnley, Lancashire.*

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# glossary

**Austerity:** Hard economic conditions created by government actions to reduce public expenditure.

**Barrier:** A circumstance or obstacle that stops someone from accessing GS.

**Caregiving:** The activity of regularly looking after a child or a sick, elderly, or disabled person.

**Co-design:** Creating with stakeholders and residents within the design development process, to ensure the results meet their needs.

**Enabler:** A factor or feature that encourages access to GS / makes it possible.

**Gender (vs. sex):** The variety of characteristics relating to, and distinguishing between, masculinity and femininity. Someone's gender does not always align with their sex.

**Gender Data Gap:** The concept that most of the data we have globally is based around the male body and typical male life patterns.

**Gender Mainstreaming:** The method of guaranteeing that women and men are considered equally in policy, legislation and resource allocation.

**Gender-sensitive planning:** The technique of planning and designing implementation phases of policies and projects from a gender mainstreaming perspective.

**Green infrastructure (GI):** "A network of multi-functional green space and other green features, urban and rural, which can deliver quality of life and environmental benefits for communities". (Town and Country Planning Association)

**Green space (GS):** "All open space freely accessible to the public within or adjoining the urban area of Burnley, including not just land but also areas of water including canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer opportunities for recreation, sport, nature conservation and visual amenity". (BBC Green Spaces Strategy, 2015)

**Lass:** Northern slang for a girl or young woman.

**Lower Super Output Area (LSOA):** Geographic hierarchy in England; most data is published at LSOA level. They have an average population of 1500 or 650 households.

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):** The NPPF outlines government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be implemented.

**Natural surveillance ("eyes on the street"):** Occurs through the design of places (and placement of people and activities) in order to maximise visibility.

**Perceived safety:** A person's subjective feeling of safety.

**Sex:** Categorised biologically as "female" or "male" (but there is variation in the attributes that comprise sex and how these are expressed).

**Ward:** Electoral districts; the primary unit of electoral geography for parishes, borough and district councils in England.

**Well-being:** The state of having a happy, healthy and comfortable existence (put very broadly).

## Abbreviations:

BBC: Burnley Borough Council

BF: Brownfield

GI: Green Infrastructure

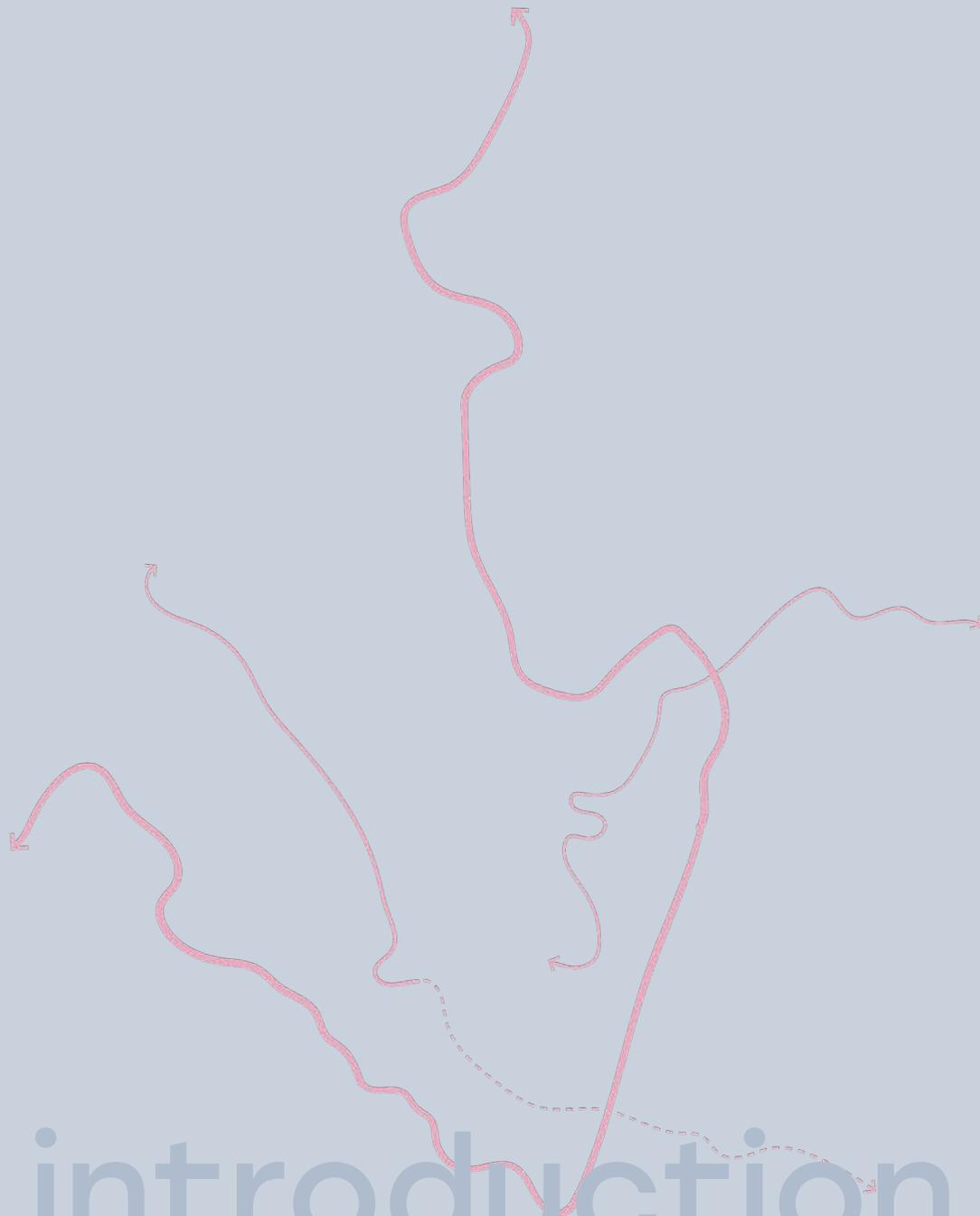
GS: Green Space/s

LA: Local Authority

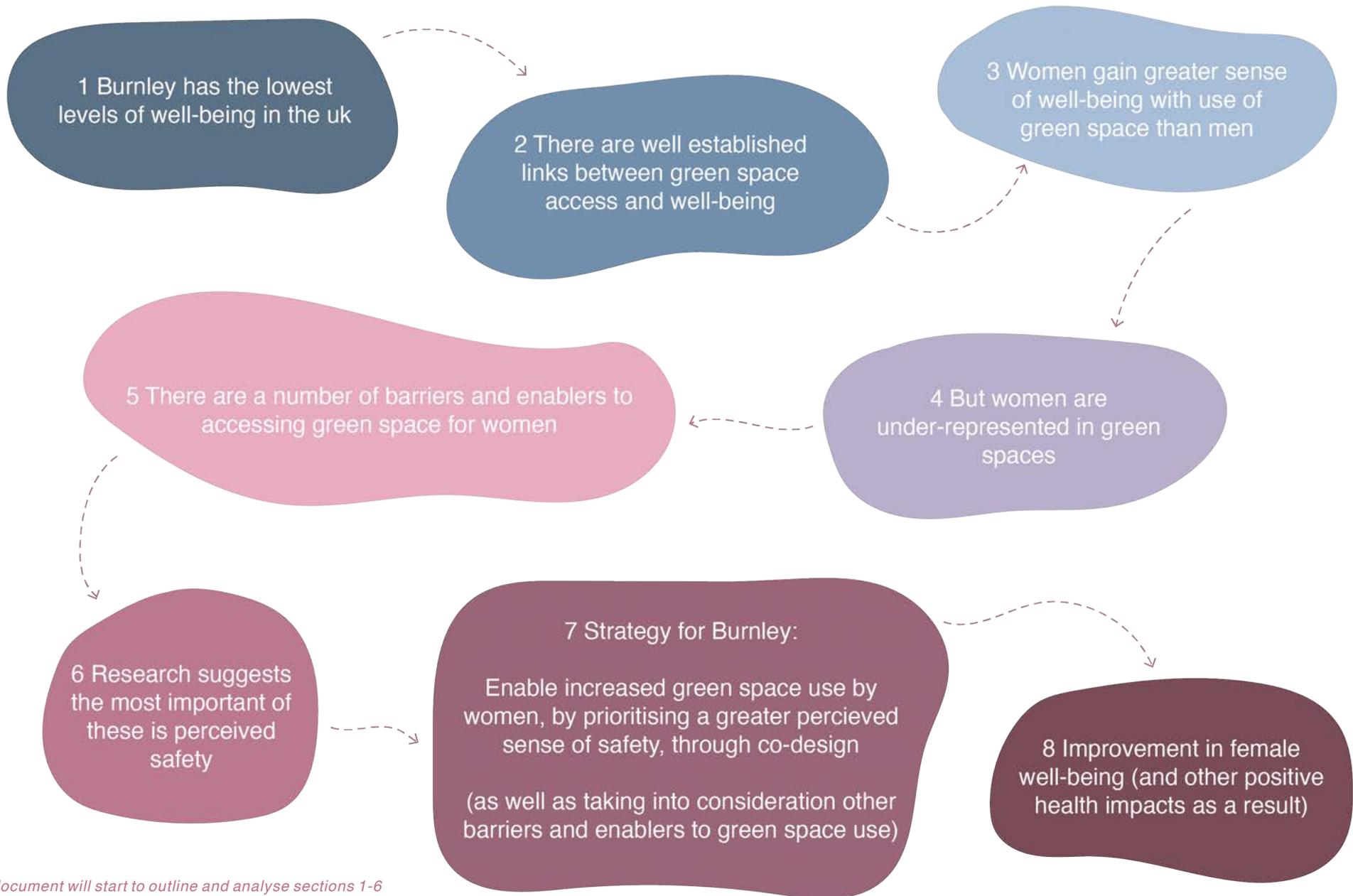
LSOA: Lower Super Output Area

NPPF: National Planning Policy Framework

# 1 introduction

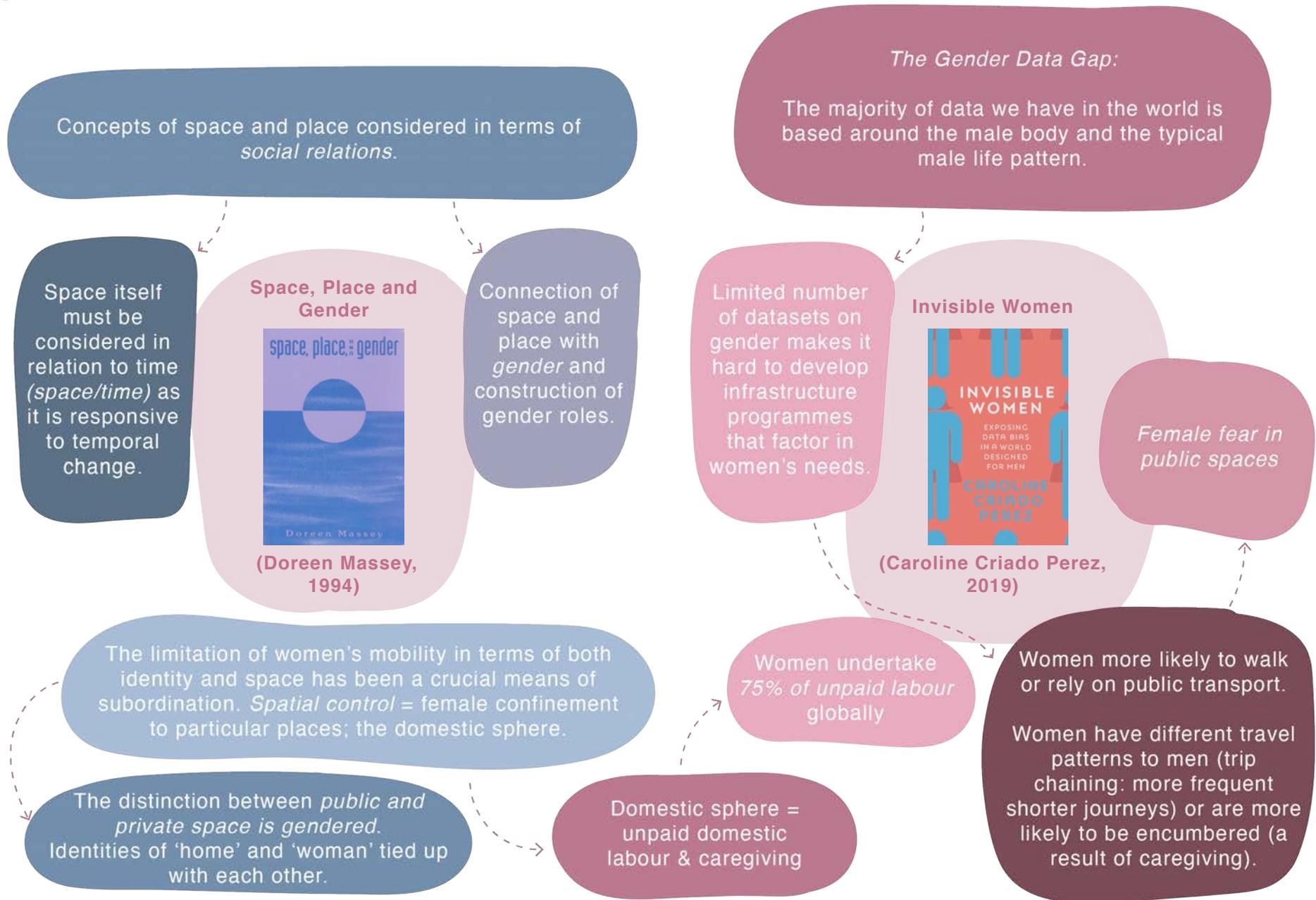


# special project summary



*This document will start to outline and analyse sections 1-6 from this flow diagram, establishing a strong theoretical baseline for sections 7-8, in further stages to come.*

# key texts



# site introduction



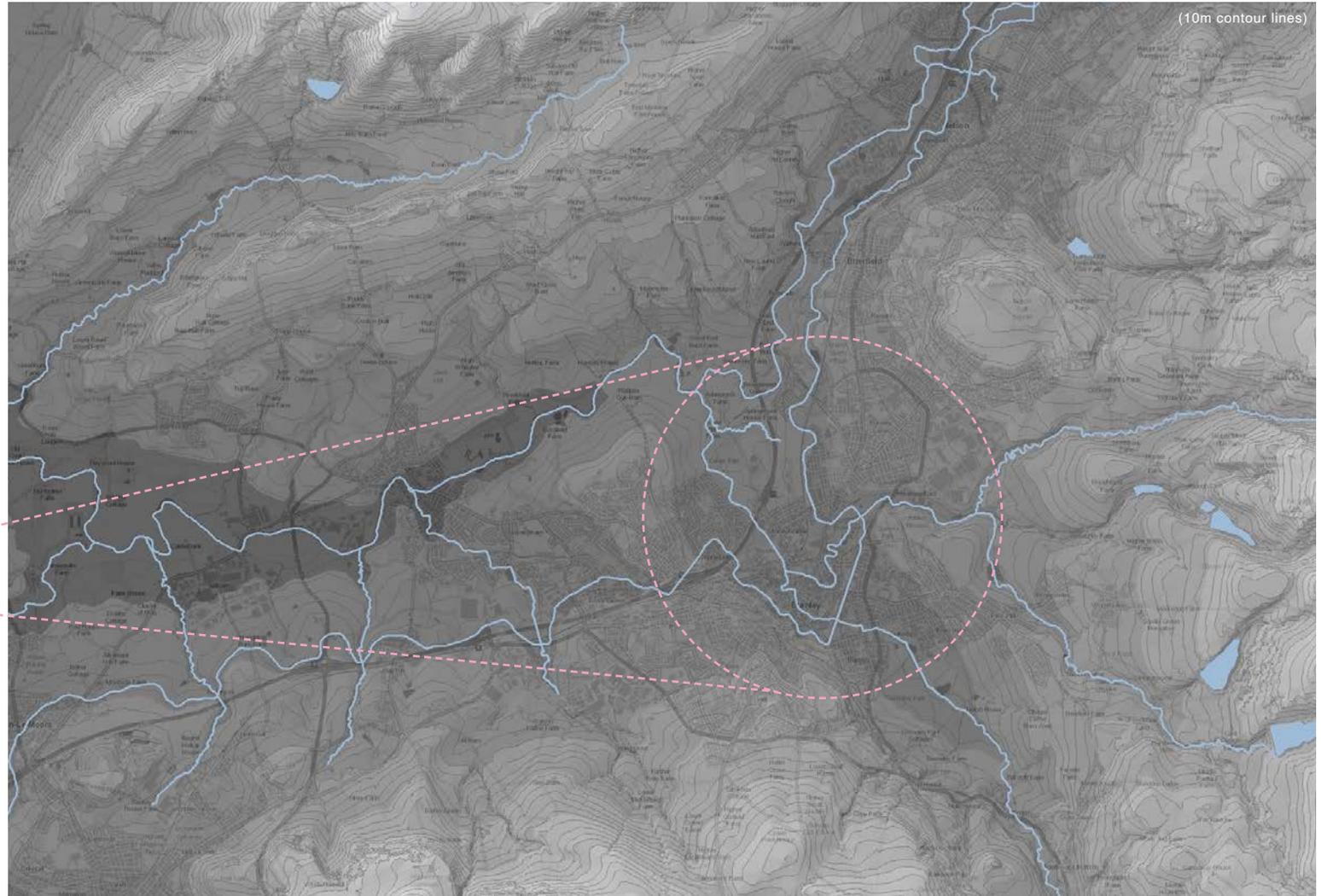
## Northern England

Fig 1. (Snazzy Maps, 2020)



Fig 2. Topographical map of Burnley and its wider context created using GIS. Data: (OS, 2020).

Landform Height



## Burnley

Burnley is a former mill town in Lancashire, 20 miles north of Manchester. It is situated in National Character Area 35: Lancashire Valleys. This NCA is largely comprised of the wide vales of the rivers Calder and Ribble and tributaries. It has a strong urban character and industrial heritage (predominantly that of the Cotton Industry). The town is located in a three-forked valley at the confluence of the rivers Brun and Calder. It is surrounded by open agricultural land, with moorland at higher altitudes.



2 site  
context & character

# site location

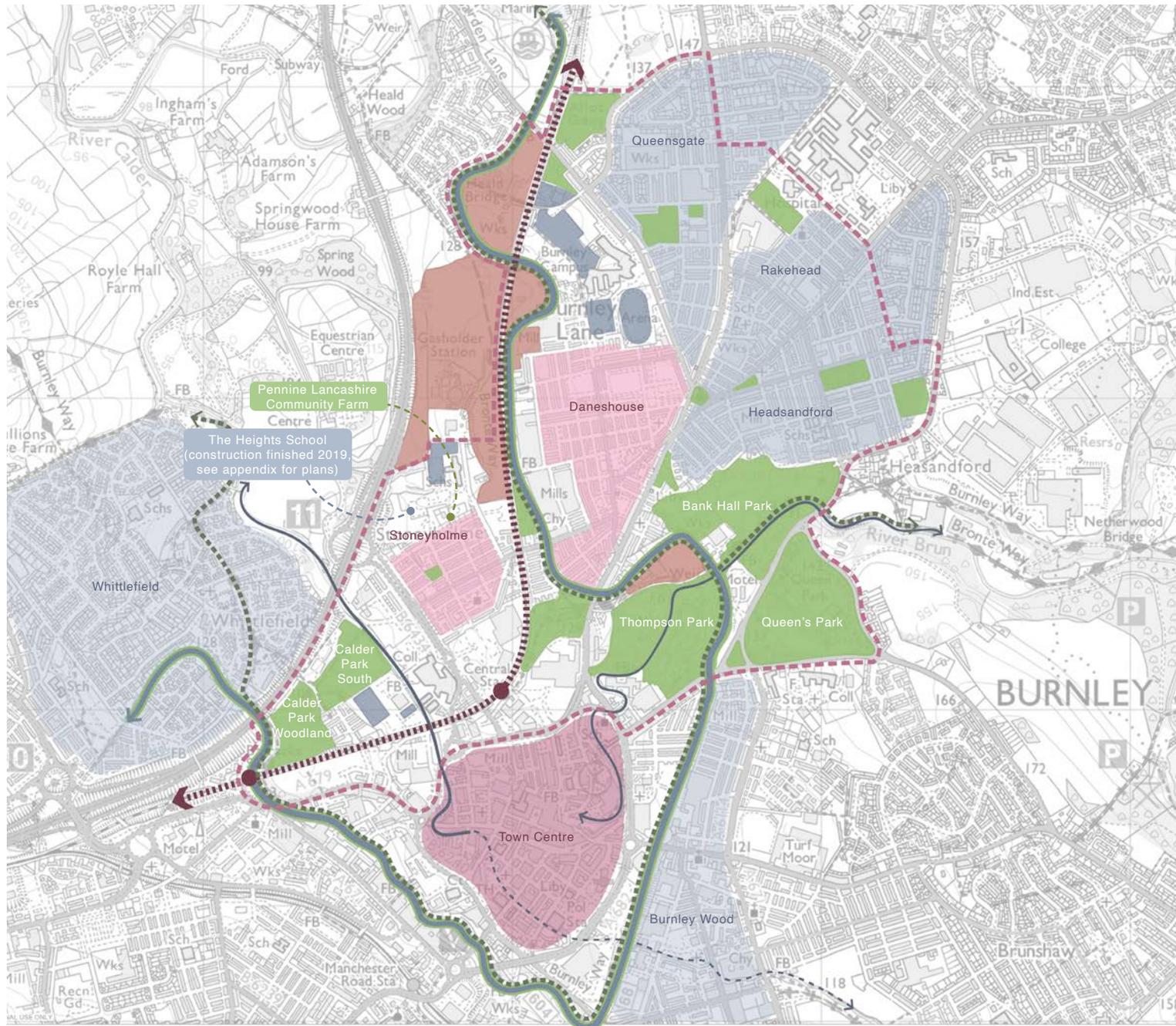


Fig 3. Site Location & Context Key:

- Phase 1 boundary
- Footpaths
- Canal
- Rivers
- Railway
- Existing public parks/ green spaces
- Sports pitches/ education sports facilities
- Brownfield
- Town Centre
- Predominantly White residential areas
- Predominantly Asian residential areas

# site context: land use

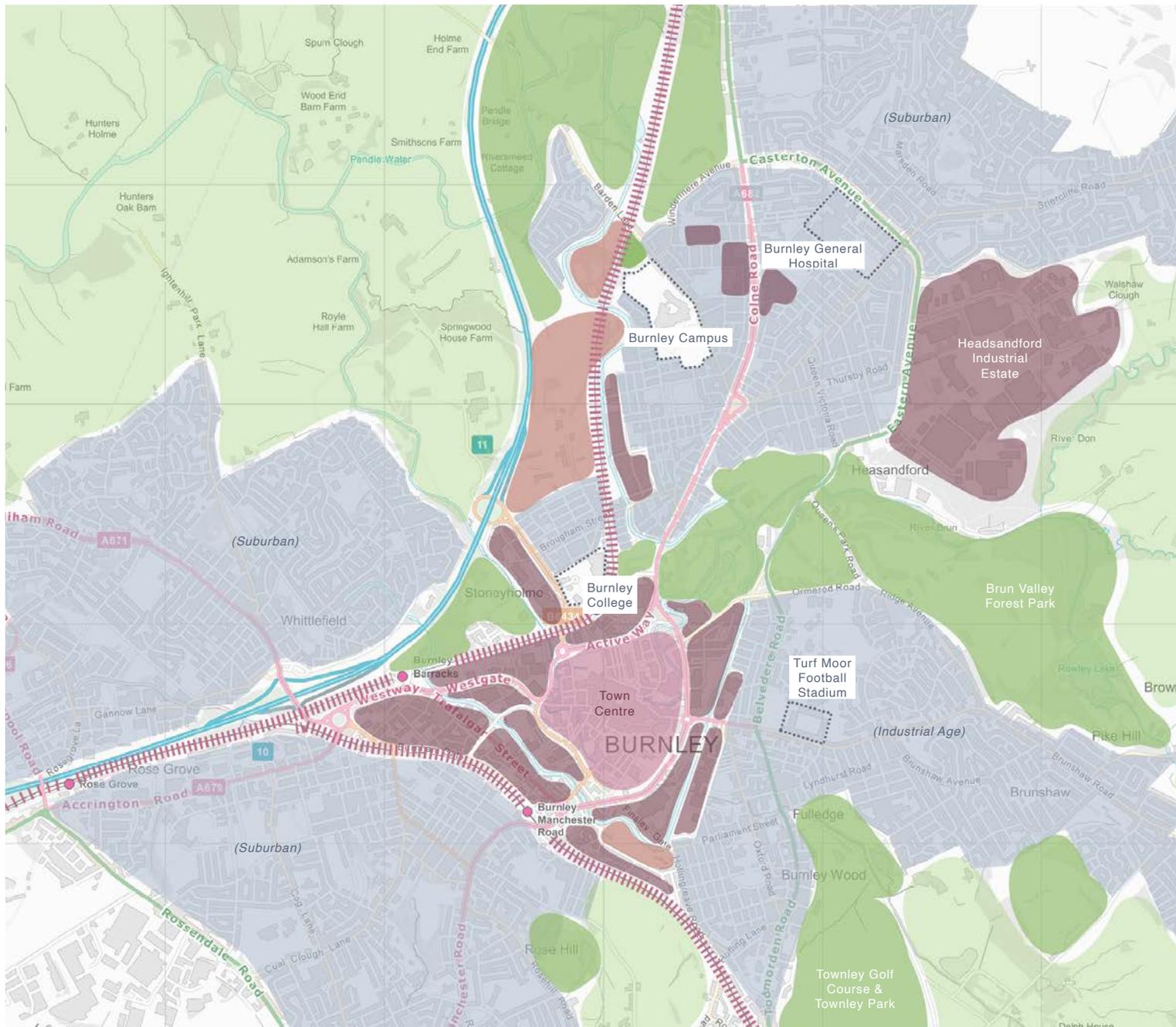
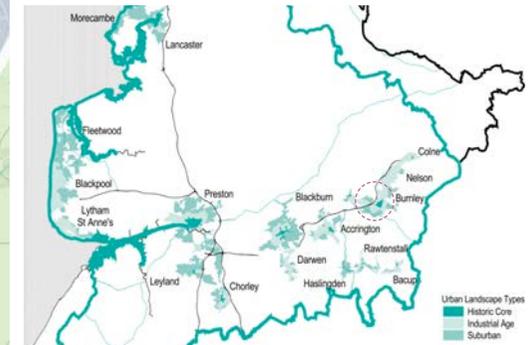


Fig 4. Urban Landscape Character Types. (LCC, 2000)



Lancashire Character Assessment:  
Urban Landscape Character Types

Historic Core (1100-1800) : small distinctive area at the centre of Lancashire's larger settlements, with a denser urban fabric, tall stone buildings and angular streets.

Industrial Age (1800-1930) : industrial buildings, urban squares and parks, terraced houses in working class districts.

Suburban (1930s onwards) : more spacious streets, low buildings, semi-detached houses with gardens.

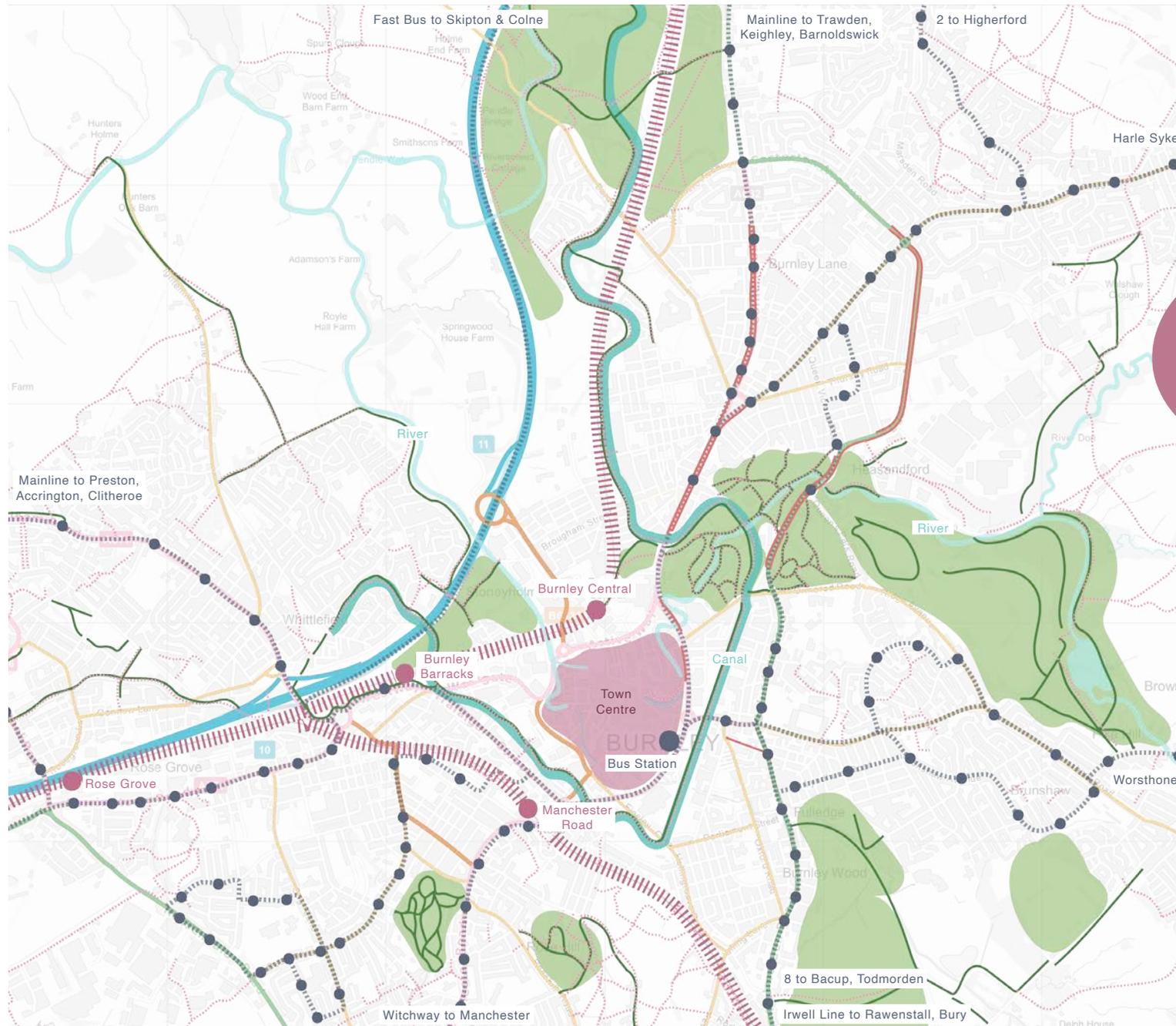
(LCC, 2000)



Fig 5. Land Use Map Key:

- Town Centre
- Residential
- Residential Areas closer to Town Centre and historically industrial areas being "Industrial Age" terraced housing.
- Industrial / commercial
- Public green spaces
- Brownfield
- Agricultural
- Railway

# site context: transport infrastructure



*Women are more likely to be pedestrians / rely on public transport than men.*

Invisible Women (Criado Perez, 2019)



**Fig 6. Transport Infrastructure Key:**

Town centre	Minor Road
Railway & Stations	Bus route & Stops
M65 Motorway	Cycle Lanes
Primary Road	Cycle Tracks
A Road	B Road
	Footpaths

# landscape character

Townscape: Historic and Industrial Character with areas of regeneration

1. Leeds & Liverpool Canal in Weaver's triangle conservation area
2. Former industrial cobbled street
3. Former mill building
4. Tall stone buildings and River Calder
5. Burnley Market Hall
6. High Street regeneration



Weaver's Triangle



Town Centre



Thompson Park



Queen's Park



Registered Parks and Gardens close to town centre:

7. River Brun in Thompson Park
8. Formal Italian Garden
9. Boating Lake
10. Canal between Thompson and Queen's Park
11. Queen's Park entrance
12. Queen's Park Bandstand

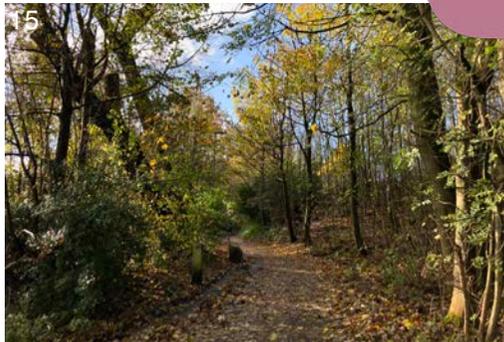
# landscape character

Industrial town edge and residential area of Stoneyholme

- 13. Clifton Street Railway bridge
- 14. Calder Park South
- 15. Edge of Calder Park Woodland
- 16. Vision Park Industrial Estate (Burnley College behind)
- 17. Princess Way Underpass between Vision Park & Stoneyholme
- 18. Blue Gate Park and surrounding stone terraces, Stoneyholme



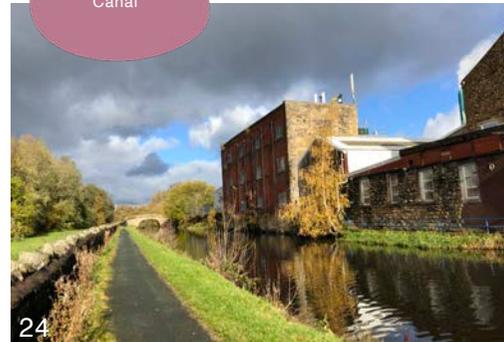
Calder Park South



Stoneyholme



Canal



## Brownfield land and canal greenway

- 19. Former mill-workers terraced houses in Stoneyholme
- 20. Pennine Lancashire Community Farm
- 21. Brownfield site of proposed housing development
- 22. Canal pathway in Daneshouse
- 23. Daneshouse Park
- 24. Industrial buildings on canal

# landscape character

Residential area of Daneshouse and Colne Road High Street

- 25. New Hall Street Bridge over canal into Daneshouse
- 26. Land to be developed into housing in Daneshouse
- 27. Former mill-workers stone terraces
- 28. Colne Road (centre of 2001 riots)
- 29. Multi-cultural shops along Colne Road
- 30. Entrance to Bank Hall Park from Colne Road



Daneshouse



Colne Road



Bank Hall Park



Bank Hall Park and residential area of Headsandford

- 31. Terraces along Colne Road
- 32. Woodland path between Thompson Park and Bank Hall Park
- 33. River Brun in Bank Hall Park
- 34. Terraces looking over the park
- 35. Bank Hall Park looking over to moorland
- 36. Anti-social behaviour in Bank Hall Park

(All site photos 1-36; Beaumont, 2020)

The image features a solid blue background. Overlaid on this background are several abstract, hand-drawn red lines. These lines are irregular and wavy, with some ending in arrowheads. One line starts near the top center and moves upwards and to the right. Another line starts on the left side and moves towards the center. A third line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the right. A fourth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the left. A fifth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the top right. A sixth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the left. A seventh line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the right. A eighth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the left. A ninth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the right. A tenth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the left. A dashed red line is also present, starting near the bottom center and moving towards the right.

3 social context

# history / context

**C18th** – Cotton Industry replaced wool. Burnley's earliest factories (mid-century) stood beside river Calder and depended on water power to drive spinning machines.



**C18th** also saw the fast development of coal mining on the Burnley Coalfield and by 1800 there were over 12 pits in the modern-day town centre. Bank Hall Colliery is on the site of the current Bank Hall Park.

**1796** – Construction of Leeds & Liverpool Canal made bulk transportation of goods achievable, boosting the economy. Numerous new mills were built (also foundries, ironworks etc. that supplied the machinery). The town became famous for mill engines (Burnley loom considered one of the best in the world).



During the **1950s/1960s** workers from Pakistan were encouraged to come and prop up the struggling textile industry. They settled in "run-down" areas close to the mills. They worked unsociable hours (night shifts that local workers didn't want).

During **1960s/1970s**, mills were closed across Lancashire at a rate of almost one a week.



By the **1980s** the textile industry had almost vanished. Asian and white communities were cut off, and no longer had any common ground.

The economic deprivation that resulted from de-industrialisation and austerity fostered feelings of jealousy towards Asian communities, who were thought to be favoured by the LA (in terms of regeneration, funding, housing etc.).

**2001** – Racially motivated riots in Burnley, Oldham and Bradford gained attention nationwide. They followed a series of violent incidents between the towns White and Asian residents.

The town was branded "the racist capital of Britain".

**2000s** – Far right political parties exploited Islamophobia, fuelled by poverty and envy, and the BNP experienced a huge rise in popularity in the town

**2000** **2020**



**2020** – Burnley FC fans flew this banner over Manchester City's Etihad Stadium, during a premier league football match, in response to the Black Lives Matter movement.

**1980** – Burnley was connected to the motorway network, through the construction of the 1st and 2nd sections of the M65.

**1930** – The Daily Dispatch, a Manchester based newspaper, introduced the Cotton Queen competition for mill girls across the country.

**1933** – Japan introduces 24-hour cotton production and becomes the worlds largest cotton manufacturer. This put extreme pressure on the Lancashire cotton industry.

By the end of the **C19th**, Burnley was known as the cotton-weaving capital of the world. The start of the C20th saw Burnley's cotton industry at the peak of its prosperity. By 1910, there were around 99,000 power looms in the town, and it reached its highest population of over 100,000 in 1911.

In the **1840s**, in Lancashire, a survey of 412 cotton factories found that over half of the 116,300 workers were female. Approximately 10,700 of them were married.

**1921** census – of every 1000 female workers in Burnley, 776 worked in the textile industry.



Fig 7. Historical timeline (data sources: pg. 39 with references)

# Lancashire's female cotton workers

The nation's transformation from domestic to factory production in the C19th first took place in Lancashire, and women were at the forefront.

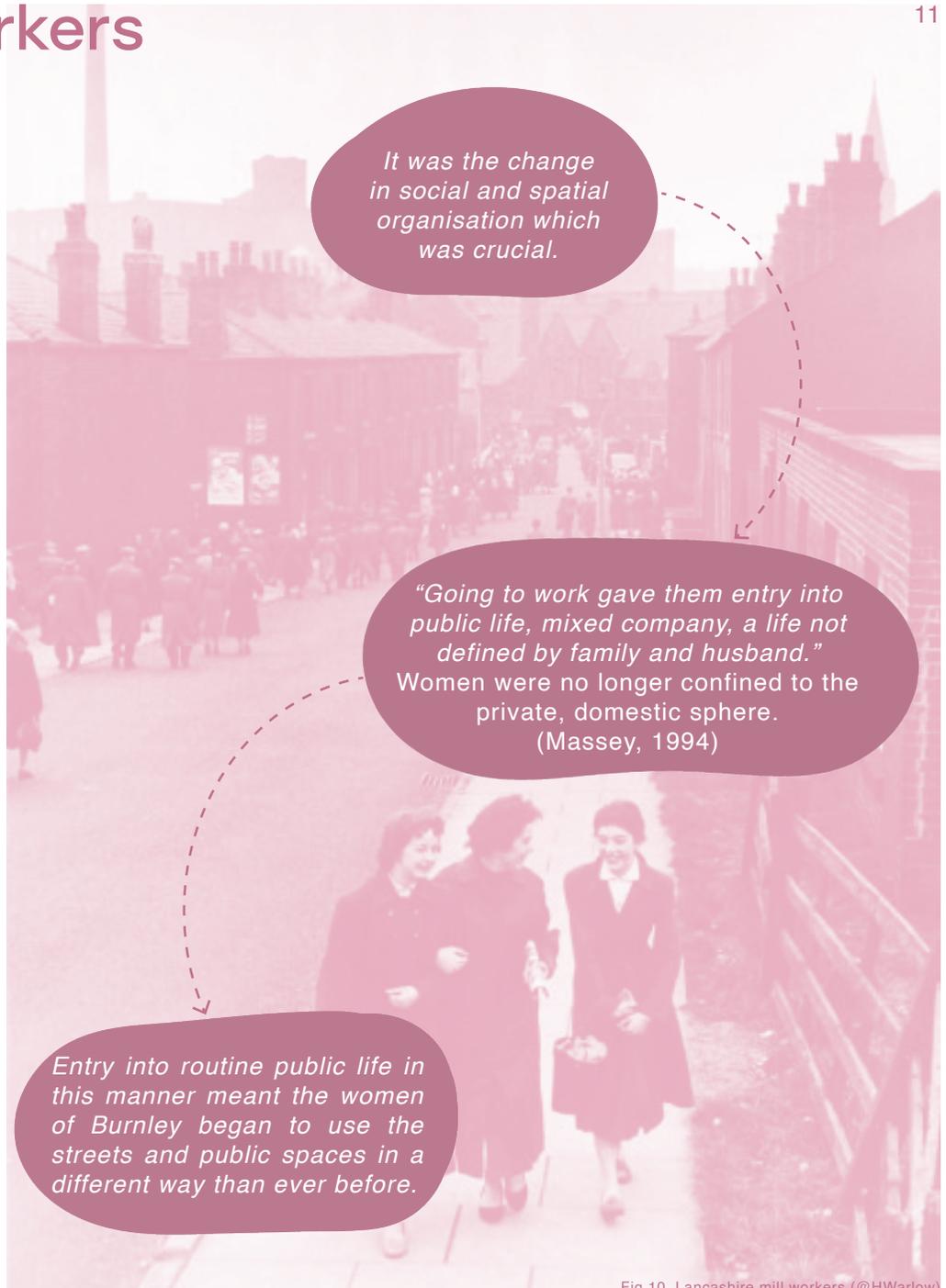
The Cotton Towns are one of the best-known examples of paid labour outside the home for women, since the 19th century. The non-domestic way of life of these Lancastrian lasses contravened Victorian ideals of domesticity. Yet despite controversy, it continued. There were more women in reasonably skilled paid work, in the textile industry and in this region, than anywhere else in the UK. A survey of 412 Lancashire cotton factories found that over half of the 116,300 workers were female. It also lasted. By the turn of the 20th century it was almost unthinkable for women not to work. By 1921, over 70% of textile workers in Burnley were female.

Lancashire women joined trade unions at such a scale that membership became a normal part of female behaviour in cotton towns. In the C19th, mill-girls were renowned for their independence and cheekiness.

From this foundation of organised, independent working women, the local suffrage campaign of the early C20th was born. They mixed working class and feminist politics. They set a precedent for independent, feminist women in Burnley, no longer confined to the home.

In the 1930s the Daily Dispatch newspaper introduced the "Cotton Queen" competition for which the title was given to a female mill worker each year. Conventional beauty standards were the basis of judging, by a mostly male panel. The 1932 Cotton Queen, Marjorie Knowles, was from Burnley. So, despite the radical, lasting social change female mill workers created in Lancashire, oppressive patriarchal systems were still inflicted upon them.

Fig 8. Lancashire Women Textile Workers' delegation to the Prime Minister, May 1906. (Lancashire Record Office). Fig 9. Lasting legacy of female mill workers (Hicklin, 1967).



*It was the change in social and spatial organisation which was crucial.*

*"Going to work gave them entry into public life, mixed company, a life not defined by family and husband."  
Women were no longer confined to the private, domestic sphere.  
(Massey, 1994)*

*Entry into routine public life in this manner meant the women of Burnley began to use the streets and public spaces in a different way than ever before.*

Fig 10. Lancashire mill workers (@HWarlow)

# women & austerity in lancashire

## What is Austerity?

Austerity is a fiscal policy which was adopted by the UK government after the 2008 financial crisis. The aim was to reduce the government budget deficit by reducing public spending and increasing taxes. From 2010 to 2019 over £30 billion in expenditure reductions have been made to social services, welfare payments and housing subsidies. (Mueller, 2019)

## Austerity and the North

Northern cities and towns saw the most cuts in public spending. The top 5 worst affected cities were all in the North of England. On average, northern cities saw a cut of 20% to their expenditure. This compared to a cut of 9% for cities in the East, South East and South West (excluding London). (Centre for Cities, 2019)

## Austerity and Women

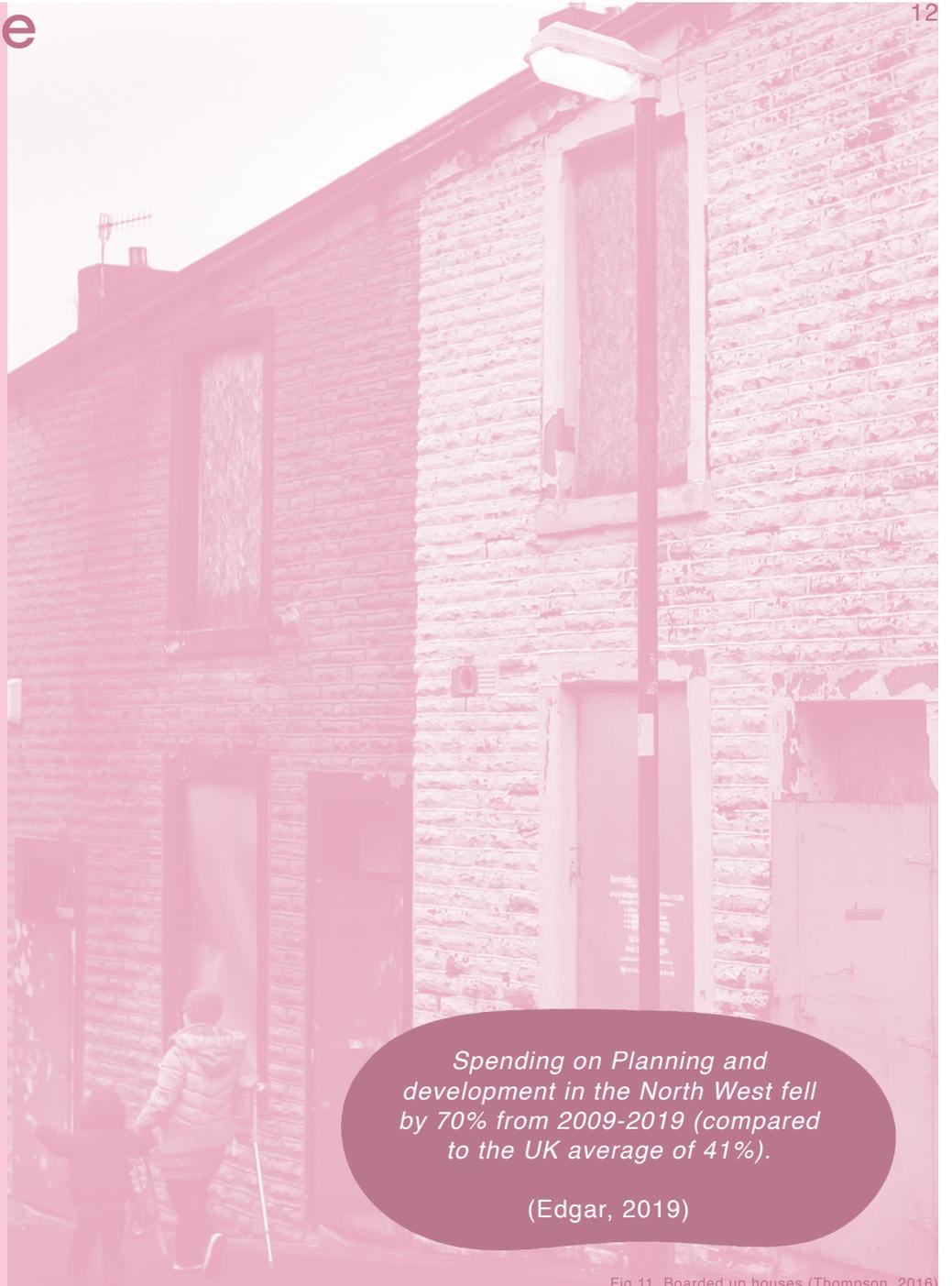
Public spending cuts have disproportionately affected women. Women are more likely to require public services, as well as making up most of the public sector labour force. They are also more likely to be caring for children or family members who need such services, as well as being more likely to have to make up for cuts to services through unpaid work. (Reis, 2018)

Examples of cuts include those for children's centres, reported by 84% of Local Authorities. £44m has also been cut from bus services since 2010. (TUC, 2019)

The cuts disproportionality affect the poorest families, including those of single mothers and BME families. Gender intersects with racial inequalities for BME women.

## Relevance to accessing Green Space

As a result of Austerity women have less time to access quality green space. They are more likely to live in deprived areas with less quality GS. Cuts to public transport limit women's ability to access quality GS. Childcare and social care cuts mean women are even more likely than previously to be taking care of dependants, which raises additional worries of accessibility and safety when accessing GS. This in turn, negatively impacts female wellbeing, exacerbated by health inequalities in the North as a result of Austerity.



*Spending on Planning and development in the North West fell by 70% from 2009-2019 (compared to the UK average of 41%).*

(Edgar, 2019)



4 policy context

# policy context: local plan

## Burnley's Local Plan 2012-2032

Informed by national policy guidance, the plan “will be used to guide decisions on planning applications and areas where investment should be prioritised”.

### Relevant policies (see fig 12. for designation areas):

#### Protected Open Spaces (Policy NE2)

Development will not be permitted within the Protected Open Spaces except where proposals are for appropriate recreational, community and nature conservation uses.

Protected Open Spaces should be maintained and enhanced for the benefits they provide as an important component of Burnley's GI network.

A separate strategy (Burnley's Green Space Strategy, outlined on pg.15) provides an audit and set of local standards for Burnley's open spaces.

#### Registered Parks & Gardens (Policy HE2)

Proposals affecting designated heritage assets and/or their settings will be assessed with regard to sustaining and enhancing their significance and, securing a use most consistent with conservation. All levels of harm should be avoided.

#### Conservation Areas

Defined as: “areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. It is this character and sense of place that is sought to be preserved and/or enhanced.

Canalside Conservation Area defined by its significant sense of place, industrial scale and distinctive engineering. Its central section widens as the canal passes through the “Weavers' Triangle” - the “urban heartland of Burnley's historic cotton manufacturing area”. This is subject to its own conservation designation by the LA. To the east lies the canal's ‘Straight Mile’ with its 12-18m embankment; one of the most renowned engineering feats of the British canal system. As it continues northwards, alongside Thompson Park, the canal takes on a more open, less urban feel.

(Burnley Borough Council, 2010)

## Biological Heritage Areas

The most important non-statutory wildlife sites in Lancashire, covering a wide variety of habitats including grassland, ancient woodland and wetlands. No allocations are proposed on such areas, and policies will aim to protect them from development.

## Housing Allocation (Policy HS1)

Sites identified in Policy HS1 will provide sufficient sites to meet the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing.

A number of these sites sit adjacent to the canal greenway (protected by Burnley's Green Space Strategy), as well as being in close proximity to Biological Heritage Areas. Housing proposals here should be responsive to the character as well health and recreational amenity provided by such areas.

## Employment Allocation (Policy EMP1)

Sites identified in Policy EMP1 will provide sufficient land to meet the identified residual requirement identified in Policy SP3: “Between 2012 and 2032, provision will be made to deliver at least 66 hectares of employment land” across the borough.

*Analysis: Part of Calder Park South, on the west of the site, is subject to EMP1. There is limited provision of parks for residents of Stoneyholme. Should the existing park not be subject to recreational enhancement (considering its proximity to Calder Park woodland & Burnley college) instead of allocating industrial/ commercial use?*

## National Policy context: Protecting the Green Belt (Policy SP7)

Informed by the NPPF, which states that “the fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and permanence.”

The Green Belt boundary borders the western site boundary along the M65, up to the former gasworks at Oswald Street (now allocated for employment) and the canal greenway at Burnley Lane. Any proposals here should be considerate of the proximity of the Green Belt.

(All information Burnley Borough Council, 2018 unless stated otherwise)

# policy context: local plan

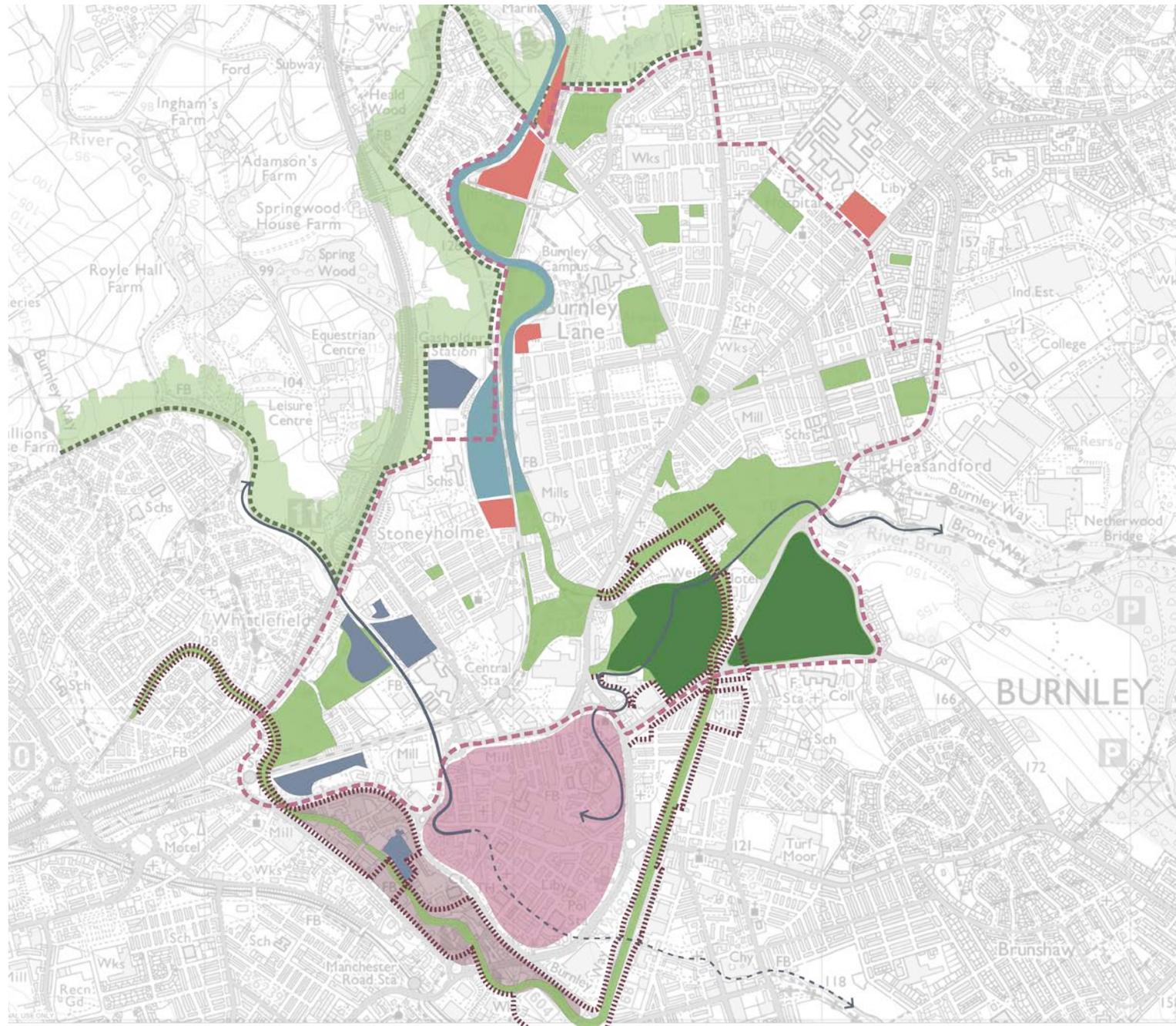


Fig 12. Relevant local policies within site boundary or immediately surrounding



### Local Policies affecting site

- Key:
- Protected Green Spaces NE2
  - Registered Parks & Gardens HE2
  - Canalside Conservation Area
  - Biological Heritage Area
  - Housing Allocation HS1
  - Employment Allocation EMP1
  - Green Belt
  - Weaver's Triangle conservation area TC5
  - Town Centre
  - Rivers
  - Site Boundary

# policy context: green space

## Burnley's Green Space Strategy 2015 - 2025

This strategy recommends standards for open space provision that inform the Burnley Local Plan and identify priorities for improvement, ensuring limited resources are targeted at specific areas. Additionally, it works alongside Burnley's GI strategy completed in 2013.

### National policy

It is informed by the NPPF which identifies that: "Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities".

### Vision and aims

"Residents of Burnley have access to good quality green spaces that meet their recreational needs and contribute to making Burnley an attractive place in which to live and invest".

Aims to provide an audit of all types of GS in terms of quality, quantity and accessibility which will inform a set of local standards. These will in turn inform any new developments.

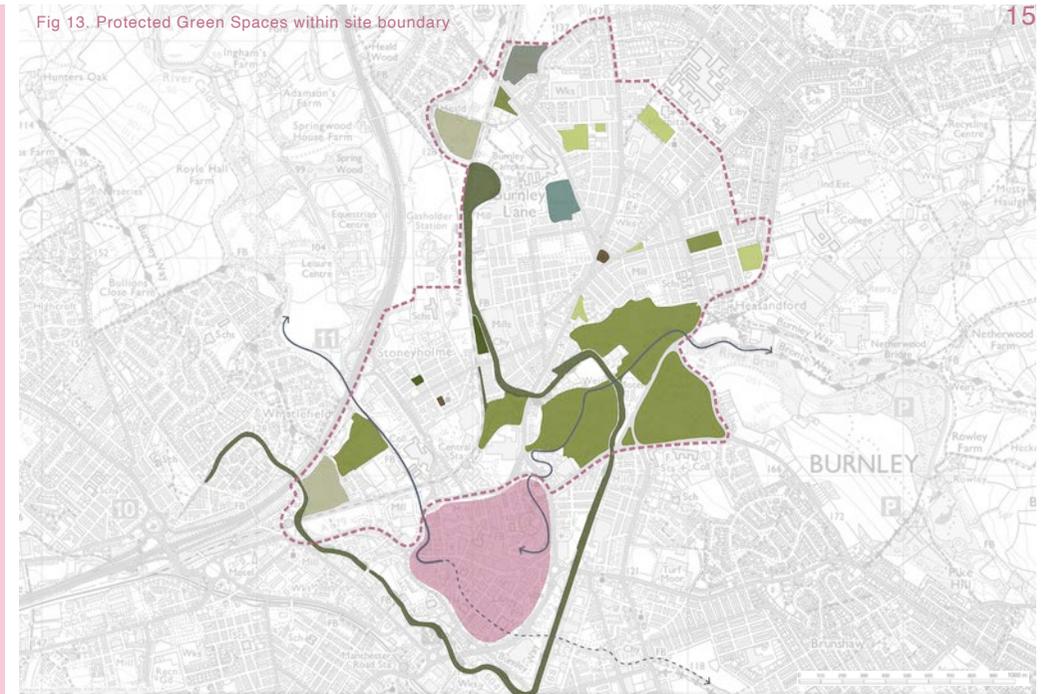
(See appendix for local standard sets for each GS type).

### Community consultation

As part of the assessment, a Citizen's Panel Survey (October 2012) to examine public opinion on quantity and quality of open space provision was undertaken. Findings included:

- Natural GS is the most important type of GS to residents (then Parks & Gardens, followed by Greenways).
- Provision of Park & Gardens is considered best provided for in Burnley.
- Parks are the most frequently used type of GS.
- 65% of visits to parks made on foot (30% by car).
- 36% of journeys made are to GS less than 5 minutes from home, 33% are 6-10 minutes. Highlights importance of quality GS close to residences.
- Main areas of dissatisfaction with parks are; provision of toilets, litter bins, seating, parking, dog fouling and anti-social behaviour.

Fig 13. Protected Green Spaces within site boundary



### Findings for North Burnley (encompasses majority of site area):

- Largest deficit in provision of parks in whole borough.
- Largest deficits in provision of Amenity GS in Burnley include in Stoneyholme, Queensgate and Rakehead.
- Largest deficit for provision of GS for children and young people (key barrier to women as caregivers accessing GS).

### Green Space Types

Key:

	Parks & Gardens		Outdoor Sports Facilities
	Natural & Semi-natural GS		Allotments
	Amenity GS		Cemeteries & Churchyards
	Provision for children & young people		Greenways

*Policy Analysis:*  
*Community consultation data not disaggregated by gender*  
*No consideration of safety*

*"Maintaining the quality of Burnley's parks is becoming increasingly difficult as council's funding from central government continues to reduce".*

(All information Burnley Borough Council, 2015)



5 theory / background

# well-being in burnley

In 2017, BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) Woman’s Hour published a report entitled “The best places in Britain for women”. They also investigated the opposite; the worst places. They examined a number of different indices including income, housing affordability, safety, education, life expectancy, environment, culture and personal well-being.

Burnley ranked the worst in the whole of the UK for personal well-being.

Domain Rank	Local authority	Happiness rank	Mean happiness score	Life satisfaction rank	Mean life satisfaction score	Worthwhile rank	Mean worthwhile score	Anxiety rank	Mean anxiety score
<b>Best</b>									
1	Eilean Siar, SC	1	8.24	4	8.22	5	8.32	14	2.26
2	Purbeck, SW	3	8.06	15	8.1	7	8.25	19	2.33
3	Amber Valley, EM	13	7.93	11	8.13	14	8.2	8	2.18
4	Orkney Islands, SC	4	8.05	5	8.16	40	8.08	1	1.85
5	Winchester, SE	5	8.04	17	8.07	10	8.23	26	2.37
<b>Worst</b>									
376	Preston, NW	372	7.1	377	7.06	376	7.43	333	3.16
377	Corby, EM	376	7.08	380	6.86	377	7.42	256	2.97
378	Greenwich, L	376	7.08	374	7.23	343	7.65	375	3.55
379	Islington, L	371	7.11	372	7.29	379	7.38	367	3.41
380	Burnley, NW	378	7.07	378	7.01	373	7.47	374	3.51

Fig 14. LAs ranked by Well-being (Dunatchik et al, 2017)

The ONS’s four measures of personal well-being (from the 2016 ONS Annual Population Survey) were used:

**Mean anxiety score** in answering: “Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?” (Where 0 is ‘not at all anxious’ and 10 is ‘completely anxious’)

**Mean life satisfaction** : “Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?”

**Mean happiness** : “Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?”

**Mean worthwhile** : “Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?”

Evidence suggests that women often report higher subjective happiness than men (Frey & Stutzer, 2002). In this report, mean well-being scores for *both* male and female residents were used as LA-level data broken by sex was not available.

This highlights an issue raised in Caroline Criado Perez’s book, *Invisible Women; The gender data gap*. Women have completely different life experiences to men (usually as a consequence of patriarchal systems), therefore data should not be generalised (as it is usually at the benefit of the apparent default human; the white male).

Globally women consistently report higher levels of happiness & well-being. However, a number of studies, including that of Montgomery (2016), suggest that the “gap is due to men and women using the life satisfaction response scale differently, that the true marginal gender effect is much smaller, and that on average, women have lower life satisfaction than men do”.

Therefore, even though the data is not broken by sex or gender, and there is evidence that women do tend to report increased happiness, it is likely that women in Burnley are still at a disadvantage to men with regards to well-being.

# well-being & green space

There is a well-established positive correlation between well-being and access to green space, supported by a wealth of evidence. Examples include Haase et al., 2014; Lachowycz and Jones, 2013.

A number of studies have also concluded that natural settings are better for stress recovery than non-natural settings (including Van den Berg et al., 2014). However, landscape preferences have been shown to differ depending on gender and ethnicity (Snaith, 2015).

Additionally, there is much evidence to suggest that women see greater value in urban GS than men, and had higher self-reported well-being associated with urban GS (example includes Ode et al., 2015). Schipperjin et al., 2010 found that women are more likely to use GS to relieve stress than men are. Supporting this; Roe et al., 2013 found that lower levels of GS correlate with higher levels of stress in women, but not in men. Pohl et al., 2000 found that women's increased GS use could lead to increased self-esteem and confidence.

There is also evidence to suggest that the beneficial effects of GS are greater amid deprived communities (e.g. Davand et al., 2014). However, areas with more indicators of social and economic deprivation generally have less access to GS, and where GS is available it is likely to be of lower quality (Rigolon, 2016). Ethnic minorities are more likely to live in deprived areas (as illustrated on Fig. 15).

This can be seen in Burnley, in the ward of Daneshouse and Stoneyholme, where the population is 79.2% Asian (according to 2011 census data). Burnley (11/317) is in the most deprived 10% of the lower-tier LAs within England, and Daneshouse with Stoneyholme ranks 46 on the Index of Multiple deprivation (of 32,844 areas in England, where 1 is the most deprived). (Lancashire County Council, 2019).

However, studies such as that of Cohen et al., 2007, have found that women are under-represented in parks and are less likely to engage in physical activity in parks than men. Additionally, more deprived and ethnic minority populations typically report less use of urban GS than other groups (Burt et al., 2013).

Therefore, there must be a reason for this under-presentation in urban GS by the population groups that benefit the most from them.

Ward Ethnicity pie charts:  
(Data: ONS, 2011)

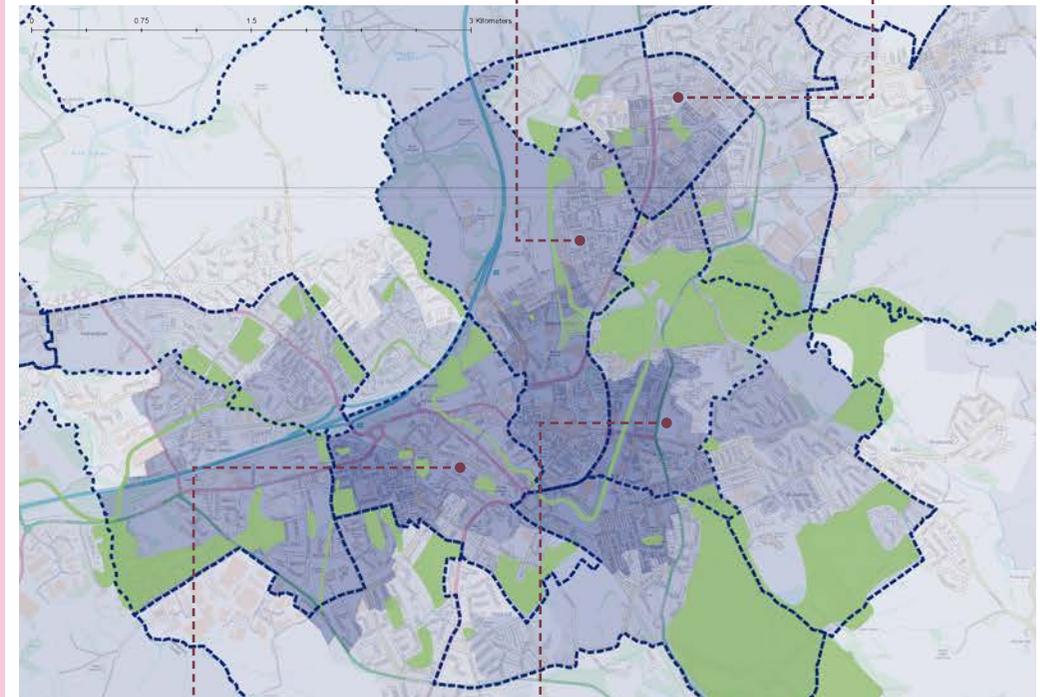
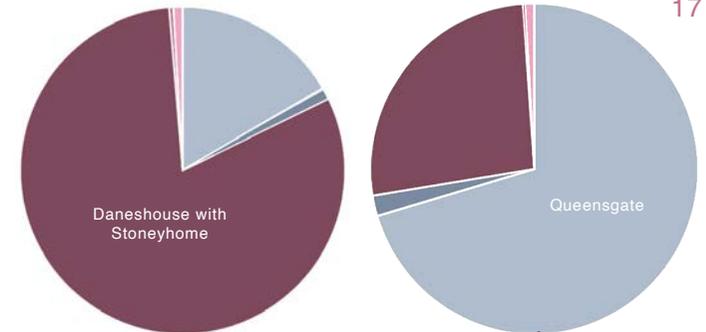
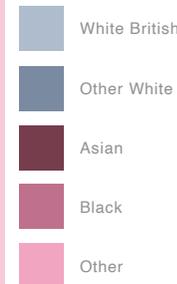
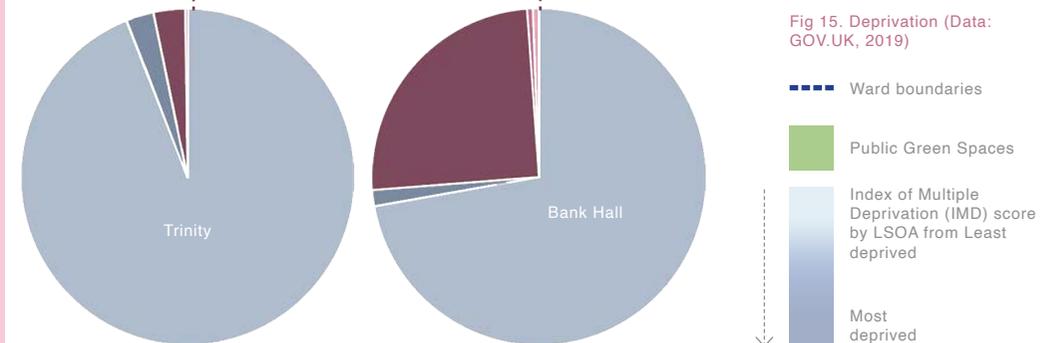
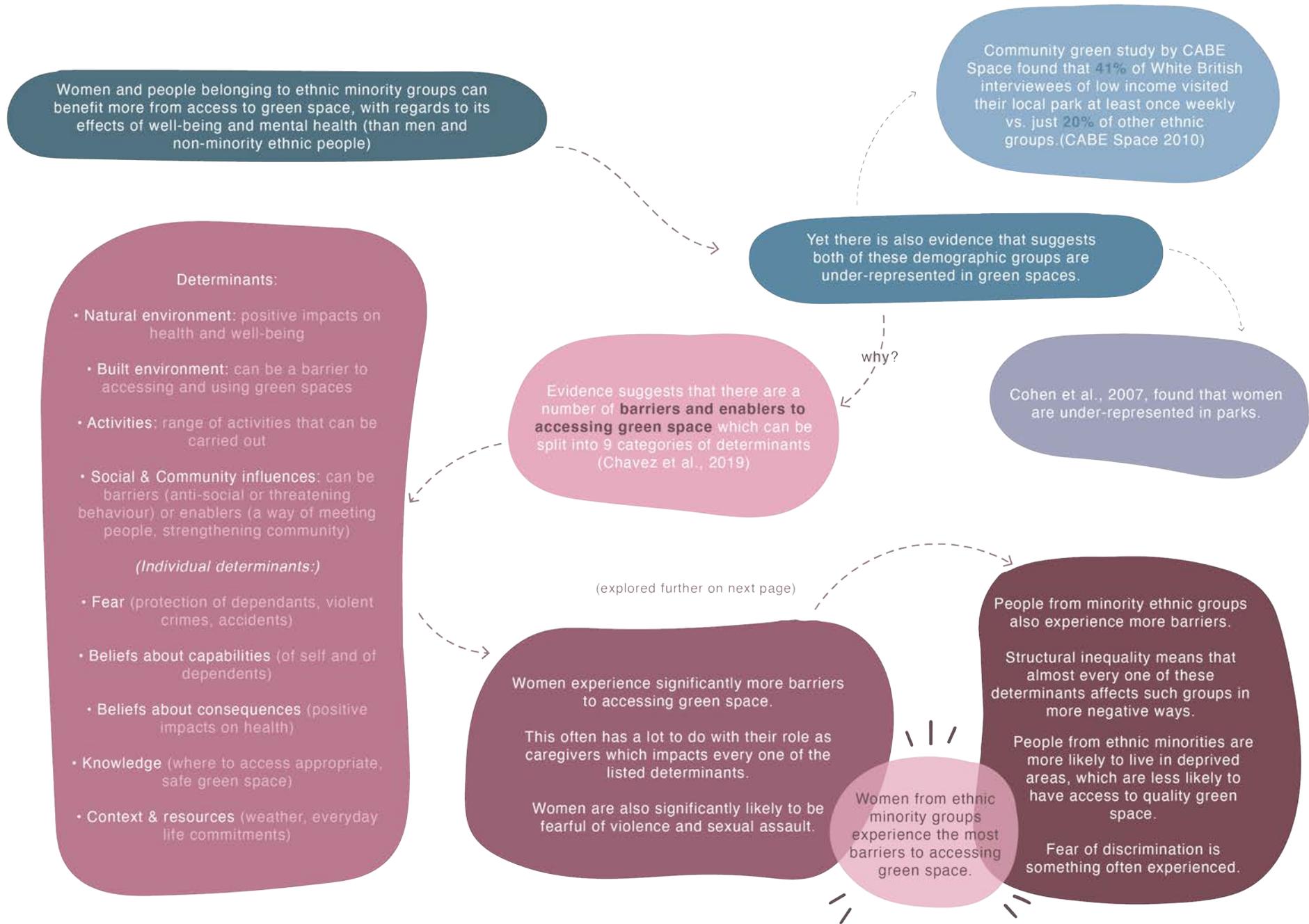


Fig 15. Deprivation (Data: GOV.UK, 2019)

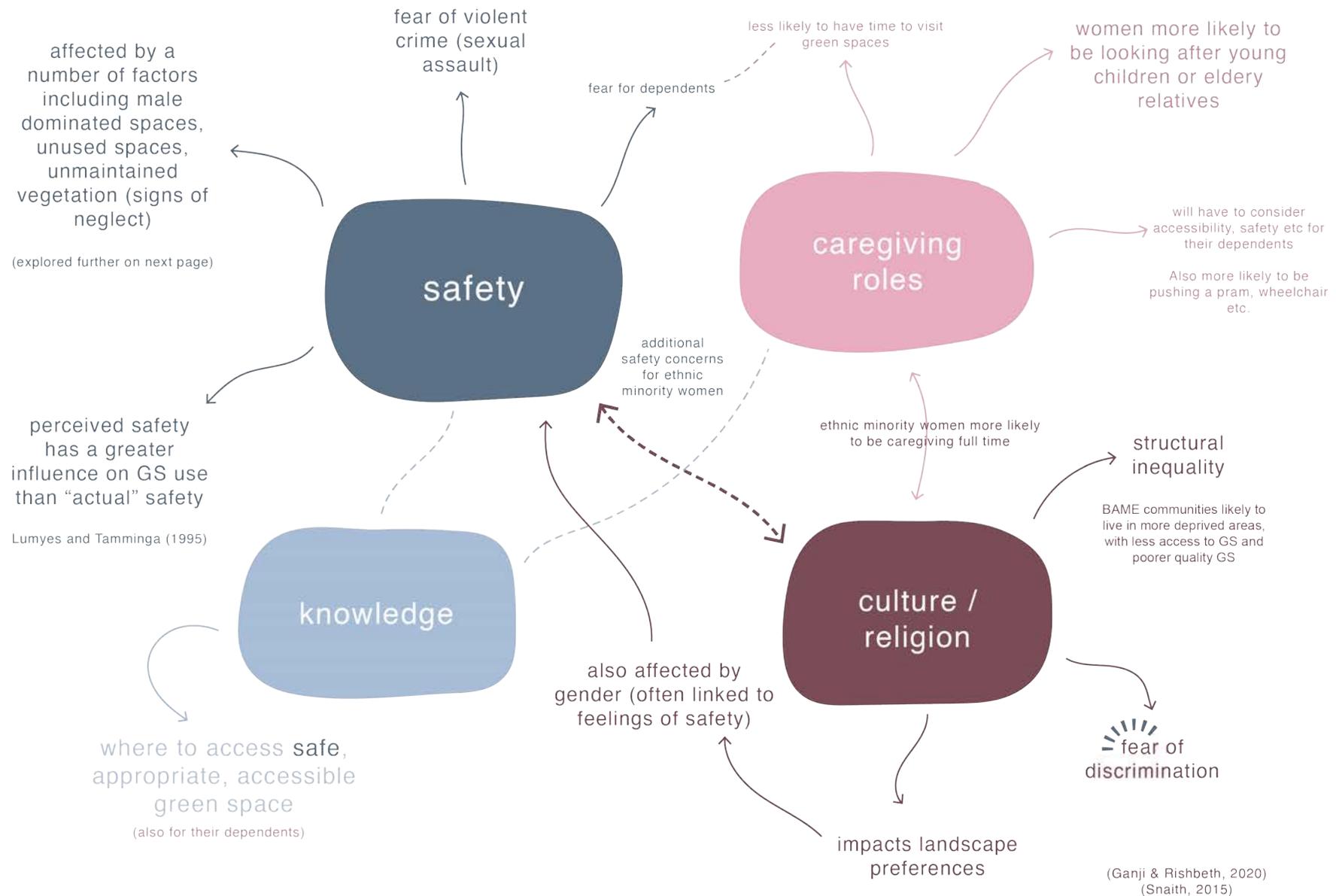


# under-representation



# barriers / enablers

Women experience significantly more barriers and enablers than men when it comes to accessing green space, and women from minority ethnic communities experience even more (Chavez et al., 2019). These are outlined below:



# focus : safety

Safety has been highlighted as one of the most influential barriers to women accessing green space. Perceived safety (personal feelings of safety, often based on experience) is of greater significance than “actual” safety (local crime levels). There are a number of different factors that effect women’s perceived safety in cities and urban GS:

## 1 Male dominated public spaces:

Women are less likely to feel safe in public spaces that are dominated by males or predominantly male activities. For example:

- Sports courts and pitches.
- Areas dominated by male “car culture”.
- This extends to anti-social behaviour including uses of motorbikes etc. that is predominantly a male dominated activity.

Ganji and Rishbeth, (2020).

## 2 Frequency of use / remoteness:

Women are less likely to feel safe in areas that are not being used by any other people (O’Brien, 2005).

**Eyes on the Street:** is a term coined by urbanist Jane Jacobs. She suggested that people feel most safe on streets that are overlooked by other people throughout the day and night. This concept can also be applied to urban GS, and is particularly important for women’s perceived safety.



Fig 19. Bole Hills, Sheffield (Mapio.net, n.d.)

*lots of eyes on the street!*

Fig 17. Remnants of Anti-social behaviour (Beaumont, 2020)



Fig 16. Soccer Burnley, 2014)

Fig 18. (Shuttershock, n.d.)



*car culture: “a gendered narrative of encounters between mobile men and less mobile women.”*

(Ganji & Rishbeth 2020).

## 3 Management / maintenance:

Women are likely to feel safer in areas that are more clearly managed and have a greater preference for more visibly managed spaces. Important factors include:

- Vegetation management
- Litter / overflowing bins

More visibly managed places imply that they are used more often, which makes women feel safer. Maintained vegetation is also important for visibility.

Ho et al., (2005), Ganji & Rishbeth, (2020).



Fig 20. Overflowing bins (Beaumont, 2020)

# burnley context

## Ethnicity:

The population of Daneshouse and Stoneyholme is 79.2% Asian and is among the 10% most deprived wards in the UK.

## Caregiving roles:

Women in Daneshouse and Stoneyholme are more likely to have full time caregiving roles for children or elderly relatives. In the 2011 census, 32% of women were found looking after the home and family, compared to 11.8% in the neighbouring ward of Bank Hall (whose population is 72.6% White British).

## Male dominated public spaces:

There is an issue with anti-social behaviour in Burnley's parks and public (green) spaces.

Where this has been attempted to be resolved, with the installation of narrow gates at limited entrance points, it has made spaces less accessible for women (particularly those with caregiving roles).

There are also a high number of sports courts and pitches close to public parks and GS. A number of the parks themselves have large areas dedicated to predominantly male dominated activities.

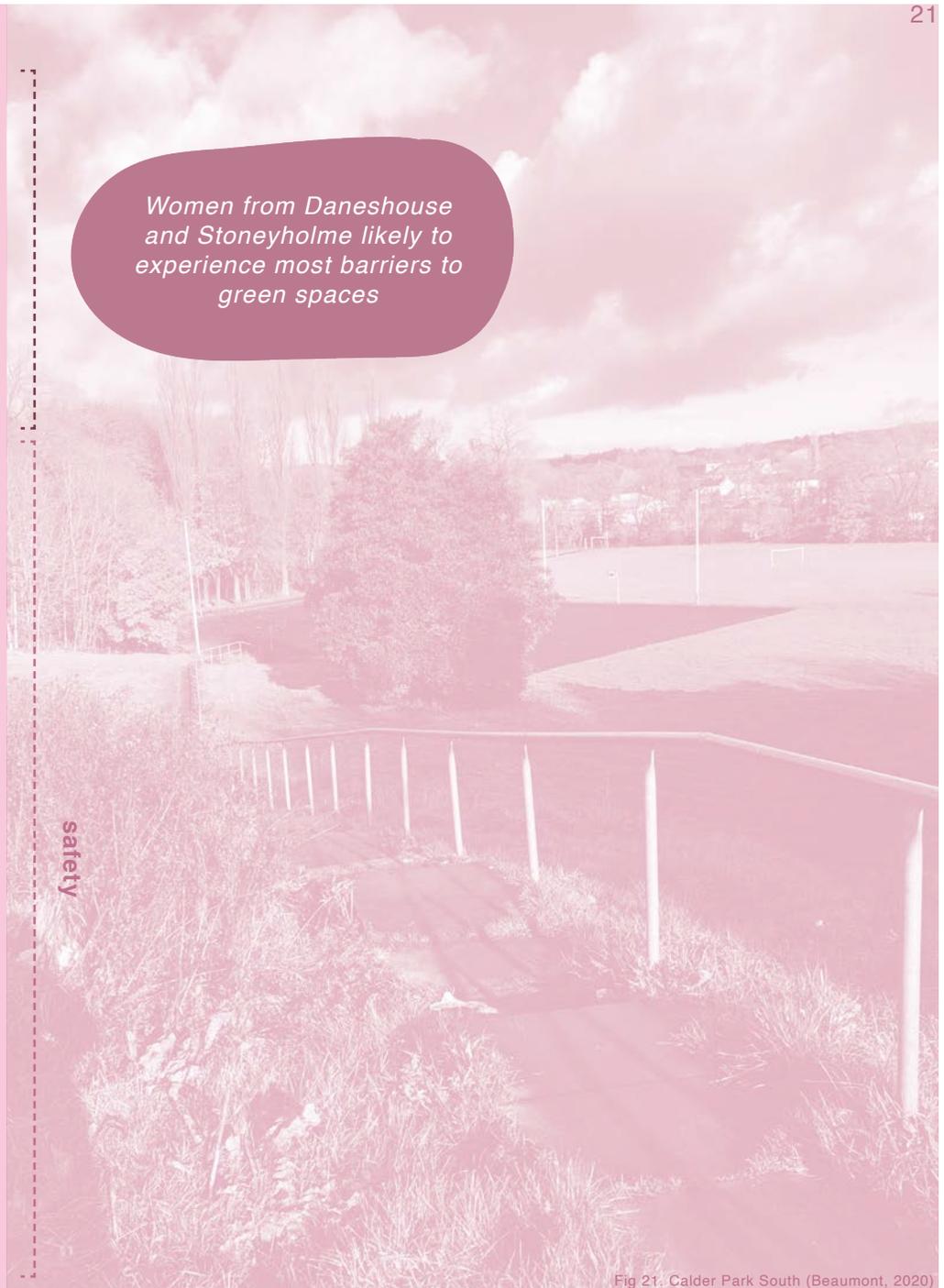
Anti-social behaviour is not an issue in Thompson Park or Queen's Park (registered parks and gardens). This implies greater levels of maintenance in these spaces.

## Management:

Issues with litter and unmanaged vegetation in a number of Burnley's parks and GS.

Less problematic in the GS closer to the town centre. Also not an issue in Thompson Park or Queen Park (registered).

Seems to be a correlation between less managed green spaces and prevalence of anti-social behaviour.



*Women from Daneshouse and Stoneyholme likely to experience most barriers to green spaces*

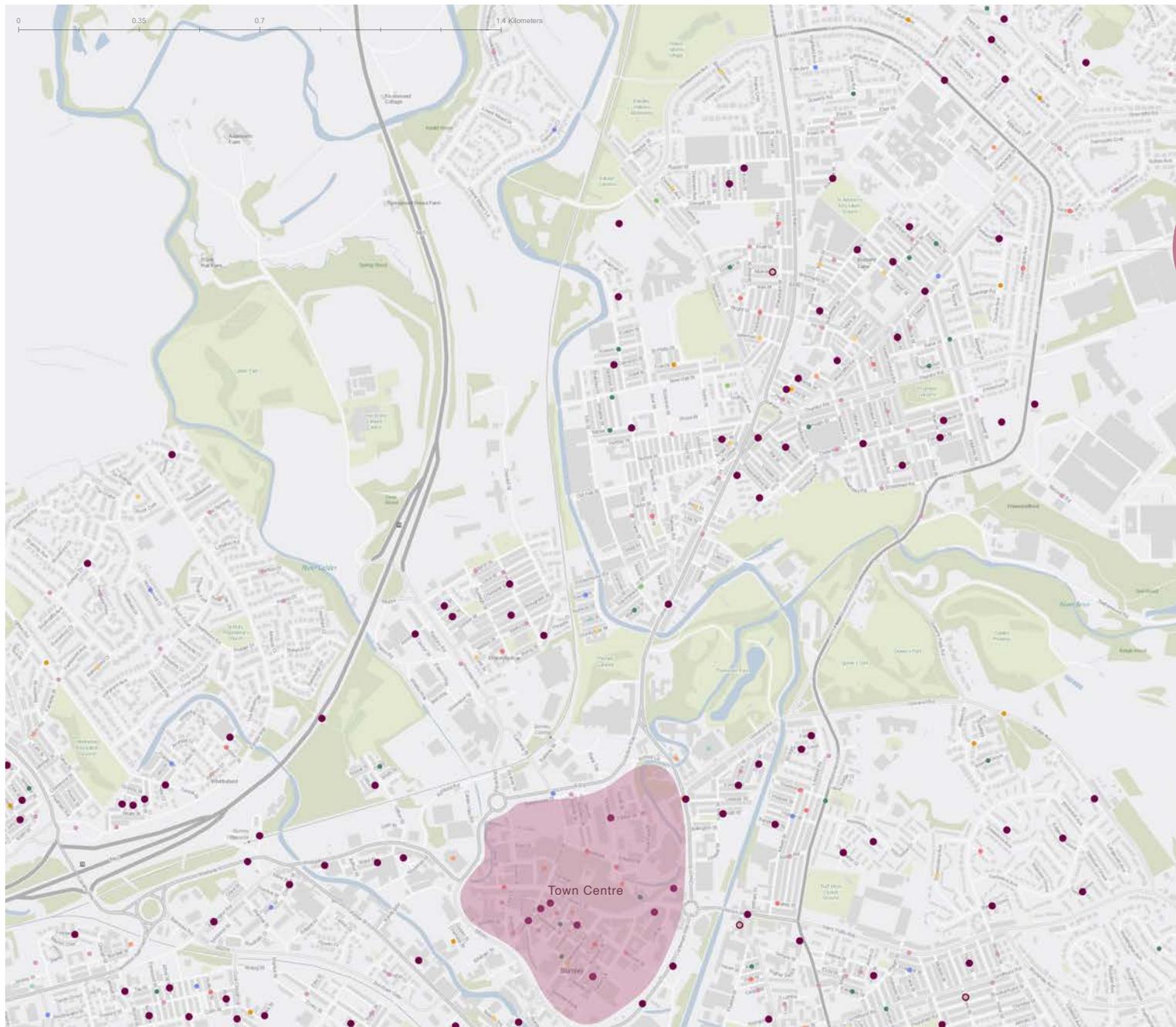
safety

Fig 21: Calder Park South (Beaumont, 2020)

# burnley context : safety



# crime mapping



Mapping crime indicates overall safety of areas. These are likely to reflect women's perceived feelings of safety in those areas.

Although it is worth noting that *perceived safety is more influential for women accessing green space than crime data.*

(Foster, 2004).

Fig 23. Mapping 2020 crime locations and type in Burnley (Data: Lancashire Constabulary, 2020) Created using ArcGIS.

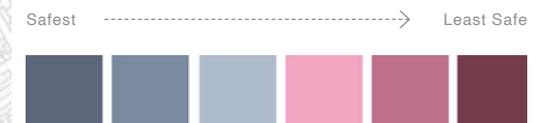
- Anti-social behaviour
- Bicycle theft
- Burglary
- Criminal damage and arson
- Drugs
- Other crime
- Other theft
- Possession of weapons
- Public order
- Robbery
- Shoplifting
- Theft from the person
- Vehicle crime
- Violence and sexual offences

# personal experience

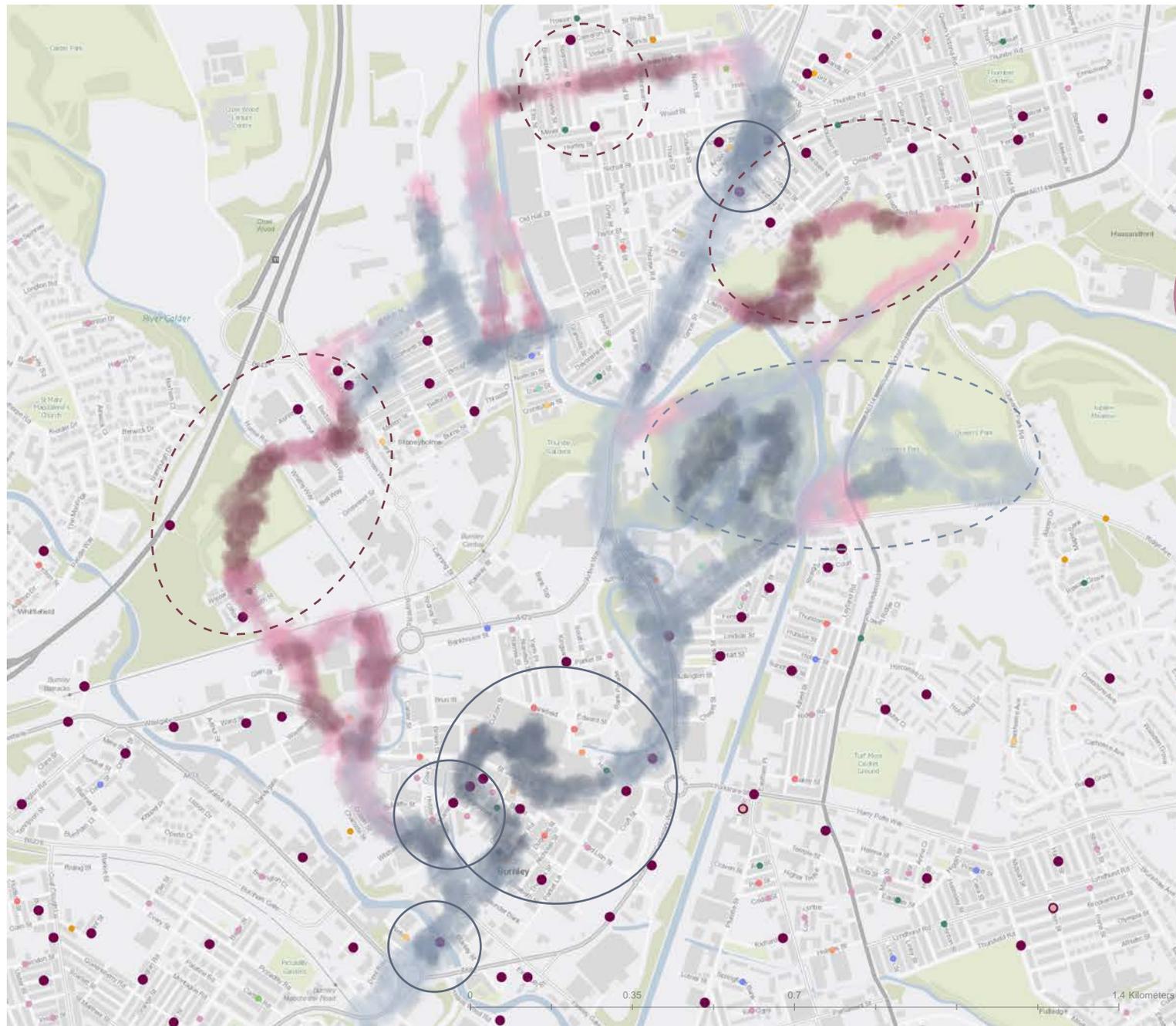


Mapping my personal experience of perceived safety, as a woman, when walking my site visit route. Considering in particular feelings in and surrounding GS. My personal feelings confirm the impacts of male-dominated uses, management and natural surveillance on perceived female safety, outlined on pg 22.

Fig 24. Personal Safety



# perceived vs. actual safety

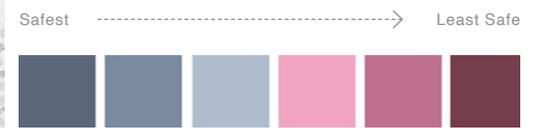


-  Doesn't correlate with my personal feelings
-  Correlates with my personal feelings

*Conclusion:  
women's experiences should inform  
planning proposals to improve  
female safety, instead of relying  
on crime statistics, in order to be  
responsive to women's needs*

Fig 25. Comparing my perceived feelings of safety with actual crime types and locations.

-  Anti-social behaviour
-  Bicycle theft
-  Burglary
-  Criminal damage and arson
-  Drugs
-  Other crime
-  Other theft
-  Possession of weapons
-  Public order
-  Robbery
-  Shoplifting
-  Theft from the person
-  Vehicle crime
-  Violence and sexual offences



The image features a solid blue background. Overlaid on this background are several abstract, hand-drawn red lines. These lines are irregular and wavy, with some ending in small arrowheads. One line starts near the top center and moves upwards. Another line starts on the left side and moves towards the center. A third line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the right. A fourth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the left. A fifth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the top right. A sixth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the left. A seventh line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the right. A eighth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the left. A ninth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the right. A tenth line starts near the bottom center and moves towards the left. A dashed red line is also present, starting near the bottom center and moving towards the right.

# 6 design philosophy

# site s.w.o.t analysis

## Strengths

Iconic industrial heritage providing a strong sense of pride and place.

Rich history of pioneering female independence with regards to accessing public space.

Despite funding cuts, there are a number of bus routes around residential areas and GS, with frequent stops.

## Opportunities

Well-established link between GS access and wellbeing (particularly in women and ethnic minorities) provides opportunity to improve female wellbeing in Burnley.

Abundance of GS, both designated and non-designated, in the town (that can be enhanced with regards to female safety) protected by local policy.

Abundance of BF land that can be re-purposed for recreational purposes (with female safety in mind) with resulting wellbeing benefits.

Opportunity to incorporate Pennine Lancashire Community Farm (charity) in with proposals for accessible GS, to give local women the opportunity to grow their own vegetables.

## Weaknesses

Lowest female well-being in the whole UK.

Lack of maintenance in non-designated GS.

GS provision not split equally across town and its surrounding residential areas.

Lack of quality GS provision in areas of Stoneyholme, Queensgate and Rakehead.

Male dominated uses in GS.

Lack of natural surveillance in non-designated GS.

Lack of cycle lanes and pedestrian (including wheel/pushchair) friendly pavements.

## Threats (external factors)

Lack of central funding as a result of austerity measures.

Austerity measures and resulting deprivation have impacted women and ethnic minorities more significantly.

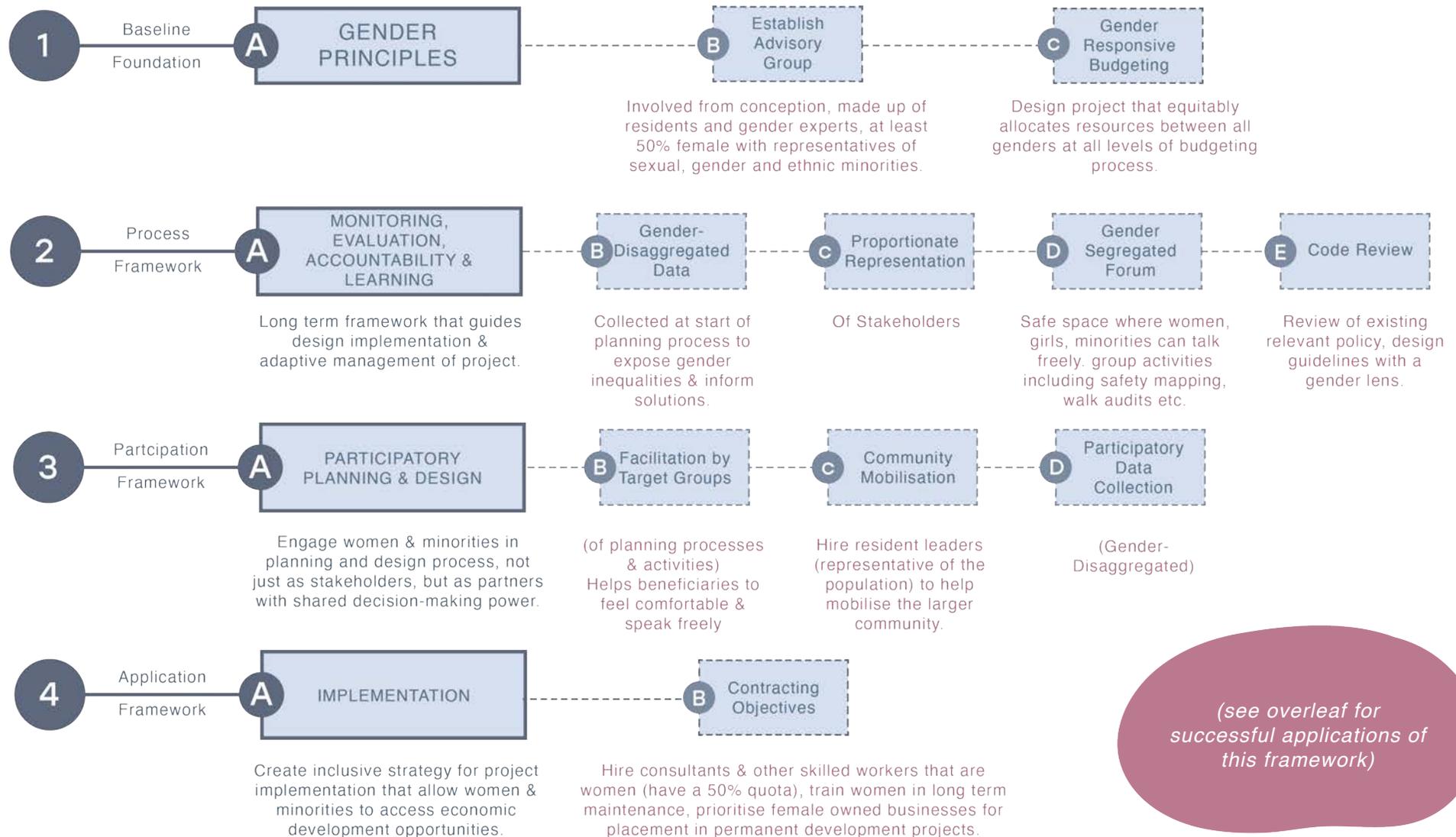
Anti-social behaviour is an issue that considerate design alone may not fully tackle.

Deep rooted strained relations between White and Asian communities.

Caregiving roles (and other unpaid labour) usually undertaken by women limits their ability to accessing GS. GS in Burnley can be made as easily accessible and as safe as possible through design, but some women may still not have the time.

# community involvement strategy

Contemporary planning theory acknowledges the value of community participation in the development processes, but their validity is often questioned – is it an exercise “proving” community involvement in order to appear socially sustainable, rather than genuine responsiveness to local needs? The World Bank, in association with expert consultants (including Eva Kail of Vienna Strategic Planning Unit, see pg. 29) created a handbook for Gender Inclusive Urban Planning Design and its implementation. Below is a summary of the framework, to be applied to the Burnley context.



*(see overleaf for successful applications of this framework)*

# community involvement strategy

## Successful project examples using this framework:

Umea, Sweden:

Improving perceptions of *safety* through intelligent streetscape design for the Lev! Tunnel; an 80m pedestrian and bicycle passage.

Planning and design process that highlighted gender gaps as well as conducting gender equality workshops.



Fig 26. Lev! Tunnel (Larson, 2020)



## Previous community involvement in Burnley:

### Code Review:

As part of the assessment for Burnley’s Green Space Strategy, A Citizen’s Panel Survey was conducted to explore public opinion of open space provision.

However gender, or safety in public spaces were not addressed. The data collected was also not disaggregated by gender.

### Solution:

Disaggregate the data collected if possible, to examine if gender effects opinions on quality and quantity of GS provision.

Conduct an additional survey (community mobilised; with proportionate representation and gender disaggregated data collection).

## Special Project Application

For my special project, I cannot conduct the same level of community participation and data collection as outlined in the previous pages (due to ethical and time implications). This process is a theoretical “ideal” situation, for real-life application of development proposals.

Initially, I planned to collect data for my special project through an online collaborative map. Participants would be able to drop a pin in places they felt safe or unsafe, and the map could be accessed by anyone with internet access. However, this too was infeasible for ethical reasons.

In order for my planning and design processes (in coming phases) to be as responsive as possible to local women’s needs I will need to rely on the combination of crime statistics and my own experiences as a woman, as well as the strong theoretical base I have established into factors that impact perceived safety.

# precedent : vienna

## Gender Mainstreaming in Urban Planning

*“The practice of ensuring both women and men are accounted for equally in policy, legislation and resource allocation”.*

The city of Vienna has conducted 60 gender-sensitive pilot planning projects and assessed an additional 1,000 since the 1990s. The technique of converting gender experts’ local knowledge into planning guidelines for the entire city is “the ideal model for implementation of gender mainstreaming”.

Using the principles of mainstreaming; in 1999 two parks were redesigned to encourage use by girls (previously dominated by male uses). Four more were then planned as pilot projects from 2000 and went on to inform the gender-sensitivity guidelines, which have been applied to parks citywide since 2005.

Mainstreaming principles in Vienna are protected by policy, with sanctions for non-compliance. Gender budgeting was introduced in 2005 which requires departments to report twice annually on how their spending has benefited both genders equally. New residential proposals must meet gender-sensitivity criteria to be subsidised. (Hunt, 2019)

### Analysis

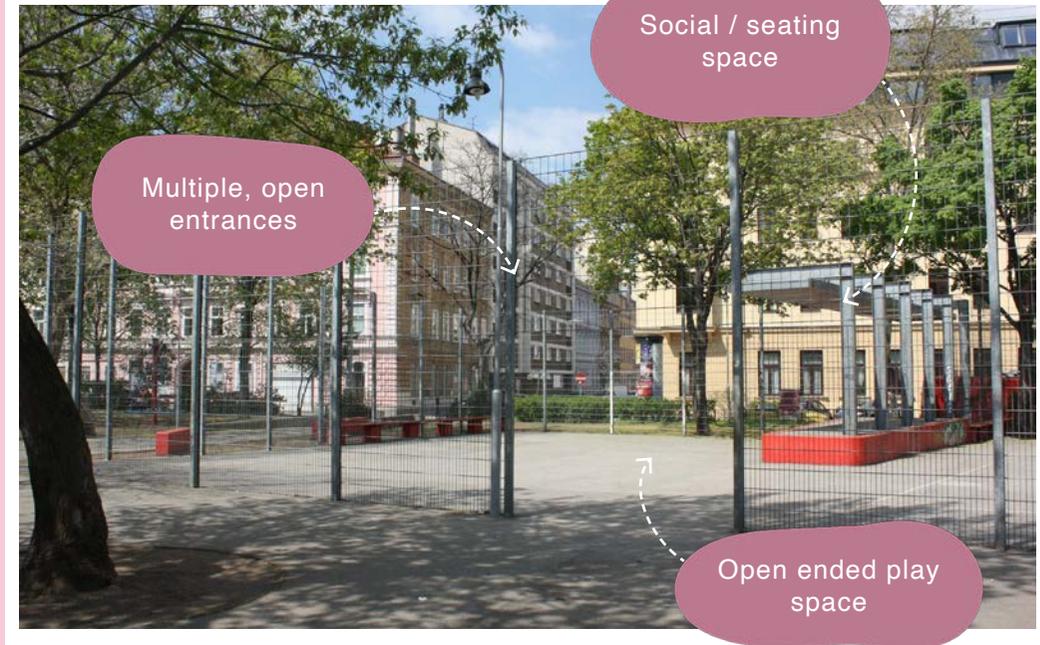
- Well established precedent for gender mainstreaming and its successful implementation, but not specifically for safety as barrier to female GS access.
- Capital city, high density context hard to apply to Burnley context – a small northern town with limited central funding.

### Einsiedler Park

Example of one of Vienna’s pilot projects; planners analysed the park focussing on play areas, to understand how girls and boys used the space differently. They found boys were dominating the ball courts, resulting in girls aged 9-12 not using the park at all.

They undertook a social space analysis to determine what was discouraging girls. They found girls were put off from entering spaces when groups of boys congregated around entrances. When girls entered the space they preferred to watch for a while before playing. When girls were playing it would be in a variety of ways, not always for intended purposes.

Fig 27. Einsiedler Park (wien.gv.at, 2018)



(Einsiedler Park cont.)

Planners worked with parks maintenance and a design team to introduce small scale, inexpensive, interventions that had significant impacts on use of the space. They opened up and created multiple entrances to the courts, to reduce fear of entering. They also created a platform between 2 courts, that acted as a seating and social space, encouraging girls to observe and build confidence before joining in. Finally, they removed markings from one court, making its use open-ended and flexible. Girls started to use the space in a variety of ways. (Palit, 2019)

### Analysis

- Appropriate precedent for the redesign of Burnley’s parks, many of which are dominated by sports courts, as well as anti-social uses (motorbikes). Attempts at deterring these by installing narrow gates at entrances creates a threatening environment for women and girls.
- Methods are tailored to girls, rather than all ages. However, it could be argued that such interventions would have lasting effects on girls (access to GS improving well-being) that would benefit them their whole lives.

# precedent : bradford

## Better Start Bradford

UK Lottery funded scheme; works with families and expectant mothers, to give children the best start in life.

## Better Place (BSB workstream)

Investing in and improving key features of local environment and access to GS in deprived communities to improve *mother's well-being* and children's health and development.

### Aims:

- Safer places to play
- Reducing emission exposure
- Developing & publicising good walking routes for families
- Discovering, developing & promoting local GS
- Co-design & community ownership

### Actions

Still in early stages; conducting primary research to build evidence base. Running of activities including play, planting, co-design workshops etc. to start conversations with families at grassroots level.

### Analysis

- Similar geographic, economic and social context to Burnley – small former mill town with limited central funding as a result of austerity and high deprivation, particularly in areas of ethnic minority. Similar concepts could realistically be applied.
- Recognises importance of well-being in mothers as well as importance of co-design and community ownership from conception stages.
- Focus is predominantly on children; lack of gender focus.
- Limited planning/design precedence, more useful for community involvement strategy.
- Reliance on charity investment; easier to secure for children?
- Still in early stages; lasting effects cannot yet be analysed.

(Better Start Bradford, 2015)

Fig 28. Better Place Bradford (Better Start Bradford, 2015)



# strategic vision for burnley

## Vision:

“A network of safe and accessible green spaces throughout Burnley (with safe, inclusive and legible routes between) that enables increased female use and prioritises perceived safety as the main barrier to green space use by women. It is considerate of other barriers to GS use by women (caregiving roles, culture & knowledge). The ultimate goal is of improved female well-being, through increased GS use.”

## Aims:

1 Responsive to local women’s needs through co-design and community ownership from conception.

2 Increased female feelings of safety in Burnley’s green spaces.  
Reduction in male dominated uses.  
Effective management techniques for spaces to feel looked after.  
Increased visibility and natural surveillance (through promotion of mixed-use development).

3 Accessible and safe network of routes between residential areas and green spaces.  
(Point 2 interventions also applicable here)  
Considerate of women’s (majority) care-giving roles; wheelchair and pram friendly surfaces and gradients, frequent rest opportunities.  
Legible and well signposted routes.

4 Inclusive and welcoming for women of all cultures, ages and abilities.  
(Point 3 interventions also applicable here)  
Universal symbols (and Bengali translations) on signage.  
Considerate of cultural variation in landscape preferences.  
Accessible routes for all abilities.

vision applied to canal greenways (illustrative)



Fig 29. vision image (Beaumont, 2020)

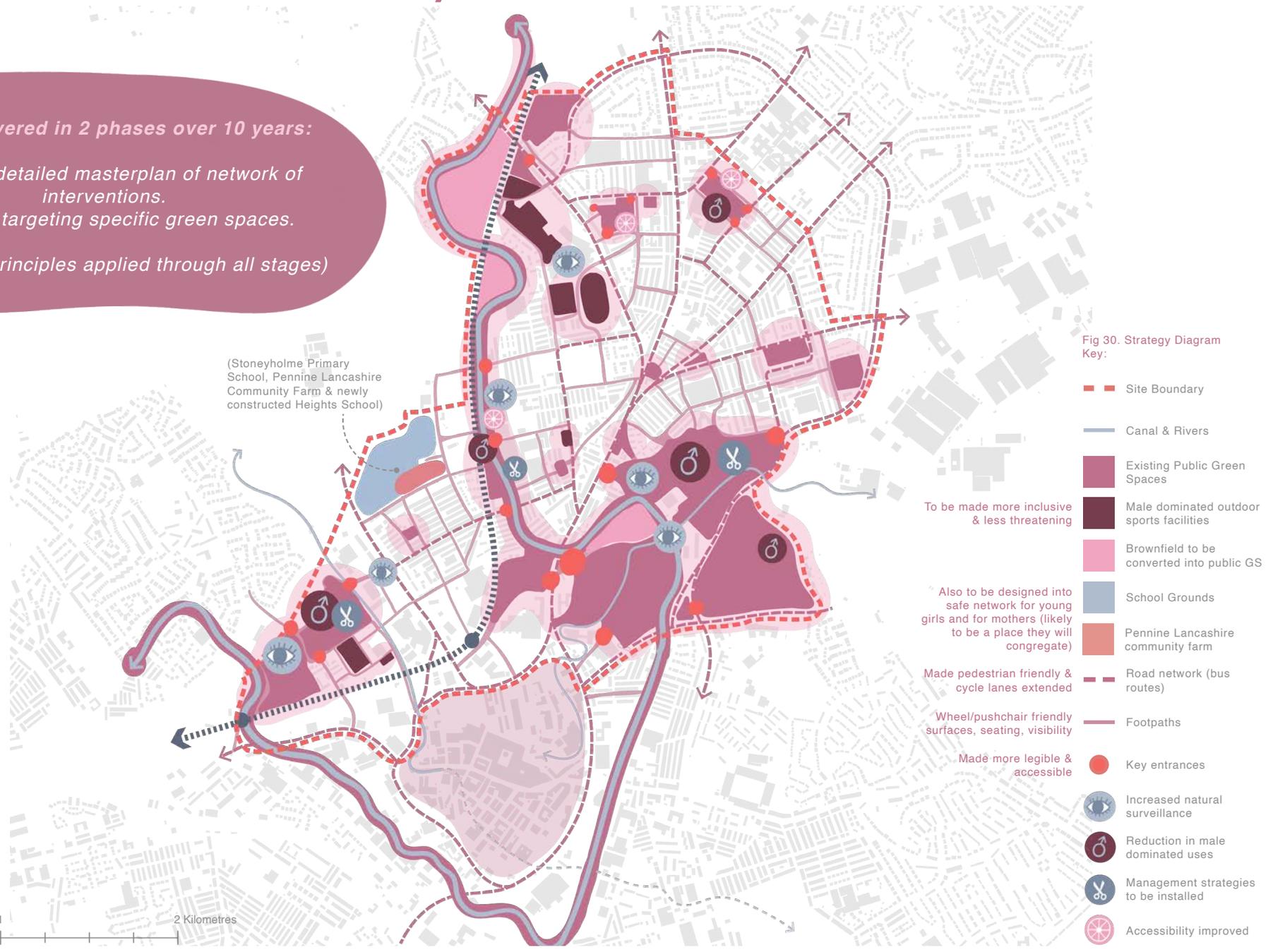
# strategic vision for burnley

*To be delivered in 2 phases over 10 years:*

*Phase 1: detailed masterplan of network of interventions.*

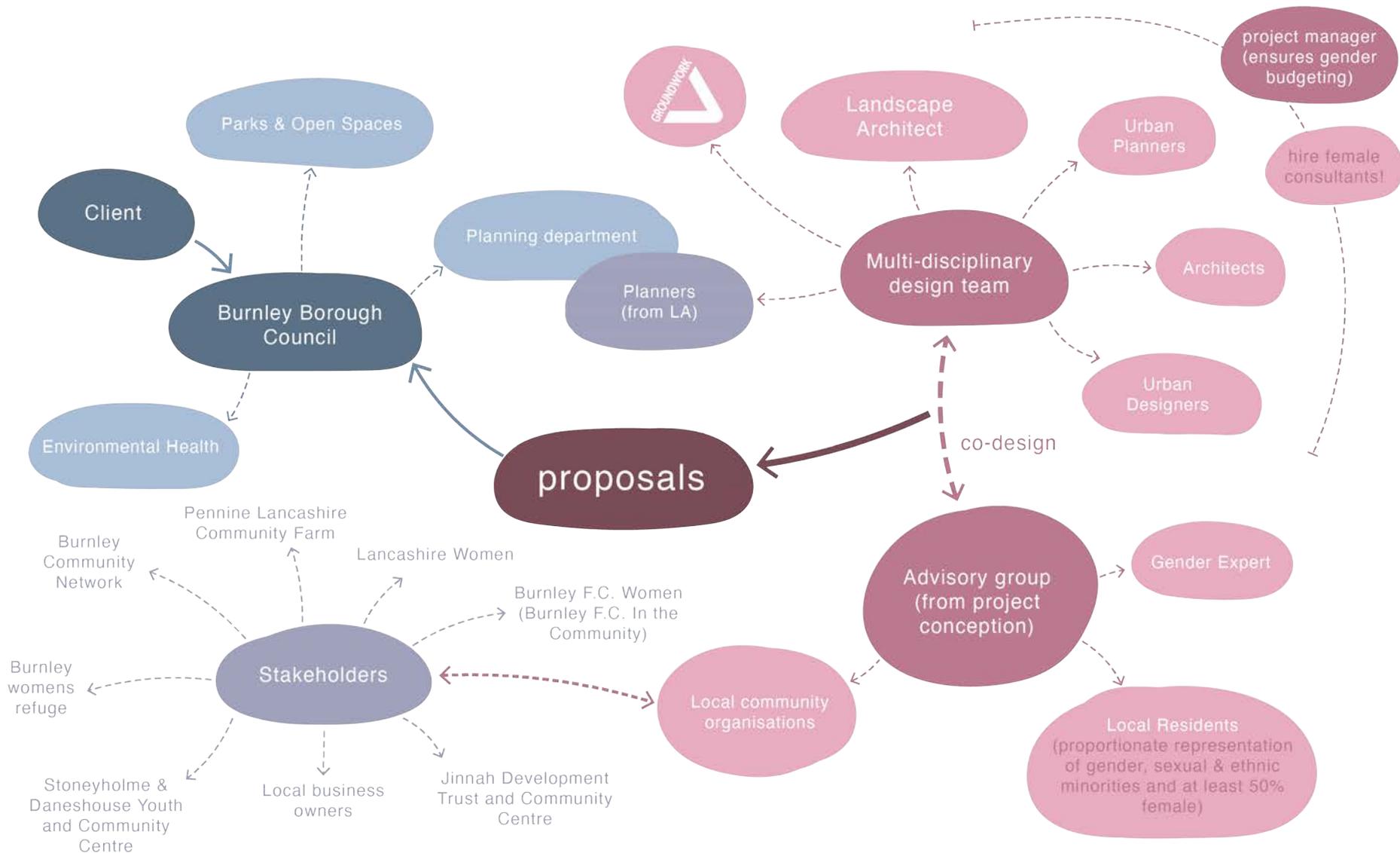
*Phase 2: targeting specific green spaces.*

*(Co-design principles applied through all stages)*



# client & role of the landscape architect

The landscape architect would work as part of a multidisciplinary team and an advisory group (formed according to the community involvement strategy guidelines, pg.27) to form a cohesive framework and strategy for implementing female safety through design throughout the whole town. They would work with the LA (client) and its landscape maintenance team at both strategic and site-specific levels (parks etc.) to draw up management plans to ensure perceptions of safety are maintained.



# proposals / restrictions

## Proposals / restrictions to site and surroundings

Relevant policy and designations:

Outlined on pages 13-15 as well as fig 28.

Development proposals:

See fig 31. for locations.

1 Social housing proposals for extra care apartments and community hub on former teaching hospital site (next to current Burnley General). Increase in potential elderly female users in surrounding GS (e.g. Rakehead recreation ground)– accessibility should be prioritised.

2 Second phase of housing estate proposed on brownfield next to canal in Stoneyholme (first phase already constructed). Opportunity for increased natural surveillance along canal greenway. See appendix for plans.

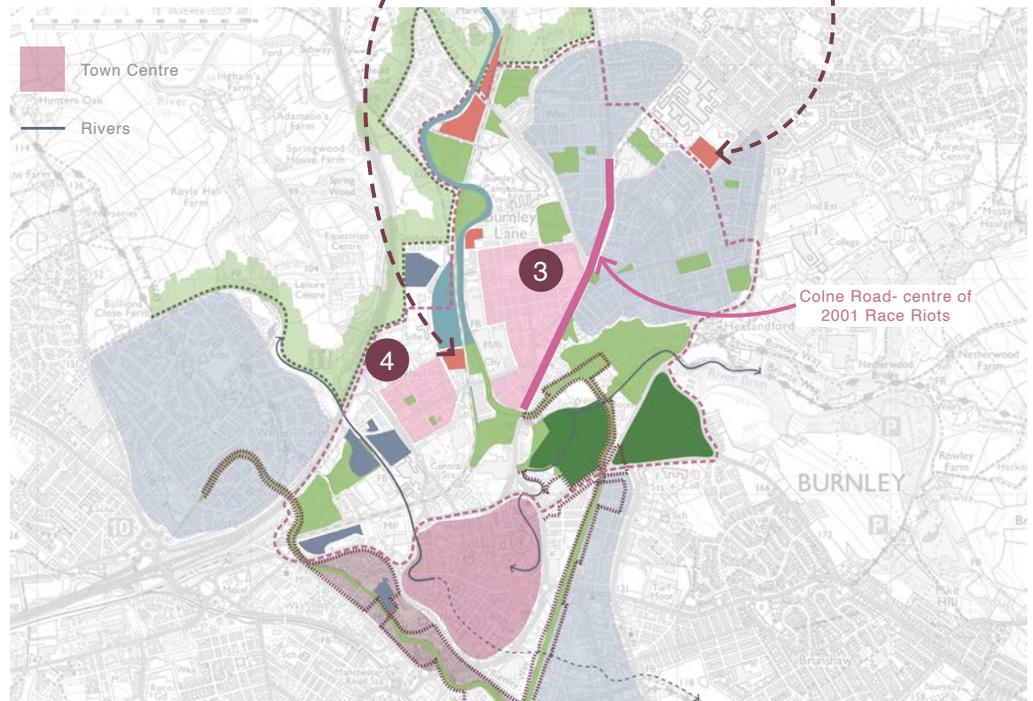
3 New housing proposed (construction had started on date of initial site visit) in Daneshouse. Would increase potential users (likely to be of ethnic minority, also likely to have young families as aimed at first time buyers) of surrounding green spaces.

4 The Heights School, recently constructed on brownfield (former Greenbelt) in Stoneyholme, behind Pennine Lancashire Community Farm. Opportunity to incorporate these facilities with proposals. See appendix for plans.

Deep-rooted strained race relations influenced by envy around allocation of resources and funding by the council:

A reason for the success of far-right wing parties, as well as the cause of the 2001 race riots, was rooted in jealousy towards Asian communities. A lot of town's white residents, felt "Asian" areas of the town were being favoured with what little public money there was. With recent events, including that of the racist banner flown by Burnley F.C fans, it is clear that racism is still an issue.

Would the addition or regeneration of a public park in such areas (although they are actually more deprived of access to quality GS) drag up some of these feelings again, and contribute to issues of racial segregation in the town?





7 appendices



# appendix 2

## Local Green Space Standards

The set of local standards for green spaces (split into 8 typologies) outlined in Burnley's Green Spaces Strategy 2015-2025. Standards have been written for quality, quantity and accessibility of GS. These standards will inform any new developments and identify priority areas for improvement.

(Burnley Borough Council, 2015)

### Quality

The table below summarises the quality standards for each open space category:

Open Space Type	Quality Standard
Parks and Public Gardens	We will endeavour to maintain parks and gardens to the Green Flag standard: A welcoming, clean and litter free site with a range of recreational opportunities for all ages, and well maintained facilities (such as benches, bins, toilets, play equipment) with active community involvement and managed in a sustainable manner and conserving the heritage of the park.
Natural and Semi-Natural Space	Litter-free semi-natural open spaces with good access, seating and litterbins (where necessary). Natural features such as grassland, trees and shrubs maintained to encourage biodiversity. Management of larger sites will involve the community if possible.
Amenity Green Spaces	A clean, litter free site with grass and some tree/shrub planting and/or meadow areas. The site should be easily accessible, be of reasonable size for informal play (minimum 1200 m2) and have benches and bins where appropriate.
Provision for Children & Young People	A clearly signposted playground site providing a mix of well-maintained formal equipment in a safe and convenient location overlooked by housing. Includes a litter and dog free amenity area with well-kept grass for informal play and seating for adults.
Allotments	A well-managed and secure site with clearly marked footpaths and good drainage. Sites should be clearly signed and local management is encouraged. Erection of sheds and greenhouses should be controlled.
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Well maintained, litter free sports facilities with well drained, good quality surfaces and appropriate ancillary accommodation. The site should be secure, well sign-posted and have appropriate management to ensure community safety.
Cemeteries and Churchyards	A welcoming cemetery, free from dog fouling and litter. Provided with seating, litterbins and signage, provision good pathways and varied vegetation such as flowers, trees and shrubs and managed to encourage nature conservation.
Green Corridors	Well-maintained and sign-posted routes with access for all. Provided with seats, litter and dog bins where appropriate. Vegetation managed to keep paths clear of obstruction and to encourage wildlife.

### Quantity

The table below summarises the local standards for quantity of provision for each open space type.

Open Space Type	Proposed Quantity Provision Standard
Parks and Public Gardens	1.0 hectares per 1,000 population (0.5 Ha at district level plus 0.5 Ha borough-wide)
Natural and Semi-Natural Space	2.0 hectares per 1,000 population of which 1.0 ha to be Local Nature Reserve (to be applied at residential level)
Amenity Green Spaces	0.8 hectares per 1000 population (to be applied at residential level)
Provision for Children & Young People	0.2 hectares per 1000 population (to be applied at residential level)
Allotments	0.18 hectares per 1000 population (to be applied at district level)
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Not applicable. Refer to the separate Pennine Lancashire Playing Pitch Strategy (in progress).
Cemeteries and Churchyards	Not applicable
Green Corridors	Not applicable

### Accessibility

The table below shows recommended distance thresholds for each type of open space:

Open Space Type	Expected mode of transport	Recommended Travel Time	Estimated Equivalent Distance
District Parks and Gardens	Walk	15 mins	1.2km
Natural & semi natural open Spaces	Walk	5 mins	400m
Amenity Green Space	Walk	5 mins	400m
Play Spaces for Children and Young People	Walk	5-10 mins	400m-800m
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Drive by Car	10-15 mins	4km-6km
Allotments	Walk	15 mins	1.2km
Cemeteries and Churchyards	No Standard Set		
Green Corridors	No Standard Set		

Fig 36. Armytage Grove Housing Plans (received planning permission). (Dew, 2019)



**General Notes**

- 1 If in doubt, please ask
- 2 This drawing to scale noted on A1 paper
- 3 Key dimensions taken from site and As Built drawings
- 4 See Site Plan A 100 for Orientation and Access

Revisions after Building Permit Approval

No.	Description	Date
1	Revision 1	Date 1

Client  
**Paul Dew**  
POBox Abu Dhabi UAE

Consultant  
**Peter Dew and Associates** **بيتر ديو ومشاركوه**  
POBox 43068 Abu Dhabi UAE

Drawn By **PHD** Checked By **PDA**

Project name  
**Stoneyholme - 9g**

Project Address  
**Stoneyholme  
Burnley, UK**

Project Description

Drawing Title  
**Revised Site Plan including  
Gleeson's House 2 Details**

Drawing Number **A401** Revision Number **0**

Submission Date **29/1/2019** Scale @ A1 **1 : 500**

ADM Project ID **Project Number** ADM Plan ID

Official Use Only

28-Jan-19 7:00:16 PM



Activity being assessed:	Special Project Site Visit	Reference no:	
Location:	Burnley, Lancashire	Assessment date:	04/11/2020
		Review period:	

Significant Hazards What could cause harm?	What harm might occur, and to whom? Remember to consider all affected groups	Existing control measures	Risk Rating (with current controls)			Additional control measures What can we do / use / put in place to further reduce the risks to an acceptable level?			Residual Risk			Action no. (continues over page)
			L	S	RR	L	S	RR	L	S	RR	
Travel to Burnley	Injury around trains/theft on train	I will be careful and aware of my surroundings and I will keep watch of my belongings at all times.	2	2	4							
Walking around town centre, residential areas and parks	1. Risk of traffic accident	Be alert to surroundings.	1	4	4							
	2. Risk of getting lost	Route already planned out and maps of the area will be studied before setting out. Mobile phone will be kept on at all times.	2	1	2							
	3. Risk of slips, trips, falls on uneven ground	Wear suitable footwear	2	2	4							
	4. Risk of cold/wet on health in poor weather conditions	Wear suitable clothing	2	2	4							
No fully trained first aider	Risk of injury	Site visits are urban/semi urban, I will wear suitable footwear and clothing to avoid slips, trips, bad weather (as above) to minimise possibility of injury. I will check the weather forecast beforehand and will not visit the site in extreme weather conditions	1	4	4							Site visit is not in remote areas, access to emergency services is not compromised.
Extreme weather	Risk of injury / illness	I will check the weather forecast beforehand and will not visit the site in extreme weather conditions	1	2	2							
Contact with surfaces that are at risk of Covid-19	Risk of Covid-19	Sanitise hands regularly, and especially after touching surfaces in a public environment (e.g. On the train)	2	3	6							

L = likelihood, S = severity, RR = risk rating



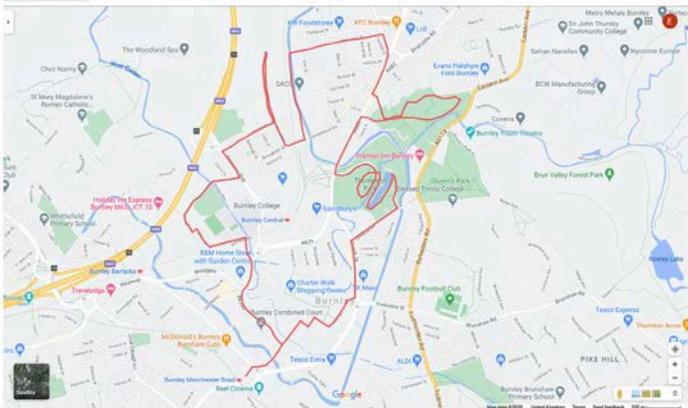
Action number	Action required	Who is responsible?	By when?	Date completed
	Contact with people who might be infected with Covid-19			
	Taking photos with members of the public in residential/public area.			
	Site survey in residential/public area.			

Action number	Action required	Who is responsible?	By when?	Date completed

Likelihood	Guide Description	Severity	Guide Description
5	Very likely/imminent – certain to happen	5	Catastrophic - fatality, catastrophic damage
4	Probable – a strong possibility of it happening	4	Major – significant injury or property damage, hospitalisation
3	Possible – it may have happened before	3	Moderate - injury requiring further treatment, lost time
2	Unlikely - could happen but unusual	2	Minor - first aid injury, no lost time
1	Rare – highly unlikely to occur	1	Very minor – insignificant injury

Severity (S)	Risk Rating (RR)	Action

L = likelihood, S = severity, RR = risk rating



L = likelihood, S = severity, RR = risk rating



	1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood	5	10	15	20	25
Severity	4	8	12	16	20
Overall	3	6	9	12	15
Low	2	4	6	8	10
High	1	2	3	4	5

<b>High Risk</b>	Stop the task/activity until controls can be put into place to reduce the risk to an acceptable level
<b>Medium Risk</b>	Determine if further safety precautions are required to reduce risk to as low as is reasonably practicable
<b>Low Risk</b>	No further action, keep under review

Signature of Risk Assessor	Name / Job title:
Details of any persons consulted	

Date: 25.09.20

Ritinerary:  
See next page for planned route.



Clare Rishbeth  
to me, Laurence

Mon, 2 Nov, 08:18

Dear Emma, Please file this email as a confirmation that I have read and approved your risk assessment for site visits. Please also ensure that you follow all the guidelines as issued by Helen Woolley in her email about special project site visits on 30th October. Best wishes, Clare

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