

# *Havant Open Spaces Plan and PPG17 Assessment: Appendices*

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## Appendix A: Methodology

### Introduction

This appendix provides an overview of the methodology the Borough Council and ourselves have used for the assessment. It also summarises the structure of our report and its related annexes and appendices.

PPG17 sets out a typology of provision which planning authorities can either adopt or adapt. The typology we have used for this assessment is:

- Allotments
- Amenity greenspaces: informal recreation spaces, mainly in and around housing areas
- Artificial Turf Pitches
- Bowling greens
- Cemeteries
- Natural greenspaces: woodland, the canals and all land with a nature conservation value or designation
- Parks and gardens
- Playing fields, including recreation grounds
- Play areas and playgrounds: equipped play areas intended for children up to the age of about 12
- Tennis and multi-courts: hard surfaced outdoor areas designed for sports such as tennis, netball and 5-a-side football
- Youth facilities: skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops and other informal areas intended primarily for teenagers
- Indoor sports facilities

As a preliminary to the main part of the assessment, and in

order to set it within a broad policy framework, we reviewed a number of existing regional, county and Borough-wide plans and strategies. This review is in Appendix B with a summary of the key points in Chapter 2 of the main report.

### **Assessing Local Needs**

The assessing needs part of the work, which we set out in Appendix C and summarise in Chapter 3 of the main report, took three main forms:

- A survey of local residents through the Citizens' Panel, coordinated by the Borough Council
- A series of roughly 40 telephone or face to face interviews with stakeholders and representatives of local interest groups
- Presentation to a group of the Council's members

### **Assessing Supply**

In order to assess supply, we undertook an audit of local provision throughout the Borough, using a suite of standard audit forms designed to evaluate the quality and value of different forms of provision. Appendix E describes the audit process. In all we evaluated a little over 200 sites. We were then able to classify the spaces and facilities we had audited as being of high or low quality and value. We have supplied the detailed results to the Council in Microsoft Excel format on compact disk and give an overview of the results in Chapter 4 of the main report. The results constitute a detailed database of local provision with information on factors such as the size and location of different spaces or facilities, quality and therefore the possible need for enhancement, amenity value, and parking facilities.

### **Quality Standards**

We derived quality standards for the future use of the Borough Council from a variety of sources, including the Green Flag scheme and good practice advice from agencies such as Sport England, the governing bodies of sport and English Nature. We give the recommended standards in Appendix F.

### **Accessibility Standards and Assessment**

In order to be able to assess the accessibility of current provision across the Borough, we first derived a range of distance thresholds from various sources, including user surveys of which we had knowledge in other areas of the

country. We summarise the need for them in Chapter 6 of the main report, the derivation of them in Appendix D and the results of applying them in Chapter 7 of the main report. Annex 3 contains a series of maps showing existing provision across the Borough together with the distance thresholds.

## **Quantity Standards**

For the quantity analysis, we first analysed the audit results to identify the total quantity of existing provision in each of the main areas of the Borough, for each element of the typology, expressed as sq m/person.

We then compared local views on the adequacy of existing provision with the quantity of it across the Borough to establish the level of provision that local interests generally found adequate. Finally, we compared the level of provision in each area with the amount required by the application of the quantity provision standard to assess the broad level of need for additional provision across the Borough. Details of this analysis, and the resulting quantity standards, are in Annex 5 to the main report with a summary in Chapter 8 of the main report.

## **Issues and Options**

We then brought the results of this analysis together in Chapter 9 to identify a number of issues and opportunities facing the Council and its partners, together with options for tackling the issues. This is complemented by a Delivery Plan in Annex 6.

## **Planning Policy**

PPG17 explicitly requires local authorities to develop locally-determined provision standards and cease using national standards, such as the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) Six Acre Standard. As Havant's Local Plan has adopted the NPFA Standard, the Council clearly needs locally determined standards and a policy basis for applying them. In broad terms we conclude that the Council's main priority should be to enhance existing provision, except in a limited number of areas where additional provision is needed.

## **Strategic Conclusions**

Finally, we bring the results of the assessment together into a brief set of strategic conclusions and recommendations in Chapter 11.





## Appendix B: The Policy Context

### Introduction

This appendix reviews the ways in which existing plans and strategies help to set the broad context for the Havant Open Spaces Plan. For the most part, we merely summarise what is in the various documents we have reviewed and for the sake of concision, much of it is in the form of bullet points. However, at the end we comment on the specific relevance of these plans and strategies to the PPG17 assessment.

### National Plans and Strategies

The national policy agenda underpinning PPG17 and the ODPM's "Cleaner, Safer, Greener" strap line for sustainable communities has come a long way in a very short time. The next few paragraphs give a brief overview of some of the key national policy documents.

#### **Town and Country Parks, the Best and ...**

*Published 27 October 1999 as the twentieth report of Session 1998–99 of the Environment, Transport, and Regions Committee of the House of Commons (HC 477–I, ISBN 0–10–556459–1).*

This hard-hitting report, necessarily based on largely anecdotal evidence, was critically important in highlighting the decline of Britain's parks. For example: "We are shocked at the weight of evidence, far beyond our expectations, about the extent of the problems parks have faced in the last 30 years. It is clear that if nothing is done many of them will become albatrosses around the necks of local authorities. Un-used, derelict havens for crime and

vandalism, it would be better to close them and re-use the land than to leave them to decay further."

The Committee's identification of the lack of current factual information about parks (which it described as a "statistical vacuum") led directly to the Public Parks Assessment (see below).

### **Towards an Urban Renaissance (Report of the Urban Taskforce) 2000**

*Published June 1999 by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions and distributed by E&FN Spon, ISBN 1-851121-65-X.*

This important report led to the creation of the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) and the growing recognition of the need for greater urban design input to planning in order to promote "place-making". Its weakness was that it took the view that design can solve almost any problem and largely ignored social issues.

### **Our Towns and Cities: the Future**

*Published by the Stationery Office on behalf of the DETR in November 2000.*

The Urban White Paper can be summed up as aiming to make towns and cities places where people with choices will choose to live. It therefore builds on *Towards an Urban Renaissance*. It calls for denser, more compact towns and cities and more development on brownfield land.

### **Rethinking Open Space**

*Kit Campbell Associates (March 2001) for Scottish Executive Planning Services, published by Scottish Executive Central Research Unit.*

*Rethinking* described the approach of most planning authorities to open space as "fundamentally flawed" and achieved wide circulation throughout the UK after being described in Planning as "excellent research and recommendations". It was the first report to identify the cross-cutting importance of open space to the emerging

urban agenda, together with how the planning system should give much greater priority to the enhancement of existing open spaces than requiring developers to provide new ones. It set out a typology of open spaces which the Government's Urban Green Spaces Task Force and PPG17 have since adopted in very slightly modified form, based on the concept of "primary purpose".

### **Public Park Assessment**

*Urban Parks Forum (2001) and published by the Heritage Lottery Fund ([www.hlf.org.uk](http://www.hlf.org.uk))*

This important report sought to fill the "statistical vacuum" identified in *Town and Country Parks* (see above). It has attracted considerable media interest with its evaluation of the condition of parks and whether they are improving or failing. Key points from the report include:

- The UK's 27,000 parks cover around 143,000 ha and receive around 1.5 billion visits a year by all sectors of the community. They currently cost local authorities the equivalent of around 42p per visit. The aggregate cut in parks revenue expenditure over the past 20 years is around £1.3 billion.
- Parks are polarising, with good parks getting better and poor parks getting worse; the rate of decline is highest in deprived areas.
- Around 13% of local authorities consider their parks to be in poor condition and the condition of around 40% of parks and open spaces is declining.
- Many parks have lost features such as cafes, toilets, bowling greens and tennis courts.
- There is a clear correlation between good condition and the existence of parks strategies

While the report is generally regarded as clear evidence of serious decline, its value is somewhat over-stated. Many of the questions asked were extremely vague while key terms such as "poor condition" were not defined. It is also the case that the original need for some traditional elements of parks has disappeared: for example, the development of radio reduced the need for bandstands dramatically. Just because expenditure is lower now than some years ago does not necessarily imply that resources

are inadequate, although looking at almost any park supports the findings of the research. What is certain is that CCT, in particular, has resulted in the de-skilling of park staff: "on-site gardeners" have become travelling maintenance contractors. In turn, this has led to the simplification of parks and other open spaces to make them more suitable for machine maintenance. Increasingly there is a view that parks and open spaces are designed for maintenance machines rather than people and it is time to reverse this.

**Public Spaces: The Role of PPG17 in the Urban Renaissance**  
*Third report of session 2001-02 of the Transport, Local Government and the Regions Committee of the House of Commons (HC238-I, published 20 February 2002, ISBN 0 215 00190 7).*

This report relates to the Select Committee Inquiry into the draft revision of PPG17 (published by the Government in March 2001) in autumn 2001. It identifies the central importance of green space quality to the urban renaissance and makes a number of recommendations which have since been reflected in PPG17. Again, the Memoranda submitted to the Committee and its minutes of evidence provide a wealth of information. They can be downloaded from the same website as the main report.

**Green Spaces, Better Places**  
*Published by the DTLR in May 2002 as the final report of the Urban Green Spaces Task Force (UGSTF) with six accompanying Working Group reports and a major research report by the University of Sheffield entitled Improving Urban Parks, Play Areas and Green Spaces.*

The Urban White Paper called for a "vision for the future of our parks, play areas and green spaces". The job of the UGSTF, chaired by a Minister, was to develop that vision. Its final report identifies the importance of green spaces to urban life and outlines current concerns about parks and other green spaces, together with proposals for overcoming them. It argues for a strategic policy framework and additional resources for planning, design and management and that green spaces are fundamental to liveable, sustainable towns and cities.

The related Sheffield University research examined how parks and open spaces are used and by whom, what users want from them, what they currently provide and their wider benefits to urban environments.

### **PPG17: Open Space, Sport and Recreation**

*Published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on 24 July 2002.*

This new guidance represents a considerable policy shift from the original 1991 version and is a huge step forward which relates strongly to the whole of the Government's "liveability" and urban renaissance agendas. The key changes include:

- Putting open space at the heart of the document. In the 1991 version, *Sport and Recreation*, open space was fairly peripheral, while many took the view that open space had been shoe-horned into the March 2001 draft revision, almost on an opportunistic basis.
- Promotion of a clear typology of open spaces
- A clear statement that planning authorities should undertake local assessments and audits, with both qualitative and quantitative components, to set local standards and not continue to rely on national standards.
- A welcome emphasis on quality and accessibility – interestingly, including charges, which is not a land use issue
- Clear recognition of the importance of enhancing existing open spaces and facilities and clear guidance that planning obligations can be used to remedy both qualitative and quantitative deficiencies in provision
- Recognition of the importance of linking the "planning system" to the "management system", with local assessments providing the starting point for open space strategies
- A clear policy statement that before an open space can be redeveloped for some other purpose, it must be "surplus to requirements" in terms of the full open space typology and not just its existing use
- Making clear that planning authorities can require commercial and industrial developers to provide or

contribute to open space or sport and recreation facilities; this opens up the possibility, for example, of requiring office and retail developers to contribute to parks which might be used by their workers or shoppers. The only problem with this is finding a defensible way of calculating the required contributions.

- Planning authorities are expected to seek to enhance the rights of way network – hitherto this has usually been seen as primarily a highways matter
- A greater role for local communities

### **Living Places**

*ODPM and other Government Departments, October 2002*

Living Places should be seen in the context of the Government's stated desire to enhance the "liveability" of urban areas and promote an urban renaissance. It includes an interesting definition of public spaces: "everywhere between the places we live and work", and includes "internal public places such as libraries and town halls".

The main theoretical underpinning for Living Places is that "liveability" (an American concept shipped across the Atlantic) depends on a sustainable high quality public realm which is clean and green and in which individuals feel safe. It has two main thrusts:

- Reducing some forms of anti-social behaviour and improving the public sector's response to the most obvious consequences of it: for example, litter, graffiti, fly-tipping, joy-riding, abandoned cars and dog fouling and chewing gum – a big issue for everyone who has noticed that most pavements are so covered in discarded gum that they seem to have measles. The Prime Minister's recent championing of "Respect" is obviously a continuation of this agenda.
- Promoting better "joined up thinking", and more importantly joined up action, amongst the various public agencies responsible for the design and maintenance of the public realm.

*Living Places* therefore builds on themes first set out in the Urban White Paper and developed (albeit to an agenda

limited to greenspace) through the work of the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce. When taken together with other policy statements, such as PPG17, it is clear there has been a revolution in Government thinking, with a determination to promote enhanced community involvement in issues affecting local environments and to push quality of life issues up the agenda.

*Living Places* acknowledges that there have been too many attempts at "short-term fixes", often little more than cosmetic, in the past, and the real need is for long term main stream resourcing. However, it fails to recognise that the Government-created framework of endless initiatives and the "bid culture" is partly to blame for this.

## Regional Planning Guidance

### Regional Planning Guidance for the South-East (RPG9)

RPG9 pays scant regard to open space or sport and recreation except for a few passing references, such as in Policy Q2:

*The quality of life in urban areas, including suburban areas, should be raised through significant improvement to the urban environment, making urban areas more attractive places in which to live, work, shop, spend leisure time and invest, thus helping to counter trends to more dispersed patterns of residence and travel. Development plans should ... maximise the positive contribution which trees, other planting and open spaces can make to urban areas in terms of their recreational, nature conservation and wider environmental and social benefits*

Chapter 14 of RPG9, *Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation*, is concerned with sport and recreation only insofar as they help to generate and support tourism. It notes that most traditional coastal resorts

*"will need to diversify and some will need to move away from tourism altogether. This will involve identifying and developing new markets alongside their traditional holiday base and*

*strengthening the product to attract visitor. This could include a diversity of product offers in relation to arts, entertainment, health, sport and fitness. It will also include the diversification of the local economy into other non tourism related activities. A comprehensive strategy should be developed based upon a holistic vision for the resort as an area to live work and visit (sic)."*

## **Borough-wide Plans and Strategies**

### **Creating a Better Future – Partnership in Action (2001)**

This Community Strategy sets out how 57 partner organisations will work together with the Council to progress the Strategy's aims to 2020 and gives details of key actions to be implemented during 2001–2004.

The report highlights the Borough's complexities – a Borough of contrasts, comprising areas of natural beauty and wealth but also areas of severe deprivation. This diversity obviously presents significant challenges.

The key aims of the Community Strategy are:

- Making a safer community
- Strengthening our economy
- Improving educational attainment and lifelong learning
- Enhancing our environment
- Promoting a healthier community
- Enabling better housing
- Promoting social wellbeing
- Working to engage young people

### **Havant Borough Council Corporate Strategy 2003–2008**

The overall vision for Havant is that it should be a cleaner, safer, more prosperous Borough and the Strategy sets out aims for achieving this vision during 2003–2008.

Within this vision, the Strategy outlines a lead role for the Council in the following "Foundation Strategies" aims:

- Planning the Community's Land Use and Development
- Strengthening our Economy

- Enhancing our Environment

The Strategy aims to enhance the environment by

- Providing and maintaining parks and open spaces for recreational and other purposes
- Increasing the frequency of street cleansing, particularly in shopping centres
- Improving awareness of the impact of litter
- Maintaining parks, greenspaces and highways to a high standard
- Increasing awareness of recycling and energy efficiency
- Working with Hampshire County Council to improve road safety, regulate traffic and on-street parking

In terms of promoting social well-being, the Strategy seeks to:

- Improve the quality and accessibility of sporting and leisure facilities and increase opportunities for participation
- Organise and support local community forums and improve communications between community groups

A key priority is to investigate service level agreements with each community association and to organise 6 training sessions per year for community association members to develop skills in organisational issues, effective meetings and customer care.

Benchmarking measurements include:

- Customer surveys show an increase in satisfaction with the street scene, parks, recreational facilities and open spaces
- Havant Bus Station is redeveloped in 2004
- Improved routes and crossovers are provided for the use of disabled people

The Strategy includes local aims to improve the diverse character of the following areas:

- Leigh Park – Creating Quality Places (outlined below)
- Wecock – includes the redevelopment of the village

centre

- Central Havant – masterplan and regeneration projects
- Waterlooville – balancing additional pressure from the Major Development Area and town centre urban design framework
- Hayling Island and coastal areas – realise the economic potential of sensitive tourism, leisure and commercial development

### **Havant Local Strategic Partnerships Forum (February 2004)**

This forum responded to questions on the strengths and weaknesses of the Community Strategy and focused on priorities for improving the areas of Emsworth, Havant, Hayling Island, Leigh Park and Waterlooville.

#### **Emsworth**

- Overall priority: environment
- Balance conservation and development
- Preserve attractive town centre
- Encourage tourism
- Provide low cost housing

#### **Havant**

- Overall priority: the economy
- Improve open spaces
- Provide more cycle routes and more leisure facilities
- Improve youth and children's play activities
- Address dereliction and improve atmosphere through town centre regeneration
- Broadmarsh development

#### **Hayling Island**

- Overall priority: environment
- Protect the attractive green area, excellent beaches and the rural character.
- Improve parks and play
- Regenerate beach area
- Build another bridge for pedestrians and cyclists
- Improve transport
- Create safer streets

## Leigh Park

- Overall priority: Social Inclusion
- Improving environment
- Increase employment
- Improve some of the large quantity of open space.
- Community linked environmental improvements; use conservation volunteers
- Solve problems of young people and anti-social behaviour
- Improve access and signage
- Improve centres by good design

## Waterlooville

- Overall priority: Environment
- Improve open spaces, leisure, youth and sports facilities
- Take account of impact of development of 3000 new homes and cars
- Improve town centre but retain character and historic ambience of area, including the Square
- Address the north – south split
- Provide safe places for young people to play
- Regenerate town centre including lack of parking

## The Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan

(adopted September 2005)

The Local Plan sets out a number of broad aims, including:

- **Urban regeneration:** to promote the regeneration and the continuing renewal of urban areas in order to ensure the most efficient use of urban land and premises, without compromising environmental quality
- **Community development:** to promote the development of local communities by encouraging the provision of services, facilities and a better balance between housing and employment in local areas in order to help reduce the need to travel and to support the creation of more self-supporting communities
- **Town, District and Local Centres:** to promote the improvements and revitalisation of town, district and local centres by encouraging the creation of clean,

secure and attractive environments with a diversity of use and activity and good accessibility so that they are able to serve the local and wider communities well

- **Transport:** to promote an integrated transport system which gives a choice of modes for movement including public transport, cycling and walking and which offers a convenient and safe alternative to the use of the private car
- **Environment:** to protect and enhance the natural and built environments, including sites of importance for nature conservation; the open coast; open gaps which protect the separate identities of settlements; the best and most versatile agricultural land; buildings, features and sites of historic importance; landscapes of special quality; and by promoting quality in design at all levels

The implementation of this Plan will contribute significantly to the achievement of each of these objectives. For example:

- **Urban regeneration:** a network of high quality, attractive and accessible greenspaces and sport and recreation facilities will help to make Havant an even more attractive area in which to live and work, boost land values and help to attract new development and investment in the Borough
- **Community development:** community development depends on local people taking an interest in their surroundings and neighbours and making the effort to take part in, and ideally help organise, local social and leisure activities. Parks and other greenspaces are the ideal location for many community events and provide a setting for sports enjoyed by people of all ages.
- **Town, District and Local Centres:** the character of town, district and local centres is set as much by the green and other open spaces within them as by the buildings they contain. Havant Town Centre, for example, would be a different place without Havant Park.
- **Transport:** the more that people perceive local walking and cycling routes as safe and attractive the more likely they will be to use them. This Open Spaces Plan highlights the importance of a network of routes which link and pass through greenspaces many of which, almost by definition, are traffic-free.

- **Environment:** this Open Spaces Plan should be seen as the Borough's key plan relating to the built and natural environment of the Borough. While it is not concerned with buildings – except as changing pavilions or sports facilities – it is concerned with the spaces between building and the setting for them. If these spaces are of poor quality and perceived as unattractive or, worse, unsafe, local residents will be much less likely to use built community facilities.

The Recreation Chapter of the Local Plan includes a number of policies which are directly relevant to the Open Spaces Plan, including:

- **Countryside and coastal recreation development:** this policy supports development in countryside and coastal areas subject to certain safeguards
- **Protection of the Staunton Country Park:** this policy allows development only if it maintains and enhances the Park
- **Recreation provision at Campdown:** this policy supports the development of Campdown for sport and recreation and implicitly accepts that well designed floodlighting will be acceptable
- **Beachlands:** this policy supports development at Beachlands provided they respect the open character and wildlife interests of the area
- **Environmental qualities of open space:** this policy protects existing open space in certain circumstances
- **Protection of children's play spaces:** this policy protects existing play areas unless there is a surplus of provision calculated against the children's play space component of the NPFA Six Acre Standard or development will result in suitable compensatory provision
- **Protection of playing fields and courts:** this policy protects existing playing fields and sports courts except when developers make compensatory provision. It also notes that the Council will only permit (sic) synthetic turf pitches if residential amenity and nature conservation interests will not be adversely affected.
- **New open space:** this policy allocates land for additional playing fields and courts or other forms of open space at four sites in the Borough: Cabbagefield Row in the Havant Gap; Horndean Road, Emswoeth; Meyrick Road,

Bedhampton; and Hamshire Farm, Emsworth.

- **Playing space related to new housing development:** this policy requires housing developers proposing more than five new dwellings either to make or fund the provision of playing space in accordance with the NPFA Six Acre Standard
- **Allotments:** this policy protects existing allotment sites except in certain circumstances
- **Leisure routes:** this policy requires developers to not to encroach on the line of the existing or potential leisure routes for walking, cycling or horse riding

#### **SPG on the Provision and Improvement of Playing Space for New Housing Development (November 2004)**

This SPG to the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan sets out a method for determining the amount of playing space required in new residential developments of 5 dwellings or more. As it is based on the National Playing Fields Association Six Acre Standard it is not PPG17-compliant and therefore contains a commitment that the Borough Council will review and amend it following completion of this Open Spaces Plan.

The SPG refers to the following Local Plan policies:

- R22 Open space related to new housing development (replaced by Policy R17, Playing space related to new housing development, in the adopted Plan)
- R20 New open space (replaced by Policy R16, New Open Space, in the adopted Plan)
- R21 Upgrading of existing open space (not included in the adopted Plan)

It is specifically concerned with the provision of:

- Improved capacity for play in existing parks and open spaces to meet the requirements of the residents of new housing development
- New playing space forming part of housing developments or at the proposed locations identified in the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan

To accord with Local Plan policy, contributions to

improvements to existing playing spaces need to increase provision or capacity.

The guidance sets out types of residential development for which play space is required, with most residential developments included except supported housing units and care or nursing homes.

The SPG gives developers the choice of providing play space on-site or off-site and sets out minimum sizes for on-site provision. It is expected in larger developments unless there is a need to upgrade a local space. Rather than distributing new provision on a number of housing sites, this supports the possibility of providing quality open spaces with more economic maintenance.

The SPG also provides a means of implementing:

- New open spaces at Cabbagefield Row, Leigh Park
- Meyrick Road, Bedhampton
- Horndean Road, Emsworth (policy R20)
- The upgrading of existing spaces listed in policy R21
- Maintenance and enhancement of accessible open space in the regeneration of Leigh Park.

Contributions are based on the cost of new provision, including maintenance costs for a 20 year period.

### **Quantity standards**

The minimum size of developments below which the Council will not accept provision on-site are:

- Equipped playing space: 70 dwellings
- Casual and equipped playing space: 90 dwellings
- Playing fields, pitches and courts: 420 dwellings

### **Quality standards – Equipped play space**

- An area of at least 400 sq m
- Equipped to the NPFA's standards for local equipped areas for play (LEAPs) and neighbourhood equipped areas for play (NEAPs)
- Complies with all British and European standards

- Certified as safe by ROSPA
- Equipped and set out to the satisfaction of the Council's officer for playgrounds.

#### **Quality Standard – Casual playing space**

- Grassed space with an area of at least 1000 sq m
- Level enough for ball games
- Free draining so that waterlogging is not a problem in winter
- Safe for children to play; not located alongside busy roads or watercourses.

#### **Quality Standard – Playing fields, pitches and courts**

- Type and specification to be agreed with the Council's officer responsible for sports fields
- Complies with all regulations relating to the sport for which the playing space is intended

The playing spaces should be located and laid out in accordance with good practice, as set out in the Six-Acre standard.

#### **Developer's Contributions**

Contributions are calculated in relation to the NPFA provision standard of 2.4 ha per 1000. The total contribution for a one person dwelling of the types listed is £543.50 which includes a maintenance sum. The total payment is determined by the number of residents in a development (assuming one person per bedroom).

Contributions for playing fields, pitches and courts will be spent on a Borough-wide basis while contributions for playing spaces will be spent on a district basis relating to the Borough's six separate districts.

#### **Havant Borough Council Leisure Facilities Strategy (PMP Consultancy, March 2003)**

This Strategy identifies the key priorities for facility development over the next five to ten years and contains an Action Plan for the Council. It identifies a shortfall in

the following facilities:

- An ATP
- An athletics track
- Playing pitches (in particular, the lack of good quality playing pitches)
- A four-court sports hall in the Waterlooville area
- Health and fitness provision

Acceptable current leisure centre provision is through:

- Two main leisure centres at Havant and Waterlooville
- Dual use facilities at schools
- Sports club facilities, for example, Havant Rugby Football Club, Havant Cricket Club and Havant and Waterlooville FC.
- Local facilities such as community halls and parks
- Private sports clubs such as Avenue Lawn Tennis Club, Seacourt Tennis Club and Powerhouse.

Although there is no significant demand for new facilities, some of the existing facilities are likely to require investment in the future. For example:

- Havant Leisure Centre is nearly 30 years old. Rather than refurbishment, it may be more cost-effective to demolish it and replace it with a new facility
- Some sports club facilities (rugby, football, hockey) are all in need of investment, particularly if the clubs continue to progress in their respective leagues
- Facilities at Beachlands need some investment and there is an opportunity to develop new facilities to enhance and attract new visitors to the area.

Key priorities for providing new and existing facilities for Havant are:

- To provide an additional ATP and athletics track in the Borough
- To enhance the sports clubs facilities, potentially through a multi-sport facility (similar to that proposed at Camp Down)
- To review the likely investment required at Havant Leisure Centre and assess the opportunities for

refurbishment, redevelopment or relocation.

- To provide a new centre for Beachlands, focusing on a visitor and tourism centre
- To improve the quality of the existing pitches in the Borough and provision for junior football.

The Council should maximise funding opportunities by focusing on

- External funding (SELF, Football Foundation, New Opportunities Fund)
- Commercial development (enhanced health and fitness provision, PPP, PFI etc)
- Section 106 Agreements, particularly in relation to the West of Waterlooville Major Development Area.

The Council should work in partnership to deliver these solutions with, for example, schools, sports clubs and Hampshire County Council.

#### **Havant Borough Council Leisure Facility Strategy (May 2004)**

This strategy very much repeats the earlier strategy prepared by PMP. It highlights:

- Havant has an ageing population and a declining birth rate
- Local people take part in cycling, watersports and swimming
- Concerns over the quality of Council playing pitches
- Concerns over the age of facilities at the Havant Leisure Trust and an aspiration to improve facilities at the Waterlooville Leisure Centre, possibly as part of the West of Waterlooville MDA
- Plans to develop community leisure facility development at Staunton Park, Cowplain schools and playing pitches at Park School
- The main community sports club facilities (rugby, football, cricket) are all in need of investment
- Concern over lack of provision of arts facilities
- The level of pitch provision is adequate, although the quality of pitches is poor and there may be a need for more junior pitches

- Considerable potential to develop visitor (and resident) facilities at Beachlands, on Hayling Island

Gaps exist in the provision of facilities and there is a particular need for:

- An additional ATP
- A four court size community sports hall in the Waterlooville area
- Opportunities to increase the range of health and fitness facilities within the Borough

Objectives include:

- Progress the development of a multi-sport facility at Campdown or elsewhere through discussions with Portsmouth City FC
- Assess options to develop Havant Leisure Centre as part of the redevelopment plans for Havant Town Centre
- Investigate developing dryside facilities at Waterlooville Leisure Centre
- Develop an open space strategy to integrate open space management across the Council, including future development of playing pitch stock
- Consider development options for Beachlands, Hayling Island
- Encourage wider access to school and community facilities for local arts groups
- Support Staunton Park and Cowplain Schools' plans to develop enhanced community sports facilities

### **Hampshire Urban Parks Study**

Land Use Consultants, January 1997

This study analysed the quality of Hampshire's parks that are more than 30 years old and over 0.25Ha in size. It found that:

- Although there are many fine public parks throughout the county, there are many more that are lacklustre and bleak
- The range of parks and the quality and variety of facilities is disappointing
- Many of the parks are characterised by a style of

management and furnishing which is anonymous and demonstrates little awareness of local distinctiveness

- Existing provision should be enhanced by capitalising on strengths and by redefining parks to make the most of their inherent qualities

The report recommends that parks should cater for modern users whilst respecting the historic fabric and suggest the following improvements:

- Increasing nature conservation value, urban forestry
- Integrated cycle routes
- More interpretation
- Increasing the educational role
- Public art
- Older children's play

### **Havant Borough Open Space Review**

Background Paper No 9, January 2001

The review supports policies for retaining open spaces for recreation and improving and increasing provision. It relates the policy framework to the Borough's four districts while recognising that children's play space should be assessed at a more local level and also balances the assessment of open space as a recreational resource with its environmental significance and local context.

The accessibility assessment provides guidelines for targeting the location of new open space and draws attention to the need to supplement the quantity measurements to reflect circumstances in particular areas.

At an area-specific level, the Review recommends:

#### *Havant*

- Maintain the number of accessible play spaces to exceed the minimum requirement, especially where there is a high percentage of children, such as in Warren Park
- Retain all playing fields and courts and improve them where possible
- Improve provision of locally accessible greenspace in

the Havant Gap and at Denvilles.

- Where deficiencies exist, upgrade open spaces to parks

#### *Waterlooville*

- Prioritise meeting the deficiency in children's play space
- Meet the deficiency in playing fields and courts
- Upgrade open spaces and urban parks to serve the eastern half of Waterloo and Hart Plain

#### *Emsworth*

- Address the under-provision of children's play spaces, particularly in the area south of the railway
- Resist the loss of playing fields and courts and protect school-college provision which is essential to maintaining accessibility to sports grounds throughout the district

#### *Hayling Island*

- Increase the number of accessible playing spaces, since much of the built-up area lies outside the catchment of existing limited provision.
- Protect school and college provision as there is a shortfall of provision here. However, overall, these facilities ensure an acceptable level of accessibility and provision on the Island.

#### *Policy Issues*

The assessment identifies the need for additional policies relating to wards and districts, types of open space and the need to address environmental issues. The full content of these policies will be included in the deposit Local Plan.

#### **Best Value Review: Parks, Open Spaces, Allotments and Cemeteries (2001)**

A "Community Attitude Survey" in 1998 recorded 30% usage with 71% of respondents very satisfied/satisfied with the service. In addition, a Community Pulse Survey in 2000 recorded a 10% usage every day with 47% usage every fortnight. On average, individual residents visit parks

around 1–2 times per week.

Priorities for improvements of parks and public spaces included:

- Improved provision and cleanliness
- More litter bins, dog waste bins and public conveniences
- Play areas, grassed areas, seating, paths, signs and car parks also rate as important priorities
- Provide park attendants
- Control dogs

For organised sports, survey results show that there is demand for:

- Dedicated (in the sense of dedicated to a location), reliable groundstaff and park attendants
- More junior/mini football pitches

### *Comparison*

Non-parished Boroughs/Districts manage an average of 3.5 ha per thousand population. Havant manages well above the average – at 4.2 ha per thousand population. This comparatively larger landholding per person results in the higher than average cost per head.

A low spending, low maintenance regime would produce excellent benchmarking comparisons – but may result in a less attractive, less enjoyable environment in which to live and work.

### *Competitiveness*

Competition for the delivery of parks and public spaces works services has driven down costs, partly as a result of specification adjustments and partly through low pricing of tender bids by contractors. Quality and performance have suffered for these reasons.

The new Parks and Amenity Services Team will use a new approach to parks and grounds maintenance works which will offer ongoing savings.

### *Key Issues*

The Council needs a Service Improvement Plan to deliver appropriate, affordable services and facilities with consistent outcomes and performance. The Plan must enable service improvements through:

- Establishing new quality, cost and efficiency targets
- Enhancing or reducing detailed service specification to meet customer needs
- Responding to improvement priorities expressed by consultees
- Ensuring options for reducing land management commitments
- Proposing options for providing Groundsmen/Park Attendants
- Proposing options for static and mobile working methods
- Proposing service accessibility options via e-government

### *Action Plan*

The Action Plan focused on creating a more efficient, effective and economic service. Key points in it include:

- Combine management and maintenance of parks and public spaces so that the service can be undertaken by a single integrated team
- Parks and Amenities Team to be responsible for litter bins and dog waste and cleaning public conveniences
- Review HBC assets and land holdings and recommend feasible land disposals
- Vulnerable equipped playgrounds to be fenced off and secured at night
- Review measures to address priorities emerging from consultation, particularly those expressed by those who are disabled or elderly, eg seating, paths, signs and car parks
- Review feasibility of introducing Park Attendants linked with associated changes to other working arrangements
- Develop proposals for affordable Borough enhancement initiatives, eg Britain in Bloom

- Develop a service improvement plan and periodically review the new integrated Parks and Amenities Team's performance

**Social Wellbeing Board: Best Value review of Children's Playgrounds (January 2002)**

This report recommended

- Adopting a policy on playground provision rather than ad-hoc provision
- Support for the principle of fewer but better equipped play grounds catering for a broader range of ages on the same sites
- A programme of playground maintenance improvements combined with a reduction in the number of equipped playground sites.
- The importance of an accessibility policy as children do not travel considerable distances to playgrounds
- Equipment should be consolidated within a fenced off area
- Providing more seating areas
- The removal of 10 sites, with some sites being converted into unequipped play sites
- Regular inspections carried out by different staff from those carrying out maintenance
- Improved use of section 106 planning gains. Rather than providing small spaces of little value that cause annoyance to local residents, have limited play value and are for very young children, a system of contributions to larger defined play areas would be preferable, particularly where different age groups can be catered for.

**Leigh Park – Creating Quality Places Project**

Summary of Enquiry by Design event ( August 2003)

Community consultation in October 2002 highlighted 6 key issues for Leigh Park:

- Improve transport
- Articulate local identity and instil civic pride
- Introduce leisure facilities and improve existing open spaces

- Tackle crime and safety through physical change
- Facilitate small scale enterprise
- Bring schools and their facilities more effectively into the community.

These issues provided the initial focus for the Enquiry by Design Event which used the residents' ideas in formulating a Strategic Framework Plan.

The emerging Strategic Framework Plan for Leigh Park included:

- Improving its integration with the rest of Havant
- Linking better to surrounding centres and destinations of choice
- Strengthening the centre of Leigh Park
- Re-directing main route through its centre making it more accessible to residents encouraging passing trade
- Using future development opportunities to reinforce Leigh Park as a place

In formulating a centre for Leigh Park, specific suggestions included:

- A new market square and transport interchange in the centre
- Shared, free, accessible car parking within the streets
- Mixed uses within and adjacent to the centre

### **Warren Park – Creating Quality Places Project**

Summary of Enquiry by Design event (August 2004)

Through the Enquiry by Design process, the residents drew up a concept plan for Warren Park. Key ideas included:

- A new heart for the neighbourhood at Strouden Court, set around a public square lined by community facilities, shops and new residential units, with a relocated bus stop, improved pedestrian crossing and enhanced footpaths.
- Re-thinking the green courts between the housing blocks for the residents who live there.
- Addressing proposals under review including children's play and ensuring the Woolston Road site is designed to

link into the existing pedestrian movement network in Warren Park.

## **Playing Pitch Assessment for Havant Borough Council**

Integra Leisure Consultancy

### *Football*

- Clubs with mini soccer teams are expanding
- Full size pitches surplus but a shortfall of small sided and junior pitches
- Poor grounds maintenance standards
- Need for more floodlit facilities for training matches
- Temporal demand heavily skewed towards Sunday
- Supply and demand problems in both Waterlooville and Leigh Park / Havant

### *Football Recommendations*

- Discuss shifting some league and club matches to Saturday
- No further loss of football pitches until replacement / development of an additional site with an emphasis on small sided pitches is in place in Waterlooville or Leigh Park / Havant.
- Retain at least two pitches at Woolston Road.

### *Cricket*

- Most clubs are static or declining – only those with colts sections are thriving.
- The majority of clubs were critical of the standard of maintenance of squares, wickets and outfielders.
- Pitch supply is at a critical level when compared to actual and theoretical demand – particularly in Waterlooville.

### *Cricket Recommendations*

- Consider the creation of an additional cricket facility in Waterlooville
- Protect cricket facilities

### *Rugby Union*

The main club, Havant Rugby Club is expanding, due to the growth of mini-rugby, but it is critical of pitch and changing room conditions in terms of drainage, overall maintenance and dangerous conditions

#### *Rugby Recommendations*

- Provide more mini-rugby pitches at Hooks Lane if space allows
- Protect rugby pitches

#### *General recommendations*

- Review grounds maintenance specifications and “contractor” performance and clubhouse maintenance

## **Comment**

This review gives something of an impression of a Borough which has produced a number of sensible but fairly repetitive strategies. This no doubt reflects the fact that the Borough Council’s finances are very tight and its need to focus its efforts and resources where they will generate the greatest results. However, it is impossible to avoid the feeling that the preparation of strategies has been something of a substitute for action on the ground.

This said, there is much in the strategies reviewed above which is relevant to the Open Spaces Plan. For example:

- The Community Strategy gives priority to “enhancing our environment” and “making a safer community”. The Council’s Corporate Plan also highlights the need to “enhance our environment” and maintain parks and greenspaces to a high standard.
- The state of local greenspaces and their local environment is obviously an important concern for local residents and there is a clear need for better greenspace maintenance.
- There is a clear need to enhance the quality of pitches and changing pavilions and make better provision for mini-soccer
- There is a need to enhance Hayling Island’s beach area
- There seems to be general agreement that accessibility is the key issue for children’s play provision, but an

equation of good play facilities for children with equipped play areas

In addition, there is a need to replace the Council's current Supplementary Planning Guidance on the Provision and Improvement of Playing Space for New Housing Development.

## Appendix C: Local Views, Local Needs

### Introduction

We have sought to establish local views in three main ways:

- A special survey of the Council's Citizens Panel;
- Interviews with local stakeholders
- Presentation to the Council's Environmental and Community Board

### The Views of Havant's Citizens' Panel

We used the Citizens' Panel survey to establish local residents' general views on the quantity and quality of local open space, sport and recreation provision. The Council has very kindly analysed the results of the Panel survey for us and presented them by Council ward. However, as wards are designed primarily for administrative purposes and do not provide a sound basis for planning, we have aggregated the results by Havant's Community Board areas. We give the results in an appendix to this report.

In the survey, we asked respondents to give most of their answers using a five-point scale. For "quality" questions these five points were very good, good, poor, very poor and don't know; and for "quantity" questions they were a lot more is needed, slightly more is needed, it's about right, there is more than enough and don't know. As a result it is possible to calculate the net number of respondents giving a positive or negative answer. For example, in Emsworth respondents gave the following responses in relation to the quality of Hayling Island Beach:

Very good

5

Good	46	
Sub-total		51
Poor	7	
Very poor	1	
Sub-total		8
Net "good" response		43

Those spaces or facilities most in need of upgrading or for which there is a need for more provision are those with the highest net number of respondents giving a "poor" or "more needed" response. Through the survey we obtained information on both a Borough-wide basis and for the area in which respondents lived. This report concentrates on the latter.

### **Emsworth**

The net number of respondents in Emsworth (out of 98) classing existing provision as being of good or poor quality was:

	Good	Poor
Local recreation grounds	63	
Parks and public gardens	21	
Green spaces in housing areas	14	
Grass sports pitches	44	
Public changing pavilions	3	
School grass pitches	15	
Public tennis courts	15	
Club tennis courts	15	
Bowling greens	50	
Allotments	52	
Churchyards and cemeteries	70	
Play areas for under 8s	22	
Play areas for 8-12 year olds	0	0
Teenage facilities		18

Accordingly, the community has identified only one general need, for better teenage provision.

In terms of the quantity of provision, the net number of Emsworth respondents believing there is or is not a need for more provision was:

	<b>No more needed</b>	<b>More needed</b>
Local recreation grounds	29	
Parks and public gardens		19
Green spaces in housing areas		6
Grass sports pitches	7	
Public changing pavilions		3
School grass pitches	8	
Public tennis courts		4
Club tennis courts	12	
Bowling greens	34	
Allotments	28	
Churchyards and cemeteries		19
Play areas for under 8s		8
Play areas for 8–12 year olds		17
Teenage facilities		26

Note: to analyse this question we have deducted those who think the current level of provision is “about right” or “there is more than enough” from those wanting more.

Accordingly, and in order of priority, Emsworth residents see a need for more teenage facilities, churchyards and cemeteries, parks and gardens, and play areas for 8–12 years olds. A slim majority would also like more play areas for under 8s, greenspaces in housing areas, changing pavilions, and public tennis courts.

### **Havant and Bedhampton**

The net number of respondents in Havant and Bedhampton (out of 154) classing existing provision as being of good or poor quality was:

	<b>Good</b>	<b>Poor</b>
Local recreation grounds	57	
Parks and public gardens	64	
Green spaces in housing areas	0	0
Grass sports pitches	36	
Public changing pavilions		25
School grass pitches	33	
Public tennis courts	2	
Club tennis courts	46	
Bowling greens	61	
Allotments	21	

Churchyards and cemeteries	66	
Play areas for under 8s	3	
Play areas for 8–12 year olds		15
Teenage facilities		33

Accordingly, Havant and Bedhampton residents see a need for better teenage provision, changing pavilions and play areas for 8–12 years olds.

In terms of the quantity of provision, the net number of Havant and Bedhampton respondents believing there is or is not a need for more provision was:

	<b>No more needed</b>	<b>More needed</b>
Local recreation grounds	6	
Parks and public gardens	3	
Green spaces in housing areas	0	0
Grass sports pitches	17	
Public changing pavilions		11
School grass pitches	25	
Public tennis courts	2	
Club tennis courts	24	
Bowling greens	24	
Allotments	22	
Churchyards and cemeteries	35	
Play areas for under 8s		16
Play areas for 8–12 year olds		29
Teenage facilities		46

Accordingly, and in order of priority, Havant and Bedhampton residents see a need for more teenage facilities, play areas for both 8–12 years olds and under 8s and changing pavilions.

### **Hayling Island**

The net number of respondents in Hayling (out of 103) classing existing provision as being of good or poor quality was:

	<b>Good</b>	<b>Poor</b>
Local recreation grounds	97	
Parks and public gardens	71	

Green spaces in housing areas	11	
Grass sports pitches	46	
Public changing pavilions		15
School grass pitches	15	
Public tennis courts	18	
Club tennis courts	49	
Bowling greens	53	
Allotments	16	
Churchyards and cemeteries	57	
Play areas for under 8s	25	
Play areas for 8–12 year olds	7	
Teenage facilities		8

Accordingly, the community's general priorities for Hayling in terms of quality are better changing pavilions and teenage provision. Conversely, those spaces or facilities rated most highly by respondents were local recreation grounds, parks and gardens, churchyards and cemeteries, bowling greens, club tennis courts and sports pitches.

In terms of the quantity of provision, the net number of respondents wanting more provision in Hayling was:

	No more needed	More needed
Local recreation grounds	28	
Parks and public gardens	17	
Green spaces in housing areas		4
Grass sports pitches	31	
Public changing pavilions		22
School grass pitches		3
Public tennis courts		9
Club tennis courts	35	
Bowling greens	34	
Allotments	6	
Churchyards and cemeteries	31	
Play areas for under 8s		1
Play areas for 8–12 year olds		5
Teenage facilities		19

Accordingly, in order of priority, Hayling residents see a need for more changing pavilions, teenage facilities and tennis courts.

## Leigh Park

The net number of respondents in Leigh Park (out of 89) classing existing provision as being of good or poor quality was:

	Good	Poor
Local recreation grounds	1	
Parks and public gardens	34	
Green spaces in housing areas		1
Grass sports pitches	14	
Public changing pavilions		23
School grass pitches	20	
Public tennis courts		9
Club tennis courts		4
Bowling greens	25	
Allotments	2	
Churchyards and cemeteries	11	
Play areas for under 8s		32
Play areas for 8–12 year olds		38
Teenage facilities		12

Accordingly, the community's general priorities for Leigh Park in terms of quality are better play areas for 8–12 years olds and under 8s, changing pavilions and teenage facilities.

In terms of the quantity of provision, the net number of respondents wanting more provision in Leigh Park was:

	No more needed	More needed
Local recreation grounds	15	
Parks and public gardens	10	
Green spaces in housing areas	13	
Grass sports pitches	6	
Public changing pavilions		22
School grass pitches	7	
Public tennis courts	3	
Club tennis courts	12	
Bowling greens	17	
Allotments	16	
Churchyards and cemeteries	19	
Play areas for under 8s		27
Play areas for 8–12 year olds		28

Teenage facilities 28

Accordingly, in order of priority, Leigh Park residents see a need for more teenage facilities and play areas for both 8–12s and under 8s and changing pavilions.

### Waterlooville North

The net number of respondents in Waterlooville North (out of 143) classing existing provision as being of good or poor quality was:

	Good	Poor
Local recreation grounds	36	
Parks and public gardens	17	
Green spaces in housing areas		5
Grass sports pitches	9	
Public changing pavilions		33
School grass pitches	39	
Public tennis courts		3
Club tennis courts		9
Bowling greens	35	
Allotments	3	
Churchyards and cemeteries	41	
Play areas for under 8s		18
Play areas for 8–12 year olds		36
Teenage facilities		42

Accordingly, the community’s general priorities for Waterlooville North in terms of quality are better teenage provision, play areas for 8–12 year olds, changing pavilions, and play areas for under 8s.

In terms of the quantity of provision, the net number of respondents wanting more provision in Waterlooville North was:

	No more needed	More needed
Local recreation grounds	4	
Parks and public gardens		34
Green spaces in housing areas		12
Grass sports pitches	6	
Public changing pavilions		24
School grass pitches	21	

Public tennis courts	3	
Club tennis courts	5	
Bowling greens	27	
Allotments	1	
Churchyards and cemeteries	18	
Play areas for under 8s		31
Play areas for 8–12 year olds		42
Teenage facilities		50

Accordingly, in order of priority, Waterloooville North residents see a need for more teenage facilities, play areas for both 8–12 year olds and under 8s, parks and gardens, changing pavilions and greenspaces in housing areas.

### **Waterlooville South**

The net number of respondents in Waterloooville South (out of 203) classing existing provision as being of good or poor quality was:

	Good	Poor
Local recreation grounds	27	
Parks and public gardens	36	
Green spaces in housing areas	18	
Grass sports pitches	10	
Public changing pavilions		44
School grass pitches	39	
Public tennis courts	4	
Club tennis courts	0	0
Bowling greens	59	
Allotments	50	
Churchyards and cemeteries	72	
Play areas for under 8s		36
Play areas for 8–12 year olds		42
Teenage facilities		47

Accordingly, the community's general priorities for Waterloooville South in terms of quality are better teenage facilities, changing pavilions and play areas for both 8–12 year olds and under 8s.

In terms of the quantity of provision, the net number of respondents wanting more provision in Waterloooville South was:

	No more needed	More needed
Local recreation grounds		34
Parks and public gardens		68
Green spaces in housing areas	1	
Grass sports pitches		1
Public changing pavilions		34
School grass pitches	30	
Public tennis courts		14
Club tennis courts	6	
Bowling greens	40	
Allotments	43	
Churchyards and cemeteries	44	
Play areas for under 8s		50
Play areas for 8–12 year olds		58
Teenage facilities		68

Accordingly, in order of priority, Waterlooville South residents see a need for more teenage facilities, parks and gardens, play areas for 8–12 years olds and under 8, changing pavilions, recreation grounds and public tennis courts.

### What Local Stakeholders Have Told Us

We have interviewed representatives of the following local stakeholders:

- Conservation and ‘Friends’ Groups (11)
- Allotment Societies (5)
- Cricket Representatives (8)
- Football Representatives (3)
- Havant Rugby Club

We summarise the key points from these interviews below.

#### Conservation Groups

- Conservation groups are more prevalent in affluent parts of the Borough. Emsworth, with a population of around 9,500, has three of the most successful groups whereas Leigh Park, with roughly three times the population (across 4 wards), has only one struggling group.
- The largest and strongest groups are also in more affluent areas – 3 in Emsworth plus Park Wood

- Woodland conservation areas which are not surrounded by housing can have particular problems attracting volunteers
- Several groups had fewer than 10 volunteers and their continued existence is fragile. Several groups also said that finding volunteers is more of a problem than finding funding.
- The focus of nearly all the groups is on conservation. No one really mentioned the opportunities for sport in woodland. Most of them seem to have, as their primary driving forces, opposing development and/or clearing up an unsightly mess.
- Public liability insurance (PLI) seems to be of concern to several of the groups, even successful ones like Park Wood, presumably because people object to paying for insurance when they are donating their labour.
- Several respondents mentioned that HBC's maintenance standards had improved in the last year but this was not universal
- There is an expectation that HBC or someone else will do heavy work in woodland; for fairly obvious reasons, volunteers accept that the use of chain saws is best left to those with adequate training, protective clothing and insurance
- The most frequently mentioned "best parks" in the Borough seem to be Havant Park (although with reluctance in some cases rather than real enthusiasm) and Emsworth Recreation Ground. Bidbury Mead gained a few mentions partly related to its setting with the church. Longwood Park gained several mentions as the "worst park", while respondents' views on Hayling Island were very mixed.
- The only group on the Island, Friends of Hayling Trees, has a somewhat different remit as it is not concerned with one specific site
- A majority of conservation respondents did not want Broadmarsh developed but two did, one very forcibly so.
- Staunton Country Park was well-valued by most respondents.
- With one exception, respondents valued the contribution of the Council's arboriculturalist who was frequently mentioned as a key contact in HBC.

### **Allotment Societies**

- The two Societies in Emsworth and the one on Hayling Island seem to have relationships in equilibrium with HBC. They do not feel that they receive much from the Council but they do not ask much either. These three Societies seem to recognise that the Council is providing a subsidy to run the service and the fear that this may be withdrawn inhibits them from wanting to argue for better facilities.
- The West Purbrook and Plant's Farm Societies feel threatened by development
- All the respondents believe that there should be running water on the site but a couple of respondents do not see the need for this to be fed to each plot
- Some first aid on site is a general request, although precisely what is unclear
- All bar one respondent wanted to see toilets on site, particularly as the number of female plot holders is increasing
- Lack of parking, especially at weekends, is a common complaint
- 50 plots seems to be regarded as a sensible minimum size for a Society to develop as a community of interest
- 5 rod plots are the best size for new allotment holders; 10 rods are for enthusiasts
- The Data Protection Act is having a negative effect discouraging members of each Society from networking; the representatives do not appear to consider it their role to know all of the members they nominally represent, only those they meet informally at the site
- The existence of strong horticultural societies in Emsworth and Hayling is acting as a disincentive to self-management of the allotment sites since the members have most of the benefits of discounted products and bulk buying without the organisational responsibilities of running their own site.
- These 5 sites have high occupancy rates but the surrender of un-worked plots causes irritation to neighbouring holders. Respondents feel that if the Council cannot enforce the working of plots, they should keep them under control until a new holder is found.

### **Cricket Respondents**

- The consensus view is that maintenance of pitches is better than it was 2 years ago but not as good as it was more than 5 years ago. There is a general recognition that the Council is trying harder to liaise with clubs.
- Every club complained about the maintenance regime that means that if the weather prevents the ground being prepared on their scheduled day on Thursday or Friday, weekend games have to be called off because no work is done on Saturdays.
- Several clubs wanted to know what they could expect from their groundsman. What are his minimum duties?
- There were several complaints about insufficient rolling and two clubs complained about insufficient watering
- Early season ground preparation seems to be a real problem; this is most acute at the grounds which have football pitches because the seasons overlap
- Purbrook CC would like to move to a similar partnership arrangement and maintain their square as Havant CC does. Waterloo CC and Bedhampton Mariners would like more say and perhaps more responsibilities for maintaining their grounds but do not have the resources to take on as much as Havant CC do.
- Bidbury Mead Pavilion in Bedhampton was the most frequently mentioned as the worst pavilion. Hollybank's Ground in Emsworth was most mentioned as having the worst pitch.
- Havant CC's facilities were ones that most clubs aspired to but did not think they could expect. Purbrook CC's new pavilion was much admired but views on their pitch were mixed.
- Most respondents commented that the distribution of pitches around the Borough was good, but Hollybank and Emsworth Clubs who had tried to book pitches elsewhere felt that there were too few. It is noticeable that the only pitch serving Leigh Park (which is almost a quarter of the Borough's population) is at Barton's Green and none of the eight clubs are from this area.
- None of the Clubs owned their own ground and they have no real security of tenure. None of them reported this as a problem in seeking external grant aid, but this may indicate a lack of ambition.
- Havant CC had invested most in its ground and has the

most imaginative ideas for partnership working; it also shares its pavilion with the Hockey Club and would like better links with the Rugby Club.

- Half the clubs (Hollybank, Emsworth, Bedhampton Mariners, and Cowplain) have no junior teams at present although some have had at least one in the past. Reasons for this vary from inadequate facilities (usually lack of nets or a dreadful pavilion) to lack of time for senior members to promote and manage colts.
- Girls and women's cricket seems to be almost non-existent. Purbrook had a few lady members in the past but complained they did not integrate well into the club.

### **Football Representatives**

- Men's adult football focuses on the Sunday game which is based at four venues in Leigh Park, West Leigh, Bedhampton and Hayling Island. The key issues at the four venues are better drainage and a new pavilion for Bidbury Mead, Bedhampton. All of these four venues are east of the A3(M) where most players want matches.
- One respondent listed nine Junior football and mini soccer sites. In addition Hart Plain is listed on the Council's website. Of these ten clubs, seven are based west of the A3(M). This is an area which one respondent reported as having poor grass pitches
- None of those interviewed had detailed knowledge of girls' soccer in the area; one respondent did not believe that a women's team exists in Havant.
- In the last ten years, commercial and local authority 5 and 6-a-side soccer has depressed the demand for the 11-a-side game but this may have "bottomed out" as a trend.
- There is a perceived need for more mini-soccer pitches and more changing room accommodation suitable for girls and women
- Barton's Green pitches and changing pavilion are a benchmark for the standard of facilities which adult male footballers would like.
- There is a problem of boys who are not so skilled at football dropping the sport aged 16/17 particularly if they leave education. The structures currently in place seem to exacerbate this.

## **Havant Rugby Club**

- Access to the site at Hook Lane Recreation Ground can be a problem at times
- The main pitch is good, although used only about once a week or fortnight, while the four other pitches require better drainage
- The site is subject to considerable vandalism and dog fouling is a constant problem
- The club has clear plans for the future, including proposals for a women's team, but finance is a constant problem. A women's team will bring with it the need for additional changing.
- The club has a thriving junior section with nearly 400 mini and junior (U7 to U16) members and another 40-50 in the U17-U19 age group.
- The present clubhouse facilities are "tired" and in need of reinvestment. A move to Campdown would appear to be in the club's best interests, provided it is affordable



## Appendix D: The Audit Process

### Introduction

This appendix summarises the audit process, how the audit forms work and how to update the audit in the future. It covers:

- The Purposes of the Audit
- Audit forms
- The scoring system
- Reference information
- Updating the audit results

### Purposes of the Audit

Essentially the audit serves five main purposes:

- It identifies what provision exists where and ascribes a particular typology to each greenspace
- It identifies the quality and value of different greenspaces or forms of sport and recreation provision as an essential step in identifying the most appropriate initial policy approach to each space or facility
- It identifies the features or characteristics of spaces most in need of enhancement
- It helps to determine priorities for capital expenditure by identifying the worst and best spaces or facilities in an area
- It helps to identify the current quantity of each form of provision as an essential step in identifying quantitative provision standards

We will also be showing the results of the audit process on maps.

The audit provides a “snapshot” of the provision at a particular moment. This means it cannot be used:

- To provide detailed information for use in planning appeals or call-in inquiries affecting greenspace provision; instead, it is necessary for witnesses giving evidence at them to make their own judgement of the quality or value of spaces or facilities close to the time of the appeal or inquiry
- To provide detailed information for future management and maintenance or enhancement, although the audit results can offer a *guide* as to the changes needed to enhance a site’s quality or value

### Quality and Value

The definition of “quality” and value” is:

- **Quality** relates to the range of features or facilities on the site (eg trees, shrubs or seats), their basic characteristics (eg appropriate to the site or not), and their condition (eg on a spectrum from very good to very poor)
- **Value** is nothing to do with monetary value but refers to the value of a site to people and bio-diversity; to its cultural and heritage value; and to its strategic value – for example, by providing a sense of open-ness in a densely developed area.

Quality and value are entirely independent of each other. For example, if a particular greenspace is the only one in which young people can take part in a kickabout in an area, it is of high value, even if it is of poor quality. Conversely, a space or facility of superb quality may be of little value if it is inaccessible or no-one knows it is there.

### The Audit Scores

While the audit results appear as a set of detailed scores, they are not “absolute scores” but represent the opinion of the on-site surveyor at the time of the audit and therefore are no more than a broad guide. A different surveyor would almost certainly score some aspects of a site differently, as might the same surveyor at a different time

of year.

<b>High value</b>	These spaces should be protected, because they are of high value, and enhanced in order to improve their quality and move them into the high value/high quality category	These spaces or facilities should be protected through the planning system as they are both high value and high quality.
<b>Low value</b>	These spaces may be important if they are the only ones in an area, but unless it is possible to improve both their quality and value it may be better to use them for some other purpose. PPG17 requires that using the space to remove or reduce a local deficiency in some other form of greenspace should be the first policy option; but if this is not necessary, or impractical, it may be acceptable to develop the land for some other purpose.	These spaces are of high quality but not particularly valuable in terms of meeting people's needs or bio-diversity and have little cultural or heritage value. Therefore the priority is to find ways of improving their value, while retaining their high quality. If this is not possible, it may be acceptable to use them for some other purpose. PPG17 requires that using the space to remove or reduce a local deficiency in some other form of greenspace should be the first policy option; but if this is not necessary, or impractical, it may be acceptable to develop the land for some other purpose.
	<b>Low quality</b>	<b>High quality</b>

However, we stress that this is only an **initial** policy conclusion because it ignores the context in which each site is set.

## Audit Forms

Ideally, audits should be as objective as possible and therefore the *Companion Guide to PPG17* suggests the use of standardised forms to ensure that those undertaking them review the same characteristics or factors on each site. We give the audit forms we used in an Appendix to this report.

The audit forms are:

- Allotments
- Bowling greens
- Equipped play areas, covering children's equipped play

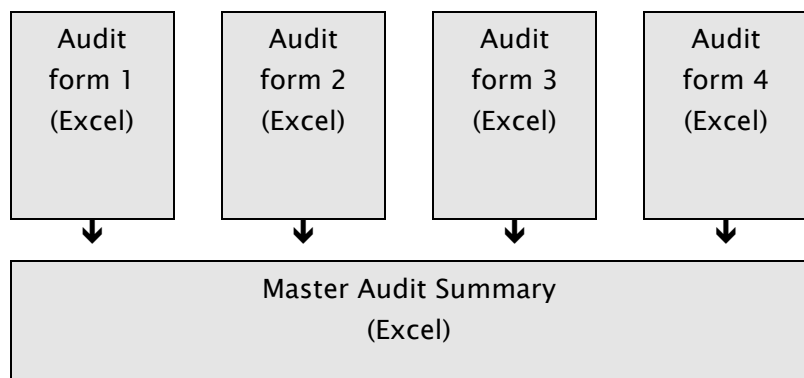
areas and teenage facilities

- Civic Spaces
- Multi-functional greenspaces, covering amenity greenspaces, parks and gardens, churchyards and cemeteries and natural greenspaces
- Pitches and courts, covering sports pitches and tennis and multi-courts (also known as multi-use games areas)

During the audit process, our on-site surveyors assessed a wide range of features or characteristics of each of the sites they visited and awarded a score to them. This resulted in a large number of scores which would be too many to allow simple analysis. Accordingly the forms group the various features and characteristics into a limited number of categories. As each form is actually a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, we have included various formulae which automatically calculate summary scores for each of these groups as well as overall quality and value scores, all expressed as percentages.

Finally we have linked the individual audit sheets to a Master Audit Summary which presents all the audit information for each typology in a single sheet. If required, the Master Audit Summary can be linked to or embedded in Microsoft Access.

We summarise the relationship between the forms in the following diagram:



### Site Photographs

Our surveyors also took digital photographs of many of the

greenspaces and outdoor sports facilities in the Borough during the audit process. We have not included these on the audit forms because this would make the file size enormous and possibly unmanageable on PCs with limited random access memory. Instead we will provide them on a separate CD with a numerical reference on the audit forms to the relevant photograph(s).

## **The Scoring System**

### **On-site Scores**

We use a simple scoring system to record the audit results:

- 4 = Excellent
- 3 = Good
- 2 = Poor
- 1 = Very Poor
- 0 = Not present, but required
- x = Not present and not required

The reason for not having a middle score is to avoid the temptation for those using the audit forms to mark most features as “average”. Using “x” for features not present and not required, rather than a numerical score, avoids distorting the summary scores.

### **Summary Scores**

Rather than provide a score for each and every feature or characteristic, the forms automatically calculate a number of summary scores for groups of features or characteristics. This is the average score for all of the components or characteristics in the group. The scores are relative and not absolute.

## **Reference Information**

It is not possible to identify all of the relevant information relating to a site by undertaking an on-site audit. For example, it is not possible to tell whether a site is in a conservation area or has a nature conservation designation and, if so, what that designation is. Accordingly it is necessary to add this information to the audit forms as a desk exercise.

## **Updating the Audit**

Greenspaces do not remain the same for a long period and so it is also important to update the audit information from

## Results

time to time. We **recommend** that the Council do this review on a more or less continuous basis with a target of repeating around 20% of the audit each year. This will give complete coverage roughly every five years. Ideally the updating of the audit should be done by individuals who are visiting the Borough's greenspaces or sport and recreation facilities in the normal course of their daily work as this will avoid the need to incur any expense.

When the Council re-audits a specific space or facility, it should enter the results onto the appropriate audit form. The scores will then link automatically into the master spreadsheets which will automatically recalculate all the average scores. Monitoring the results of these calculations will provide a simple way for the Council to identify whether the overall quality and value of greenspaces in its area is slowly improving, declining or remaining static.

It is also possible to add additional greenspaces or facilities into the spreadsheet system. The process for doing this is:

- Insert a new worksheet: Excel will automatically give this a sheet number
- Copy the audit form on any of the existing sheets and paste it into the new worksheet
- Enter the appropriate scores or other information
- Go to the Summary worksheet and scroll down to the last row containing audit results; for the purposes of illustration, suppose this is row 56
- Copy this row and paste into the worksheet immediately **above** the copied row; this will be in row 55
- Note the name of the copied sheet - Sheet56
- Highlight the new row (row 55)
- Click on Edit-Replace
- In the "Find what" box, enter the name of the copied sheet, eg Sheet56
- In the "Replace with" box, enter the name of the new worksheet eg Sheet 57
- Click on Replace all

This will link the new audit sheet to the summary worksheet and also result in the recalculation of all average

scores.



## Appendix E: Quality Standards

### Introduction

This appendix sets out the quality standards we recommend the Borough Council should adopt. The purpose of quality standards is to set out the quality of provision the Council wishes to see in its area. Such standards have two main uses:

- They provide a benchmark for the Council to assess and compare the quality of different facilities of the same type within its area as an aid when determining priorities for improvement or changes to management regimes. Given that it will not always be possible to achieve all aspects of the quality standards – for example because of a lack of resources – they are an **aspiration** for the quality of existing provision. As such they should be challenging, but broadly achievable, and the Council should aim to achieve them wherever it is practicable to do so.
- They set out the Council's requirements as a guide for developers on the quality of provision the Council will expect them either to provide or fund. In this context, quality standards are a **requirement**, although they must obviously be applied in a way which is reasonable given the specific circumstances of a proposed development.

We have derived each of the recommended quality standards from examples of best practice, such as the Green Flag Award criteria for parks or published advice, coupled with our experience and the results of the audit. For consistency, we set out the draft standards in an appendix under six standard headings:

- **General characteristics:** the “first impressions” that a space or facility is likely to create for visitors. For example, does it appear welcoming and safe? Does it have a “cared for” appearance? Does it have a character of its own, and enhance the area in which it is set, or is it simply a bland, featureless “green desert”?
- **Accessibility:** this covers criteria such as “usability”. For example, how suitable is the space or facility for use by people with disabilities? How well is it linked to the local footpath or cycleway network? Are the entrances obvious?
- **Planting and biodiversity:** trees and other plants make spaces attractive. Is there a good mix of tree and plant species? What condition are they in? If appropriate, are there areas of horticultural interest?
- **Facilities and features:** different spaces need different facilities. For example, where appropriate, are there toilets? Is there interpretation where it will help people understand their surroundings better? Are there sufficient litter and “pooper” bins (and related signs) and seats?
- **Management and maintenance:** poor management or maintenance can let spaces and facilities down so badly that people do not want to use them. How well are litter and vandalism under control? Is grass length appropriate for the nature of the space? Are beds free from weeds and paths clear of debris?
- **Minimum size:** there is a minimum size beneath which spaces are not cost-effective to maintain or unsuitable for use. Accordingly it would be undesirable for developers to provide such small spaces. The minimum size standards therefore provide guidance on when the Council should seek off-site rather than on-site provision in order to prevent the provision of small and fairly useless spaces or facilities.

## General Requirements

The following requirements for design quality, accessibility and management and maintenance are common to all spaces and are therefore set out at the start of the standards rather than repeated for each different form of provision. There are also some additional requirements under these headings for specific types of space which are set out in the appropriate sections below.

## Design Quality

Design quality is fundamental to ensuring that spaces are fit for purpose, attractive to potential users and easy to maintain. As a general principle, all greenspaces should be designed by experienced landscape architects working to the following design objectives:

- **Character:** each space should have its own specific identify which responds to the character of the area in which it is set
- **Continuity and enclosure:** there should be a clear distinction between public and private spaces
- **Quality of the public realm:** spaces should be safe, uncluttered and designed in such a way as to be attractive and usable by everyone
- **Ease of movement:** it should be easy to get to and move through spaces and individual public spaces should be connected with one another as much as possible. In residential areas, people should generally have priority over vehicles.
- **Legibility and clear routes:** the routes through spaces should be clear, with landmarks or directional signs at appropriate locations
- **Adaptability:** spaces should be able to change over time to meet evolving local needs
- **Diversity:** spaces should offer variety and choice to potential users

## Accessibility

Accessibility has two key components: making it easy for potential users to get to spaces and making it easy to use them. Accordingly it is concerned with all potential users and not just those who are disabled in some way.

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and PPG17 both promote the design of inclusive public spaces and environments that everyone can use. Since October 2004 service providers have been required to take reasonable steps to ensure that people with disabilities are able to use premises and spaces without unnecessary constraints. There is no clear definition of “reasonable” in this context,

but it seems that there is no requirement to make all spaces accessible to people with disabilities all of the time. A useful policy is that greenspaces should be usable by all people to the greatest extent possible without the need for adaptation or specialised design.

In greenspaces, the key requirements are:

- Spaces should be linked to local pedestrian and cycle path systems
- Spaces and publicly accessible buildings or facilities within them should be fully accessible to people with disabilities
- Adequate car parking (if required) should be either on site or close to the entrances
- Spaces should be traversed by a network of paths, where appropriate, which are hard surfaced, well drained and suitable for wheelchairs and baby buggies; maximum slope not more than 1:12 and then only for short distances; otherwise not more than 1:24. Paths must also be wide enough for two wheelchairs to pass and broadly follow desire lines to link the entrances to the space with points of interest either within the space or close to it (note: on some sites, such as playing fields and sports pitches, it will be necessary not to compromise the main use of the site). In some locations, it may be necessary to provide tactile clues to alert people with limited vision to trip hazards or changes in level.
- Clear and uncomplicated written information, signage and way-marking, with good colour contrast and simple sans serif lettering
- Easy to use latches and gates

Wherever possible, greenspace designers should consult local disabled groups over the design of spaces and facilities.

### **Management and Maintenance**

A superbly designed but badly managed or maintained space is probably of less value to a local community than a poorly designed but superbly managed and maintained one. The key management and maintenance requirements

are that:

- Litter should be seen clearly to be under control with litter bins emptied regularly and no dangerous litter such as broken glass
- There should be at most only limited evidence of vandalism or graffiti coupled with rapid and effective removal
- There should be very little or no evidence of dog fouling, with “pooper” bins available at various points, plus notices relating to the avoidance of dog fouling. Pooper bins must also be clearly identifiable and separate from litter bins – for example, a different colour and clearly marked.
- There should be no or very little evidence of flytipping and rapid, effective removal of tipped material
- All paths should be kept clear of debris and chewing gum; with surfaces in good condition and repaired or marked as necessary
- All facilities should be in clean, safe and usable condition
- Path or other lighting should be adequately maintained and working
- Grounds maintenance standards should be consistently high and demonstrate clearly that spaces are well maintained
- Grassed areas to have a low preponderance of broad leaved weeds; they must be cut to an even length and if clippings are left in place after cutting they must be short so as not to have a detrimental impact on the appearance of the area
- Horticultural areas and flower/shrub beds weed free and ideally mulched
- Flowering plants dead headed and pruned as necessary
- Woodland areas maintained and thinned to provide easy access

Ideally, at least the main parks and the largest and most high profile greenspaces in any local authority area should be of Green Flag Award standard.

## **Accessible Natural Greenspace**

### **Definition**

- Natural and semi-natural urban greenspaces – including

woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands (eg downlands, commons and meadows) wetlands, open and running water, wastelands and derelict open land and rock areas (eg cliffs, quarries and pits)

### **Minimum Size**

- 1,000 sq m (0.1 ha)

### **General Characteristics**

- Naturalistic appearance which incorporates a range of habitats and therefore supports wildlife
- Only limited internal areas of poor visibility
- Good use of views out of or across the site
- Good use of topography, space and planting

### **Accessibility**

- Entrances or access points and internal paths linked to rights of way, bridlepaths, quiet lanes and cycling routes and water courses to create wildlife corridors and a network of greenspaces

### **Planting and Biodiversity**

- Good mix of native species and habitats, depending on site characteristics
- Wildlife protection areas
- Clearings or gaps in tree crowns to allow light penetration to woodland floor, where appropriate
- Well developed shrub, field and ground layers and wide, species rich edge, where appropriate

### **Facilities and Features**

- Clear and coherent signage to and throughout the site as appropriate
- Built heritage structures and natural features conserved
- Interpretation of flora and fauna as appropriate
- Litter bins and seats at key points
- Signs requiring dogs to be kept under control and fouling disposed of to “pooper” bins
- Adequate safety measures adjacent to areas of water

## Allotments and Community Gardens

(will depend on size, depth and current, if any)

- “Way marked” routes, where appropriate

### **Management and Maintenance**

- Managed primarily for wildlife and nature conservation

### **Definition**

- Both statutory and all other allotment sites.

### **Minimum Size**

- 10 plots of at least 5 rods each (or equivalent)

### **General Characteristics**

- Screen planting to provide some privacy while also allowing views into and out of the site
- Clear separation between adjacent allotments
- Signage at site entrances giving details of ownership and how to apply for an allotment; also emergency telephone numbers
- Securely fenced with lockable gates

### **Accessibility**

- Site entrance not more than 400 m from nearest bus stop and preferably not more than 250 m

### **Planting and Biodiversity**

- Good mix of species in planting around and within the site
- Dense, bushy hedgerows (where present)

### **Facilities and features**

- Water point serving each group of allotments

### **Management and Maintenance**

- All facilities in clean, safe and usable condition

## **Amenity Greenspaces**      **Definition**

- Informal recreation spaces, greenspaces in and around housing areas and village greens.

### **Minimum Size**

- 1,000 sq m (0.1 hectare)

### **General Characteristics**

- Part of a network of greenspaces within residential or other areas which link to major walking and cycling routes and bus stops
- Located away from sources of potential danger to unaccompanied children such as roads and areas of water
- Designed to create a sense of place and provide a setting for adjoining buildings, with “sun traps” but without small areas of “left-over” space with no clear purpose
- “Cared for” general appearance
- Clear definition between public and semi-private areas for residents and private spaces (eg domestic gardens)
- Views out of or across the space, ideally to local landmarks
- Designed and constructed in such a way as to ensure that the space cannot become waterlogged after heavy rain; this may require field drains or field drains plus soil amelioration

### **Planting and biodiversity**

- Good balance of mown grassed areas, in varying widths or sizes (large enough for informal recreation such as kickabouts or mini-soccer where appropriate) and mixed indigenous and ornamental species and ages of trees or shrubs, but with a predominantly open character
- Range of habitat types eg woodland, ponds, grasslands, hedgerows
- Buffer or shelter planting as necessary

### **Facilities and Features**

- Should incorporate informal provision for children or teenagers (eg kickabout areas, quiet places to meet with informal seating and natural play features such as boulders, logs and hollows)
- Adequate litter bins
- Signs indicating that dog fouling should be picked up and disposed of responsibly
- May incorporate public art or heritage features (eg statues)
- Seats, in both sunny and shaded areas
- Adequate safety measures adjacent to potentially dangerous areas of water (eg rivers, canals)
- Path lighting where appropriate
- Passive surveillance from nearby properties, but in a way which respects the privacy of occupants

## **Civic Spaces**

### **Definition**

- Town centre squares, pedestrian streets and other hard surfaced areas designed primarily for pedestrians

### **Minimum Size**

- 1,000 sq m (0.1 hectare) for civic spaces; no minimum size for seafront areas

### **General Characteristics**

- Attractive spaces with a mix of hard and soft landscaping, in which pedestrians have priority over vehicles
- Design and detailing appropriate to the local context, with reasonable consistency in the choice of street furniture and signage, but used in such a way as to give each space a unique character with high quality materials appropriate to the local context
- Surrounding buildings front on to the space and contribute to its vitality both during the day and the evening
- Minimum of overhead wires and other intrusive elements

### **Accessibility**

- Readily accessible by public transport from a wide area
- Adequate car parking within 250 m

### **Planting and Biodiversity**

- Depends on the nature and location of the space but planting should consist of ornamental species and be designed to enhance the space, provide shade and provide a setting for important buildings

### **Facilities and Features**

- Effective street lighting (including the floodlighting of key adjoining civic and other buildings and decorative lighting)
- Informative and easily understood directional and other signs grouped where appropriate but without unnecessary visual “clutter”
- Pavement cafes and similar facilities to add vibrancy in good weather
- Good mix of retail outlets (if appropriate)
- Active frontages to buildings
- Fountains and public art desirable

## **Green Corridors**

### **Definition**

- Pedestrian and cycling routes through urban areas, including river and canal banks and cycleways, which are separated from motor traffic and link residential areas to town or village centres and community facilities such as schools, play areas, community centres and sports facilities.

### **Minimum Size**

- There is no minimum size, but corridors should generally be not less than 500 m (0.5 km) long

### **General Characteristics**

- Clear signposted accesses to the network
- Welcoming and apparently safe with no signs of possible danger such as litter, graffiti or damaged

vegetation

- Surfaced paths at least 2 m wide, suitable for wheelchairs
- Adequate litter and “pooper” bin provision, with bins located at points where they can easily be accessed from the road system for emptying
- Freedom from flooding so that paths are not susceptible to water damage or become icy in winter

### **Accessibility**

- Appropriate safety features adjacent to areas of water (eg life buoys, warning notices)
- Appropriate safety measures adjacent to or at crossings of rail lines or busy roads
- Good sightlines along the route so that users can see potential danger well ahead

### **Planting and Biodiversity**

- Good balance and variety of plants and shrubs, including flowering and non-flowering species
- Range of tree species and ages
- Range of habitat types
- Paths free from overhanging branches within reach of users
- Good range of habitats

### **Facilities and Features**

- Internal signposting to places of interest or destinations (eg shops, leisure facilities, schools)
- Adequate street lighting

### **Management and Maintenance**

- Boundary fencing, gates, posts etc fit for purpose and well maintained
- Surfaces fit for purpose (inclusive of markings) and well maintained
- Management regime to suit particular landscape/habitat type eg differential mowing may be suitable to promote wildlife interests; not less than 1 m close mown edges

to paths

- All paths kept clear of overhanging branches which cyclists or other users might hit
- All built and other facilities in clean, safe and usable condition

## **Play Provision**

### **Definition**

- Green and hard surfaced spaces offering informal play opportunities for children aged between about 2–3 and 16 years. Younger children will normally be accompanied by an adult or older child while older children will probably use the facilities on their own. Much play provision will probably be used by children of different ages at different times of the day.

### **Minimum Size**

- There is no minimum size requirement as informal play provision should be an integral rather than a separate part of the greenspace network in residential areas.

### **General Characteristics**

- New housing development should follow “home zone” principles in that they should be designed as predominantly pedestrian environments into which vehicles can be admitted. This requires much more than simple traffic calming measures such as sleeping policemen.
- The whole of the outdoor environment should be safe but visually stimulating for both children and adults and offer opportunities for children to play in imaginative ways, both close to home and in any wooded or other greenspaces close to it which can be accessed without crossing a major road. The green network and related play provision must not be allocated to “left-over areas” or parts of sites unsuitable for building but designed in from the start and link to likely pedestrian desire lines.
- Areas in which children are likely to play should be unique and designed to offer a varied, interesting and physically challenging environment, accessible to everyone, which offers opportunities for running,

jumping, climbing, balancing, building or creating, social interaction and sitting quietly.

- The design of play provision should derive from and reinforce the character and levels of the site and incorporate any natural features there may be on it such as rock outcrops or water courses. This will also help to encourage and facilitate use by children of all ages.
- Play provision should be designed generally to encourage children to explore their home environment and so incorporate hiding and “secret” places and links to nearby parts of the green network, especially woodland and other natural areas.
- There is still a place for some traditional fenced equipped play areas with slides, swings and the like but they should be the exception rather than the norm and at key strategic locations such as formal parks and similar greenspaces. Such facilities will generally be significantly larger than traditional Local or Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play.
- Play provision should stimulate the senses of sight, sound, touch and smell and offer opportunities for children to manipulate materials. Accordingly they should incorporate variations in level and a range of materials of different kinds, textures and colours, such as timber, sand, rocks, dead trees and other natural materials and incorporate trees, shrubs and grass. Examples of other materials or forms that can be used include old car tyres (eg for swings or tunnels); logs (eg for climbing and balancing); ropes (for ladders, swings and bridges); tunnels and mounds or hollows (for various forms of play); tarmac areas (for ball games or other games such as hopscotch); grass surfaces (for ball games and sitting); low walls (for skateboard manoeuvres, sitting on, balancing or jumping off); sand (for digging, building and sifting); shrubbery (for dens, places to hide or look for small animals and insects); rocks (for hiding and climbing); trees with low branches (for climbing or swinging); and bollards (for leapfrogging).
- Passive surveillance from the windows of nearby buildings is desirable
- Greenspaces that children are likely to use for play must either be located in such a position that their use will not create disturbance for the occupants of nearby

dwellings or be separated from them by a buffer zone of not less than 10 metres from the nearest dwelling boundary

### **Planting and Biodiversity**

- Good mix of “child-friendly” (ie not sharp, spiky or poisonous) plant and tree species in the vicinity
- Generous use of planting to enhance amenity, create a sense of enclosure and different “rooms” within large greenspaces and support bio-diversity

### **Facilities and Features**

- Play provision can include:
- Adventure playgrounds
- Bike tracks and jumps (see *Teenage Areas* below)
- Hangout or youth shelters (see *Teenage Areas* below)
- Multi-use games areas (see *Teenage Areas* below)
- Nature trails and activity courses
- Sandpits
- Seats and benches (sized for both adults and children)
- Skateparks and BMX facilities (see *Teenage Areas* below)
- Traditional equipped play areas
- Clearings in wooded areas
- Parking for bicycles
- Grass areas must be equipped with field drains and constructed with free draining soil
- Any formal equipped play area (eg along the lines of an NPFA LEAP or NEAP) must be equipped with dog-proof fencing, at least 1 m high, fitted with at least two outward-opening, self-closing gates; seats for parents or carers; litter bin(s); signage to indicate that the area is intended for children and dogs should be excluded; the name and telephone number of the agency responsible for maintaining the play provision; suitable safety surfacing beneath and around play equipment; and suitable safety surfacing beneath and around any fixed play equipment. In addition, all play equipment must comply with the appropriate European or British Standards.

### **Management and Maintenance**

- Safety surfacing, where present, in good condition
- Play equipment (including natural “equipment” such as fallen trees) in safe and usable condition
- Dog-proof fencing, where required, safe and effective at excluding dogs
- Seats for children or parents/carers in safe and usable condition

## **Sports Pitches (grass and artificial turf)**

### **Definition**

- Pitches for football (all codes), cricket, hockey, rugby (all codes)

### **Minimum Size**

- 2 pitches with changing accommodation and parking

### **General Characteristics**

- External lighting in car parking areas
- External lighting on pavilions with PIR detectors
- Signs indicating that dogs must be kept on a lead and any fouling picked up and disposed of responsibly
- Rows of more than eight parking spaces to be separated by soft landscaping
- Adequately separated from adjoining residential properties
- Adequate measures in place to control light spill from floodlighting to adjoining properties and related land

### **Accessibility**

- Accessible by public transport: nearest bus stop within 400 m of entrance/access points, but preferably 250 m
- Wide access routes with clear sight lines at site entrance/egress
- Hard surfaced paths following desire lines from parking to pavilions
- Paths and buildings fully accessible by wheelchair where appropriate
- Path system appropriate to the circulation needs of players within the site, with wide, hard surfaces in

heavily trafficked areas (to avoid constant muddy areas) and from changing pavilions to artificial surfaces

### **Planting and Biodiversity**

- Strong structure planting around the perimeter of the site using native species (designed as buffer planting to reduce wind on pitches and noise or light spill as appropriate to the site and adjoining properties or roads and also to promote biodiversity)
- Internal structure planting where appropriate
- Amenity or naturalistic landscaping in the vicinity of buildings and car parking

### **Facilities and Features**

#### *Changing pavilions*

- Changing rooms (with the number of rooms appropriate to the number of pitches or other facilities on site) consisting of changing spaces, showers and drying area, plus separate changing for match officials where appropriate
- Capable of simultaneous male and female team and/or officials' use, where appropriate
- First aid room (essential only for pitch sports and athletics)
- Space for refreshments with kitchen
- No rooflights in flat roofs on single storey buildings
- Adequate secure maintenance equipment storage
- Lockable security shutters on all pavilion doors and windows
- Passive surveillance from nearby properties

#### *Pitches, practice areas and other facilities*

- Correct orientation (pitches generally between 35 degrees west and 20 degrees east of N-S; athletics tracks generally oriented so the finishing straight is not in line with the prevailing south-westerly wind)
- Playing facilities meeting relevant governing body requirements in terms of length, width, even-ness of surface, boundary distances (cricket) and side clearances or safety margins

- Artificial surfaces in good overall condition, free from tears and uneven areas
- Floodlighting to relevant governing body requirements for the standard of play
- No end to end slope on pitches greater than 1:40 (1:80 preferable); no side to side slope greater than 1:40 (1:60 preferable)
- No pitch more than 200 m from nearest changing pavilion
- Well drained pitch surfaces
- Winter sports grass pitches to have pipe drains plus sand slits where necessary (note: sand slits to be renewed every 10 years)
- Artificial surfaces to comply with relevant governing body requirements and BS 7044: Artificial Sports Surfaces
- All artificial surfaces (and any safety surround areas) to be fully enclosed within lockable chain link fence at least 3.0 m high

### **Management and Maintenance**

- Grass lengths appropriate to sport with full grass cover on grass pitches
- Posts and goals safe and free from rust or sharp edges, with hooks for nets where appropriate
- Line markings straight and easily seen
- Surface repairs carried out quickly and effectively
- Surround netting and entrance gates to artificially surfaced areas in good condition
- Floodlights in full working order
- Information on site ownership and the facilities available at the site entrance
- Contact details for emergencies at any pavilion

## **Outdoor Sports Facilities: Athletics Tracks**

### **Definition**

- Facilities for track and field athletics training and competition

### **Minimum size**

- 400 m x 6 lanes

### **General Characteristics**

- Track and field facilities which comply with appropriate governing body standards
- Public tracks to have a synthetic surface in good condition; school tracks can be grass
- Oriented so neither the finishing straight nor the direction of the javelin is in line with the prevailing (south-westerly) wind
- Spectator accommodation appropriate to the nature and standard of events likely to be staged
- Adequate changing and officials' accommodation, plus first aid room

### **Accessibility**

- On-site car parking with sufficient spaces for athletes, officials and spectators
- Wide access routes with clear sight lines at site entrance/egress
- Track and adjoining areas fenced to prevent unauthorised access and use

### **Planting and Biodiversity**

- Shelter planting as appropriate

### **Facilities and Features**

- As required by the appropriate governing body standards

### **Management and Maintenance**

- Grass length on central area of track appropriate to its use (may be for throwing events or pitch use)
- All equipment, including safety equipment, fit for purpose
- Track and field events markings easily seen
- Surface repairs carried out quickly and effectively
- Floodlights in full working order
- Information on site ownership and the facilities available

- at the site entrance
- Contact details for emergencies at any pavilion

## **Bowling Greens**

### **Definition**

- Lawn bowls green meeting appropriate governing body standards

### **Minimum Size**

- 6 rinks plus banks and ditches, a pathway at least 2 m wide all round the green and a pavilion. This requires a site of not less than approximately 41 x 47 m, ie approximately 1,900 sq m (0.19 hectare).

### **General Characteristics**

- Green, banks and ditches to meet relevant governing body standards
- No broad-leaved trees overhanging the green

### **Accessibility**

- Accessible by public transport: nearest bus stop within 400 m of entrance/access points, but preferably 250 m
- Hard surfaced path all round the green

### **Planting and Biodiversity**

- Shelter planting/screening to provide summer time shelter from wind, privacy for bowlers and support biodiversity

### **Facilities and Features**

- Greens to have at least six rinks (to allow play along and across the green to even out wear)
- Changing pavilion with at least male and female changing rooms and social area

### **Management and Maintenance**

- Grass sward kept short and clear of weeds

## **Tennis Courts and Multi-courts**

### **Definition**

- Tennis courts and multi-use games areas, usually with a hard or synthetic surface, and used for tennis, 5-a-side football, netball, outdoor basketball and roller/in-line skating.

### **Minimum size**

- 36.5 x 18.25 m (court only) plus surround

### **General Characteristics**

- Reasonably sheltered from the wind
- A free-draining or impervious surface laid to appropriate falls to shed water
- Surrounded by netting which prevents balls escaping from the court(s) area
- Oriented within 30 degrees of north-south

### **Accessibility**

- Accessible by public transport: nearest bus stop within 400 m of entrance/access points, but preferably 250 m

### **Planting and Biodiversity**

- Amenity planting composed mainly of native species to improve appearance, provide shelter, reduce noise transfer and promote biodiversity

### **Facilities and Features**

- Posts and tennis nets in good condition, without large holes through which the ball can pass
- Clearly marked courts with adequate safety surrounds
- Basketball hoops and football goals, if present, securely fixed with no sharp edges
- Floodlighting (if present) to meet governing body requirements

### **Management and Maintenance**

## Urban Parks

- Court(s) surface in good condition

### Definition

- Urban and country parks and formal gardens

### Minimum Size

- 0.25 hectare

### General Characteristics

- Well defined boundaries or perimeter, preferably enclosed with railings or walls
- A welcoming appearance at the entrance and therefore well maintained, free from litter and graffiti, with good views over an attractive parkland landscape with clear points of interest to draw visitors in
- Range of natural and man-made structures of heritage features such as ponds, statues, buildings and ornamental railings
- Good use of topography so that slopes are gentle, views across and out of the park are attractive and visitors can get a sense of scale
- Reasonable privacy for the residents of nearby dwellings; ideally, houses should not back on to the park, but be on the other side of the road

### Accessibility

- Clearly visible entrances, ideally signed on nearby roads and pedestrian or cycling routes
- Secure bicycle storage at the main entrance to the park, at least, and ideally secondary entrances as well
- Main entrance, and ideally secondary entrances, within 400 m, at most, of the nearest bus stop, but preferably 250 m

### Planting and Biodiversity

- Diverse species of flowering and non-flowering trees, of various ages, including native species; also shrubs and plants providing a wide range of habitats
- Hedgerows, where present, reasonably dense, thick and

- bushy so as to provide habitats
- Some areas of dense planting, difficult for people to penetrate and in areas where they will not provide hiding places, but providing habitats for small animals and birds
- Woodland areas to have clearings or gaps in crowns to allow light penetration to the woodland floor and development of undergrowth

### **Facilities and Features**

- Equipped play areas for young children (under 10), where present – see separate quality standard
- Provision for teenagers, where present – see separate quality standards
- Sports facilities, where present – see separate quality standards
- Adequate litter bins – well designed, located adjacent to the path system, bird/squirrel/rat proof and cleared regularly
- Examples of public art, linked to the path system
- Bandstands, if present, well maintained
- Ornamental fountains, if present, in good working order and well maintained
- Café facilities in larger parks
- Good views through and across the park so that each visitor is providing a form of informal surveillance of other users
- Adequate safety measures adjacent to areas of water which might be dangerous (eg notices regarding depths, life buoys)
- Adequate lighting for appropriate paths
- Informative interpretation signs or other material relating to natural features (eg geology, land form); heritage features (eg statues, historic/listed buildings, bandstands); wildlife (eg details of the main birds and animals to be seen in the park); landscaping (eg information on trees and other planting and especially horticulture areas)
- Adequate signage giving directions both within the park and to nearby streets or features of interest outside it

## **Teenage Areas**

### **Definition**

- Provision for teenagers intended for young people approximately 13–18 years old and designed to allow them to “hang out” and practise various sports or movement skills such as basketball, inline skating or skateboarding. Most teenage facilities include a mix of skateboard ramps, outdoor basketball hoops, shelters and other more informal areas. Ideally, they should be located close to a multi-court (see above).

### **Minimum Size**

- 1,000 sq m (0.1 hectare) excluding buffer zone

### **General Characteristics**

- Located close, but not immediately adjacent, to a well used pedestrian route but not less than 50 m from the nearest dwelling
- Area of at least 1,000 sq m, with facilities for teenagers (see definition above)
- Surrounded by a buffer zone, possibly with appropriate planting, between the play area and nearest dwelling boundary of at least 30 metres on all sides.
- Suitable safety surfacing beneath and around play equipment
- Accessible to children or adults with disabilities
- Effective drainage of all surfaces

### **Accessibility**

- Accessible by public transport: nearest bus stop within 400 m of entrance/access points, but preferably 250 m

### **Planting and Biodiversity**

- Tough, but not prickly landscaping in the immediate vicinity of the area

### **Facilities and Features**

- Mix of facilities such as skateboard/BMX ramps, basketball goals, teenage shelters
- Casual seating
- Low level lighting with both light and dark areas

- Adequate provision of litter bins

### **Management and Maintenance**

- Surfaces and structures in good condition and repaired as necessary

## **Indoor Sports Halls and Swimming Pools**

### **Definition**

- Large scale indoor sports facilities operated by the public, commercial or voluntary sectors

### **Minimum Size**

- Sports halls: 4 badminton court hall plus changing
- Pools: 25 m x 4 lanes (8.5 m total width) plus changing

### **General Characteristics**

- External lighting, with movement or passive infra-red (PIR) detectors
- Entrance clearly identifiable from the car park
- No landscaping in which potential attackers could hide

### **Accessibility**

- Accessible by public transport: nearest bus stop within 250 m of entrance/access points
- Adequate parking for the range of facilities available, with a tarmac surface in good repair and at least two designated disabled spaces close to the main entrance
- Cycle parking

### **Planting and Biodiversity**

- Attractive landscaping to the site and building, incorporating native species where possible

### **Facilities and Features**

#### *Internal Support Areas*

- Reception desk immediately inside main entrance and clearly visible

- Disabled toilets
- Baby changing facility in male and female changing areas or toilets
- General accessibility for people with disabilities – see separate checklist
- Décor and finishes in good condition
- Clear route from reception to changing and activity areas

#### *Activity Areas*

- Meeting appropriate governing body or Sport England standards
- Adequate storage, accessed from activity areas
- Mat storage, where required, physically separate and vented to outside air
- Décor and finishes in good condition

#### *Changing Areas*

- Separate male and female changing (although mixed sex villages desirable for pools)
- Adequate locker provision
- Adequate shower and toilet provision
- Décor and finishes in good condition

#### **Management and Maintenance**

- Professionally managed

## **References**

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- DETR/CABE (2000), By Design – Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice
- DTLR (2002), Improving Urban Parks, Play Areas and Open Spaces (report on research undertaken by the University of Sheffield for the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce)
- English Nature (1995), Accessible Natural Greenspace in

Towns and Cities (Research Report 153)

- English Nature (2002), Providing Accessible Natural Greenspace in Towns and Cities
- Kit Campbell and Geraint John (ed, 1995), Handbook of Sports and Recreation Building Design, Volumes 1, 2 and 3
- National Playing Fields Association (2001), The Six Acre Standard
- Sport England (various dates), Lottery Guidance Notes
- Sport England (various dates), Planning Bulletins

# Appendix F: Derivation of Distance Thresholds

## Introduction

This appendix suggests suitable distance thresholds for various forms of community infrastructure. At present the District Council has no distance thresholds but Policy R17 in the Local Plan implicitly adopts the distance thresholds in its adopted open space standard (the NPFA Six Acre Standard). We summarise these thresholds below.

The use of distance thresholds as a planning tool means that it is possible to ignore boundaries and use the typical distances that people are willing to travel to different forms of provision. Accordingly we suggest distance thresholds in this chapter for:

- Allotments
- Artificial turf pitches
- Bowling greens
- Children's play areas
- Grass sports pitches
- Indoor sports facilities
- Multi-functional greenspaces
- Teenage facilities
- Tennis and multi-courts

We have used a variety of sources to derive suitable distance thresholds for Havant, including:

- Government guidance
- National agency guidance
- Research in other local authority areas

## Access and Accessibility

- The nature of the district

There are two key concepts which underpin distance thresholds:

- **Access:** the right to enter or use a space, which, within urban areas, is normally determined by the attitude of land owners but in the countryside can also be determined by legislation, such as the right to roam or use rights of way and various other paths; and
- **Accessibility:** the extent to which it is possible for individuals to exercise their rights of access. Within urban areas, accessibility depends primarily on two things which can constrain access for everyone: physical factors, some of which, such as distance and railway lines affect everyone, while others, such as steps, affect only certain people; and social and cultural factors, such as a fear of crime

This appendix is concerned only with the first aspect of accessibility, measured by distance thresholds. Removing social and cultural constraints, or deciding whether to allow access, are primarily matters for management.

## The Nature of Distance Thresholds

Distance thresholds are not hard facts, but a broad and flexible guide to the distance which people in general will be willing to travel in order to use or visit a facility or space. We make this point in paragraph 5.9 of our *Companion Guide to PPG17*. They are affected by many factors. For example:

- Most older or very young people will be unwilling or unable to walk as far or as fast as teenagers and young adults; therefore distance thresholds vary with age
- Most people will be willing to walk further to something on a warm, sunny day than on a very cold or very hot one; therefore distance thresholds ebb and flow with the weather
- Most people will be willing to walk further to something if the route is level than if it is uphill; therefore distance thresholds vary with topography
- Most people will be willing to walk further to something if the route than if it is heavily polluted with traffic fumes; therefore distance thresholds vary with

traffic levels

- Most women and older people on their own will be willing to walk further in daylight than at night; therefore distance thresholds vary by the time of day
- Most people will be willing to travel further to something of high quality than low quality
- Many people will be willing to travel further to something big or high quality than small or poor quality; therefore distance thresholds vary according to the nature of the space or facility visited
- Not all people of the same, gender, age and state of health are willing or able to travel the same distance to something as a result of factors such as health, disability and access to a car or bicycle; therefore distance thresholds vary according to personal circumstances
- Most people living in rural villages necessarily have to travel further than almost all urban dwellers to facilities such as supermarkets, cinemas or leisure centres, while most urban dwellers have to travel significantly further if they wish to visit the countryside; therefore distance thresholds vary according to where people live

There are two other key points:

- The distance that people in any particular area travel to spaces or facilities is a function of the distribution of provision, coupled with the range of factors summarised above. In an area with little provision, empirically established distance thresholds will be much higher than in another area with a high level of well distributed provision.
- There is a clear difference between people's *need* to travel and *willingness* to do so. In parts of the country, for example, people need to travel 50–60 miles to visit an NHS dentist but may not be willing to travel a few hundred metres to their local park if they perceive it as not worth visiting or the route as potentially dangerous. A football player may not be *willing* to travel more than a mile, say, to their local club, but the distance he or she will *need* to travel to take part in matches depends primarily on the geographical area covered by the league in which their team plays. The higher the player's standard of skill, the wider this area

will be.

This means that distance thresholds can only ever be seen as a very general guide for planning purposes. It would be an obvious nonsense to use either the maximum distance travelled by users or an average of all users. The maximum distance travelled by an individual user could easily be an aberration; for example, a survey of park users might pick up a visiting business person who had travelled hundreds of miles and was early for a meeting or waiting for a train home while everyone else had travelled only a short distance. Similarly, the average distance could also be affected by some users who had travelled a very long or very short distance.

Recreation planning therefore normally uses the concept of the “effective catchment”, defined as the distance at least 75% of users are willing to travel, because there is no such thing as “the” catchment area of anything – except for facilities on small islands.

## **Government Guidance      Regional Planning Guidance**

Although RPG9 has nothing to say on distance thresholds, one or two other RPG documents do. RPG10 for the south-west, for example, gives the following target and maximum distances from home to a limited range of community facilities:

	<b>Target</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
• Food shop/primary school	300 m	600 m
• Other non-residential facilities	600 m	1,000 m
• Bus stop	200 m	400 m

This suggests a 300 m target/600 m maximum distance threshold will be suitable for most local facilities accessed on foot which residents, and especially children, can expect to have within their neighbourhood. As far as the PPG17 assessment is concerned, this category will include children’s play areas, local greenspaces and local parks.

The higher threshold, of 600 m target/1,000 m maximum, is suitable for facilities used mainly by adults, who can obviously walk further than young children, such as

allotments, bowling greens, community centres, local pitches, tennis courts and similar facilities and youth facilities.

### **PPG13: Transport – A Guide to Better Practice (DoE and DoT, 1995)**

*The Guide to Better Practice* linked to PPG13 suggests a maximum distance from residential areas to shops, schools and workplaces of 1.6 km for walkers and 8 km for cyclists. It also indicates – somewhat optimistically – that motorised modes of travel are “rarely used for trips of around half a mile (0.8 km) or less”. PPG13 therefore implicitly suggests an 800 m walking distance threshold.

## **National Agency Guidance and Research**

### **The NPFA Six Acre Standard**

The most recent version of the NPFA Six Acre Standard (2001) recommends three types of children’s play provision:

- **Local Areas for Play (LAPs)**, located within a 1 minute walk of all dwellings. The NPFA defines a LAP as “a small area of open space specifically designed and laid out for young children to play close to where they live. Located within a walking time of 1 minute from home, the LAP provides essential play opportunities for toddlers and young children in locations that are overseen by parents, carers and the local community”. This 1 minute threshold leads to an unrealistically high and unaffordable level of provision
- **Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs)**, located within 5 minutes walk of all dwellings. The NFA defines a LEAP as “a piece of open space that is designated and equipped for children of early school age. Such areas need to be located within a walking time of 5 minutes from home”.
- **Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs)**, located within 15 minutes of all dwellings. The NPFA defines a NEAP as “a site that is designated and equipped mainly for older children, but with opportunities for younger children too. Located within a walking time of 15 minutes from home, the NEAP is largest of the three types of play space and is able to

address specific needs that cannot be met within a LAP or LEAP.”

The Association based these distance thresholds on research by Holme and Massie (1970), who established that the majority of children travelled less than 400 m to play. It used this evidence to suggest a 400m maximum distance threshold for equipped play areas and initially this was regarded by many taken as a straight line distance – indeed, it still is by many councils. However, since 1970 the NPFA has become increasingly aware of the importance of barriers such as main roads and so from 1992 has concentrated on walking time rather than distance. It also conducted walking trials with children to find the average distance they can walk in 1, 5 and 15 minutes. It has never published the full results of these trials, but the current version of the Standard gives a table converting walking times into actual and straight line distances as follows:

<b>Time</b>	<b>Actual Distance</b>	<b>Straight line Equivalent</b>
1 minute	100 m	60 m
5 minutes	400 m	240 m
15 minutes	1,000 m	600 m

Accordingly, the NPFA research found that “as the crow flies” distances tend to be around 60% of “on the ground” distances. To convert time to distance it uses walking speeds which range from 67–100 metres per minute. The highest of these speeds is, however, unrealistically high for young children.

The NPFA also recommends a straight line distance threshold of 1,000 m (600 m straight–line distance) for sports pitches but does not give this recommendation the same prominence as its recommendations for play provision.

#### **By Design: Better Places to Live (CABE, 2001)**

*By Design* suggests that a comfortable walking distance from residential areas to local facilities should be not more than a 10 minute walk or 800 m, based on a walking speed

of 80 m per minute.

### **Urban Design Compendium (English Heritage)**

*The Urban Design Compendium* promotes the concept of “walkable neighbourhoods” in which people should be able to walk to a local post box or telephone box within 2–3 minutes (250 m); a newsagent’s within 5 minutes (400 m); and a primary school within 10 minutes (800 m). This also equates to a speed of 80 m per minute.

### **English Nature Research Report 153**

English Nature (EN) Research Report 153, *Accessible Natural Greenspace in Towns and Cities: A review of appropriate size and distance criteria* (1995) is an academic, but nonetheless interesting, literature review focusing on two key topics: whether accessible natural greenspaces need to be of a certain minimum size to be valuable for nature conservation, and the distance that people have been found to walk to different forms of provision. In relation to the latter, it summarises the findings from a range of empirical studies, including:

- A comprehensive survey of park use in London – a survey which resulted in London authorities, and others in their wake, adopting a quarter mile distance threshold for local parks
- The NPFA Six Acre Standard (see above)
- Research by the London Planning Advisory Committee (LPAC)

The LPAC study and NPFA Standard (see above) are by far the most widely quoted sources on distance thresholds and their recommended thresholds are very widely used by planning authorities throughout the UK. The LPAC open space hierarchy is very much London-based – not many other places will have metropolitan parks, for example – and therefore largely inapplicable to compact areas such as Havant – but in spite of this the then DoE quoted it as an example of an open space provision standard (together with the Six Acre Standard) in the 1991 version of PPG17. LPAC suggests a hierarchy of park and greenspace provision as follows:

- Regional parks of 400 ha with 3.2–3.8 km of home
- Metropolitan parks of 60 ha with 3.2 km of home
- District parks of 20 ha within 1.2 km of home
- Local parks of 2 ha with in 1.2 km of home
- Small local parks and other open spaces of up to 2 ha 400 m from home

Some councils – mainly cities – use a variation of the LPAC hierarchy. Liverpool City Council, for example, has adopted the following hierarchy:

- City parks, greater than 50 ha within 3.2 km of home
- District parks of 5–50 ha within 1.2 km of home
- Neighbourhood parks of 1–5 ha within 400 m of home
- Small local parks of less than 1 ha within 400 m of home

While the NPFA has concluded that straight line distances are about 60% of on the ground ones, EN Research Report 153 noted that the LPAC identified a conversion factor of 70%. Accordingly it recommended that 400 m on the ground equated to 280 m on an as the crow flies basis. As a result EN Research Report 153 recommended the use of a 280 m straight line distance threshold for “all local and district parks and local wildlife sites” to allow for the fact that pedestrians are not crows and therefore rarely go from point A to point B in a straight line.

The EN report also reviewed relevant information on the distances that parents allow their children to “range” (ie walk unaccompanied) from home for play and other purposes. This suggested that ranging distances have steadily shortened as parents have become more and more concerned for the safety of unaccompanied children. It notes that:

*“... the standard distances employed in the NPFA recommendations for children’s play areas overestimate the distances over which young girls in particular are likely to range. They also suggest that the recommended 1000 m distance to a neighbourhood play area designed for 8–14 years olds is well beyond the permitted range of 11 year*

*old girls and beyond the permitted range of many boys of that age. Even the recommended distance of 400 m to a Locally Equipped Play Area is not within the permitted and accompanied ranges of some 8 year old girls."*

### **English Nature's ANGSt**

Based largely on Research Report 153, other research and a nod towards the LPAC recommendations, English Nature's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends that:

- No-one should live more than 300 m from their nearest area of natural greenspace (note: this 300 m threshold is simply the 280 m one from Research Report 153, rounded up to the nearest 100 m)
- There should be at least one accessible 20 ha site with 2 km of home
- There should be one accessible site of at least 100 ha within 5 km
- There should be at least one accessible site of at least 500 ha within 10 km

Somewhat to the chagrin of English Nature (EN), ANGSt has not been widely used by planning authorities on the reasonable grounds that it is unrealistic and unachievable in many (urban) areas. As a result, EN commissioned the Centre for Urban and Regional Ecology of the University of Manchester to produce *Providing Accessible Natural Greenspace in Towns and Cities: A Practical Guide to Assessing the Resource and Implementing Local Standards for Provision*, which it published in 2003. This takes ANGSt as its starting point and suggests a methodology for progressing "towards an aspiration to meet its requirements as fully as possible". Translated into plain English, this amounts to an acceptance that ANGSt is unlikely to be achieved in many areas but a pious hope that planning authorities will do their best. Certainly most councils have taken as little notice of the *Toolkit* as they did of ANGSt, although it actually proposes a fairly sensible if somewhat academic approach.

The *Toolkit* simply adopts the ANGSt straight-line distance

thresholds (300 m, 2 km, 5 km and 10 km), but seeks also to define a number of different levels of accessibility, from “full” to “conditional”, “proximate” and “remote” with a final category of “no access”. This is an interesting academic approach, but unnecessarily complex for normal planning purposes.

### **Sport England Survey of Sports Halls and Swimming Pools in England**

In 1997 Sport England commissioned a major survey of the use of 155 sports and leisure centres throughout England as part of the process of determining appropriate parameters for its Facilities Planning Model. One of the issues the survey explored was the effective catchment of these facilities. The survey found that around 80% of visits to both sports halls and swimming pools originated from within a catchment of five miles or 20 minutes travel.

### **Artificial Turf Pitch Research**

We researched the use of 31 artificial turf pitches in various parts of Scotland for the Scottish Sports Council some time ago. We found that the average distance travelled to an artificial turf pitch by hockey players was eight miles or 13 kilometres, although the effective catchment was a drive time of up to 40 minutes. Footballers generally travelled a shorter distance so that the average distance travelled by all players (hockey and football) was a little over 5 miles or 8 kilometres. The shorter average distance travelled by footballers reflected the fact that all the artificial turf pitches in the survey could be and were used for football, but some were much better for hockey than others.

Inevitably, therefore, the results were influenced by the nature of provision in the areas in which we undertook the user interviews. There has also been more artificial turf pitch provision since 1993, with the result that the effective catchment of these pitches will have reduced slightly. However, the effective catchment of around a 25 minutes drive time is similar to the 20 minutes drive time used by Sport England for the Facilities Planning Model. As more and more artificial turf pitches are provided,

however, the drive time threshold will obviously reduce steadily, assuming a fairly even distribution of provision. Accordingly we recommend a 20-minute drive time. This is also consistent with the drive time threshold for sports centres and swimming pools.

## **Local Authority Research**

We are aware of or have been involved in a number of research studies for other local authorities. Several of them offer useful pointers to suitable distance thresholds for Havant, although some are from predominantly urban rather than rural areas.

### **Wakefield Greenspace Strategy**

We advised Wakefield MDC on its strategy on behalf of CABE Space. Long before our involvement, the Council commissioned a major market research study to help inform its strategy. In all the survey generated 606 completed questionnaires. Key findings included:

- The straight-line walk-in distance threshold for equipped play areas was around 400 m
- The straight-line distance thresholds for parks and gardens were around 1,000 m (walk-in) and 6 km (drive-in)
- The straight-line walk-in distance threshold for small amenity greenspaces was around 120 m
- The straight-line distance thresholds for sports pitches were around 600 m (walk-in) and 5 km (drive-in)

### **Liverpool Market Research**

We have also helped Liverpool City Council with its Parks Strategy on behalf of CABE Space. There the Council undertook a User Survey which generated some 4,900 interviews over the period from November 2001 to December 2003. Key findings from this survey were that:

- 45% of respondents – 98% of whom were 16 or older – travelled less than a mile (1.6 km) to a park and a further 45% between 1 and 5 miles (1.6 and 8 km)
- 42% of respondents had walked – almost all of them less than a mile (1600 m)– and 46% had travelled by car

- The effective catchment of Liverpool’s parks was between two and three miles, leading to the conclusion that many respondents by-passed their nearest park in order to get to a better one

### **Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council**

We have prepared several strategies for Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council over the past decade. As part of the work we did on its sport and recreation strategy and Local Plan Review, we suggested that it include questions designed to elicit which community facilities residents thought it important to have within 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 minutes walk from home in a Borough-wide market research survey. The survey, which was undertaken by a specialist market research company, was based on home interviews with a representative sample of Borough residents. The results were

- |                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| • Bowling greens                    | 20 minutes |
| • Community halls                   | 20 minutes |
| • Multi/Tennis courts               | 20 minutes |
| • Neighbourhood equipped play areas | 10 minutes |
| • Parks and recreation grounds      | 20 minutes |
| • Sports halls                      | 20 minutes |
| • Sports pitches                    | 20 minutes |

These results identify the time for which around 75–80% of respondents said they were willing to walk to these forms of provision from home, not the distance they normally walk. The former is a distance threshold; the latter is not but a function of the pattern of provision and local geography.

### **Horsham District Market Research**

As part of a household survey we undertook for Horsham District Council in West Sussex in connection with the preparation of a swimming strategy, we found that three quarters of pool users would not travel for more than about 20 minutes to a pool. This confirms the Sport England finding.

### **Hastings Borough Council**

We undertook local market research in Hastings as part of the preparation of an Open Spaces Plan for the Borough. The findings included:

*Length of time taken to travel to the park closest to home:*

	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
▪ Less than 5 minutes	28.9%	100.0%
▪ Between 5 and 10 minutes	33.4%	71.2%
▪ Between 10 and 15 minutes	23.2%	37.8%
▪ More than 15 minutes	14.6%	14.6%

Note: we have calculated the cumulative percentage “in reverse” to identify the percentage of people will to travel at least for each time period. For example, anyone willing to travel for 15 minutes is obviously willing to travel for a lesser time, so the cumulative calculation shows that in this instance 80% of people are willing to travel for at least something between 5 and 10 minutes to the park closest to home.

*Length of time taken to travel to the greenspace visited most frequently:*

	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
▪ Less than 5 minutes	20.5%	100.0%
▪ Between 5 and 10 minutes	25.7%	79.5%
▪ Between 10 and 15 minutes	28.6%	53.8%
▪ More than 15 minutes	25.2%	25.2%

**Proposed Distance Thresholds**

Based on the above sources, we set out the straight line walking and cycling distance thresholds we suggest the Council should adopt in the table below. The walking thresholds represent 75% of the actual distance that can be travelled at a speed of 80 m per minute for 5, 10, 15 or 20 minute time periods as appropriate, rounded slightly to the nearest 50 m. We have derived the cycling thresholds from the walking ones by assuming that the same basic travel times will be acceptable but increased the average speed of travel to 12 kph (200 m per minute). There is no cycling threshold for equipped play areas because it is unlikely that both a child and accompanying parent or carer will cycle to these facilities, or for multi-functional greenspaces because it is obviously desirable that local residents should be able to walk from home to at least one such space within about 5 minutes. The driving thresholds

reflect an average speed of around 30 kilometres per hour. While this may seem low, it is important to remember that it is an average speed for a journey and includes going to the car at the start of a journey and parking at the end of it.

### Walking and Cycling Thresholds

Form of Provision	Travel time (minutes)	Walking Thresholds (m)	Cycling Thresholds (m)
Allotments	15	900	2,250
Artificial turf pitches	20	1200	3000
Bowling greens	15	900	2,250
Children's play areas	10	600	N/a
Grass sports pitches	15	900	2,250
Indoor sports facilities	20	1,200	3,000
Multi-functional greenspaces	5	300	N/a
Teenage facilities	10	600	1,500
Tennis or multi-courts	15	900	2,250

### Driving Thresholds

	Travel Time (minutes)	Distance
Allotments	15	3.75 km
Artificial turf pitches	20	7.5 km
Athletics training	20	7.5 km
Bowling greens	15	3.75 km
Children's play areas	Na/	N/a
Grass sports pitches	15	3.75 km
Indoor bowls centre	20	7.5 km
Indoor sports hall	20	7.5 km
Indoor swimming pool	20	7.5 km
Multi-functional greenspaces	N/a	N/a
Teenage facilities	10	3.75 km
Tennis or multi-courts	15	3.75 km

## References

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# Appendix G: Accessibility Assessment

## Introduction

For greenspaces to be of value to people, they have to be accessible. Accessibility is therefore of key importance in assessing the adequacy of provision in the Borough.

We have used a map-based analysis to identify areas of deficiency across the Borough, using the walking, cycling and driving distance thresholds suggested in the “Accessibility Standards” section of this report as appropriate. For indoor provision we took account of facilities around the periphery of the Borough as well as within it. We have shown the distance thresholds as simple circles and calculated the proportion of properties within the Borough within each distance threshold. For this purpose we have used Ordnance Survey Addresspoint data provided by the Borough Council, but deleted all properties outside the Borough boundary. As we have not been able to separate out dwellings from other properties, such as shops and offices, however, the analysis relates to all properties. This is not particularly important, as people in the Borough should be able to access greenspaces and other forms of provision from work as well as home.

Most forms of greenspace are multi-functional in nature and serve other uses besides their primary purpose. There will nearly always be a proportion of dwellings slightly beyond the distance thresholds for most forms of provision. Accordingly, we have made a pragmatic judgement as to where there is likely to be a need for more provision in areas of deficiency based on a number of factors, including:

- The character of the location: for example, in some areas, allotments are not a priority, for example in a residential area where the dwellings have large garden grounds.
- Whether the facility or space that requires a Borough-wide catchment to support it or one to which people would generally drive owing to the need for transporting equipment
- Whether there are likely to be sufficient people within the area of deficiency who would support or require a specific type of provision in order to justify the additional spaces or facilities. If so, what form of provision would meet local needs most effectively and economically?
- Quality issues: are the available sites of such high quality that people may be willing to travel further?
- Is there any land available for the new provision?

## Allotments

Maps 1A and 1B show the accessibility of allotment sites in the Borough. The distance thresholds shown on these maps ignore those sites currently lying abandoned. As the maps show, the abandoned sites tend to duplicate other ones. The proportion of properties with the distance thresholds is:

	Tenanted sites	HQHV sites
900 m walking	51%	40%
2250 m cycling	82%	78%
3750 m driving	100%	100%

Only about half of the properties in the Borough are within a 900 straight-line walk of at least one tenanted allotment sites; the practical effect of this is that many allotments holders will choose to drive to their plot.

Accordingly this suggests a need for more allotment sites in order to reduce car travel to sites and make sites easily accessible to more people. The areas in which further provision will be desirable are:

- Cowplain
- The north-western area and eastern side of Leigh Park

- The eastern and/or western parts of the southern edge of Hayling Island; there is a waiting list for plots on Hayling

There is also an accessibility deficiency in the northern part of Emsworth, but people living in this area are likely to have large enough gardens not to require allotments.

### **Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs)**

There is one ATP in the Borough, at Havant College (full size and floodlit), and one just outside it at the Horndean Technical College (less than full size and floodlit). As Map 2 shows, this results in a walking and cycling accessibility deficiency on Hayling Island. Overall, only 15% of properties in the Borough are within walking distance of at least one ATP, but 55% within easy cycling distance (but only 42% of a full size pitch) and 97% within the driving threshold. Other provision outside the Borough is irrelevant except for travel by car from the Waterlooville South and Bedhampton areas.

### **Athletics Tracks**

There are no tracks within the 10-mile distance threshold recommended by UK Athletics and so there is a clear accessibility deficiency for the whole of the Borough. The nearest tracks are in Portsmouth and Basingstoke. However, both of these are major facilities and it will be worth athletes from Havant travelling to them to access not only the tracks but the clubs which use them.

### **Indoor Bowls**

The Borough is fortunate in having two indoor bowls clubs and this results in 21% of properties being within walking distance of one of them, 54% within the cycling threshold and the whole of the Borough being within an acceptable driving distance. As most bowlers are likely to drive – and to give lifts to any fellow bowlers without personal transport – there is no real accessibility deficiency.

### **Outdoor Bowling Greens**

Map 4 shows that all of the Borough is within the driving threshold of at least one green. More importantly, 41% of properties are within walking distance of at least one green and 89% within the cycling threshold. However, as with indoor bowls, many bowlers who live more than a short walk away are likely to drive to their club. The areas in which an additional green may be desirable are Waterlooville South/Purbrook, in Havant (for example in

Havant Park) and possibly the eastern part of Hayling Island.

## **Grass Pitches**

Map 5A shows the distribution of grass pitches across the Borough, together with their quality and value. Overall, 85% of properties are within the walking distance threshold of at least one pitch site, 98% within the cycling threshold and 100% within the driving threshold. Accordingly the accessibility of pitches is very good, the only areas outwith the walking threshold being in the northern, sparsely populated part of Hayling Island, Emsworth south of the A27 and the central part of Waterlooville.

Map 5B shows the accessibility of the high quality, high value pitches. Some 53% of properties are within the walking distance threshold of at least one such site, 89% within the cycling threshold and 100% within the driving threshold. From this map, the areas in which it will be desirable to give priority to enhancing sites are Hayling Island, Emsworth, the northern part of Leigh Park and Bedhampton. This map also highlights the potential importance of the proposed Campdown development as a site which will be within walking distance of at least part of Waterlooville South/Purbrook.

## **Equipped Play Areas**

Map 6A shows the accessibility of equipped play areas across the Borough. Overall, some 71% of properties are within the 600 m straight line walking distance threshold, the main accessibility deficiencies being in Emsworth, south of the A27, the northern area of Leigh Park and the Stockheath/Central Waterlooville area. The Borough Council's open space review also highlighted the need for provision in these areas.

Map 6B shows that accessibility to high quality, high value sites is much more limited, with only the southern part of Hayling Island, Havant and Bedhampton, Emsworth and Purbrook reasonably well served. Overall, only 40% of properties in the Borough are within the walking distance threshold of a high quality, high value play area. This points to a need significantly to improve play provision and we suggest how this might best be done as part of the quantitative assessment.

## **Adult Football Pitches**

Map 7A shows the accessibility of adult football pitch sites. 75% of properties are within the walking distance threshold of at least one public use pitch, 99% within the cycling threshold and 100% within the driving threshold. In terms of high quality, high value sites, Map 7B shows that there are accessibility deficiencies on Hayling Island and in the Purbrook area. The development of Campdown will greatly reduce this latter deficiency. Overall, 64% of properties in the Borough are within the walking threshold of a high quality, high value adult public access pitch; 95% within the cycling thresholds and 100% within the driving threshold.

## **Junior Football**

Map 8A shows that junior football provision is very much concentrated in the north western quadrant of the Borough, with no junior pitches on Hayling Island or Emsworth. As junior footballers are less likely to have access to personal transport than adult players, this means that there are significant accessibility deficiencies in these areas. There are also deficiencies in terms of walking access to junior pitches in parts of Cowplain, between Waterlooville/Purbrook/Wideley, West Leigh, Leigh Park, and Stockheath. As noted in the quantitative assessment, there appear to be opportunities to re-mark some poorly used adult pitches for junior football and this will help to remedy some of these deficiencies.

## **Mini-soccer**

Mini soccer has been growing rapidly in popularity but there are only 5 sites with dedicated pitches in the Borough. While parents tend to take their young children to mini-soccer training and matches, it is obviously desirable that children should be able at least to practice and train close to home and therefore within walking distance. For matches, on the other hand, there is a lot to be said for a “central venue” approach. It allows a group of teams to congregate at one site and allows each team to play two or more matches in one session. Three of the five mini-soccer sites are in the north-west quadrant, as shown on Map 9A. This results in the following walking accessibility deficiencies:

- Waterlooville South/Purbrook, thereby demonstrating the desirability of the proposed Campdown development catering for mini-soccer
- The eastern part of Leigh Park

- Emsworth, south of the A27
- The Mengham area of Hayling Island

Map 9B shows the accessibility of the high quality, high value sites. In broad terms this leads to the same conclusions as above, but it also emphasises the particular desirability of improving provision on Hayling Island.

## Multi-sport Courts

Multi-sport courts are floodlit courts intended for tennis, basketball, hockey and five-a-side soccer. They may have a concrete, tarmac, artificial turf or other synthetic surface, and differ from tennis courts and teenage ball courts by having a rebound surface for five-a-side soccer, such as timber boarding, on the inside of the fence to a height of around 1.2 m. Some may also have recessed five-a-side goals.

Havant has only a handful of multi-sport courts. Map 10A shows their accessibility, irrespective of ownership. Walking and cycling are particularly significant because of the high level of use of these courts by young people. Only 22% of properties are within the walking distance threshold of at least one court. The main accessibility deficiencies are:

- **Walking:** Bedhampton, Leigh Park, between Waterlooville/Purbrook/Wideley and east of Waterlooville and around Langstone.
- **Cycling:** parts of Cowplain, West Brighton, Emsworth and parts of Hayling Island.

It will be desirable to enhance the multi-courts on Hayling Island – not least because they offer facilities for a form of mini-soccer training and practice – and to consider making additional provision in:

- Cowplain
- Emsworth
- Leigh Park
- Langstone
- Waterlooville/Purbrook/Wideley

## Indoor Sports Halls

Map 11A shows the distribution of sports halls of various sizes (but containing at least one badminton court) in and

around the Borough. In total, 73% of properties in the Borough are within the walking distance threshold of at least one hall, 99% within the cycling threshold and 100% within the driving threshold. This emphasises the importance of ensuring that halls have adequate secure bicycle parking. The only significant area of the Borough not within walking distance of a hall is Emsworth, but it is within the cycling threshold of either Bourne Community College or Warblington School.

Many of the existing halls are on school sites and available only to clubs and other organised groups. Map 11B therefore shows the accessibility of halls which cater for casual or “pay and play” users. In this case, only 40% of properties are within the walking distance threshold, but 92% and 100% within the cycling and driving thresholds respectively. Comparing Maps 11A and 11B, it may be desirable to try to open up some of the school halls for casual community use, for example in Purbrook or at the Park Community School, but given the high level of local provision this is unlikely to be a significant priority.

## **Swimming Pools**

Map 12A shows the distribution of indoor swimming pools in and around the Borough. Provision in Portsmouth is irrelevant, except for car-borne users, and therefore the Borough needs to be able to meet residents’ needs locally. Overall, 27% of properties are within the walking distance threshold of at least one pool; 77% within the cycling threshold; and 91% within the driving threshold. Map 12B shows that all three pools in the Borough are open for casual use and therefore confining the analysis to pools which allow this makes no difference to the analysis.

## **Rugby Pitches**

Map 13A shows the distribution of rugby pitches, some of them on school sites. If they are included in the analysis, 34% of properties in the Borough lie within the walking distance threshold; 81% within the cycling threshold and 100% within the driving threshold. The only significant deficiencies are in terms of walking and arise between Waterlooville and Purbrook and around Leigh Park. Map 13B shows that when only high quality, high value pitches are considered there is an accessibility deficiency on Hayling Island. However, as there will be too few Hayling residents to create a viable team or club, this does not

require any action.

## **Indoor Tennis**

There are no indoor tennis courts within the walking or cycling threshold of any part of the Borough. Whole Map 14 shows that the driving distance threshold from the Portsmouth Indoor Tennis Centre theoretically takes in a part of Hayling, this is not actually the case because of Langstone Harbour.

## **Youth Facilities**

Map 16A shows that youth facilities in the Borough are fairly well distributed, with the only significant accessibility deficiencies in terms of walking being in Emsworth south of the A27, Purbrook, Widley and Cowplain. In all, some 85% of properties lie within the walking distance threshold of at least one teenage facility and 100% within the cycling threshold. In our citizens' panel survey, panel; members also identified a need for more provision in Waterlooville and at Leigh Park.

The picture changes slightly when only high quality, high value sites are included in the analysis, as shown on Map 16B. There are then walking deficiencies in the Stoke area of Hayling Island (a fairly isolated community for those without personal transport) and the central part of Leigh Park.

## **Tennis courts**

Map 17A shows the distribution of tennis courts across the Borough. 64% of properties lie within the walking distance threshold of at least one court and 96% within the cycling threshold. The only areas where local residents cannot easily walk to a court are Stoke on Hayling Island (with too low a population to justify provision), Cowplain and Bedhampton. In terms of high quality, high value courts, cycling accessibility remains high but walking accessibility is less good.

## **Cricket Pitches**

As befits the residents of first class cricketing county, Havant is well provided with cricket pitches. As Map 15A shows, 50% of properties lie within the walking distance threshold of at least one pitch, 91% within the cycling threshold and 100% within the driving threshold. The main deficiency is in Leigh Park where there is no cricket provision. Map 15B, however, shows that only the northern part of the Borough lies within an acceptable

walking or cycling distance of a high quality, high value pitch. Accordingly, in accessibility terms, the priority is to enhance the least good sites, specifically Hayling Park, Mengham Park, and the Waterloo, Hollybank and Bidbury Recreation Grounds.

## **Multi-functional Greenspaces**

Map 18A shows the accessibility of multi-functional greenspaces across the Borough. These spaces can be purely local or larger and many have a specific purpose, such as pitches, but all also have an amenity function for local residents. Accordingly it is very desirable that all residents should be able to access one of these spaces within a short walk from home. Overall, 78% of properties are within a 5 minute or 300 m walking distance threshold, but only 44% within this distance of a high quality, high value space. This emphasises the need to enhance the quality and value of many existing spaces and this should generally be a higher priority than additional provision throughout most of the Borough. The map also makes clear that the greatest need to enhance existing provision is in the Leigh Park, northern Bedhampton and Purbrook areas.

## **Parks and Gardens**

Havant has a number of spaces which it calls “parks” – for example, Hayling Park – which are effectively recreation grounds rather than parks as such. The spaces we have designated as parks and gardens for the purposes of the accessibility analysis are:

- Leigh Park Gardens (part of Staunton Country Park)
- Gazebo Gardens in Havant
- Stead Ritchie Memorial Garden on Hayling Island

Map 19A shows the distribution and accessibility of these spaces while Map 19B shows the accessibility of the two high quality, high value spaces. Only 10% of properties across the Borough lie within a 10 minute walk of at least one of these spaces and 37% within a 10-minute cycle ride and so increasing the amount of park provision should be a key priority for the Council. There is a clear need for a park in the Waterloo North area – which it will be desirable to provide as part of the proposed Major Development Area. It will also be desirable to enhance the Waterloo and Emsworth Recreation Grounds to make

them more akin to parks. Broadmarsh probably performs some of the functions of a park for the Purbrook area which also lacks ready access to a formal park.

## **Amenity Greenspaces**

Amenity greenspaces are generally fairly small spaces in housing areas which serve an amenity purpose and also provide opportunities for informal recreation such as kickabouts or “watching the world go by”. Because the recreation grounds perform an important amenity function we have included them in the accessibility analysis for amenity greenspaces. On this basis, 61% of properties in the Borough lie within a 5-minute walk and 84% within a 10-minute walk of at least one such space and 91% within a 5-minute cycle ride and 100% within a 10-minute ride. As Map 20A shows, there are fairly minor walking deficiencies in Emsworth and Langstone but not generally in other parts of the Borough.

Map 20B shows accessibility for high quality, high value spaces. It highlights the need significantly to improve a number of spaces in the Leigh Park area, in particular, but also some in the western part of Purbrook and on Hayling Island.

## **Natural Greenspaces**

Map 21A shows the distribution and accessibility of natural greenspaces, while Map 21B does the same thing for high quality, high value spaces. We have included Staunton Country Park in the definition of “natural greenspaces”. 72% of properties in the Borough lie within a 10-minute walk of at least one natural greenspace, but only 37% within this distance of a high quality, high value one. Accordingly there is a need significantly to enhance some of the poorer spaces, especially in the Leigh Park and Purbrook areas.

## **Conclusions**

Our main conclusions from this analysis are:

- Overall, there is a reasonably good level of accessibility to most forms of provision across the Borough. However, four areas stand out as needing better access to high quality, high value provision: Cowplain, Leigh Park, Waterlooville South/Purbrook and Hayling Island. While Hayling is an attractive area in which to live, it requires a significant journey to access spaces and

facilities in the rest of the Borough.

- In these areas, and across most of the rest of the Borough, where deficiencies exist it will generally be better to increase the quality and value of existing sites than provide more. Enhancing quality and value will make visiting these sites more attractive and should therefore extend the distance that many people are willing to walk, cycle or drive.
- In some cases, such as for sports pitches, multi-courts or tennis courts, accessibility deficiencies can probably best be addressed by making adjustments to existing facilities. In many cases, while adult demand is reducing, demand for junior facilities is increasing making it sensible to convert pitches from adult to junior use.
- There is still a need to make some additional provision, the highest priority needs being
  - A park for Waterlooville North (which can be created by enhancing either the Waterlooville or Cowplain Recreation Ground; at present both lack diversity and horticultural features)
  - Allotments in Waterlooville, Leigh Park and on Hayling Island. However, it should be noted that the Council recently closed an allotments site in Waterlooville as a result of inadequate demand. This may have been the result of vandalism and plot holders transferring to other sites as a result.
  - Bowling greens in Purbrook, Havant (eg in Havant Park) and possibly on Hayling Island; these facilities are not required in the short term, but may be needed in 5–10 years
  - Junior football pitches in Cowplain, Purbrook and Leigh Park
  - Mini-soccer pitches in Purbrook, Leigh Park, Emsworth and on Hayling Island
  - Multi-courts in Leigh Park and Waterlooville South
  - Teenage facilities in Waterlooville and Cowplain

Looking to the future, there is likely also to be a need for a park in the proposed Major Development Area to the west of the Borough.



## **Appendix H: Accessibility Analysis**

This appendix sets out the number and proportion of properties in the Borough within the various distance thresholds of different forms of provision.

## Walking

**Properties in District** 53,882 53,882 53,882 53,882

### Distance Thresholds

Travel time (minutes)	5	10	15	20
Travel speed (metres/minute)	80	80	80	80
Total distance travelled (metres)	400	800	1,200	1,600
Straight line distance as % of actual distance	75%	75%	75%	75%
Straight line distance (metres)	300	600	900	1,200

### Informal Outdoor Activities

#### Q&V

Multi-functional greenspaces	All	41,908	78%			
	HQHV	23,488	44%			
Amenity greenspaces	All	32,610	61%	45,511	84%	
	HQHV	14,368	27%	30,449	57%	
Natural greenspaces	All			38,750	72%	47,729 89%
	HQHV			19,825	37%	28,648 53%
Local Park or Garden	All			5,288	10%	10,144 19%
	HQHV			3,673	7%	7,134 13%
Pitch sites	All					45,654 85%
	HQHV					43,051 80%

Closed churchyards	All			7,896	15%		
	HQHV			6,948	13%		
Allotments (tenanted sites only)	All					23,751	44%
	HQHV					21,442	40%
All Equipped Play Areas	All	17667	33%	38,339	71%		
	HQHV	7543	14%	21,372	40%		
Teenage Facilities	All			33,711	63%		
	HQHV			21,628	40%		
Outdoor Sport	Ball courts			12,191	23%		
	Basketball goals			30,894	57%		
	BMX/Skateboarding			15,453	29%		
	Kickabout			17,145	32%		
Artificial turf pitches (ATPs)	Floodlit					8,079	15%
	Full size and floodlit					7,915	15%
Bowling greens (Note: all bowling greens are high quality and value)	All					22,121	41%
Multi-sport courts	All					11,785	22%
	HQHV					10,557	20%
Tennis courts	All					34,705	64%

	HQHV			18,716	35%	
Public access tennis courts	All			51,635	96%	
	HQHV			6,747	13%	
All cricket pitches	All			32,992	61%	
Club/public cricket pitches	All			26,020	48%	
	HQHV			23,418	43%	
All football pitches	All			43,126	80%	

Club/public adult football pitches	All			40,475	75%	
	HQHV			34,421	64%	
Junior football pitches	All			15,386	29%	
	HQHV			11,403	21%	
Min-soccer pitches	ALL		9549	18%		
	HQHV		7853	15%		
All rugby pitches	All			24,090	45%	
Club/Public rugby pitches	All			6,070	11%	
	HQHV			6,070	11%	
<b>Indoor Sport and Recreation</b>						
Indoor bowls halls	All					11,069 21%
Indoor tennis halls	All					0 0%
Pay and play sports halls	All					21,682 40%
All sports halls with some public use	All					39,263 73%
Pay and play swimming pools	All					14,742 27%
All swimming pools with community use	All					14,742 27%

## Cycling

**Properties in District** 53,882 53,882 53,882 53,882

### Distance Thresholds

Travel time (minutes)	5	10	15	20
Travel speed (metres/minute)	200	200	200	200
Total distance travelled (metres)	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Straight line distance as % of actual distance	75%	75%	75%	75%
Straight line distance (metres)	750	1,500	2,250	3,000

### Informal Outdoor Activities

#### Q&V

Multi-functional greenspaces	All	52,971	98%			
	HQHV	46,930	87%			
Amenity greenspaces	All	49,115	91%	53,711	100%	
	HQHV	38,049	71%	51,427	95%	
Natural greenspaces	All			53,658	100%	53,881 100%
	HQHV			45,293	84%	52,733 98%
Local Park or Garden	All			19,861	37%	26,497 49%
	HQHV			14,049	26%	19,219 36%
Pitch sites	All					53,329 99%
	HQHV					53,088 99%
Closed churchyards	All			19,050	35%	
	HQHV			16,467	31%	

Allotments (tenanted sites only)

All  
HQHV



47,469

88%

46,731

87%



All Equipped Play Areas	All	33591	62%	51,270	95%		
	HQHV	5382	10%	17,653	33%		
Teenage Facilities	All	33,591	62%	52,895	98%	53,628	100%
	HQHV	21,534	40%	49,746	92%	52,307	97%
	Ball courts			42,415	79%		
	Basketball goals			52,875	98%		
	BMX/Skateboarding			48,606	90%		
	Kickabout			40,243	75%		
<b>Outdoor Sport</b>							
Artificial turf pitches (ATPs)	Floodlit					29,890	55%
	Full size and floodlit					22,544	42%
Bowling greens (Note: all bowling greens are high quality and value)	All			48,166	89%		
Multi-sport courts	All			42,337	79%		
	HQHV			32,621	61%		
Tennis courts	All			51,951	96%	52,868	98%
	HQHV			48,890	91%	50,975	95%
Public access tennis courts	All			53,881	100%		
	HQHV			8,720	16%		
All cricket pitches	All			51,145	95%		

Club/public cricket pitches	All			49,007	91%	
	HQHV			48,483	90%	
All football pitches	All			53,882	100%	
Club/public football pitches	All			53,324	99%	
	HQHV			51,440	95%	
Junior football pitches	All			40,589	75%	
	HQHV			38,848	72%	
Mini-soccer pitches	All		28,369	53%		
	HQHV		24,608	46%		
All rugby pitches	All			50,243	93%	
Club/Public rugby pitches	All			20,238	38%	
	HQHV			20,238	38%	
<b>Indoor Sport and Recreation</b>						
Indoor bowls halls	All					29,207 54%
Indoor tennis halls	All					0 0%
Pay and play sports halls	All					49,508 92%
All sports halls with some public use	All					53,520 99%
Pay and play swimming pools	All					41,049 76%
All swimming pools with community use	All					41,269 77%

## Driving

**Properties in District** 53,882 53,882 53,882 53,882

### Distance Thresholds

Travel time (minutes)	5	10	15	20
Travel speed (metres/minute)	500	500	500	500
Total distance travelled (metres)	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000
Straight line distance as % of actual distance	75%	75%	75%	75%
Straight line distance (metres)	1,875	3,750	5,625	7,500

### Informal Outdoor Activities

#### Q&V

Multi-functional greenspaces	All	53,881	100%			
	HQHV	53,877	100%			
Amenity greenspaces	All	53,814	100%	53,881	100%	
	HQHV	51,826	96%	53,881	100%	
Natural greenspaces	All	53,862	100%	53,881	100%	53,881 100%
	HQHV	51,644	96%	53,881	100%	53,881 100%
Local Park or Garden	All	21,014	39%	40,812	76%	53,881 100%
	HQHV	19,947	37%	32,664	61%	46,014 85%
Pitch sites	All					53,881 100%
	HQHV					53,881 100%

Closed churchyards

All  
HQHV



45,975

85%



45,975

85%

Allotments (tenanted sites only)	All			53,881	100%	
	HQHV			53,881	100%	
All Equipped Play Areas	All	53741	100%	53,881	100%	
	HQHV	52514	97%	53,836	100%	
Teenage Facilities	All	53,741	100%	53,881	100%	
	HQHV	42,514	79%	53,836	100%	
<b>Outdoor Sport</b>						
Artificial turf pitches (ATPs)	Floodlit					52,453 97%
	Full size and floodlit					52,453 97%
Bowling greens (Note: all bowling greens are high quality and value)	All			53,881	100%	
Multi-sport courts	All			53,881	100%	
	HQHV			46,005	85%	
Tennis courts	All			53,881	100%	
	HQHV			53,881	100%	
Public access tennis courts	All			23,919	44%	
	HQHV			2,806	5%	
All cricket pitches	All			53,881	100%	
Club/public cricket pitches	All			53,881	100%	
	HQHV			42,686	79%	

All football pitches	All			53,881	100%	
Club/public adult football pitches	All			53,881	100%	
	HQHV			53,881	100%	
Junior football pitches	All			45,998	85%	
	HQHV			45,601	85%	
Mini-soccer pitches	All		53,483	99%		
	HQHV		48,956	91%		
All rugby pitches	All			53,881	100%	
Club/Public rugby pitches	All			45,832	85%	
	HQHV			45,832	85%	
<b>Indoor Sport and Recreation</b>						
Indoor bowls halls	All				53,881	100%
Indoor tennis halls	All				1,065	2%
Pay and play sports halls	All				53,881	100%
All sports halls with some public use	All				53,881	100%
Pay and play swimming pools	All				49,229	91%
All swimming pools with community use	All				53,878	100%

## Appendix I: 2001 Census Results

<b>Age group</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Hampshire</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Havant</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Havant above or below England</b>	<b>Havant above or below Hampshire</b>
0-4	2,926,238	6.0%	72,178	5.8%	6,406	5.5%	-7.9%	-5.8%
5-9	3,122,529	6.4%	79,425	6.4%	7,134	6.1%	-3.9%	-4.7%
10-14	3,229,047	6.6%	82,365	6.6%	8,139	7.0%	6.0%	4.9%
15-19	3,032,604	6.2%	74,971	6.0%	7,478	6.4%	3.7%	5.9%
20-24	2,952,719	6.0%	62,496	5.0%	5,366	4.6%	-23.6%	-8.9%
25-29	3,268,660	6.7%	72,690	5.9%	5,770	4.9%	-25.8%	-15.8%
30-34	3,785,611	7.7%	89,235	7.2%	7,576	6.5%	-15.8%	-9.9%
35-39	3,881,013	7.9%	99,891	8.1%	8,529	7.3%	-7.6%	-9.4%
40-44	3,460,887	7.0%	93,167	7.5%	8,446	7.2%	2.6%	-3.8%
45-49	3,111,565	6.3%	82,659	6.7%	7,691	6.6%	3.9%	-1.3%
50-54	3,382,697	6.9%	92,241	7.4%	8,388	7.2%	4.3%	-3.5%
55-59	2,785,431	5.7%	75,909	6.1%	7,326	6.3%	10.6%	2.4%
60-64	2,391,830	4.9%	61,744	5.0%	6,488	5.6%	14.1%	11.5%
65-69	2,154,023	4.4%	55,663	4.5%	6,309	5.4%	23.2%	20.3%
70-74	1,948,818	4.0%	50,153	4.0%	5,877	5.0%	26.8%	24.4%
75-79	1,645,194	3.3%	41,424	3.3%	4,530	3.9%	15.8%	16.1%

80-84	1,105,941	2.3%	28,563	2.3%	2,924	2.5%	11.2%	8.6%
85-89	637,701	1.3%	16,728	1.3%	1,678	1.4%	10.7%	6.5%
90 and over	316,323	0.6%	8,601	0.7%	794	0.7%	5.6%	-2.0%
Totals	49,138,831	100.0%	1,240,103	100.0%	116,849			



## Appendix J: Quantity Standards

### Introduction

This appendix reviews the amount of different forms of provision across the Borough in order to derive the quantitative element of provision standards. It suggests the following standards:

- Allotments: 1.0 sq m site area per person
- Artificial turf pitches: 0.25 sq m carpet area per person per person
- Bowling greens: 0.16 sq m site area per person
- Equipped play provision: 0.5 sq m equipped area per person
- Grass pitches and playing fields/recreation grounds: 5.4 sq m site area per person
- Indoor swimming pools: 0.01 sq m water area per person
- Multi-functional greenspaces (amenity greenspaces, parks and gardens and natural greenspaces): 26 sq m per person
- Teenage facilities: 0.4 sq m facility area per person
- Tennis and other courts: 0.26 sq m court area per person

There is no need for a provision standard for the following facilities, although the Council should protect those facilities that already exist:

- Athletics facilities
- Ice rinks
- Indoor bowls halls
- Indoor tennis halls

- Sports halls

## Basic Approach

We have sought to identify the level of provision needed by the Borough's current population and convert this into appropriate quantity standards. Any population growth will then obviously generate a need for additional spaces or facilities, except where:

- The Borough Council is satisfied that there is sufficient spare capacity in existing provision to accommodate the demand likely to arise from new developments: or
- The best way to accommodate additional demand arising from new developments will be to enhance existing provision in order to increase its quality and capacity

In the first of these alternatives, there will be no need for developers to make or fund any additional provision, in the second, the Council should use the quantity standard to determine the amount of enhanced provision it can and should require developers to fund.

## The Population of the Borough

The 2001 census identified the population of the Borough as approximately 117,000 a reduction of about 3,000 since 1991. While it may have changed slightly since then, we have used the 117,000 figure for calculating the quantity standards.

Appendix 4 gives comparative 2001 census data for England, Hampshire and Havant. The Borough's population has a number of characteristics which differentiate it from both England and Hampshire, including a higher than average proportion of people in the ABC1 social groups and car ownership. Other differences include:

- A lower proportion of children aged 0–9, but a higher proportion aged 10–19, than both England and Hampshire
- A lower proportion of people aged 20–39 than England
- A higher proportion of people aged 40–89 than England
- A lower proportion of people aged 20–54 and 90 and over than Hampshire

- A higher proportion of people aged 55–89 than Hampshire

The impact of these differences is likely to include:

*In the short term – the next 5 years*

- Lower than average demand for children’s play facilities
- Higher than average demand for teenage facilities
- Lower than average demand for the pitch sports and other “high energy” sports such as squash
- Lower than average demand for activities and facilities appealing to people aged 20–39
- A lower than average rate of household formation and therefore a lower than average birth rate and fewer children
- Above average demand for activities and facilities that appeal to “empty nesters” and “WOOPies” (well off older people) such as cycling, swimming and bowls (indoor and out); visiting parks and gardens, the countryside and heritage sites; allotments gardening; and community involvement and volunteering

*In the longer term – beyond five years*

- A decline in the demand for children’s play facilities
- A decline in the demand for mini-soccer and teenage facilities and activities
- A possible decline in the demand for junior football, but a possible increase in the demand for adult football
- An increase in the demand for activities and facilities that appeal to “WOOPIes”

## Allotments

The Borough currently has 16 allotment sites although four of them – Riders Lane, High Lawn Way, Conigar Road and Victoria Road – have no tenants. The remaining 12 sites contain a total of approximately 637 plots of which 584 (92%) are tenanted. There is at least one vacant plot at all these twelve sites except for Newbarn Road, Gable Head and Mitchell Road. The occupancy rates are currently:

- |                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| • Purbrook West | 82% |
| • Purbrook East | 98% |
| • Plant Farm    | 96% |

- New Road 97%
- Hooks Lane 29%
- Newbarn Road 100%
- Stockheath Road 74%
- Warblington Road 96%
- Gable Head 100%
- Elizabeth Road 71%
- Mitchell Road 100%
- Washington Road 98%

The twelve tenanted sites have an aggregate site area of just under 97,500 sq m so the average size of a plot is around 153 sq m, well below the traditional 10-rod size (approximately 253 sq m). This has arisen as the result of the demand for smaller plots and the consequent subdivision of larger ones. The current level of provision, based on those sites which are at least partly tenanted, is 1 plot to 184 people or 0.83 sq m per person.

The only site for which there is a long established waiting list is Gable Head on Hayling Island. While Hooks Lane appears to stand out as having surprising low occupancy, the Borough Council is not accepting any new tenants until the future of the whole Hooks Lane site is resolved. However, there is known demand in the area and as the site is relatively small this does not significantly affect the assessment below.

Neither our citizens' panel survey nor stakeholder interviews with allotment societies identified any unmet demand for allotments, although Waterlooville North residents were fairly evenly split on whether there is a need for more allotments. Allotment society representatives did highlight a trend for an increasing number of women to become plot holders. In time this is likely slowly to increase the need for plots, most probably of 5 rods or smaller.

The only comprehensive national data on allotments is the *English Allotments Survey 1997*, carried out by the National Association of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners and Anglia Polytechnic University. It found that the average level of provision at that time was 15 plots per 1,000 people or one plot to 65 households. Applying this

level of provision to Havant's 48,500 households implies a possible need for around 750 plots. However, as allotment gardening is traditionally more popular in the north than the south of England, Havant's current provision of some 640 plots does not seem unacceptably low.

Overall, therefore, the supply of and demand for allotments seems currently to be approximately in balance. There is always a handful of unlet plots in any area, even if there are long waiting lists, as plots which have not been worked for some time can require a lot of work to bring them back into productive use and prospective new tenants do not always relish taking on this task.

Accordingly a sensible provision standard will be around the current level of 0.8 sq m per person. However, this applies only to actual plots, and not common areas such as paths. In addition, as population change is likely to increase the demand for allotments slightly over the next decade, and new housing developments are likely to be higher density than much of the Borough's present housing, it is necessary to increase this slightly. Accordingly a sensible provision standard will be 1.0 sq m per person.

## **Athletics Tracks**

The National Athletics Facilities Strategy 1998–2004 recommends an athletics track for populations of over about 550,000 within a 30-minute drive time. Within a 30-minute drive time there is a population of around 900,000 so this area would appear to require at least one track. However, the strategy does not identify Hampshire as an area requiring any additional track provision as there are already eleven tracks in the county. Two of them are in Portsmouth and a fairly easy drive from Havant. Accordingly we do not see any need for a track in Havant and therefore no need for a quantity standard.

## **Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs)**

The Borough currently has two floodlit ATPs at Havant College and the Park Community School. Such pitches are required for competitive hockey and we envisage that they will become equally the norm for much community football as players realise the benefits of what is known as "third generation" surfaces designed for the sport. Their main advantages over grass pitches are:

- Consistency of ball behaviour from one part of the pitch to another
- Goalmouths do not become areas of churned up mud
- They can be used for coaching, training and/or matches in almost all weather other than snow and frost and allow the development of midweek floodlit leagues
- Savings in land and capital and maintenance costs when compared with the number of grass pitches needed to accommodate any given level of demand in an area above about ten games a week

It follows that the Council needs a quantity standard which will help it to increase the number of ATPs in the Borough. Integra Leisure Consultancy (see Grass Pitches, below) identified a total of 26 football and 3 rugby clubs in the Borough and found that many want access to floodlit training venues for midweek use. Within say the next five years, we suggest that the Council should aim to complement the two existing ATPs with two more, designed and managed exclusively for football and some rugby training. One of these should be at the Campdown site, assuming it proceeds and topography permits, and the other at a suitable community school where it can be used by the school for its PE programme and the local community at other times. If Campdown does not proceed both should be on school sites.

The rationale for two “football” pitches is:

#### **Training (half pitch bookings)**

##### *Adult Football*

Total number of adult football teams	40
% wanting 1 hour midweek floodlit training	50%
Therefore training sessions/week	20

##### *Junior Football*

Total number of junior teams	50
% wanting 1 hour midweek floodlit training	50%
Therefore training sessions/week	25

##### *Adult Rugby*

Total number of adult rugby teams	7
% wanting 1 hour midweek floodlit training	100%
Therefore training sessions/week	7

Total floodlit training sessions per week 52

Note: we assume that mini-soccer teams will use pitches immediately after school or during daylight at the weekend

### **Floodlit Soccer League (whole pitch bookings)**

Assume the creation of 3 adult leagues each of twelve teams plus 3 junior leagues of twelve teams playing 30-minute each way matches; but that all existing matches on grass continue to be played on grass (although it will almost certainly be acceptable for some matches to transfer to artificial surfaces as time passes):

Adult matches per week	18
Junior matches per week	18
Total matches per week	36

This gives the following demand per week:

52 training sessions x half pitch	26 pitch-hours
36 matches x whole pitch	36 pitch-hours
Total	46 pitch-hours

Assuming a pitch can be used from 1800–2200 on midweek evenings, and a 75% occupancy, one pitch will have the capacity to accommodate 5 nights x 4 hours x 75% = 15 hours of use on midweek evenings each week. Therefore 46 pitch-hours of use will require approximately three pitches. As this calculation ignores hockey, and use by Portsmouth Football Club at Campdown, there will be a need for four ATPs, ie two more than at present. This will also give some spare capacity to accommodate additional training or mid-week floodlit football league matches.

It will obviously take some time to develop two additional pitches, especially if funded largely through planning agreements, and therefore the Borough Council will be able to monitor the take-up of capacity and review its quantity standard as appropriate. In the meantime that quantity

standard should be:

Pitch length	100 m
Safety margins at each end (carpet)	3 m
Overall length of carpet	106 m
Pitch width	64 m
Safety margins at each side (carpet)	3 m
Overall width (carpet)	70 m
Overall carpet area	7,420 sq m
Area of four pitches (carpet only)	29,680 sq m
Borough population	117,000
Quantity standard	0.25 sq m/person

Note: this standard relates to the carpet area only. In addition to the carpet there should be a 2 m tarmac or other at the ends and 1 m at the sides.

## Bowling Greens

Havant currently has seven bowling greens and there is a further one just outside the Borough in Denmead, although this obviously also serves people living in the Denmead area as well as northern Havant. The total area of land occupied by the seven greens within the Borough is 10,115 sq m, giving an average green size of 1,445 sq m.

Our Citizens' panel survey respondents did not identify any need for additional bowling greens in any part of the Borough. All of the greens are both well used and well looked after by the clubs which own them or lease them from the Council and so again the balance between supply and demand seems about right.

Based on the seven greens within the Borough only, this gives a provision standard of one green to approximately 16,700 people. The standard size of a 6-rink green is between 36.58 and 40.23 m square, or 1,338–1,618 sq m. Taking the mid size in this range, of 1,478 sq m – very slightly higher than the current average green size – gives a provision standard of 0.09 sq m per person. Because of population change, and the likely growth in demand for bowls, it will be sensible to increase this slightly to say 0.1 sq m per person.

This figure relates to the actual playing surface only and excludes the surround ditches and banks, a path all round

the green and space for a pavilion or clubhouse and ground maintenance store. The total site area needed for a green with an area of 1,478 sq m is approximately:

*Green*

Length of green side	38.44 m
Plus two ditches and banks @ 500 mm	1.00 m
Plus two paths round green @ 2–2.5 m*	5.00 m
Say	44.0 m
Total area of green and surrounds	1,936 sq m

\*Includes an allowance for a hedge

*Pavilion and Ground maintenance store*

Strip of land at least 8 m deep, full width of green	352 sq m
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Total site area required, say	2,300 sq m
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Accordingly the total site area required is typically almost 60% larger than the playing surface. Therefore if the provision standard is expressed in terms of site area it equates to approximately 0.16 sq m per person.

**Equipped Play Areas for Children**

**Background**

In 2001, the Council reviewed the amount of “playing space” in the Borough against the Six Acre Standard as part of the process of developing the Borough-wide Local Plan (*HBC Background Paper 9*, January 2001). It established that the aggregate area of equipped play areas amounted to 9.6 ha against the area required to meet the standard of just under 30 ha. Accordingly it identified a “shortfall” of just over 20 ha, equivalent to 50 Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs), or a need for three times the then level of provision. Given that most of the Borough’s play areas lie idle most of the time, and there are no obvious signs that they cannot cope with the demand for them, this calls into question the validity of this element of the NPFA Standard.

The Council’s Social Wellbeing Board effectively adopted the same view in January 2002, following a best value review of children’s playgrounds. Its recommendations included:

- The removal of 10 sites, with some sites being converted into unequipped play sites
- Improved use of planning agreements. Rather than providing small spaces of little value that cause annoyance to local residents, have limited play value and are for very young children, the Council should use contributions to establish larger defined play areas catering for a range of age groups.

### **Needs**

As the Social Wellbeing Board identified, only a very small proportion of children's play takes place in equipped play areas; most is in private gardens, in greenspaces or the street. In addition, children quickly become bored with slides, swings and roundabouts. This is not to refute the need for equipped play areas, but to suggest that they are on a very small part of making effective provision for children. Unfortunately equipped play areas are expensive to provide and maintain and councils throughout the country, together with organisations which promote play, such as the Play Council, are coming, or have come, to the conclusion that we need a new approach to providing for children.

This approach has three main components, which effectively create a hierarchy of provision:

- Home zones and play streets, designed in such a way as to force drivers to drive slowly (ideally, no more than 10 mph) using chicanes and obstructions, rather than sleeping policemen and speed tables; this will allow children to play immediately outside their home and within sight of it.
- Local greenspaces in housing areas designed in such a way as to provide a stimulating environment for children (and adults for that matter) with logs, rocks, trees and shrubs, water and changes of level; this will allow children to play, in a way which stimulates their imagination, close to home but not necessarily within sight of it
- Large equipped play areas, with a range of exciting equipment, at strategic locations such as in public parks; this will allow children (accompanied if

necessary by an older child, parent or carer) to visit a play area which is large and exciting

It will obviously take some years, and be expensive, to “retro-fit” the first part of this approach in existing housing areas, but no reason why it should not be followed in new developments of any reasonable size such as the major development area to the north-west of the Borough. What, though, should be the approach in existing developed areas where there are already a number of play areas?

The first point to make is that accessibility, together with quality, is far more important than the quantity of provision. If play areas are not accessible children will not use them and if they are perceived to be of very poor quality, and possibly unsafe as a result, their parents or carers may not let them. Unfortunately, the NPFA Standard misses this point by putting the primary emphasis on quantity.

We recommend a distance threshold for equipped play facilities of 10 minutes walk or 600 m “as the crow flies” in Appendix 1. These play areas will not be the fairly small facilities which are common in the Borough (and elsewhere) at the moment, but much larger and better equipped facilities, usually located in parks or other reasonably large urban greenspaces.

Because play areas do not have a fixed capacity to accommodate use, it is not possible to adopt a supply and demand approach to determine an appropriate quantity standard. Accordingly we have developed a standard from first principles based on two things: a conceptual model and the need to provide children (and parents or carers) with choice. It is in two parts: children below 8 years, and those aged about 8–12 years.

### **Young Children (Below 8 Years)**

The basic parameters we suggest for play areas for young children are:

- Minimum size: 1000 m in order to provide for a range

- of pieces of equipment and other play opportunities
- Distance threshold: 10 minutes walk or 600 m (taken from recommended distance thresholds)
- Assumed housing density: 30 dwellings/hectare (taken from PPG3)
- Average dwelling occupancy: 2.39 people (taken from the 2001 census for Havant)

The basic conceptual model consists of a circular residential area with a radius of 600 m – the maximum area that one play area can serve. It has an area of approximately 113 ha. At 30 dwellings/ha, this area will contain roughly 3,400 dwellings and just over 8,100 people. Assuming that this area requires at least two play areas – so as to provide children and parents or carers with choice – this gives a quantity standard of 2,000 sq m to 8,100 people, or roughly 0.25 sq m per person.

### **Older Children (8 to 12 years)**

The basic parameters for older children are:

- Minimum size: 1,000 sq m
- Distance threshold: 600 m (taken from the recommended distance thresholds)

Using the same approach as above, and assuming that this area should have at least two play areas, this also gives a provision standard of some 0.25 sq m per person.

Combining the two standards gives a composite standard for children's play of some 0.5 sq m per person.

## **Grass Pitches**

### **Background**

There are three existing reports which are relevant to pitch provision in the Borough: a playing pitch assessment undertaken by Integra Leisure Consultancy in 2001, the Borough Council's Background Report 9, referred to above, and a Leisure Facilities Strategy prepared by PMP Consultancy in 2002. From them, it is impossible to avoid concluding that the general issue of pitch planning in Havant is badly in need of a dose of reality.

Integra reviewed the level of grass pitch provision by sport using a team-based approach recommended by Sport England. It identified that the Borough had at that time a total of 34 adult and 14 junior football pitches; 11 cricket pitches; and 5 rugby pitches and concluded:

- **Football:** there was a surplus of 25 adult and 6 junior pitches on Saturdays during the football season; and a surplus of 25 adult and a deficiency of 4 junior pitches on Sundays
- **Cricket:** there was a surplus of pitches for midweek games but at the weekend supply and demand were in balance, with all pitches in use
- **Rugby:** there was a surplus of pitches for midweek matches (on Wednesdays) and on Saturdays, but on Sundays supply and demand were in balance with all pitches in use

Integra also undertook a theoretical calculation of potential demand using parameters described in the report as being Sport England's. This calculation identified a very different picture:

- **Football:** shortfall of up to 45 pitches in 2000 and 42 in 2011
- **Cricket:** balance between supply and demand in both 2000 and 2011
- **Rugby:** shortfall of four pitches in both 2000 and 2011

There was therefore a huge gulf between the existing situation on the ground and Integra's theoretical calculation. This could be explained if pitch sport clubs identified that the number of pitches in the Borough were a major constraint on their expansion. However:

- **Football clubs** identified their needs as being floodlit training facilities, better drained adult pitches and more mini-soccer pitches, but not more adult pitches
- **Cricket clubs** identified their primary needs as being better maintenance of some pitches, but not more pitches
- **Rugby clubs** identified a need for more mini-rugby pitches, but not more adult pitches

Meeting Integra’s theoretical demand would have meant more than doubling the number of football pitches and almost doubling the number of rugby pitches in the Borough. Against this, respondents to our Citizens’ Panel survey were quite clear that there is no need for any more grass pitches in any part of the Borough, although Waterlooville residents were evenly split on whether there is a need for more pitches in the area. When theory and reality are so far apart, theory does not provide a robust evidence-based approach to policy-making.

The Council’s Background Report 9, *Open Space Review (2001)*, compared the level of pitch provision with the NPFA Standard. It identified a shortfall of some 44 ha of pitches and courts across the Borough, assuming that all school and college facilities were available for community use. This is the approximate equivalent of a little over twelve Havant Parks (Havant Park has an area of about 3.5 ha). If those without regular community use are excluded, the apparent shortfall in provision would have been significantly higher than 44 ha. Ignoring land costs, constructing 44 ha of pitches to a good standard, with changing accommodation, would cost at least £10M. Again, therefore, this assessment highlighted the shortcomings of the NPFA Standard as a sensible planning tool.

### **Current Pitch Usage**

The Council owns and operates most of the community use pitches in the Borough. It has thirteen pitch sites, with football pitches at eleven of them, rugby pitches at one and cricket pitches at nine. Over the past few seasons the number of bookings for both football and cricket has declined as shown below:

#### *Football Bookings, 2001-2 to 2004-5*

	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5
Bartons Green	561	541	473	474
Bidbury Mead	228	217	161	92
Cowplain	54	86	62	68
Emsworth	91	169	113	82
Front Lawn	221	257	141	165

Hayling	338	338	263	234
Hollybank	85	63	85	32
Mengham	71	99	106	77
Purbrook Heath	13	30	31	27
Waterlooville	102	139	88	18
Wecock	18			
Totals	1782	1939	1523	1269

*Cricket Bookings, 2001-2 to 2004-5*

	<b>2001-2</b>	<b>2002-3</b>	<b>2003-4</b>	<b>2004-5</b>
Bartons Green	48	34	24	19
Bidbury Mead	76	69	76	38
Cowplain	54	51	42	30
Emsworth	65	51	59	44
Havant	88	89	79	42
Hayling	45	91	65	59
Hollybank	60	60	56	22
Purbrook Heath	106	96	101	68
Waterlooville	90	92	89	84
Totals	632	633	591	406

The 2005 cricket season saw a reversal of this trend, with a total of 535 bookings. Part of the significant decline in football bookings may be explained by the fact that there has also been a significant decline in the number of bookings cancelled by teams in this period. Teams will nearly always try to book what they regard as the best available pitch and it is not unusual for teams using council pitches to book two pitches for a match and cancel the one likely to be less playable depending on the weather. The proportion of football bookings cancelled by teams was quite high in 2001-2 and 2002-3 at 21% and 13% of bookings respectively but only about 0.4% in 2004-5.

Because of this, the number of games actually played is a better guide to demand than bookings, as league matches which have to be cancelled, for whatever reason, are usually played on another date. Over the four year period, the number of football games played was 1,154 in 2001-2; 1,104 in 2002-3; 1,046 in 2003-4; and 973 in 2004-5. This equates to a decline over four years of some 16%.

For cricket, the number of games actually played reduced from 460 in 2001–2 to 378 in 2005–6 – a decline of nearly 18%. The theoretical calculations noted above are therefore steadily becoming more and more detached from reality and a worse and worse basis for planning policy. As Havant’s population is both reducing and ageing slowly, the strong likelihood is that participation in the traditional pitch sports will also decline.

We have also analysed the number of games actually played on the Borough Council’s pitches in 2004–5 and set out the results in Appendix X. It is not possible to separate out adult and junior bookings and therefore the figures relate to all bookings. For the calculation we have assumed a 26-week football season and a 20-week cricket one as follows:

- Football: mid-September to mid April, less three weeks for Christmas and New Year
- Cricket: Start of May to end of August

The result of this analysis is that, on average, football pitches in the Borough were used for 1.0 matches per week and cricket pitches 1.5 matches per week. This is well below their carrying capacity – that is, the number of matches they can sustain without significant deterioration. In 2004–5, 209 football matches (an average of 6.5 matches per pitch) and 104 cricket matches (an average of 9.5 matches per pitch) were cancelled because pitches were unfit. Most of these cancellations were at Bartons Green, Front Lawn and Hayling Park (football) and Hayling Park, Waterlooville, Bidbury Mead, Purbrook Heath and Emsworth (cricket). This may suggest a need to enhance these sites,

Accordingly the Borough’s pitches are generally under-used or, put another way, they could accommodate higher levels of use. Accordingly it seems clear that there is no significant unmet local demand for more football or cricket pitches, confirming the views expressed by clubs to Integra at the time of preparation of the pitch strategy.

It is always desirable for there to be a strategic reserve of pitches in order to make it possible to “catch up” at the

end of a season during which a significant number of games have had to be cancelled because pitches were unplayable; a second reason for such a reserve is to allow any over-used pitches to be rested. Accordingly, our interpretation of the situation is:

#### *Adult Football*

- **Integra finding:** there is a large surplus of adult football pitches on Saturdays (25 pitches) and a smaller surplus on Sundays (9 pitches)
- **Bookings analysis** (above): pitches across the Borough have spare capacity to accommodate additional use, but 6–7 matches per pitch per season have to be cancelled because pitches are unfit for play
- **Conclusions:** protect the present stock of pitches, but enhance those pitches which are unfit for use most often. This should result in fewer cancellations while retaining a significant reserve capacity. In addition, if bookings for Sunday pitches rise so that supply and demand come closer to a balance, transfer some of the demand to Saturdays.

#### *Junior Football and Mini-soccer*

- **Integra finding:** there is a small surplus of junior football pitches on Saturdays (6 pitches) and a deficit on Sundays (4 pitches)
- **Bookings analysis** (above): pitches across the Borough have spare capacity to accommodate additional use, but 6–7 matches per pitch per season have to be cancelled because pitches are unfit for play
- **Conclusions:** as above, but either re-mark some of the surplus adult pitches for junior football or move junior football to Saturdays

#### *Cricket*

- **Integra finding:** at the weekend, pitches are used to capacity
- **Bookings analysis** (above): pitches across the Borough have spare capacity to accommodate additional use, but 9–10 matches per pitch per season have to be cancelled because pitches are unfit for play

- **Conclusions:** enhance the maintenance of cricket wickets in order to reduce the number of times when pitches have to be declared unfit; encourage the cricket clubs to play more matches mid-week in the middle of summer; and create an additional cricket pitch so as to create a strategic reserve. There is likely also to be a need for at least one additional cricket pitch as part of the proposed MDA, but generally speaking it will be better to require the construction of a floodlit artificial turf pitch than more grass football pitches.

Some clubs or leagues may of course not be willing to make any changes to league arrangements to bring supply and demand into a better balance. If so, the Council should invite them to make their own arrangements. It certainly should not use additional land for more pitches simply because clubs or leagues are not willing to change. Increasing the supply of grass pitches unnecessarily will simply waste land and resources and result in higher levels of under-use of the Borough's pitches.

In the longer term, we are also convinced that much football will transfer to artificial surfaces – probably mainly for mini-soccer and women's football initially, but progressively junior and men's football – and it will then be possible to reduce the number of grass pitches. Accordingly it would be folly to try to increase the number of pitches available for football in the short term, especially given the demography of Havant and likely decline in the demand for the pitch sports. However, in the meantime the Council should adopt the precautionary principle and protect all of its existing pitches from development.

### **Quantity Standards**

At present the total area of grass pitch sites in the Borough is approximately:

Borough Council sites	630,000 sq m
Secondary school and FE sites	412,000 sq m
Total	1,042,000 sq m

Note: we have excluded primary school sites from this calculation because

they are only very rarely available for community use.

The Integra assessment assumed that all of the secondary school sites were available for community use; our bookings analysis related only to public sites.

For the purposes of developing a quantity standard it makes sense to treat public and school sites differently as only some school facilities are available for community use and there are already Government-set standards for the amount of sports provision needed by schools of different sizes. However, planning policy should give an appropriate level of protection to all pitch sites.

We have identified that the 630,000 sq m (63 ha) of public pitches in Havant is adequate to meet all current demand and that all of these sites should be protected, at least until a significant proportion of football participation migrates to ATPs and the Havant Rugby Club moves to Campdown or a new site elsewhere. Accordingly the appropriate quantity standard to use will be 630,000 sq m divided by the Borough population of 117,00 ie 5.4 sq m per person. This figure relates to all parts of pitch sites and so there is no need to add an allowance for pavilions, access roads and car parking.

## **Indoor Provision**

PPG17 encourages planning authorities to develop locally-determined provision standards for ice rinks, indoor bowls halls, indoor tennis halls, sports halls and swimming pools.

### **Ice Rinks**

Havant's population is too low to support an ice rink and therefore the Council does not need a quantity standard for this form of provision.

### **Indoor Bowls Halls**

#### *Demand*

Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator is a way of estimated the demand for certain forms of indoor bowls halls, sports hall and swimming pools. It uses a range of demand and capacity parameters derived from a wide

range of research studies throughout England and applies them to the population of an area to assess the local need for provision and Sport England encourages local authorities to use it in order to set quantity standards. In the case of indoor bowls, the Calculator assesses that Havant's population needs a total of just over 8 indoor bowls rinks.

*Supply*

There are currently two indoor bowls centres in Havant, at the Havant Leisure Centre (6 rinks) and the Warner Lakeside Indoor Bowls Club on Hayling Island (also 6 rinks). Accordingly the Borough already has 12 rinks and therefore there is no need for any further provision or a quantity standard.

**Indoor Tennis Halls**

The Borough's population is too low to support an indoor tennis centre, although it may be possible for a commercial operator to develop a centre offering indoor courts in a location that will attract customers not only from Havant but Portsmouth. Accordingly there is no need for a quantity standard.

**Sports Halls**

*Demand*

The Sports Facilities Calculator assesses Havant's sports hall needs as equivalent to just over 32 badminton courts.

*Supply*

Havant currently has the following sports halls:

<b>Site</b>	<b>Badminton courts</b>	<b>Usage</b>
Cowplain Activities Centre	3	Casual
Cowplain Community School	4	Casual
Havant Leisure Centre	8	Casual
Hayling School	3	Casual
Stanton Park School	4	Casual

Sub-total	22	
Accord Centre	1	Clubs
Crookham College of Technology	4	Clubs
Havant College	4	Clubs
Oaklands School	3	Clubs
Park Community School	4	Clubs
Purbrook Park School	3	Clubs
Rachel Madocks School	1	Clubs
South Downs College	4	Clubs
Warblington School	2	Clubs
Sub-total	26	

Accordingly the Borough already has a total of some 48 courts, 22 of which are available for casual use by the community and 26 which are available to clubs and other organised groups. As a result the level of provision in the Borough is well above that suggested by the Sports Facilities Calculator and there is no need for a quantity standard.

The Calculator equates to one badminton court to some 3,650 people. Accordingly the Borough's population will need to increase by something like a highly improbable  $16 \times 3,650 =$  approximately 58,000 before there is a need for more halls. In the event that there is clearly unmet demand for sports halls, the Council's priority should be to work with schools to open up their halls for greater community use.

### **Indoor Swimming Pools**

#### *Demand*

The Sports Facilities Calculator estimates the demand for swimming pools in Havant as equivalent to some 1,154 sq m water area.

#### *Supply*

Havant currently has the following pool provision:

<b>Site</b>	<b>Water area</b>	<b>Usage</b>
-------------	-------------------	--------------

Havant Leisure Centre	400 sq m	Casual
Waterlooville Pool	425 sq m	Casual
Staunton Park School	200 sq m	Casual
Total	1,025 sq m	

This is slightly lower than the water area suggested by the Calculator, but by a margin which is too small to justify any additional provision. However, if the Borough's population increases by any significant amount, this will generate the need for additional water area. The Calculator level of provision works out at 0.01 sq m water area per person and therefore this is an appropriate quantity standard.

## Multi-functional Greenspaces (MFGS)

The Council's "open space" database, created for grounds maintenance purposes, contains a total of some 561 sites of varying sizes with a total area of 5,108,288 sq m (510.8 ha). Of these spaces, 543 are within the Borough boundary and their aggregate area is 4,888,223 sq m (just under 489 ha) or a Borough-wide average of just over 50 sq m per person. However, this total includes allotments and recreation grounds, which are also included in the analysis above. In order to avoid double counting, therefore, we have deleted these spaces from the database.

The amended database is effectively the Borough's multi-functional greenspace resource. It consists of amenity greenspaces, churchyards and cemeteries, parks and gardens, natural greenspaces and the beach areas. However, as there is little likelihood of the Borough Council or anyone else providing more churchyards, and the need for cemeteries is a function primarily of the need for burials, we have omitted these spaces from the analysis below. This results in the following levels of provision:

Neighbourhood	Spaces	Total Area (sq m)	Provision per person (sq m)
Emsworth	36	770,999	81.2
Havant and Bedhampton	54	498,449	30.9
Hayling Island	50	1,538,104	91.8
Leigh Park	39	550,986	20.3
Waterlooville North	51	164,859	9.5
Waterlooville South	273	683,089	22.8
Totals	508	4,206,914	36.0

This gives an average level of MFGS provision of some 36.0

sq m per person. While the Hayling Island total is high, not less than 960,727 sq m (62%) consists of Beachlands. Without this area, Hayling would have some 577,377 sq m (34.5 sq m per person) and the average provision across the Borough would be just below 28 sq m per person.

In our Citizens' Panel survey, the residents of the following areas indicated a need for more provision:

- **Parks and gardens:** Emsworth, Waterlooville South
- **Greenspaces in housing areas** (amenity greenspaces): Emsworth, Hayling Island, Waterlooville North and Waterlooville South
- **Churchyards and cemeteries:** Emsworth

Accordingly Emsworth, with the highest quantity of provision (ignoring Beachlands on Hayling Island), was the area in which residents identified the greatest need for more MFGS. Conversely, Leigh Park residents, who have the second lowest overall level of provision, did not see any need for more.

Because of the contradictory nature of these findings, we have also analysed the Council's database by omitting the smaller spaces of below 1,000 sq m (0.1 ha). This gives the following results:

Neighbourhood	Spaces	Total Area (sq m)	Provision per person (sq m)
Emsworth	8	763,679	80.4
Havant and Bedhampton	26	492,482	30.5
Hayling Island	19	570,371	34.0
Leigh Park	25	547,092	20.1
Waterlooville North	12	158,508	9.1
Waterlooville South	60	634,089	21.1
Totals	150	3,166,221	27.1

Accordingly, Emsworth still emerges as the best provided area of the Borough in terms of quantity. It also has the very attractive Emsworth Harbour and therefore we have to conclude that residents of the highest amenity areas of the Borough have the highest expectations and, conversely, that residents of the lower amenity areas have lower expectations. This makes setting a quantity standard difficult. Something like the Emsworth level of provision is

obviously a desirable aspiration from an amenity perspective, but it can take a lot of land, reduces average housing density and is therefore not particularly sustainable.

A sensible quantity standard for Havant as a whole is therefore to be something around the average of the level of provision in the “middle ranking” areas of Havant and Bedhampton, Hayling Island, Leigh Park and Waterlooville South. The average level of provision in these areas is approximately 26 sq m per person. Setting the quantity standard at this level suggests a need for more provision in Leigh Park and Waterlooville North and South, but not in the remainder of the Borough.

This standard is only a broad guide and when applying it the Council should retain flexibility to determine how it should best be split between parks and gardens, amenity greenspaces and natural greenspaces. When coming to this decision, it should be guided by our accessibility maps and the quality of existing provision.

## Teenage Provision

It can be difficult to determine whether a particular facility is intended primarily for teenagers or young people in general. For example, younger children can use ball courts and BMX facilities. Our audit of local provision identified a total of some 31 sites that can be considered as having some teenage facilities, ranging from basketball goals, well distributed across most of the Borough, to the skateboard area in Havant Park to the shelters at Purbrook Heath and some informal greenspaces such as St Albans Road or St Clare’s Avenue.

As with play provision for children, accessibility and quality is more important than quantity. As a result it is possible to do a similar “first principles” calculation to identify a suitable quantity standard with the following parameters:

- Minimum size: 1,600 sq m, based on a multi-court with an area of around 700 sq m (and therefore large enough for 5-a-side soccer or basketball), a skateboard/BMX area of around the same size and a “hanging about” area.
- Distance threshold: 10 minutes walk/600 m (taken

from the recommended distance thresholds)

- Housing density: 30 dwellings/hectare
- Occupancy: 2.39 people per dwelling (taken from the 2001 census for Havant)

The conceptual model residential area extends to some 113 ha and contains around 3,400 dwellings and 8,100 people. This gives a theoretical provision standard of 1,600 sq m divided by 8,100 people, or around 0.2 sq m per person. However, this assumes that the conceptual model areas requires only a single youth facility and ignores both the need to give teenagers a choice of facility and the possible issue of territorialism. The latter can be particularly significant and therefore we recommend doubling this standard to 0.4 sq m per person.

## **Tennis and Other Courts**

Our audit of local provision identified a total of some 88 tennis courts and 5 multi-sports courts. Of the tennis courts, 45 are owned by educational establishments, and therefore not generally available for community use. This leaves 43 public use courts, of which 20 are owned by clubs and the remainder by the Borough Council. All of the multi-sports courts are also on educational sites.

Overall, therefore, Havant has some 64 courts available for public use, including the club ones. A slim majority of Citizens' Panel respondents in Emsworth, Hayling Island and Waterlooville South identified a need for more public courts, but no more club ones, while a majority of respondents in other areas of the Borough saw no need for more provision of any kind. Overall, therefore it seems likely that the current level of provision is about right.

The Borough's public courts, however, are not particularly well used, except of course during Wimbledon fortnight when many tennis rackets make their (usually brief) annual appearance. This suggests that the Council's priority should be to develop the use of its existing "park" courts, or to hand over responsibility for them to clubs formed for the purpose, and in the meantime there is no current need for any more courts.

The low level of use of many existing public tennis courts creates the opportunity to convert many of them to multi-

sport courts. This will provide young people, in particular, with a network of ball courts, and involve the provision of five-a-side goals and floodlights.

Accordingly it will be appropriate to reflect the current level of public court provision in the quantity standard, discounting each of the multi-sport courts by 50% to allow for the fact that they are on school sites:

Number of public tennis courts	43
Discounted number of multi-sport courts	2.5
Typical court area	666 sq m
Total area of current courts	30,303 sq m
Borough population	117,000
Quantity standard	0.26 sq m/person

## Appendix K: Audit Results

### Introduction

This appendix gives a summary of the audit results for each of the spaces or facilities we have audited in the following categories:

- Allotments
- Bowling Greens
- Civic Spaces
- Equipped Play and Youth Facilities
- Multi-functional Greenspaces
- Pitches and Courts



## Havant Borough Council

### Bowling Greens: Quality Assessment

Cut-off point for high quality - green	97%
Cut-off point for high quality - pavilion	100%
Cut-off point for high value	97%

#### Summary statistics

Average quality score - greens	97%
Average quality score - pavilions	100%
Average value score	97%
High quality greens	4
Low quality greens	3
High quality pavilions	7
Low quality pavilions	0
High value sites	5
Low value sites	2

#### Initial policy conclusions

Protect	2
Protect and enhance green	3
Protect and enhance pavilion	0
Seek to enhance value	2
Seek to enhance green and value	0
Seek to enhance pavilion and value	0
Review the need for this facility	0

Site/club name	Town	Number of greens	Summary score: General characteristics	Summary score: key playing characteristics	Overall quality score - the green	Overall quality assessment - the green	Summary score: Pavilion	Overall quality assessment - pavilion	Summary score: value	Overall value assessment	Initial policy conclusion	Repairs/improvements required - 1	Repairs/improvements required - 2	Repairs/improvements required - 3	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 1	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 2	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 3
Waterlooville Recreation Ground	Waterlooville	0	100%	100%	100%	High quality	100%	High quality	88%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1	2	3	1	2	3
Cowplain Recreation Ground	Waterlooville	6	100%	100%	100%	High quality	100%	High quality	100%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Purbrook Heath Bowling Club	Purbrook	1	100%	100%	99%	High quality	100%	High quality	94%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1	2	3	1	2	3
Emsworth Recreation Ground	Emsworth Recreation Ground	1	75%	100%	94%	Low quality	100%	High quality	100%	High value	Protect and enhance green	1	2	3	1	2	3
Leigh Park Bowling Club	Leigh Park Bowling Club	1	94%	100%	94%	Low quality	100%	High quality	100%	High value	Protect and enhance green	1	2	3	1	2	3
Hayling Park	Hayling Island	1	88%	100%	96%	Low quality	100%	High quality	100%	High value	Protect and enhance green	1	2	3	1	2	3
Denmead Bowling Club	Denmead	1	100%	100%	99%	High quality	100%	High quality	100%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Bidbury Mead Rereation Ground	Bedhampton	1	100%	100%	100%	High quality	100%	High quality	94%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1	2	3	1	2	3

**Civic and Other Hard-Surfaced Spaces: Quality and Value Audit**

Cut-off point for high quality **75%**  
 Cut-off point for high value **86%**

**Summary statistics**  
 Average quality score **75%**  
 Average value score **86%**

High quality spaces	2	Protect	2
Low quality spaces	3	Protect and enhance quality	1
High value spaces	0	Seek to enhance value	0
Low value spaces	2	Review the need for this space	2

Name of space (street name)	Town	Summary score - internal accessibility	Summary score - safety and security	Summary score - civic quality and vitality	Summary score - facilities	Summary core planting and greenery	Summary score - management and maintenance	Summary score - seafronts etc	Overall quality score, before adjustment for negative features	Adjusted quality score	Overall quality assessment	Summary score - local vitality	Summary score - cultural value	Summary score - wellbeing	Summary score - strategic value	Overall value score	Overall value assessment	Initial policy conclusion	Improvements Required - 1	Improvements Required - 2	Improvements Required - 3	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 1-1	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 1-2	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 1-3
Ferry Inn Car Park	Langstone Road	88%	0%	75%	100%	75%	75%	0%	70%	70%	Low Quality	90%	75%	50%	88%	77%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Replace rusting litter bins	2 Improve old seating	3	1	2	3
Hayling Billy Line	Langstone	100%	0%	86%	63%	100%	61%	0%	66%	66%	Low Quality	0%	0%	0%	86%	86%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Seating	2 Litter bins	3 Route signs needed	1	2	3
Selsmore Road	Hayling Island	100%	0%	82%	33%	25%	61%	0%	63%	63%	Low Quality	0%	0%	0%	68%	68%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Clear up leaf drop	2 Replace graffitied bench	3 Replace missing brick on flower bed wall	1 Planting - tidier in some areas	2 Clear glass and rubbish from area	3 Litter bins
Eastoke to Beachlands	Hayling Island	90%	0%	94%	100%	50%	95%	0%	87%	87%	High quality	0%	0%	0%	98%	98%	High value	Protect	1 Remove excessive coats	2 Improve wheelchair access - gaps to broadwalk	0	1	2	3
West Beachlands	Hayling Island	100%	0%	97%	100%	88%	98%	0%	92%	92%	High quality	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	High value	Protect	1 Replace elderly furniture	2 Replace bins	0	1 More pooper bins	2	3

**Equipped Play and Youth Provision: Quality and Value Audit**

Cut-off point for high quality **72%**  
 Cut-off point for high value **66%**

**Summary statistics**

Average quality score **72%**  
 Average value score **66%**

High quality **30**  
 Low quality **25**  
 High value **33**  
 Low value **22**

Protect **21**  
 Protect and enhance quality **12**  
 Seek to enhance value **9**  
 Review the need for this facility **13**

Site name	Town	Summary score - general characteristics	Summary - pedestrian accessibility	Summary score - safety and security	Summary - play equipment	Summary - teenage facilities	Summary score - other facilities	Summary - management and maintenance	Overall Quality Score	Overall quality assessment	Summary score - value	Overall value assessment	Initial policy conclusion	Enhancements needed - 1	Enhancements needed 2	Enhancements needed - 3	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 1	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 2	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 3
Staunton Country Park	Leigh Park	50%	80%	60%	100%		88%	97%	85%	High quality	92%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Fielders Park	Purbrook	69%	55%	57%	100%	100%	88%	78%	74%	High quality	54%	Low Value	Seek to enhance value	1 Remove grass in play area	2 "No dogs" signs and self closing gate	3 Improve mini-soccer pitch - cut grass and lines	1	2	3
King George V Field	Denmead	88%	100%	100%	100%	83%	75%	100%	93%	High quality	76%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Avenue Road Play Area	Hayling Island	50%	60%	8%	100%	50%	100%	69%	62%	Low quality	44%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	1 Improve ground surface - muddy grass	2 Safety surface play equipment	3 Complete dog proof fencing all around	1 Clean entrance area	2 Self closing gate	3
Bidbury Recreation Ground	Bedhampton	81%	100%	50%	100%	67%	100%	88%	83%	High quality	81%	High value	Protect	1 Self closing gates	2 Paint peeling play equipment	3	1	2	3
College Road Open Space	Purbrook	94%	55%	54%	100%	100%	50%	85%	76%	High quality	79%	High value	Protect	1 Cut and flatten grass area for football pitches	2 Internal paths between areas	3 Remove grass from inside play area	1	2	3
Hazleton Play Area	Cowplain	67%	45%	82%	100%		63%	75%	76%	High quality	78%	High value	Protect	1 Paving at entrances	2 Better surface inside - grass now	3 Better seats	1	2	3
Diana Close Play Area	Emsworth	13%	60%	54%	100%		0%	47%	44%	Low quality	23%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	1 Remove - too close to houses with little play value	2	3	1	2	3
Douglas Gardens Play Area	West Leigh	44%	80%	71%	92%		75%	83%	75%	High quality	60%	Low Value	Seek to enhance value	1 Remove grass	2 Self closing gates	3 Signs at entrance	1	2	3
Dymoke Road Play Area	Emsworth	25%	65%	67%	100%		38%	61%	57%	Low quality	23%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	1 Remove - too close to houses with little play value	2 Seating placed more appropriately	3	1	2	3
Elizabeth Road Open Space	Waterlooville	63%	50%	54%	100%	50%	75%	53%	64%	Low quality	82%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Repair dog proof fencing	2 Replace grass in play area	3 Path to gate	1	2	3

Site name	Town	Summary score - general characteristics	Summary - pedestrian accessibility	Summary score - safety and security	Summary - play equipment	Summary - teenage facilities	Summary score - other facilities	Summary - management and maintenance	Overall Quality Score	Overall quality assessment	Summary score - value	Overall value assessment	Initial policy conclusion	Enhancements needed - 1	Enhancements needed 2	Enhancements needed - 3	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 1	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 2	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 3
Havant Park	Havant	81%	80%	46%	100%	63%	69%	83%	78%	High quality	89%	High value	Protect	1 Remove grass in play area	2 Dog proof fencing entirely around	3 Paint swings	1	2	3
Fulmer Walk	Wecock	88%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	97%	High quality	60%	Low Value	Seek to enhance value	1 Enclosure for basketball in total disrepair	2 Portsmouth City Council run area, very close to Thrush Walk play area	3	1	2	3
Ham Field	Hayling Island	67%	100%	83%	100%		100%	92%	90%	High quality	72%	High value	Protect	1 Signs at entrance	2	3	1	2	3
Mengham Park	Hayling Island	75%	70%	68%	100%	50%	88%	78%	77%	High quality	77%	High value	Protect	1 Self closing gates	2 Paths to play areas	3 Improve signs	1	2	3
Hermitage Close	Havant	83%	95%	80%	100%		38%	73%	78%	High quality	62%	Low Value	Seek to enhance value	1 Self closing gates	2 Fix fencing and replace missing bin	3 Provision for seating	1	2	3
Hooks Lane Recreation Ground	Havant Borough Council	75%	95%	54%	100%	100%	75%	80%	76%	High quality	69%	High value	Protect	1 Remove grass in play area	2 Self closing gates (both sides)	3 Paint play equipment and seats	1	2	3
Emsworth Recreation Groun	Emsworth	94%	80%	50%	100%	75%	100%	78%	81%	High quality	82%	High value	Protect	1 Remove grass in play area	2 Paint rusting seats	3	1	2	3
Magpie Walk	Cowplain	50%	85%	79%	75%		75%	78%	75%	High quality	51%	Low Value	Seek to enhance value	1	2	3	1	2	3
Legion Field	Hayling Island	58%	35%	71%	100%		0%	56%	57%	Low quality	85%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Remove grass	2 Hard surface paths to play area needed	3 More play equipment/ paint play equipment	1	2	3
Gauntlett Park	Purbrook	92%	65%	46%	100%		50%	68%	72%	High quality	86%	High value	Protect	1 Remove grass in play area	2 Litter bins needed	3 Self closing gate needed	1	2	3
Bartons Triangle	Leigh Park	100%	90%	58%		88%	33%	86%	78%	High quality	73%	High value	Protect	1 Improve paths across site	2 Cut grass	3	1	2	3
Wecock Open Space	Cowplain	88%	40%	71%	100%	94%	75%	48%	71%	Low quality	86%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Paved Entrance Paths	2 Signage	3 Lighting especially round teenagers areas	1	2	3
Northney Recreation Area	Hayling Island	58%	35%	79%	100%		100%	78%	72%	High quality	85%	High value	Protect	1 Remove grass in area	2 Path to play area	3	1	2	3
Nutwick Road Plat Area	Leigh Park	58%	100%	61%	100%		58%	95%	85%	High quality	81%	High value	Protect	1 Paint play equipment and seating	2 Maintenance on balancing log	3	1	2	3
Oak Park	Havant	75%	100%	67%	100%	50%	50%	53%	70%	Low quality	64%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	1 Fix dog proof fencing	2 Main entrance needs self closing gate	3 Inside for bins (outer casing present only)	1 Seating needed	2 Equipment needs painting/ replacing	3 Safety surface needs repairs
Front Lawn Recreation Ground	Leigh Park	56%	80%	71%	100%	50%	58%	55%	69%	Low quality	77%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Self closing gates	2 Remove grass from play area	3	1	2	3
Cowplain Recreation Ground	Waterlooville	44%	95%	50%	100%	50%	100%	83%	73%	High quality	44%	Low Value	Seek to enhance value	1 More variety of play equipment	2 Improve interank surfaces	3 Self closing gate	1	2	3

Site name	Town	Summary score - general characteristics	Summary - pedestrian accessibility	Summary score - safety and security	Summary - play equipment	Summary - teenage facilities	Summary score - other facilities	Summary - management and maintenance	Overall Quality Score	Overall quality assessment	Summary score - value	Overall value assessment	Initial policy conclusion	Enhancements needed - 1	Enhancements needed 2	Enhancements needed - 3	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 1	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 2	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 3
Kings Road Open Space	Hayling Island	69%	30%	79%	100%	63%	75%	73%	68%	Low quality	73%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Path to play area	2 Remove grass inside play area	3 Paint kickaround goals and play equipment	Relax self closing gate - very stiff	2	3
Prospect Lane Open Space	Leigh Park	63%	20%	46%	100%	75%	17%	25%	43%	Low quality	59%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	1 Remove grass in play area	2 Repair fence and gates (self closing)	3 Provide litter bins	1	2	3
Purbrook Heath	Purbrook	88%	70%	43%	100%	92%	58%	68%	70%	Low quality	76%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Remove grass in play area	2 Internal paths between different areas	3 Self closing gate	1	2	3
Rowan Road Open Space	Havant	17%	40%	57%	83%		33%	53%	50%	Low quality	47%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	1 Fence in play area and remove grass	2 Seating required	3 Repair swings	1	2	3
Waterlooville Recreation Ground	Waterlooville	63%	100%	63%	100%	50%	100%	73%	80%	High quality	71%	High value	Protect	1 Clear leaves	2 "No dogs" sign by childrens play area	3 Sign for cintact details	1	2	3
Scratchface Lane Open Space	Havant	63%	90%	61%	100%	100%	50%	78%	72%	Low quality	69%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Remove grass, sort out safety surfacing	2 Self closing gate, seating and bins	3 Greater range of equipment	1 Paint kickaround goals x2 (rusting)	2	3
Eastoke Corner	Hayling Island	100%	30%	75%	100%		0%	57%	56%	Low quality	73%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Self closing gate	2 fix dog proof fencing	3 Replace/ paint existing play equipment	1	2	3
Beachlands	Hayling Island	100%	30%	55%	100%	100%	100%	82%	72%	High quality	73%	High value	Protect	1 Wash seagull poo off equipment/ paint equipment	2 Raise dog proof fencing	3 Self closing gate	1	2	3
Old Choir School Play Area	Hayling Island	92%	90%	75%	100%		100%	100%	91%	High quality	60%	Low Value	Seek to enhance value	1 Apply safety surfacing below balancing log	2	3	1	2	3
Greywell Shopping Precinct	Leigh Park	67%	100%	95%	100%		38%	97%	86%	High quality	48%	Low Value	Seek to enhance value	1	2	3	1	2	3
Borrow files	Waterlooville	92%	85%	54%	100%		38%	75%	72%	Low quality	58%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	1 Seating	2 More variation in play equipment	3 Paint existing equipment (peeling and rusting)	1	2	3
Hollybank Recreation Ground	Emsworth	58%	55%	64%	100%		17%	55%	61%	Low quality	76%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1	2	3	1	2	3
Southwood Open Space	Hayling Island	67%	70%	57%	100%		100%	65%	73%	High quality	76%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Spencer Road	Emsworth	33%	80%	67%	100%		50%	48%	57%	Low quality	23%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	1 Remove - too close to houses with little play value	2	3	1	2	3

Site name	Town	Summary score - general characteristics	Summary - pedestrian accessibility	Summary score - safety and security	Summary - play equipment	Summary - teenage facilities	Summary score - other facilities	Summary - management and maintenance	Overall Quality Score	Overall quality assessment	Summary score - value	Overall value assessment	Initial policy conclusion	Enhancements needed - 1	Enhancements needed 2	Enhancements needed - 3	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 1	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 2	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 3
Spencer Road Open Space	Emsworth	50%	45%	71%	100%	75%	17%	53%	59%	Low quality	78%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Remove grass in play area and safety surface around small slide	2 Link play areas with path	3 Signs at entrances and ease stiff self closing gate	1	2	3
Stakes Open Space	Waterlooville	67%	90%	50%		94%	75%	94%	82%	High quality	85%	High value	Protect	1 Lighting for youth courts/ ramps	2 Bins near courts/ ramps	3 Cut grass	1	2	3
St. Albans Open Space	Havant	69%	100%	79%	85%	83%	100%	75%	83%	High quality	81%	High value	Protect	1 Self closing gates	2 Paint fencing , seating and play equipment	3	1	2	3
St. Clares Open Space	Leigh Park	75%	100%	61%		90%		90%	84%	High quality	100%	High value	Protect	1 Multicourt side entrance needs to be closed as it open on to street	2 Improve bike track (bank is being eroded)	3	1	2	3
St. Christophers Open Space	Havant	100%	45%	50%	88%	50%	100%	78%	71%	Low quality	58%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	1 Paint equipment and fix swings	2 Self closing gates	3 Remove grass and tarmac for safety surfacing	1	2	3
Hayling Park	Hayling Island	63%	85%	54%	100%	75%	100%	83%	80%	High quality	77%	High value	Protect	1 Remove grass/ tarmac for safety surface in play area	2 Repair dog proof fencing	3 Self closing gates	1	2	3
Stockheath Common	Havant	63%	40%	54%	95%	100%	63%	65%	65%	Low quality	74%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Remove grass and safety surface all equipment in play area	2 Fix missing swing	3 Paths between play areas+A31	1	2	3
Chalton Crescent	Havant	63%	100%	100%	100%	100%	38%	68%	78%	High quality	59%	Low Value	Seek to enhance value	1 Clear up glass	2 Litter bins needed	3 Paint kickabout goals	1	2	3
Sharpes Copse	Leigh Park	58%	35%	61%	88%		50%	35%	52%	Low quality	62%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	1 Remove grass in play area	2 Repair play equipment	3 Repair dog proof fence	1 Self closing gates	2 More litter bins	3
Thrush Walk Play Area	Wecock	50%	100%	67%	50%		50%	75%	71%	Low quality	39%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	1 Replace swings	2 Replace seating	3 Fix self closing gates	1 Replace litter bins	2 Paint/ replace play equipment	3 Very close to a very good PCC play area in Fulmers Walk. Are both necessary?
Longwood Park	Cowplain	38%	40%	57%	50%	75%	38%	40%	44%	Low quality	21%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	Replace litter & dog bins	Install seats	Remove old bases	Teenage facilities possible on this site	2	3
Sage Close Play Area	Waterlooville	25%	100%	68%	50%		25%	54%	58%	Low quality	29%	Low Value	Review the need for this facility	Install fencing	Install seats	3 Better seats	Site inappropriate for equipped play	2	3



### Multi-functional Greenspaces: Quality and Value Audit

(Amenity greenspaces; natural and semi-natural greenspaces; parks and gardens; churchyards and cemeteries)

Cut-off point for high quality 82%  
 Cut-off point for high value 74%

#### Summary statistics - all multi-functional greenspaces

Average quality score	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">62%</span>	High quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">52</span>	High quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">38</span>
Average value score	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">74%</span>	Low quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">54</span>	Low quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">19</span>
		High value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">57</span>	High value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">14</span>
		Low value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">49</span>	Low value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">35</span>

#### Summary statistics - amenity greenspaces

Average quality score	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">64%</span>	High quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">33</span>	Protect	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">24</span>
Average value score	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">76%</span>	Low quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">28</span>	Protect and enhance quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">14</span>
		High value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">38</span>	Seek to enhance value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">9</span>
		Low value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">23</span>	Review the need for this facility	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">14</span>

#### Summary statistics - cemeteries and churchyards

Average quality score	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">62%</span>	High quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">2</span>	Protect	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">2</span>
Average value score	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">72%</span>	Low quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">4</span>	Protect and enhance quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">0</span>
		High value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">2</span>	Seek to enhance value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">0</span>
		Low value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">4</span>	Review the need for this facility	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">4</span>

#### Summary statistics - natural greenspaces

Average quality score	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">56%</span>	High quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">13</span>	Protect	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">9</span>
Average value score	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">71%</span>	Low quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">22</span>	Protect and enhance quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">5</span>
		High value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">14</span>	Seek to enhance value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">4</span>
		Low value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">21</span>	Review the need for this facility	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">17</span>

#### Summary statistics - parks and gardens

Average quality score	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">76%</span>	High quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">4</span>	Protect	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">3</span>
Average value score	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">83%</span>	Low quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">0</span>	Protect and enhance quality	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">0</span>
		High value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">3</span>	Seek to enhance value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">1</span>
		Low value	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">1</span>	Review the need for this facility	<span style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">0</span>

Site name	Town name	Primary purpose (AGS, NGS, P&G or CC)	Summary score - general characteristics	Summary score - external accessibility	Summary score - internal accessibility	Summary score - safety and security	Summary score - planting and bio-diversity	Summary score - natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Summary score - facilities	Summary score - Management and maintenance	Quality score, ignoring negative features	Adjusted quality score	Overall quality assessment	Summary score - local amenity	Summary score - recreation and wellbeing	Summary score - habitat value	Summary score - community value	Summary score - strategic value	Overall value score	Overall value assessment	Initial policy conclusion	Improvements Required - 1	Improvements Required - 2	Improvements Required - 3	Opportunities - 1	Opportunities - 2	Opportunities - 3
Hazleton Open Space	Cowplain	AGS	92%	100%	100%	100%	56%	50%	84%	79%	79%	High quality	100%	65%	25%	56%	63%	64%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1 More litter bins, pooper bins and seats	2 Litter bins especially near entrance	3	1	2	3	
Queens Inclosure	Waterloofovie	NGS	100%	83%	83%	92%	100%	80%	0%	71%	78%	High quality	93%	80%	100%	90%	75%	90%	High value	Protect	1 Improve smaller paths		3	1	2	3	
Inhurst/ Outhurst Woods	Waterloofovie	NGS	58%	0%	67%	56%	100%	56%	0%	68%	53%	Low quality	82%	65%	100%	81%	75%	81%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Undergrowth needs cutting	2 Signs needed	3 Litter bins	1	2	3	
Wecock Common	Cowplain	NGS	50%	25%	25%	25%	92%	63%	0%	57%	45%	Low quality	79%	80%	88%	88%	88%	85%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Signs required	2 Even out paths	3 Woodland needs managing	1	2	3	
Wecock Open Space	Cowplain	AGS	69%	50%	8%	100%	83%	25%	78%	65%	65%	High quality	93%	95%	75%	88%	83%	91%	High value	Protect	1 Cut Grass	2 Paths to Facilities	3	1	2	3	
Longwood Park	Cowplain	AGS	50%	38%	75%	69%	56%	100%	0%	71%	63%	High quality	54%	35%	75%	25%	38%	48%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1 Cut Grass	2 Woodland Management	3	1	2	3	
Lysander Way	Waterloofovie	NGS	69%	50%	100%	88%	63%	63%	33%	63%	66%	High quality	79%	75%	75%	50%	58%	73%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1 Better signs from the street (hidden)	2 Seating	3 More litter and pooper bins	1	2	3	
Westbrook Open Space	Waterloofovie	AGS	69%	33%	0%	67%	75%	33%	17%	50%	45%	Low quality	75%	90%	63%	44%	75%	75%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Litter Bins Needed	2 Path needed between fields	3 Cut Grass	1	2	3	
Chatsworth Manor/ Rosina Open Space	Waterloofovie	AGS	63%	17%	42%	69%	67%	50%	8%	56%	49%	Low quality	82%	75%	75%	31%	58%	69%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Cut Grass	2 Improve access for local residents	3	1	2	3	
Rambiers Way/ Park Lane Open Space	Waterloofovie	AGS	38%	0%	33%	75%	67%	50%	33%	64%	49%	Low quality	82%	50%	63%	25%	42%	56%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 More planting could reduce noise and create carbon sink	2 Upgrade unofficial path across site	3	1	2	3	
Park Wood	Waterloofovie	NGS	75%	33%	50%	50%	88%	85%	0%	58%	60%	Low quality	93%	80%	88%	90%	83%	89%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Improve access for those with disabilities	2 "No dogs" signs needed	3	1	2	3	
Borrows Field	Waterloofovie	AGS	75%	75%	75%	50%	50%	8%	72%	60%	57%	Low quality	57%	85%	75%	44%	50%	67%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Litter and pooper bins needed	2 Seating	3 Cut grass	1	2	3	
Boxwood Close Open Space	Waterloofovie	NGS	50%	67%	83%	50%	38%	38%	0%	48%	46%	Low quality	50%	65%	75%	44%	60%	62%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Litter and pooper bins needed	2 More formal paths	3 Remove tarmac area	1	2	3	
Stakes Open Space	Waterloofovie	AGS	69%	67%	100%	100%	92%	50%	89%	83%	83%	High quality	82%	100%	75%	75%	80%	86%	High value	Protect	1 Cut grass	2 Pooper bins needed	3	1	2	3	
Lantana Close Open Space	Waterloofovie	AGS	75%	75%	100%	75%	83%	33%	69%	72%	72%	High quality	75%	100%	88%	63%	75%	82%	High value	Protect	1 Seating needs fixing	2 Clear encroaching on path edge	3 Litter and pooper bins	1	2	3	

Site name	Town name	Primary purpose (AGS, NGS, P&G or CC)	Summary score - general characteristics	Summary score - external accessibility	Summary score - internal accessibility	Summary score - safety and security	Summary score - planting and bio-diversity	Summary score - natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Summary score - facilities	Summary score - Management and maintenance	Summary score - quality, ignoring negative features	Adjusted quality score	Overall quality assessment	Summary score - local amenity	Summary score - recreation and wellbeing	Summary score - habitat value	Summary score - community value	Summary score - strategic value	Overall value score	Overall value assessment	Initial policy conclusion	Improvements Required - 1	Improvements Required - 2	Improvements Required - 3	Opportunities - 1	Opportunities - 2	Opportunities - 3	
Trefoil Close Open Spaces	Waterlooville	NGS	50%	67%	100%	75%	92%	56%	0%	69%	64%	64%	High quality	86%	65%	88%	56%	60%	74%	High value	Protect	1 Signs needed at both sites	2 Litter and pooper bins needed	3 Improve condition of the path	1	2	3	
Woodsedge Pond Area	Waterlooville	NGS	50%	58%	67%	55%	100%	65%	17%	53%	57%	57%	Low quality	71%	75%	100%	75%	75%	79%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Fix seating and signs	2 Clean rubbish out of pond	3 Improve condition of the path	1	2	3	
Newlease Coppice	Waterlooville	NGS	69%	83%	83%	88%	67%	63%	0%	67%	66%	66%	High quality	46%	70%	75%	63%	55%	63%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1 Litter bins needed	2 Seating needed	3	1	2	3	
Elizabeth Road Open Space	Waterlooville	AGS	75%	92%	17%	75%	67%		50%	58%	62%	62%	High quality	43%	90%	50%	50%	60%	63%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1 Cut grass	2 Internal paths to play area	3 Litter and pooper bins needed	3	1	2	3
Gundymoor Wood King George V Field	Purbrook Denmead	NGS AGS	100% 100%	50% 92%	58% 25%	50% 92%	100% 63%	100% 63%	0% 58%	50% 86%	62% 77%	60% 77%	Low quality High quality	86% 100%	80% 100%	100% 75%	90% 69%	60% 70%	83% 82%	High value High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Improve paths (muddy)	2 Litter and pooper bins needed	3	1	2	3	
Gordon Road Open Space	Waterlooville	AGS	88%	92%	8%	88%	0%		0%	42%	43%	43%	Low quality	81%	85%	25%	31%	75%	57%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 cut grass	2 Paint rusting goal posts	3	1	2	3	
Ham Field Open Space	Hayling Island	AGS	69%	83%	92%	100%	63%		0%	93%	78%	78%	High quality	80%	95%	63%	44%	69%	71%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1 Seating and litter bin needed	2	3	1	2	3	
Fathoms Reach	Hayling	AGS	63%	33%	58%	63%	56%		0%	53%	49%	49%	Low quality	85%	100%	88%	65%	75%	80%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Cut grass	2 Woodland management needed	3 Paint rusting kickabout goals	1	2	3	
St. Albans Open Space	Havant	AGS	75%	75%	92%	88%	69%		92%	75%	79%	79%	High quality	75%	90%	50%	56%	90%	75%	High value	Protect	1 Improve seating	2 More bins by seats and pooper bins at entrances	3 Paint kickaround goals	1	2	3	
Douglas Gardens Play Area	West Leigh	AGS	50%	50%	58%	100%	69%		0%	64%	58%	58%	Low quality	80%	80%	75%	56%	90%	80%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Improve flower beds - greater range, planting is patchy	2 Improve paths and access - grass eroding	3 Seating and litter bins needed	1	2	3	
Diana Close Play Area	Emsworth	AGS	69%	67%	75%	100%	56%		17%	73%	68%	68%	High quality	70%	75%	63%	44%	70%	66%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1 Remove play equipment	2 Replace Seating	3 Litter and pooper bins needed	1	2	3	
Sandy Point Nature Reserve	Hayling Island	NGS	88%	50%	58%	63%	100%	95%	0%	72%	70%	70%	High quality	100%	60%	100%	83%	92%	86%	High value	Protect	1 Details of when walks are conducted	2 Improve paths management - same problems as at the Gun Site	3	1	2	3	
Waterlooville Cemetery	Waterlooville	CC	75%	67%	100%	50%	81%		67%	94%	80%	78%	High quality	79%	70%	88%	65%	80%	78%	High value	Protect	1 Improve entrance from Halifax Rise	2 Sign needed on road for the main entrance	3	1	2	3	
Staunton Country Park	Leigh Park	NGS	100%	75%	92%	56%	100%	100%	100%	98%	92%	92%	High quality	100%	95%	100%	100%	90%	97%	High value	Protect	1 Some paths could be improved especially for wheelchair users	2	3	1	2	3	
Gazebo Garden	Havant	P&G	100%	83%	100%	67%	88%		33%	88%	81%	81%	High quality	90%	65%	63%	65%	70%	74%	High value	Protect	1 Clean up signs	2 Improve access - gates area locked	3	1	2	3	
Ramsdale Open Space	Leigh Park	AGS	63%	50%	58%	38%	50%		0%	35%	41%	41%	Low quality	79%	100%	88%	63%	75%	80%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Repair fencing with official gates, improving paths	2 Repair football pitch	3 Litter and pooper bins needed	1	2	3	
Parkhouse Open Space St. Faiths Churchyard	Leigh Park Havant	AGS CC	75% 100%	50% 75%	75% 100%	65% 75%	63% 50%		33% 0%	63% 67%	62% 66%	59% 66%	Low quality High quality	75% 85%	100% 60%	88% 63%	70% 75%	80% 85%	83% 76%	High value High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Improve smaller paths	2 Cut grass	3 Improve access for wheelchairs at gates	1	2	3	
Oak Park Open Space	nt Borough Ct	AGS	75%	75%	100%	65%	63%		67%	78%	74%	74%	High quality	88%	95%	88%	65%	95%	85%	High value	Protect	1 Improve seating	2 Replace missing litter bin	3 Pooper bins at two entrances	1	2	3	
Havant Cemetery	Havant	CC	81%	75%	100%	75%	56%		67%	85%	78%	78%	High quality	85%	65%	75%	63%	60%	72%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1	2	3	1	2	3	
St. James Churchyard Warblington Cemetery St. Thomas à Becket Churchyard	Emsworth Emsworth Emsworth	CC CC CC	75% 88% 88%	75% 92% 92%	100% 100% 100%	94% 67% 67%	75% 75% 75%		67% 88% 88%	100% 100% 97%	87% 89% 88%	87% 87% 86%	High quality High quality High quality	71% 92% 88%	65% 60% 45%	63% 88% 75%	80% 75% 75%	83% 75% 100%	76% 80% 78%	High value High value High value	Protect Protect Protect	1 Signs needed at entrance	2	3	1	2	3	
HWT Open Space	Brockhampton	NGS	75%	33%	75%	58%	92%	50%	0%	56%	55%	50%	Low quality	70%	80%	88%	50%	70%	70%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Litter and pooper bins especially at entrance	2 Signs showing connecting routes	3 Remove rubbish - poles etc.	1 Improve boundary fencing from recycling plant - ugly	2 Plant trees to hide waste recycling plant?	3 Improve both footpath entrance areas	

Site name	Town name	Primary purpose (AGS, NGS, P&G or CC)	Summary score - general characteristics	Summary score - external accessibility	Summary score - internal accessibility	Summary score - safety and security	Summary score - planting and bio-diversity	Summary score - natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Summary score - facilities	Summary score - Management and maintenance	Summary score - quality, ignoring negative features	Adjusted quality score	Overall quality assessment	Summary score - local amenity	Summary score - recreation and wellbeing	Summary score - habitat value	Summary score - community value	Summary score - strategic value	Overall value score	Overall value assessment	Initial policy conclusion	Improvements Required - 1	Improvements Required - 2	Improvements Required - 3	Opportunities - 1	Opportunities - 2	Opportunities - 3
Gun Site	Hayling Island	NGS	92%	58%	42%	67%	81%	81%	83%	92%	78%	78%	High quality	94%	90%	100%	90%	100%	94%	High value	Protect	1 Improve access for wheelchairs/ improve footpath	2 Improve sign to site - on road	3 Cut back plants overhanging paths	1	2	3
West Beachlands	Hayling Island	NGS	94%	75%	58%	83%	83%	100%	90%	94%	88%	88%	High quality	90%	100%	100%	100%	88%	95%	High value	Protect	1 Replace elderly furniture	2 Replace bins	3 Tidy up posts	1	2	3
East Beachlands	Hayling Island	NGS	88%	92%	100%	94%	67%	94%	100%	91%	91%	91%	High quality	95%	95%	100%	100%	94%	96%	High value	Protect	1 Remove excess posts	2 Improve wheelchair access - gaps to broadwalk	3 Update signs	1	2	3
Legion Field	Hayling Island	AGS	81%	75%	58%	83%	50%		67%	64%	67%	67%	High quality	71%	100%	75%	50%	75%	75%	High value	Protect	1 Internal paths	2 Litter bins	3	1	2	3
West Hayling Local Nature Reserve	Hayling Island	NGS	88%	58%	75%	69%	100%	85%	58%	88%	80%	77%	High quality	75%	90%	100%	92%	100%	91%	High value	Protect	1 Improve paths (access for wheelchairs)	2 Pooper bins	3	1	2	3
Northney Open Space	Hayling Island	AGS	56%	17%	17%	100%	50%		58%	72%	57%	57%	Low quality	88%	100%	75%	56%	83%	81%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Improve entrances	2 Internal path to play area	3 Cut grass	1	2	3
Northney Common	Hayling Island	NGS	75%	58%	50%	63%	100%	90%	25%	75%	70%	70%	High quality	100%	90%	100%	95%	100%	96%	High value	Protect	1 Improve paths	2 More litter and pooper bins	3 Seating	1	2	3
North Crescent	Hayling Island	AGS	69%	42%	50%	67%	38%		0%	50%	47%	47%	Low quality	90%	90%	50%	50%	85%	75%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1	2	3	1	2	3
Mengham Park	Hayling Island	AGS	81%	67%	42%	75%	50%		67%	70%	66%	66%	High quality	80%	100%	63%	44%	75%	74%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1 Improve internal paths	2 More litter and pooper bins	3 Improve area fenced by pavillion	1	2	3
Fishery Lane Open Space	Hayling Island	AGS	50%	33%	17%	75%	50%		0%	45%	42%	42%	Low quality	70%	60%	50%	38%	65%	60%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Pooper and litter bins	2 Seating	3 Cut grass	1	2	3
Earmley Road Open Space	Hayling Island	NGS	44%	0%	0%	92%	56%	44%	0%	48%	39%	39%	Low quality	70%	65%	75%	44%	80%	66%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1	2	3	1	2	3
Kings Road Open Space	Hayling Island	AGS	75%	50%	17%	69%	44%		0%	48%	46%	46%	Low quality	70%	75%	50%	38%	75%	64%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Litter and pooper bins	2 Seating	3 Internal paths	1	2	3
Hayling Billy Coastal Path	Hayling Island	NGS	88%	50%	83%	75%	63%	88%	25%	66%	68%	68%	High quality	88%	85%	88%	65%	69%	80%	High value	Protect	1 Improve paths - v. muddy	2 Litter bins	3 Seating	1	2	3
Hayling Park	Hayling Island	P&G	100%	83%	83%	94%	63%		94%	91%	88%	88%	High quality	85%	100%	75%	69%	75%	82%	High value	Protect	1 Pave under seating by feet	2 More litter and pooper bins/ repair existing bins	3 Improve churred up grass tract to multicourt	1	2	3
Scratchface Lane Open Space	Havant	AGS	83%	42%	75%	69%	50%		67%	65%	64%	62%	Low quality	64%	100%	63%	56%	75%	71%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Cut grass	2 Improve signs	3	1	2	3
St. Christophers Open Space	Havant	AGS	81%	67%	17%	67%	38%		42%	55%	53%	53%	Low quality	64%	95%	25%	44%	80%	66%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Cut grass	2 Litter and pooper bins needed	3	1	2	3
Hooks Row	Havant	NGS	42%	0%	42%	19%	92%	56%	0%	38%	36%	36%	Low quality	36%	45%	88%	50%	65%	57%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Improve path - blockages for wheelchairs	2 Sign for routes	3 Fix fencing	1	2	3
Hollybourne Open Space	Havant	AGS	50%	50%	67%	75%	13%		33%	38%	44%	44%	Low quality	43%	70%	38%	25%	35%	41%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1	2	3	1	2	3
Woodbury Open Space - Hermits Lea	Havant	AGS	69%	42%	75%	50%	75%		0%	45%	51%	51%	Low quality	64%	90%	88%	65%	80%	76%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Clean up stream, more planting needed in areas	2 Litter and pooper bins	3 Seating and signs needed	1	2	3
Bushy Lease - The Oaks	Leigh Park	AGS	81%	58%	100%	45%	50%		50%	58%	61%	61%	Low quality	68%	95%	100%	80%	80%	81%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Repair seating	2 Clean stream, needs managements	3 Replace sign at entrance - damaged	1	2	3
Riders Lane Open Space	Havant	AGS	69%	75%	92%	50%	56%		25%	38%	53%	53%	Low quality	57%	85%	88%	60%	80%	71%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Clean rubbish from stream and paint rustling bridge	2 Remove tarmacd area	3 Litter bins and signs needed	1	2	3
Stockheath Common	Havant	AGS	75%	50%	42%	63%	50%		33%	45%	51%	51%	Low quality	57%	100%	75%	63%	70%	70%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Litter and pooper bins	2 Improve internal paths	3 Improve seating	1	2	3
Battins Copse	Havant	NGS	38%	58%	50%	50%	75%	50%	0%	61%	50%	50%	Low quality	61%	80%	88%	56%	70%	72%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 sign entrance and connecting routes	2 Improve paths	3 Litter and pooper bins at entrances	1	2	3
Kingsclere Open Space	Havant	AGS	56%	75%	58%	56%	44%		17%	38%	47%	47%	Low quality	50%	90%	63%	50%	65%	63%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Litter and pooper bins	2 Improve paths	3 Repair fencing	1	2	3
Boys Brigade Gardens	Havant	AGS	81%	83%	92%	50%	81%		67%	88%	78%	78%	High quality	89%	75%	75%	70%	90%	81%	High value	Protect	1 Clean signs	2	3	1	2	3

Site name	Town name	Primary purpose (AGS, NGS, P&G or CC)	Summary score - general characteristics	Summary score - external accessibility	Summary score - internal accessibility	Summary score - safety and security	Summary score - planting and bio-diversity	Summary score - natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Summary score - facilities	Summary score - Management and maintenance	Summary score - quality, ignoring negative features	Adjusted quality score	Overall quality assessment	Summary score - local amenity	Summary score - recreation and wellbeing	Summary score - habitat value	Summary score - community value	Summary score - strategic value	Overall value score	Overall value assessment	Initial policy conclusion	Improvements Required - 1	Improvements Required - 2	Improvements Required - 3	Opportunities - 1	Opportunities - 2	Opportunities - 3
Havant Park	Havant	P&G	94%	58%	100%	69%	88%		88%	98%	88%	88%	High quality	75%	100%	50%	75%	85%	81%	High value	Protect	1 Pooper bins at all entrances	2	3	1	2	3
Rowan Road Open Space	Leigh Park	AGS	44%	50%	92%	94%	50%		33%	63%	61%	61%	Low quality	64%	70%	63%	56%	80%	67%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Provide seating	2 Place litter and pooper bins by paths	3 Improve play area	1	2	3
Bartons Copse	Leigh Park	NGS	58%	0%	33%	75%	75%	63%	0%	43%	46%	46%	Low quality	50%	80%	100%	81%	60%	73%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Provide parking	2 Sign post entrances	3 Improve paths	1	2	3
Wakefords Copse	Leigh Park	NGS	50%	25%	42%	25%	75%	63%	0%	43%	42%	42%	Low quality	61%	75%	88%	81%	75%	76%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Cut back undergrowth by paths and entrances	2 Improve footpaths	3 Signs for space and connecting routes	1	2	3
College Road Open Space	Purbrook	AGS	94%	67%	58%	50%	67%		17%	70%	63%	63%	High quality	86%	100%	88%	69%	65%	84%	High value	Protect	1 Flatten and cut grass areas for football and walking	2 Internal paths between areas	3 Upgrade football knock around area	1	2	3
Gauntlet Park	Purbrook	AGS	81%	17%	67%	81%	50%		83%	83%	70%	70%	High quality	75%	100%	100%	81%	50%	81%	High value	Protect	1 Signs to park from the street	2 Cut grass	3 Remove untidy fencing near school	1	2	3
Sandy Brow	Purbrook	NGS	69%	67%	58%	50%	63%	60%	25%	50%	55%	55%	Low quality	57%	75%	100%	75%	45%	69%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Litter bins and signs near entrances indicating both areas and the stream	2 Improve paths	3 Highlight streams presence	1	2	3
The Bog	Purbrook	AGS	75%	67%	83%	69%	67%		42%	61%	66%	66%	High quality	68%	75%	100%	50%	50%	67%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1 Litter bins and signs at entrances	2 Cut grass	3 Internal paths to seating	1	2	3
Purbrook Distributor Lake	Purbrook	AGS	75%	100%	75%	45%	50%		25%	60%	60%	60%	Low quality	68%	80%	88%	65%	70%	72%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Safety signs for lake	2 Remove skips	3 Litter bins	1	2	3
Fielders Park	Purbrook	AGS	88%	56%	67%	56%	50%		58%	70%	65%	65%	High quality	64%	90%	75%	56%	70%	72%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1 Litter bins needed	2 Cut grass	3	1	2	3
Southmoor Lane Open Space	Langstone	NGS	69%	13%	58%	60%	75%	75%	17%	75%	58%	54%	Low quality	75%	75%	88%	70%	55%	71%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Improve access for wheelchairs	2 Bins at entrances	3 Positive signs for area and connecting routes	1	2	3
Southmoor Lane/ Harts Farm Way Footpath	Langstone	NGS	44%	0%	42%	50%	92%	55%	25%	63%	48%	42%	Low quality	79%	70%	88%	55%	55%	69%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Improve paths	2 Signs for area and connecting routes	3 Litter bins needed	1	2	3
Broadmarsh	Langstone	NGS	75%	75%	58%	60%	75%	88%	50%	69%	69%	64%	High quality	79%	80%	100%	80%	65%	81%	High value	Protect	1 Improve access for wheelchairs - good paths blocked and improve woodland paths	2 Add seating	3 Improve signs especially by car park - can't read	1	2	3
Hollybank Wood/ Emsworth Common	Emsworth	NGS	100%	6%	75%	44%	75%	100%	0%	56%	57%	57%	Low quality	64%	80%	100%	90%	65%	79%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Improve signs entrances	2 Improve parking	3 Improve paths for wheelchairs	1	2	3
Hordean Road Open Space	Emsworth	AGS	69%	17%	25%	40%	67%	45%	0%	50%	42%	42%	Low quality	79%	95%	88%	55%	65%	75%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Improve access and link to existing walks through Hollybank Wood	2 Improve signs for area and footpath routes	3 Clean out rubbish from ditch	1	2	3
Greville Green Open Space	Emsworth	AGS	50%	50%	58%	67%	38%		0%	43%	43%	43%	Low quality	64%	85%	25%	31%	70%	61%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1	2	3	1	2	3
Westbourne Open Space	Emsworth	AGS	50%	50%	92%	94%	50%		33%	68%	63%	63%	High quality	75%	100%	75%	75%	60%	77%	High value	Protect	1 Cut grass	2 Litter bins	3	1	2	3
Brook Meadow	Emsworth	NGS	75%	58%	58%	55%	75%	85%	67%	75%	70%	68%	High quality	68%	80%	100%	100%	60%	81%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Stockheath Lane Walk	Bedhampton	AGS	75%	42%	67%	81%	50%		67%	75%	68%	68%	High quality	57%	65%	75%	56%	60%	63%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1 Litter bins are needed	2 Improve access for wheelchair users	3	1	2	3
Plaitford Grove Open Space	Plaitford Grove	AGS	50%	50%	75%	81%	0%		0%	43%	43%	43%	Low quality	57%	60%	25%	25%	80%	48%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Cut grass	2 Litter and pooper bins	3 Improve areas with rubble on	1	2	3
Parkhouse Farm Open Space	Leigh Park	NGS	63%	25%	50%	65%	63%	70%	0%	53%	52%	52%	Low quality	64%	90%	88%	50%	65%	71%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Improve paths and cut grass at entrance	2 Litter and pooper bins needed at entrance	3 Signs for space and connecting routes	1	2	3
St. Clares Open Space	Leigh Park	AGS	81%	38%	100%	75%	38%		58%	58%	61%	61%	Low quality	68%	95%	38%	44%	70%	66%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Old play area eter needs removing or improving	2 Cut grass	3 Paint kickabout goals - rusting	1	2	3

Site name	Town name	Primary purpose (AGS, NGS, P&G or CC)	Summary score - general characteristics	Summary score - external accessibility	Summary score - internal accessibility	Summary score - safety and security	Summary score - planting and bio-diversity	Summary score - natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Summary score - facilities	Summary score - Management and maintenance	Summary quality, ignoring negative features	Adjusted quality score	Overall quality assessment	Summary score - local amenity	Summary score - recreation and wellbeing	Summary score - habitat value	Summary score - community value	Summary score - strategic value	Overall value score	Overall value assessment	Initial policy conclusion	Improvements Required - 1	Improvements Required - 2	Improvements Required - 3	Opportunities - 1	Opportunities - 2	Opportunities - 3
Bitterne Close Open Space	Leigh Park	AGS	50%	67%	25%	55%	50%		0%	48%	45%	45%	Low quality	71%	80%	63%	55%	70%	68%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Remove tarmac in centre of site	2 Cut grass and paint football posts (rusting)	3 Clear rubbish to highight stream	1 Fix fence	2	3
High Lawn Way Open Space	Leigh Park	NGS	58%	25%	33%	60%	69%	50%	17%	58%	50%	50%	Low quality	61%	75%	88%	65%	80%	74%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Woodland needs managing	2 Improve path	3 Improve access - signs	1	2	3
Great Copse	Leigh Park	NGS	50%	33%	58%	40%	63%	45%	0%	43%	43%	43%	Low quality	36%	35%	88%	50%	75%	55%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Improve access signs	2 Improve paths	3 Litter bins needed	1	2	3
Selangor/ Nore Barn Footpath	Emsworth	NGS	38%	31%	58%	45%	69%	55%	25%	58%	49%	47%	Low quality	61%	75%	88%	50%	50%	63%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Signs for footpath at entrance	2 Litter and pooper bins needed	3 Improve path	1	2	3
Nore Barn Open Space	Emsworth	NGS	44%	6%	58%	44%	63%	63%	0%	59%	45%	43%	Low quality	57%	80%	88%	75%	50%	70%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Improve signs to sites and connecting routes	2 Provide litter and pooper bins at crossroads with solvent way footpath	3	1	2	3
Bartons Green	Leigh Park	AGS	88%	63%	100%	45%	75%	25%	100%	65%	71%	71%	High quality	82%	100%	75%	63%	90%	86%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Sharpe's Copse Open Space	Leigh Park	AGS	44%	44%	92%	81%	50%	38%	33%	55%	54%	54%	Low quality	68%	85%	63%	56%	85%	76%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Repair seating	2 Remove litter	3 Cut grass	1	2	3
Prospect Lane Open Space	Leigh Park	AGS	56%	56%	25%	58%	44%		75%	38%	48%	48%	Low quality	57%	85%	25%	44%	80%	62%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Cut grass	2 Provide extra bins	3	1	2	3
Bartons Triangle	Leigh Park	AGS	63%	31%	17%	38%	50%		50%	58%	47%	47%	Low quality	46%	80%	50%	56%	70%	60%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Cutt grass	2 Improve internal paths	3 Fix ditch in SW corner by football car park	1	2	3
Blendworth Crescent Open Space	Leigh Park	AGS	31%	31%	25%	31%	50%	38%	33%	38%	35%	34%	Low quality	50%	35%	63%	44%	60%	51%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1 Cut grass	2 Remove old play equipment surface	3 Install litter bin	1Consider the function of this open space. Current value is confined to pedestrian link to school and as wildlife habitat	2	3
Stead Ritchie Memorial Garden	Hayling Island	P&G	67%	50%	92%	83%	100%		83%	96%	85%	85%	High quality	71%	70%	50%	63%	65%	67%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1	2	3	1	2	3
Front Lawn Rec	Leigh Park	AGS	81%	56%	100%	63%	56%		100%	78%	75%	73%	High quality	82%	100%	50%	50%	85%	80%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Bedbury Mead Rec	Bedhampton	AGS	81%	63%	92%	81%	69%		100%	75%	79%	76%	High quality	89%	95%	63%	81%	75%	84%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Hooks Lane Rec	Havant	AGS	69%	69%	58%	63%	44%		81%	60%	63%	61%	Low quality	68%	90%	50%	63%	70%	69%	Low value	Review the need for this space	1	2	3	1	2	3
Emsworth Rec	Emsworth	AGS	88%	56%	92%	69%	69%		100%	75%	77%	74%	High quality	75%	100%	63%	75%	90%	85%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Holybank Recreation Ground	Emsworth	AGS	75%	63%	75%	81%	63%		100%	75%	75%	73%	High quality	64%	95%	50%	75%	75%	73%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	1	2	3	1	2	3
Cowplain Recreation Ground	Waterlooville	AGS	81%	83%	83%	75%	63%		100%	80%	80%	80%	High quality	82%	100%	63%	75%	81%	82%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Waterlooville Recreation Ground	Waterlooville	AGS	69%	56%	75%	69%	75%		100%	78%	74%	72%	High quality	96%	95%	88%	100%	88%	95%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3
Purbrook Heath Rec	Purbrook	AGS	94%	44%	58%	70%	88%		92%	98%	82%	82%	High quality	67%	90%	100%	100%	63%	83%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	1	2	3

**Pitches and Courts: Quality and Value Audit**

Cut-off point for high quality 80%  
 Cut-off point for high value 38%

**Summary statistics**

Average quality score 80%  
 Average value score 62%

High quality	17
Low quality	8
High value	22
Low value	3

Protect	16
Protect and enhance quality	6
Seek to enhance value	1
Review the need for this facility	2

Site name	Town	Summary score: Signage	Summary score: General Characteristics	Summary score: Unofficial Use	Summary score: Relationship to surroundings	Summary score: Artificial Turf Pitches	Summary score: Cricket pitches	Summary scores: Rugby	Summary scores: Grass Hockey	Summary scores: Football	Summary scores: Training areas	Summary score: multi-courts	Summary score: Management and Maintenance	Overall quality score - playing facilities	Summary score: Changing	Overall quality score	High/Low Quality assessment	Summary score: Sporting Value	High/Low Value Assessment	Initial Policy Conclusion	Improvements Required - 1	Improvements Required - 2	Improvements Required - 3	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 1	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 2	Opportunities for extension or enhancement - 3
Waterlooville Recreation Ground	Waterlooville	50%	84%	88%	91.67%		84%			68%	64%	81%	76%	90%	78%	Low quality	58%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	1 Improve drainage for pitches	2 Cut grass and improve by goalmouth	3 Remove unused allotments for more efficient use of space	1	2	3	
Cowplain Recreation Ground	Waterlooville	92%	72%	88%	91.67%		83%			69%	64%	88%	81%	100%	81%	High quality	58%	High value	Protect	3	0	0	Opportunities for extension or enhancement	3	0	0
Purbrook Heath	Purbrook	67%	72%	100%	75.00%		100%			69%	71%	81%	79%	100%	82%	High quality	58%	High value	Protect	0	0	1	Opportunities for extension or enhancement	1	0	0
Hollybank Recreation Ground	Emsworth	50%	72%	100%	66.67%					75%		100%	77%	72%	76%	Low quality	42%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	Opportunities for extension or enhancement	1	2	2	0	0	0
Emsworth Recreation Ground	Emsworth	92%	78%		66.67%		96%			67%	71%	100%	81%	95%	83%	High quality	50%	High value	Protect	1	2	3	0	0	0	
Hooks Lane Recreation Ground	Havant	92%	75%	100%	75.00%			68%		75%	61%	94%	80%	93%	80%	High quality	83%	High value	Protect	2	3	0	0	0	0	
Bidbury Recreation Ground	Bedhampton	42%	69%	100%	75.00%		92%			73%		81%	76%	70%	75%	Low quality	75%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Front Lawn Recreation Ground	Leigh Park	25%	81%	100%						78%	75%	100%	77%	92%	81%	High quality	50%	High value	Protect	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Barlons Green	Leigh Park	25%	81%	88%	75.00%		104%			88%		81%	77%	94%	85%	High quality	83%	High value	Protect	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Havant Park	Havant Park	83%	81%	100%	66.67%		100%				79%	100%	87%	75%	85%	High quality	50%	High value	Protect	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hayling Park	Hayling Island	88%	83%	94%	83.33%		83%			60%	79%	88%	82%	98%	82%	High quality	75%	High value	Protect	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mengham Park	Hayling Island	83%	69%	94%	83.33%					67%	69%	77%	100%	80%	80%	High quality	25%	Low value	Seek to enhance value	0	0	0	0	0	0	
King George V Field	Denmead	100%	79%	100%						75%	88%	69%	85%	72%	80%	High quality	75%	High value	Protect	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hayling College	Hayling	0%	84%	81%	75.00%		56%	93%		97%	100%	56%	71%	75%	77%	Low quality	50%	High value	Protect and enhance quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Seacourt Raquets Club	Hayling	33%	81%		83.33%							100%	74%	90%	81%	High quality	58%	High value	Protect	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Warblington School	Havant	33%	81%	100%	83.33%		104%	100%		100%	100%	81%	87%	85%	90%	High quality	75%	High value	Protect	0	0	0	0	0	0	

