

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

BENEFITS OF OPEN SPACE

Wider Benefits of Open Space

Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• providing safe outdoor areas that are available to all ages of the local population to mix and socialise• social cohesion - potential to engender a sense of community ownership and pride• providing opportunities for community events, voluntary activities and charitable fund raising• providing opportunities to improve health and take part in a wide range of outdoor sports and activities.
Recreational	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• providing easily accessible recreation areas as an alternative to other more chargeable leisure pursuits• offers wide range of leisure opportunities from informal leisure and play to formal events, activities and games• open spaces, particularly parks, are the first areas where children come into contact with the natural world• play opportunities are a vital factor in the development of children.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• reducing motor car dependence to access specific facilities• providing habitats for wildlife as an aid to local biodiversity• helping to stabilise urban temperatures and humidity• providing opportunities for the recycling of organic materials• providing opportunities to reduce transport use through the provision of local facilities.
Educational	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• valuable educational role in promoting an understanding of nature and the opportunity to learn about the environment• open spaces can be used to demonstrate virtues of sustainable development and health awareness.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• adding value to surrounding property, both commercial and residential, thus increasing local tax revenues• contribution to urban regeneration and renewal projects• contributing to attracting visitors and tourism, including using the parks as venues for major events• encouraging employment and inward investment• complementing new development with a landscape that enhances its value.

APPENDIX B

OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGY DEFINITIONS

Type	Definition	Primary Purpose/Examples
Parks and Gardens	Includes urban parks, formal gardens and country parks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> informal recreation community events.
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces	Includes publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands (e.g. downlands, commons, meadows), wetlands, open and running water and wastelands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> wildlife conservation, biodiversity environmental education and awareness.
Amenity Greenspace	Most commonly but not exclusively found in housing areas. Includes informal recreation green spaces and village greens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> informal activities close to home or work enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
Provision for Children and Young People	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> equipped play areas ball courts outdoor basketball hoop areas skateboard areas teenage shelters and 'hangouts'.
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Natural or artificial surfaces either publicly or privately owned used for sport and recreation. Includes school playing fields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> outdoor sports pitches tennis and bowls golf courses athletics playing fields (including school playing fields) water sports.
Allotments	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion. May also include urban farms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> growing vegetables and other root crops. <p>N.B. does not include private gardens.</p>
Cemeteries & Churchyards	Cemeteries and churchyards including disused churchyards and other burial grounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> quiet contemplation burial of the dead wildlife conservation promotion of biodiversity.
Green Corridors	Includes towpaths along canals and riverbanks, cycleways, rights of way and disused railway lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walking, cycling or horse riding leisure purposes or travel opportunities for wildlife migration.
Civic Spaces	Includes civic and market squares and other hard-surfaced community areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> designed for pedestrians primary purpose of providing a setting for public events.
Indoor Sport and Recreation	Opportunities for participation in indoor sport and recreation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sports halls swimming pools health and fitness facilities.

There are a number of types of land use that have not been included in this assessment of open space in conjunction with PPG17, namely:

- grass verges on the side of roads
- small insignificant areas of grassland or trees – for example on the corner of the junction of 2 roads
- SLOAP (space left over after planning ie in and around a block of flats)
- farmland and farm tracks
- private roads and private gardens.

As a result of the multifunctionality of open spaces there is a requirement to classify each open space by its 'primary purpose' as recommended in PPG17 so that it is counted only once in the audit.

This should be taken into account when considering additional provision. For example, in areas of deficiency of amenity greenspace, playing pitches may exist that provide the function of required amenity greenspace but its primary purpose is as an outdoor sports facility.

APPENDIX C

SURVEYS

Open Spaces and sports facilities in Brentwood

How to fill in this questionnaire:

a. Please read each question carefully

b. Most questions can be answered by clicking the box next to the answer that applies to you

c. For some questions you can click more than one answer

d. Please make sure you continue to the end of the questionnaire and press "submit" once you have finished all your answers

e. It should not take more than 15 minutes to complete

Q1 Which School do you attend?

Q2 How old are you now:

6 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>	13 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>	14 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>	15 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>	16 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>	17 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>	18 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Q3 Are you a boy or a girl?

Boy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Girl	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Q4 Have you visited any of the following types of open space in the last year?

Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Woodland, meadows, grassland	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grassy areas within a housing development, village green	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play areas or youth shelters	<input type="checkbox"/>
Footpaths, cycleways	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor sports facilities eg. sports pitches, basketball courts, tennis courts	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allotments	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cemeteries and churchyards	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you HAVE visited open space please go to Q6

Q5 If you have NOT used any open spaces in the last 12 months, why is this? (tick as many as appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Don't have enough time..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Poor quality/difficult route to get there..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not interested..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Aren't things there I want to use..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Too far from home..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | I'm not allowed..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Costs too much to get there..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Route/path to get there is not safe..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Public transport doesn't go at the right times..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Do not feel safe there..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Can't get there by public transport..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Don't like the people there..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Close to a busy road/railway track..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Use other parks/open spaces outside Brentwood..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Please now go to Q16

Q6 Please indicate the type of open space you visit most often:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Parks..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Woodland, meadows, grassland..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Grassy areas within a housing development, village green..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Play areas or youth shelters..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Footpaths, cycleways..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Outdoor sports facilities eg. sports pitches, basketball courts, tennis courts..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Allotments..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cemeteries and churchyards..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| None..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q7 Please tell us the name of the site which you use most often, or the road it is on:

Q8 How often do you visit this site?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Daily..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Weekly..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Monthly..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Occasionally..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q9 How do you normally get there?

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Walk..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Train..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Car..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cycle..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bus..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Skate..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other..... | | | |

Q17 **Do you think open spaces are well maintained- for example, litter free and safe?**

Yes ☐

No ☐

Some are but others are not ☐

If you have used indoor sports facilities please go to question 19

Q18 **If you have NOT used any indoor sports facilities in the last 12 months, why is this? (tick as many as appropriate)**

Don't have enough time..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor quality/difficult route to get there <input type="checkbox"/>
Not interested..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Aren't things there I want to use <input type="checkbox"/>
Too far from home..... <input type="checkbox"/>	I'm not allowed <input type="checkbox"/>
Costs too much to get there <input type="checkbox"/>	Route/path to get there is not safe..... <input type="checkbox"/>
Public transport doesn't go at the right times..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Do not feel safe there..... <input type="checkbox"/>
Can't get there by public transport <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't like the people there <input type="checkbox"/>
Close to a busy road/railway track <input type="checkbox"/>	Use other sports facilities outside Brentwood <input type="checkbox"/>

Please now go to question 28

Q19 **Please indicate the type of indoor sports facility you visit most often:**

Badminton court..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Squash court..... <input type="checkbox"/>
Swimming pool..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Table tennis <input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor tennis court <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please state) <input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor football <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>

Q20 **Please tell us the name of the indoor sports facility which you use most often, or the road it is on:**

Q21 **How often do you visit this site?**

Daily..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Monthly..... <input type="checkbox"/>
Weekly..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasionally..... <input type="checkbox"/>

Q22 **How do you normally get there?**

Walk <input type="checkbox"/>	Train <input type="checkbox"/>
Car <input type="checkbox"/>	Cycle <input type="checkbox"/>
Bus <input type="checkbox"/>	Skate..... <input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>

Q23 **How long does it take you to get there?**

Less than 5 minutes ☐

Between 15-20 minutes ☐

Between 5-10 minutes ☐

Between 20-30 minutes ☐

Between 10-15 minutes ☐

Over 30 minutes ☐

Q24 **Who do you normally visit the indoor sports facility with?**

I go on my own ☐

With my school ☐

With friends ☐

With a club or group (eg Scouts) ☐

With my family ☐

Q25 **What do you like MOST about the indoor sports facility?**

Q26 **What do you like LEAST about the indoor sports facility?**

Q27 **When you visit indoor sports facilities in Brentwood do you feel safe?**

Yes ☐

No ☐

If no, please say why not:

Q28 **If you have any other comments, please write them in the box below:**

Thank you for your time

Brentwood Open Spaces, Sports and Recreation Facilities Study



Brentwood Borough Council is looking at all kinds of Open Space, Sport and Recreation facilities across the Borough. The study will investigate whether there is enough of these facilities, how there are used and how easy they are to get to. This study is important to make sure that there is sufficient Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities to meet the needs of residents now and in the future.

SECTION ONE - GENERAL QUESTIONS ON OPEN SPACE

Importance

Q1 Please tell us HOW IMPORTANT each of the following types of open space are to you:

	Very Important	Not Important	No opinion
Parks and public gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural greenspaces (e.g woodland, meadows)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Green corridors (e.g footpaths, cycleways)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amenity greenspace (e.g grass areas in housing estates, village greens)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play spaces for children and young people (e.g play areas, skate parks)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor sports facilities (e.g pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allotments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cemeteries and churchyards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Quantity

Q2 Please say if you feel there is TOO LITTLE or TOO MUCH provision for each type of open space within your local area.

	<i>More than enough</i>	<i>About right</i>	<i>Nearly enough</i>	<i>Not enough</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
Parks and public gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural greenspaces (e.g woodland, meadows)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Green corridors (e.g footpaths, cycleways)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amenity greenspace (e.g grass areas in housing estates, village greens)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play spaces for children and young people (e.g play areas, skate parks)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor sports facilities (e.g pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allotments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cemeteries and churchyards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Travel Time

Q3 How long do you think you should be expected to travel to each type of open space? Please write the TIME you would expect to travel (in minutes) and tick the kind of transport you would expect to use.

[illegible]

Q4 HOW OFTEN have you used each of the following types of open space in the last 12 months?

	<i>Daily</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>Infrequently</i>	<i>Never</i>
Parks and public gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural greenspaces (e.g woodland, meadows)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Green corridors (e.g footpaths, cycleways)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amenity greenspace (e.g grass areas in housing estates, village greens)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play spaces for children and young people (e.g play areas, skate parks)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor sports facilities (e.g pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allotments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cemeteries and churchyards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q5 Please give your main reasons for USING open space (you may tick more than one box):

To walk	<input type="checkbox"/>	For a kickabout / general play ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shortcut / easiest route.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
To walk the dog.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	To sit and relax or read.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	To use children's play equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>
For fresh air.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	To look at flowers and plants ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	Educational reasons	<input type="checkbox"/>
To take exercise.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	To observe wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/>	To take children out	<input type="checkbox"/>
To picnic / eat.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	To see events / entertainment ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
To play sport on courts / pitches	<input type="checkbox"/>	As a meeting place	<input type="checkbox"/>		
If "Other" please specify:	<div></div>				

Q6 For the open space types you DO NOT use, please say why not (you may tick more than one box):

Lack of time.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inconvenient public transport times	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of interest.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unsuitable facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livestock on-site.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Too far from home.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Feels unsafe.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dog fouling	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public transport not available / difficult route	<input type="checkbox"/>	Use open spaces outside Brentwood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Car access / parking.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	I am not allowed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Close to busy road / railway....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public transport costs	<input type="checkbox"/>		
If "Other" please specify:	<div></div>				

SECTION TWO - SPECIFIC TO THE OPEN SPACE YOU USE MOST FREQUENTLY.

The following questions should be related to the open space type you use most frequently. Please go straight to SECTION 3 if you do not use any type of open space.

Type most frequently used

Q7 Please state which open space TYPE you use MOST FREQUENTLY (please tick one box only):

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Parks and public gardens</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Amenity greenspace (e.g. grass areas in housing estates, village greens)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Outdoor sports facilities (e.g. pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Natural greenspace (e.g. woodland, meadows)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Provision for children and young people (e.g. play areas, skate parks)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Allotments</i> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Green corridors (e.g. footpaths, cycleways)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | | <i>Cemeteries and churchyards ..</i> <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q8 Please name the open space SITE you use MOST FREQUENTLY

Q9 How often do you visit the site?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Daily</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Monthly</i> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Weekly</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Infrequently</i> <input type="checkbox"/> |

Travel

Q10 What is your dominant mode of transport? (please tick one box only)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Walk</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Bus</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Cycle</i> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Private car</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Train</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Other</i> <input type="checkbox"/> |
- If "Other" please specify*
-

Q11 How LONG does it take you to reach this type of open space? (please tick one box only)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Less than 5 minutes</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Between 10-15 minutes</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Between 20-30 minutes</i> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Between 5-10 minutes</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Between 15-20 minutes</i> <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Over 30 minutes</i> <input type="checkbox"/> |

Quality

Q12 Please state if you experience any of the following PROBLEMS at the open space type you visit most frequently (as indicated in Q7):

	Significant Problem	Minor Problem	No problem
Vandalism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Graffiti	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Litter problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anti-social behaviour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog Fouling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Smells	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Too busy/crowded	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard of maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q13

How satisfied are you with the following facilities at the type of open space you visit most frequently:

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Not applicable
Play equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintenance and management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lighting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boundaries (e.g railings, hedges etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Toilets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provision of bins for litter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seats / benches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pathways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information and signage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Planted and grassed areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Aspirations

Q14

What would be the TOP FIVE FEATURES you would like to see in the open space you visit most frequently? (please tick only FIVE)

Well kept grass	<input type="checkbox"/>	Events (eg music) ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nature features (eg wildlife)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Facilities for young people	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clean / litter free	<input type="checkbox"/>	Toilets.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pond / lake /water features	<input type="checkbox"/>	Easy to get to the site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flowers/trees and shrubs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cafe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nature conservation area.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Easy to get around within site.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changing facilities ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seating	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dog walking facilities.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	On site security (eg warden/CCTV).....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clear footpaths	<input type="checkbox"/>	Picnic area.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dog free area	<input type="checkbox"/>	Art / sculptures	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level surface/ good drainage	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Litter bins.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information boards..	<input type="checkbox"/>
Entertainment facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	Varied play equipment.....	<input type="checkbox"/>			Variety of facilities ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify)

Q15

Which of the following factors would make you feel SAFER using this open space (you may tick more than one)

Adequate lighting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staff-on-site.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Landscaping (open aspect of the open space)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clear route to open space	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reputation of area / space.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other users	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adequate car parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boundaries (eg railings, fencing etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CCTV	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daylight	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Other (please specify)

Accessibility

Q16

Please give an indication of how happy you are with the following ACCESSIBILITY factors for the open space you visit most frequently.

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Not applicable
Visibility of site entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Signage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Opening times	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easy to get there by walking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easy to get there with pushchairs or wheelchairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easy to get there by public transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easy to get there by cycleways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other Sites

Q17 Is there an open space, of the same type, nearer to your home that you do not use?

Yes ☐ No (go to question 20) ☐

Q18 If yes please state name of site:

Q19 Please state the reason for not using this site:

General

Q20 Please use the box below to write any additional comments about open space in your area:

SECTION THREE- QUESTIONS ON SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Q21 How often have you used use the following types of indoor sport and recreation facilities in the Borough, in the last 12 months?

	<i>More than once a week</i>	<i>Once a week</i>	<i>Once every 2 weeks</i>	<i>Once a month</i>	<i>Less than once a month</i>	<i>Not at all</i>
Swimming pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Squash Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health and fitness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Studios for dance and exercise classes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Village/community/school hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q22 Please tick below whether you feel there is ENOUGH OR NOT ENOUGH provision for each type of indoor sport and recreation facility within Brentwood.

	<i>More than enough</i>	<i>About right</i>	<i>Nearly enough</i>	<i>Not enough</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
Swimming pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health and fitness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Studios for dance and exercise classes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Village/school/community hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q23

How long do you think you should be expected to travel to each type of indoor sport and recreation facility? Please write the TIME you would expect to travel (in minutes) and tick the MODE of transport you would expect to use.

	Travel Time - Minutes	Walk	Cycle	Bus	Car	Train
Swimming pool	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports hall	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Squash courts	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health and fitness	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor bowls	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor tennis	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Village/school/community hall	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q24

Which TYPE of indoor sport and recreation facility do you use MOST FREQUENTLY in the Borough?

Swimming pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indoor bowls.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Village hall	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	Squash courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	School hall.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health and fitness.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indoor tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community centre	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please name the
facility

Q25

How do you normally TRAVEL to this type of indoor sport and recreation facility? (please tick one box only)

Walk.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cycle.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Car.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Train	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Q26

How LONG does it take you to reach this type of indoor sport and recreation facility?(please tick one box only)

Less than 5 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Between 10-15 minutes.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Between 20-30 minutes.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Between 5-10 minutes.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Between 15-20 minutes.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Over 30 minutes.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q27

For the type of indoor sport and recreation facility you visit most frequently (as indicated in Q24), please give an indication of your level of satisfaction with the following factors:

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Not applicable
Range of facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cleanliness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health and safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Appearance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changing facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staffing and supervision	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Customer care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programme of activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Car parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you have stated
UNSATISFIED or
VERY UNSATISFIED
please state why

Q28

For the type of indoor sport and recreation facility you visit most frequently (as indicated in Q24), please give an indication of your level of satisfaction with the following ACCESSIBILITY factors:

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Not applicable
Opening times	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ease of booking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pricing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easy to get there by walking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easy to get there with pushchairs or wheelchairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easy to get there by public transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easy to get there by cycleways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q29

What type of indoor sport and recreation facilities would you like to see more of and/or think there is demand for in Brentwood?

Swimming pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health and fitness.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indoor tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indoor bowls.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Squash courts	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="text"/>				

Q30

How often have you used the following types of indoor sport and recreation facilities OUTSIDE the Borough, in the last 12 months?

	More than once a week	Once a week	Once every 2 weeks	Once a month	Less than once a month	Not at all
Swimming pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Squash courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health and fitness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Village or school hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please state the names of the facilities you use outside the Borough	<input type="text"/>					

Q31

What are the main reasons for you NOT using indoor sport and recreation facilities in the Borough? (Please tick a maximum of three)

Lack of time.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor quality facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public transport costs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of interest.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unsuitable facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inconvenient public transport times	<input type="checkbox"/>
Too far from home.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Facility not provided in Brentwood.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know what is available ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
Too expensive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Feel unsafe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Difficult to book facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public transport not available/difficult route.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Use facilities outside the Borough	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unsuitable opening hours	<input type="checkbox"/>
Car access/parking difficult	<input type="checkbox"/>	I am not allowed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor standard of cleanliness...	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q32

If you have any other comments that you would like to make regarding indoor sport and recreation in your locality, please write them in the box below:

SECTION FOUR - SOME DETAILS ABOUT YOU

Q33

Are you:

Male..... ☐

Female..... ☐

Q34

How old are you?

Under 16..... ☐

25-39..... ☐

60-75..... ☐

16-24..... ☐

40-59..... ☐

75+..... ☐

Q35

Which of the following best describes your ethnic origin?

White British..... ☐

Black Other..... ☐

Mixed White and Black

White Irish..... ☐

Asian British..... ☐

Caribbean..... ☐

White Other..... ☐

Asian Pakistani..... ☐

Mixed White and Black African..... ☐

Black British..... ☐

Asian Indian..... ☐

Mixed Black and White and Asian..... ☐

Black African..... ☐

Asian Bangladesh..... ☐

Mixed Other..... ☐

Black Caribbean..... ☐

Asian Other..... ☐

Chinese..... ☐

Other (please specify)

Q36

Are there any children in the household under 16 years?

Yes..... ☐

No..... ☐

Q37

Please state your postcode (this will be used to map the catchment area for open space types and for no other reason):

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. Please return it in the prepaid envelope provided by 08 July 2005.

Brentwood Sport and Recreation Survey

Please spare a few moments of your time to complete this questionnaire on behalf of your club/organisation. Please tick boxes as appropriate. Thank You.

Profile

Q1 Please state the name of your club/organisation:

Q2 Which of these activities does your club participate in?

Football..... ☐ Rugby..... ☐ Swimming..... ☐ Badminton..... ☐ Cycling..... ☐
Cricket..... ☐ Hockey..... ☐ Netball..... ☐ Squash..... ☐ Walking..... ☐
Martial Arts.... ☐ Athletics..... ☐ Indoor Bowls... ☐
Other (please specify) _____

Q3 How many members do you have?

Adult Male..... ☐ Junior Male..... ☐ Adult Female..... ☐ Junior Female..... ☐

Q4 In which town/village do most of your members reside?

Q5 How often does your club/organisation play/practice?

More than twice a week..... ☐ weekly..... ☐ once a month..... ☐
twice a week..... ☐ fortnightly..... ☐ Less than monthly..... ☐

Leisure Facility Usage

Q6 Which leisure facilities (indoor and/or outdoor) does your club/organisation use?

Facility name

Location (town /village)

Q7 For the Facility (ies) that you use, please rate the following aspects on a scale of 1-5 where 1 = poor and 5 = very good.

	Facility 1	Facility 2	Facility 3	Facility 4
Facility name (from Q6)				
Location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Range of facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of changing facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Appearance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ease of booking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pricing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accessibility by public transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helpfulness of staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Car parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If average or below, please explain the main reason why:

Q8 **How would you rate the overall provision of leisure facilities within Brentwood?**

Very good ☐ Poor ☐

Good..... ☐ Very Poor ☐

Average..... ☐

Please explain the reason for this choice: _____

Q9 **Do the existing leisure facilities you use meet all the needs of your club/organisation?**

Yes..... ☐ No..... ☐

Q10 **If no, please explain the main reasons why not:**

Q11 **What types of leisure facilities would you like to see more of, and/or think there is a demand for in Brentwood?**

Swimming Pool (Lane swimming)..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Synthetic Turf / All Weather pitches..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Youth facilities..... <input type="checkbox"/>
Leisure Pools..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Multi Use Games Area..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Tennis Courts <input type="checkbox"/>
Sports Halls..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Grass Pitches <input type="checkbox"/>	
Health and Fitness Gym..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Squash Courts <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other _____		

Q12 **If new leisure facilities were developed, where would you prefer to see them located within Brentwood?**

Q13 **If one thing could be done to improve the provision of leisure facilities in Brentwood, what would that be?**

Q14 **If you have any general comments that you would like to make us aware of regarding the provision of leisure facilities in Brentwood, please use the space provided below:**

Please return your completed questionnaire in the prepaid envelope provided by 22nd July 2005.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

APPENDIX D

SITE ASSESSMENT MATRIX AND DEFINITIONS

QUALITY SCORING ASSESSMENT (Definitions)

		Very Good (5)	Good (4)	Average (3)	Poor (2)	Very Poor (1)
Cleanliness and Maintenance	Vandalism and Graffiti	No evidence of vandalism or graffiti	Limited evidence of vandalism or graffiti	Some evidence of vandalism or graffiti but doesn't really detract from the cleanliness or attraction of the area	Increasing evidence of vandalism and graffiti which would probably deter some users	Clear evidence of vandalism and graffiti which would probably deter any usage of the open space site
	Litter problems	No evidence of litter	Limited evidence of litter	Some evidence of litter but doesn't really detract from the cleanliness or attraction of the area	Increasing evidence of litter which would probably deter some users	Clear evidence of litter which would probably deter any usage of the open space site
	Dog Fouling	No evidence of dog fouling; specific dog fouling wastage bins provided where appropriate	Limited evidence of dog fouling	Some evidence of dog fouling but doesn't really detract from the cleanliness or attraction of the area	Increasing evidence of dog fouling which would probably deter some users; no specific bins provided in appropriate areas	Clear evidence of dog fouling which would probably deter any usage of the open space site
	Noise	Very quiet and peaceful site; no intrusion by any noise	Limited intrusion by noise; ie site located away from roads, railways, works sites etc	Little intrusion by noise (eg busy road, railway nearby) but wouldn't really deter usage of the site	Noise intrusion apparent; may have some affect on potential usage	Noise intrusion clearly apparent by a number of sources and would probably deter some usage
	Equipment (eg condition and maintenance of equipment in play areas or recreation provision)	Equipment in excellent condition and provides an attraction for users	Equipment in good condition	Equipment in reasonable condition; some potential improvements but not a necessity at this stage	Some equipment in poor condition and obvious that improvements could be made	Majority of equipment in poor condition and in a state of disrepair; no signs of the issue being addressed
	Smells (unattractive)	No unattractive smells	Limited unattractive smells	Little unattractive smells or some smells that would be a one-off; shouldn't deter any usage	Some unattractive more permanent smells; may deter some users	Clearly apparent unattractive permanent smells; would deter some potential users
	Maintenance and Management	Clean and tidy; well-maintained site that is inviting to users; possibly an example of good practice	Clean and tidy site; good maintenance	Reasonably clean and tidy site; some potential improvements	Some questions regarding the cleanliness of the site; some obvious improvements could be made	Poor cleanliness; clear evidence of a lack of maintenance
Security and Safety	Lighting	Appropriate lighting that promotes the safety of the open space; well-maintained	Appropriate lighting; well-maintained	Some lighting; some general improvements could be made	Limited lighting; or appropriate lighting in poor condition	Limited lighting in poor condition; or no lighting in places required
	Equipment (eg protection of equipment and appropriate flooring and surfaces)	Equipment in excellent condition; excellent surfaces provided throughout the site; appropriate fencing of site to protect equipment and/or ensure safety of users	Equipment in good condition; appropriate and suitable surfaces provided throughout the majority of the site; sufficient measures provided to protect equipment and/or ensure safety of users	Equipment in reasonable condition; appropriate surfaces provided but some potential improvements; some measures provided to protect equipment and/or ensure safety of users	Equipment in poor condition; some questions regarding safety of use; appropriate surfaces provided but in poor condition or some clear concerns regarding surfaces; limited measures to protect equipment of users	Equipment in very poor condition; clear questions regarding safety of use; inappropriate surfaces; no measures to protect equipment of users
	Boundaries (including hedges, fencing and gates)	Clearly defined and well-maintained to a high standard	Clearly defined and maintained to a reasonable standard	Mostly clearly defined but possibly improvements to be made to the standard and condition	Poorly defined and some questions regarding the standard and condition	Poorly defined and in a state of disrepair
Vegetation	Planted areas	Numerous planting, with appropriate mix of plants, installed and maintained to a very high standard; no weeds	Numerous planting, with appropriate mix of plants, installed and maintained to a reasonable standard; very few weeds	Appropriate range of vegetation and plants but with some patchy maintenance	Limited range of vegetation and plants but reasonable maintenance	Limited range of vegetation and plants; poor maintenance with some areas clearly suffering
	Grass areas	Full grass cover throughout; cleanly cut and in excellent colour and condition	Full grass cover throughout and cleanly cut; few weeds but generally in good condition	Grass cover throughout but with some thin patches or excessive growth in some areas; some bald areas and a few weeds; but generally in good condition	General grass cover but some significant areas thins, saturated and/or poorly maintained; cut infrequently with obvious clippings still in existence	General grass cover but with some serious wear and tear and/or limited grass cover in many areas; little or no serious attempt to correct the problem
Ancillary Accommodation	Toilets	Provided where appropriate; easy to access; signed and well-maintained	Provided where appropriate; easy to access; some minor improvements could be made (eg cleanliness)	Provided where appropriate; reasonable access; generally not very well maintained	Insufficient toilets provided; or those provided are in poor condition and likely to be generally avoided by open space users; uninviting	No toilets in a place that should be provided; or some provided but in a state of disrepair that are unlikely to be used
	Parking (related to open spaces)	On-site parking provided; adequate number; clean and in good condition; well signposted	On-site or appropriate off-site parking provided; adequate number; generally clean but some improvements could be made	Appropriate off-site parking provided; some limit in terms of spaces; generally clean	No on-site and limited off-site parking provided; or adequate number of spaces but in poor condition	Parking provision limited and in poor condition
	Provision of bins for rubbish/litter	Numerous bins provided and in good condition; in right locations and clearly labelled for appropriate purpose	Numerous bins provided and in average condition; clearly visible and in appropriate locations	Adequate number provided and in average condition; some signs of overuse/ damage etc	Insufficient number provided but in average/good condition; or appropriate number but with significant signs of damage or limited maintenance	Insufficient number provided and in poor condition
	Seats / Benches	Numerous for the size of site and in good condition	Numerous for the size of site and in average condition	Adequate number for the size of site and in good condition	Insufficient number but in good condition; or adequate number but in poor condition	Insufficient number and in poor condition
	Pathways (within the open space sites)	Suitable materials, level for safe use, edges well defined; surfaces clean, debris and weed free and in excellent condition	Suitable materials, level for safe use, edges well defined; little debris and/or weeds but overall in good condition; good disabled access in most areas	Suitable materials, level for safe use, edges reasonably well defined; some debris and/or weeds but doesn't detract too much from overall appearance; disabled access in some areas	Suitable materials but some faults; some difficulty with defined edges; debris and/or weeds detract slightly from appearance; some difficulties with disabled access	Inappropriate materials and/or significant faults; edges not clearly defined; significant debris and/or weeds; limited disabled access or very restricted
	Information & Signage	Information clearly displayed in various formats (eg noticeboards, leaflets etc); signage in good condition	Information clearly displayed in appropriate format; signage in good condition	Appropriate information displayed in some format; condition of signage reasonable	Limited information displayed; signage that is provided in poor condition and uninviting	No information displayed in appropriate areas; no signage

ACCESSIBILITY SCORING ASSESSMENT (Definitions)

		Very Good (5)	Good (4)	Average (3)	Poor (2)	Very Poor (1)
General	Entrance to the sites (ie are the entrances to sites easily seen, easily accessible etc)	Easy to find, with a welcoming sign; appropriate size, clean and inviting and easily accessible for all users including less able-bodied people	Clear entrance and well-maintained, appropriate size and clean	Fairly obvious entrance that is maintained to a reasonable level and which is clean and accessible to most potential users	Apparent as an entrance but no clear signage; not as well-maintained as it could be; some users may have difficulty with access	Poor or limited entrance; no signage; difficulty with access and not maintained appropriately
	Roads, pathways, cycleways and/or accesses	Suitable materials, level for safe use and in excellent condition; cycle stands provided and separate clearly marked routes for cycles, pedestrians and other traffic etc	Suitable materials and overall in good condition; some cycle stands provided where appropriate and easy and safe access within the site for cycles, pedestrians and other traffic etc	Suitable materials; reasonable access for pedestrians and cycles etc but no real separate defined areas where appropriate	Some potential improvements to some surfaces; some difficulty with general access within the site	Inappropriate surfaces and/or significant faults; limited restrictions of access for pedestrians and cycles; usage would be clearly affected
	Disabled Access	Good disabled access throughout; specific facilities and pathways provided	Good disabled access in most areas	Disabled access in some areas; some improvements could be made	Some difficulties with disabled access	Limited disabled access or very restricted
Transport	Accessible by public transport	Excellent public transport links provided where appropriate; bus stop located at the site and/or train station in very close proximity	Good public transport links; bus stop located nearby; and/or train station within reasonable walking distance	Reasonable public transport links but would not be first choice of accessible transport; bus stop located within reasonable walking distance	Limited public transport links; bus stop located a significant walking distance away (more than 10-15minutes)	No public transport links within any reasonable walking distance of the site
	Accessible by cycleways	Clear separated cycle routes to and within the site; cycle stands provided in appropriate places	Some cycle routes to and/or within the site; local roads quiet and safe for cyclists; cycle stands provided in some places	Easy access for cyclists although no specific routes provided; local roads fairly quiet and safe; cycle stands provided or suitable areas to lock cycles are evident	Limited access for cyclists; not really encouraged by design and/or location of site; no cycle stands provided but some areas to lock cycles	No real access for cyclists; not really encouraged by design and/or location of site; access via busy dangerous roads; no cycle stands provided and/or no clearly evident areas to lock cycles
	Accessible by walking	Clearly defined pathways / walkways to and within the open space site; pedestrian crossings provided where appropriate	Pathways / walkways provided to and within the open space site; some crossing of roads required without assistance but no real safety issues regarding access for pedestrians	Some pathways / walkways provided to and/or within the open space site; some crossing of roads required without assistance; some potential for improvements	Limited pathways / walkways provided to and/or within the open space site or pathways provided not clearly defined; some safety issues regarding access for pedestrians	No clear pathways / walkways provided to and/or within the open space site; significant safety issues regarding access for pedestrians
Signage	Signage (ie is the signage to the open spaces appropriate where required and clear to see and easy to follow)	Site clearly signposted outside the site; signage in good condition; signage within site easy to follow and understand	Site is signposted with signage in good condition; some signage within the site	Signage provided within or outside the site; some improvements could be made; condition of signage reasonable	Site not signposted and/or signage that is provided in poor condition and uninviting	No information displayed in appropriate areas; no signage

WIDER BENEFITS SCORING ASSESSMENT (Definitions)

		Yes	No	Definition	Factors
Wider Benefits	Structural and landscape benefits	Yes	No	The landscape framework of open spaces can contribute to the study of environmental quality. Well-located, high quality greenspaces help to define the identity and character of an area, and separate it from other areas nearby.	buffer between roads and houses greenbelt land edge of settlement forming local landscape
	Ecological benefits	Yes	No	Greenspaces support local biodiversity and some provide habitats for local wildlife and may exhibit some geological features. Some may help to alleviate the extremes of urban climates such as noise and water pollution.	designations - e.g. SSSI's, LNR's diverse and rich habitats site includes rivers, ponds, lakes that encourage local wildlife habitats local biodiversity studies
	Education benefits	Yes	No	Seen as 'outdoor classrooms' ; some greenspaces offer educational opportunities in science, history, ecological and environmental activities.	nature walks interpretational material provided opportunities for volunteers in practical conservation outdoor educational facilities
	Social inclusion and health benefits	Yes	No	Greenspaces , including sport and recreation facilities can promote some civic pride, community ownership and a sense of belonging; they are also one of the very few publicly accessible facilities equally available to everyone irrespective of personal circumstances	range of age groups use by community groups organised community activities social, cultural or community facilities specific walking/jogging trails and/or sports facilities central location to be accessed by majority
	Cultural and heritage benefits	Yes	No	Some greenspaces have a historical value and some provided a setting listed buildings; also can be high profile symbols of towns and cities	historic buildings historic gardens symbol of the area conservation area monuments and/or memorials
	Amenity benefits and a "sense of place"	Yes	No	The network of greenspaces can contribute to the visual amenity of an urban landscape and make them a more attractive place to live, work and play. They can be appreciated both visually and passively - not just through the active use of facilities provided.	helps to create specific neighbourhood provides important landmark clearly visible from most areas softens urban texture
	Economic benefits	Yes	No	Greenspaces can promote economic development and regeneration; can also help to enhance property values	local tourist site income from sports facilities enhancing or devaluing housing within estates potential hosting of major events offers employment opportunities regeneration

QUALITY SCORING ASSESSMENT

Site ID:

Date of Visit:

Site Name:

Specific Facilities

Site Address:

Type of Open Space:

1	Parks and Gardens
2	Natural and semi natural areas
3	Green Corridors

4	Amenity Greenspace
5	Young People and Children
6	Outdoor Sports Facilities

7	Allotments
8	Cemeteries and Churchyards
9	Civic Spaces

PMP Audit Codes:

Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Weighting	Assessor's Comments	
Cleanliness and Maintenance					x3		
Includes: Vandalism and Graffiti Noise	Litter problems Equipment	Dog Fouling	5	4			3
Security and Safety					x2		
Includes: Lighting	Equipment	Boundaries (e.g. fencing)	5	4			3
Vegetation					x2		
Includes: Planted areas	Grass areas	5	4	3			2
Ancillary Accomodation					x2		
Includes: Toilets Seats / Benches	Parking Pathways (within the open space sites)	Provision of bins for rubbish/litter	5	4			3

SITE ACCESS SCORING ASSESSMENT

Site ID:

Date of Visit:

Site Name:

Specific Facilities:

Site Address:

Type of Open Space:

1

Parks and Gardens

2

Natural and semi natural areas

3

Green Corridors

4

Amenity Greenspace

5

Young People and Children

6

Outdoor Sports Facilities

7

Allotments

8

Cemeteries and Churchyards

9

Civic Spaces

PMP Audit Codes:

Very GoodGoodAveragePoorVery Poor					Weighting	Assessor's Comments
General						
Includes: Entrance to site Roads, paths and cycleway access Disabled Access					x3	
Transport						
Includes: Accessible by public transport Accessible by cycleways Accessible by walking					x2	
Information & Signage						
Is the information & signage to the open space appropriate where required and is it clear?					x1	

WIDER BENEFITS SCORING ASSESSMENT

Site ID:

Date of Visit:

Site Name:

Specific Facilities:

Site Address:

Type of Open Space:

1	Parks and Gardens	4	Amenity Greenspace	7	Allotments
2	Natural and semi natural areas	5	Young People and Children	8	Cemeteries and Churchyards
3	Green Corridors	6	Outdoor Sports Facilities	9	Civic Spaces

PMP Audit Codes:

Wider Benefits

Structural and landscape benefits	Yes	No
Ecological benefits	Yes	No
Education benefits	Yes	No
Social inclusion and health benefits	Yes	No
Cultural and heritage benefits	Yes	No
Amenity benefits and a "sense of place"	Yes	No
Economic benefits	Yes	No

Assessor's Comments

APPENDIX E

SETTING STANDARDS

Quantity

PPG17 advocates that planning policies for open space, including playing fields, should be based upon local standards derived from a robust assessment of local need.

The quantity of provision provided by the audit of open space has assisted in the setting of such local provision standards for both local authority areas. These are included for each type of open space in the separate sections and, as recommended by PPG17, is undertaken by population to calculate the quantity of provision per person.

The quantitative analysis has also taken into account key issues raised from previous consultations with the public. This provides a more objective view rather than relying solely on statistical calculations. A comparison with the community's view on the existing level of facilities required and the current level of provision needs to be undertaken to help establish a reasonable level of provision.

Provision standards are then applied to determine whether there is a surplus of provision, the provision was about right or there is a deficiency. All standards are based on 2001 Census data.

The overall aim of the quantity assessment is to:

- establish areas of the Borough suffering from deficiency of provision within each type of open space
- areas of significant surplus where it may be possible to investigate changing the type of open space to types that are deficient in that area.

Quality

Quality and value of open space are fundamentally different and can sometimes be completely unrelated. An example of this could be:

- a high quality open space is provided but is completely inaccessible. Its usage is therefore restricted and its value to the public limited; or
- a low quality open space may be used every day by the public or have some significant wider benefit such as biodiversity or educational use and therefore has a relatively high value to the public.

The needs assessment therefore analyses quality and value separately within each type of open space.

The overall aim of a quality assessment should be to identify deficiencies in quality and key quality factors that need to be improved within:

- the geographical areas of the Borough
- specific types of open space
- specific quality factors that ensure a high quality open space

This enables resources to be concentrated on areas that need to be improved.

Accessibility

Accessibility is a key assessment of open space sites. Without accessibility for the public the provision of good quality or good quantity of open space sites would be of very limited value. The overall aim of an accessibility assessment should be to identify:

- how accessible sites are
- how far are people are willing to travel to reach open space
- areas of the Borough deficient in provision
- areas of the Borough differing in accessibility and therefore of priority importance
- key accessibility factors that need to be improved

Setting accessibility standards for open space should be derived from an analysis of the accessibility issues within the audit and in light of community views.

Distance thresholds (i.e. the maximum distance that typical users can reasonably be expected to travel to each type of provision using different modes of transport) are a very useful planning tool especially when used in association with a Geographical Information System (GIS).

PPG17 encourages any new open space sites or enhancement of existing sites to be accessible by environmentally friendly forms of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport. There is a real desire to move away from reliability on the car.

Level of usage and value

The value of an open space site is entirely different to quality and relates mainly to three key factors as described in PPG17 companion guide:

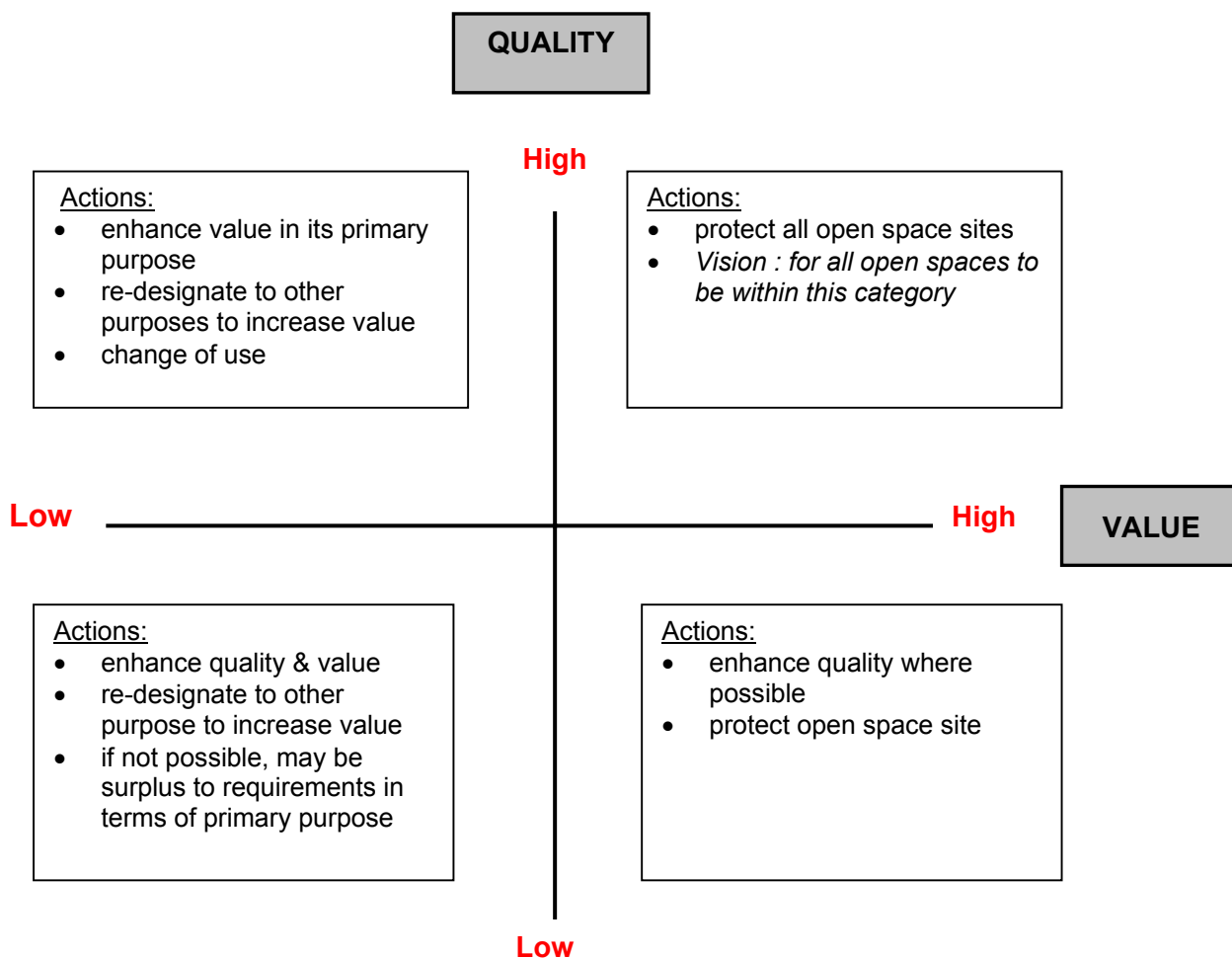
- Context – a site that is inaccessible is irrelevant to potential users and therefore is of little value irrespective of its quality. Also, in areas where there is a large amount of high quality open space or more than is actually required, some of it may be of little value. In contrast to this, a site of low quality but in an area of low provision maybe of extremely high value to the public.
- Level and type of use – poorly used open space sites may be of little value while highly used sites may be of high value
- Wider benefits – there are many wider benefits of open space sites that should be taken into account when analysing the results of particular sites e.g. visual impact, benefits for biodiversity, education, cultural, economy etc. These benefits are difficult to assess in a systematic way and would require detailed site visits.

Evaluating value therefore involves attempting to assess these factors, in particular relating the context of the open space site (quality and accessibility) against the level of use of each site.

From the assessment of the value of sites, we are able to start to determine policy options in terms of feeding into a specific action plan. This is fundamental to effective planning:

STEP 3 & 4: SETTING AND APPLYING PROVISION STANDARDS – APPENDIX E

The figure below provides a simple means of determining the most appropriate policy approach to each existing open space site.



APPENDIX F

NATIONAL CONTEXT

National Strategic Documents

Living Places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener ODPM (October 2002)

The Government stated that parks and green spaces need more visible champions and clearer structures for co-ordinating policy and action better, and at all levels.

Several existing national bodies have responsibilities or programmes with impact on various aspects of urban green spaces – including English Heritage, Sport England, Groundwork, English Nature, the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE), the Countryside Agency, and the Forestry Commission.

Instead of setting up a new body the Government will take action on three levels to improve co-ordination of policy and action for urban parks and green spaces. It will:

- provide a clearer national policy framework
- invite CABE to set up a new unit for urban spaces (CABE Space)
- encourage a strategic partnership to support the work of the new unit and inform national policy and local delivery.

CABE Space and its publications now provides this advice on policy frameworks and local delivery.

CABE Space

CABE Space is part of the Commission for the Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) and is publicly funded by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). CABE Space aims “to bring excellence to the design, management and maintenance of parks and public space in towns and cities”.

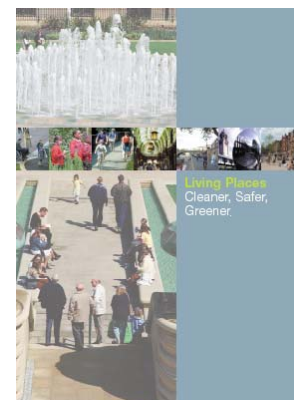


CABE Space encourages people to think holistically about green space, and what it means for the health and well-being of communities, routes to school and work, and recreation through play and sport. Its ultimate goal is to ensure that people in England have easy access to well designed and well looked after public space.

Lessons learnt for some of CABE Space’s case studies include:

- strategic vision is essential
- political commitment is essential
- think long-term
- start by making the case for high quality green spaces in-house (persuading other departments is key)
- a need to market parks and green spaces
- a need to manage resources more efficiently
- work with others - projects are partnerships

Survey and Assessment of Needs and Audit of Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities in Brentwood Borough



- keep good records: monitor investments and outcomes
- consult widely and get public support for your work.

CABE Space has published a number of publications in the past year, including:

- Green Space Strategies – a good practice guide CABE Space (May 2004)
- Manifesto for Better Public Spaces, CABE Space (2003)
- The Value of Public Space, CABE Space (March 2004)
- A Guide to Producing Park and Green Space Management Plans, CABE Space (May 2004)

Green Space Strategies – a good practice guide CABE Space (May 2004)

The guidance draws on the principles of the Government's Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 and will help contribute to national objectives for better public spaces, focusing on three broad stages in producing a green space strategy.



- **Stage 1: Preliminary activities**
 - provides the foundation of a successful strategy
- **Stage 2: Information gathering and analysis**
 - provides the objective and subjective data necessary to make informed judgements
- **Stage 3: Strategy production**
 - preparing consultation draft and final strategy drawing on consultation responses

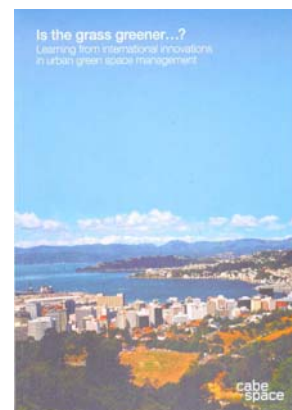
The document demonstrates why a green space strategy is important and the potential opportunity and benefits that it can provide, including:

- reinforcing local identity and enhancing the physical character of an area, so shaping existing and future development
- maintaining the visual amenity and increasing the attractiveness of a locality to create a sense of civic pride
- securing external funding and focusing capital and revenue expenditure cost-effectively
- improving physical and social inclusion including accessibility, particularly for young, disabled and older people
- protecting and enhancing levels of biodiversity and ecological habitats

Is the grass greener...? Learning from the international innovations in urban green space management, CABE Space (July 2004)

This is an international perspective using examples of good and bad practice that demonstrate the many issues common to English local authorities that international cities also face and providing practical solutions that have combat the problems overseas.

The guide focuses in particular on aspects of management and maintenance practice, providing a series of challenging and inspiring solutions to common issues that are not dissimilar to current English practice.



The problem in England!

The document describes the problems faced by green space and how English towns and cities are often criticised for:

- **being poorly maintained** – uncoordinated development and maintenance activities
- **being insecure** – the hostile nature of many green spaces
- **lacking a coherent approach to their management** – conflicting interventions by a multitude of agencies, without clear overall responsibility
- **offering little to their users** – lacking in facilities and amenities and being a haven for anti-social behaviour
- **being poorly designed** – unwelcoming to people, created with poor quality materials

Manifesto for better public spaces, CABE Space (2003)

There is huge national demand for better quality parks and public spaces. Surveys repeatedly show how much the public values them, while research reveals how closely the quality of public spaces links to levels of health, crime and the quality of life in every neighbourhood. CABE Space 'manifesto for better public spaces' explains the 10 things we must do to achieve this:

- 1) ensure that creating and caring for well-designed parks, streets and other public spaces is a national and local political priority
- 2) encourage people of all ages – including children, young people and retired people – to play and active role in deciding what our parks and public spaces should be like and how they should be looked after
- 3) ensure that everyone understands the importance of good design to the vitality of our cities, towns and suburbs and that designers, planners and managers all have the right skills to create high quality public spaces
- 4) ensure that the care of parks and public spaces is acknowledged to be an essential service
- 5) work to increase public debate about the issue of risk in outside spaces, and will encourage people to make decisions that give more weight to the benefits of interesting spaces, rather than to the perceived risks



- 6) work to ensure that national and local health policy recognises the role of high quality parks and public space in helping people to become physically active, to recover from illness, and to increase their general health and well-being
- 7) work to ensure that good paths and seating, play opportunities, signs in local languages, cultural events and art are understood to be essential elements of great places – not optional extras that can be cut from the budget
- 8) encourage people who are designing and managing parks and public spaces to protect and enhance biodiversity and to promote its enjoyment to local people
- 9) seek to ensure that public spaces feel safe to use by encouraging councils to adopt a positive approach to crime prevention through investment in good design and management of the whole network of urban green spaces
- 10) encourage people from all sectors of the community to give time to improving their local environment. If we work together we can transform our public spaces and help to improve everyone's quality of life.

The Value of Public Space, CABE Space (March 2004)

CABE Space market how high quality parks and public spaces create economic, social and environmental value, as well as being beneficial to physical and mental health, children and young people and a variety of other external issues.

Specific examples are used to illustrate the benefits and highlight the issues arising on the value of public space :

The economic value of public spaces

A high quality public environment is an essential part of any regeneration strategy and can impact positively on the local economy. For example - property prices

The impact on physical and mental health

Research has shown that well maintained public spaces can help to improve physical and mental health encouraging more people to become active.

Benefits and children and young people

Good quality public spaces encourage children to play freely outdoors and experience the natural environment, providing children with opportunities for fun, exercise and learning.

Reducing crime and fear of crime

Better management of public spaces can help to reduce crime rates and help to allay fears of crime, especially in open spaces.

Social dimension of public space

Well-designed and maintained open spaces can help bring communities together, providing meeting places in the right context and fostering social ties.



Movement in and between spaces

One of the fundamental functions of public space is to allow people to move around with the challenge of reconciling the needs of different modes of transport.

Value from biodiversity and nature

Public spaces and gardens helps to bring important environmental benefits to urban areas, as well as providing an opportunity for people to be close to nature.

A Guide to Producing Park and Green Space Management Plans, CABE Space (May 2004)

A primary intention of the guide is to encourage wider use of management plans by dispelling the myth that the creation of a site management plan is an exceptionally difficult task that can be undertaken only by an expert.

The guide presents ideas on benefits of management plans identifying steps to be taken to writing the plan. It also provides a list of subject areas that need to be addressed in any comprehensive management plan. The document has been split into two sections, providing a logical explanation of the management process:



Part 1: Planning the plan

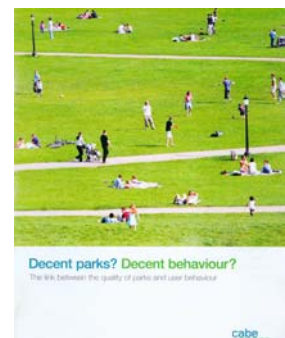
the who, what, when, where and how questions that may arise in the preparation of a park and green space management plan.

Part 2: Content and structure of the plan

what information needs to be contained in the final management plan and how should that information be presented?

Decent parks? Decent behaviour? – The link between the quality of parks and user behaviour, CABE space (May 2005)

Based on research that supports public consultation that poor maintenance of parks, in turn, attracts anti-social behaviour. Encouragingly it provides examples of places where a combination of good design, management and maintenance has transformed no-go areas back into popular community spaces.



There are nine case studies explored in the report. Below are some of the key elements that have made these parks a better place to be:

- take advantage of the potential for buildings within parks for natural surveillance e.g. from cafes, flats offices
- involve the community early in the process and continually
- involve 'problem' groups as part of the solution where possible and work hard to avoid single group dominance in the park

Survey and Assessment of Needs and Audit of Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities in Brentwood Borough

- provide activities and facilities to ensure young people feel a sense of ownership.
Address young peoples fear of crime as well as that if adults

The evidence in this report suggests that parks were in decline and failing to meet customer expectations long before anti-social behaviour started to become the dominant characteristic, however by investing and creating good-quality parks and green spaces, which are staffed and provide a range of attractive facilities for the local community, can be an effective use of resource.

Department of Transport, Local Government

The former Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions (DTLR) was responsible for the publication of several papers on urban green spaces, including:

- Green Spaces, Better Places - The Final Report of the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce, DTLR (2002)
- Improving Urban Parks, Play Areas and Green Space, DTLR (May 2002)



The main findings of *Green Spaces, Better Places* recognises that parks and green spaces are a popular and precious resource, which can make a valuable contribution to the attractiveness of a neighbourhood, to the health and well-being of people and expand educational opportunities of children and adults alike.

In May 2002, the DTLR produced a research report linked to *Green Spaces, Better Places* which looked at patterns of use, barriers to open space and the wider role of open space in urban regeneration.

Improving urban parks, play areas and green space, DTLR (May 2002)

In May 2002 the DTLR produced this linked research report to *Green Spaces, Better Places* which looked at patterns of use, barriers to open space and the wider role of open space in urban regeneration.

The vital importance of parks and other urban green spaces in enhancing the urban environment and the quality of city life has been recognised in both the Urban Taskforce report and the Urban White Paper.



Wider Value of Open Space

There are clear links demonstrating how parks and other green spaces meet wider council policy objectives linked to other agendas, like education, diversity, health, safety, environment, jobs and regeneration can help raise the political profile and commitment of an authority to green space issues. In particular they:

- contribute significantly to social inclusion because they are free and accessible to all
- can become a centre of community spirit

Survey and Assessment of Needs and Audit of Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities in Brentwood Borough

- contribute to child development through scope for outdoor, energetic and imaginative play
- offer numerous educational opportunities.
- provide a range of health, environmental and economic benefits.

The report also highlights major issues in the management, funding and integration of open spaces into the wider context of urban renewal and planning :

Community Involvement - Community involvement in local parks can lead to increased use, enhancement of quality and richness of experience and, in particular, can ensure that the facilities are suited to local needs.

Resources - The acknowledged decline in the quality of care of the urban green space resource in England can be linked to declining local authority green space budgets but in terms of different external sources for capital development, the Heritage Lottery Fund and Section 106 Agreements are seen as the most valuable.

Partnerships - between a local authority and community groups, funding agencies and business can result in significant added value, both in terms of finances and quality of green space.

Urban Renewal

Four levels of integration of urban green space into urban renewal can be identified, characterised by an increasing strategic synergy between environment, economy and community. They are:

- attracting inward economic investment through the provision of attractive urban landscapes
- unforeseen spin-offs from grassroots green space initiatives
- parks as flagships in neighbourhood renewal
- strategic, multi-agency area based regeneration, linking environment and economy.

Green spaces are predominantly owned, managed and maintained by local authorities. The Government believes that strong local leadership is essential for improving parks and green spaces. Improving the parity of parks and green spaces with other local authority services will require a shared vision, integrated approaches and strategic planning at the local level.

At a regional level the Regional Development Agencies support improvements to urban green spaces through their target to deliver urban renaissance and excellence in design.

Sport England

Sport England provides the strategic lead for sport in England and is responsible for delivering the Government's sporting objectives.



Sport England has been responsible for several publications relating to open space:

- Planning for Open Space, Sport England (2002)
- A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England / Playing Fields for Sport Revisited, Sport England (2000).

In its document *Planning for Open Space*, Sport England draws together the large body of research and good practice on the subject of open space and focuses on the revised PPG 17 and its companion guide.

Sport England aims to ensure that there is no further reduction of supply of conveniently located, quality playing fields to satisfy the current and likely future demand.

Planning for Open Space, Sport England (Sept 2002)

Sport England draws together the large body of research and good practice on the subject of open space and focuses on the revised PPG 17 and its companion guide.

The main messages from Sport England within this document are :

- Sport England's policy on planning applications for development of playing fields (A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England) provides 5 exceptions to its normal stance of opposing any loss of all or part of such facilities and are reflected in PPG 17 (paragraphs 10-15)
- Sport England must be consulted on development proposals affecting playing fields at any time in the previous 5 years or is identified as a playing field in a development plan
- It is highly likely that planning inspectors will no longer accept a Six Acre Standard approach in emerging development plans and therefore increasing the importance of setting local standards
- In undertaking a playing pitch assessment as part of an overall open space assessment, local authorities will need to consider the revised advice and methodology '*Towards a Level Playing Field: A manual for the production of Playing Pitch Strategies*'



A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England / Playing Fields for Sport Revisited, Sport England (2000)

These documents provides Sport England's planning policy statement on playing fields. It acknowledges that playing fields :

- are one of the most important resources for sport in England as they provide the space which is required for the playing of team sports on outdoor pitches
- as open space particularly in urban areas are becoming an increasingly scarce resource
- can provide an important landscape function, perform the function of a strategic gap or provide a resource for other community activities and informal recreation



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- can provide an important landscape function, perform the function of a strategic gap or provide a resource for other community activities and informal recreation.



External Agencies

There are a number of external agencies that impact on the provision of open space within Adur:

- Forestry Commission
- Lancing College
- Friends of Lancing Ring
- Adur Information Shop for Young People
- Lancing Manor Allotments Association.

English Nature

English Nature is a government agency concerned with wildlife and geology. It is a key partner of the Countryside Agency, which aims to achieve an improved understanding of the relationship between access and nature conservation. English Nature is responsible for selecting and designating Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

English Nature attempts to:

- facilitate and encourage access to National Nature Reserves
- support initiatives aimed at increasing the quantity and quality of open cohabitats
- monitor the effects of access on wildlife sites across the country
- stress the value of local sites and recommend that local authorities develop partnerships for the provision of local sites and SSSI's.

The English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) require:

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- that no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size
- provision of at least 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population
- that there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home
- that there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km
- that there should be one 500ha site within 20 km.

The standards were justified in the following ways:

- everyday contact with nature is important for well-being and quality of life
- everyone should be able to enjoy this contact, in safety, without having to make any special effort or journey to do so
- natural greenspace in towns and cities can play an important role in helping safeguard our national treasure of wildlife and geological features
- accessible natural greenspaces give everyone an excellent chance to learn about nature and help to protect it in practical ways
- adequate provision of vegetated areas helps to ensure that urban areas continue to function ecologically.

In 2001 a review of the standards was commenced as English Nature was concerned to find that its accessible natural green space standards seemed to be little used.

The key recommendations of the review include:

- that **English Nature** should provide additional support to the model by providing practical guidance, implementing an outreach strategy to raise the profile of the model
- that **local authorities should develop green space strategies** as a means of ensuring balanced green space planning, and should set locally appropriated green space standards
- that **central government** should work towards the development of a single framework for integrated green space planning.

Wildlife Trust

The Sussex Wildlife Trust is the leading conservation charity dedicated exclusively to wildlife. This Trust is responsible for advising the local authorities within the county (including Adur), community groups and landowners on nature conservation issues and has a major input into decision-making on planning matters and other issues.

National Children's Bureau – Children's Play Council

A review of children's play was undertaken between October 2002 and April 2003. This review takes into account the needs and aspirations and "play" of children between the ages of 0 and 16. The report identified four principles of successful projects:

- they are centered on children and young people – it was suggested that the most successful play spaces focus on a neighbourhood rather than catering for a whole town
- they have an attractive location with high quality play opportunities
- they fit in well with local circumstances
- they give both children and young people and parents a sense of security.

In addition, the report promotes the use of school facilities out of hours, as this offers additional play opportunities and space for young people. Young people were questioned as to the type of facility that they would like to see, and it was concluded that young people appreciated both sites that were not staffed by adults and sites where adult helpers were present.

Suggestions for facilities included:

- adventure playgrounds
- play centres
- youth cafes
- bike tracks
- skateparks
- informal shelter and youth shelters.

The report discusses the appropriate size of provision for young people and children, and consultation questioned the benefits of providing a small number of large-scale sites in comparison to a larger number of smaller local sites. Findings indicated that young people prefer a larger number of smaller facilities that are closer to their home where they are able to meet with friends on an informal basis.

APPENDIX G

QUANTITY STANDARDS

Open Space Calculations Quantity

	Category	Populations	Parks & Gardens	Parks & Gardens (country parks)	Natural Greenspace	Amenity Greenspace	Provision for Children and Young People	Allotments	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Outdoor Sports Facilities (excl golf)	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Civic Spaces
Quantity Calculations	Total Provision - Existing Open Space (ha)											
		69584	90.47	440.12	390.34	31.06	8.28	12.36	813.67	219.31	29.48	0.05
	Overall	69,584	90.47	440.12	390.34	31.06	8.28	12.36	813.67	219.31	29.48	0.05
	Existing Open Space (ha per 1000 Population)											
		69584.00	1.30	6.33	5.61	0.45	0.12	0.18	11.69	3.15	0.42	0.00
	Overall	69584.00	1.30	6.33	5.61	0.45	0.12	0.18	11.69	3.15	0.42	0.00
	Future Open Space (ha per 1000 Population) 2021 figures											
		69,400	1.30	6.34	5.62	0.45	0.12	0.18	11.72	3.16	0.42	0.00
	Overall	69,400	1.30	6.34	5.62	0.45	0.12	0.18	11.72	3.16	0.42	0.00
	Consultation (%)											
	More than enough		3	3	4	3	4	5	3	n/a	3	5
	About right		65	65	64	45	32	25	35		46	25
	Nearly enough		13	13	13	19	17	11	17		12	11
	Not enough		17	17	19	23	39	15	35		11	15
	No opinion		1	1	0	10	8	45	11		27	45
	RECOMMENDED PROVISION STANDARD		1.30	6.33	5.61	0.45	0.17	0.18	11.69	3.15	Typology not suitable	0.00
	Balance											
	Overall		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.55	0.00	Standard set for broad planning need only - application for sur/def would be meaningless	Standard set for broad planning need only - application for sur/def would be meaningless	(see PPG17 Annex - Typologies / PPG 17 process is not appropriate but any data on local death rates, if available, may be used to set some form of local standard)	0.04
	Future Balance											
	Overall		0.24	1.16	1.03	0.08	-3.52	0.03	Standard set for broad planning need only - application for sur/def would be meaningless	Standard set for broad planning need only - application for sur/def would be meaningless	(see PPG17 Annex - Typologies / PPG 17 process is not appropriate but any data on local death rates, if available, may be used to set some form of local standard)	0.05

Setting Quantity Standards

Typology	National Standards	National Standards (advantages and disadvantages)	Current provision per 1,000 population	Other Local Authorities Actuals and Standards (by PMP)			Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	PMP Justification
				LA Name	Provision per 1,000 population	Local Standard Set			
Parks and Gardens	No national standards	No national standards	7.63ha	Maldstone BC	2.27ha	1.89ha	3% more than enough	Country parks and gardens 6.33 ha Urban parks and gardens 1.30 ha	The audit shows that there is 530.9 ha of parks and gardens in total across the Borough. This equates to a current level of provision of parks and gardens per 1,000 population of 7.63. There are three large country parks within the Borough. The total area of these three parks alone equates to 445.12 ha. It is therefore considered appropriate to separate out country and urban parks and gardens and set two local quantity standards. The current level of provision of country parks and gardens is 1,000 population is 6.33 ha, whereas provision per 1,000 population for the 12 urban country parks and gardens within the borough equates to 1.30 ha per 1,000 population.
				Chelmsford BC	3.12 (overall) / 0.84 (urban) / 7.97 (rural)	2ha	60% about right		
				Castle Point	2.58ha	0.10ha (Urban) 2.94 (Country)	13% nearly enough		
				East Herts DC	0.53ha	0.53ha	17% not enough		
				East Herts DC	0.53ha	0.53ha	1% no opinion		
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGS) recommends at least 2ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than 300m from nearest natural greenspace 20m from a site of 20ha / 5km from a site of 100ha / 10km from a site of 500ha.	English Nature's ANGS Ads - promotes a hierarchy of provision and links sizes and accessibility issues / provides a broad guide	5.61ha	Maldstone BC	No standard set	No standard set	4% more than enough	5.61 ha	Overall, overall opinion suggests that the current provision of 5.61 ha per 1,000 population is about right or more than enough, with a total of 68% of respondents suggesting this. It is important to note that 80% of the Borough lies within Metropolitan Green Belt and there are significant areas of accessible countryside that have not been included within the open space audit. In addition, it is relevant to consider the secondary function of the three country parks in the borough, as well as Hutton Country Park, which is a large local nature reserve. It is evident that there are significant elements of valuable natural and semi-natural sites in the Borough.
				Chelmsford BC	14.78 (overall) / 3.12 (urban) / 39.64 (rural)	2	64% about right		
				Castle Point	2.38ha	2.38ha	13% nearly enough		
				East Herts DC	7.76ha	7.76ha	0% no opinion		
				East Herts DC	7.76ha	7.76ha	0% no opinion		
Outdoor Sports Facilities	NPAFA - in the past some LA's have added 1 acre (0.4ha) additional to cover 'amenity areas' and leisure areas or something similar that may not be covered within the NPAFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement is intended for residential areas and do not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments	NPAFA Six Acre Standard Ads - quick and easy to use / developers have accepted the standard largely because it's the same everywhere Disads - PPG 17 advocates setting local standards in relation to local needs / questions relevance of NPAFA standards - national standards cannot reflect local needs / relates only to limited typology / no real basis for the standard	11.72ha	Maldstone BC	No standard set	No standard set	3 % more than enough	3.15ha (excluding golf courses)	The current provision of outdoor sports facilities indicates 813.67 hectares in total, however this includes golf courses. The current provision of outdoor sports facilities per 1,000 population is 11.72 ha. Taking the golf courses out of the equation it drops to a local provision of 3.16 ha per 1,000 population. Overall opinion from the household consultation is split with 30% indicating that provision of OSF is 'about right' and 30% indicating provision is 'not enough'. Qualitative comments reflect a general perception that there is a lack of tennis and football facilities. It is important to note that current provision of OSF is in fact relatively high compared to other local authority's local quantity standards.
				Chelmsford BC	2.27 (overall) / 1.75 (urban) / 3.38 (rural)	1.25	35 % about right		
				Castle Point	3.21ha	3.21ha	17 % nearly enough		
				East Herts DC	3.90 (excluding golf courses) 7.19 (including golf courses)	3.90 (excluding golf courses)	35 % not enough		
				East Herts DC	3.90 (excluding golf courses) 7.19 (including golf courses)	3.90 (excluding golf courses)	11 % no opinion		
Amenity green space	NPAFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 ha per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and/or informal playing space within housing areas	NPAFA Six Acre Standard Ads - quick and easy to use / developers have accepted the standard largely because it's the same everywhere Disads - PPG 17 advocates setting local standards in relation to local needs / questions relevance of NPAFA standards - national standards cannot reflect local needs / relates only to limited typology / no real basis for the standard / recommendations for children's play are excessive and probably financially unsustainable	0.48ha	Maldstone BC	0.65ha (Urban)	0.65ha (Urban)	3% more than enough	0.48 ha	The audit of amenity greenspace identified 31.06 ha across the Borough. The current provision of AGS therefore equates to 0.48 ha per 1,000 population. Overall, views on provision of amenity greenspace in the Borough is mixed, with 45% believing provision to be about right and 23% not enough. There are geographical areas of the Borough that have limited AGS provision, such as the field and the village and it is important to consider other open space provision in these areas that can provide an AGS function as secondary purpose.
				Chelmsford BC	0.73 (overall) / 0.74 (urban) / 0.7 (rural)	0.81	40% about right		
				Castle Point	0.58ha	0.58ha	19% nearly enough		
				East Herts DC	0.55ha	0.55ha	23% not enough		
				East Herts DC	0.55ha	0.55ha	10% no opinion		
Provision for Children and Young People	NPAFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 ha per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and/or informal playing space within housing areas	NPAFA Six Acre Standard Ads - quick and easy to use / developers have accepted the standard largely because it's the same everywhere Disads - PPG 17 advocates setting local standards in relation to local needs / questions relevance of NPAFA standards - national standards cannot reflect local needs / relates only to limited typology / no real basis for the standard / recommendations for children's play are excessive and probably financially unsustainable	0.12ha	Maldstone BC	0.96 (Rural) 0.12 (Urban)	0.08ha (Rural) 0.12ha (Urban)	4% more than enough	0.11ha	The overall opinion in quantitative and qualitative consultation is that there is inadequate provision for children and young people. From the audit, the current provision for CYP is 0.28 ha across the Borough, which equates to 0.12 ha per 1,000 population. The main national standard comes from NPAFA's Six Acre Standard which recommends 2.43 ha of 'playing space' per 1,000 population, consisting of 0.81 ha per 1,000 population for children's playing space, which includes amenity greenspace. Other more robust local standards set for other Local Authorities through PPG 17 studies for urban areas have been between 0.51 ha to 1.2 ha per 1,000 population depending on local needs - these are also in line with national standard suggestions. There is a significant resource of natural/semi-natural open space and parks and gardens sites within Brentford borough overall, and in some cases, they will contribute to the amenity greenspace resource in areas of deficiency and should be recognised as such. The accessibility standards will highlight locational deficiencies in terms of local amenity greenspace.
				Chelmsford BC	0.12 (overall) / 0.09 (urban) / 0.18 (rural)	0.81	32% about right		
				Castle Point	0.219 sites per 1000 population	0.25 sites per 1000 population	17 % nearly enough		
				East Herts DC	0.13ha	0.20ha	39 % not enough		
				East Herts DC	0.13ha	0.20ha	8 % no opinion		
Allotments	National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners - 20 allotment plots per 1,000 households (ie 20 allotment plots per 2,000 people / 2.2 people per house) or 1 allotment plot per 200 people. With an average allotment plot of 200 sqm this equates to 0.125 ha per 1,000 population	NPAFA Six Acre Standard Ads - quick and easy to use / developers have accepted the standard largely because it's the same everywhere Disads - PPG 17 advocates setting local standards in relation to local needs / questions relevance of NPAFA standards - national standards cannot reflect local needs / relates only to limited typology / no real basis for the standard / recommendations for children's play are excessive and probably financially unsustainable	0.18ha	Maldstone BC	0.34ha (Rural) 0.21ha (Urban)	0.18ha (Rural) 0.21ha (Urban)	5 % more than enough	0.18ha	The overall existing provision is 0.18 ha per 1000 population (equivalent to 12.46 ha in total), which on a per ward with most of other local authority areas. Overall there was a significant number of people (46%) indicating 'no opinion' for allotments, questioning the demand for allotments in the area. However, closer analysis of qualitative consultation findings suggests there are waiting lists for allotment sites and therefore provision is currently adequate and reflects demand.
				Chelmsford BC	0.32 (overall) / 0.26 (urban) / 0.45 (rural)	0.3	25 % about right		
				Stevenage BC	0.058ha	0.058ha	11 % nearly enough		
				East Herts DC	0.22ha	0.22ha	15 % not enough		
				East Herts DC	0.22ha	0.22ha	45 % no opinion		
Cemeteries / Churchyards	No Quantity Standards to be set - PPG 17 Annex states "many historic churchyards provide important places for quiet contemplation, especially in busy urban areas, and often support biodiversity and interesting geological features. As such many can also be viewed as amenity greenspaces. Unfortunately, many are also run-down and therefore it may be desirable to enhance them. As churchyards can only exist where there is a church, the only form of provision standard which will be required is a qualitative one." For Cemeteries, PPG 17 Annex states "every individual cemetery has a finite capacity and therefore there is already need for more of them. Indeed, many areas face a shortage of ground for burials. Therefore for graves, for all religious faiths, can be calculated from population estimates, coupled with details of the average proportion of deaths which result in a burial, and converted into a quantitative population based provision standard." This does not relate to a quantitative requirement.								
Civic Spaces	No Quantity Standards to be set - PPG 17 Annex states "the purpose of civic buildings, such as town halls, and opportunities for open air markets, demonstrations and civic events are normally provided on an opportunistic and urban design-led basis. Accordingly, it is desirable for planning authorities to promote urban design frameworks for their town and city centres." Therefore it is unrealistic to set a quantitative requirement like other typologies.								
Green Corridors	No Quantity Standards to be set - PPG 17 Annex states "the need to promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling within urban areas. This means that it is sensible way of stating a provision standard is that there is no way of having a standard for the proportion of land in an area which it will be desirable to allocate for roads. Instead, many areas face a shortage of ground for burials. Therefore for graves, for all religious faiths, can be calculated from population estimates, coupled with details of the average proportion of deaths which result in a burial, and converted into a quantitative population based provision standard." This does not relate to a quantitative requirement.								

Setting Quantity Standards (table definitions)

Field	Comment
Typology	PPG 17 Typology
National Standards	Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. National Playing Fields Association for playing pitches
National Standards (advantages & disadvantages)	Information on the advantages and disadvantages of using national standards and their relevance given the new PPG 17 guidance supports the setting of local standards to meet local needs. These advantages and disadvantages will need to be taken into account when using national standards as a benchmark for setting local standards.
Current Provision (per 1,000 population)	This is the current provision in hectares per 1,000 population within the Local Authority area
Existing Local Standards	There may be some existing local standards that will need to be taken into account and used as a guidance benchmark when setting new local standards
Other Local Authority Actuals and Standards	These are figures detailing actual provision and local standards set by PMP within other green space and open space projects and provide another comparison benchmark when setting local standards for other Local Authorities.
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	Some statistical information that will come from the household questionnaire and needs to be applied and reported per analysis area to provide some detailed local analysis.
Consultation Comments (Quantity)	A summary of reasons behind people's choices of whether they feel their provision is about right or not enough in some areas. PPG 17 indicates that where local provision is regarded as inadequate it is important to establish why this is the case. The feeling of deficiency can sometimes be due to qualitative issues of existing open space sites rather than actual quantity issues.
Other Consultation (summary)	Any other qualitative consultation / information that has been extracted on local needs in terms of quantity of provision e.g. from neighbourhood drop-in sessions and local strategic documents
PMP Recommendation	PMP recommendation of a local standard for discussion and approval by the client - standard should be in hectares per 1,000 population
PMP Justification	PMP reasoning and justification for the local standard that has been recommended
CLIENT APPROVAL	Client to approve local standard before analysis undertaken - any changes in standards at a later date during the project will impact on re-doing calculations, analysis and report - the standards drive the analysis
LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	Final Local Standard agreed and approved that will be stated in the report and used for analysis purposes - standard should be in hectares per 1,000 population

PMP Definitions - Process by Typology

[illegible]

APPENDIX H

QUALITY STANDARDS

Typology	National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Existing Local Quality Standards	PMP Quality Vision	Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations)	Consultation (Other)	PMP Recommendation	PMP Justification
Parks & Gardens	GREEN FLAG CRITERIA - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Conservation and Heritage / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management	Brentwood Community Strategy 2004/09 recognises the importance of 'preserving and improving the environment and visual amenity of the Borough through the appropriate maintenance of parks, trees, verges and open spaces'.	Clean and litter free site with a variety of vegetation, well kept grass and nature features. Ancillary features such as toilets and seating should, where appropriate, be provided and maintained.	Highest rated aspirations: clean and litter free, toilets, flowers/trees/shrubs, well kept grass, natural features (wildlife)	The most significant problems identified through the household survey by respondents who use this type of open space most frequently were regarding dog fouling and litter. These respondents were also most satisfied with the maintenance and management, boundaries, pathways and planted and grassed areas. They were least satisfied with the provision of both toilets and seating. An example of good practice would be Warley Country Park.	<i>A welcoming, well maintained site that is clean and where dog fouling and litter is kept to a minimum. Sites should have varied and well kept vegetation and nature features, as well as appropriate ancillary accommodation (including benches, litter bins and toilets).</i>	The recommendation is based on public aspirations of clean and litter free spaces, with varied vegetation and a reduction in the litter and dog fouling problems identified through public and internal consultation. If Brentwood's parks and gardens are maintained to the recommended quality standard, the local and national standards will be achieved.
Natural & Semi-Natural	Countryside Agency - land should be managed to conserve or enhance its rich landscape, biodiversity, heritage and local customs	The Corporate Strategic Plan 2005/10 identifies some key objectives, including 'enhancing the local countryside through local improvement schemes, tree planting and conservation measures'.	A spacious site with a variety of vegetation and water and nature features which enhance its biodiversity and natural landscape.	Highest rated aspirations: clean and litter free, nature features (wildlife), flowers/trees/shrubs, pond/lake/water features, nature conservation area.	The most significant problems identified by respondents who use this type of open space most frequently were dog fouling and litter. Quality factors that users of this type of space were most satisfied with were maintenance and management, pathways and planted and grassed areas. They were less satisfied with the provision of bins for litter. An example of good practice was recognised as Curtis Mill Green.	<i>A spacious and clean site with varied vegetation and nature features that encourage wildlife conservation and biodiversity and enhances the natural landscape. Sites should provide bins for litter and dog fouling and maintenance should continue to protect the nature conservation of the site.</i>	The recommendation is based on the Countryside Agency's quality standard of well managed conservation land encompassing biodiversity. It also reflects the public aspirations of clean and litter free green space with varied vegetation and nature features.
Amenity Greenspace	NONE	The Corporate Strategic Plan 2005/10 identifies some key objectives, including 'maintaining Council owned and managed land so that it enhances the visual amenity of the Borough'.	A clean and litter free site with well kept grass and varied vegetation that enhances the appearance of the local environment, conveniently located to nearby housing and of reasonable size to accommodate informal play.	Highest rated aspirations: clean and litter free, well kept grass, litter bins, flowers/trees/shrubs, toilets.	Respondents indicated the most significant problems as being vandalism, dog fouling and litter at amenity greenspace sites. Respondents who use this open space most often suggested they were most satisfied with maintenance and management, boundaries and planted and grassed areas. They were less satisfied with the seats/benches.	<i>A clean, litter free and well-maintained green space site with varied vegetation, which visually enhances the local environment and is both easily accessible and large enough to accommodate informal play. Sites should also have suitable ancillary accommodation, such as seating and litter bins, where appropriate.</i>	This quality standard is based on public consultation and their highest rated aspirations. Whilst amenity greenspace is one of the least used open space types, it is still rated as being very important. These green spaces provide a visual amenity and are increasingly important in areas of new development where there may be a rise in population density within a localised area.
Provision for Children & Young People	LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs indicate some quality aspirations in terms of needing seating for adults, varied range of equipment and teenager meeting place	The Brentwood Parks and Countryside Service plan 2005/06 identified the need to provide an appropriate number of well maintained play areas and to implement 100% of the refurbishment or provisional works as prescribed in the Play Areas Strategy (2002).	A clean and litter free, well maintained site with a variety of play equipment for all ages, with ancillary accommodation including toilets, seating and litter bins.	Highest rated aspirations: varied play equipment, clean and litter free, toilets, well kept grass, facilities for young people.	The most significant problems experienced by users of facilities for children and young people were vandalism, graffiti and litter. These users were most satisfied with boundaries (railings), pathways and planted and grassed areas. They were least satisfied with toilets and seats/benches.	<i>Facilities for children and young people should be well maintained, clean and with limited litter and graffiti. The site should be easily accessible with a variety of play equipment to suit all ages and appropriate provision of seating and litter bins for the size of the site.</i>	This quality standard is based on the NPFA quality standard, public consultation and their highest rated aspirations. The site should be a safe environment which enhances the child's play experience, ensuring that all ages are catered for.
Outdoor Sports Facilities	NPFA - quality of provision could include gradients, orientation, ancillary accommodation, planting and community safety	The Brentwood Community Strategy 2004/09 recognises the need to 'improve the availability of high quality and accessible leisure, recreational and cultural opportunities in the Borough'.	A well planned facility that will provide an effective use for the community, with good quality surfaces and appropriate ancillary accommodation including seating, changing facilities and car parking.	Highest rated aspirations: clean and litter free, well kept grass, toilets, seating, on site security.	Respondents identified the most significant problems at outdoor sports facilities as being vandalism and litter. They were also unsatisfied with provision of bins for litter and seating. Users were most satisfied with the maintenance and management, pathways and information and signage. King George's Playing Fields is an excellent example of good practice.	<i>All outdoor sports facilities should be well kept, where dog fouling, vandalism and litter are kept to a minimum, with level and well drained good quality surfaces. Where appropriate, sites should provide ancillary accommodation including seating, changing facilities, toilets and car parking. The site should have an effective maintenance and management programme to ensure community safety and effective usage.</i>	The recommended quality standard is based on feedback from public consultation and reflects the highest aspirations for outdoor sports facilities. It also considers the quality standard set by NPFA of good site management to enhance the sports field condition and promote community safety.
Allotments	NONE	The Brentwood Parks and Countryside Service Plan 2005/06 aims to ensure adequate availability of allotment plots and associated facilities throughout the Borough and to achieve an 80% cultivation rate of allotment plots.	A well maintained site that encourages sustainable development and biodiversity and healthy living objectives with appropriate ancillary facilities to meet local needs including litter bins and toilets.	Highest rated aspirations: clean and litter free, well kept grass, easy to get to the site, nature features, nature conservation area.	The most significant problems encountered by frequent users were standard of maintenance and litter. Respondents were most satisfied with parking and pathways.	<i>A clean and well-kept site, with minimal litter and that encourages sustainable development, healthy living and biodiversity. The site should have appropriate ancillary facilities to meet local needs and be easily accessible.</i>	The recommended quality standard is based on public consultation and reflects the highest rated aspirations for allotment sites. It should be noted that there was a low number of respondents who use allotments most frequently and further investigation would be recommended. The standard also considers standards set for other local authorities in the absence of any local or national standards.
Cemeteries / Churchyards	NONE	NONE	A well maintained, clean site with long term burial capacity, a variety of vegetation, and provision of seating areas. The site will have well kept grass and will act as an important sanctuary for wildlife in more urban areas to encourage biodiversity.	Highest rated aspirations: well kept grass, clean and litter free, flowers/trees/shrubs, seating, level surface (drainage).	The most significant problems experienced by frequent users of churches and cemeteries were vandalism and litter. Respondents were most satisfied with boundaries, pathways and maintenance and management.	<i>A well maintained site with minimal litter and vandalism, provision of seating areas and varied vegetation that will encourage biodiversity in urban areas.</i>	There are no evidential national or local standards for the quality of cemeteries and churchyards. The PMP recommendation is based on Council and local aspirations and past open space assessments in other local authorities. The highest rated public aspirations of well kept grass and varied vegetation and ancillary accommodation have been accounted for along with desirable additional features such as the promotion of biodiversity and wildlife in such open spaces.
Green Corridors	Countryside Agency - what the user should expect to find is i) a path provided by the protection and reinforcement of existing vegetation; ii) ground not soft enough to allow a horse or cycle to sink into it; iii) a path on unvegetated natural surfaces	None	A safe and secure, well-signposted and well maintained route that links major open spaces together and provides appropriate travelling surfaces for all users, with varied vegetation to encourage a vibrant wildlife habitat.	Highest rated aspirations: clean and litter free, clear footpaths, nature features, nature conservation area, well kept grass.	Respondents who use green corridors most frequently were most satisfied with boundaries, pathways and planted and grassed areas. They were less satisfied with provision of bins for litter and toilets. Litter and dog fouling were the most significant problems identified by frequent users.	<i>Clean, well maintained, safe routes with clear, level and well drained paths, which are enclosed and reinforced by natural vegetation and well signposted. Green corridors should provide links which effectively connect major open spaces and provide both a natural wildlife habitat and, where appropriate, ancillary accommodation such as seating and toilets where appropriate.</i>	This recommendation takes into account the Countryside Agency national standards, as well as reflecting the main issues and aspirations from public consultation and internal officers.

Setting Quality Standards (table definitions)

Field	Comment
Typology	PPG 17 Typology
National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. Green Flag criteria for parks produced by Civic Trust
Existing Local Quality Standards	There maybe some existing local standards that will need to be taken into account and used as a guidance benchmark when setting new local standards
PMP Quality Vision	A PMP Quality Vision - what each typology should be providing in terms of quality built up from our experiences around the country with a number of Local Authorities
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations)	Results from the household survey with regards to users of each typology in relation to their aspirations and needs and existing quality experiences
PMP Recommendation	PMP recommendation of a local quality standard for discussion and approval by the client
PMP Justification	PMP reasoning and justification for the locals standard that has been recommended
CLIENT APPROVAL	Client to approve local standard before analysis undertaken
LOCAL QUALITY STANDARD	Final Local Standard agreed and approved that will be stated in the report

PMP Definitions - Process by Typology

	STEP 3 - SETTING STANDARDS				STEP 4 - APPLYING STANDARDS		
PPG 17 Typology	Quantity Standard (yes/no)	Quantity Standard (ha/number)	Accessibility Standard - catchment (yes/no)	Quality Standard (yes/no)	Apply Quantity for Surplus / Deficiencies	Quantity Standard Analysis (LA area/analysis area)	Apply Accessibility Standard -catchment (yes/no)
Parks and Gardens	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	LA area	✓
Natural and Semi Natural	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Green Corridors	X <small>(see PPG17 Annex - Typologies / there is no sensible way of stating a provision standard and instead planning policies should promote the use of green corridors)</small>	not applicable	✓	✓	not applicable	not applicable	X
Amenity Greenspace	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Provision for Children and Young People	✓ <small>(possible need for separate standards for children's play and teenage provision)</small>	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Outdoor Sports Facilities	✓ <small>(refer to Playing Pitch Strategy / Sport and Rec Facility Strategy for specific facilities)</small>	ha	✓	✓	X <small>(standard set for broad planning need only) / (application for sur/def would be meaningless)</small>	not applicable	✓
Allotments and Community Gardens	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Cemeteries and Churchyards	X <small>(see PPG17 Annex - Typologies / PPG 17 process is not appropriate but any data on local death rates, if available, may be used to set some form of local standard)</small>	not applicable	X	✓	not applicable	not applicable	X
Civic Spaces	X <small>(see PPG17 Annex - Typologies - not suitable for local standards - they are normally provided on an opportunistic and urban design-led basis)</small>	not applicable	X	✓	not applicable	not applicable	X
Accessible countryside in urban fringe areas	Not Applicable						

APPENDIX I

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

Setting Accessibility Standards

Typology	National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Existing Local Accessibility Standards (includes any past surveys)	Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)		Consultation	PMP Recommendation	PMP Justification	CLIENT APPROVAL
			LA Name	Local Standard Set				
Parks and gardens	No national standards	None	Castle Point	15 mins walk	The borough wide 75% level suggested a 15 minute walk to parks and gardens would be expected. The 75% standard of 15 minute walk is conflicted by the majority of views of 338 (42% of total respondents) people who use this type of open space most frequently. 53% of respondents who use parks and gardens most frequently indicated they usually travel by car and 42% travel by foot. Users would expect to travel for 5 to 10 minutes for 37% to reach this type of open space.	15 minute walk		
			East Herts DC	10 min walk				
			Chelmsford BC	10 mins (drive)				
			Maidstone BC	15-20 mins (walk)				
Natural & Semi-Natural	English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than: 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20ha / 5km from a site of 100ha / 10km from a site of 500ha	None	Castle Point	15 mins (walk)	The borough wide 75% level suggests a walk time of 15 minutes. Most of the frequent users of this type of open space indicated a preference to travel by car and would expect to travel for up to 10 minutes Respondents to the household survey who use this open space type most frequently (226: 28% of total respondents) indicated that 52% travel by private car 43% walk. 38% users would expect to travel for between 5 and	15 minute walk	Across the borough, respondents indicated that their mode of travel to open spaces was normally by private car (52%). 36% respondents suggested they would usually travel between 5 and 10 minutes to their chosen open space. Respondents to the household survey were asked how long they would expect to travel for to an open space by different modes of transport. The recommended standard is based on the 75% level generated by these results. Therefore, this standard reflects the expectations of residents across the borough. The standard is also in line with that of the majority of other local authorities across the country. Where applicable, National Standards have also been considered.	
			East Herts DC	10 min walk				
			Chelmsford BC	20 mins (walk)				
			Maidstone BC	10-15 mins (walk)				
Amenity Greenspace	No national standards	None	Castle Point	10 mins (walk)	The 75% level generated by results from across the borough indicated that the preferred mode of transport to this open space would be to walk and in an expected time of 10 minutes. 3% of total respondents use amenity greenspace most frequently. 42% respondents who use amenity greenspace most frequently walk to this open space, and 40% travel by car. 41% most frequent users travel for less than 5 minutes to amenity greenspace.	10 minute walk		
			East Herts DC	5 min walk				
			Chelmsford BC	10 mins (walk)				
			Maidstone BC	5-10 mins (walk)				

[illegible]

Setting Accessibility Standards (table definitions)

Field	Comment
Typology	PPG 17 Typology
National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. English Nature make recommendations of access for 'Natural Greenspace'
Existing Local Accessibility Standards (includes any past surveys)	There maybe some existing local standards that will need to be taken into account and used as a guidance benchmark when setting new local standards
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	These are figures detailing other local standards set by PMP within other green space and open space projects and provide another comparison benchmark when setting local standards for other Local Authorities.
Consultation (Household Survey - establish 75% threshold catchments)	Some statistical information that will come from the household questionnaire - need to take the 75% level as recommended by PPG 17 Companion Guide (ie from a list of responses - what is the time 75% are willing to travel)
PMP Recommendation	PMP recommendation of a local standard for discussion and approval by the client - standard should be in time and/or distance
PMP Justification	PMP reasoning and justification for the local standard that has been recommended
CLIENT APPROVAL	Client to approve local standard before analysis undertaken - any changes in standards at a later date during the project will impact on re-doing calculations, analysis and report - the standards drive the analysis
LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	Final Local Standard agreed and approved that will be stated in the report and used for analysis purposes - standard should be in time and/or distance

PMP Definitions - Process by Typology

	STEP 3 - SETTING STANDARDS				STEP 4 - APPLYING STANDARDS		
PPG 17 Typology	Quantity Standard (yes/no)	Quantity Standard (ha/number)	Accessibility Standard - catchment (yes/no)	Quality Standard (yes/no)	Apply Quantity for Surplus / Deficiencies	Quantity Standard Analysis (LA area/analysis area)	Apply Accessibility Standard -catchment (yes/no)
Parks and Gardens	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	LA area	✓
Natural and Semi Natural	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Green Corridors	X <small>(see PPG17 Annex - Typologies / there is no sensible way of stating a provision standard and instead planning policies should promote the use of green corridors)</small>	not applicable	✓	✓	not applicable	not applicable	X
Amenity Greenspace	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Provision for Children and Young People	✓ <small>(possible need for separate standards for children's play and teenage provision)</small>	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Outdoor Sports Facilities	✓ <small>(refer to Playing Pitch Strategy / Sport and Rec Facility Strategy for specific facilities)</small>	ha	✓	✓	X <small>(standard set for broad planning need only) / (application for sur/def would be meaningless)</small>	not applicable	✓
Allotments and Community Gardens	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Cemeteries and Churchyards	X <small>(see PPG17 Annex - Typologies / PPG 17 process is not appropriate but any data on local death rates, if available, may be used to set some form of local standard)</small>	not applicable	X	✓	not applicable	not applicable	X
Civic Spaces	X <small>(see PPG17 Annex - Typologies - not suitable for local standards - they are normally provided on an opportunistic and urban design-led basis)</small>	not applicable	X	✓	not applicable	not applicable	X
Accessible countryside in urban fringe areas	Not Applicable						

APPENDIX J

INDOOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITY AUDIT

site_name	site_postcode	site_operator_type	Sports Hall	Swimming Hall	Indoor tennis	indoor bowls
Anglo European School	CM4 0DJ	dual use	4 courts	10 x 15m		
Ashwells Sports and Country Club	CM15 9SE	private		5x10m		
Brentwood Centre	CM15 9NN	public	12 courts	12.5x25m (and learner pool)		
Brentwood County High School	CM14 4JF	club-use	4 courts	8x25m		
Brentwood School Sports Centre	CM15 8EE	dual-use	7 courts	10x25m (and learner pool)		
Clearview Health and Racquet Club	CM13 3EN	Private		12 x 25m	6 courts	
Dragon's Health Club	CM14 5LF	Private		7 x 14m		
Sawyers Hall College of Science and Technology	CM15 9DA	dual use	4 courts			
Shenfield High School	CB15 8RY	club use	5 courts	8 x 18		
Spirit Health and Fitness (Holiday Inn Brentwood)	CM14 5NF	Private		7 x 14m		
St Martin's School	CM13 2HG	club use	4 court	10x20m		
Stonyhill Bowls Club	CM13 3LW	public				7 rinks
St Helens School	CM15 9BY	club use		20x8m		
Blackmore Sports and Social Club	CM4 0QW	club use	DELETED	DELETED	DELETED	DELETED
Hutton Community Association	CM13 1LP	public	1 court	10x18m		
Keys Hall	CM 13 3BP	public	1 court	10x18m		
Shenfield Sports Centre	CM15 8PX	dual use	5 courts	8x18m		

AS 2/11/05

site_name	site_postcode	accessibility	size
Anglo European School	CM4 0DJ	dual use	4 courts
Brentwood Centre	CM15 9NN	public	12 courts
Brentwood County High School	CM14 4JF	club-use	4 courts
Brentwood School Sports Centre	CM15 8EE	dual-use	7 courts
Sawyers Hall College of Science and Technology	CM15 9DA	dual use	4 courts
Shenfield High School	CB15 8RY	club use	5 courts
St Martin's School	CM13 2HG	club use	4 court
Hutton Community Association	CM13 1LP	public	1 court
Keys Hall	CM 13 3BP	public	1 court
Shenfield Sports Centre	CM15 8PX	dual use	5 courts

site_name	site_postcode	accessibility	size
Anglo European School	CM4 0DJ	dual use	10 x 15m
Ashwells Sports and Country Club	CM15 9SE	private	5x10m
Brentwood Centre	CM15 9NN	public	12.5x25m (and learner pool)
Brentwood County High School	CM14 4JF	club-use	8x25m
Brentwood School Sports Centre	CM15 8EE	dual-use	10x25m (and learner pool)
Clearview Health and Racquet Club	CM13 3EN	Private	12 x 25m
Dragon's Health Club	CM14 5LF	Private	7 x 14m
Shenfield High School	CB15 8RY	club use	8 x 18
Spirit Health and Fitness (Holiday Inn Brentwood)	CM14 5NF	Private	7 x 14m
St Martin's School	CM13 2HG	club use	10x20m
St Helens School	CM15 9BY	club use	20x8m
Hutton Community Association	CM13 1LP	public	10x18m
Keys Hall	CM 13 3BP	public	10x18m
Shenfield Sports Centre	CM15 8PX	dual use	8x18m

site_name	site_postcode	accessibility	size
Clearview Health and Racquet Club	CM13 3EN	Private	6 courts

site_name	site_postcode	accessibility	size
Stonyhill Bowls Club	CM13 3LW	public	7 rinks

APPENDIX K

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

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1. Demographic Data

The demographic data source used is the most comprehensive source of demographic data, namely the 2001 Census, as available on the <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census>

2. Population Projections Data

Revised demographic reports are based on the 2001 census. Elmbridge Borough Council has provided the 2010 population projection for the borough.

The projections show what population levels would result if assumptions about future migration, fertility and mortality were exactly realized. The assumptions underlying the calculation of the projections are based on recent demographic trends and do not reflect the impact of future policies (social or economic).

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3. Sport and Leisure Data

This data source is derived from Continental Research's Million Plus Panel. This panel comprises a pool of over 2 million UK residents and holds over 3,000 lifestyle, demographic and purchasing details. This panel is a representative sample of the Experian Ltd (ICD) Lifestyle database, which has in excess of 12 million records.

The Million Plus Panel allows minority groups, such as Golfers or Stamp Collectors (for example people who represent less than 1% of the population) to be analysed and profiled.

The Panel is updated biannually and therefore represents a comprehensive and up to date data source.

All records have a valid postcode attached to them. Any sample area can therefore be profiled by collating all records (postcodes) that fall within the target area and comparing this profile to the profile of the whole database (which represents GB).

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4. Facility Audits (existing supply)

Below are brief details of the methodology that is followed when completing facility audits.

A wide variety of sources of audit information are used to identify target facilities (public and private), including

- Mapping the Future's (MtF) audit of facilities, which includes data on health and fitness facilities, swimming pools, sports halls, synthetic turf pitches, golf courses, playing pitches, athletics tracks, 5-a-side soccer centres.
- Various internet search engines and other web sites
- AFD Postcode software, identifying all postal addresses within the target areas.
- Audits are validated by using designated list companies, for example JS Turner Direct Marketing. The main output from such organisations are lists of facilities, which are quality checked and updated by designated teams of MtF researchers.

Every facility identified is quality checked by telephone to ensure the facility details are accurate, to assess the level of public access (management) and to confirm the level of provision and charges, where required.

Level of provision is measured in different units depending on the target facility, but the main facility types use the following units:

- Health and fitness – number of stations (including all cardiovascular and resistance machines. Free weights are not included)
- Sports halls – number of badminton courts
- Swimming pools – pool area in metres squared

Proposed facilities may also taken into account and are identified through the National Planning Databases, for example Glenigan Direct.

5. Facility Audits (future supply)

To predict the future supply of facilities, current planning applications are researched. Companies such as Glenigan Direct specialise in such data. All planning applications that might contain any swimming pool developments are then assimilated into the models to assess future demand.

The actual size of the planned facilities is often unknown, therefore the size is estimated to be the common size of swimming pool (one pool unit, 212m²) (or sports hall (four badminton courts) or the average size of facility from the audit of present facilities (for example health and fitness)).

The exceptions to this are where the client that is developing the site is a major / national operator. This is especially important in the health and fitness market. For example, if a Fitness First, Holmes Place or other large operator are planning a site, their completed scheme is likely to have around 100 stations of health and fitness equipment and a swimming pool of 25metres is not uncommon. Therefore, such planned facilities are given the appropriate value.

However, planning applications can be at a number of different stages, from submission of outline plans to having detailed plans granted. At any stage of the planning application process a scheme can run into difficulties and lead to planning permission not being granted. Due to this the demand models consider two different scenarios, namely, 'The most likely scenario' and 'The worst case scenario'.

The most likely scenario

This scenario only includes those planning applications that have had detailed plans granted or have started work on site. Such facilities are the most likely facilities to be in place within the next 3-5 years.

The worst case scenario

Unlike the previous scenario this one assumes that all planned facilities that are going through the application process will gain permission. This is a very unlikely event, but does represent the worst possible picture of the future.

6. Generation of Catchment Area and Population

All demand models are based upon the population within a predefined catchment area. Usually this is a drivetime catchment, but there are other types also utilised, including:

- a radial ('as the crow flies' distance from a central point) catchment,

- user defined (a catchment area defined by existing membership / usage),
- a drive length catchment (where the catchment boundary is calculated by traveling along all possible roads from a central point for a certain distance).

Drivetime catchments

Drivetime catchments are similar to drive length ones, but instead of traveling on every possible combination of roads from a central point for a certain distance, the boundary of the catchment is defined by a travel time down each road combination.

There are several important aspects to generating such catchments, namely:

- For drivetime catchments to be possible, the road speed for every road is required. In the MtF system the average road speeds published by the AA are used. These are dependent upon the urban density through which the road lies.
- The term 'average' means that it is the road speed that is possible taking into account maximum road speeds, stopping delays, but assumes that congestion is minimal (off peak).
- Peak drivetimes which take congestion into account are not widely used because they are too unpredictable. Congestion is dependent on so many things, for example, time of day, day of the week, day of the year (bank holidays), school holidays, road works, etc. Therefore, no one drivetime would cover peak conditions.
- Off peak drivetimes are arguably more appropriate as much of the peak hours of sport and leisure facilities is during times of minimal congestion.
- Off-peak drivetimes are an average representation of drivetimes. Therefore, just because it might be possible to travel further or not as far on occasions, this does not make the drivetimes incorrect.
- Special considerations have been made for roads that are located in London. London roads have had their road speeds reduced to a greater extent than other urban roads.
- The details and level of accuracy of a Drivetime catchment is dependent upon the complexity of the mapping road layer that is used to generate such catchments. The different road layers are typically at the following scales:
 - Street Level – very detailed but requires much detail on road character, access, navigation and restrictions (e.g. no right turns, one way, bus lanes etc). This layer is costly to operate and keep up to date, and arguably goes into too much detail.
 - 1:200,000 scale layer – detailed road layer concentrating on major roads. Less detailed than the street level layer but less dependent upon accurate and up to date road restriction / navigation data.
 - 1:500,000 scale layer – less detailed network of roads. Quick and easy to use but produces generalized output drivetimes.

For the uses of the MtF system the 1:200,000 road layer is most commonly used. It combines a sufficient level of detail with value for money and usability

- The size of drivetimes are often defined in conjunction with the demand parameters. For example Sport England estimate that the most significant size of catchment for

sports halls and swimming pools in urban areas is 15 minutes. The corresponding size for health and fitness is less than this. This is due to the presence of far more facilities of this type. Therefore, potential users have more choice of where to travel to and therefore are not prepared to travel for large distances. Market leaders in health and fitness provision now use a combination of drivetimes commonly between 5 and 12 minutes.

Population within drivetime catchments

Once drivetimes have been created the population within them is calculated. The accuracy of this calculation is dependent upon two things. Firstly the method by which the drivetime was calculated (and therefore its size), and secondly, the method by which the demographic data underlying any map is stored and then used.

Mapping packages in general use two methods to calculate populations. Demographic data is stored at a number of levels, for example at ward, postcode sector (M22 5) or enumeration district (ED) level. When it is stored at ED level it is possible to count all the EDs that are located within a drivetime. Where an ED intersects the boundary of the drivetime it is either included or not depending on the location of the geometrical center of the ED. If this center is located outside the boundary then it is ignored, and if it is inside then it is included. This assumes that the amount that are excluded will be compensated by those that are included.

Where postcode sectors or wards are used (larger areas) there are often not enough of them in a drivetime to allow an accurate use of geometrical centers. Therefore, they use a different methodology of calculating populations. Where a postcode sector or ward is intersecting the drivetime boundary, the percentage of its area that lies within it is calculated. This percentage is then applied to the population data within the postcode sector / ward. This alleviates the issue of including and excluding peripheral area, but it does assume that the distribution of population within postcode sectors / wards is even throughout.

The MtF system uses the second methodology.

Different systems generate different drivetimes and different populations

From the above it can be seen that differences in drivetime calculations and the subsequent calculations of populations is possible between different mapping packages. Each package will calculate road speeds slightly different, some take into account delays at every roundabout, traffic light and junction, some do not take into account urban density and its impact on road speeds.

Furthermore, different packages store demographic data at different levels and calculate populations in either of the methods explained above.

However, no system is more right or wrong than any other, but care should be taken if comparisons are being made between results from different mapping packages. That is, just because both are generating a 15 minute off-peak demographic report does not mean that they will be identical.

7. Demand Modelling – Swimming Pools

Any model is a snapshot of reality that has been based upon a number of assumptions. A brief methodology of the demand model and the assumptions on which it is based follow.

What size of facility is required to cater for estimated demand?

The demand model is based upon the estimated demand of any catchment area. Demand is assessed using two criteria - Age and Gender. Sport England has researched parameters of swimming pool demand based on these two criteria. It is these parameters that have been used in this model (They are displayed on the Demand Model Sheet itself).

Therefore, once the age and gender breakdown of any population is known, the potential demand for swimming can be estimated.

At one time capacity

The supply that is needed to cater for this demand is then calculated. In order that all demand is catered for, the supply will need to be sufficient in size to cater for the maximum demand at any point in time. The at one time capacity has to therefore be able to cater for the maximum demand.

At one time capacity (the capacity in any peak session) is then used to calculate the necessary supply. This is based on a number of assumptions that have been researched by Sport England. They are as follows:

- Proportion of visits during peak times = 63%
- Average duration of visit = 64 minutes (tank), 68 minutes (leisure pool)
- Normal peak periods = 52 hours per week = 49 peak sessions
- At one time capacity = 6m² per person
- A one time capacity is defined as the supply/capacity of one m² of pool area at any one time
- Capacity per 212m² (1 pool unit) = 35 people. (number of metres squared divided by the at one time capacity of one m²)
- A pool unit is defined as an average four lane, 25 metre pool.

This calculates a total supply in metres squared that is necessary to meet the maximum demand. This figure is compared to the existing supply, which is calculated from a detailed competition analysis.

Assessing current supply

A detailed competition analysis is performed on the catchment area and the size of pool area available to the public is researched. Supply is then calculated for the total pool area that is available to the public for casual use. Private pools and pools that do not allow any casual swimming are taken out of the calculation of pool supply. Supply of pool areas that have limited public access are adjusted/reduced accordingly.

Comparing the existing supply (measured in pool area) to the current estimated demand (measured in pool area) quantifies the current over supply or unmet demand of swimming pools (measured in pool area).

Other assumptions used within demand models

The model relies on other assumptions, namely:

- It is assumed that all pools within the catchment are equally accessible, irrespective of relative location within the catchment.
- It assumes that the number of people residing just outside the catchment who will use pools within the catchment is equal to the number of people who reside within the catchment and use pools outside the catchment.

Modelling future situations

Demand in the future

The model can be rerun taking into account the projected changes in demand as a result of changes in population. The base model uses population figures from 2001.

When estimating future demand it is assumed that an increase in population of 10% will result in a 10% increase in demand for pool area. This allows the estimated demand for swimming pool area to be projected into the future.

Supply in the future

The supply in the future is assessed using the methodology outlined in Section 5. All planned facilities will not come to fruition. Therefore, the future supply is assessed in two future scenarios, namely:

- 'The most likely scenario' – only those developments that have detailed plans granted or have started to build on site are included, and
- 'The worst case scenario' – where all planned facilities actually come to fruition and are therefore included.

The projected supply and demand are then compared, to quantify the level of over or under supply up to five years into the future.

Demand Modelling – An Objective Tool

The model methodology above provides an objective assessment of the relationship between supply and demand. The local context and other more subjective factors are not considered at this stage. As a result conclusions generated from the demand models should be taken in this context and where possible used in conjunction with an analysis of the local context. Other considerations that are useful to consider include:

- *The quality of existing provision.* If there is an over supply, but a significant amount of it is in a very poor state of repair then a new competitor in the market place could be financially viable.
- *Access to existing provision.* There might be gaps in the market even if there is an overall over supply. This might be when provision is concentrated on a few sites, or more concentrated in certain areas. Therefore, some potential markets can not successfully access the existing supply due to its spatial distribution.
- *Price / value for money.* For example, in the health and fitness market, different facilities are differentiated by price rather than whether they are public or private. It is price that can now affect and control the attractiveness of facilities.

- *The facility mix of existing provision.* For example, if a health and fitness club includes a swimming pool its chances of success are greater than one without, especially if membership subscriptions are similar. Therefore, a facility offering a better service than the existing provision can be successful in an area where there is little or no unmet demand. However, its success will often be to the detriment of the existing provision.
- *If you increase the supply the demand will increase as a result.* This is a tested methodology when used in a road building context. That is, if a new road is built all that happens is that cars fill it up until journey times are reduced to the same time as was the case before the new road was built. In the scenario of sports facilities, demand will increase when supply grows, but by how much has yet to be researched and quantified.
- *Differentiated product in the new facility.* A new facility must have a product that is significantly different and/or better than what is currently provided for. For example, if there are no leisure pools in an area of over supply of pool area and one is opened, its viability is possible because this type of facility is not currently provided for.
- *Local Economic Plans.* If there are any local developments that will bring in new residents and employees/ers, and not just cater for natural population changes, then they will impact on the population projections in that area.

8. Demand Model – Sports Halls / Squash Courts

This model works on exactly the same principals as the swimming pool model, but with the relevant parameters.

These parameters include: (Source: 1999 Sport England)

Assumptions/Parameters used in Model:

- Proportion of visits during peak times = 60%
- Average duration of visit = 1 hour
- Normal peak periods = 40.5 hours per week
- At one time capacity = 5 people per badminton court

Squash courts can also be analysed using the same methodology, but currently the only demand parameters published are those researched by Sport Scotland.

9. Demand Modelling – Health and Fitness

The commercial value of and growth in the health and fitness market has resulted in this type of facility to be vitally important to assess. Below is the methodology used in assessing unmet demand in this type of facility.

Demand for health and fitness

There are few demand parameters for health and fitness. This is because:

- Sport England has completed little research in this sector
- It is a very financially and commercially sensitive sector, which results in any research completed being confidential
- There are so many different types of health and fitness facilities, from a small back room gym with free weights only to a 10,000 sqft fully equipped and air conditioned gym as part of an even larger multi sport club.

The demand model is based upon the estimated demand of any catchment area. Demand is assessed using two criteria – Total Adult Population and Sport and Leisure Potential. The Sport and Leisure Potential is assessed using data from the Million Plus Panel (see Section 3).

Therefore, once the population and propensity of this population to participate in health and fitness is known, the potential demand for health and fitness can be estimated.

The supply that is needed to cater for this demand is then calculated. In order that all demand is catered for the supply will need to be sufficient in size to cater for the maximum demand at any point in time. The 'at one time capacity' has to therefore be able to cater for the maximum demand.

At one time capacity (the capacity in any peak session) is then used to calculate the necessary supply. This is based on a number of assumptions that are listed at the start of each model, and include:

- ✓ ☐ The average health and fitness session is one hour
- ✓ 65% of use is during peak times
- ✓ Peak times are 5-9pm Monday to Friday and 9am-5pm weekends (36 hours in a week).
- ✓ The average user participates on average 1.5 times per week or six times a month.

The model defines health and fitness users as all people participating in health and fitness, including private club members, users of local authority facilities, body builders and home users. A reduction of 10% in the demand for stations is assumed to represent the proportion of health and fitness users who do not use gyms, for example 'home' users.

It is also assumed that the at one time capacity is calculated by the ratio of one person per station (a station is a piece of equipment – cardio vascular and resistance).

Equipment such as free weights, stretch mats and ab cradles are not included. Their exclusion is due to the life span, range of and type of such 'equipment'.

Example One: A mat used for stretching could be in a designated warm up/down area, with other stretching aids, or could be a small mat positioned in between two

resistance machines. Therefore, from facility to facility and indeed from day to day within a facility the quality and quantity of such equipment is flexible.

Example Two: The capacity of free weights equipment is also difficult to assess. Is it defined by the physical floor area that it is located in, the number of benches, the number of bar bells and/or the number of dumb bells?

Example Three: More 'perishable' equipment such as mats and ab cradles will frequently not be included in health and safety and operational assessments of a health and fitness area's capacity.

Furthermore, supply/capacity/demand is measured using stations (pieces of equipment) rather than membership or floor area, because it is the most accurate and accessible type of measurement.

Membership numbers are commercially sensitive and are problematic to establish. The official number of members for a club can also be different to the actual number. For example, membership numbers can be inflated to imply the club is more successful and larger than perhaps it might be.

Floor area is also difficult to assess. It is not a commonly known piece of information and the floor area can include circulation space and corridors, changing facilities, other facilities, etc. Therefore, it is difficult to obtain this information in the first place and once located, it is often unclear as to what the floor area actually covers.

Therefore, the number of stations in a health and fitness facility is used to quantify the level of supply that is necessary to meet the maximum demand.

The demand figure is then compared to the existing supply which is calculated from a detailed competition analysis.

Assessing current supply of health and fitness

A detailed competition analysis is performed on the catchment area. The number of stations available is researched. Some assumptions are used in this research exercise, namely:

- It is assumed that all facilities within the catchment are equally accessible, irrespective of relative location within the catchment.
- It assumes that the number of people residing just outside the catchment who will use health and fitness facilities within the catchment is equal to the number of people who reside within the catchment and use health and fitness facilities outside the catchment.

The model can be rerun taking into account the projected changes in demand as a result of changes in population. The base model uses population figures from 2001.

In line with other demand models it is assumed that an increase in population of 10% will result in a 10% increase in demand for health and fitness stations.

Therefore, the estimated demand for health and fitness stations can be projected to the present day and into the future. This figure is compared to the estimated supply in the same projected year. The methodology for assessing this is identical to that detailed in the swimming pool demand model (see Section 8).

10. Demand for Other Facilities

Any type of facility that has published demand parameters can be assessed using a very similar methodology as described above. The detail of the model however is dictated by the robustness and type of demand parameters researched for each facility type. To date the most accurate demand parameters have been published by Sport England and Sport Scotland as part of their Facilities Planning Model programme. They include national audits of facilities (not published) and comprehensive national surveys to assess demand. To date Sport England has only run models on the following facilities:

- Sports Halls
- Swimming Pools

However, they are in the process of assessing synthetic turf pitches and indoor bowls (and soon indoor tennis). Until they have been completed older and less detailed parameters are the most appropriate to use.

Facilities such as synthetic turf pitches and athletics tracks have published normative demand parameters. An example of which is:

“One full size synthetic turf pitch for every 60,000 resident people within a 20 minute off-peak drivetime”

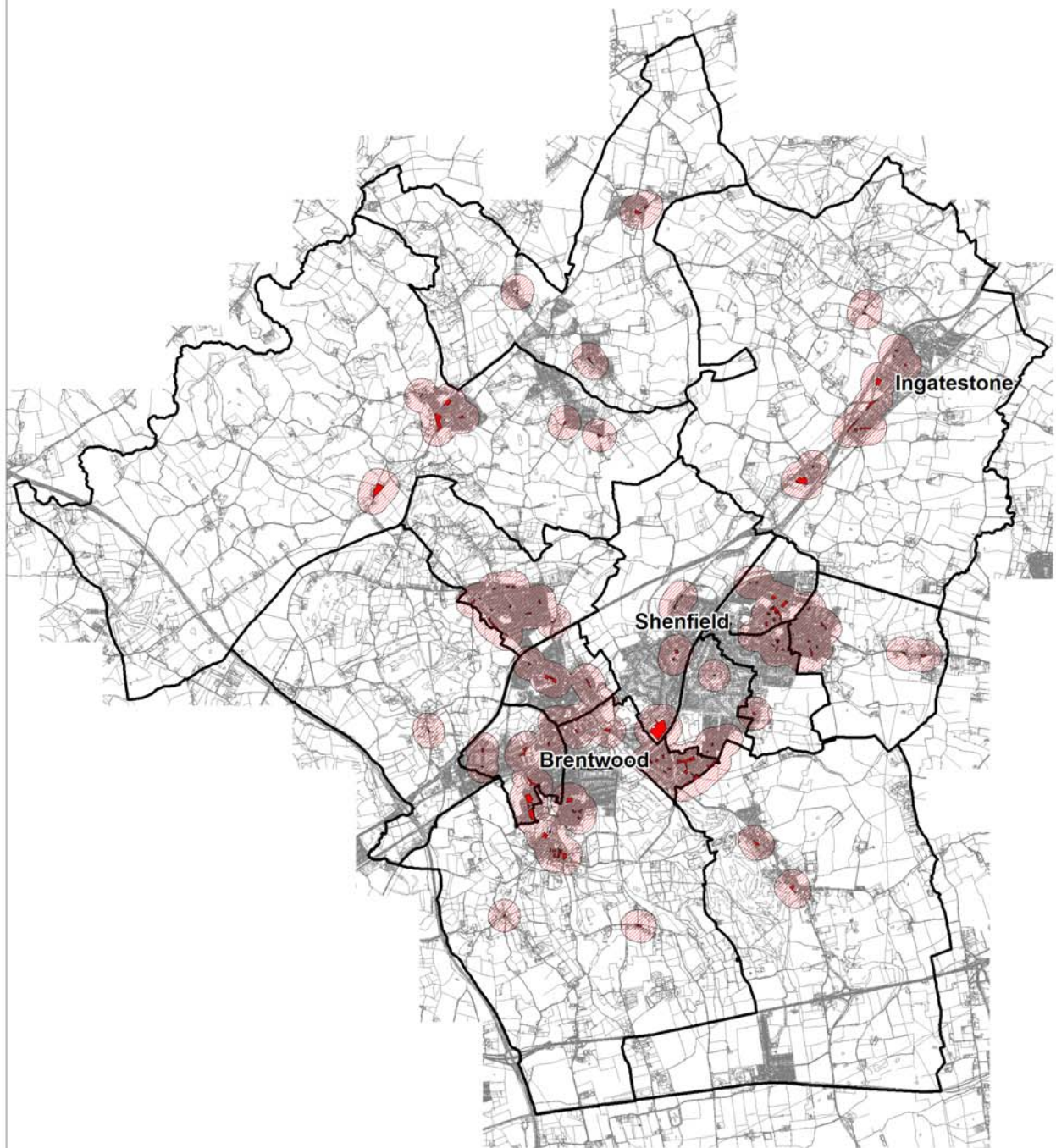
Such parameters can be used to assess the demand from the population of any catchment (by total numbers only) and then supply can be assessed in the same way as before.

Where there are no published demand parameters for facilities for example outdoor bowls (in England) and theatres, demand models are not possible. Supply can be assessed as normal but then the only indication to a gap in the market is an analysis of the spatial distribution of the facilities.

APPENDIX L

MAPS

Overview Map: Wards and Open Space Type Catchments, Amenity Greenspace



Amenity Greenspace



Catchment - Amenity Greenspace (240m buffer)



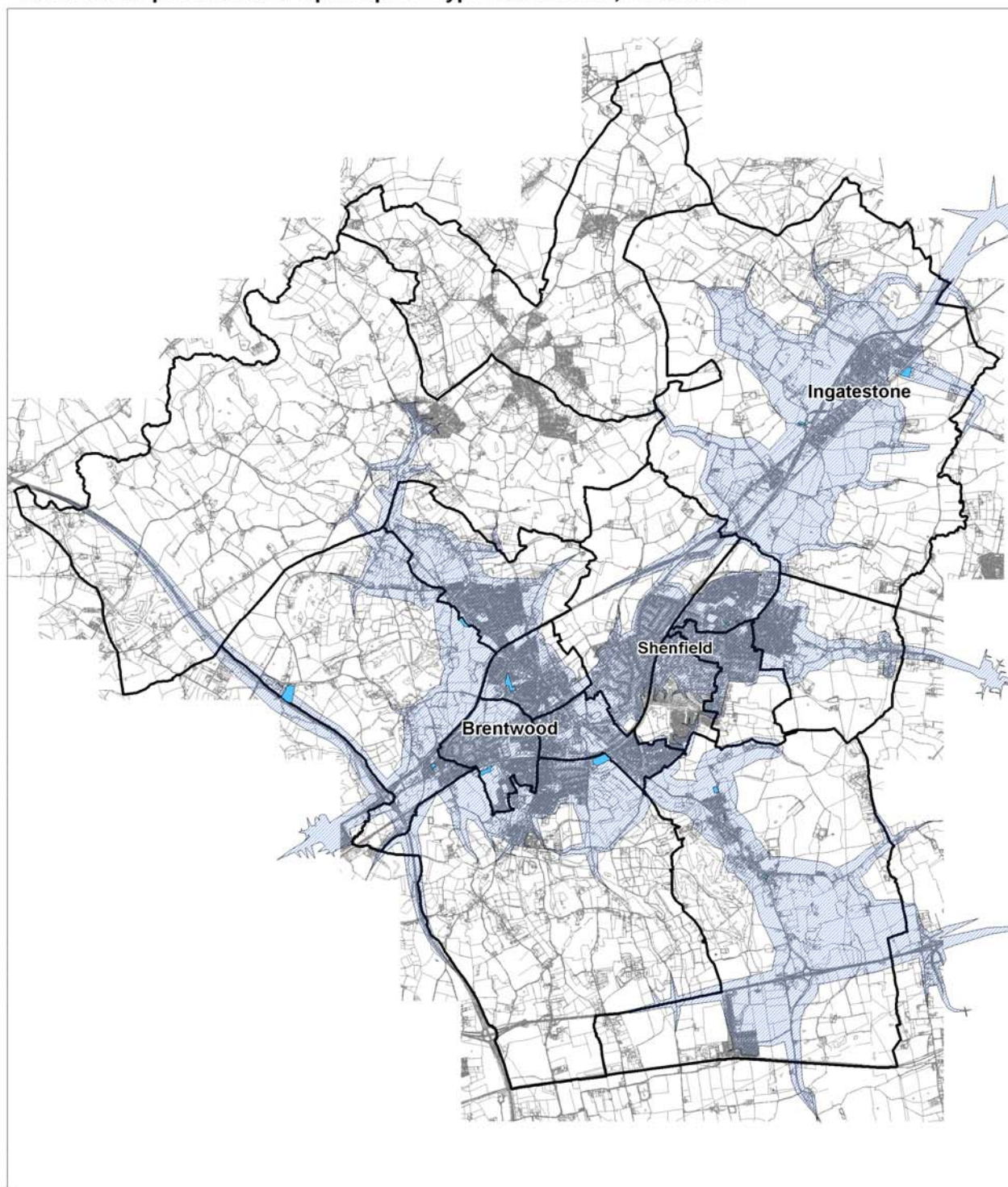
Wards



Landline



Overview Map: Wards and Open Space Type Catchments, Allotments



Allotments



Catchment - Allotments
(5 minute drivetime)



Wards



Landline



Overview Map: Wards and Open Space Type Catchments, Children and Young People



Children and Young People



Catchment - Children and Young People
(480m buffer)



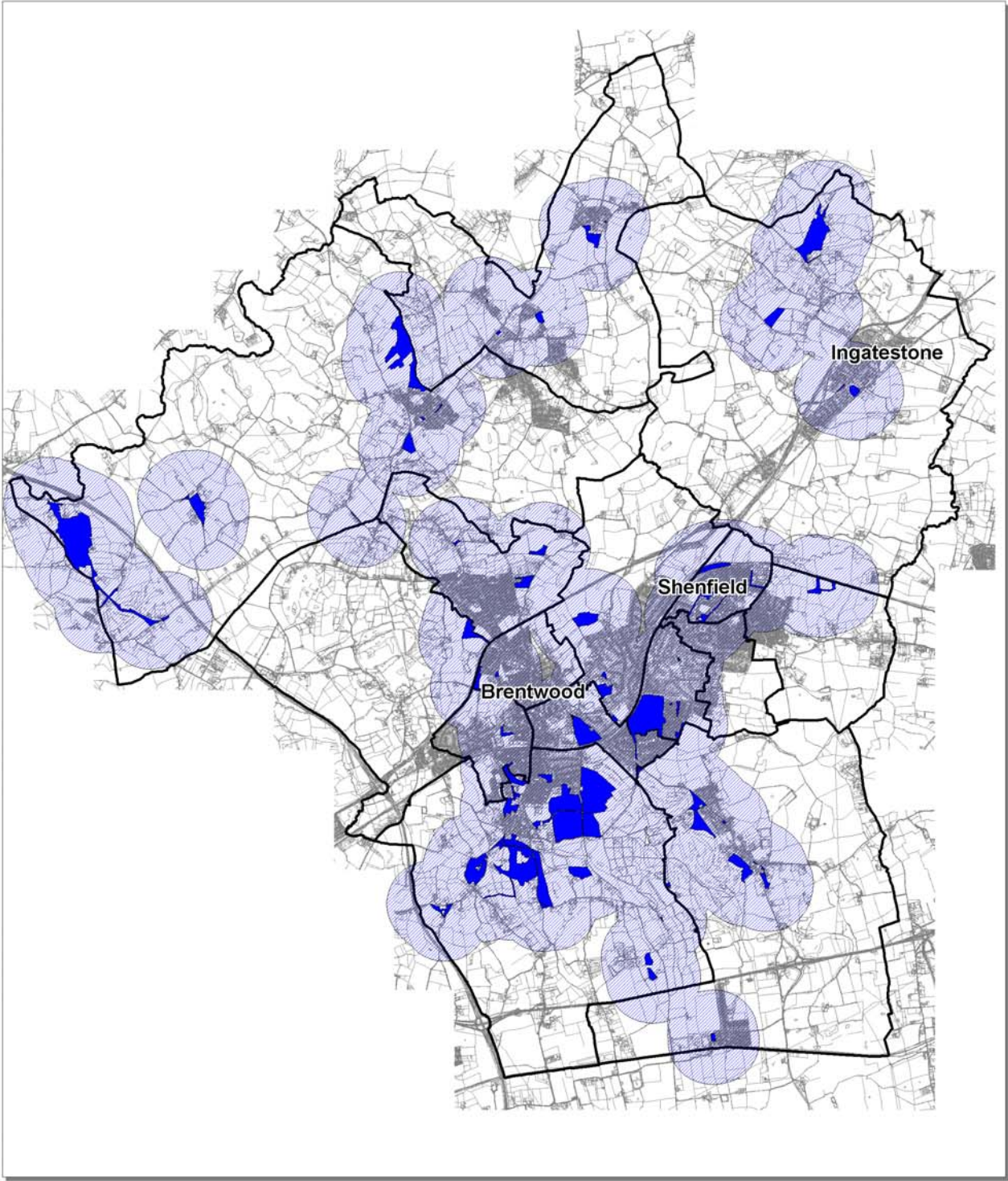
Wards



Landline



Overview Map: Wards and Open Space Type Catchments, Natural and Semi-Natural



Natural and Semi-Natural



Wards



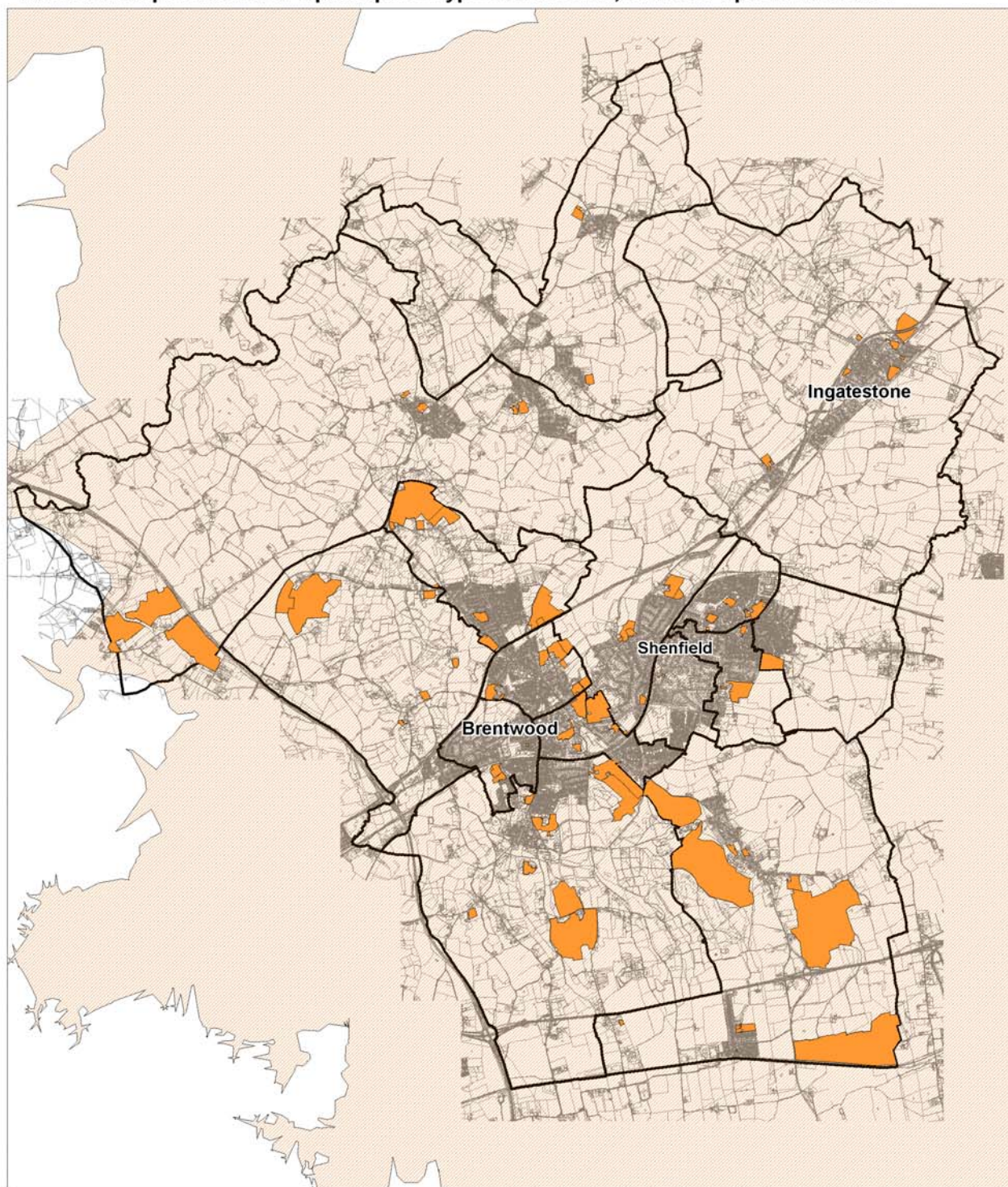
Catchment - Natural and Semi-Natural
(720m buffer)



Landline



Overview Map: Wards and Open Space Type Catchments, Outdoor Sports Facilities



Outdoor Sports Facilities



Catchment - Outdoor Sports Facilities
(15 minute drivetime)



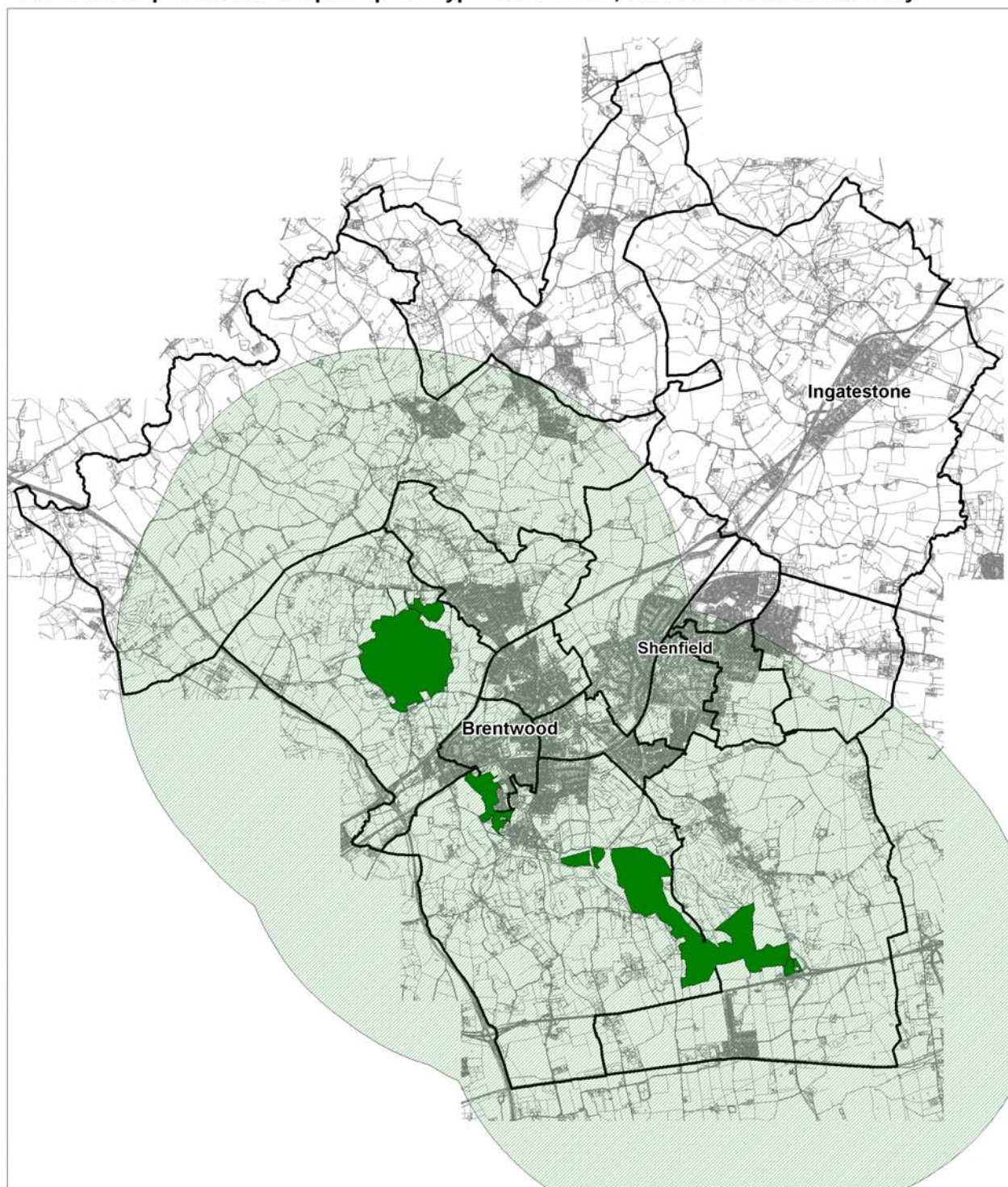
Wards



Landline



Overview Map: Wards and Open Space Type Catchments, Parks and Gardens Country



Parks and Gardens - Country



Catchment - Parks and Gardens Country
(4km buffer)



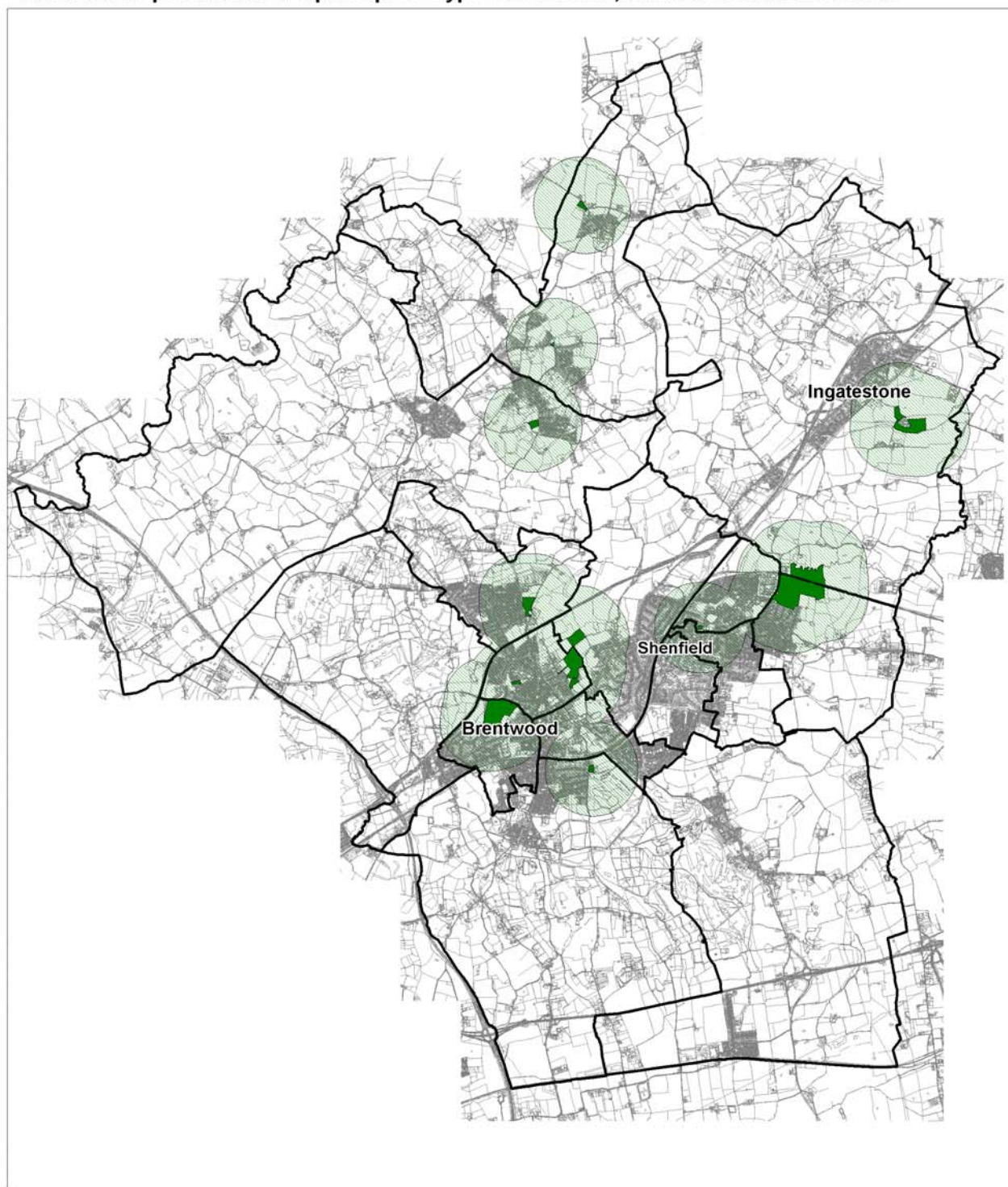
Wards



Landline



Overview Map: Wards and Open Space Type Catchments, Parks and Gardens Urban



Parks and Gardens - Urban



Wards



Catchment - Parks and Gardens Urban
(480m buffer)



Landline



APPENDIX M

DATABASE LIST OF TYPOLOGY

SiteID	SiteName	Area Size (ha)	Quality Percentage	Accessibility Percentage	Usage Level
15	Warley Country Park	30.1	80	73.3	High / Significant
37	Bishops Hall Park	4.06	76	80	High / Significant
53	Weald Country Park	187.55	80	70	High / Significant
55	Merrymeade House & Gardens	1.42	62	70	Often
129	Bishops Hill Adult Education Centre	0.41	68	76.7	Low / Insignificant
153	Thorndon Country Park	222.47	74.3	70	High / Significant
174	Mill Lane Open Space	0.22	66	40	Low / Insignificant
331	Ingatestone Hall	10.61	96	73.3	Often
446	Copperfield Gardens Open Space	0.84	54	63.3	Often
448	Hutton Country Park	38.69	72	63.3	High / Significant
449	Merrymeade Park	14.33	60	63.3	High / Significant
450	St Faiths	16.16	60	63.3	Often
505	Doddinghurst Park	1.67	66	46.7	Often
537	Hartswood Road Gardens	0.89	82	63.3	Often
636	Blackmore Millennium Park	1.17	80	76.7	Often

SiteID	SiteName	Area Size (ha)	Quality Percentage	Accessibility Percentage	Usage Level
5	Doddington Common	4.32	66	60	Often
30	Hatch Road NSN	3.88	66	60	Often
33	Crow Green Road Common	0.45	56	56.7	Often
35	Brickhouse wood	2.2	52	36.7	Low / Insignificant
42	High Wood	5.14	51.4	66.7	Often
47	Costead Manor Road Nature Reserve	0.4	72	63.3	Often
78	Donkey Lane Plantation	17.85	68	50	Often
79	Hampden wood	1.85	76	70	Often
80	Shenfield Common	12.56	52	43.3	Often
83	Girl Guide HQ	0.47	70	40	Often
84	Harts wood	30.54	68	50	Often
95	Brentwood Common	3.87	46	26.7	Low / Insignificant
99	Thrift Wood (Scout Camp)	31.26	72	60	High / Significant
111	Crescent Drive NSN	0.62	60	60	Often
116	Hall Wood	7.08	46	40	Low / Insignificant
117	Childerditch Lane Wood	5.64	46	40	Low / Insignificant
131	Hutton Poplar Woodland	1.25	66	60	Often
132	Little Warley Common	9.96	66	60	Often
134	Hutton Poplars Woodland walk	3.19	56	46.7	Often
136	Barrack Wood	21.6	66	50	Often
144	Cock Wood	2.01	46	40	Low / Insignificant
146	Clements Wood	4.81	54.3	43.3	Low / Insignificant
149	The Wabbings	1.66	54.3	50	Often
155	Holdens Wood	23.01	48.6	43.3	Low / Insignificant
162	Nine Ashes Road NSN - Pond	0.05	64	56.7	Often
168	Swan Lane NSN	0.24	66	63.3	Often
171	Glovers Field NSN	0.34	48	30	Low / Insignificant
183	Tipps Cross Hall	0.34	46	40	Low / Insignificant
201	The Quorn NSN	0.19	36	36.7	Low / Insignificant
220	Arnolds Wood	3.6	30	36.7	Low / Insignificant
227	Thorndon Gate NSN	3.85	54.3	50	Low / Insignificant
229	Long Plantation	13.29	54.3	60	Low / Insignificant
233	Boars Head Pond	0.24	76	70	Low / Insignificant
234	Horse Pond	0.41	56	56.7	Often
235	Peartree Pond	0.21	56	70	Often
250	Murthing Lane Common	0.44	46	40	Low / Insignificant
261	Poles Wood	24.6	42	26.7	Low / Insignificant
273	Jericho Priory	4.63	26	60	Low / Insignificant
315	Wattons Green	5.05	26	36.7	Low / Insignificant
319	Curtis Mill Green	45.88	48	53.3	Often
323	Navestock Heath	6.87	36	53.3	Low / Insignificant
326	The Redhouse lake	2.18	62.9	56.7	Low / Insignificant
351	Marconi Gardens NSN	0.19	42	20	No usage
368	Hanging Hill Lane NSN	1.09	46	40	Low / Insignificant
392	Heron Close NSN	1.75	48.6	43.3	Low / Insignificant
425	Childerditch Hall Drive NSN B (2 Ponds)	3.76	40	40	Low / Insignificant
427	Warley Place Nature Reserve	12.06	76	76.7	High / Significant
428	Station Road NSN	0.79	28	50	Low / Insignificant
433	Beredens Common	2.43	66	60	Often
435	Childerditch Common	0.1	66	60	Often
447	Colliers Shaw	1.44	46	40	Low / Insignificant
452	The Unamed Wood	3.76	40	66.7	Low / Insignificant
461	La Plata Woodland	1.44	60	66.7	Low / Insignificant
462	Tallon Road Trees	1.35	20	20	Low / Insignificant
464	Greenshaw NSN	2.02	45.7	66.7	Low / Insignificant
483	Roundwood Grove Lake	0.15	84	66.7	High / Significant
491	Plata wood	0.61	40	26.7	Low / Insignificant
498	Pastoral Way NSN	0.41	20	50	Low / Insignificant
520	Cherry Ave NSN	0.57	20	50	Low / Insignificant
532	Seven ashes road nsn	0.18	46	46.7	Low / Insignificant
542	Mill Green Road Pond	0.03	58	40	Low / Insignificant
604	Long Ridings B	0.24	46	36.7	Low / Insignificant
640	Chelmsford Road pond	0.08	72	53.3	Low / Insignificant
643	1st Avenue open space	1.91	24	26.7	Low / Insignificant
645	Blackmore Road Lakes	4.95	40	40	Low / Insignificant
646	Mill Green Common	21.01	66	60	Low / Insignificant
671	Snakeshill Common Land	0.27	66	60	Often
678	Vaughan Williams Way NSN	0.31	66	60	Often
694	Hare Hall Shaws	0.91	54.3	40	High / Significant
695	Mosbach Gardens NSN	0.14	60	66.7	Often
702	Claire Close Common	0.06	56	56.7	Often
705	Headley Common	1.57	60	80	Often
706	Warley Gap Wood	11.91	40	73.3	Often
707	Eagle Way Woodland	4.06	48.6	43.3	Low / Insignificant
708	Magpie Lane NSN	0.67	52	46.7	Low / Insignificant
720	Herongate Common	0.09	64	70	High / Significant

SiteID	SiteName	Area Size (ha)	Quality Percentage	Accessibility Percentage	Usage Level
12	Western Road AGS	0.06	60	70	Often
13	Highwood Hospital AGS	0.65	62	70	Often
49	Hubert Road AGS	0.49	66	50	Often
56	Friars Close AGS	0.05	56	63.3	Often
57	Chelmsford Road AGS	0.17	64	76.7	Often
59	London Road AGS	0.03	52	70	Often
97	Oaktree Close AGS	0.09	40	56.7	Low / Insignificant
123	Sawyers Hall Lane AGS	0.27	56	60	Often
141	Birbeck Road AGS A	0.09	42	43.3	Low / Insignificant
142	Birbeck Road AGS B	0.04	46	53.3	Low / Insignificant
147	Walter Boyce Centre	0.48	80	80	Often
161	The Green, Navestock	1.7	66	40	Often
167	Eagle Field	1.47	60	40	Low / Insignificant
170	Blackmore Road AGS	0.15	54	56.7	Low / Insignificant
181	Wyatts Green Road AGS	0.16	62	43.3	Low / Insignificant
186	Pear Tree Green	0.14	48	40	Low / Insignificant
187	Fryerning AGS	0.1	40	36.7	Low / Insignificant
190	Pemberton Avenue AGS	0.1	52	53.3	Low / Insignificant
195	Shenfield Green	0.17	62	70	Often
198	The Furlongs AGS	0.04	52	53.3	Low / Insignificant
199	The Furlongs AGS B	0.07	52	53.3	Low / Insignificant
203	Roman Road AGS A	0.31	56	53.3	Low / Insignificant
204	Roman Road AGS B	0.15	52	46.7	Low / Insignificant
205	Mountney Close AGS	0.4	52	43.3	Low / Insignificant
206	Court View AGS	0.11	46	43.3	Low / Insignificant
207	Heybridge AGS	0.02	46	43.3	Low / Insignificant
214	Arnolds Ave AGS	0.08	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
217	Walton Gardens AGS	0.03	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
242	Tallis Way AGS	0.87	60	70	Often
243	Consort Close AGS	0.14	64	70	Low / Insignificant
279	Blackmore Mead AGS	0.12	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
325	Church Crescent AGS	0.08	66	60	Often
328	Whadden Chase AGS	0.61	56	56.7	Often
330	Roman Road AGS	0.11	70	66.7	Often
341	Crosby Close AGS	1.35	56	50	High / Significant
352	Heather Close AGS	0.13	52	36.7	Low / Insignificant
353	Lascelles Close AGS	0.1	52	36.7	Low / Insignificant
354	Crow Green Lane AGS	0.06	42	36.7	Low / Insignificant
355	Catherine Close AGS	0.05	58	53.3	Low / Insignificant
362	The Limes Ags	0.12	56	70	Often
369	Hare Hall Shaw AGS	0.04	56	53.3	Often
372	Pondfield Lane AGS	0.4	56	53.3	Often
417	Great Warley Village AGS	0.05	62	60	Often
445	Elizabeth Road AGS	0.11	40	53.3	Low / Insignificant
455	Maple Close AGS	0.13	64	76.7	Often
463	Danbury Close AGS B	0.13	70	76.7	Low / Insignificant
465	Hatch Road AGS	0.03	64	53.3	Low / Insignificant
466	Danes Way AGS	0.04	64	73.3	Low / Insignificant
467	Danes Way AGS B	0.07	64	70	Often
468	Larchwood Gardens AGS	0.06	62	86.7	Often
469	Ongar Road AGS	0.3	60	93.3	Often
470	Kensington Road AGS	0.06	64	86.7	Often
471	Harewood Road AGS	0.13	64	76.7	Often
475	Greenshaw AGS	0.09	68	70	Low / Insignificant
479	Downsland Drive AGS	0.11	52	70	Often
481	Shenfield Road Alm Houses	0.05	72	60	High / Significant
482	Roundwood Grove AGS	0.05	56	53.3	Often
487	Shenfield Road AGS	0.11	60	60	Often
490	Downsland Drive AGS	4.49	54	43.3	Low / Insignificant
493	Hawthorn Avenue AGS	0.09	68	46.7	Often
494	Hawthorn Avenue AGS	0.09	76	66.7	Often
495	Hampden Crescent AGS	0.47	40	43.3	Low / Insignificant
496	Brackens Drive AGS	0.14	42	43.3	Low / Insignificant
497	Brackens Drive AGS B	0.11	42	43.3	Low / Insignificant
501	Great War Memorial Kelvedon	0.02	62	46.7	Low / Insignificant
502	Ongar Road AGS	0.04	64	46.7	Low / Insignificant
503	Kelvedon Green	0.61	72	40	Low / Insignificant
511	Nine Ashes AGS (2)	0.13	76	56.7	Often
513	Days Lane AGS	0.13	66	40	Often
516	Rayleigh Road AGS	0.09	42	36.7	Low / Insignificant
517	Bournebridge Close AGS	0.03	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant

521	Knights Way AGS (b)	0.21	52	46.7	Low / Insignificant
522	Knights Way AGS	0.3	52	43.3	Low / Insignificant
523	Rowhedge AGS	0.04	46	36.7	Low / Insignificant
527	Orchard Avenue AGS	0.19	50	53.3	Low / Insignificant
530	Consecrated old church AGS	0.06	72	63.3	High / Significant
531	Seven Arches Rd AGS	0.31	52	56.7	Often
533	Copfield Road AGS	0.15	52	73.3	High / Significant
539	Mill Green Road AGS	0.04	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
543	Fielding Way AGS	0.17	46	53.3	Low / Insignificant
544	Roman Road AGS	0.26	48	43.3	Often
601	Whittington Road A	0.07	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
602	Whittington Road B	0.03	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
603	Hawksmoor Green	0.25	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
605	Whittington Road C	0.13	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
606	Coram Green AGS	0.06	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
607	Carpenter Path	0.4	60	60	Often
608	Claughton Way AGS	0.26	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
609	Wilkes Road AGS	0.47	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
610	Burns Way A	0.1	56	56.7	Low / Insignificant
611	Burns Way B	0.09	56	53.3	Low / Insignificant
612	Rayleigh Road AGS	0.09	54	46.7	Often
613	Hutton Drive A	0.08	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
614	Hutton Drive AGS	0.08	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
615	Hutton Drive C	0.02	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
616	Hutton Drive D	0.04	36	43.3	Low / Insignificant
617	Edwards Way AGS	0.11	42	53.3	Low / Insignificant
618	Wash Road AGS	0.05	46	43.3	Low / Insignificant
619	Rayleigh Road AGS	0.11	36	36.7	Low / Insignificant
620	Lambourne Drive AGS	0.08	46	36.7	Low / Insignificant
621	Springfield Ave AGS	0.06	40	43.3	Often
622	Boundary Drive AGS A	0.25	36	53.3	Low / Insignificant
625	Rayleigh Road AGS C	0.12	60	60	Often
626	Rayleigh Road AGS D	0.19	60	60	Often
642	The Green AGS	0.34	72	40	Often
660	Wilmot Green AGS	0.26	56	56.7	Often
661	Havenwood Close AGS	0.09	56	56.7	Often
662	Mayflower Path AGS	0.46	60	60	Often
664	Burnell Walk AGS	0.18	46	36.7	Low / Insignificant
665	Essex Way AGS	0.04	56	70	Often
670	Magpie Lane Common	0.2	56	50	Often
679	Potiphar Place AGS	0.36	46	36.7	Low / Insignificant
687	Wigley Bush Lane Alms Houses	0.05	88	53.3	Often
688	Hillside Walk AGS	0.17	56	76.7	Often
689	Vaughan Williams Way AGS A	0.12	68	46.7	Low / Insignificant
690	Vaughan Williams Way Memorial Gardens	1.09	60	63.3	Often
691	Crescent Road AGS	0.21	56	50	Low / Insignificant
696	Knights Way AGS	0.96	60	46.7	Low / Insignificant
697	Running Waters AGS	0.2	60	70	Often
698	Running Waters AGS B	0.06	66	66.7	Often
699	The Broadwalk AGS	0.06	64	70	Often
700	Aspen Court AGS	0.41	56	70	Low / Insignificant
701	Warley Hill AGS	0.06	84	76.7	Often
703	Evelyn Walk East AGS	0.06	56	56.7	Often
704	Wilmot Green AGS	0.16	56	70	Low / Insignificant
712	Bonningtons AGS	0.11	54	40	Often
713	Bayleys Mead AGS	0.18	70	70	Often
717	Park Lane Common	0.37	66	80	Often
718	The Meadows AGS A	0.23	66	70	Low / Insignificant

SiteID	SiteName	Area Size (ha)	Quality Percentage	Accessibility Percentage	Usage Level
7	Kelvedon Hatch Playground	0.16	90	56.7	Often
48	Masefield Court Play Area	0.03	80	70	Often
119	Courage Playing Fields Play Area	0.05	68	76.7	High / Significant
135	Long Ridings Primary school	2.61	76	73.3	High / Significant
189	Fairfield Recreation Ground Play Area	0.09	54	56.7	Often
342	Coronation Playing Fields Play Area	0.06	68	80	High / Significant
443	Capon Close Play Area	0.08	54	53.3	High / Significant
451	Tower Hill Playspace	1.54	56	66.7	High / Significant
454	Cromwell Road play area	0.1	54	70	Often
457	River Road Play Area	0.38	80	76.7	High / Significant
460	North Road Play Space	0.16	50	76.7	Low / Insignificant
472	Bishops Hall Playground	0.27	56	53.3	High / Significant
476	Doddinghurst Road Playground	0.08	48	53.3	High / Significant
506	Doddinghurst Infant School	0.04	86	90	Often
507	Doddinghurst Play Area	0.19	74	63.3	High / Significant
508	Mill Lane Play area	0.07	62	40	Often
510	Stondon Massey Play Area	0.06	54	50	High / Significant
515	Hutton Recreation Ground Play Area	0.1	34	36.7	Low / Insignificant
519	Colet Road Playground	0.04	44	63.3	High / Significant
525	King George's Play Area	0.41	86	80	Often
526	Kings George's Paddling Pools	0.3	80	70	High / Significant
546	Mountney Close Play Area	0.03	44	43.3	High / Significant
638	Blackmore County Primary School	0.4	70	76.7	High / Significant
652	Navestock Village Hall Play Area	0.4	66	73.3	High / Significant
681	Maple Close Play Area	0.06	66	70	High / Significant
692	Crescent Road play area	0.16	52	53.3	Often
724	Warley Playing Fields Play Area	0.29	60	60	High / Significant
725	Ingrave Johnstone Play Area	0.04	74.3	60	High / Significant
728	West Horndon Park Play Area	0.08	74	83.3	High / Significant

SiteID	SiteName	Area Size (ha)	Quality Percentage	Accessibility Percentage	Usage Level
1	Kelvedon Hatch Village Hall Playing Field	1.86	80	56.7	High / Significant
3	Kelvedon Hatch Primary School	0.87	92.5	53.3	High / Significant
23	Fairfield Recreation Ground	2.83	54	56.7	High / Significant
25	Ingatestone and Fryerning C.E School	0.95	68	90	High / Significant
26	Ingatestone County Infants School	0.59	72	66.7	High / Significant
29	Seymour Field	3.42	84	80	High / Significant
31	Bentley St Pauls C of E Primary School	0.87	62	70	High / Significant
34	Bentley Cricket Club	2.46	80	40	High / Significant
39	St Charles Youth Treatment Centre	4.54	32	43.3	Often
43	Larkins Playing Field	4.08	60	76.7	High / Significant
44	Pilgrims Hatch County Primary School	2.93	64	66.7	High / Significant
45	Brentwood Centre	18.47	78	70	High / Significant
51	Brentwood Arena	1.2	92	83.3	High / Significant
65	St Peters CE Primary School	0.72	64	60	High / Significant
71	Crescent Road Sports Ground	2.74	74	63.3	Often
72	Holly Trees primary school	1.91	70	66.7	High / Significant
76	Warley Hill Sports Ground	1.64	56	60	Often
86	Brentwood County High School	1.24	64	73.3	High / Significant
87	Brentwood Ursuline Convent High School Playing Fie	3.35	60	60	High / Significant
88	St Helen's RC Infants School	0.43	70	70	High / Significant
94	Brentwood School Sports ground	21.01	70	60	High / Significant
96	Hogarth County Primary School	1.26	74	70	High / Significant
105	St Martins School	9.69	80	80	High / Significant
107	Old County Ground	2.48	96	90	High / Significant
108	Brentwood School	2.29	80	80	High / Significant
110	Sawyers Hall College of Science and Technology	3.3	74	80	High / Significant
112	St Thomas of Canterbury C of E Junior & Infants Sc	1.01	70	66.7	High / Significant
113	Sawyers Hall College Playing field	3.24	52	60	Often
114	St Helens RC Junior School	5.36	70	70	High / Significant
115	Courage Playing Fields	4.15	66	60	Often
121	St Mary C of E Primary School	0.42	74	70	High / Significant
122	Courage Playing Fields/ Shenfield Cricket Club	1.37	76	80	High / Significant
124	Herington House School	0.08	74.3	66.7	High / Significant
125	Shenfield High School	7.4	58	86.7	High / Significant
127	Hutton Cricket Club	8.4	64	40	Often
128	Willowbrook Primary School	1.18	62	76.7	High / Significant
130	Hutton Poplars Bowling Club	0.29	80	63.3	High / Significant
133	Hutton Poplars	1.88	58	46.7	Low / Insignificant
138	Hutton All saints CE Primary school	0.74	74	80	High / Significant
139	Hutton Recreation Ground	4.12	34	53.3	Often
150	Warley Playing Fields	7.73	66	66.7	High / Significant
156	Hutton Poplars	2.01	34	36.7	Often
157	Warley Park Golf Course	46.59	92	90	Often
176	Ted Marriage Playing Field	2.08	76	66.7	Often
188	Anglo European School Playing Field	6.4	62	26.7	Often
193	Doddington CE Junior School	0.99	82	90	Often
194	Doddington Village Hall Playing Fields	2.78	62	86.7	High / Significant
208	Ashwells Sports and Country Club	8.3	70	56.7	High / Significant
209	Bentley Golf Course	41.01	92	90	High / Significant
211	Ingatestone and Fryerning Bowls and Tennis Club	0.34	86	63.3	High / Significant
223	Hutton & Shenfield Union Church Lawn Tennis Club	0.17	80	73.3	Often
226	Thorndon Park Golf Club	87.39	92	90	High / Significant
231	Ingrave Johnstone CE Primary School Playing Fields	1.7	60	70	High / Significant
232	Ingrave Common	0.96	60	73.3	High / Significant
313	Priors Golf Course	39.95	78	50	High / Significant
316	Stapleford Abbots Golf Course	50.57	92	76.7	High / Significant
336	Mountnessing Tennis Club	0.23	74.3	80	High / Significant
358	Pilgrims Hatch Tennis Club	0.44	80	63.3	High / Significant
380	King George's Playing Fields	17.85	70	80	High / Significant
410	Clearview Outdoor Tennis Courts	0.54	80	66.7	High / Significant
419	Great /Little Warley Cricket Club	1.88	70	73.3	High / Significant
421	West Horndon County Primary School	0.52	64	70	High / Significant
429	Chafford Gardens Tennis Centre	0.09	80	50	High / Significant
430	Dunton Hills Golf Course	91.13	80	80	Often
439	Weald Park Golf Sports Facilities	10.83	72	70	Often
440	South Essex Golf and Country Club	105.42	92	90	Often
441	Brentwood Park Golf Range	18.77	92	90	High / Significant
442	Weald Park Golf Course	45.24	92	90	High / Significant
444	Alexander Lane Open Space	1.67	72	43.3	Often
453	West Horndon Door Step Green	3.25	70	83.3	High / Significant
484	Silver Birches Bowls Club	0.1	82	70	High / Significant
488	Weald Road Recreation Ground	1.3	60	36.7	Often
489	Kings Chase Bowls Club	0.21	70	60	Often
528	Endeavour School	0.3	76	60	High / Significant
540	Society of Old Brentwoodians	1.74	80	73.3	Often
545	Anglo European School Playing Field	1.74	70	70	High / Significant
637	Blackmore Village Hall Sports Ground	2.52	80	70	High / Significant
641	Blackmore Tennis Club	0.33	64	70	High / Significant
682	Warley Hospital Bowls Club	0.22	88	70	High / Significant
683	Coronation Playing Fields	2.35	64	80	High / Significant
684	Brook Weald Cricket Club	1.82	76	66.7	High / Significant
685	South Weald Cricket Club	1.36	66	50	High / Significant
693	St Martins School Tennis Courts	0.31	65.7	66.7	High / Significant
714	Brentwood Park	2.86	66	70	Often
719	Brentwood Golf Centre (Hartswood)	57.46	92	90	High / Significant
727	Herongate Athletic FC	4.56	60	60	High / Significant

SiteID	SiteName	Area Size (ha)	Quality Percentage	Accessibility Percentage	Usage Level
81	Hartswood Allotments	3.28	66	76.7	Often
218	Fielding Way Allotments	0.18	42	26.7	Often
219	Birkbeck Road allotments	0.08	54	53.3	Often
286	Stock Lane Allotments	1.83	60	60	Often
327	Roman Road allotments	0.34	34	50	No usage
458	River Road Allotments	0.5	60	60	Often
473	Bishops Hall Road Allotments	0.19	76	60	Often
477	Park Road Allotments	2.15	56	36.7	Often
486	Honeypot Lane Allotments	0.47	52	36.7	Often
541	Crescent Road Allotments	1.38	66	66.7	Often
686	Ongar Road Allotments	0.87	60	63.3	High / Significant
711	Middle Road allotments	0.69	66	53.3	High / Significant
716	Salmonds Grove Allotments	0.18	60	76.7	High / Significant
721	Rectory Lane Allotments	0.22	62	53.3	High / Significant
221	Wash Road Allotments		72	66.7	High / Significant

SiteID	SiteName	Area Size (ha)	Quality Percentage	Accessibility Percentage	Usage Level
2	St Nicholas' Church	0.26	76	50	High / Significant
19	Catholic Church of St John the Evangelist and St E	0.1	56	66.7	Low / Insignificant
22	United Reformed Church	0.09	54	60	Often
24	Ingatestone Parish Church	0.43	56	56.7	Often
27	St Mary the Virgin Church	1.99	56	70	Often
32	Peniel Church	2.16	100	63.3	Often
36	Mores Lane, Snakes Hill Church	0.55	48	80	Low / Insignificant
40	St George's Church	0.34	60	60	Often
41	Doddinghurst Road Church	0.14	60	80	Low / Insignificant
46	London Road Cemetery	2.88	86	80	Often
54	St Peters Church	0.36	84	73.3	Often
75	Lorne Road Cemetery	1.35	20	43.3	No usage
77	Woodman Road Cemetery	3.35	86	83.3	Often
89	St Helens RC Cathedral	0.63	42	60	Low / Insignificant
90	St Thomas of Canterbury Church	0.55	82	70	High / Significant
100	St Stephens Church	0.25	56	46.7	Often
106	All Saints Church of England	0.52	82	50	High / Significant
118	St Mary the Virgin Parish Church	0.33	76	73.3	Often
120	St Mary's Churchyard	1.07	76	70	Often
126	Hutton Free Church	0.18	84	76.7	Often
137	St Peters Church	0.14	56	50	Often
148	The Parish Church of Christ Church, Warley	0.25	72	80	Often
151	Essex Regiment Chapel	0.29	72	73.3	Low / Insignificant
175	All Saints Church	0.52	56	73.3	Often
215	Hutton Road Church	0.07	66	60	Often
228	St Nicholas Church	0.57	60	80	Low / Insignificant
304	The Gospel Hall	0.32	50	50	Low / Insignificant
324	Roman Road Church	0.07	70	66.7	Often
335	Sir Johns Church Hall	0.08	80	80	Often
345	Mountnessing Hall Church	0.82	76	53.3	Often
361	Hutton & Shenfield Union Church	0.19	86	73.3	Often
388	Rectory Lane Church	0.08	66	60	Often
408	Little Warley Church	0.32	56	50	Often
422	St Mary the Virgin	0.48	76	80	Often
434	Childerditch Lane place of Worship	0.27	66	60	Often
436	All Saints Church	0.49	40	50	Often
459	Kings Road Memorial Gardens	0.06	48	76.7	Often
639	Priory Church of St Lawrence	0.49	76	60	Often
669	Hatch Road Church	0.06	50	40	Low / Insignificant
726	Herongate Wood - Green Burial Site	6.38	70	70	Low / Insignificant

SiteID	SiteName	Area Size (ha)	Quality Percentage	Accessibility Percentage	Usage Level
38	Shenfield War memorial	0.03	65.7	80	High / Significant
334	Kings Road/ High Street Civic Space	0.02	68	66.7	Often

SiteID	SiteName	Length (m)	Usage Level
251	River Roding	1.01	Low / Insignificant
252	Ingatestone River	0.57	Low / Insignificant
253	River Wid	1.06	Low / Insignificant