

**OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION STUDY**  
**CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL - APPENDICES**



**A**  
**REPORT**  
**BY**  
**PMP**

**JULY 2008**

## APPENDICES

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## **APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX A**

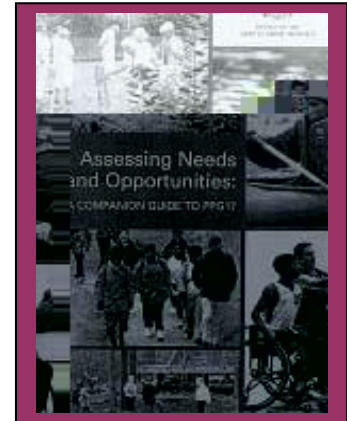
### **BACKGROUND ON PPG17 AND TYPOLOGIES**



Open spaces can also promote community cohesion, encourage community development and stimulate partnerships between the public and private sector. Providing high quality 'public realm' facilities such as parks and open spaces can assist in the promotion of an area as an attractive place to live and can result in a number of associated wider benefits.

**Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17): Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation & Assessing Needs and Opportunities - PPG17 Companion Guide**

PPG17 states that local authorities should undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and



The policy guidance sets out priorities for local authorities in terms of:

- assessing needs and opportunities – undertaking audits of open space, sport and recreational facilities
- setting local standards
- maintaining an adequate supply of open space
- planning for new open space.

The Companion Guide sets out the process for undertaking local assessments of needs and audits of provision. It also:

- indicates how councils can establish the needs of local communities and apply provision standards
- promotes a consistent approach across varying types of open space.

### **Crawley**

Crawley covers a total area of c. 4,500 hectares (17.36 sq miles), and is bordered by Mid Sussex, Horsham, Mole Valley and Tandridge Districts and the Borough of Reigate and Banstead. Crawley consists of 15 wards, and 13 identifiable neighbourhoods.

According to census data, the population of Crawley was recorded at 99,744 in 2001 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>), accounting for 13% of the population of the county of West Sussex. The growth in population prior to 1991 has outstripped that of most similarly-sized settlements since the coming of the new town, with population growth well ahead of neighbouring districts. More recently however, Census data has shown a decrease in Crawley's population between 1991 and 2001.

The Borough has a slightly younger population than that of the wider county and indeed Great Britain as a whole, with approximately 57% of the population aged below 45, compared to 53% of the population of England and Wales (Demographic Profile - 2001 Census, generated by Active Solutions). The population is also relatively ethnically diverse, with more residents of Asian origin but fewer of Black origin than England and Wales as a whole. Despite this relatively young population, Crawley's physical activity participation rate is in the bottom quartile nationally with just 18.3% undertaking regular exercise compared to a national average of 21.35% (Active People Survey, Sport England 2006).

The social mix is similar to the national picture, with around 52% falling into the ABC1 social category.

The Borough has a population density of around 22 persons per hectare (Neighbourhood Statistics) based on 2001 Census data, making it the second most-densely-populated district in West Sussex, after Worthing.



***PPG17 typologies***

**Parks and gardens**

This type of open space (as defined by PPG17) includes urban parks, formal gardens and country parks that provide opportunities for various informal recreation and community events. The provision of high quality local parks can help achieve increased physical activity targets, ensuring that all residents are able to access local facilities for informal recreation – particularly walking.

Parks often contain a variety of facilities and amenities, including some that fall within different classifications of open space, eg children’s play facilities, sport pitches and wildlife areas. For classification purposes, the different open spaces













**APPENDIX B**

**SCHOOLS SURVEY – SCHOOLS CONTACTED**

## **Schools survey - schools contacted**

<b>School</b>	<b>Primary/secondary</b>
Thomas Bennett Community College	Secondary
St Wilfrid's Catholic Comprehensive School	Secondary
Oriel High School	Secondary
Holy Trinity C of E Secondary School	Secondary
Hazelwick School	Secondary
Ifield Community College	Secondary
Bewbush Community Primary School	Primary
Waterfield Primary School	Primary
Broadfield East Junior School	Primary
Seymour Primary School	Primary
St Andrews CE Primary School	Primary
Gossops Green Community Primary School	Primary
The Mill Primary School	Primary
St Margarets CE Primary School	Primary
Langley Green Primary School	Primary
Our Lady Queen of Heaven RC School	Primary
The Brook School	Primary
Maidenbower Infant School	Primary
Maidenbower Junior School	Primary
Northgate Primary School	Primary
Milton Mount Primary School	Primary
Pound Hill Junior School	Primary
Hilltop Primary School	Primary
Southgate Primary School	Primary
St Francis of Assisi RC Primary School	Primary
Three Bridges Junior School	Primary
Desmond Anderson School	Primary
The Oaks Primary School	Primary
West Green Primary School	Primary



**APPENDIX C**  
**SITE ASSESSMENT MATRIX**

# SITE ACCESS SCORING ASSESSMENT

Site ID:

Site Name:

Site Address:

Type of Open Space:

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

PMP Audit Codes:

		Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Weighting	Assessor's Comments
<b>General</b>								
<b>Includes:</b>	Entrance to site Disabled Access	Roads, paths and cycleway access Opening Times	5	4	3	2	1	x3
<b>Transport</b>								
<b>Includes:</b>	Accessible by public transport Accessible by walking	Accessible by cycleways	5	4	3	2	1	x2
<b>Information &amp; Signage</b>								
	Is the information & signage to the open space appropriate where required and is it clear?		5	4	3	2	1	x1



## QUALITY SCORING ASSESSMENT

Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
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Weighting

Assessor's Comments

<b>Cleanliness and Maintenance</b>				
<b>Includes:</b> Vandalism and Graffiti Equipment	Litter problems Maintenance	Dog Fouling	Noise	
5	4	3	2	1

x3

<b>Security and Safety</b>				
<b>Includes:</b> Lighting	Equipment	Boundaries (e.g. fencing)		
5	4	3	2	1

x2

<b>Vegetation</b>				
<b>Includes:</b> Planted areas	Grass areas			
5	4	3	2	1

x3

<b>Ancillary Accomodation</b>				
<b>Includes:</b> Toilets	Parking	Provision of bins for rubbish/litter	Seats / Benches	
5	4	3	2	1
Pathways (within the open space sites) Pavillions				

x2

## WIDER BENEFITS SCORING ASSESSMENT

Wider Benefits

Assessor's Comments

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

Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
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Weighting

Assessor's Comments

General						
<b>Includes:</b> Entrance to site Disabled Access	Roads, paths and cycleway access Opening Times	5	4	3	2	1

x3

Transport						
<b>Includes:</b> Accessible by public transport Accessible by walking	Accessible by cycleways	5	4	3	2	1

x2

Information & Signage						
Is the information & signage to the open space appropriate where required and is it clear?						

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**APPENDIX D**  
**QUALITY STANDARDS**

## Quality standards

### Setting the Local Quality Standards – Explanation and Justification of the recommended approach

For each typology, the recommended quality standards have been derived directly from local consultation (explained further in Section 4 of the main report), where residents were asked to consider their opinions on the quality of sites in their local area and also to highlight the key features of a good quality site for each typology.

For each typology, these key features have been divided into those that are deemed essential, and those that are desirable, for attainment in Crawley now and in the future. National standards for provision and good practice examples for the rest of the country have also been taken into account as part of these recommendations.

These lists therefore set out the quality vision (as required by PPG17) which should be applied to all new sites and should inform the enhancement of existing sites, and deliver a more applicable, measurable target moving forward.

For each typology, two lists are therefore provided. An example is set out below:

#### Essential

- clean and litter free
- provision of seats
- provision of bins
- even footpaths

#### Desirable

- toilets
- a range of equipment
- an information board.

The key quality issues with for open spaces considered within the site assessments have been categorised into the four overarching categories, specifically:

- cleanliness and maintenance
- vegetation
- ancillary accommodation
- security and safety.

These classifications are set out below:

#### Cleanliness and maintenance

- Range of facilities
- Litter problems
- Dog fouling
- Noise

#### Vegetation

- Planted areas
- Grass areas
- Nature features

#### Ancillary accommodation

- Changing facilities
- Parking facilities
- Seating/benches
- Toilets

#### Security and safety

- Lighting
- Equipment
- Site boundaries



**APPENDIX D – QUALITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION PARKS AND GARDENS</b>			
<b>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</b>	GREEN FLAG CRITERIA - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Conservation and Heritage / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management.		
<b>Existing Local Quality standards</b>	No local quality standards		
<b>Strategic context</b>	<p><b>The Park Life report, published by Greenspace (2007)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>68% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with park quality; 14% were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.</li> <li>62% of respondents reported that their local parks are generally clean and well maintained</li> <li>46% of under 16s rated the facilities for children in their local parks as good or very good, whilst 23% rated them as poor or very poor.</li> </ul> <p><b>A Vision for Crawley 2003 to 2020 (Crawley Community Strategy)</b> The environment is one of the six key themes of the strategy, and the need to protect and improve the quality of the local environment by providing attractive green spaces for the continued enjoyment of both today's and tomorrow's communities highlighted as key to the achievement of a number of these themes.</p> <p><b>Crawley Borough Council Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Note 13 - Landscaping and Greening</b> Encourages an enhancement of the natural and built environment by providing advice on achieving good quality landscaping schemes.</p> <p><b>Crawley Borough Council adopted Core Strategy (November 2007)</b> Crawley has a number of features and sites both within and outside the built-up area which are important for nature conservation. Such features also contribute to the appearance and character of the town.</p>		
<b>Benchmarking satisfaction rates against other local authorities</b>	<b>Crawley: 75% good</b>	Ipswich: 65% good	Brighton: 68% good
	Colchester: 73% good	Broxbourne: 58% good	



**CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION  
PARKS AND GARDENS**

**Consultation  
(Household Survey -  
aspirations)  
(Of those that rated parks and  
gardens as their most  
frequently used open space –  
51%)**

The household survey reveals that the highest rated aspirations with regard to parks and gardens in Crawley are: clean and litter free (173 responses; 68%), flowers and trees (142; 56%), well-kept grass (113; 45%), toilets (95; 38%), nature features (92; 37%)

Regarding the quality of parks and gardens, dog fouling (25%), litter problems (23%) and misuse of site (21%) were considered significant problems. Vandalism and graffiti (41%) and litter problems (40%) were viewed as minor problems. Poor maintenance was stated as no problem by 45% of respondents. The



**CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION  
PARKS AND GARDENS**

**Consultation Other - including  
Young People Survey**

**Drop-in sessions**

Overall, comments and feedback were very positive, including:

”Crawley has nice parks”, ”The Parks Department does a really good job”, ”the design of several Crawley parks is gratifying”.

More negatively, some people expressed concern about security, safety and misuse of sites, with comments including:

”Security at parks and gardens needs improving to stop misuse (motorbikes) by young people”; and  
”security in Goffs Parks needs to be increased - it is scary to walk through in the evenings”.

**Officer and other key consultee feedback**

The Council does a very good job of maintaining its parks and gardens and they are kept to a very high



**APPENDIX D – QUALITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION AMENITY GREENSPACE</b>			
<b>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</b>	Green Flag Criteria - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Conservation and Heritage / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management		
<b>Existing Local Quality standards</b>	No local quality standards		
<b>Strategic context</b>	<p><b>National Planning Policies (2002)</b> When planning on developing new areas of open space, sports and recreational facilities, local authorities should locate sites that will contribute to local vitality, improve the quality of the public realm through good design, and improve the quality of existing facilities.</p> <p><b>A Vision for Crawley 2003 to 2020 (Crawley Community Strategy)</b> The environment is one of the six key themes of the strategy, and the need to protect and improve the quality of the local environment by providing attractive green spaces for the continued enjoyment of both today’s and tomorrow’s communities highlighted as key to the achievement of a number of these themes.</p> <p><b>Crawley Borough Council Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Note 13 - Landscaping and Greening</b> Encourages an enhancement of the natural and built environment by providing advice on achieving good quality landscaping schemes.</p>		
<b>Benchmarking satisfaction rates against other local authorities</b>	<b>Crawley: 34% good, 53% average</b>	Ipswich: 21% good, 46% average	Brighton: 28% good, 58% average
	Colchester: 28% good, 59% average	Broxbourne: 28% good, 52% average	
<b>Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that Amenity Greenspace as their most frequently used open space – 3%)</b>	<p>Only 3% of the household survey sample stated that amenity green space was their most used typology. Overall, however, comments and feedback were very positive.</p> <p>The most commonly-stated ‘ideal features’ stated by respondents who stated that AGS was their most frequently used open space were that they be clean/litter free, have well-kept grass, and be safe and secure. Litter was the most common perceived problem with existing AGS provision in the Borough, according to household survey respondents.</p>		







**APPENDIX D – QUALITY STANDARDS**



**CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION  
OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES**

**PMP Recommendation**



**CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION  
NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL SPACE**

**National Standards and/or  
Benchmarks**

Countryside Agency (now part of the Natural England Partnership) - land should be managed to conserve or enhance its rich landscape, biodiversity, heritage and local customs.

GREEN FLAG CRITERIA - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Conservation and Heritage / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management.

Natural England highlights the need to conserve and protect the natural environment, and promote local community involvement and consultation. They also have a commitment to work with Local Authorities in developing Local Area Agreements (LAA) for improved co



***APPENDIX D – QUALITY STANDARDS***

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<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION</b>													
<b>NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL SPACE</b>													
<b>PMP Recommendation</b>	Local consultation, national guidance and best practice therefore suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents:												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Essential</b></th> <th><b>Desirable</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Safe site access</td> <td>Dog walking opportunities (as appropriate)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clean/litter free</td> <td>Education links/opportunities</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Enhanced biodiversity</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Fit-for-purpose security (Rangers)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Managed but retaining natural appearance.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Essential</b>	<b>Desirable</b>	Safe site access	Dog walking opportunities (as appropriate)	Clean/litter free	Education links/opportunities		Enhanced biodiversity		Fit-for-purpose security (Rangers)		Managed but retaining natural appearance.
	<b>Essential</b>	<b>Desirable</b>											
	Safe site access	Dog walking opportunities (as appropriate)											
	Clean/litter free	Education links/opportunities											
		Enhanced biodiversity											
		Fit-for-purpose security (Rangers)											
	Managed but retaining natural appearance.												





<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION TEENAGE FACILITIES</b>	
<b>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</b>	<p>Criteria set out by the NPFA in relation to LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs provide some quality aspirations in terms of Seating For Adults, A Varied Range Of Equipment And Meeting Places For Teenagers.</p> <p>Green Flag Criteria are also relevant to play areas and include Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Conservation and Heritage / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management</p> <p>CABE Space believes that the use of target hardening as a first response to anti-social behavior is resulting in the fortification of our urban environment, and highlights that there is a better solution: invest in place making and improving public spaces to prevent the onset and escalation of these problems. Evidence from CABE Space’s study shows that well designed, well maintained public spaces can contribute to reducing the incidence of vandalism and anti-social behaviour, and result in long term cost savings.’ CABE Space Policy Note: preventing anti-social behaviour in public spaces.</p>
<b>Existing Local Quality standards</b>	<p>Council’s aspirations set out in Play Strategy and Development Plan</p>
<b>Strategic context</b>	<p>The Park Life report, published in 2014, outlines the Council’s aspirations for the future of the park. The report highlights the need for a more inclusive and sustainable park, and provides a framework for the development of the park. The report also identifies the need for a more inclusive and sustainable park, and provides a framework for the development of the park.</p>



CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION			
TEENAGE FACILITIES			
Benchmarking satisfaction rates against other local authorities	Crawley: 60% poor	Ipswich: 45% poor (33% no opinion)	Brighton: 52% poor
	Colchester: 58% poor	Broxbourne: 58% poor	
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated teenage facilities as their most frequently used open space – less than 1%)	The number of respondents indicating that teenage facilities were their most-used form of open space was so low as to make this particular area of analysis of little statistical experience. We have therefore recommended supplementing this strongly with the findings of the school survey and drop-in consultation. Overall satisfaction levels with both the quality and quantity of open space in Crawley were significantly lower than for other typologies.		
Consultation Household Survey - other	Perceptions of the quality levels of teenage facilities are the lowest of any open space type in the Borough, as illustrated in the overall survey statistic showing that 60% of respondents rated this form of provision as “poor”. However, this is in line with PMP’s findings from other authorities across the country. Satisfaction levels with the quality of teenage facilities was relatively uniform across the four analysis areas, with little variation. The percentage of respondents rating teenage facilities in Crawley as poor ranged from a high of 63% in the South East analysis area down to 55% in the South West analysis area.		
Consultation Other - including Young People Survey	<p><b>Drop-in sessions</b> There was limited feedback provided through the drop-in sessions pertaining specifically to teenage facilities, but those that there were suggested a perceived lack of quantity and quality in the Borough. Comments included: “there is a lack of facilities for young people, teenagers especially, and they need skate ramps”; “there are facilities for young people but they need to be looked after”.</p> <p><b>Young People and Children’s surveys</b> In particular surveys, comment is made regarding the lack of exciting facilities available for older children and teenagers in the Borough. Open spaces are thought to have little equipment suitable for older children and are perceived as ‘boring’. There is a general apathy towards the specific facilities provided for older children with comments including “there are only 2 pieces of equipment for older children”.</p> <p><b>Officer and other key consultee feedback</b> There is a need for more, and higher quality, provision for teenagers. It may be possible to achieve this through a programme of re-designating/re-designing existing facilities for younger children, and doing so in consultation with local teenagers to empower them and deliver provision that meets local need.</p>		



<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION TEENAGE FACILITIES</b>													
<b>PMP Recommendation</b>	Local consultation, national guidance and best practice therefore suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents:												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Essential</b></th> <th><b>Desirable</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Links to other facilities</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Combating vandalism</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safe site access</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Facilities must be designed in consultation with local young people</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clean/litter-free</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Essential</b>	<b>Desirable</b>	Links to other facilities	N/A	Combating vandalism		Safe site access		Facilities must be designed in consultation with local young people		Clean/litter-free	
	<b>Essential</b>	<b>Desirable</b>											
	Links to other facilities	N/A											
	Combating vandalism												
	Safe site access												
	Facilities must be designed in consultation with local young people												
Clean/litter-free													



**APPENDIX D – QUALITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION PROVISION FOR CHILDREN</b>			
<b>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</b>	<p>NPFA guidance relating to LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs provide some quality aspirations in terms of seating for adults, varied range of equipment and meeting places for teenagers.</p> <p>Green Flag Criteria - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Conservation and Heritage / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management.</p> <p>CABE Space believes that the use of target hardening as a first response to anti-social behaviour is resulting in the fortification of our urban environment. Investment: invest in place making and improving public spaces should be used to prevent the onset and escalation of these problems. Evidence from CABE Space’s study shows that well-designed, well maintained public spaces can contribute to reducing the incidence of vandalism and anti-social behaviour, and result in long-term cost savings.’ CABE Space Policy Note: preventing anti-social behaviour in public spaces.</p>		
<b>Existing Local Quality standards</b>	Council's aspirations set out in Play Strategy and Development Plan		
<b>Strategic context</b>	<p><b>The Park Life report, published by Greenspace (2007)</b> At the national level, 46% of under 16s rated the facilities for children in their local parks as good or very good, whilst 23% rated them as poor or very poor.</p> <p><b>Crawley Borough Council adopted Core Strategy (November 2007)</b> Outdoor recreation and leisure facilities such as children’s play space are important for the social development and quality of life of Crawley’s residents. Consequently proposals which serve the town or wider catchment population will be particularly encouraged.</p> <p><b>Crawley Borough Council Play Strategy and Development Plan (2007-2010)</b> The Council aims to deliver a rich mixture of affordable opportunities for children to derive benefit by socialising through play. The strategy identifies that future provision of playgrounds will be unsuitable in their current form, with the principles of future provision being to improve the quality of play areas and improve their design so they are safer and more welcoming.</p>		
<b>Benchmarking satisfaction rates against other local authorities</b>	<b>Crawley: 61% good</b>	Ipswich: 39% good	Brighton: 50% good
	Colchester: 60% good	Broxbourne: 66% good	



***APPENDIX D – QUALITY STANDARDS***

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**APPENDIX D – QUALITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION CIVIC SPACES</b>			
<b>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</b>	N/A		
<b>Existing Local Quality standards</b>	N/A		
<b>Strategic context</b>	<p><b>Crawley Borough Council adopted Core Strategy (November 2007)</b> Civic spaces help to create a sense of place, civic pride and community spirit and the enjoyment of culture and art, and can raise the perception of the town by non-residents. These areas have a positive impact on the character and amenity of individual streets and of the Borough as a whole.</p>		
<b>Benchmarking satisfaction rates against other local authorities</b>	<b>Crawley: 22% good, 65% average</b>	Ipswich: 12% good, 43% average (33% no opinion)	Brighton: 28% good, 62% average
	Colchester: 19% good, 66% average	Broxbourne: 25% good, 65% average	Broxbourne: 25% good, 65% average
<b>Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated civic spaces as their most frequently used open space – 3%)</b>	<p>Prioritised ideal features that civic spaces ought to exhibit included being clean/litter-free, having flowers/trees, and having seating and toilets. Adequate lighting and CCTV surveillance were identified as two key priorities to ensuring that civic spaces are safe and secure.</p>		



**CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION  
CIVIC SPACES**

**PMP Recommendation**

Local consultation, national guidance and best practice therefore suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents:

<b>Essential</b>	<b>Desirable</b>
Soft landscaping	Cycle parking
Safe site access	Toilets nearby









**APPENDIX D – QUALITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION CHURCHYARDS &amp; CEMETERIES</b>			
<b>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</b>	National Association of Memorial Masons (NAMM) Cemetery of the Year Award contains some quality criteria		
<b>Existing Local Quality standards</b>	N/A		
<b>Strategic context</b>	N/A		
<b>Benchmarking satisfaction rates against other local authorities</b>	<b>Crawley: 33% good, 52% average</b>	Ipswich: 17% good, 40% average (24% no opinion)	Brighton: 33% good, 49% average
	Colchester: 29% good, 55% average	Broxbourne: 46% good; 44% average	
<b>Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated Churchyards and Cemeteries as their most frequently used open space – 3%)</b>	<p>Being clean and litter free, and featuring well-kept grass and trees/flowers, were the most-commonly stated ideal features, and were considered important by over 50% of respondents in each case.</p> <p>Very few problems have been experienced by respondents – only one person considered any issue (dog fouling) to be a significant problem at prison. Vandalism, poor maintenance, littering and misuse of sites were considered minor problems by less than 25% of those people who use churchyards and cemeteries most frequently.</p>		
<b>Consultation - Other</b>	<p><b>Drop-in sessions</b> Where stated in drop-in sessions, opinions of the quality of sites were positive</p>		
<b>PMP Recommendation</b>	Local consultation, national guidance and best practice therefore suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents:		
	<b>Essential</b>	<b>Desirable</b>	
	Safe site access	Soft landscaping	
	Seating	Litter bins	
	Footpaths		
Clean/litter-free			



**APPENDIX E**  
**QUANTITY STANDARDS**

***APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS***

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Summary of perceived quantity levels – household surveys

Typology	Perceptions of levels of provision quantity				Total* 'more than enough' and 'about right'	Moderated total percentage satisfied#	Moderated total percentage dissatisfied~
	More than enough	About right	Not enough	No opinion			



## APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS

CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS PROVISION FOR PARKS AND GARDENS			
National Standards	No National Standards		
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	<b>1.76 ha/1000</b>		
Existing Local Standards and strategic context	<p><b>Crawley Borough Council adopted Core Strategy (November 2007)</b> Existing community and leisure facilities will be protected where they contribute to the neighbourhood or town overall, unless an equivalent replacement or improvement to services is provided. As the town and surrounding area grows further, there will be additional demands for a range of sports and leisure facilities.</p> <p><b>A Vision for Crawley 2003 to 2020 (Crawley Community Strategy)</b> The need to protect and improve the quality of the local environment by providing attractive green spaces for the continued enjoyment of both today's and tomorrow's communities is highlighted is key to the achievement of a number of the themes of the Strategy.</p>		
BENCHMARKING	<b>Crawley: 75% about right</b>	Ipswich: 68% about right	Colchester: 55% about right
	Ryedale – 60% about right	Wychavon – 70% about right	York – 60% about right (City), 46% about right (Local)



**CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS  
PROVISION FOR PARKS AND GARDENS**

Household survey  
(too much / about right / not  
enough)

	More than enough	About Right	Not Enough	No Opinion
<b>Overall</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>





**APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS PROVISION FOR PARKS AND GARDENS</b>	
<b>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>1.76 ha per 1000 population</b>
<b>PMP Justification</b>	<p>Parks are perceived to be particularly important to Crawley residents. Although some minor issues were raised with the perceived quality and accessibility of these parks, those consulted during this exercise were very positive about the quantity of provision. There is a greater level of satisfaction regarding the quantity of parks provision than there is of any other type of open space in the Borough.</p> <p>The minimal variations in the levels of satisfaction across the four analysis areas suggest that there are few perceived deficiencies in terms of the distribution of parks and gardens across Crawley.</p> <p>A standard set at the existing level of provision safeguards existing provision and ensures that new developments provide additional park and garden space to meet the needs of the additional population arising from the development. Other investment in parks and gardens should be spent on retaining/improving their quality and increasing levels of accessibility.</p>
<b>Quantity standard (per 1,000 population) PARKS &amp; GARDENS</b>	<b>1.76 ha per 1000 population</b>





<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS PROVISION OF NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL AREAS</b>				
	<b>More than enough</b>	<b>About Right</b>	<b>Not Enough</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>
South East AA1	3	57	37	3
South West AA2	3	67	26	4
North West AA3	7	49	40	4
North East AA4	3	55	39	3

Household survey  
(% too much / about right / not enough)

Due to rounding, totals may not tally 100%

Overall, perceptions of quantity levels were relatively high. Although substantially lower than for parks and gardens, a number of respondents to the household survey were still positive about the level of provision of natural and semi-natural spaces. 61% of those surveyed felt that quantity was either ‘more than enough’ or ‘about right’. Satisfaction levels were therefore the second highest for any typology.

Perceptions of quantity ranged quite considerably across the Borough, with highest levels of satisfaction in the South West analysis area (70% of respondents viewed provision levels as ‘more than enough’ or ‘about right’, and lowest levels of satisfaction in the North West analysis area (56% of respondents rating quantity as ‘more than enough’ or ‘about right’). This mirrors exactly the position for parks and gardens, where these analysis areas were once again top and bottom respectively in terms of perceived quantity of provision.

**Overall moderated percentage satisfaction level: 63%**

Consultation Comments (quantity)

Several comments gathered at drop-in sessions expressed a degree of concern about reducing levels of quantity of natural and semi-natural spaces in Crawley. Specific comments included: “Loss of land for fire station at Broadfield has taken away a valuable natural amenity”, “the area behind Ifield Church is being lost – this is one of the most biodiverse areas for wildlife (insects and birds)”, and “more natural [open space] would be a good idea”. These illustrate concern that more natural and semi-natural areas should not be lost. While overall levels of satisfaction are well over 50%, reducing provision would potentially harm this significantly.



**APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS PROVISION OF NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL AREAS</b>	
<b>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>1.83 ha per 1000 population</b>
<b>PMP Justification</b>	<p>Although those consulted during the course of this study expressed a degree of concern over the quantity of natural and semi-natural provision, satisfaction levels amongst household survey respondents were still over 60% overall, constituting the second highest perceived satisfaction at quantity levels of any typology in Crawley.</p> <p>The variations in the levels of satisfaction across the four analysis areas suggest that there is a degree of concern over the quantity of provision in the North West analysis area. The Council may wish to consider this in the delivery of any future natural and semi-natural areas in the future. However, even in this area satisfaction levels still exceed 50%. A standard set at the existing level of provision enables requirements to be met and does not place unrealistic requirements for new provision. The retention of the current quantity levels is therefore a priority over and above the delivery of new areas.</p>

<b>Quantity standard (per 1,000 population) NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL AREAS</b>	<b>1.83 ha per 1000 population</b>
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**APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS PROVISION OF AMENITY GREENSPACE</b>					
National Standards	The NPFA Six acre standard includes some elements of amenity green space.				
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	<b>0.88 ha</b>				
Existing Local Standards and strategic context	N/A				
<b>BENCHMARKING</b>	<b>Crawley: 51% about right</b>	Ipswich: 39% about right	Colchester: 38% about right		
		Wychavon – 39% about right	York – 39% about right		
Household survey (% too much / about right / not enough)		<b>More than enough</b>	<b>About Right</b>	<b>Not Enough</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>
	South East AA1	4	54	34	9
	South West AA2	6	51	34	9
	North West AA3	9	50	37	4
	North East AA4	5	46	39	10
Due to rounding, totals may not tally 100%					
<p>Overall, over half of all respondents felt that levels of amenity greenspace in Crawley were ‘more than enough’ or ‘about right’, with 56% of those surveyed answering in this fashion. Satisfaction levels were therefore the fourth highest for any typology.</p> <p>Perceptions of quantity were fairly consistent across Crawley, with highest levels of satisfaction in the North West analysis area (59% of respondents viewed provision levels as ‘more than enough’ or ‘about right’, and lowest levels of satisfaction in the North East analysis area (51% answering ‘more than enough’ or ‘about right’).</p> <p><b>Overall moderated percentage satisfaction level: 61%</b></p>					



<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS PROVISION OF AMENITY GREENSPACE</b>	
<b>Consultation Comments (quantity)</b>	<p>Although the opinions voiced at the drop-in sessions were very positive, and illustrated a high degree of pragmatism around the levels of open space provision that could be expected to be delivered, several comments reflected an opinion that, while provision levels at present are sufficient, losing any more space would be viewed very negatively and that existing open space should be protected.</p> <p>General comments included: “The open spaces are very good as they are at the moment, but it’s very important that they’re not encroached upon and lost”, “by and large the quantity of open space is good”, and “there are plenty of open spaces around this area I can’t complain at all about that”. However, on the negative side, other comments included: “It used to be much greener around here but more and more open space is being lost”, and “I am concerned that more open spaces are being lost to development”.</p>
<b>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>0.88 ha per 1000 population</b>
<b>PMP Justification</b>	<p>From the household survey, satisfaction levels (those rating quantity as ‘more than enough’ or ‘about right’) at the level of provision were above 55%, constituting the fourth highest perceived quantity levels of any typology in Crawley. This suggests that existing provision broadly meets local demand in the Borough.</p>



**APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS PROVISION OF PLAY AREAS FOR CHILDREN</b>			
National Standards	<p>NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (i.e. 0.81 ha per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and casual or informal playing space within housing areas.</p> <p>NPFA - in the past some LA's have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that mat not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement is intended for residential areas and does not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments.</p> <p>(1) LAPs - aged 4-6; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line); min area size 100msq; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace</p> <p>(2) LEAPs - aged min 5; min area size 400msq; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line).</p>		
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	<b>0.12 ha</b>		
Existing Local Standards and strategic context	<p><b>Crawley Borough Council Play Strategy and Development Plan (2007-2010)</b></p> <p>The strategy identifies that future provision of playgrounds will be unsuitable in their current form, with the principles of future provision being to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce the number of equipped play areas across Crawley</li> <li>• ensure the distribution of play areas is more equitable</li> <li>• improve the quality of play areas to achieve either a Neighbourhood Area Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) or Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) standard.</li> <li>• improve the design of play areas so they are safer and more welcoming</li> </ul> <p>Specific aims to address the issues surrounding future provision include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase NEAPs from six to 20</li> <li>• decrease LEAPs from 27 to 23</li> <li>• landscape the Local Area for Play (LAP) areas so they are more akin to the NPFA standard.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>		
<b>BENCHMARKING</b>	<b>Crawley: 36% not enough</b>	Ipswich: 26% not enough	Colchester: 37% not enough







**CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS  
PROVISION OF PLAY AREAS FOR CHILDREN**

Consultation Comments  
(quantity)

The opinions voiced at the drop-in sessions mirrored the findings of the household survey, with lower levels of satisfaction at the quantity of provision. Specific comments included: “we need more parks for the children- both for the young and also for kids ages 8-10 with swings”, “play facilities for children are not really available outside the town”, and “we need more children’s play areas in Crawley”. Negative



***APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS***

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<b>Quantity standard (per 1,000 population) TEENAGE FACILITIES</b>	
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## APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS

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<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS PROVISION OF OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES</b>	
National Standards	<p>NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of four acres (i.e. 1.62 per 1,000 population) for outdoor sport - includes pitches, athletics tracks, bowling greens, tennis courts training areas and croquet lawns'.</p> <p>NPFA - in the past some Local Authorities have added one acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that may not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement is intended for residential areas and does not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments</p>
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	<b>334.54ha (incl. golf); 232.21ha (excl. golf)</b>



CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS PROVISION OF OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES			
Existing Local Standards and strategic context	<p><b>Playing Pitch Strategy</b></p> <p>Playing Pitch Strategy concluded that “taken on a whole Crawley basis all quadrants and individual neighbourhoods have access to adequate facilities.” The Strategy recommends that to meet existing and projected demand for playing pitches, the current stock of grass pitches be retained and any potential loss be replaced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on a direct like for like basis in a location that can easily support access by the users of the lost pitch</li> <li>• like for like or in combination with all weather facilities in a location that can easily support access by all users of the lost pitch</li> <li>• be replaced wholly by an all weather facility but only after analysis of the suitability of that surface to support existing displaced users/or that such users can be accommodated on a suitable surface ‘nearby’ such a surface possibly having been ‘freed up’ by its original users now using the all weather surface</li> <li>• where indoor sports facilities are provided on grass pitch areas, where no alternative site is available and where the overall benefit to sport can be demonstrated, normally replacement would be required if the neighbourhood/quadrant had a current under provision (i.e. below the 1.2ha per 1000 minimum target).</li> </ul> <p>The present stock of pitches maintained at their present level will be able to meet projected demand from football, cricket, rugby and hockey in the period 2006-2010.</p> <p>Five wards (Pound Hill (N), Gossops Green, West Green, Pound Hill (S) and Southgate) have been identified as having deficiencies in adequate facilities although new provision would amount to less than 1.0ha in each area in order to redress the imbalance.</p> <p>Sport England modelling projections suggest a need for two STPs in the Borough, based on one per 60,000 people (Crawley presently has four STPs).</p>		
	<b>BENCHMARKING</b>	<b>Crawley: 52% about right</b>	Ipswich: 35% about right



**APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS**

**CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS  
PROVISION OF OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES**

		More than enough	About Right	Not Enough	No Opinion
Household survey (% too much / about right / not enough)	Overall	5	52	30	14





<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS PROVISION OF OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES</b>	
	<p><b>Sports Club survey</b> The key themes highlighted by the sports club survey were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32% of clubs surveyed would like to see additional provision of synthetic turf/all weather pitches (this need was not supported by supply/demand modelling)</li> <li>• there is a perceived shortfall of synthetic turf pitches (not supported by demand modelling)</li> <li>• almost two-thirds of sports clubs believe the available quantity of their primary facility type to be good</li> <li>• 64% of sports clubs believe current facility provision to meet their current needs</li> <li>• an additional 22.7% would like to see increases in the number of grass pitches.</li> </ul>
<b>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>232.21ha per 1000 population (excl. golf); 334.54 ha per 1000 population (incl. golf)</b>





<b>PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population) OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES</b>	<b>232.21ha per 1000 population (excl. golf); 334.54 ha per 1000 population (incl. golf)</b>
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**APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS</b>		
<b>PROVISION OF ALLOTMENTS</b>		
National Standards	National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners - 20 allotment plots per 1,000 households (i.e. 20 allotments plots per 2,200 people (2.2 people per house) or 1 allotment plot per 200 people. With an average allotment plot of 250 sq/m this equates to 0.125 ha per 1,000 population. 1970 Thorpe Report suggested 0.2 ha per 1,000 population.	
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	<b>0.11ha</b>	
Existing Local Standards and strategic context	N/A	
<b>BENCHMARKING</b>	<b>Crawley: 28% not enough</b>	<b>Ipswich: 16% not enough</b>



***APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS***

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**APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS</b>		
<b>PROVISION OF CIVIC SPACES</b>		
National Standards	N/A	
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	<b>Not calculated</b>	
Existing Local Standards and strategic context	N/A	
<b>BENCHMARKING</b>	<b>Crawley: 45% about right</b>	Ipswich: 40% about right   Colchester: 34% about right
Household survey (% too much of Q.75r04 Tc.0005)		





**APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS**





**APPENDIX E – QUANTITY STANDARDS**

<b>CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS PROVISION OF CHURCHYARDS AND CEMETERIES</b>	
<b>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</b>	<p>PPG17 recommends that due to the specific location of cemeteries and churchyards, there is no sensible way of stating a provision standard.</p> <p><b>It is therefore recommended that no provision standard should be set.</b></p> <p>However, given the fact that most churchyards in the Borough are formally closed for burial and that the population is aging, the Council should investigate the provision of additional cemetery space to accommodate future burial needs. The size should be determined based on death rates and burial/cremation preferences in the Borough, rather than the application of a quantity standard per se.</p>
<b>PMP Justification</b>	N/A

<b>PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population) CHURCHYARDS AND CEMETERIES</b>	<b>N/A</b>
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**APPENDIX F**  
**ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS**



**APPENDIX F – ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS**

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**Accessibility standards – assumptions**

Walking	All areas	average of 3mph
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## APPENDIX F – ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

AMENITY GREEN SPACE	
Definition	Most commonly but not exclusively found in housing areas. Includes informal recreation green spaces and village greens.
National standards	No national standards however many Councils have added one acre to the NPFA (now FIT) six acre standard for this typology
Existing local standards	No existing local standards
Other Local Authorities Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northampton – 5 min walk (240m)</li> <li>• Rother DC - 10 min walk (480 m)</li> <li>• Knowsley MBC - 10 min walk (480 m)</li> <li>• Tamworth BC - 5-10 min walk (240-480 m)</li> <li>• Ipswich – 10 min walk</li> </ul>
Consultation (current position)	Of those who use AGS most frequently:: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 82% walk</li> <li>• 87% travel up to 10 minutes</li> </ul>
Consultation (aspirations)	75% threshold (as per PPG 17) was: <b>10 minutes</b> Most popular (modal) response was: <b>10 minutes</b> (70% of responses) Most popular mode: <b>Walking</b>
Recommended standard	10 minute walk (480m)
PMP Justification	The household survey consistently showed that a 10 minute catchment matched residents' expectations. In each quadrant, 10 minutes was both the modal response and the figure corresponding the 75th percentile in each analysis area. The visual amenity provided by amenity green space is such that a balanced distribution of sites is important for the overall built environment and ensures that residents can regularly feel the softer benefits associated with seeing sites if not necessarily then using them for extended periods.
<b>LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD: 15 minute walktime</b>	



<b>NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL OPEN SPACE</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	Includes publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands (e.g. downlands, commons, meadows), wetlands and wastelands.
<b>National standards</b>	<p>English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than: 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20ha / 5km from a site of 100ha / 10km from a site of 500ha. Woodland Trust Access Standards recommend that no person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 2ha in size and that there should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km round-trip) of people's homes.</p> <p>Natural England have a commitment to champion preventative health solutions in the natural environment and have adopted an objective of providing accessible natural space within 300 metres (or 5 minutes walk) of every home in England for exercise, relaxation and wellbeing. <a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/pdf/campaigns/Health_card.pdf">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/pdf/campaigns/Health_card.pdf</a></p>
<b>Existing local standards</b>	No existing local standards







## APPENDIX F – ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

PLAY AREAS FOR CHILDREN	
Definition	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children below aged 12. While it is recognised that a wide variety of opportunities for children exist (including play schemes and open spaces not specifically designed for this purpose), as per PPG17, this typology considers only those spaces specifically designed as equipped play facilities. Within this study, play provision for children includes only equipped play areas (ie. LEAPS and NEAPS) which are designed for children.
National standards	<p><b>NPFA</b></p> <p>LAPs - aged 4-6; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line); min area size 100msq; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace</p> <p>LEAPs - aged min 5; min area size 400msq; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line)</p> <p>NEAPs aged min 8; min area size 1000msq; should be located 1,000 metres or 15 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (600 metres in a straight line)</p>
Existing local standards	No existing local standards
Other Local Authorities Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northampton – 5 min walk (240m)</li> <li>• Dacorum - 5 min walk (240m)</li> <li>• Chelmsford BC - 5-10 min walk (240-480 m)</li> <li>• Congleton BC – 10 min walk (480m)</li> <li>• Ipswich - 10 min walk (480m)</li> </ul>
Consultation (current position)	<p>Of those who use children’s play areas most frequently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 83% walk</li> <li>• 79% travel up to 10 minutes</li> </ul>
Consultation (aspirations)	<p>75% threshold (as per PPG 17) was: <b>10 minutes</b></p> <p>Most popular (modal) response was: <b>10 minutes</b> (74% of responses)</p> <p>Most popular mode: <b>Walking</b></p>
Recommended standard	10 minute walk (480m)



## APPENDIX F – ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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### PMP Justification

The household survey showed with considerable consistency that a 10 minute catchment matched residents' expectations. In each quadrant, 10 minutes was both the modal response and the catchment in which the 75th percentile fell.

The nature of children's play and its users is such that high accessibility levels are very important, with close proximity to the home a key determinant in the selection and use of sites.

**LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD: 10 minute walktime**





## APPENDIX F – ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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### PMP Justification

The household survey consistently showed that a 15 minute catchment matched expectations. In each analysis area, 15 minutes was the catchment corresponding to the 75th percentile.

The schools internet survey also indicated a willingness of teenagers to walk slightly longer distances to access facilities than would younger children, with around half of those surveyed from Year 9 or above indicating that they would be willing to travel circa 15 minutes.

**LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD: 10 minute walktime**



<b>OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Natural or artificial surfaces either publicly or privately owned used for sport and recreation. Includes school playing fields. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• outdoor sports pitches</li> <li>• tennis and bowls</li> <li>• golf courses</li> <li>• athletics</li> <li>• playing fields (including school playing fields)</li> <li>• water sports.</li> </ul>
<b>National standards</b>	<p>No national standards, although the Comprehensive Performance Assessment highlights “percentage of the population within 20 minutes of a range of 3 different sports facility types, one of which must be quality assured” as one of their key performance indicators.</p>
<b>Existing local standards</b>	<p>No existing local standards</p>
<b>Other Local Authorities Standards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northampton - 15 min walk (720m)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>



## APPENDIX F – ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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### PMP Justification

The household survey consistently showed that 20 minute walktime and 15 minute drivetime catchments matched residents' expectations. Sports club survey respondents also indicated a strong willingness to travel to access facilities for organised sport, with many willing to travel 20-25 minutes by car. Setting standards at this level ensure that access levels are protected and are firmly based on local demand. This has the potential to benefit overall participation levels in Crawley.

Acknowledging that several different sports fall under this category, a single standard for this typology is set as an average, rather than seeking to ensure that every Crawley resident has access to facilities for all sports within this time. At the Borough-wide level, this accessibility standard ought to result in an equitable spread of, and access to, sites.

### LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD:



## APPENDIX F – ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

ALLOTMENTS	
Definition	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion. May also include urban farms. This typology does not include private gardens.
National standards	No national standards
Existing local standards	No existing local standards
Other Local Authorities Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northampton - 15 min walk (720m)</li> <li>Adur DC - 10 min walk (480m)</li> <li>Shrewsbury - 15 min walk (720m)</li> <li>Chelmsford BC - 10 min drive</li> <li>Ipswich - 15 min walk (720m)</li> </ul>
Consultation (current position)	<p>Of those who use allotments most frequently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% walk</li> <li>50% travel up to 10 minutes.</li> </ul> <p>NB - Limited sample size</p>
Consultation (aspirations)	<p>75% threshold (as per PPG 17) was: <b>15 minutes</b></p> <p>Most popular response (mode) was: <b>10 minutes</b> (49% of responses)</p> <p>Most popular mode: <b>Walking</b></p>
Recommended standard	15 minute walk (780m)
PMP Justification	<p>The 75th percentile of the household survey fell in the 11-15 minute walktime. Although those respondents in the south of the Borough indicated a willingness to travel greater distances, the modal response (6-10 minutes) suggests that 15 minutes is the most accurate overall expectation of accessibility.</p> <p>Consultation suggested that improving accessibility is a key issue to address. Despite lower levels of demand and usage for allotments than for other typologies, it is important that this be observed and reflected. The household survey identified potential latent demand in Crawley for allotments, which again must be considered in formulating accessibility recommendations and in observing the household survey findings rather than increasing the acceptable travel time.</p> <p>Setting standards at this level ensures that access levels are protected. Maintaining this accessibility level will can help to address potential increases in demand.</p>





**ALLOTMENTS**

**LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD: 15 minute walktime**



**APPENDIX G**  
**STRATEGIC CONTEXT**



When planning the development of new areas of open space, sports and recreational facilities, local authorities should:

- promote accessibility from walking, cycling and transport links
- locate sites that will contribute to town centre viability and vitality
- avoid loss of amenity to residents
- improve the quality of the public realm through good design
- look to produce areas of open spaces in industrial or commercial areas
- improve the quality of existing facilities
- consider the safety of the people using them, ie children
- meet the regeneration needs of areas, therefore keeping Greenfield sites untouched
- consider the scope for using any surplus land for open space, sport or recreational use, weighing this against alternative uses
- assess the impact of new facilities on social inclusion
- consider the recreational needs of visitors and tourists.

### ***Spatial Planning for Sport and Active Recreation (2005)***

Sport England's aims are for a larger proportion of the population to become involved in sport and provide more places to play sport. Sport England seeks to:

- develop and improve the knowledge and practice of sport and physical recreation in England
- encourage and develop higher standards of performance and the achievement of excellence
- foster, support and undertake the development of facilities
- advise, assist and cooperate with other government departments and local authorities.

Sport England will provide advice on what type of sports facilities are needed for communities in the future. They will also advise on how to protect and improve the current stock of facilities, in particular protecting playing fields.

Sport England takes the definition of spatial planning as set out in PPS 1 as its starting point. This states that:

*'Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.'*



Sport England sees the planning of the spatial system as an opportunity to deliver its own aspirations for sport and recreation, whilst contributing to the goals of partners in public, private and voluntary sectors. This provides the opportunity to deliver a planned approach towards the provision of facilities helping to reach sustainable development goals. These are:

- taking a broader view of the role of spatial planning as an enabling function which goes beyond the setting and delivery of land-use policy
- identify opportunities for delivering an enhanced quality of life for communities, in the short, medium and longer term
- recognising and taking full advantage of the unique ability of sport and active recreation to contribute to a wide array of policy and community aspirations
- the development of partnership working stimulated by, and perhaps centred on, sport and active recreation as a common interest
- using sport and recreation as one of the building blocks of planning and delivery of sustainable communities.

### ***Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper, published by Communities and Local Government (2007)***

The White Paper sets out CLG's detailed proposals for reform of the planning system, including further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system, building on the recent improvements to make it more efficient and more responsive. It was developed in response to the findings of The Baker Review of Land Use Planning (2006) and The Eddington Transport Study (2006).

The vision is,

*'a planning system which supports vibrant, healthy sustainable communities, promotes the UK's international competitiveness and enables the infrastructure which is vital to our quality of life to be provided, in a way that is integrated with the delivery of other sustainable development objectives, and ensures that local communities and members of the public can make their views heard'.*

Five core principles underpin the policies:

- planning must be responsive and properly integrate our economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable development
- the planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable
- there must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement
- 



The report states that the correct provision and promotion of high quality, accessible leisure facilities is a vital component of improving quality of life, creating vibrant, healthy communities and Improving local and national Infrastructure.

Particular protection is needed for parks and urban green spaces. New development which positively shapes our open spaces, public parks, and sports or other recreational facilities is encouraged and development which has the potential to enhance the surrounding area, as well as improving community access to open green space or to providing additional recreational facilities is welcomed.

Policy will protect Green Belts from inappropriate development, only in exceptional circumstances will development be permitted, for example where development improves community access to open green space. LAs will be encouraged to review Green Belt boundaries when drawing up their development plans.

Additionally, the White Paper:

- recognises the importance of parks and green spaces in urban areas
- recommends the removal of the requirement for leisure and sport facility applications to prove 'need'
- recommends that developments will have to provide links to quality open space – this will enable future growth to balance with the quality of the environment.

### ***The Park Life report, published by Greenspace (2007)***

The Park Life report is the first ever national satisfaction survey of Britain's parks and green spaces. Almost 20,000 people contributed their opinions on parks and green spaces and the role that they play within communities. Responses were received from 347 (74%) of Britain's 470 local authority areas, which suggests a broad cross-section and data that can be applied as a comparator tool.

The key findings of the report are:

- 92% of respondents stated that they visit parks and green spaces in the UK, of which 70% are regular and 20% irregular visitors, the remaining 8% reported that they did not visit parks and green spaces
- 68% of respondents said they were satisfied or very satisfied and 14% said



- 62% of respondents reported that their local parks are generally clean and well maintained
- 31% travel to visit parks or green spaces because, in their opinion, the park most local to them does not provide the necessary standard or nature of facilities that they require
- 46% of under 16s rated the facilities for children in their local parks as good or very good, whilst 23% rated them as poor or very poor
- 36% of children report that they have to travel for ten minutes or more to visit a park that they consider meets their needs.

### **Regional context**

#### ***Regional Planning Guidance for the South East: RPG9 (2001)***

The regional planning framework is provided by Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) which is being replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy, the SE Plan. Together, the Guidance and the Strategy cover the period up to 2026 and set a framework for the longer term.

Tourism is seen as a large reason for improving facilities and access to open spaces throughout the South East of England. It is thought that spatial development of the South East can be significantly enhanced for the good of the region. A plan has been developed with this in mind, the aims of which are to:

- deliver a high quality and rewarding experience for all visitors
- help to diversify and develop further the rural economy
- underpin and promote environmental quality and local distinctiveness in town and country
- generating community benefits to enhance quality of life for all social groups in the region.

Policy TSR3 states that opportunities should be sought to protect, upgrade existing and develop new, regionally significant sports facilities. It is stated that:

- local development documents should make adequate provision for new or expanded regionally significant sporting venues to redevelop or expand to meet future demands and requirements of the sport and of the spectator, taking into account sports governing bodies' needs strategies as they become available
- Sport England should be proactive in advising the Regional Assembly and local authorities on the need for new or expanded regionally significant sporting venues
- local authorities should be proactive in maximising the benefits to local communities of any major or expanded sporting facilities



- regional partners, including Sport England, SEEDA and the Regional Assembly, should in partnership with the Greater London Authority, identify and promote opportunities for new investment in sports facilities in the region which will be needed to underpin the London Olympics in 2012.

### ***West Sussex County Council Corporate Plan (2007/2008)***

The Corporate Plan identifies the focus of WSCC Cabinet members responsible for each of the Council's services including Children and Young People's Services and Environment and Economy.

WSCC is keen to ensure that children and young people can be healthier, enjoying good physical and emotional health and providing them with access to recreation, leisure cultural and sporting facilities, all of which are given as focal aspects of the plan.

### ***West Sussex Community Safety Strategy (2005-2008)***

The key objective to this strategy is to help local people feel safer by delivering effective schemes to reduce crime and the fear of crime across the county.

West Sussex in particular is a very safe place to live. The British Crime Survey reports that the South East region had the lowest crime rate at 91 offences per 1000 population with West Sussex purporting an even lower rate of 81.

According to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2004), although West Sussex scores favourably overall when compared to other county and unitary authorities (ranked 132 out of 149), there are pockets of deprivation with Broadfield South (Crawley) containing the most deprived Super Output Area (SOA) in West Sussex.

Future priorities for WSCC to drive down crime include providing more visible policing, working with district and borough councils, businesses and government agencies to create town centres which are safe vibrant places to visit day and night, and providing locality/neighbourhood based services in communities.

### **Local context**

#### ***Crawley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy (2007)***

The Core Strategy was formally adopted by the Council in November 2007. It sets out the development vision and strategy for Crawley up to 2016 and lies at the heart of future planning and development for the Borough.

The strategy deals with the challenging development issues facing the town and establishes strategic policies to enable the town to develop and grow in a sustainable manner that benefits its environmental, economic and social make up.

Leisure provision within the town is a key element to quality of life. The town is renowned for its high quality leisure and sports facilities. The Council would protect existing facilities and support further community leisure facilities, particularly within the neighbourhoods, to aid access and community identity.





Infrastructure and community services objectives include protecting existing leisure and community facilities and ensuring that facilities are accessible to all. It is considered important that all new community and leisure facilities are placed within highly accessible locations, in order to meet sustainability objectives and maintain quality of life.

As the town and surrounding area grows further, there will be additional demands for a range of sports and leisure facilities to meet varied needs. Where new provision is identified, such facilities must be highly accessible to all members of the community in order to achieve inclusion and sustainability objectives. As land is limited within Crawley, particularly at highly accessible locations, the sharing of facilities is encouraged.

The Council will support the provision of new or improved community, sports and leisure facilities where they add to the range and quality of facilities in the Town, in locations where they are accessible by different modes of transport and to different groups within the local community. Existing community and leisure facilities will be protected where they contribute to the neighbourhood or town overall, unless an equivalent replacement or improvement to services is provided.

Where educational land becomes surplus to requirements the Council will seek to ensure that where the land contributes to the network of public open space within the town, an appropriate amount of space is retained for this purpose.

Protecting and improving the quality of the local environment, maintaining and strengthening those features of the town which are important to its individual character and identity is considered very important. The appearance and quality of Crawley's natural and built environment make an important contribution to the quality of life of residents, visitors and people working in the area. An attractive environment is also important to the local economy - helping to attract higher value firms to the town. Protecting the environment and ensuring that it is clean and unpolluted is essential for nature conservation.

Key environmental objectives include:

- protecting and enhancing nature conservation sites
- increasing biodiversity and the range of natural habitats
- protecting valuable urban open space for recreation and amenity
- enhancing the value of the Borough's natural assets through education, interpretation and improving public access.

Crawley has a number of features and sites both within and outside the built-up area which are important for nature conservation. Such features also contribute to the appearance and character of the town. Therefore, such sites should be protected in line with European and national legislation and Government planning policy and where possible, opportunities should be taken to increase the number of such sites.



Environmental features that should be protected and enhanced include:

- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- sites where protected species are present
- ancient and semi-ancient woodland
- aged and veteran trees
- networks of natural habitats.

Nationally protected areas and areas of local environmental and ecological importance will be protected or enhanced in accordance with European and national legislation and PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas and PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. Opportunities to secure new areas and features to enhance nature conservation and for education and interpretation will also be sought.

The Council will:

- maintain the neighbourhood structure of the town with a clear pattern of land uses and arrangement of open spaces and landscape features
- identify Bewbush, Langley Green and Furnace Green as neighbourhood



### ***A Vision for Crawley 2003 to 2020 (Crawley Community Strategy)***

Based on the views and aspiration of local people, the Community Strategy sets out a shared vision for the whole town and everyone who lives, works and visits it. The Strategy provides a new vision for the town to help meet the challenges that lie ahead so that it can continue to thrive and improve.

Affordable housing, community safety, local economy, health and social care, education and life long learning and local environment are the six key themes of the strategy with the need to protect and improve the quality of the local environment by providing attractive green spaces for the continued enjoyment of both today's and tomorrow's communities highlighted as key to the achievement of a number of these themes.

### ***The Crawley Borough Council Playing Pitch Strategy For Outdoor Sports (2005)***

The Crawley Borough Council Playing Pitch Strategy (2005) is concerned with the provision of playing pitches (i.e. the playing surface, safety margins and the wider area for repositioning the pitch within the playing field) across the Borough including firm facility commitments up to 2008 and assessing the quality and quantity of these facilities against national standards. The Strategy makes recommendations for the future provision of playing pitches based on population projections to 2010.

Key objectives of the Playing Pitch Strategy include the aims to:

- update the 2002 quantitative assessment of sports pitch provision in Crawley
- provide a qualitative assessment of standards of pitch provision in Crawley
- provide data to inform local planning policy relating to sport pitch provision, management and disposal
- provide a sports pitch input into the Council's Green Space Strategy.

The Strategy recommends that to meet existing and projected demand for playing pitches, the current stock of grass pitches be retained and any potential loss be replaced:

- on a direct like for like basis in a location that can easily support access by the users of the lost pitch
- like for like or in combination with all weather facilities in a location that can easily support access by all users of the lost pitch
- be replaced wholly by an all weather facility but only after analysis of the suitability of that surface to support existing displaced users/or that such users can be accommodated on a suitable surface 'nearby' such a surface possibly having been 'freed up' by its original users now using the all weather surface



- where indoor sports facilities are provided on grass pitch areas, where no alternative site is available and where the overall benefit to sport can be demonstrated, normally replacement would be required if the



### ***Crawley Borough Council Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Note 6 - Trees***

The Council recognises the value of trees and looks to protect them and see as many as possible retained. This guidance is designed to help residents and developers understand the importance of trees and the regulations that protect them.

As the Local Planning Authority, the Council issues Tree Protection Orders (TPOs) in order to protect healthy trees that contribute to the amenity and character of an area.

### ***Crawley Borough Council Annual Performance Plan (2006/2007)***

The Annual Performance Plan sets out a range of achievements of the Council and the progress that has been made to improve the Council's performance overall. It sets out the progress and achievements against the six themes (affordable housing, community safety, education and lifelong learning, health and social care, local economy and local environment and four principles (social inclusion, sustainability, working together, and equality and diversity) of the Community Strategy and the four aims of the Corporate Plan.

The Council was rated as a 'fair' authority in the 2003 CPA assessment. The Council was quick to respond to the improvement agenda and has put in place a comprehensive and effective programme of improvement, which has been reviewed and refreshed.

Key aims of particular pertinence to this study include:

- more effectively coordinate the range of children's services across Crawley (under the umbrella of the Children's Trust)
- following on from the publication of the Government's Choosing Health White Paper, promote good health and wellbeing amongst the local population through developing a realistic and targeted local multi-agency action plan
- prepare a Physical Activity Strategy
- maintain OFSTED registration for all play sites and support voluntary sector partners to maintain their registration
- finalise and implement recommendations arising from the Best Value Review of Services for Children and Young People.

### ***Crawley Borough Council Play Strategy and Development Plan (2007-2010)***

The Play Strategy sets out how the Council will deliver on its Play Service promise, to provide services where "children are able to play freely in secure context; their play will be personally directed and intrinsically motivated." The Strategy provides a three year plan and through its implementation will ensure that there are places and opportunities for children to play.



## **APPENDIX G – STRATEGIC CONTEXT**

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The Council aims to deliver a rich mixture of affordable opportunities for children to enjoy stimulating and creative play and to derive benefit by socialising through play. Continual investment in improving supervised and unsupervised play facilities is sought in order to satisfy the Council's 'ambitious and exciting' plans to improve playgrounds in a variety of locations in order to ensure that the highest percentage of children possible have access to play. All children should be able to enjoy stimulating and creative play and children should be able to play in a safe and secure environment.



**APPENDIX H**  
**CRAWLEY HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**



### Definitions of Open Space

**Parks and gardens** - These range from large country parks to urban parks and small memorial formal gardens

**Natural areas** - Woods, nature reserves and unmanaged greenspaces such as scrubland

**Amenity areas** - These are small or large greenspaces often found amongst housing estates (eg village greens)

**Play areas for children** - These are equipped (eg swings, slides and climbing frames) play areas for children

**Teenage facilities** - These range from youth shelters, to skate parks and multi-use-games-areas

## SECTION ONE - QUANTITY

- Q1 Please tick below whether you feel there is ENOUGH OR NOT ENOUGH provision for each type of open space within the Borough and if possible, explain briefly the reason for your answer (eg not enough in your area/ quality is poor/ inaccessible).
- |                          | <i>More than enough</i> | <i>About right</i> | <i>Not enough</i> | <i>No opinion</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Parks and gardens</b> |                         |                    |                   |                   |



**Q2**

Please write the length of **TIME** that you would expect to travel, and the type of transport you would expect to use, when travelling to open spaces in the Borough (*please state one time and travel mode for each open space type only*)

	<i>Walk</i>	<i>Cycle</i>	<i>Public transport</i>	<i>Car</i>
Parks and gardens	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins
Natural areas	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins
Amenity areas	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins
Play areas for children	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins
Teenage facilities	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins
Outdoor sports facilities	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins
Allotments	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins
Civic spaces	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins
Cemeteries and churchyards	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins
Green corridors	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins	___ mins

### **Usage**

**Q3**

How **OFTEN** do you use each of the following types of open space? (*please tick one box only for each type of open space*)

	<i>More than once a month</i>	<i>Less than once a month</i>	<i>Don't use</i>
Parks and gardens			
Natural areas			
Amenity areas			



**Q14** Please rate the following quality factors for the type of open space in the Borough you visit most frequently (as stated in Q7)

*Very satisfied      Satisfied      Unsatisfied      Very unsatisfied      Not applicable*

- Play equipment
- General maintenance and management
- Lighting
- Boundaries (railings, hedges etc)
- Toilets
- Car parking
- Cycle parking
- Provision of bins for litter
- Seats/benches
- Pathways
- Information and signage
- Planted and grassed areas

*If you have any general or site specific quality issues, please detail here:*

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### **SECTION THREE - OUTDOOR SPORTS**

**General**

**Q17** If you have any other **COMMENTS** that you would like to make regarding outdoor sports in the Borough, please write them in the box below.

**SECTION FOUR - INDOOR SPORTS**

**Q18** Please tick below whether you feel there is **ENOUGH OR NOT ENOUGH** provision for each type of indoor sport facility in your local area and if possible, explain briefly the reason for your answer.

*More than enough      About right      Not enough      No opinion*

Swimming pools

*Reason for answer* \_\_\_\_\_

Sports halls

*Reason for answer* \_\_\_\_\_

**General**

**Q21** If you have any other COMMENTS that you would like to make regarding open spaces in the Borough, please write them in the box below.

**SECTION FIVE - SOME DETAILS ABOUT YOU**

**Q22** Are you:  
Male..... Female.....

**Q23** How old are you?  
Under 16 ..... 25-39..... 60-75 .....  
16-24..... 40-59..... 75+.....

**Q24** Which of the following best describes your ethnic origin?  
White British ..... Black Other..... Mixed White and Black Caribbean .  
White Irish..... Asian British..... Mixed White and Black African .....  
White Other ..... Asian Pakistani..... Mixed White and Asian .....  
Black British..... Asian Indian ..... Mixed Other.....  
Black African..... Asian Bangladesh ..... Chinese .....  
Black Caribbean..... Asian Other.....  
Other (please specify)

**Q25** Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity?  
Yes..... No .....

**Q26** Are there any children under 16 years old in your household?  
Yes..... No .....

*PMP Consultancy is registered under the Data Protection Act 1998 with the Notification Department of the Information Commission.*

**Thank you for completing this questionnaire, please return it in the prepaid envelope provided, by Friday 7<sup>th</sup> September 2007.**

**A prize draw is being held for all returned forms. The prize is a £50 voucher for use in the Hawth Theatre. If you wish to be entered into the draw please write your name and address below.**

Name:	
Address	
Postcode:	

**APPENDIX I**  
**CRAWLEY SPORTS CLUBS SURVEY**

## **Crawley Borough Council Sport and Recreation Study**

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

**Q1 Please state the name of your club/organisation:**

**Q2 Which of these activities does your club participate in? (You may tick more than one box).**

€

**Q9 What mode of transport do the majority of your members use to travel to your most-used facility (as stated at Q7)? Please state just one mode of transport**

Walk	jn	Bus	jn	Taxi	jn	Motorcycle	jn
Cycle	jn	Car	jn	Train	jn	Other (please specify below)	jn

Please specify

**Q10 How long (in minutes) do you believe to be reasonable to travel to use a site for your primary sporting purpose?**

0-5	jn	5-10	jn	10-15	jn	15-20	jn	20-25	jn	25-30	jn	30+	jn
-----	----	------	----	-------	----	-------	----	-------	----	-------	----	-----	----

**Q11 Do the existing facilities you use meet all the needs of your club/organisation?**

Yes	jn	No	jn
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**Q12 If no, please explain the main reasons why not (please also state facility name where they fail to meet expectations)**

**Q13 What types of leisure facilities would you like to see more of, and/or think there is a demand for in your local area? You may tick more than one option**

Swimming pool (for formal lane swimming)	€	Synthetic turf / All weather pitches	€	Indoor bowls	€
Leisure pools (informal fun use)	€	Multi-use games area	€	Outdoor tennis courts	€
Sports halls	€	Grass pitches	€	Indoor tennis courts	€
Health and fitness gym	€	Squash courts	€	Youth facilities (eg skate ramp/park)	€
		Outdoor bowls	€	Other (please state below)	€

Please specify

**Q14 How would you rate the overall provision of all leisure facilities in the Borough in terms of QUALITY within your local area?**

Excellent	jn	Below average	jn
Good	jn	Poor	jn
Average	jn	No opinion	jn

Please explain the reason for this choice:

**Q15 Which two issues or features would you prioritise for the provision of new / improved leisure facilities in the Borough?**

Well maintained grass	€	Refreshment facilities	€	Accessibility of the site (location)	€
Level surfaces / good drainage	€	Range of activities on offer	€	Welcoming staff	€
Changing facilities	€	Availability/ease of parking	€	Other (please specify below)	€
		Security of parking	€		

Please specify



**Q16** If you have any general comments that you would like to make us aware of regarding the provision of leisure facilities please use the space provided below (or continue on an additional page) and specify the area of the Borough you are commenting on:

**Please return your completed questionnaire in the prepaid envelope provided by [insert date]. THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.**