

# CHICHESTER DISTRICT COUNCIL



## OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES STUDY

2013 - 2029

### Part 3: Open Space Assessment



# Chichester District Open Space, Sport & Recreation Facilities Study

## Part 3: Open Space Assessment

### Contents

Section	Title	Pages
Section 1)	Introduction	4 - 6
Section 2)	Local needs assessment - summary	7 - 11
Section 3)	Open space assessment	12 - 93
Section 4)	Outdoor sports facility study	94 - 107
Section 5)	Sub area reports	108 - 169

## SECTION 1) INTRODUCTION

# SECTION 1) INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Structure of the report

This report is part 3 of the open space, sport and recreation facilities study for Chichester District. The report is presented in the following parts and sections:

### Part 1: Strategic Overview

An overarching assessment of relevant documents, strategies and policies, and an overview of the district and study area.

### Part 2: Local Needs Assessment

Detailed methodology and findings from the local needs assessment covering the whole study.

### Part 3: Open Space study

Section 1)	Introduction
Section 2)	Local needs assessment - summary
Section 3)	Open space assessment
Section 4)	Outdoor sports facility study
Section 5)	Sub area reports

### Part 4: Built facilities

An assessment of the role played by sports halls, swimming pools, village halls and community centres. Includes assessment across the study area and by sub areas where appropriate.

The study has been carried out by JPC Strategic Planning & Leisure in partnership with Leisure and the Environment and RQA Consultants on behalf of Chichester District Council.

### Part 5: Summary of standards and policy recommendations

This section draws together all parts of the study and provides a summary of the recommended standards for open space, sport and recreation facilities. It also provides a summary of key policy recommendations.

## 1.2 Acknowledgments

Many individuals, groups and organisations have provided information, views and support in preparing this study. Input from these stakeholders is fundamental to the report, and provides the basis for the evidence in supporting the standards, options and recommendations in relation to open space, sport and recreation facilities.

The study has been carried out by JPC Strategic Planning & Leisure in partnership with Leisure and the Environment and RQA Consultants on behalf of Chichester District Council.

## 1.3 Glossary of Terms

Term	What it means
ANGSt	Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
DPD	Development Plan Document
Extended Schools Initiative	A national government initiative encouraging the 'opening up' of schools to generate greater use beyond traditional hours and years
FIT	Fields In Trust (originally known as the 'National Playing Fields Association')
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
LAP	Local Area for Play
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework (a component of the revised statutory land use planning system)
LEAP	Local Equipped Area for Play
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
MUGA	Multi Use Games Area
NEAP	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play
NGB	National Government Body
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PPG17	Planning Policy Guidance Note 17
SDNP(A)	South Downs National Park (Authority)
SEP	South East Plan
SHAM	West Surrey Strategic Housing Market Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
STP	Synthetic Turf Pitch

All maps presented in this report are for indicative purposes only, a full set of detailed maps and a GIS database have been provided showing detailed maps.

**SECTION 2  
LOCAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT OPEN SPACES -  
SUMMARY**

## SECTION 2: LOCAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT OPEN SPACES - SUMMARY

A detailed report providing full details of findings from local consultation is available in Part 2 of the study report. This section provides a summary of the key findings in relation to open space.

### 2.1 Methodology

The consultation process relating to open spaces involved desk research; distribution, collection and analysis of a range of questionnaire surveys; key stakeholder interviews; and focus group sessions. A consultation programme was also undertaken in relation to indoor sports facility needs and a summary of this can be found in the “built facilities” report.

The process commenced with a workshop for all key stakeholders both internal to the District Council and through invitation to its external partners. External groups/organisations invited included:

- Natural England
- The Solent Forum
- Sport England
- The Manhood Peninsula Partnership
- South Downs National Park
- West Sussex County Council
- Neighbouring District Councils
- Chichester City Council
- The Bournes Community Forum
- The Lavant Forum
- Peninsular Community Forum
- The North East Valley Forum
- West Sussex NHS
- Voluntary and Community Action Chichester District
- University of Chichester
- Chichester College
- Portfolio holder for Leisure & Wellbeing
- Community Sports Network
- Friends of the Parks Groups
- LSP representative
- West Sussex Council for Voluntary Youth services

#### 2.1.1 Surveys

Seven original questionnaire surveys were undertaken:

- A general household survey - a total of 3,000 surveys were distributed of which 635 completed surveys were received (21%).
- A survey of town and parish Councils. Within the study area there are 34 town and parish councils. 24 parishes returned completed surveys (73%).
- Community and Youth groups and organisations’ survey - 27 organisations provided feedback.
- Sports national governing bodies. We received responses from all the relevant governing bodies - Football, Cricket, Rugby, Hockey and Tennis.



- Sports league secretaries - we received feedback from leagues for football, cricket and hockey.
- Local Sports Clubs' Questionnaires (pitch sports) - we received responses from 12 local clubs
- Local Sports Clubs' Questionnaires (other sports) - we received feedback from 11 non-pitch sports clubs.

## 2.1.2 Stakeholder Interviews

We held direct discussions with various stakeholders as below:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| • Sport England                               | • West Sussex (West) Schools Sports Partnership |
| • Play England                                | • Chichester District Council Officers          |
| • Natural England                             | • Chichester Access Forum (disability)          |
| • South Downs National Park                   | • Chichester City Council                       |
| • West Sussex NHS/PCT                         | • Friends of Priory Park and Jubilee Gardens    |
| • West Sussex County Council Youth Service    | • Chichester College                            |
| • Sussex Council for Voluntary Youth services | • University of Chichester                      |
| • West Sussex Traveller Education Service     |   |

## 2.1.3 Place Survey

The government's 2008 Place Survey was undertaken in all of England's local authority areas and provided information on people's perceptions of their locality and the local services they receive. This included investigating resident's broad levels of satisfaction with local parks/open spaces. In Chichester District around 80% reported being very or fairly happy with provision; a higher proportion than West Sussex as a whole, the South East and England.

## 2.1.4 Inclusion

Some sectors of the population face particular issues regarding access to public services including open space, sport and leisure opportunities. For Chichester we considered three main aspects:

- Access by disabled people - in this respect we consulted with the Chichester Access Group who provided detailed information and advice.
- Access by minority ethnic groups - for Chichester the main sectors considered were the emerging communities of East European extraction and travellers/gypsies. In respect of the latter we consulted with the West Sussex Traveller Education Service and for the former we analysed relevant research aimed to identify key barriers to participation in recreation by emerging East European communities in the UK.

- Children and Young people - we consulted with the County Council Youth service, Sussex Council for Voluntary Youth services, local play and youth organisations; and in addition we held a youth focus group at the Chichester Youth Wing.

The result of this consultation and other analyses helps, amongst other things, to inform the content of the recommended local standards. Crucially it has also helped the study to understand local people's appreciation of open space and outdoor recreation facilities, and the values attached by the community to the various forms of open spaces and facilities. This appreciation has clear implications for the way in which open spaces and outdoor facilities should be treated and designated in the revised development plan.

## 2.2 Overview of findings

The survey work, stakeholder consultation, desk-based research and group sessions has highlighted a wide range of issues of value to the wider open space study. There is a strong degree of consistency across the various sources on key areas of local need and aspiration from which we can be confident that the findings are robust and reliable, providing a strong evidence base to be combined with the detailed facilities audit.

Some overall points of interest include:

- The relative popularity (usage) of various forms of informal open space and rights of way in comparison with formal sports facilities, though the latter tend to be used by a smaller percentage of the population on a regular basis.
- In terms of quantity most households and community groups report there are enough of the various kinds of open space. However significant numbers reported a shortage of outdoor facilities for teenagers, access to the beach/coast, wildlife/nature reserves, allotments, and country parks/access to the countryside.
- A large number of Parish Councils highlighted a need for additional Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs).
- Most individuals and groups report that in general the quality of public open spaces across the district is satisfactory. Exceptions include facilities for teenagers and specialist sports facilities.
- The importance placed by local people on measures to improve safety and security.
- As regards sports pitch and courts provision it is important to consider the supply and demand in relation to the needs of the individual sports.
- Respondents highlight that the quality of sports pitches and outdoor courts is very variable across the District.
- There is great variance in respondents' apparent willingness to spend time travelling to different types of opportunity and the preferred mode of transport appropriate for each. In drawing up the "access" element of specific local standards for different kinds of open space/facility it is clearly very important to take careful note of all of these findings.

- The rural nature of much of the area and related transport difficulties means that as much as possible needs to be provided locally or opportunities provided to access facilities and activities more readily.
- Problems faced in accessing facilities and opportunities for people with disabilities and limited mobility.
- There is a need to promote initiatives to enable improved community access to and use of the coastal area in an appropriate way.

Some other important factors that have been highlighted consistently through the consultation exercise include:

- The need for improved provision in terms of both quantity and quality for children and young people, in particular for the older age range.
- The need for a 3G artificial turf pitch that can be used for both football and rugby.
- There is a need and demand for a full size athletics facility. The favoured option is to complete the current "J" type facility at the University.
- In Chichester City there are insufficient allotment plots to meet current demand.
- The potential for more and better cycling, horse riding and footpath links across the District (a shortage of bridleways and cyclepaths); for example, improved cycle-path links within the central area of Chichester.
- The need for accessibility in both physical and cost terms.
- The potential for greater community use of school facilities.

# SECTION 3 OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT

## SECTION 3: OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT

This is section 3 of the open space study and includes an assessment of open space across the district. Within this section, the following is included:

- Methodology;
- Audit of open space;
- Standards for open space;
- Application of standards;
- Strategic options;
- Implementation plan.

### 3.1 Methodology

#### 3.1.1 Introduction

The starting point for this study has been the new guidance in Section 8 of the NPPF, which adheres to but has superseded PPG17. Section 8 of the NPPF *'Promoting Healthy Communities'* states under points 73 and 74:

*'73. Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.*

*74. Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:*

- *an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or*
- *the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or*
- *the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.'*

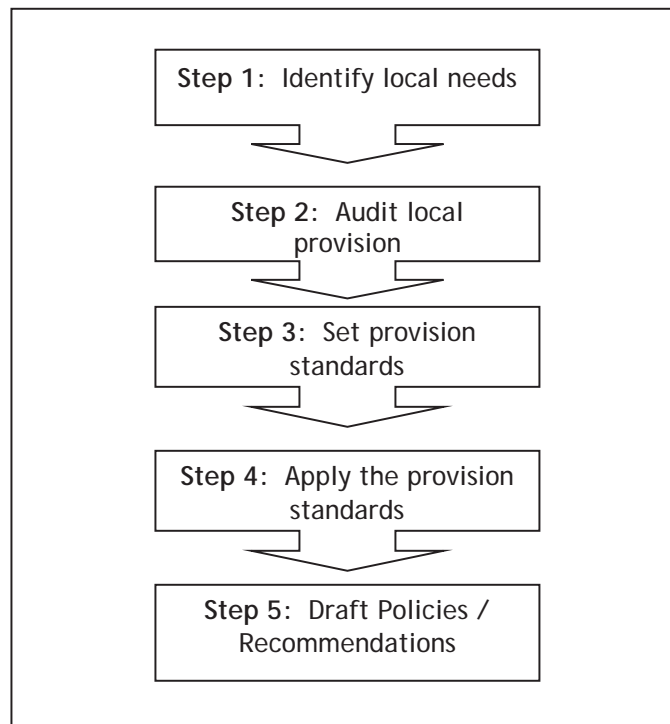
The new policy gives clear recommendations for the protection of and appropriate provision for open space, however it does not provide any detailed guidance on how to conduct an open space assessment. It is therefore both logical and acceptable to reference the guidance for assessment provided in the former PPG17 and its Companion Guide.

PPG17 placed a requirement on local authorities to undertake assessments and audits of open space, sports and recreational facilities in order to:

- identify the needs of the population;
- identify the potential for increased use;
- establish an effective strategy for open space/sports/recreational facilities at the local level.

The Companion Guide to PPG17 recommended an overall approach to this kind of study as summarised in below.

Figure 3.1 PPG17 Companion Guide Recommended Approach to Setting Green Space Standards.



Within this overall approach the Companion Guide suggested a range of methods and techniques that might be adopted in helping the assessment process and these have been used as appropriate. These methods and techniques, where they have been used, are explained at appropriate points in this report. However, they are summarised in the following paragraphs.

### 3.1.2 Identifying Local Need (Step 1)

See section 2 (2.1)

### 3.1.3 Audit of open space (Step 2)

#### *Assessing the asset*

The process of building up an accurate picture of the existing provision of open space was undertaken as follows:

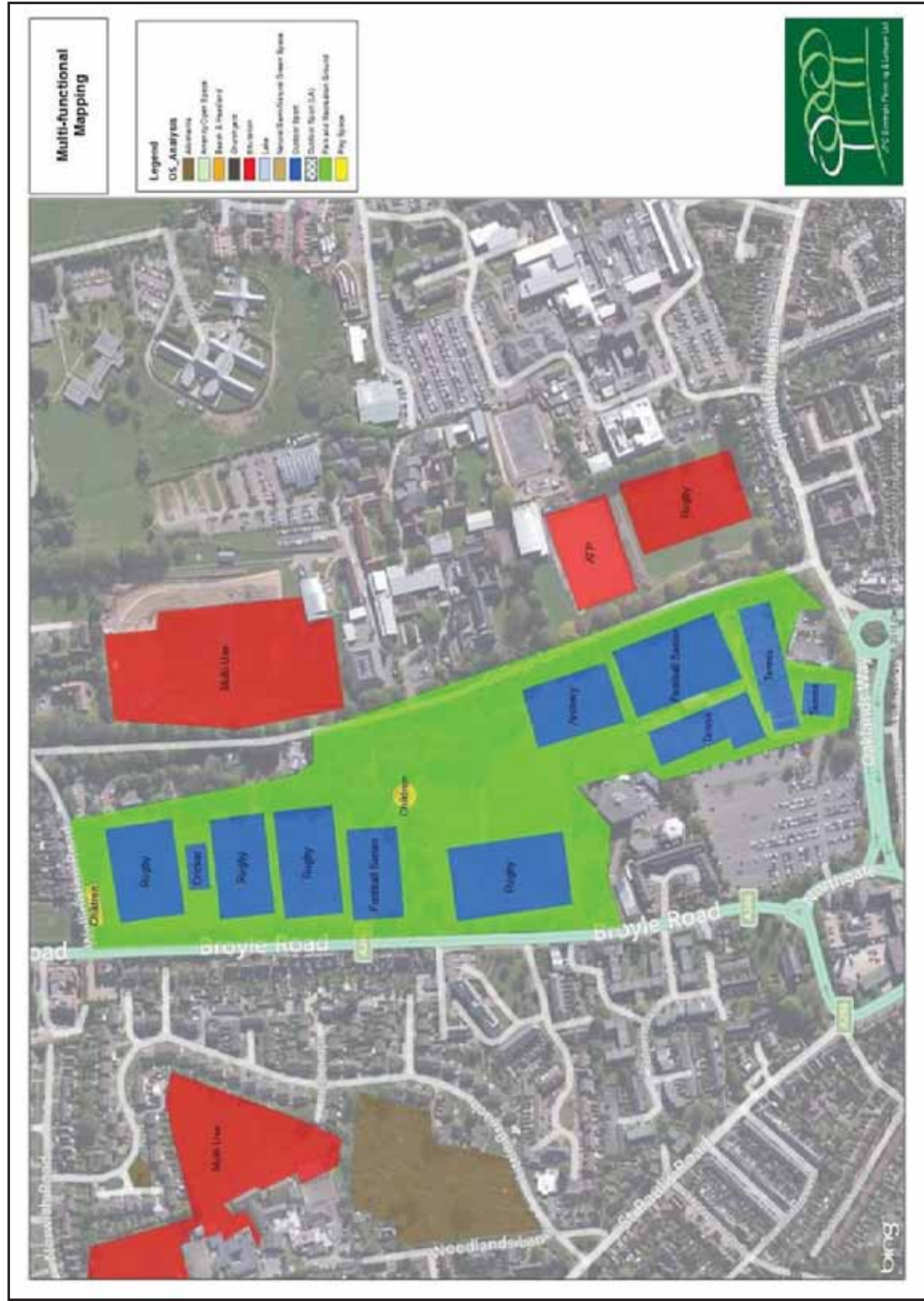
- I. GIS data was collated from Chichester District Council, West Sussex County Council and from national databases (e.g. Forestry Commission);
- II. Other potential open spaces were mapped using aerial photography;
- III. Maps were sent to parish councils and ward members who added/removed spaces and identified issues where known;
- IV. Following this exercise, a total 721 open spaces and a further 84 designated sites (SNCI, SAC etc) were identified. From this list, 143 areas of amenity open space were eliminated from the audit as they fell below the 0.2 ha size threshold identified for the study. A further 72 sites were eliminated as they were known to be below the 0.2 ha threshold and/or private. All play areas have been included in the study - even those below 0.2 ha.
- V. This filtering process left a total 506 open spaces and a further 84 designated sites (SNCI, SAC etc) to be included within the site audits. At this stage it was unclear which sites were accessible, what typology they were and if they were open space;
- VI. All of the 590 sites were visited during September - October 2012. All of the visits were undertaken by one surveyor, Jim Phillips BSc (Hons) MA MIEEM, a qualified ecologist and experienced countryside and greenspace manager, with several years experience of undertaking similar audits;
- VII. Following the site visits, sites were classified into typologies, re-mapped and a total of 420 open spaces and sub-facilities as well as 45 designated sites were deemed to be accessible and included within the final quality audit, the other sites were eliminated from the study;
- VIII. Each of the sites deemed to be accessible and performing as public open space were assessed for quality against a set of agreed criteria.

### *Multi-functional mapping*

In order to build up an accurate picture of the levels of provision of open space across the district, a multi-functional approach to mapping was undertaken. This splits sites into their different functions as illustrated in figure 3.2.



Figure 3.2 Multi-functional approach to mapping





## *GIS database*

Each site has been given a unique reference number made up with a three letter prefix which relates to the parish followed by a number, e.g. CHI\_01 (Chichester). Where a site is multi-functional, the main site is given a 'parent' reference, and the sub typologies a 'child' reference. For example CHI\_01\_P is the main site, and CHI\_01\_C1 is the sub typology (a play area for example). This methodology is important for data capture and future management of the GIS database.

## *Quality audit*

1. **Quality:** Based on a score from 1 to 5 with 1 being 'Very Poor' and 5 being 'Excellent'. The scores were derived from a large and complex 'working' spreadsheet that considered factors (where appropriate) covering: Management & Maintenance, Access, Design, Safety & Security, Marketing/Information, Community Involvement, Play, Sports Provision. These factors have themselves been derived from other accepted methods of open space assessment such as 'Green Flag' but suitably modified to take into account the diverse range of spaces covered by the audit. In many situations the assessment of some of the above factors was inappropriate for sites, in which case they were ignored and the scoring modified accordingly.
2. **Potential:** The considered view of the assessor as to what extent the site is capable of improvement within its current use. The maximum range was again 1 to 5. Site characteristics and location etc may impair the maximum score being achieved. Once again, scores were derived from the 'working' spreadsheet that considered the above factors (where appropriate).
3. **Gap:** When the Quality score is subtracted from the Potential score this will give an indication of the perceived net scope for improvement within the sites current use. The final gap score for each site can be used as a tool in helping prioritise between sites in relation to new investment and to inform decisions about protection, enhancement and potential disposal of sites. For example, a site ranked existing 'very poor' may also be ranked as potential 'very good' - these are sites where off site contributions could be targeted. Conversely, a site with existing 'very poor' and potential 'very poor' may be a site that could be used for alternative uses. However, as the gap score only relates to current use, its utility in helping to determine investment priorities will be limited where a change of use to a different open space function is being considered.

### **3.1.4 Set and apply standards of Provision (Steps 3 and 4)**

Local provision standards have been set, with three components, embracing:

- Quantity
- Accessibility
- Quality

#### *Quantity*

The GIS database and mapping has been used to assess the existing provision of open space by parish and sub area. The existing levels of provision are considered alongside findings of the local needs assessment and consideration of existing and national standards or benchmarks. The key to developing robust local quantity standards is that they are locally derived, based on evidence and most importantly achievable. Typically standards are expressed as hectares per 1000 people.

The recommended standards are then used to assess the supply of each type of open space by parish and sub area.

#### *Access*

Evidence from the needs assessment and consideration of national benchmarks are used to develop access standards for open space. Typically standards are expressed as straight line walk times. A series of maps assessing access for different typologies are presented in the report.

#### *Quality*

Quality standards have been developed drawing on national benchmarks and good practice, evidence from the needs assessment and the findings of the quality audits. The assessment of quality is presented as a database with scores for every site, and a summary of findings and recommendations for each typology.

The quality standards also include recommended policies to guide the provision of new open space through development in the future.

### **3.1.5 Strategic options and recommendations (Step 5)**

This section draws on the analysis from the previous 4 steps to propose options and recommendations for the future provision of open space across the district.

## 3.2 Audit of Open Space

### 3.2.1 Typologies of open space

The following typologies of open space have been developed for the study:

Typologies with all standards (Quantity, Access and Quality)	Typologies with quality standards only
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allotments</li> <li>• Amenity Open Space</li> <li>• Natural/Semi-Natural Green Space</li> <li>• Parks, Sport &amp; and Recreation Ground</li> <li>• Outdoor Sport (Limited Access)</li> <li>• Play Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beach and Headland</li> <li>• Churchyard</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Lakes and waterways</li> <li>• Recreation Routes</li> <li>• Golf Courses</li> <li>• Designated sites (SNCI, SAC etc) - see Natural Greenspace</li> </ul>

For play space and sports space there will also be further analysis as follows:

Play Space	Outdoor Sport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children's provision</li> <li>• MUGAs and basketball</li> <li>• Skate Parks/BMX</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Football - Senior and Junior</li> <li>• Rugby</li> <li>• Cricket</li> <li>• Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs)/Hockey (dealt with in built facilities study)</li> <li>• Bowls</li> <li>• Tennis</li> </ul>

The following section provides a summary of the typologies included within the open space study.

### 3.2.2 Allotments



Allotments provide areas for people to grow their own produce and plants. It is important to be clear about what is meant by the term 'Allotment'. The Small Holdings and Allotments Act 1908 obliged local authorities to provide sufficient

allotments and to let them to persons living in their areas where they considered there was a demand.

The Allotment Act of 1922 defines the term 'allotment garden' as:

*"an allotment not exceeding 40 poles in extent which is wholly or mainly cultivated by the occupier for the production of vegetable or fruit crops for consumption by himself or his family"*

(n.b. 40 Poles equals 1,210 square yards or 1,012 square metres. A Pole can also be known as a Rod or Perch.)

The Allotments Act of 1925 gives protection to land acquired specifically for use as allotments, so called Statutory Allotment Sites, by the requirement for the need for the approval of Secretary of State in event of sale or disposal. Some allotment sites may not specifically have been acquired for this purpose. Such allotment sites are known as "temporary" (even if they have been in use for decades) and are not protected by the 1925 legislation.

Throughout the audit, all identified allotments were visited, however, in many cases access to the sites was not possible, therefore limited information may have been recorded at some sites.

### 3.2.3 Amenity Open Space



The category is considered to include those spaces open to free and spontaneous use by the public, but neither laid out nor managed for a specific function such as a park, public playing field or recreation ground; nor managed as a natural or semi-natural habitat. These areas of open space will be of varied size, but are likely to share the following characteristics:

- Unlikely to be physically demarcated by walls or fences.
- Predominantly lain down to (mown) grass.
- Unlikely to have identifiable entrance points (unlike parks).
- They may have shrub and tree planting, and occasionally formal planted flower beds.
- They may occasionally have other recreational facilities and fixtures (such as play equipment or ball courts).

Examples might include both small and larger informal grassed areas in housing estates and general recreation spaces. They can serve a variety of functions dependent on their size, shape, location and topography. Some may be used for informal recreation activities, whilst others by themselves, or else collectively, contribute to the overall visual amenity of an area. For the purpose of this study, amenity spaces below 0.2 hectares in size have been excluded from the analysis.

### 3.2.4 Beach & Headland



The southern part of the district borders some fine coastland, including beaches and harbours which are important for biodiversity, recreation and tourism. The coastline differs in its character, from shingle ridges, sandy beaches, salt marsh and harbours. The coastline includes some internationally important sites for biodiversity and are afforded high levels of protection and designation. Whilst no specific quantity or access standards are proposed for this typology, the study does include an assessment of the resource and makes recommendations in relation to its role in the context of this study and future planning for open space.

### 3.2.5 Churchyards



The district has many churches and cemeteries and these provide significant aesthetic value and space for informal recreation such as walking and relaxing. Many are also important in terms of biodiversity. Their importance for informal recreation, aesthetic value and contribution towards biodiversity must be acknowledged, and as such, investment in their upkeep, maintenance and quality is an important factor. Churchyards and Cemeteries have been identified and mapped



where known, however, no quantity or access standard for provision have been set. This reflects the priorities established through consultation, which identifies the need to provide and improve open spaces. Churchyards can provide important open space, however, there is little opportunity to have a strategic influence over them (the ultimate end goal in PPG17). Whilst there may be the opportunity to enhance the quality of provision, there is little scope to provide 'new' or 'relocated provision' through the recommendations in this study.

### 3.2.6 Education



Many schools and colleges have open space and sports facilities within their grounds. This may range from a small playground to large playing fields with several sports pitches. More often than not, public access to these spaces is restricted and in many cases forbidden. Nevertheless, many of the sports facilities are used by local people on both an informal and formal basis.

Sports clubs may have local informal arrangements with a school to use their pitches, and in some cases more formal 'dual-use' agreements may be in place. The latter becoming increasingly important with the Building Schools for the Future programme. School grounds can also contribute towards the green infrastructure and biodiversity of an area.

Quantity and access standards have not been proposed for education sites. This is because they are not openly accessible to the public and whilst important to the local community, there is less opportunity for the District Council to influence their provision and management. However, their existence is still an important factor of local provision, and as such they will be subject to the same policy considerations as publicly accessible space.

### 3.2.7 Lakes and waterways



The district has a number of waterways which provide a function relevant to the study, be it the old large gravel pits which are used for water sports, canals used for boating, cycling and walking, river corridors or the village pond which provides a place to relax, walk or feed the ducks. As well as these recreational benefits, these waterways are an important biodiversity asset, and many are in fact designated for their biodiversity value. Whilst no specific quantity or access standards are proposed for this typology, the study does include an assessment of the resource and makes recommendations in relation to its role in the context of this study and future planning for open space. The focus of analysis of this typology are on those features which were deemed to have some form of public access.

### 3.2.8 Natural/Semi-Natural Green Space



For the purpose of this study, natural and semi-natural greenspace covers a variety of partly or wholly accessible spaces including meadows, woodland and copse all of which share a trait of having natural characteristics and wildlife value, but which are also open to public use and enjoyment. In Chichester, the natural resource is also added to by the huge contribution made by the coast and harbours (as outlined above), and the two typologies regularly cross over in their role and function.

Research elsewhere (Natural England) and the local consultation for this study have identified the value attached to such space for recreation and emotional well-being. A sense of 'closeness to nature' with its attendant benefits for people is something that is all too easily lost in urban areas. Natural Green spaces can make important

contributions towards local Biodiversity Action Plan targets and can also raise awareness of biodiversity values and issues.

Some sites will have statutory rights or permissive codes allowing the public to wander in these sites. Others may have defined Rights of Way or permissive routes running through them. For the remainder of sites there may be some access on a managed basis. Many natural spaces may not be 'accessible' in the sense that they cannot be entered and used by the general community, they can be appreciated from a distance, and contribute to visual amenity. Although such spaces are not covered by this study, their value is recognised.

### 3.2.9 Parks, Sport & and Recreation Grounds



The PPG17 guidance considers the provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports space as separate typologies. However, within the Chichester District, the survey found that many open spaces are multi-functional and this clear split was not apparent. The rural nature of much of the area means there is a proliferation of parish recreation grounds which provide a function as both a park and garden and an outdoor sports space.

These recreation grounds often include provision for outdoor sport, such as football and cricket, a play space, tree, shrub and floral planting, as well as the local village hall or changing rooms. So whilst the recreation ground may be used for sport for a few hours on the weekend, for most of the time it is used for informal recreation such as dog walking, children's play or simply a place to sit and relax.

Across the District, there are very few examples of a space which is just a park and garden or just an outdoor sports space (with the exception of a small number of sites in Chichester City). Therefore, the approach to this type of provision across the district is to have a combined typology of parks, sports and recreation grounds.

To ensure that there is a full understanding of this provision, the multi-functional approach to mapping (see section 2.3.2), shows the lay out of these spaces in terms of different sports and play provision in the context of the whole site.

Further analysis of the provision of different types of outdoor sports facilities is made in section 4 of this open space study.



### 3.2.10 Outdoor Sport (Limited Access)



Outdoor sports space with limited public access (e.g. private sports grounds), have also been recorded and mapped where known. Throughout the audit, it was not always possible to gain access to private sites. As such, limited information may have been collected at some sites. Private sport space makes up an important part of outdoor sports provision across the district, and forms an important part of the community facilities. The private sports spaces have been mapped separately to publicly accessible sites, to determine exact provision of the different types of provision.

### 3.2.11 Play Space



It is important to establish the scope of the study in terms of this kind of space. Children and young people will play/'hang out' in almost all publicly accessible "space" ranging from the street, town centres and squares, parks, playing fields, "amenity" grassed areas etc as well as the more recognisable play and youth facility areas such as equipped playgrounds, youth shelters, BMX and skateboard parks, Multi-use Games Areas etc. Clearly many of the other types of open space covered by this study will therefore provide informal play opportunities.

To a child, the whole world is a potential playground: where an adult sees a low wall, a railing, kerb or street bench, a child might see a mini adventure playground or a challenging skateboard obstacle. Play should not be restricted to designated 'reservations' and planning and urban design principles should reflect these considerations.

However, there are a number of recognised types of play area including Local Areas for Play (LAPs), Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs), Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs), School Playgrounds, informal ball courts, and 'hang out' areas.

The study has recorded the following:

- Equipped children's space (for pre-teens and toddlers).
- Provision for teenagers.

The former comprises equipped areas of play that cater for the needs of children up to and around 12 years. The latter comprises informal recreation opportunities for, broadly, the 13 to 16/17 age group, and which might include facilities like skateboard parks, basketball courts and 'free access' Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs). In practice, there will always be some blurring around the edges in terms of younger children using equipment aimed for older persons and vice versa.

### *Play space - Children*

Play Areas are an essential way of creating safe but adventurous places for children of varying ages to play and learn. The emphasis in play area management is shifting away from straightforward and formal equipment such as slides and swings towards creating areas where imagination and natural learning can flourish through the use of landscaping and natural building materials and the creation of areas that need exploring.

### *Young People's play space*

This category includes skate parks/BMX tracks and Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGA) for ease, as most of these are predominantly used by young people and have been installed with this key client group in mind.

Teenagers should not be ignored, it is important to create areas for 'hanging out' and providing them with things to do such as shelters. Currently provision for teenagers is few and far between.

## **3.2.12 Recreation Routes**



The district has a number of formalised recreation routes such as the South Downs Way, as well as more localised provision which may include footpaths and cycle routes. These recreation routes are an important in terms of providing opportunities for informal recreation, and in fact the household survey identified that 35% of people use such resources on a daily basis. Whilst no specific quantity or access standards are proposed for this typology, the study does include an assessment of the resource and makes recommendations in relation to its role in the context of this study and future planning for open space.

### 3.2.13 Golf Courses



The district has a number of golf courses, both public and private. Whilst many of these open spaces do not have general access to the public, some do have rights of way running across their land. They also provide an important part of the green infrastructure of the district and can have significant value for biodiversity.

Quantity and access standards have not been proposed for golf courses. This is because they are not openly accessible to the public and whilst important to the local community, there is less opportunity for the District Council to influence their provision and management. However, their existence is still an important factor of local provision, and as such they will be subject to the same policy procedures as publicly accessible space.

### 3.2.14 Designated sites (SNCI, SAC etc)



The district has a rich provision of natural greenspace (as already discussed), much of this includes sites with statutory designations. This open space study looks at this

resource across the study area, and considers its role in providing opportunities for recreation and how this may be balanced with the important biodiversity value.

### 3.3 Existing provision of open space

The following typologies of open space have recommended standards for quantity and access:

- Allotments
- Amenity Open Space
- Natural/Semi-Natural Green Space
- Parks, Sport & and Recreation Ground
- Outdoor Sport (Limited Access)
- Play Space

Table 3.1 provides a summary of the total levels of provision for the whole study area.

*Table 3.1 Summary of existing provision of open space*

Typology	Number	Total area (ha)	Ha/1000
Allotments	20	14.80	0.17
Amenity Open Space	46	39.12	0.44
Natural Green Space (including accessible designated sites and beaches)	115	9,943.98	111.14
Outdoor Sport	58	29.51	0.33
Outdoor Sport (LA)	25	27.52	0.31
Park and Recreation Ground	36	60.18	0.67
Play Space	69	3.67	0.04

Population for study area: 89,217

An analysis of the existing provision of open spaces **without** recommended quantity and access standards is summarised in table 3.2:

*Table 3.2 Summary of existing provision of open space with no quantity/access standards*

Typology	Number	Total area (ha)	Ha/1000
Beach & Headland	4	3,977 ha	44.5
Churchyard	25	22.65	0.25
Education	58	82.21	0.92
Lakes & Waterways	21	700.55	7.85
Recreation Routes	7	-	-
Golf Courses	8	-	-

Population for study area: 89,217



Analysis of existing provision by sub area and parishes are provided in the sub area profiles (part 5) of the study report.

## 3.4 Proposed Standards for Chichester

Following the completion of the assessment of local needs and the audit of provision (the first two stages of this study), new standards of provision for open space are proposed below. This section explains how the standards for Chichester have been developed, and provides specific information and justification for each of the typologies where standards have been proposed.

### 3.4.1 The development of Standards

The standards for open space have been developed in-line with the new NPPF. Standards comprise the following components:

- **Quantity standards:** These are determined by the analysis of existing quantity, consideration of existing local and national standards and benchmarks and evidence gathered from the local needs assessment. It is important that quantity standards are locally derived and are realistic and achievable. The recommended standards need to be robust, evidence based and deliverable through new development and future mechanisms of contributions through section 106 and/or the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
- **Accessibility standards:** These reflect the needs of potential users. Spaces likely to be used on a frequent and regular basis need to be within easy walking distance and to have safe access. Other facilities where visits are longer but perhaps less frequent, for example country parks, can be further away. Consideration is also given to existing local or national standards and benchmarks.
- **Quality standards:** The standards for each form of provision are derived from the quality audit, existing good practice and from the views of the community and those that use the spaces. Again, quality standards should be achievable and reflect the priorities that emerge through consultation.

The standards that have been proposed are for minimum guidance levels of provision. So, just because geographical areas may enjoy levels of provision exceeding minimum standards does not mean there is a surplus, as all such provision may be well used.

### 3.4.2 Allotments

#### *Summary of quantity and access standard*

Quantity Standard	Access Standard
0.40 ha/1000 for main settlements and proposed housing growth areas	480m (10 minutes straight line walk time)
0.30 ha/1000 for all other areas	

#### *Existing national or local standards*

National standards for allotments and other such open spaces are difficult to find. The closest thing to such standards appears to be those set out by the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG). These are as follows:

- Standard Plot Size = 330 sq yards (250sqm)
- Paths = 1.4m wide for disabled access
- Haulage ways = 3m wide
- Plot holders shed = 12sqm
- Greenhouse = 15sqm
- Polytunnel = 30sqm

#### *Quantity standard for allotments*

The average existing level of provision of allotments across the district is 0.17ha/1000 people. The consultation identified that around 35% of people felt there should be more provision, and identified long waiting lists for existing facilities. Furthermore, the trend for smaller gardens in new development has the potential to exasperate this situation, and as such it is recommended that a higher target should be aimed for. It is therefore recommended that a target of 0.4 ha/1000 is set for the main settlements and housing growth areas, and a standard of 0.30 ha/1000 for other parishes.

#### *Access standard for allotments*

With no national benchmark standard for allotments, the key driver for establishing a local standard is from feedback from the local needs assessment. This identified:

- The main mode of transport to allotments is on foot, with 55% of people identifying this as their main mode of transport;
- The consultation highlighted that facilities such as allotments need to be 'locally' available before they will be used more frequently. More than 40% of respondents did not want to travel further than 10 minutes to access allotment facilities and more than 15% suggested that they would not travel more than 5 minutes to tend an allotment.

This indicates a strong desire by people to have allotments within walking distance of home. Therefore a standard of 480 metres straight line walking distance, equivalent to 10 minutes walking time is recommended.

### *Quality standards for allotments*

The consultation identified that only 4% of people rated the quality of allotments as very good, around 25% as good and most people, around 40% rated them as average.

The information gathered in relation to allotments is more difficult to assess in comparison to other types of open space. The reason for this is two fold: Firstly, the number of people who actually use allotments is very low compared to the numbers who use other types of open space and, therefore specific comments related to the quality of allotments are less frequent; Secondly, the majority of allotments sites are locked, and the quality audit only allows for assessment against key criteria such as the level of cultivation and general maintenance, which is less comprehensive than the assessments of other open space.

For allotments, a number of general recommendations are made in relation to quality, which would benefit from further guidance being provided by the Council in due course. However, provision should include the following:

- Well-drained soil which is capable of cultivation to a reasonable standard.
- A sunny, open aspect preferably on a southern facing slope.
- Limited overhang from trees and buildings either bounding or within the site.
- Adequate lockable storage facilities, and a good water supply within easy walking distance of individual plots.
- Provision for composting facilities.
- Secure boundary fencing.
- Good access within the site both for pedestrians and vehicles.
- Good vehicular access into the site and adequate parking and manoeuvring space.
- Disabled access.
- Toilets.
- Notice boards.

### 3.4.3 Amenity open space

#### *Summary of quantity and access standard*

Quantity Standard	Access Standard
0.50 ha/1000	480 metres or 10 minutes walk

#### *Existing national or local standards*

There is no national guidance suggesting a standard for the provision of Amenity Open Space. The FIT 'Six Acre Standard' proposes casual or informal playing space should be provided within housing areas as part of the overall standard. This is equivalent to 0.4 - 0.5 ha/1000 of informal space for play.

#### *Quantity standard for Amenity Open Space*

The average existing level of provision of amenity open space across the district is 0.44ha/1000 people. The consultation identified that around 60% of people felt there was enough, and 40% of people felt there should be more provision.

The audit identified a lot of small open spaces which are unusable in terms of recreation and merely perform as grass verges, offering some aesthetic value. This is a fallout from past planning which allowed 'slop' (space left over after planning).

The new policy should be to provide amenity open space which is useable, with a minimum size of 0.2 ha, and the target for this provision should be 0.5 ha/1000 people.

#### *Access standard for amenity open space*

The main mode of transport to amenity open space is on foot, with 62% of people identifying this as their preferred mode of transport. 40% of people are willing to walk up to 10 minutes, a further 15% up to 15 minutes. This indicates the demand for this type of open space to be near to people's homes, and therefore an access standard of 480 metres straight line walking distance, equivalent to 10 minutes walking time is recommended.

#### *Quality standards for amenity open space*

The audit of provision as well as the consultation has identified the importance attached by local people to open space close to home. The value of 'amenity open space' must be recognised especially within housing areas, where it can provide important local opportunities for play, exercise and visual amenity that are almost immediately accessible. On the other hand open space can be expensive to maintain and it is very important to strike the correct balance between having sufficient space to meet the needs of the community for accessible and attractive space, and having too much which would be impossible to manage properly and therefore a potential liability and source of nuisance. It is important that amenity open space should be capable of use for at least some forms of public recreation activity.



It is therefore recommended that in addition to the minimum size threshold identified above, that all amenity open space should be subject to landscape design, ensuring the following quality principles:

- Capable of supporting informal recreation such as a kickabout, space for dog walking or space to sit and relax;
- Include high quality planting of trees and/or shrubs to create landscape structure;
- Include paths along main desire lines (lit where appropriate);
- Be designed to ensure easy maintenance.

### 3.4.4 Natural & Semi-Natural Green Space

#### *Summary of quantity and access standards*

Quantity Standard	Access Standard
1.0 ha/1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 960 metres or 20 minutes walk</li> <li>• Target to achieve ANGSt</li> </ul>

#### *Existing National and Local Policies*

Natural England has proposed national guidance on an Accessible Natural Green Space Standard (ANGSt)<sup>1</sup> which suggests that at least 2 ha of accessible greenspace should be available per 1000 people. Other components of the standard include:

- no person should live more than 300 m from an area of natural green space;
- there should be at least one accessible 20 ha site within 2 km from home;
- there should be one accessible 100 ha site within 5 km; and,
- there should be one accessible 500 ha site within 10 km.

There are no local standards relating specifically to the provision of accessible natural green space.

#### *Quantity standards for natural and semi-natural green space*

The district is blessed with a wealth of natural and semi natural green space which equates to some 9,943 ha, equivalent to 111.14 ha/1000 people. This is a vast asset and establishing a meaningful quantity standard that relates to this becomes obsolete when there is such abundance of provision. Whilst provision does vary across the district, the key issue related to this typology is access and quality.

Nevertheless, new development will place additional pressure on the existing resource, and whilst in most cases there will be a requirement for off site contributions to improve the capacity of existing spaces, in some parts of the district, there may be a requirement for on site provision. Therefore, a minimum standard of 1.0 ha/1000 is recommended for new provision. Where existing provision

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/enjoying/places/greenspace/greenspacestandards.asp>

falls below this in a locality of new development, it is recommended that on site provision for natural and semi-natural green space is made on site at this level.

Even in areas which exceed this minimum quantity standard, if there are gaps in access to such provision, on site provision may still be required.

### *Access to natural and semi-natural green space*

The household survey identified the following in relation to this typology:

- Just over 60% of people are willing to travel more than 20 minutes to country parks, with a similar figure for nature reserves;
- Over 70% of people use the car.

This suggests that people are willing to get in the car to travel to this type of facility, particularly to visit larger facilities, which are well provided for in the district. The Natural England ANGSt also need to be considered, and in an area such as Chichester District, achieving these standards is more realistic than in more urban areas. Therefore, two separate standards are proposed for natural and semi-natural green space:

- 1) A local standard of 960 metres or 20 minute walk to an area of accessible natural/semi-natural greenspace;
- 2) A target to achieve the Natural England ANGSt of:
  - at least one accessible 20 ha site within 2 km from home;
  - one accessible 100 ha site within 5 km; and,
  - one accessible 500 ha site within 10 km.

### *Quality of natural and semi-natural green space*

The vast range and types of natural green space in the district mean it is difficult to set a general quality standard for this typology. The management and maintenance of coast or headland is very different to that of woodlands, meadows or estuaries. The quality of these spaces needs to be informed by appropriate management prescriptions, which are informed by ecological and recreational requirements.

Much of the provision in the district is designated and as such there are management plans in place for these areas. Although establishing quality standards for the existing resource is not feasible, it is possible to set out some parameters for new provision. Both the residents' and parish survey indicate very strongly the value attached to certain attributes of open space, in particular:

- Good maintenance and cleanliness
- Ease of access
- Lack of antisocial behaviour, noise etc.

This suggests that the provision of new or improved open space cannot be considered in isolation from the means of maintaining such space, perceptions of antisocial behaviour, and ease of access from within the surrounding environment.

The shape and size of space provided should allow for meaningful and safe recreation. Provision might be expected to include (as appropriate) elements of woodland, wetland, heathland and meadow, and could also be made for informal public access through recreation corridors. (See below under 'Routeways and Corridors'). For larger areas, where car borne visits might be anticipated, some parking provision will be required. The larger the area the more valuable sites will tend to be in terms of their potential for enhancing local conservation interest and biodiversity. Wherever possible these sites should be linked to help improve wildlife value.

In areas where it may be impossible or inappropriate to provide additional natural greenspace consistent with the standard, other approaches should be pursued which could include (for example):

- Changing the management of marginal space on playing fields and parks to enhance biodiversity.
- Encouraging living green roofs as part of new development/ redevelopment.
- Encouraging the creation of mixed species hedgerows.
- Additional use of long grass management regimes.
- Improvements to watercourses and water bodies.
- Innovative use of new drainage schemes / Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).
- Use of native trees and plants in landscaping new developments.

The above should in any event be principles to be pursued and encouraged at all times. Further guidance in this regard should be included in appropriate SPDs.

### 3.4.5 Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds

#### *Summary of quantity and access standard*

Quantity Standard	Access Standard
1.6 ha/1000	600 metres or 12-13 minutes walk time

#### *Existing national or local standards*

Chichester currently uses the National Playing Fields association (NPFA) standard - now known as the Fields in Trust (FIT) standard. This 'Six Acre Standard' recommends the provision of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) of open space per 1000 persons, but with a specific provision of 1.6-1.8 hectares per 1000 persons of outdoor sports space (and 0.8 hectares per 1000 people for children's play of which around 0.3 hectares should be equipped provision.) The new FIT 'Benchmark Standards for Outdoor Sport and Play' also suggest similar overall levels of provision as a guide to local authorities, although FIT does specify the importance of developing locally researched standards as identified within the NPPF.

### *Quantity standard for parks, sport and recreation grounds*

The existing average levels of provision for functions that make up this typology are:

- Park and Recreation Ground 0.69 ha/1000
- Outdoor Sports Space 0.33 ha/1000
- Outdoor sports space (limited access) 0.31 ha/1000

This equates to a total provision of 1.33 ha/1000. As can be seen, this is some way off the proposed standards within FIT which are for 1.6-1.8 ha/1000.

The local needs assessment identified that just under 70% of people felt there were enough local recreation grounds or parks, and only 30% identifying there should be more. A similar response rate was received when people were asked about playing fields for outdoor sport. When asked about tennis/netball and bowling greens, nearly 40% felt there should be more and around 55% felt there were enough.

These results provide an indication that in general, people feel there is enough provision for parks, sports and recreation grounds. Other research carried out with parishes, sports clubs and sports governing bodies added to this picture, identifying there was some shortfalls in certain areas, particularly for specific provision such as mini and junior football. The issue of a lack of provision was not strong, and the main issue that arose was in relation to quality and carrying capacity of sports pitches.

In addition to these findings, observations from the quality assessment found that a number of recreation grounds were suffering from over use. For example, outfielders for cricket were overlapping football pitches, and a number of sites were 'full' of sports pitches, not allowing much ancillary space for informal recreation, particularly when sport was being played.

With these findings at the core of determining a locally derived standard for this typology, and with the need to ensure that the standard is deliverable, it is recommended that a standard of 1.6 ha/1000 people of parks, sport and recreation grounds is adopted. Of this provision, the amount of space required to be laid out for outdoor sport will be determined according to local need, informed by the analysis of provision at parish and sub area level, and/or informed by specific requirements identified in the playing pitch strategy.

The recommended level of provision **excludes** any requirements for changing rooms, car parks and other ancillary facilities not deemed to be open space. The standard also covers both openly accessible spaces as well as private sports grounds and clubs.

Finally, this proposed standard is for an overall level of provision, and does not make specific allowance for the provision of different types of facility - this is explored in section 4 of this open space study.

### *Access standard for parks, sport and recreation grounds*

The household survey identified the following in relation to access to parks, sport and recreation grounds:

- Nearly 75% of people walk to recreation grounds and parks, and around 45% walk and 45% drive to playing fields for sport and similar for tennis/netball and bowls.
- 15% of people are only willing to travel up to 5 minutes to local recreation grounds, and a further 30% up to 10 minutes, with a further 20% up to 15 minutes. For playing fields, there is a propensity to travel slightly further - for example nearly 25% are willing to travel 20 minutes or more.

Considering the above, it is recommended that facilities need to be local, but people are willing to travel slightly further than for other types of open space, also for sports facilities the use of the car and bicycle is also used. Therefore, a standard of 600 metres straight line walk or 12-13 minutes walking time is recommended.

### *Quality standards for parks, sport and recreation grounds*

National guidance relevant to this typology is provided in the 'Green Flag' quality standard for parks which sets out benchmark criteria for quality open spaces. For outdoor sports space, Sport England have produced a wealth of useful documents outlining the quality standards for facilities such as playing pitches, changing rooms, MUGAS and tennis courts plus associated ancillary facilities. The Rugby Football Union have provided guidance on the quality and standard of provision of facilities for rugby, and the England and Wales Cricket Board have provided guidance for cricket facilities. It is recommended that the guidance provided in these documents is adopted by the district council, and that all new and improved provision seeks to meet these guidelines.

It is also recommended that all parks, sport and recreation grounds across the district aim to benchmark against the criteria outlined in Green Flag - this also forms a good basis for management plans for these key facilities. All new provision arising from development would be expected to meet Green Flag standard, and must demonstrate how the design concepts and management plan would achieve this standard.

## **3.4.6 Play Space**

### *Summary of quantity and access standards*

<b>Quantity Standard</b>	<b>Access Standard</b>
0.15 ha/1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Junior Provision - 480m (10 minutes straight line walk time)</li><li>• Youth Provision - 6000 m (12-13 minutes straight line walk time)</li></ul>

## *Existing National and Local Policies*

Chichester Council currently uses the FIT guidance which recommends provision of 0.8 hectares per 1000 people for children's play of which around 0.3 hectares should be equipped provision. These standards have been criticised in recent years because they are often seen as undeliverable, and can result in a proliferation of play areas that can be difficult to maintain, as well as setting unrealistic aspirations in urban areas where insufficient land is available to provide facilities, especially higher density development on brownfield sites. An additional problem is that the current FIT guidance does not specifically cover the needs of most teenagers within the 'Standard Youth Provision'.

## *Quantity standards for play*

The existing average level of provision across the district is 0.04 ha/1000 of equipped play space. This has been calculated using the exact size of the equipped areas for play, and does not allow for any buffer space or informal play space. The household survey identified that nearly 70% of people felt there were enough facilities for children, however, nearly 60% of people felt there should be more facilities for teenagers. Consultation with young people also identified the demand for more facilities for young people.

The existing FIT standards are more than seven times the level of existing provision across the district, and as such, it could be argued that this standard is undeliverable. The consultation does identify the need for additional facilities, and there is a strong need for this to be made in the form of provision for young people (skate parks, MUGAs etc).

Therefore, a higher standard than currently exists is proposed, but one that is more realistic than the FIT standard, this is recommended at 0.15 ha of equipped play space per 1000 people. It is felt that this is realistic and achievable, for example, a typical MUGA is between 0.08 and 0.12 ha in size, and a facility of this nature would be expected for a development resulting in 1000 people. The proposed standard of 0.15 ha/1000 is for the equipped play space only, and does not allow for any buffers, landscape design or informal play space.

The guidance provided in Play England's 'Design for Play' makes specific recommendations in relation to this, and it is recommended that this guidance is adopted for all new provision of play space. Therefore, new provision will include a designed landscape and buffers around any equipped provision, and this will exceed 0.15 ha/1000.

## *Access standards for play*

The household survey identified the following in relation to access to play space:

- 50% willing to walk up to 10 mins to children's space, 20% up to 15 minutes;
- Nearly 80% of people walk to children's space
- 20% willing to walk up to 10 mins, over 30% up to 15 mins and nearly 30% up to 20 mins to outdoor facilities for teenagers



- Around 35% walk, and around 35% cycle and 35% drive to such facilities.

The consultation with young people identified the need for additional facilities, but also that young people do use other modes of transport such as bikes and skateboards, and this means they are willing to travel slightly further than people taking smaller children to play. Therefore, the following access standards are recommended:

- Junior Provision - 480m (10 minutes straight line walk time)
- Youth Provision - 6000 m (12-13 minutes straight line walk time)

### *Quality standards for play*

Play England are keen to see a range of play spaces in all urban environments:

- A Door-step spaces close to home
- B Local play spaces - larger areas within easy walking distance
- C Neighbourhood spaces for play - larger spaces within walking distance
- D Destination/family sites - accessible by bicycle, public transport and with car parking.

Moving forward, Play England would like their new Design Guide; '*Design for Play*' to be referenced and added as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in standard configuration. Play England have also developed a '*Quality Assessment Tool*' which can be used to judge the quality of individual play spaces. It has been recommended that Chichester consider adopting this as a means of assessing the quality of play spaces in their District. Play England also highlight a potential need for standards for smaller settlements and rural areas where the doorstep, local, neighbourhood, and destination hierarchy is unlikely to be appropriate.

Disability access is also an important issue for Play England and they would like Chichester to adopt the KIDS<sup>2</sup> publication; '*Inclusion by Design*' as an SPD. Their most recent guidance document, '*Better Places to Play through Planning*' gives detailed guidance on setting local standards for access, quantity and quality of playable space and is considered as a background context for the standards suggested in this study.

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<sup>2</sup> KIDS, is a charity which in its 40 years, has pioneered a number of approaches and programmes for disabled children and young people. KIDS was established in 1970 and in 2003, KIDS merged with KIDSACTIVE, previously known as the Handicapped Adventure Play Association.

### 3.4.7 Summary of standards

This section summarises the proposed quantity, access and quality standards for open space in the Chichester District. Justification for these standards is outlined in the sections below. Some of the typologies do not have proposed quantity or access standards - this is explained in the following sections.

Table 3.3 Quantity and Access standards for Chichester District

Typology	Quantity standards		Access standard
	Main settlements & Housing Growth Areas	Parishes	
Allotments	0.40	0.30	480 metres or 10 minute walk time
Amenity Open Space	0.50	0.50	480 metres or 10 minutes walk
Natural/Semi-Natural Green Space	1.00	1.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>960 metres or 20 minutes walk</li> </ul> Analysis will also include ANGSt
Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds	1.60	1.60	600 metres or 12-13 minutes walk time
- Outdoor Sport			
- Outdoor Sport (LA)			
- Park and Recreation Ground			
Play Space	0.15	0.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Childs space: 480 metres or 10 minute walk</li> <li>Teenage space: 600 metres or 12-13 minute walk</li> </ul>
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.55</i>	

### 3.4.8 Other Standards for Open Space

The following typologies do not have quantity or access standards, but the study does include an analysis of their existing provision and the role they play in contributing to the open space resource for the district. In certain cases, recommendations are made for a quality standard:

- Beaches & Headland
- Churchyards
- Education
- Lakes & Waterways



- Lakes & Watercourses
- Recreational Routes
- Golf Courses

However, these sites are an important part of the green infrastructure of the district, and should be considered in future policies proposed by Chichester District Council. The analysis of these typologies is presented in two parts, as follows:

### *Sub Area profiles*

Assessment of the following typologies is included within the sub area profiles (section 5) of the open space study:

- **Churchyards and Cemeteries.** These sites can be important to informal recreation and bio-diversity, and should therefore be afforded protection and allowance should be made for improving them through developer contributions where there is community or biodiversity benefit. Further assessment of this type of provision is made in the sub area profiles (section 5).
- **Education sites.** These sites have varying use by the local community, and although it is not feasible to adopt quantity or access standards, understanding the levels of provision, particularly in areas where they may be existing deficiencies of other open space (such as playing pitches) is important to the study. Therefore, an assessment of provision of education sites is made in the sub area profiles.

### *Strategic provision*

Assessment of the provision of the following facilities is considered at a more strategic level in 3.5.7 of the report:

- **Beaches and Headland.** Certain parts of the coast and beaches can provide an important resource for recreation, tourism and bio-diversity. However, the nature of these areas means it is not appropriate to set standards for their provision. Their protection and effective management is an important part of future provision.
- **Lakes and Waterways.** These sites provide a variety of functions, and whilst it is not feasible to adopt quantity or access standards, an understanding of the provision and its contribution to recreation and biodiversity is important to the study.
- **Golf Courses.** These sites may have no public access, or may have public footpaths through them. They can have value as landscape features and be valuable for biodiversity. They are also an important recreation facility, and sufficient provision is required to meet the needs of both local golfers and visitors to the area.
- **Recreational Routes.** An important part of the recreation and biodiversity resource. This section will also consider the role played by the rights of network.

## 3.5.1 APPLICATION OF OPEN SPACE STANDARDS

### 3.5.1 Introduction

This part of the report uses the recommended standards to analyse provision across the district. Information is presented by typology, considering quantity by parish, access at a district level and an overall quality assessment. Further assessment of quantity, access and quality of provision is also made within the sub area profiles (section 5) of the report.

#### *Quantity analysis*

The quantity of provision is assessed using the recommended quantity standards for each of the typologies where a quantity standard has been developed. Recommended standards are expressed as hectares of open space per 1000 people.

The quantity assessment looks at the existing levels of provision, then uses the recommended standard to assess the required level of provision. From this a calculation is made of the supply, which will either be sufficient or insufficient. Within this section, levels of provision are provided by parish, further analysis by sub areas is provided in section 5 of the report.

For each typology, a table showing quantity analysis is shown, it provides:

- Existing provision (hectares);
- Required provision against the standards (hectares);
- Supply (hectares);
- Supply rank - this ranks supply to highlight parishes with different supply issues, as follows:
  - D: shortfall/sufficient supply of 0.0 - 1.0 ha
  - C: shortfall/sufficient supply of 1.1 - 2.0 ha
  - B: shortfall/sufficient supply of 2.1 - 3.0 ha
  - A: shortfall/sufficient supply of 3.1 ha and above

#### *Access analysis*

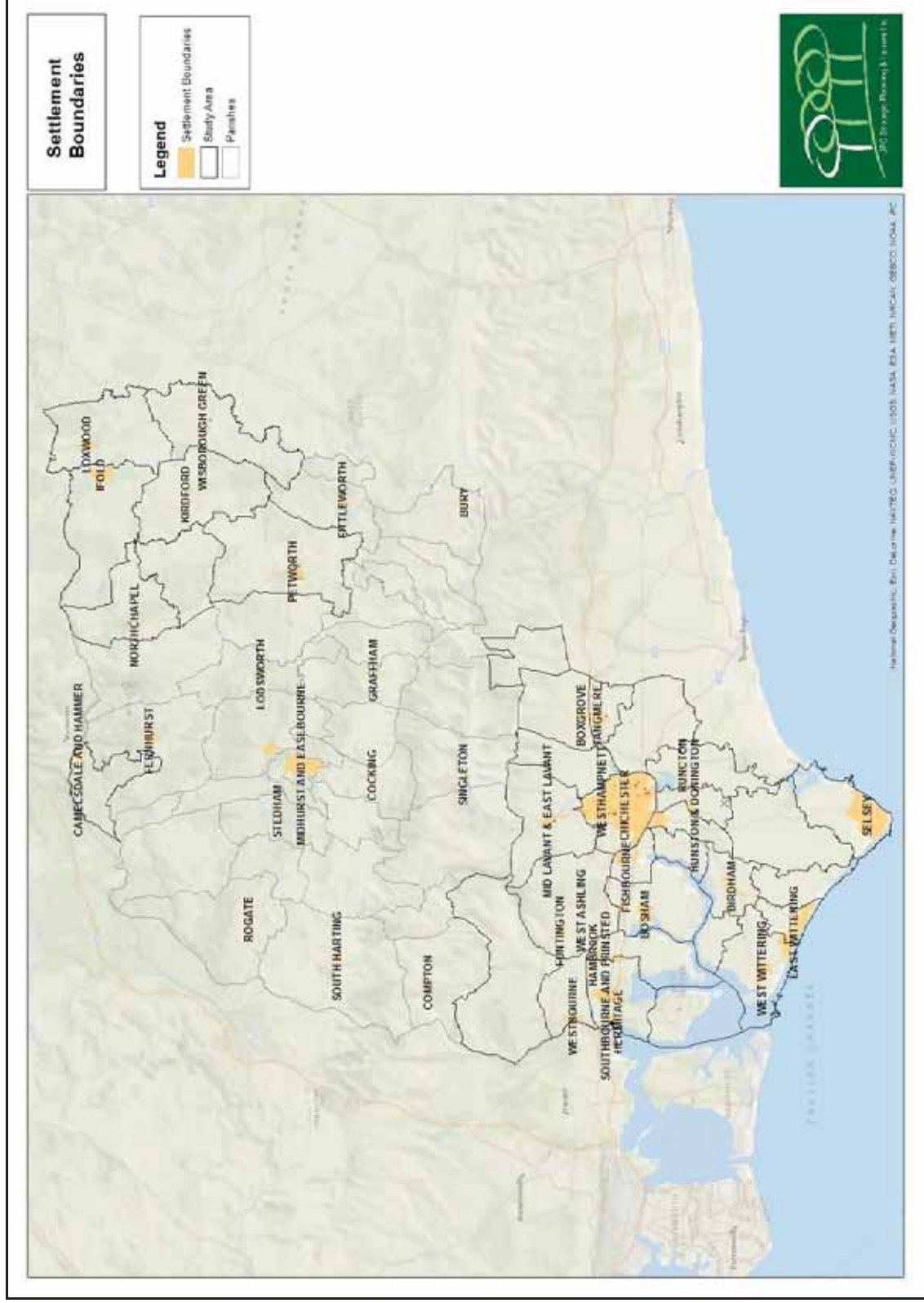
This section of the report provides analysis of the recommended access standards for each typology at a district wide level. The maps and analysis in this section are intended to be indicative, providing an overall picture of provision and highlighting any key issues at a district wide level. The maps show the access buffers in relation to settlement boundaries (figure 3.3).

However, the key to access analysis, is understanding the picture at a more localised level, therefore, maps showing local access provision are provided in the sub area profiles in section 5 of this report.

### *Quality analysis*

This section of the report makes analysis of each typology at a district wide level - it highlights any common themes or issues that have arisen from the quality audit. Again, more localised analysis is provided in the sub area profiles in section 5 of the report.

Figure 3.3 Settlement boundaries across the study area



### 3.5.2 Allotments

Quantity Standard	Access Standard
0.40 ha/1000 for main settlements and proposed housing growth areas	480m (10 minutes straight line walk time)
0.30 ha/1000 for all other areas	

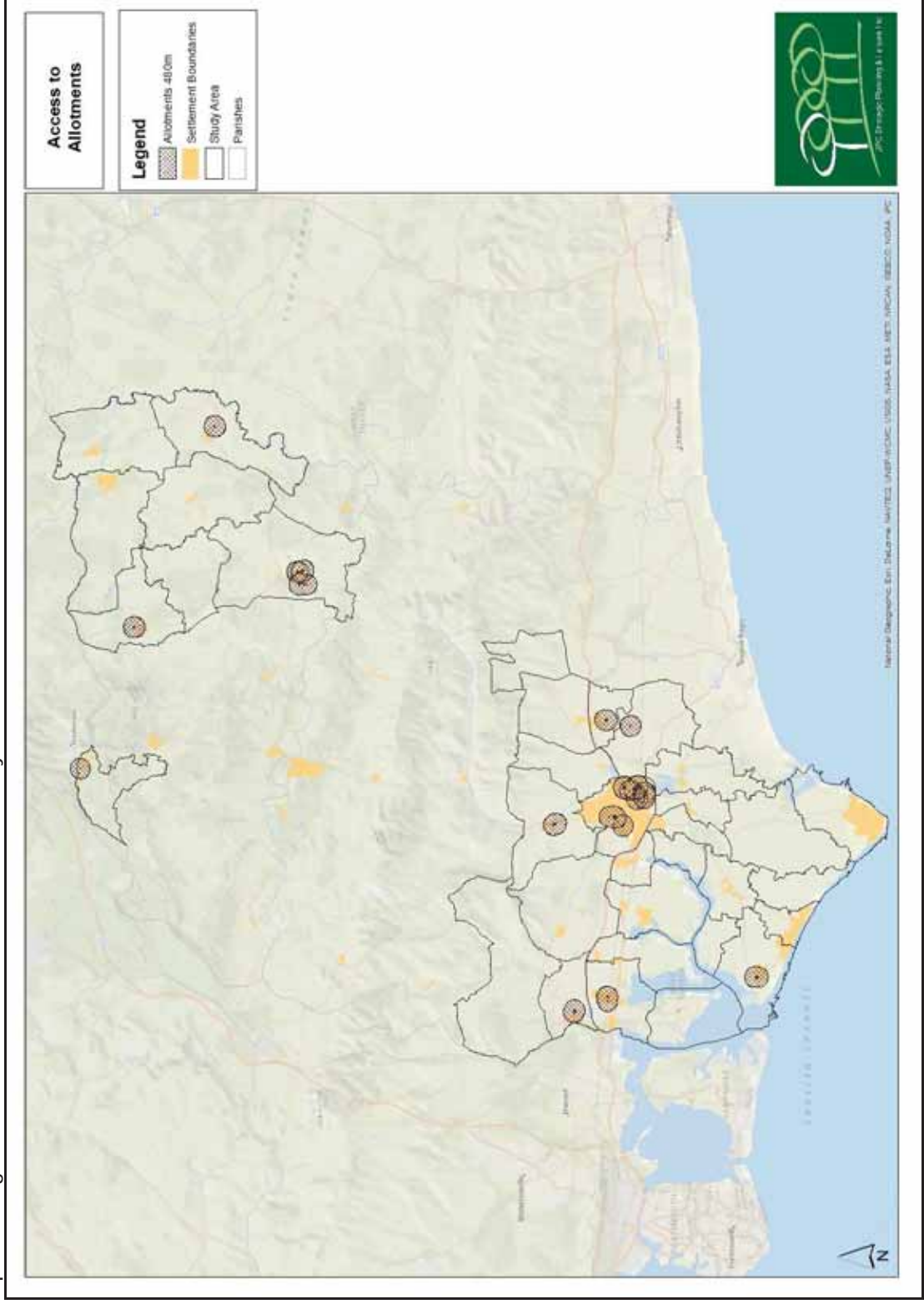
#### *Quantity analysis of allotments*

*Table 3.4 Provision of allotments by parish (\* main settlements - standard - 0.4ha/1000)*

PARISH	Existing provision (ha)	Required provision (ha)	Supply (ha)	Supply Rank
Appledram	0.00	0.04	-0.04	D
Birdham	0.00	0.43	-0.43	D
Bosham	0.00	0.89	-0.89	D
Boxgrove	0.00	0.29	-0.29	D
Chichester*	6.17	10.30	-4.13	A
Chidham and Hambrook	0.00	0.42	-0.42	D
Donnington	0.00	0.64	-0.64	D
Earnley	0.00	0.15	-0.15	D
Eartham	0.00	0.03	-0.03	D
East Wittering*	0.00	1.77	-1.77	C
Ebernoe	0.00	0.06	-0.06	D
Fishbourne	0.00	0.68	-0.68	D
Funtington	0.00	0.48	-0.48	D
Hunston	0.00	0.39	-0.39	D
Kirdford	0.00	0.29	-0.29	D
Lavant	1.01	0.47	0.54	D
Linchmere	0.16	0.71	-0.55	D
Loxwood	0.00	0.44	-0.44	D
Northchapel	0.52	0.23	0.29	D
North Mundham	0.00	0.43	-0.43	D
Oving	0.07	0.28	-0.21	D
Petworth	2.56	0.91	1.65	C
Plaistow	0.00	0.56	-0.56	D
Selsey	0.00	3.34	-3.34	A
Sidlesham	0.00	0.36	-0.36	D
Southbourne*	0.37	2.61	-2.24	B
Stoughton	0.00	0.21	-0.21	D
Tangmere*	0.78	1.05	-0.27	D
Westbourne	1.41	0.72	0.69	D
Westhampnett	0.00	0.18	-0.18	D
West Itchenor	0.00	0.12	-0.12	D
West Wittering*	1.12	1.06	0.06	D
Wisborough Green	0.47	0.42	0.05	D
<b>Total Supply</b>			<b>-16.32</b>	

## Access analysis of allotments

Figure 3.4 Map showing access to allotments across the study area



### *Quality of allotments*

Where provided, the quality of allotments was found to be generally good. Sites appeared to be fully occupied and cultivated, with no obvious empty plots. The quality of security, such as fencing was found to be good. A number of sites had good access on foot, and a smaller number had car parks within close proximity. Sites had good signage more often than not. There were a number of very small allotment sites which were not accessible to audit, - these appear to be for very local use of the immediate houses.

### *Summary/Key issues - allotments*

- There is a substantial shortfall in the quantity and access to allotments across the study area. In total, an additional 17.26 hectares of allotments is required to meet the recommended standard.
- Only four parishes meet the required quantity standard of provision.
- A number of settlements fair well in terms of access, such as Petworth, Wisborough Green, Northchapel and West Wittering. However, there are significant gaps in most of the settlements.



### 3.5.3 Amenity open space

<b>Quantity Standard</b>	<b>Access Standard</b>
0.50 ha/1000	480 metres or 10 minutes walk

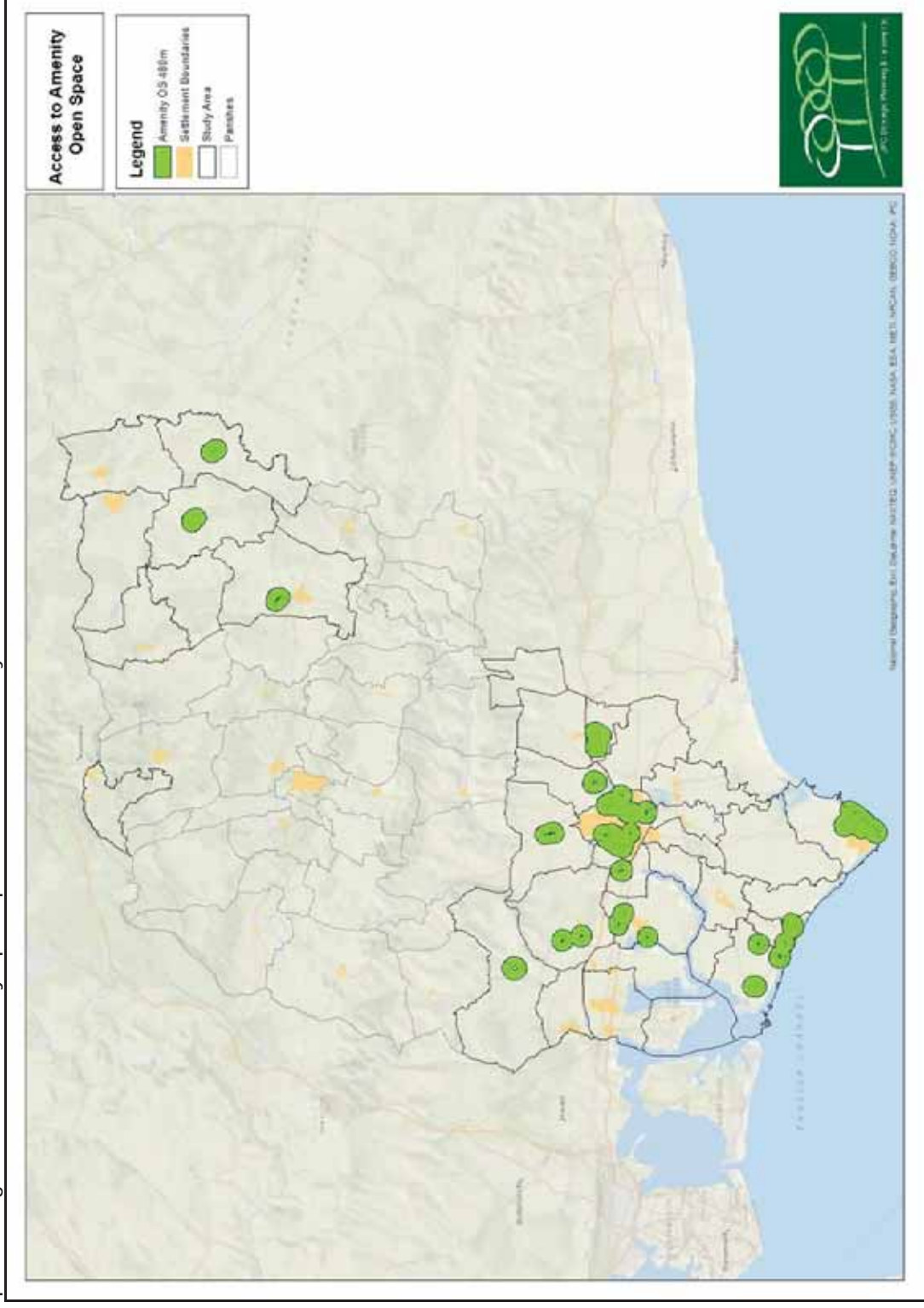
#### *Quantity analysis of amenity open space*

Table 3.5 *Provision of amenity open space by parish*

PARISH	Existing provision (ha)	Required provision (ha)	Supply (ha)	Supply Rank
Appledram	0.00	0.07	-0.07	D
Birdham	0.00	0.72	-0.72	D
Bosham	1.13	1.49	-0.36	D
Boxgrove	0.00	0.48	-0.48	D
Chichester	8.44	12.87	-4.43	A
Chidham and Hambrook	0.00	0.70	-0.70	D
Donnington	0.00	1.06	-1.06	C
Earnley	0.00	0.26	-0.26	D
Eartham	0.00	0.05	-0.05	D
East Wittering	0.98	2.21	-1.23	C
Ebernoe	0.00	0.10	-0.10	D
Fishbourne	0.23	1.13	-0.90	D
Funtington	1.52	0.79	0.73	D
Hunston	0.00	0.65	-0.65	D
Kirdford	0.89	0.49	0.40	D
Lavant	2.30	0.79	1.51	C
Linchmere	0.00	1.19	-1.19	C
Loxwood	0.00	0.74	-0.74	D
Northchapel	0.00	0.38	-0.38	D
North Mundham	0.00	0.72	-0.72	D
Oving	0.00	0.47	-0.47	D
Petworth	1.70	1.52	0.18	D
Plaistow	0.00	0.93	-0.93	D
Selsey	8.49	5.56	2.93	B
Sidlesham	0.00	0.60	-0.60	D
Southbourne	0.00	3.27	-3.27	A
Stoughton	0.73	0.35	0.38	D
Tangmere	0.85	1.32	-0.47	D
Westbourne	0.00	1.20	-1.20	C
Westhampnett	2.31	0.29	2.02	B
West Itchenor	0.00	0.20	-0.20	D
West Wittering	1.90	1.33	0.57	D
Wisborough Green	1.07	0.70	0.37	D
<b>Total Supply</b>			<b>-12.09</b>	

## Access analysis of amenity open space

Figure 3.5 Map showing access to amenity open space across the study area



### *Quality of amenity open space*

The quality of amenity open space across the district was generally found to be good. The majority of sites were well maintained, free from litter and very little evidence of vandalism. The design of spaces was generally found to be a little unimaginative, and there is opportunity for additional planting (tree and shrub), to improve the landscape structure of some spaces. Where trees and shrubs have been planted, the quality and contribution these spaces make to the neighbourhood is noticeable. The design and quality of amenity open space that is provided in new development is crucial, as a number of new spaces were found to be poor quality.

### *Summary/key issues - amenity open space*

- The supply of provision across the district varies, however, more parishes fall below the standard than meet it. In total, an additional 6.20 hectares is required across the district to meet existing shortfalls.
- Access is generally good, with only a few settlements falling below the required standard.
- Quality was found to be generally good, particularly maintenance, however, some spaces would benefit from additional landscape planting.

### 3.5.4 Natural and semi-natural green space

Quantity Standard	Access Standard
1.0 ha/1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 960 metres or 20 minutes walk</li> <li>• Target to achieve ANGSt</li> </ul>

#### *Quantity of natural and semi-natural green space*

*Table 3.6 Provision of natural and semi-natural green space by parish*

PARISH	Existing provision (ha)	Required provision (ha)	Supply (ha)
Appledram	471.41	0.14	471.27
Birdham	463.06	1.43	461.63
Bosham	450.01	2.98	447.03
Boxgrove	0.00	0.96	-0.96
Chichester	120.56	25.75	94.81
Chidham and Hambrook	450.01	1.40	448.61
Donnington	13.05	2.12	10.93
Earnley	242.24	0.52	241.72
Eartham	247.72	0.10	247.62
East Wittering	242.24	4.42	237.82
Ebernoe	503.56	0.21	503.35
Fishbourne	466.20	2.26	463.94
Funtington	317.39	1.59	315.80
Hunston	105.05	1.30	103.75
Kirdford	562.42	0.97	561.45
Lavant	391.08	1.58	389.50
Linchmere	425.25	2.37	422.88
Loxwood	336.47	1.47	335.00
Northchapel	437.70	0.75	436.95
North Mundham	92.00	1.43	90.57
Oving	0.00	0.93	-0.93
Petworth	1006.62	3.04	1,003.58
Plaistow	845.40	1.86	843.54
Selsey	245.83	11.12	234.71
Sidlesham	238.17	1.20	236.97
Southbourne	452.37	6.53	445.84
Stoughton	884.20	0.71	883.49
Tangmere	0.56	2.63	-2.07
Westbourne	8.15	2.39	5.76
Westhampnett	0.00	0.59	-0.59
West Itchenor	451.08	0.40	450.68
West Wittering	691.52	2.66	688.86
Wisborough Green	494.49	1.40	493.09
Total Supply			11,566.60

*NB - the above figures exclude Chichester Harbour (3,728 hectares) and Pagham Harbour (636 hectares). Rankings have not been included because of the high provision levels.*

## Access to natural and semi-natural green space

Figure 3.6 Map showing access to natural green space across district (960 m)

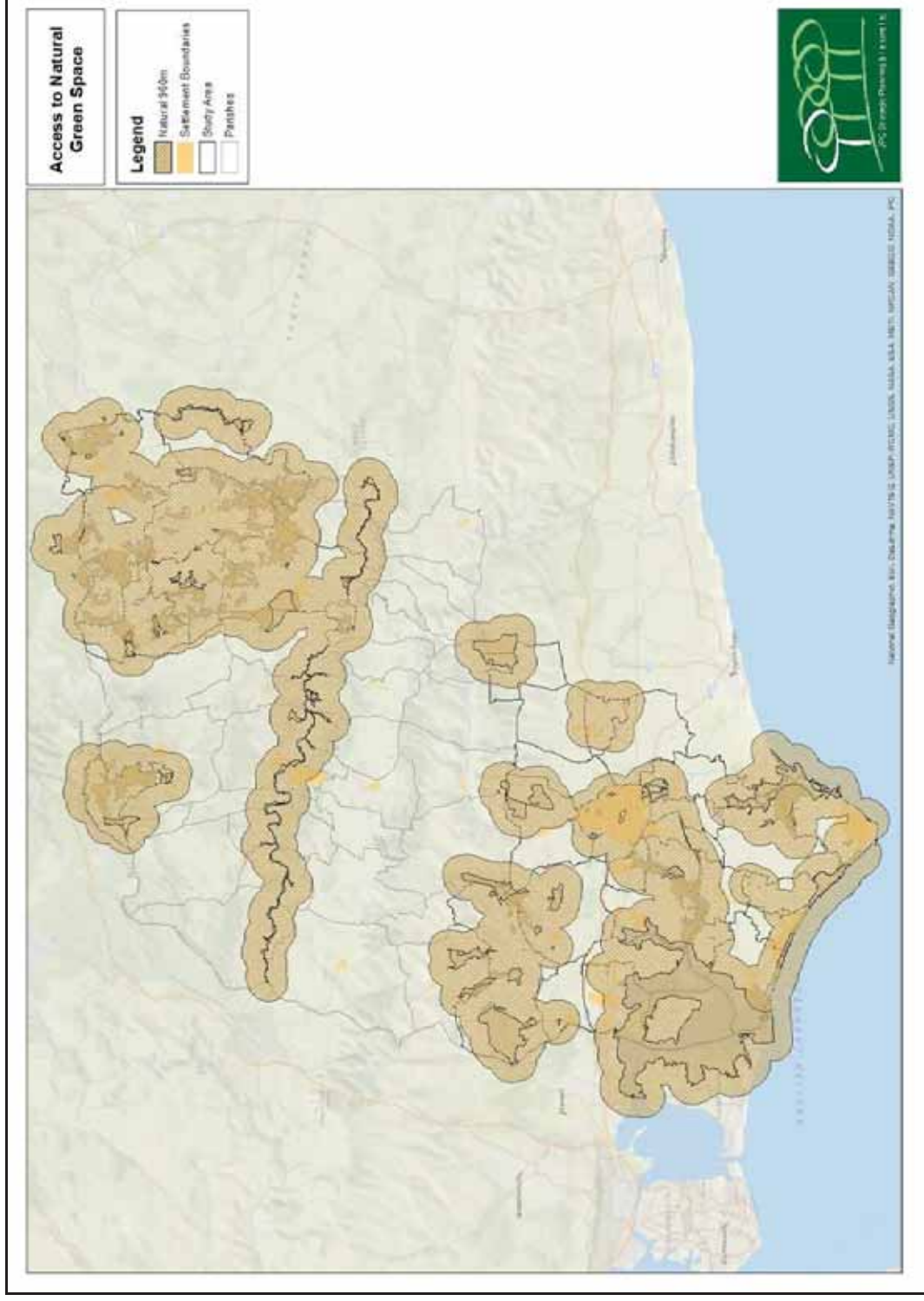




Figure 3.7 Map showing access to natural green space across district (20 ha @ 2 km)

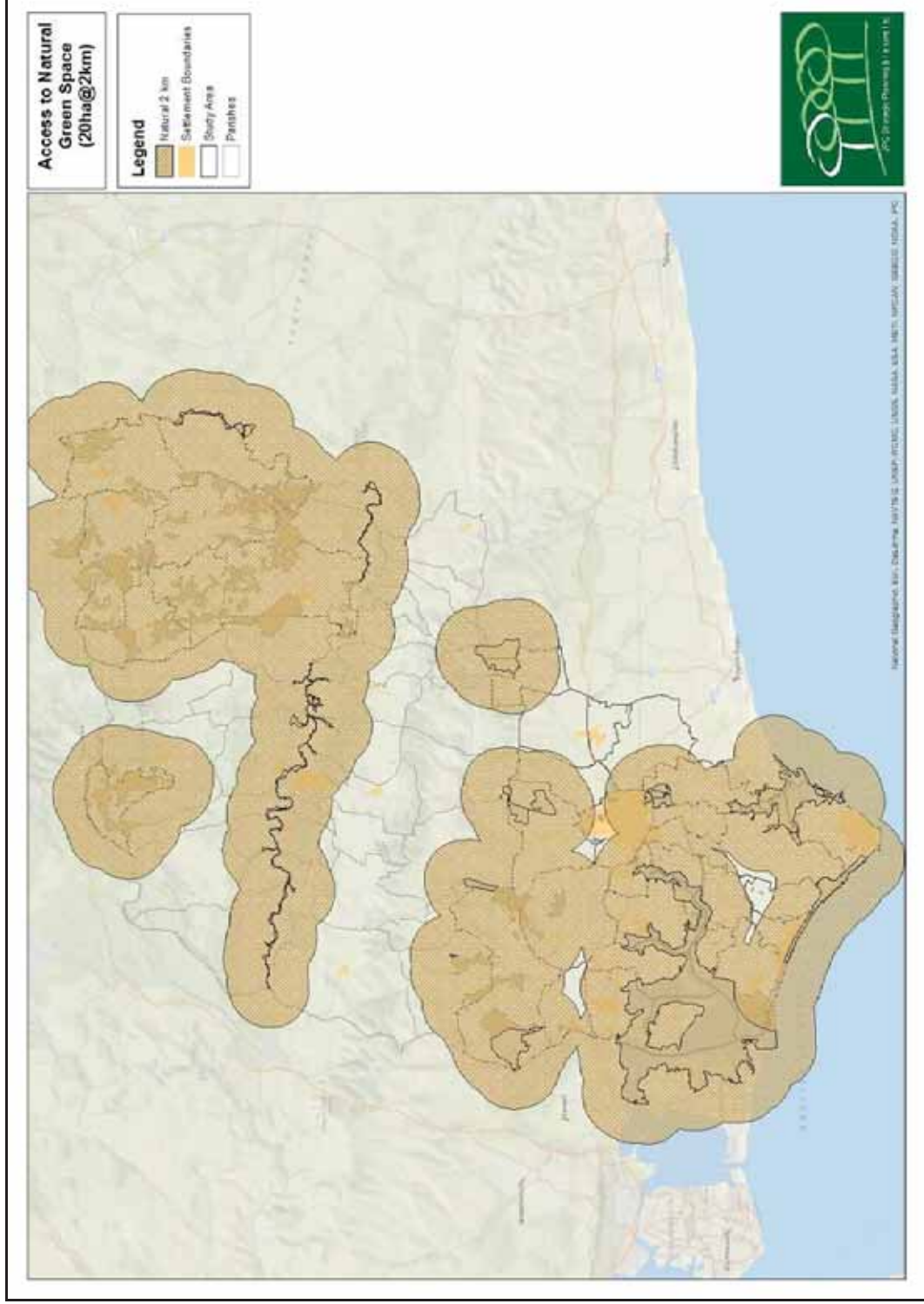


Figure 3.8 Map showing access to natural green space across (100ha @ 5 km))

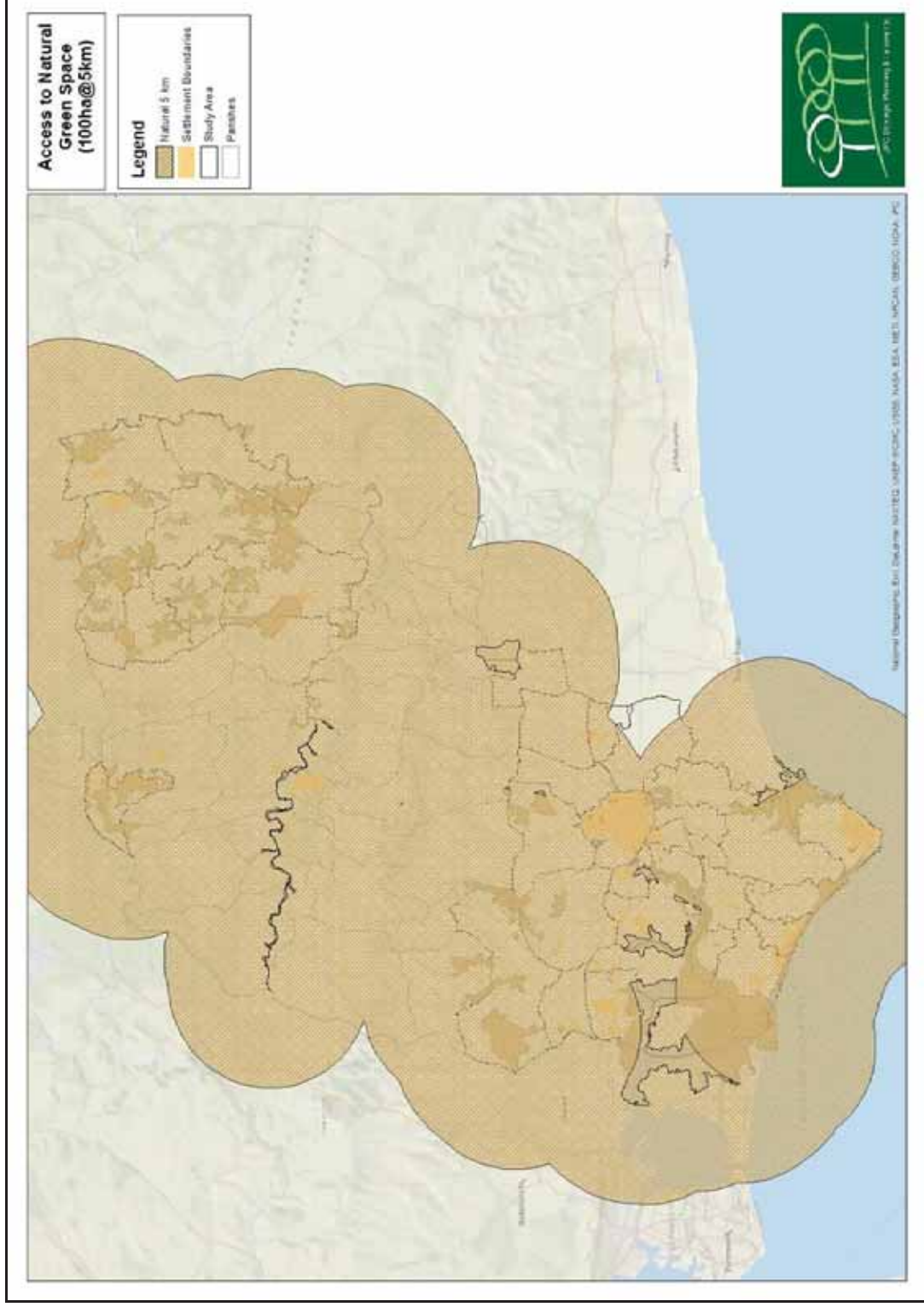
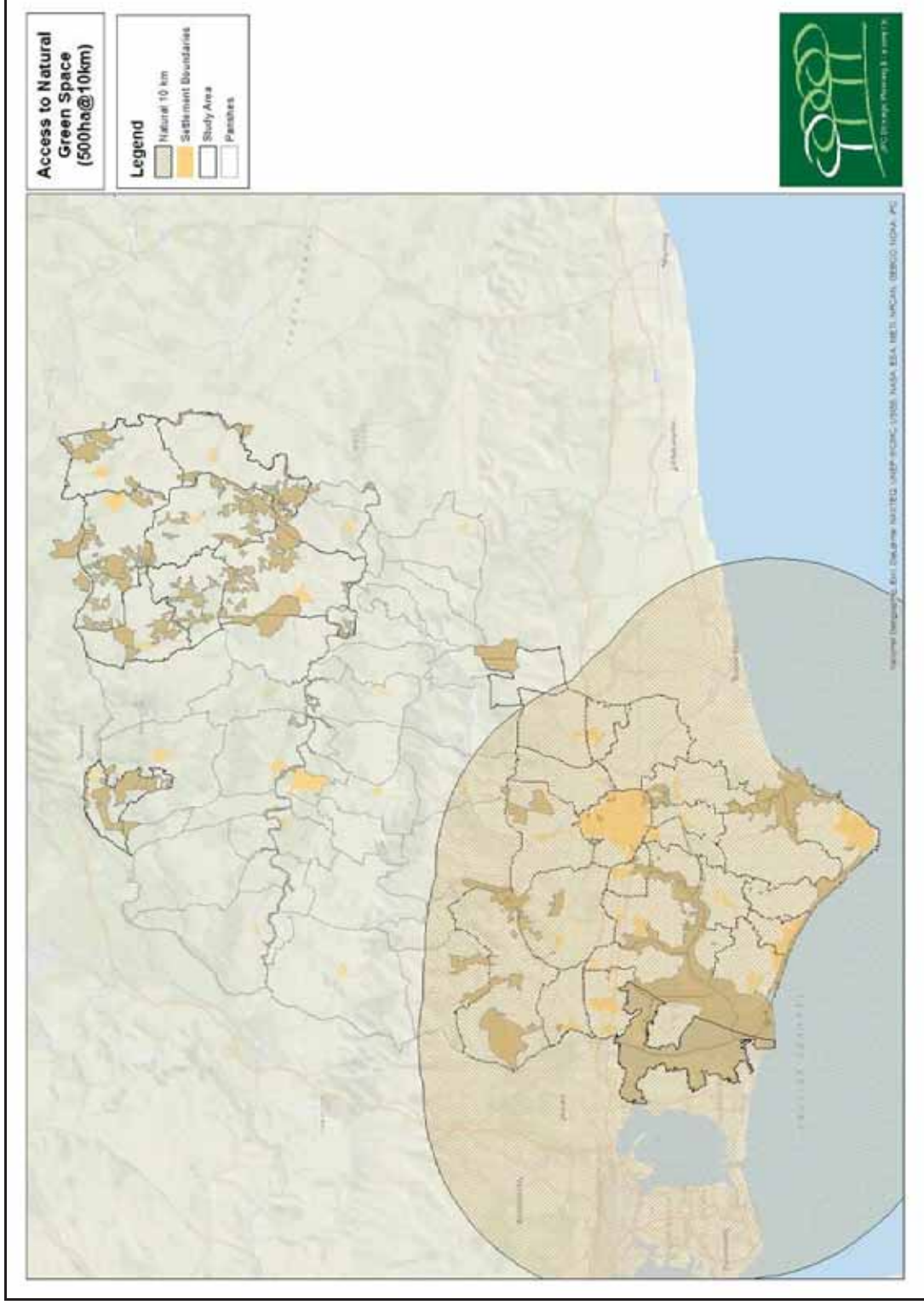




Figure 3.9 Map showing access to natural green space across (500 ha @ 10 km)



### *Quality of natural and semi-natural green space*

The quality of this typology was generally found to be very good, with a high number of designated sites, including some of international importance, the quality of management for biodiversity and recreation was found to be excellent. Many of the spaces function to provide excellent facilities for visitors, whilst having biodiversity and conservation under pinning management objectives.

The type and range of this resource is very varied, including the harbours, salt marsh, large tracts of woodland, meadow and river corridors. The quality assessment was only able to scratch the surface of many of these sites, whose ecological assets are so complex only long term monitoring would present an understanding of the quality of sites.

Whilst the quality audit attempted to make some judgments on the balance between biodiversity and recreation at sites, it was clear that only superficial judgments could be made, without a full understanding of the ecological value of sites and how this could be balanced with recreational pressure and demand. This is a key issue for the district in managing this rich and diverse resource, particularly in light of future pressure from new housing.

Whilst it is not for this study to resolve this issue, it is clear that sites will need to be managed effectively if they are to strike this balance between biodiversity and recreation. This is likely to require additional resources to manage sites, so that mitigation measures can be put in place to manage visitors, whilst protecting and enhancing the biodiversity resource.

### *Summary/key issues - natural and semi-natural green space*

- The district is well provided for this typology, with only a few parishes falling below the minimum standard.
- Access to this typology is good, and the local standard and ANGSt are met across the district, with the exception of access to sites of 500 ha or more within 10 km in the north of the study area.
- Quality was found to be very good, but the complex nature of many of these ecosystems means that management issues can be complex. It is clear that additional resources will be required to manage the asset effectively in response to increased pressure from new housing.

### 3.5.5 Parks, Sport & Recreation Grounds

Quantity Standard	Access Standard
1.5 ha/1000	600 metres or 12-13 minutes walk time

#### *Quantity analysis of parks, sport and recreation grounds*

*Table 3.7 Provision of parks, sport and recreation grounds by parish*

Parish	Existing provision (ha)	Required provision (ha)	Supply (ha)	Supply Rank
Appledram	0.00	0.23	-0.23	D
Birdham	4.39	2.29	2.10	B
Bosham	2.65	4.77	-2.12	B
Boxgrove	1.81	1.54	0.27	D
Chichester	32.09	41.20	-9.11	A
Chidham and Hambrook	0.00	2.24	-2.24	B
Donnington	0.38	3.40	-3.02	A
Earnley	0.00	0.83	-0.83	D
Eartham	0.00	0.16	-0.16	D
East Wittering	5.36	7.08	-1.72	C
Ebernoe	0.87	0.33	0.54	D
Fishbourne	7.41	3.62	3.79	A
Funtington	1.19	2.54	-1.35	C
Hunston	1.87	2.08	-0.21	D
Kirdford	3.05	1.56	1.49	C
Lavant	2.66	2.52	0.14	D
Linchmere	5.13	3.80	1.33	C
Loxwood	5.63	2.36	3.27	A
Northchapel	1.33	1.20	0.13	D
North Mundham	3.69	2.29	1.40	C
Oving	1.12	1.49	-0.37	D
Petworth	4.77	4.87	-0.10	D
Plaistow	2.64	2.97	-0.33	D
Selsey	12.27	17.79	-5.52	A
Sidlesham	2.82	1.92	0.90	D
Southbourne	2.12	10.45	-8.33	A
Stoughton	0.00	1.13	-1.13	C
Tangmere	3.27	4.21	-0.94	D
Westbourne	3.23	3.83	-0.60	D
Westhampnett	0.21	0.94	-0.73	D
West Itchenor	1.38	0.63	0.75	D
West Wittering	4.12	4.25	-0.13	D
Wisborough Green	3.73	2.24	1.49	C
<b>Total Supply</b>			<b>-21.57</b>	



### *Quality of parks, sport and recreation grounds*

The quality of this typology was found to be varied ranging from average to very good. By their nature, these sites are multi-functional and include facilities for sport, play and informal recreation. Because of this multi-functional nature, the quality of different facilities within a site was found to be varied. For example, a site may have good quality sports pitches, but poor changing facilities or a poor play area. Separate analysis of play and sport facilities has been undertaken, and this is explored elsewhere in this report.

Many of the recreation grounds in the more rural parishes were found to perform similar functions - space for sport (largely football and/or cricket), a fenced play area, tree planting, benches, bins. In the main settlements such as Chichester, provision was found to be more varied - with a greater distinction between the form and function of sites. For example, a distinction between more formal park/garden areas to those dedicated for sport.

Because of their multi-functional nature, parks, sport and recreation grounds can have more complex management issues than other typologies, and they often benefit from a management plan or statement which sets out objectives and priorities. The quality audit can only touch on these issues, but does serve to flag up issues which specific sites may want to consider through a management plan.

#### *Summary/key issues - parks, sport and recreation grounds*

- The quantity of provision varies across the district, with around half of parishes with sufficient provision and half insufficient. Overall, there is a total shortfall of 17.84 hectares across the district.
- Access is generally good, with almost all settlements meeting the access standards.
- Quality was found to vary from average to very good, and the need for management plans or statements was identified as a priority for future management of facilities.

### 3.5.6 Play space

Quantity Standard	Access Standard
0.15 ha/1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Junior Provision - 480m (10 minutes straightline walk time)</li> <li>• Youth Provision - 600 m (12-13 minutes straightline walk time)</li> </ul>

#### *Quantity analysis of play space*

Table 3.8 Provision of play space by parish

PARISH	Existing provision (ha)	Required provision (ha)	Supply (ha)	Supply Rank
Appledram	0.00	0.02	-0.02	D
Birdham	0.06	0.21	-0.15	D
Bosham	0.10	0.45	-0.35	D
Boxgrove	0.04	0.14	-0.10	D
Chichester	0.67	3.86	-3.19	A
Chidham and Hambrook	0.00	0.21	-0.21	D
Donnington	0.05	0.32	-0.27	D
Earnley	0.00	0.08	-0.08	D
Eartham	0.00	0.01	-0.01	D
East Wittering	0.19	0.66	-0.47	D
Ebernoe	0.00	0.03	-0.03	D
Fishbourne	0.09	0.34	-0.25	D
Funtington	0.02	0.24	-0.22	D
Hunston	0.20	0.19	0.01	D
Kirdford	0.07	0.15	-0.08	D
Lavant	0.23	0.24	-0.01	D
Linchmere	0.45	0.36	0.09	D
Loxwood	0.03	0.22	-0.19	D
Northchapel	0.27	0.11	0.16	D
North Mundham	0.11	0.22	-0.11	D
Oving	0.06	0.14	-0.08	D
Petworth	0.05	0.46	-0.41	D
Plastow	0.03	0.28	-0.25	D
Selsey	0.30	1.67	-1.37	C
Sidlesham	0.09	0.18	-0.09	D
Southbourne	0.11	0.98	-0.87	D
Stoughton	0.00	0.11	-0.11	D
Tangmere	0.30	0.39	-0.09	D
Westbourne	0.20	0.36	-0.16	D
Westhampnett	0.00	0.09	-0.09	D
West Itchenor	0.00	0.06	-0.06	D
West Wittering	0.03	0.40	-0.37	D
Wisborough Green	0.11	0.21	-0.10	D
<b>Total Supply</b>			<b>-9.53</b>	



## Access analysis of play space

Figure 3.11 Map showing access to children's play space

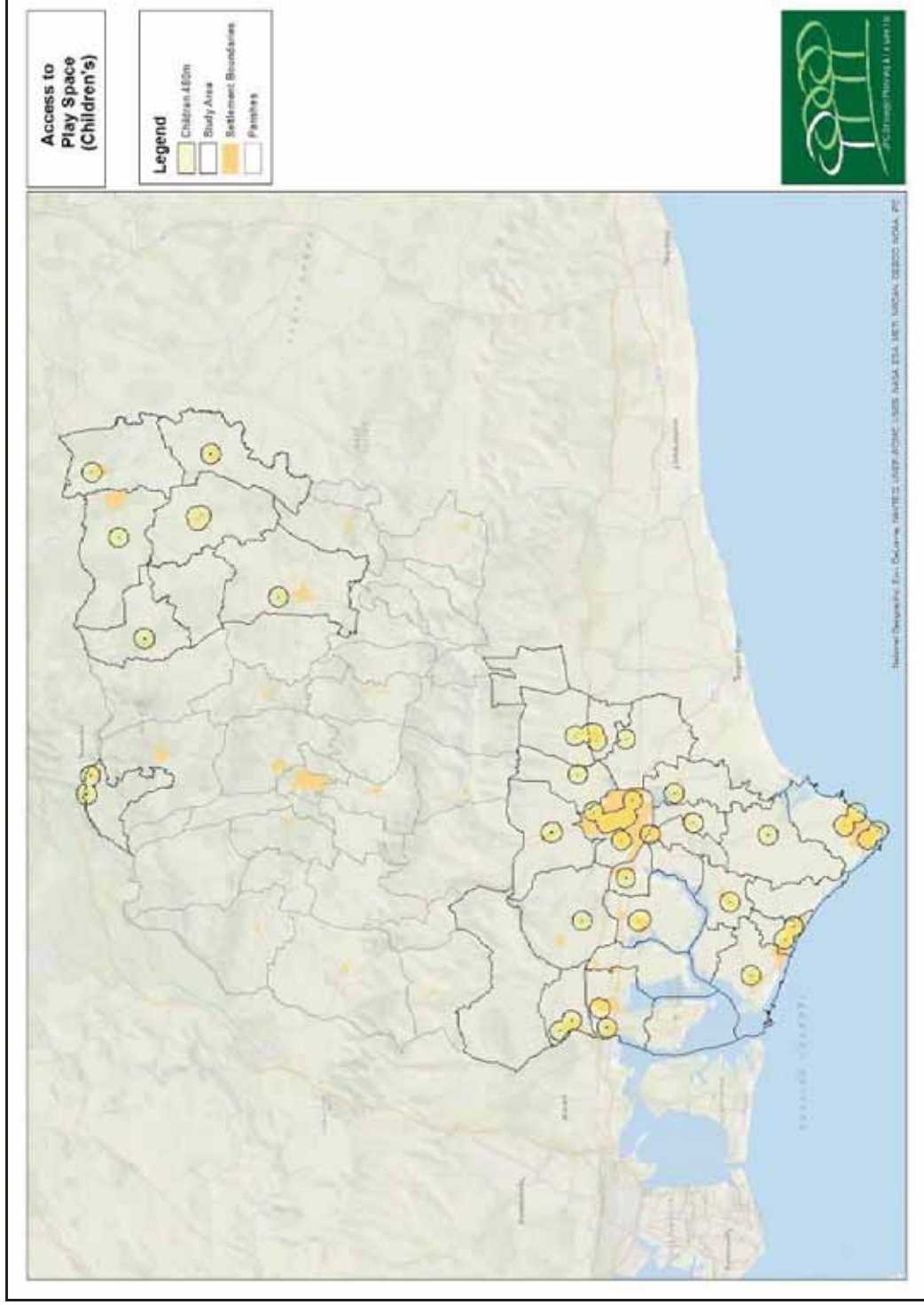
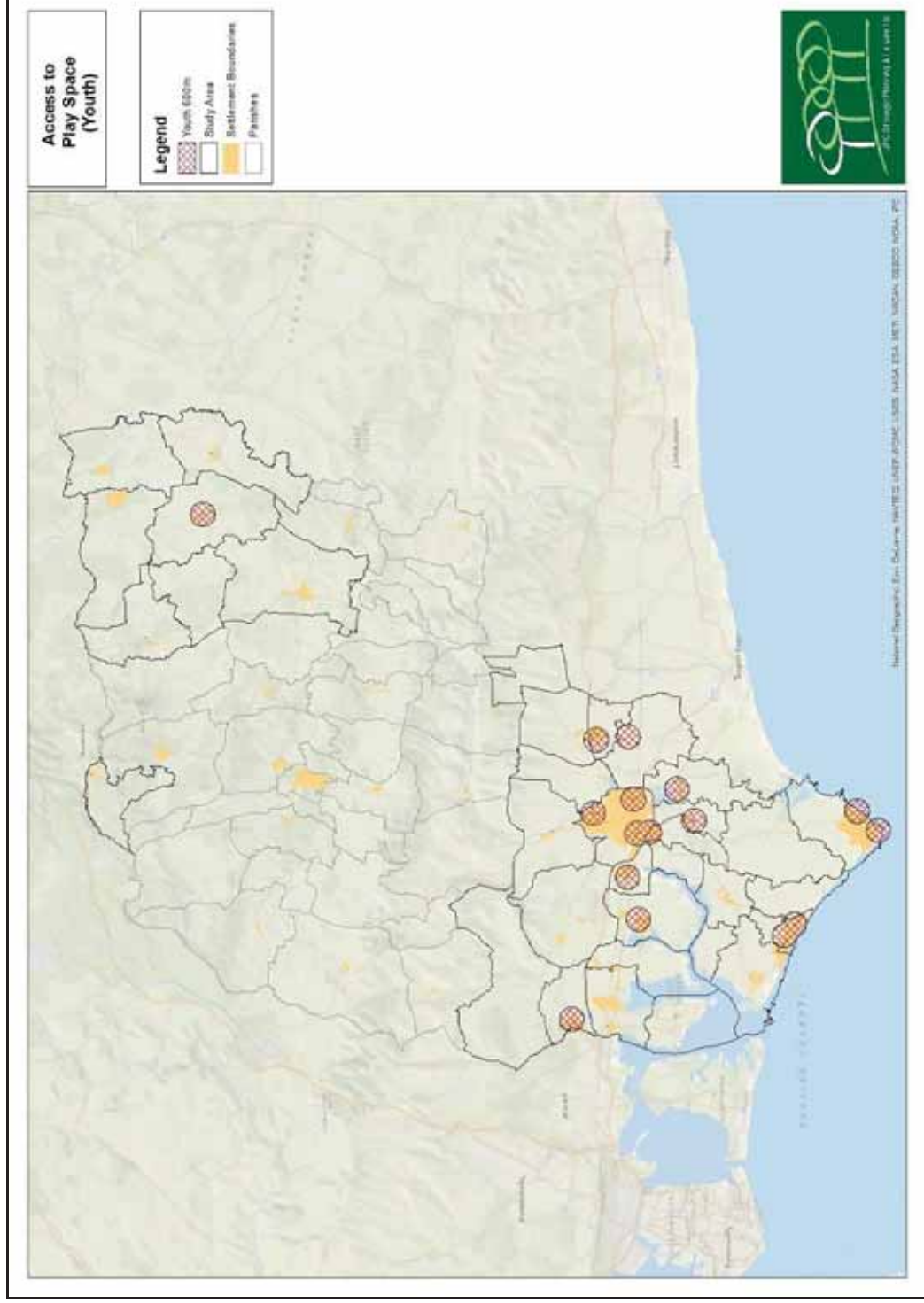




Figure 3.11 Map showing access to youth play space



### *Quality of play space*

- *Children's play space.* The quality of children's play space varies considerably across the district from very poor to very good. In general, the majority of provision is average, with equipment and facilities which are rather outdated and not in line with more creative and imaginative play provision being promoted by Play England. There are of course exceptions to this, with some recent play areas showing more imaginative provision (for example Fishbourne Recreation Ground and Priory Park, Chichester). In some of the parishes there has been partial investment in new items of equipment, but few examples of a more holistic approach to play and play design. This is a major issue for consideration in the future provision of new play spaces, and in improvements of existing spaces.
- *Youth provision.* Within this typology is included MUGA's, BMX, skate parks and basketball. The quality of provision was generally found to be good, although the number of facilities was considerably lacking. Where provision has been made, it is relatively new, fit for purpose and on site observations found facilities to be well used. There was also little evidence of vandalism or anti-social behaviour compared to similar facilities in other study areas. Further assessment on the provision of MUGAs is made in section 4 of this report.

### *Summary/key issues - play space*

- Only five parishes meet the recommended quantity standard for play provision. Across the district, there is a need for an additional 5.34 hectares of play space to meet the existing standard.
- Access to children's play space is quite good, with only a few gaps in access, most notably parts of Chichester City. In contrast access to youth provision is very poor, with significant gaps in many of the settlements.
- The quality of children's play space was found to be average overall, with few examples of designed imaginative play spaces. The provision of youth facilities, although lacking in numbers was generally good, with most facilities being relatively new (compared with children's play spaces).

### 3.5.7 Other provision

This section highlights the provision of other typologies of open space which do not have quantity or access standards:

- Beaches and Headland
- Lakes and Waterways
- Golf Courses
- Recreational Routes

Typologies not included in this previous or following section are considered in the sub area profiles.

### 3.5.8 Beaches and Headland

Under the heading of beach and headland are a range of different types of provision, from sandy beaches, shingle ridges, saltmarsh and harbours. Figure 3.12 shows the location of this resource.

The majority of the provision has some form of statutory designation, as follows:

- Chichester harbour is a RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI and AONB;
- Brecklesham bay is a SSSI;
- Selsey East Beach (part) is a SSSI;
- Pagham Harbour is a RAMSAR, SPA and SSSI.

These sites that constitute the beach and headlands make up 3,977 ha (39 square kilometres) of land and water. Of course not all of this space is accessible - Chichester Harbour and Pagham Harbour are largely water, with a complex system of inlets with varied habitat and recreational uses. The following considers some of the important considerations of this asset for the study.

Figure 3.12 Provision of coast, beach and harbour



### *Chichester Harbour*

The harbour is covered by numerous designations<sup>3</sup> as outlined above (see link below). It is internationally important for birds and its coastal habitats. It also plays a major role in recreation and tourism. The management of the resource is overseen by Chichester Harbour Conservancy.

The water and land holding of the harbour both play a role in providing recreational opportunities for the district, hence their importance within this study. There are several managed sites such as East Head, The Dell and Sandy Point Nature Reserve which provide managed access for visitors for a range of recreation including walking, cycling and bird watching.

The water resource itself also provides a huge resource for recreation including angling, sailing and boat trips.

### *Brecklesham Bay*

Bracklesham Bay is a coastal bay on the west side of the Manhood Peninsula. The bay is sandy and backed with shingle. Much of the bay is a SSSI, designated for its unimproved grasslands and importance for birds. It is also important geologically, and is a well known fossil bed.

The beaches within the bay are one of the most popular visitor areas in the district, the sandy beaches attracting many thousands during the summer. The beaches are also popular for water sports, angling, walking etc. The resource makes a significant contribution to the recreational facilities of the district.

### *Selsey Beaches*

The beach at Selsey, which extends to Brecklesham Bay provide the same valuable recreational resource as described above.

### *Pagham Harbour*

Pagham Harbour is managed by the RSPB<sup>4</sup>, it is an internationally important wetland site for wildlife. Again the harbour provides for a range of recreational opportunities, including bird watching and walking and is an important educational resource. The site provides a valuable resource for both wildlife and people, and is a major asset to the district, contributing to both recreational opportunities and tourism.

### *Implications for the open space study*

As described above, the coastal resource in the district is of significant importance. It is internationally important for biodiversity. The resource provides many opportunities for recreation for residents and visitors, including walking and cycling,

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.conservancy.co.uk/page/designations/305/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.rspb.org.uk/reserves/guide/p/paghamharbour/>

water sports, bird watching and even fossil hunting. This resource does not fit neatly into a PPG17 typology, due to its varied range of habitats and uses - and as such it is not appropriate to set quantity or access standards for a resource of this nature.

The resource is under significant pressure from visitors and balancing this demand with management for biodiversity is a sensitive issue for the sites. The impact of additional housing development within the district has the potential to exacerbate this situation, with even more residents; there is the potential for further visitor pressure on these sites, which could potentially impact the conservation status of the sites.

Additional housing could result in the need to undertake further studies into the potential impact on the designated sites under the habitats directive and birds directive. As the competent authority, it would be the responsibility of Chichester District Council to undertake this assessment.

Whilst this open space study does not attempt to address these issues, it will nevertheless be important in informing any assessments undertaken, particularly in relation to understanding other resources in the district that may be available for recreational purposes, and could potentially help alleviate pressure on the designated sites of Chichester Harbour and Pagham Harbour.

Furthermore, the open space study will make recommendations for financial contributions that are required to manage the open space resource in response to new housing development. It is therefore important that the approach recommended in this study can tie in with any mitigation measures that may emerge from the appropriate assessment under the habitat directives.

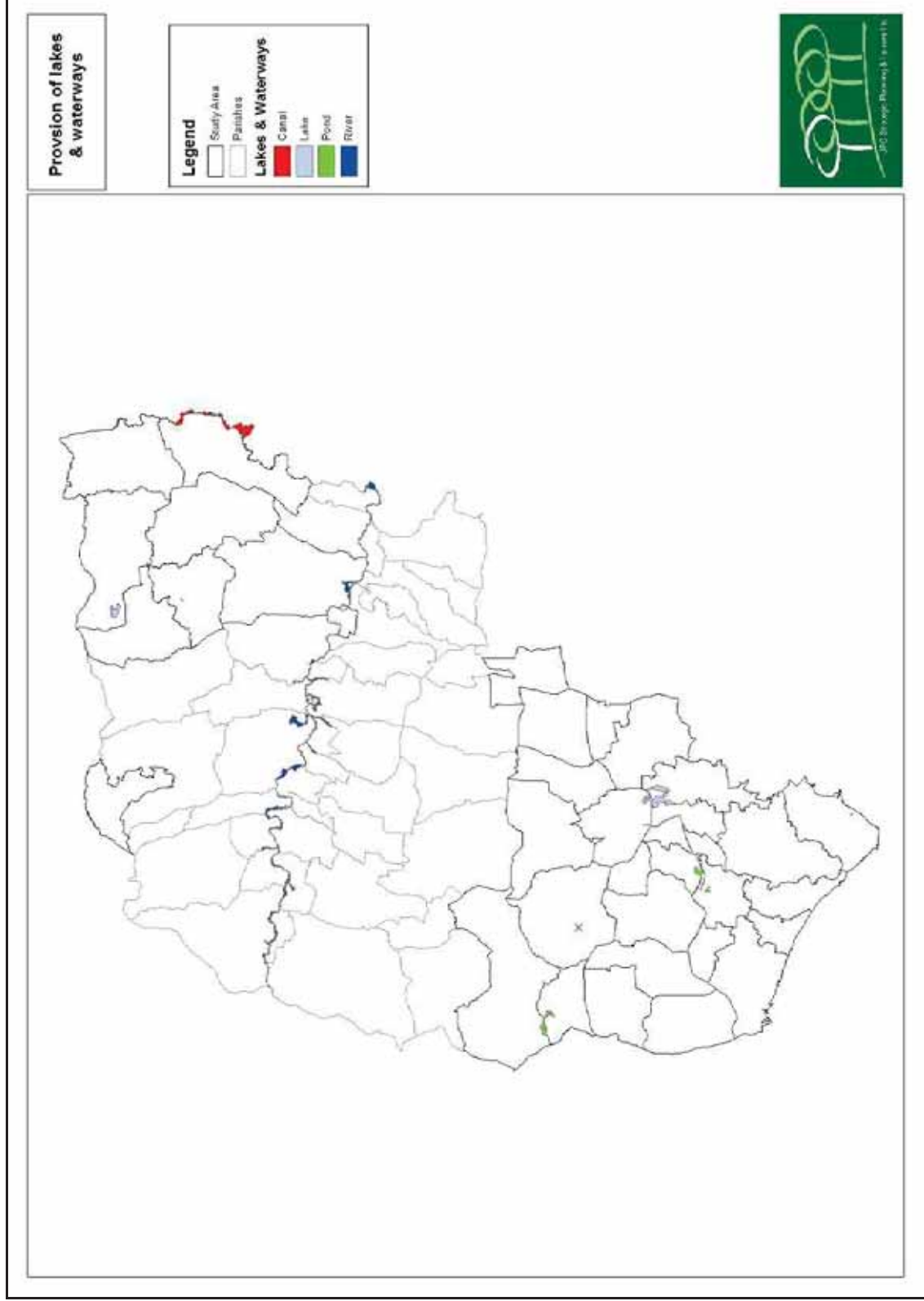
### **3.5.9 Lakes and Waterways**

Across the district there are a variety of lakes and waterways, from the small village pond, old gravel pits, rivers and canals. This resource provides value for both recreation and biodiversity, and whilst it is not feasible to develop standards of provision for this typology, its role in the overall study is important.

Some of this provision (such as the River Rother), has been included within the analysis of natural and semi-natural green space, however, this section merely serves to identify the resource and make a statement with regards to its role within the study and future implications for planning policy. Figure 3.13 provides a summary of existing provision across the study area.



Figure 3.13 Summary of provision of lakes and waterways





The map in figure 3.13 is intended to be indicative to show the location of lakes and waterways across the district (more detailed mapping is supplied on the GIS database). Key facilities include:

- **Canals:** The Chichester Canal and the Wey and Arun Canal provide important recreational routes and have important biodiversity value. The Chichester canal located in Chichester City and the Wey and Arun canal in the north east of the district.
- **Rivers:** The River Rother runs from east to west across the northern part of the district, although most of it falls outside of the study area, it does border parishes such as Petworth.
- **Lakes.** Of particular note are the old gravel pit around Chichester which provide recreational opportunities for a range of water sports, including sailing, canoeing and water skiing. A number of these areas are also of importance for biodiversity and are identified sites of nature conservation interest.
- **Ponds.** There are a number of small village ponds which are aesthetically important, provide a focal point in the village, as well as providing benefits for biodiversity.

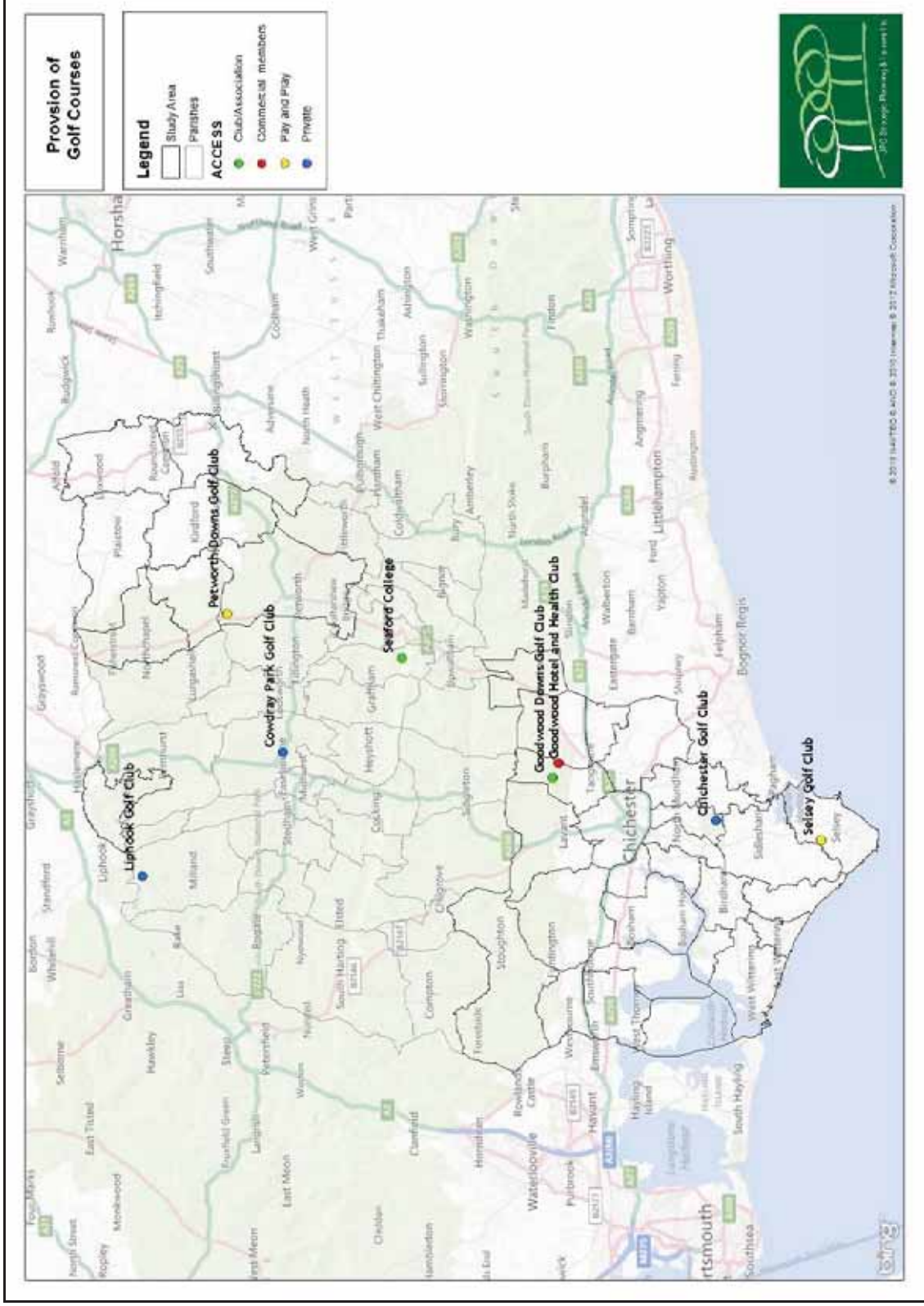
This resource is an important asset to the district and its role within open space provision needs to be acknowledged. Whilst it is not appropriate to set quantity and access standards for this type of provision, it is right that where required, developer contributions can be allocated to improving the quality of provision, particularly in areas where new housing has the potential to increase pressure on the use of these facilities.

### 3.5.10 Golf Courses

Figure 3.14 shows the location and access arrangements to golf courses across the district. As can be seen there is a relatively good spread of provision across the district, although there appears to be a lack of provision in the west of the district, there are golf courses in Havant and Rowlands Castle which border the western edge of the study area.

In terms of implications for the open space study, the provision of golf is largely driven by demand, and the market tends to reach equilibrium, where provision, available memberships, pay and play facilities are provided to meet demand. It is unlikely, that new housing will put undue pressure on the existing facilities, and it is not really the role of the planning system to allow for developer contributions to fund golf courses.

Figure 3.14 Summary of provision of golf courses



### 3.5.11 Recreation routes

#### *Public rights of Way*

The local needs assessment highlighted the importance people place on access to footpaths, countryside and recreation routes with 35% of people using these daily, and a further 25% using them weekly. They also provide a major role in accessing open space, as well as other community facilities, shops, place of work, schools etc. 50% of people also felt that there should be more of this type of provision, and nearly 40% of people identified that existing provision is good.

The district has an extensive rights of way network, as shown in figure 3.15. This provides significant opportunity for people to walk, cycle and horse ride, and is an important part of the recreational provision across the district.

#### *Recreation routes*

In addition to the extensive rights of way network highlighted above, a number of strategic recreation routes exist within the study area, these are shown on figure 3.16 below. Further information on all of these routes can be found on the West Sussex County Council website<sup>5</sup>.

Again, these recreation routes are important part of the opportunities that exist for people to participate in recreation and they contribute to sustainable transport, health and wellbeing and biodiversity.

Although it is not appropriate to set quantity and access standards for this type of provision, the role and value of the provision needs to be acknowledged, and provision should be made to enable developer contributions to be spent on improving the rights of way network and recreation routes, particularly in areas of planned housing growth.

These facilities also play an important role and function in the green infrastructure of the district, and links to the districts green infrastructure strategy should be made as it is developed.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=8380>

Figure 3.15 Rights of way network

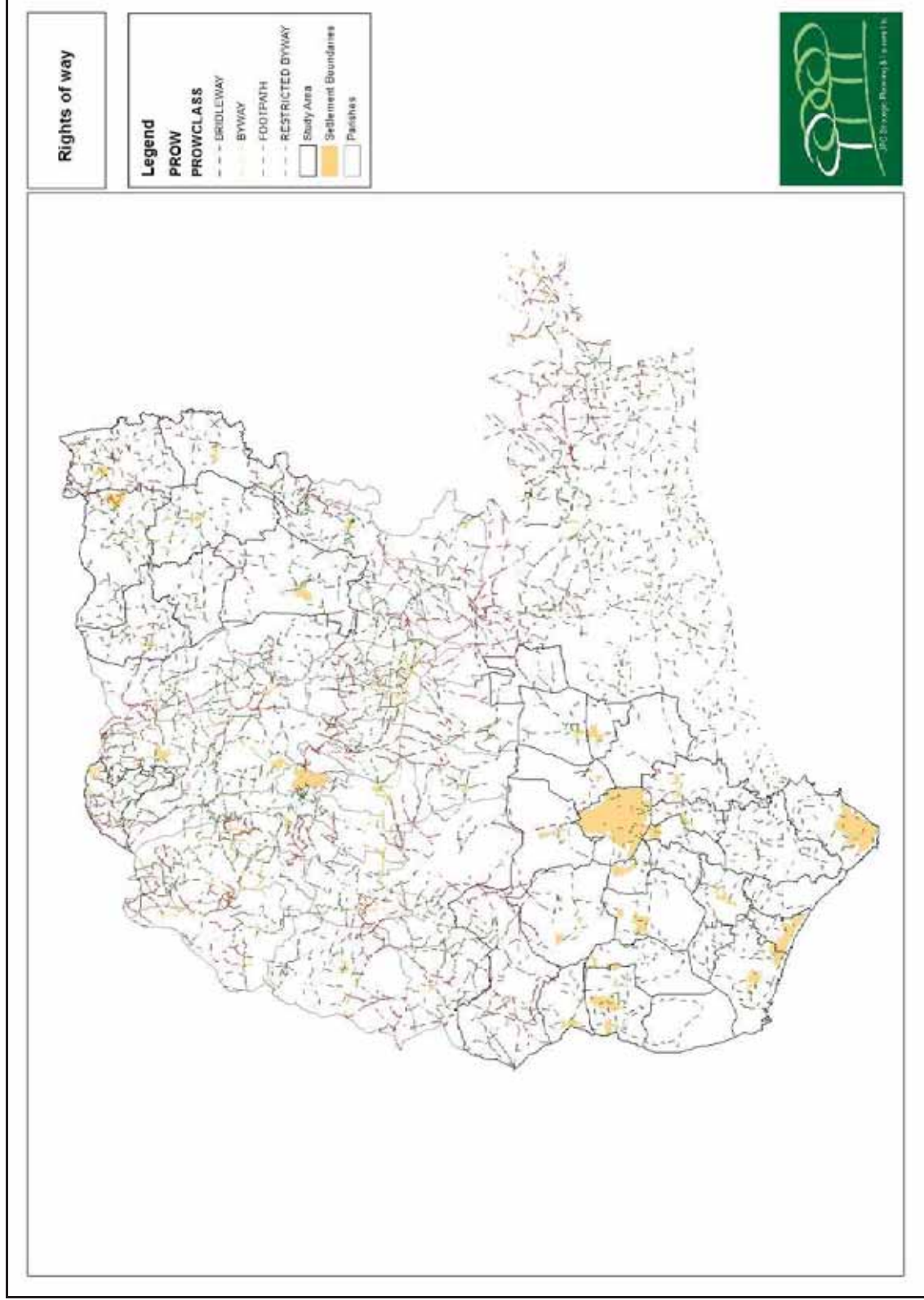
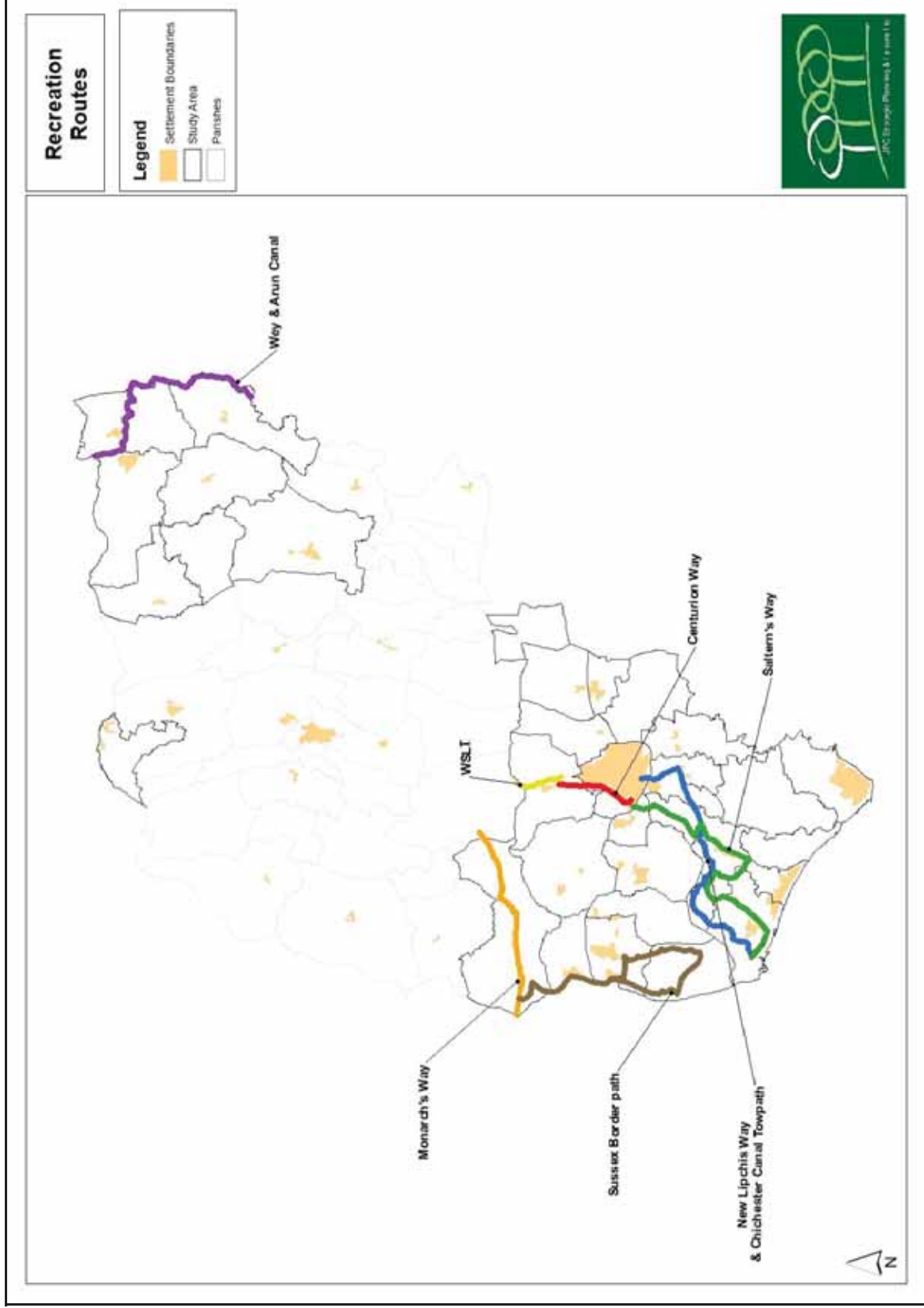


Figure 3.16 Recreation routes





## **3.6 STRATEGIC OPTIONS**

### **3.6.1 Introduction**

This section of the report addresses four key areas related to the identification of strategic options for addressing needs/securing provision:

- 1) Existing provision to be protected;
- 2) Existing provision to be enhanced;
- 3) Opportunities for re-location/re-designation of open space;
- 4) Identification of areas for new provision;
- 5) Facilities that may be surplus to requirement.

In addition to these strategic options, this section also addresses some specific requirements of the brief as follows:

- 1) The provision of an open space calculator for use on the Council's website;
- 2) A realistic yet creative assessment of the potential use of developer contributions in monetary / land terms (sites, equipment, improvement, maintenance etc.) in addressing any shortfall in need. This should be linked to potential future housing provision.
- 3) A hierarchy for locating sports, recreation and open space facilities in relation to the various identified catchments.

### **3.6.2 Delivering Strategic Options**

Since the change in government in 2010, and the subsequent adoption of the National Planning Policy Framework, the planning environment is very much in a state of change and flux.

The abolition of regional spatial strategies, and the move towards localism, puts more focus on local authorities to work with local communities to make decisions and deliver services, rather than relying on national or regional guidance. This will clearly impact how some of the recommendations in this study will be delivered.

Whilst the District Council will have an important role in delivering open space, sport and recreation facilities, their role may move from that of 'deliverer' to 'facilitator'. The aim will be to work with community organisations to make local decisions about how facilities and services will be provided. Organisations such as parish councils, residents groups, voluntary organisation, sports clubs and societies will all have a key role in this.

One of the emerging priorities from localism is for there to be much more local decision making with regards to planning, and for local communities to develop neighbourhood plans. Although it is up to local communities to define their own priorities within neighbourhood plans, the information provided within the area profiles in this study will form a good basis to inform any decisions related to the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities.



The following sections, consider the key issues for open space in the District, and the recommendations that emerge need to be taken in context with the localism bill and consider how they can fit into neighbourhood planning. With this agenda still relatively new, the following sections serve to highlight issues, but do not resolve how they may be delivered, which should be developed through the future of neighbourhood plans.

### 3.6.3 Existing provision to be protected

*Requirement of the brief: Geographical areas where existing provision is protected - where the existing level of provision is below or the same as the recommended quantity standard, sites should be protected. Sites of high value to the community should also be protected.*

The starting point of any policy adopted by the Council should be that all open space should be afforded protection unless it can be proved it is not required.

Existing open space or sport and recreation facilities which should be given the highest level of protection by the planning system are those which are either:

- Critically important in avoiding deficiencies in accessibility, quality or quantity and scored highly in the value assessment; or
- Of particular nature conservation, historical or cultural value.

The area profiles in section 5 of this study provide more detailed results at sub area and parish level as to the above considerations. The following draws on this and makes some more general observations and recommendations.

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| R1 | Whilst the district is blessed with an abundance of natural green space, beaches, harbour and woodland, provision for more formal recreation is lacking. Whilst some parishes and sub areas have sufficient local provision for certain typologies of open space, every area is deficient in some form of provision. Therefore, it is considered that all open space should be afforded protection unless like for like replacement can be provided. |
| R2 | Sites which are critical to avoiding deficiencies in quality, quantity or access should be protected unless suitable alternative provision can be provided.  |
| R3 | Sites which have nature conservation, historical or cultural value should be afforded protection, even if there is an identified surplus in quality, quantity or access in that local area.  |
| R4 | There is an under supply of facilities for young people across the District. Loss of any existing provision should be avoided, unless alternative new provision can be provided.   |
| R5 | The importance of privately managed spaces (e.g. sports grounds) as a community facility has been highlighted in this study. Therefore it is recommended they should be afforded protection. Loss of these spaces could be considered if:  |

- there is an identified overall surplus of open space and surplus of that typology in the local area and locality,
- alternative provision can be made or an acceptable mitigation package developed,
- the development results in an over riding community benefit,
- Sport England are consulted and satisfied with the proposals,
- The playing pitch strategy identifies a surplus of provision.

**R6** There is a significant supply of semi-natural greenspace across the district, it is unlikely any of this is 'surplus to requirement' as it is largely protected, however, it does offer opportunity to provide alternative provision, e.g. creation of natural play areas, BMX tracks and signed routeways where there is an existing under supply of these facilities. These opportunities would need to be considered on a site by site basis, due to the sensitivity of biodiversity on some sites.

**R7** Future LDD's and Neighbourhood Plans should consider the opportunities for creating both utility and recreation routes for use by foot and bike in both urban and rural areas. Creative application of the amenity open space and the semi-natural green space components of the proposed overall standard in respect of new development should be explored.

### 3.6.4 Existing provision to be enhanced

*Requirement of the brief: Areas where existing provision should be enhanced - there are two discrete instances where existing provision may be in need of enhancement. In areas where there is a quantitative deficiency of provision but no accessibility issues then increasing the capacity of existing provision may be considered. Alternatively, in areas where facilities or spaces do not meet the relevant quality standards, enhancements will be required.*

This includes those spaces or facilities which:

- Are critically important in avoiding deficiencies in diversity, accessibility or quantity, but
- Scored poorly in the quality or value assessment.

Those sites which require enhancement are identified within the quality audit database that was carried out as part of this study. Some of the key observations related to site enhancement include:

- The importance of providing high quality provision of formal facilities such as Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds and Play Space.
- The role of private sports spaces to some local communities and the need to provide opportunity for investment.
- The need to ensure high quality open spaces are designed and provided through new development where feasible.

- The role churchyards can play in providing opportunities for informal recreation and their importance to biodiversity, and the need to provide opportunity for investment.
- The importance of semi-natural greenspace within the district, and the need to maintain and enhance provision for biodiversity.
- The role of open space in contributing to wider initiatives and strategies, for example providing background information for the districts emerging green infrastructure strategy.

It is intended that the quality database is used as a management tool for identifying sites to be enhanced. Ideally, this information will feed into the development of neighbourhood plans.

Therefore, the quality database should be used to inform current decision making. For example, if developer contributions become available in an area, the database can be used to identify those sites which have the most 'potential to improve'. It is important to note that the database is only a 'snapshot' of the quality of a site, and any planned improvements and local priorities will need to be subject to considerable local consultation.

<b>R8</b>	The study makes recommendations for improving the quality of open space across the district. However, a long term strategy for achieving improvements is required which should be delivered through a Greenspace Strategy, neighbourhood plans and be considered within the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
<b>R9</b>	Priorities for improvement include the enhancement of the existing provision for children and young people and the improvement of sports pitches.
<b>R10</b>	Management plans should be developed for the main parks, sport and recreation grounds. These priorities could be considered in neighbourhood plans and by the local community.
<b>R11</b>	Contributions received through CIL should enable investment in all typologies of open space (with the exception of private golf courses).

### 3.6.5 Opportunities for re-location/re-designation of open space

*Requirements of the brief: Areas where existing provision should be relocated or re-designated - in order to meet local needs more effectively or make better overall use of land it may be necessary to relocate or re-designate some existing sites.*

In some areas it may be possible to make better use of land by relocating an open space or sport and recreation facility, especially if this will enhance its quality or accessibility for existing users, or use land which is not suitable for another purpose. This needs to be determined at a local level, considering the quality, quantity and

access to facilities at parish level, within the settlement boundary and across the sub area, and in some cases at a district wide level

These decisions could be developed through neighbourhood plans, which could consider spatial and investment plans for green space, and set the foundations for green space provision (e.g. for the next 20 years). They should outline where different types of facilities and space - such as children's playgrounds, sports pitches, young people's facilities etc are to be located. It will also identify if any green space is no longer needed and its disposal or re use can be used to fund improvements to other spaces.

Each plan should apply the standards and policies set out in this study and ensure that the significant investment anticipated for green spaces is prioritised with the help of stakeholders and communities. The standards agreed in this study can determine a minimum level of quality and quantity of green space provision and the maximum distance people should have to travel to access different types of green space.

The area profiles provided with this study provide information on the existing supply of different types of open space, an analysis of access and identify local issues related to quality. They will act as a good starting point for feeding into neighbourhood plans in consultation with the local community.

**R12** Through the Neighbourhood Forum, develop a pilot project within one of the localities (for example linked to a major growth area) to develop a neighbourhood plan which incorporates green space planning.

### 3.6.6 Identification of areas for new provision

*Requirement of the brief: Areas where new provision should be considered - new facilities should be located either in areas within the accessibility catchments of existing provision but where there is a quantitative deficiency or in areas outside of catchments. The proposed quantity and location of population growth should be taken into account when determining the most appropriate location for new facilities.*

New provision may be required where there is a new development and a planned increase in population, and/or an existing deficiency in supply or access to facilities exists. The summary in section 3.5 of this report and the area profiles in section 5 of this study outline the existing situation with regards to supply and access to open space. As discussed, neighbourhood plans would form a good mechanism to determine exactly where new provision is required, however, this study can be used as the basis for decision making, as follows:

#### *Quantity*

The area profiles show the existing provision of open space against the proposed standards. For each typology, there is an identified 'sufficient supply' or 'under supply' for each parish and sub area.

If an area has an existing under supply of any typology, there may be need for additional provision. This could be delivered through developing a new site (for example as part of a housing development), acquiring land or changing the typology of an existing space (which may be in over supply).

The supply statistics should be used as part of the decision making process in development control to determine if a new development should provide facilities on site or enhance existing provision through CIL.

The use of the quantity statistics should not be in isolation, and considered alongside the access standards.

### *Access*

The area profiles show access to different types of open space using the proposed standards. The maps show where there are deficiencies and potential over supply of facilities. This information can be used alongside the quantity statistics to determine if new provision is required in an area. For example, if a new development is proposed, the maps should be consulted to determine if there is an existing gap in provision of a particular typology which could be met by the development.

So, even though the quantity statistics may identify a sufficient supply of a particular typology, there may be gaps in access, and thus a new facility may still be required.

### *Delivering new provision*

There are a number of opportunities for delivering new facilities through new development - CIL and Section 106 and to a lesser extent through capital and grant funding.

### *New development, CIL and Section 106*

Chichester District are in the process of developing their priorities and policy for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The provision of new open space will sit alongside many other community needs and aspirations which will have a call on this levy. This open space study clearly identifies that there is a shortfall in formal open space provision across the district. It also identifies the potential adverse impact that new development could place on the existing natural green space resource.

Whilst accepting other priorities will be considered in relation to CIL, it is the duty of this study to highlight the need for open space to be a priority within CIL for Chichester District.

Outside of CIL, new development may also be required to provide on site open space through section 106 agreements. Whilst not all developments will be of a size that will generate the requirement for on site open space, when considering future housing numbers for the district (section 3.6.9), there will be many that will. This

study should be used to make local decisions about where and when new on site provision will be required.

### *Capital and grant funding*

Although the availability of capital and grant funding has diminished in recent years, nevertheless funding does become available for providing facilities for open space, sport and recreation. National and governing bodies for individual sports should be consulted where new infrastructure is required, such as changing rooms and sports pitches. Environmental grants and stewardship schemes are available for managing natural green space. As neighbourhood plans are developed and open space priorities are established within these, funding requirements will be identified and delivery through grant funding can be considered.

**R13** New provision of open space may be required as part of new development in parishes or sub areas where there are existing deficiencies in quantity or access to open space and/or where the new development will result in deficiencies.

Where on site provision is required, it should be provided in line with the proposed open space standards. Where on site provision is deemed impractical, or not required, off site contributions will be required to meet the quantity, access and quality standards where possible.

**R14** CIL plays a crucial role in delivering open space, sport and recreation facilities through new development, and open space should be considered as a priority in the CIL.

**R15** The priorities for new provision are for children and young people, particularly young people's space.

### **3.6.7 Facilities that are surplus to requirement**

In addition to the strategic options outlined above, the PPG17 guidance also recommends that consideration should be given to facilities that are surplus to requirement. There are important issues to resolve in terms of getting the correct balance of open spaces across the district before any disposal can be contemplated. Whilst there is under provision relative to the minimum standards in most areas of the district, there are other areas where provision compares favourably with the standards. However, it is once again emphasised that the proposed standards are for *minimum* levels of provision. Factors to be taken into account before any decision to release open space for alternative uses can be taken include:

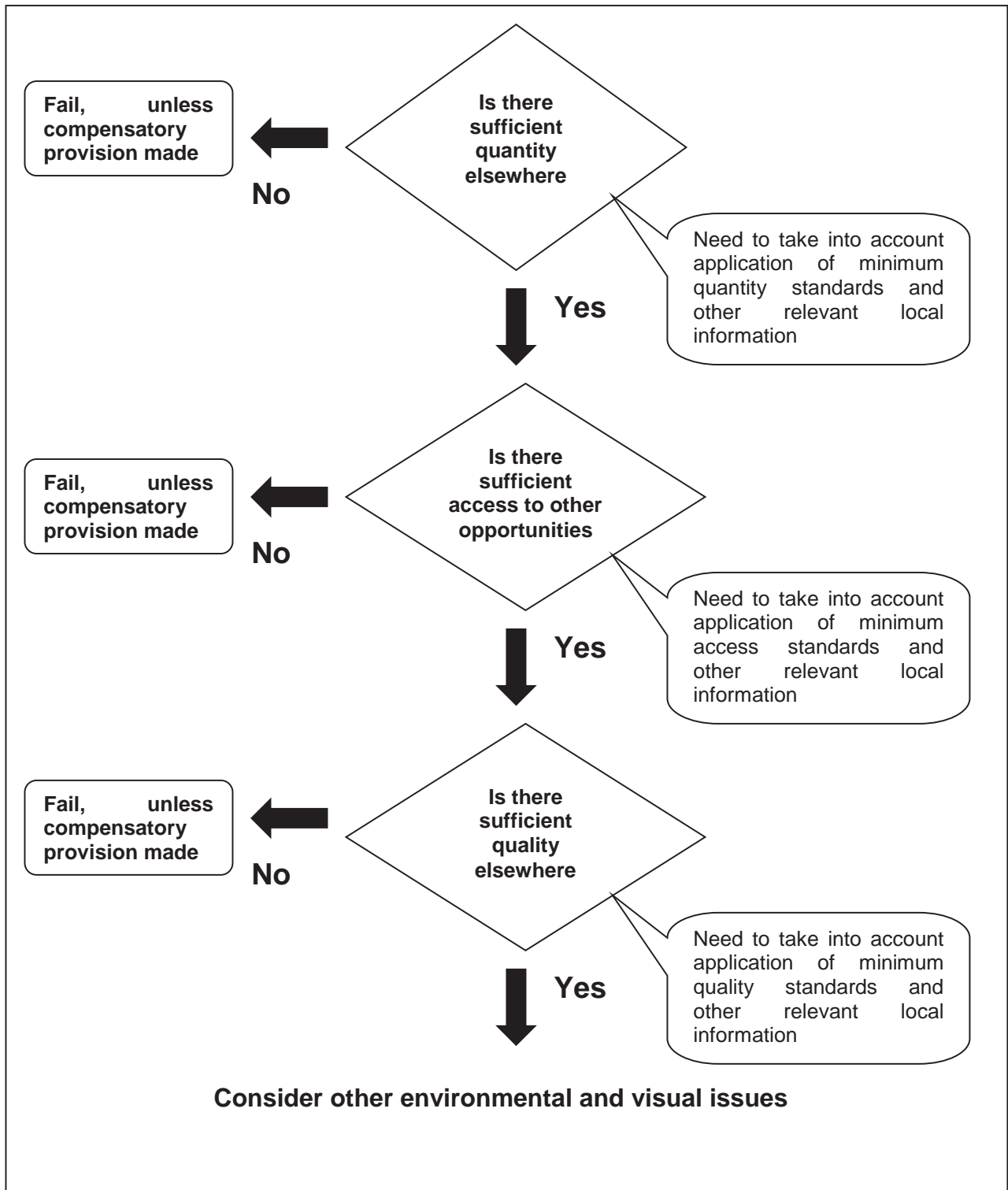
- The local value and use of a given open space - as it may be a locally popular resource.
- Whether future local development/population growth might generate additional demands for open space.



- Whether there is a demonstrable need for some other type of open space within the locality that a given space (subject to a change of management regime) would be well placed to meet.
- Other non-recreational reasons that suggest a space should be retained (which might include ecological and visual reasons).

Figure 3.16 suggests an outline of the decision process that should be followed before the development of an open space can be seriously contemplated.

Figure 3.17: Outline decision making process in relation to sanctioning (re)development of open space



A hypothetical example of how this might be applied follows, and relates to an area of amenity open space.

**Q. Is there sufficient quantity?**

A. If the minimum quantitative standard for amenity open space is achieved in a defined geographical area, the relative provision of other forms of open space must then be considered. (Amenity open space can in principle be converted into other forms of open space where the need arises). If a) provision meets the minimum quantitative standard; b) there is no significant local information suggesting a need to retain the site; and, c) there is not a perceived lack of other forms of open space. The next question can be addressed.

**Q. Is there sufficient access to other opportunities?**

A. Within the defined geographical area there may be good overall provision of amenity open space relative to the quantity standard, but is it in the right place and can it be easily reached? Applying the accessibility component of the minimum standards will help to answer this question. If other similar open space cannot be easily reached, the site's disposal for other uses may be unacceptable.

**Q. Are other accessible and similar opportunities elsewhere of sufficient quality?**

A. If it can be demonstrated that alternative opportunities are sufficient both in quantity and accessibility, there may still exist issues with the quality of these alternative provisions. The quality component of the proposed standards may indicate that certain improvements to alternative opportunities must be made which should be funded and secured before development is sanctioned.

Even if these three tests are passed there may be other reasons for the site to remain as open space. For example, it may have value as a natural habitat or be visually important. Such considerations are important, but beyond the scope of this report.

### **3.6.8 Open space calculator**

#### ***Capital cost of providing open space***

In order to calculate developer contributions for facilities, a methodology has been adopted which calculates how much it would cost the Local Authority to provide them. These costs have been calculated using local information, and have also been benchmarked against other Local Authorities costs for providing facilities. A summary of the costs are outlined in table 3.9 below.

Contributions towards the provision or improvement of open space are calculated using the capital cost of provision. The same charges apply to both provision of new facilities and the upgrading/improvement of existing facilities, which more often than not includes new provision. This is in line with Paragraph B9 of Circular 05/2005, according to which obligations "should be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development". Contribution per person is therefore

taken to be a reasonable measure of that impact, irrespective of whether new provision or improvement of existing facilities is required.

*Table 3.9 Costs for providing open space*

Typology	Standard (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cost of provision	
		Cost / m <sup>2</sup>	Contribution per person
Play Space	1.5	£170.00	£255.00
Parks, Sport & Recreation Grounds	16	£72.00	£1,152.00
Amenity Open Space	5	£15.00	£75.00
Natural Green Space	10	£15.00	£150.00
Allotments	4	£30.00	£120.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.5</b>		<b>£1,752</b>

This shows that it costs £1,752 per person to provide new open space to meet the Chichester standard for open space. These calculations are to be used to calculate developer contributions required through CIL, which is discussed below.

If the open space study identifies the need for a development to provide open space on site, CIL will not be applicable, but the development will be required to provide open space in line with the Chichester Standards.

### *Applying costs to CIL*

CIL is charged per square metre of development. The above calculations show costs per person, therefore a conversion rate has been applied using average dwelling sizes (CABE, 2010<sup>6</sup>). Using the average rates, the contribution for open space required would be £47.22 per square metre, as shown in table 3.10 below.

*Table 3.10 Costs for providing open space per metre square of new development*

Dwelling Size	Household Size	Open space contribution	Size of dwelling (square metres)	Contribution per metre square of new development
1 bed	1.5	£2,628	64.3	£40.87
2 bed	2.5	£4,380	71.2	£61.52
3 bed	2.5	£4,380	95.6	£45.82
4+ beds	2.8	£4,906	120.6	£40.68
<b>Average rate</b>				<b>£47.22</b>

<sup>6</sup> Housing standards: evidence and research (CABE, 2010)

### *Maintenance Contributions*

If a development is required to provide open space on site, the developer is expected to maintain the open space for a minimum period of 1 year. Developers will then be asked to maintain the new provision for up to 10 years, after which arrangements must be put in place for a management company and/or third party to manage the open space.

If the developer does not wish to assume responsibility for maintaining the open space, the council may be willing to accept a commuted sum and make arrangements for management of the open space through the council or a third party. The amount payable for the commuted sum will be calculated using the figures in table 3.11.

*Table 3.11 Commuted sums payable for open space*

Typology	Cost/m <sup>2</sup>
Children & Young People’s Space	£3.67
Parks, Sport & Recreation Grounds	£2.20
Amenity Open Space	£0.62
Natural Green Space	£0.42
Allotments	£0.13

### *Eligible types of development*

Table 3.12 outlines the type of housing that will be considered eligible for making contributions towards open space.

*Table 3.12: eligible types of residential development*

Category	Open Market Housing / Flats	Affordable Housing	Housing for the active elderly	Permanent mobile homes
Play Space	✓	×	×	✓
Parks, Sport Recreation Grounds	✓	×	✓	✓
Amenity Open Space	✓	×	✓	✓
Natural Green Space	✓	×	✓	✓
Allotments	✓	×	✓	✓

Includes agricultural workers’ dwellings. Excludes extensions (for administrative reasons)  
Excludes replacement dwellings and nursing houses types.

### *Thresholds for provision*

The required open space, sport and recreation facilities can be provided by on-site provision, or through CIL. Where facilities are to be provided on-site, the Council will expect the developer to provide the land for the facility and either:

- Design and build the provision to the satisfaction of the Council; or
- Make a financial contribution to the Council so that it may arrange for the construction and development of the required facility.

The decision on whether facility provision is to be on-site, off-site or both depends on the following considerations:

- The size of the proposed development;
- The existing provision of facilities within the parish and/or the sub area;
- Existing access to facilities within the parish and/or sub area.

Table 3.13 provides an indicative guide to assess which types of housing generate a need for facilities in the categories listed - developers will have the opportunity to determine precise arrangements within these overall guidelines.

*Table 3.13: Requirement for open space, sport and recreation facilities*

Type of Provision	1-9 dwellings	10-49 dwellings	50-199 dwellings	200-599 dwellings	600+ dwellings
Play Space	*	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds	*	*	*	✓	✓
Amenity Open Space	*	*	✓	✓	✓
Natural Green Space	*	*	*	*	✓
Allotments	*	*	*	✓	✓

KEY: ✓ on site provision normally sought \* off site provision normally required

### 3.6.9 Future housing and developer contributions

*Brief requirement: A realistic yet creative assessment of the potential use of developer contributions in monetary / land terms (sites, equipment, improvement, maintenance etc.) in addressing any shortfall in need. This should be linked to potential future housing provision.*

This section considers the requirements for developer contributions outlined above in relation to the key findings of the study and how this will be impacted by future population and housing growth across the study area.

#### *Existing needs*

The study has identified that with the exception of natural green space, the district has an overall shortfall of open space against the recommended standards as follows:

- Allotments: -16.32 hectares
- Amenity Open Space: -12.09 hectares
- Parks, Sport and recreation Grounds: -21.57 hectares

- Play Space: -9.53 hectares

This is a total of 57.95 hectares of additional open space required to meet the existing short fall. With this in mind, there is also a significant supply of natural green space of 2500 hectares above the recommended minimum standard. Whilst some of this space may be able to accommodate alternative uses (e.g. natural play), the biodiversity importance of most of the spaces will limit these opportunities.

Therefore, assuming the additional shortfall outlined above, table 3.14 outlines the potential cost for meeting that shortfall.

*Table 3.14 Potential costs for meeting existing shortfall of open space*

Typology	Standard (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cost per m <sup>2</sup>	Existing supply (ha)	Existing supply (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cost of meeting short fall
Allotments	4.00	£30.00	-16.32	-163,200	-£4,896,000
Amenity Open Space	5.00	£15.00	-12.09	-120,900	-£1,813,500
Parks, Sport & Recreation Grounds	16.00	£72.00	-21.57	-215,700	-£15,530,400
Play Space	1.50	£170.00	-9.53	-95,300	-£16,201,000
					-£38,440,900
Natural Green Space	10.00	£15.00	11,566	115,660,000	n/a

As can be seen, just to meet the existing short fall of open space across the district would require over £40 million. Whilst this figure seems extremely high in light of current economic conditions, it does highlight the importance of ensuring that new development does provide open space in line with the standards. The following section looks at how much open space could be required from the proposed housing growth for the district, and considers the cost of this provision, and how this relates to CIL.

### *Future population growth*

Beyond applying the recommended standards to the existing population, it is also essential to relate them to projected changes in the population. These changes have two components, arising from:

- natural changes in the population, affected by fertility, birth and death rates; and,
- changes due to planning decisions mainly in relation to locations for major housing growth.

Population data from West Sussex County Council covering the time period 2008 to 2026 has been calculated from the following:



- Base population: 2001 Census, tied to Office for National Statistics' Mid-Year Estimates up to 2008;
- Population change: up to 2016 reflecting housing policies in the West Sussex Structure Plan; and,
- Population change 2016-2026 reflecting housing policies in the (former) South East Plan.

Table 3.15 shows district-wide estimates for population change between 2008 and 2026, as produced by West Sussex County Council. Although this study considers the emerging local plan till 2029, there are currently no up to date predictions beyond 2026.

*Table 3.15 Population Forecast for Chichester District, 2006 - 2026 (All people)*

Age Groups	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
0-4	5,200	5,200	5,900	6,500	6,700
5-9	5,900	5,700	5,500	6,200	6,900
10-14	6,500	6,300	6,000	5,700	6,400
15-19	6,000	6,800	6,500	6,100	5,900
20-24	5,400	6,700	7,400	6,900	6,500
25-29	4,800	6,500	7,700	8,000	7,600
30-34	4,900	5,400	7,100	8,100	8,600
35-39	6,600	5,300	5,800	7,400	8,500
40-44	8,000	7,000	5,500	5,900	7,600
45-49	7,400	8,200	7,100	5,600	6,000
50-54	7,100	7,600	8,300	7,100	5,600
55-59	8,100	7,200	7,600	8,300	7,100
60-64	7,500	8,000	7,100	7,400	8,100
65-69	6,500	7,200	7,700	6,800	7,100
70 -74	6,000	6,000	6,700	7,200	6,300
75-79	5,200	5,200	5,300	5,900	6,200
80-84	4,000	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,600
85-89	2,400	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,700
90+	1,300	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108,900</b>	<b>112,600</b>	<b>115,800</b>	<b>118,100</b>	<b>120,700</b>

*Source: West Sussex County Council*

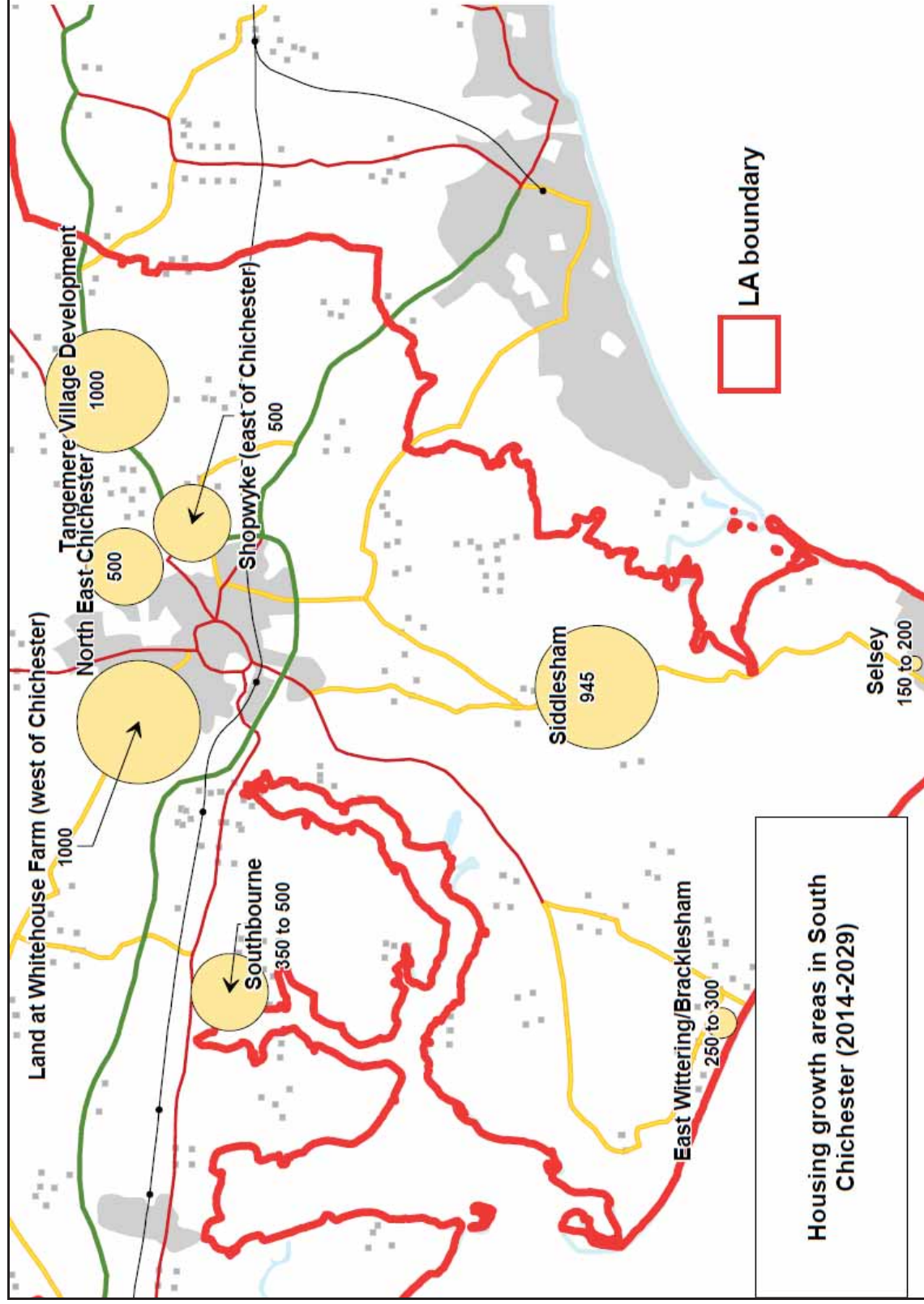
The main observation from this is that the population between 2008 and 2026 is projected to rise within the district by just under 12,000 people - bearing in mind, this also includes areas within the national park, which are outside of the study area.

### *Housing growth*

However, much of the projected increase in the district's population will be focused on the planned areas of new growth, and these will be the locations where most new demand for additional facilities will be generated. Figure 3.18 shows the current thinking on likely growth across the district, albeit this is subject to further consideration, change and is not currently adopted by the council.

It shows that the majority of new housing growth will be concentrated in the south of the district, and especially on the periphery of Chichester City. The map shows the potential numbers of units between 2011 and 2029 in this part of the district.

Figure 3.18 Potential housing growth in the study area



In addition to these major growth areas, it is anticipated that around 525 - 870 additional houses will be developed elsewhere in the south of the District, on sites currently not identified. There is also anticipated to be at least 200 homes to be built in the Loxwood/Kirdford/Wisborough Green/Camelsdale/Hammer areas in the north of the District.

Other houses will be constructed, but largely on small sites in a variety of locations which it would not be possible to show on the map. Based on the information provided in Section 3 of Part 1 of the report, approximately 20% of the planned housing up to 2029 will be accommodated in the remainder of the District, outside the identified areas of growth shown on the map.

It is impossible at this stage to calculate with any precision how many additional residents will be generated by the new housing - not all houses, for example will accommodate new residents to the area - some will house existing residents either up or down-sizing. The size of additional local populations will also be influenced by the types of housing unit planned for each location, and these are largely unknown. However, the previously mentioned population projections suggest that:

- a) approximately 8000 additional residents are anticipated within the District between 2011 and 2026;
- b) the large majority of these will be focused on the major residential growth locations;
- c) using the above % breakdown of new housing between identified major locations and remaining essentially rural parts of the District, it might be anticipated that 2060 (26%) of the 8000 new residents will be spread across the largely rural settlements on currently unidentified sites; and, the remainder (5040) will be focused on the growth areas in the south of the District.

### *Open space requirements from population growth*

Considering the above, an assumption has been made of 8,000 new residents across the study area up to 2026. Table 3.16 sets out what this would equate to in terms of land required for open space, and the cost of providing the range of open space typologies.

*Table 3.16 Cost of new provision of open space from housing growth*

Typology	Standard (m <sup>2</sup> per person)	Future requirements for 8000 people		Cost of provision (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total cost or provision
		(m <sup>2</sup> )	(Ha)		
Allotments	4.00	32000	3.20	£30.00	£960,000
Amenity Open Space	5.00	40000	4.00	£15.00	£600,000
Parks, Sport & Recreation Grounds	16.00	128000	12.80	£72.00	£9,216,000
Play Space	1.50	12000	1.20	£170.00	£2,040,000
Natural Green Space	10.00	80000	8.00	£15.00	£1,200,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>292,000</b>	<b>29.20</b>		<b>£14,016,000</b>

In relation to the above figures, it is worth noting that the majority of provision for natural green space will be accommodated through upgrading existing provision, as there is such a significant over supply of this typology.

### **3.6.10 Hierarchy of provision**

*Brief requirement: A hierarchy for locating sports, recreation and open space facilities in relation to the various identified catchments.*

#### *Introduction*

The planned growth in the district presents an opportunity to develop a hierarchy of provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities. A hierarchy of provision essentially means splitting facilities into categories based on the size and use. For example, a small local recreation ground may always be intended for local use, and may only attract people from the immediate parish, whereas a large recreation ground with multiple facilities may attract people from much further afield.

Developing a hierarchy of provision is not appropriate for all types of open space, for example, there is little value in developing a hierarchy for amenity space or allotments, which the study has identified as having very local use and demand. However, other typologies, namely Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds and Play

Space have the potential to function at different levels. The hierarchy of provision of natural green space is more complicated in the district for reasons already outlined, and recommendations in relation to this are outlined in previous sections on natural green space, beaches and headland, and lakes and waterways.

### *Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds*

This type of provision does function in different ways and at different levels. Indeed across the district, the audit has identified a range of different types of provision, sizes, functions and facilities. The sub area profiles (section 5) consider this type of provision in more detail, and where appropriate make recommendations for developing the hierarchy for each sub area. The following section makes some recommendations in relation to a hierarchy for this typology.

It is proposed to keep the hierarchy straightforward and it is recommended that two classifications are adopted: Local Sites and Hub Sites. The following makes some recommendations based on observations from the study - it is fully intended that this would be subject to further consultation with parishes, in particular through the neighbourhood planning process.

#### *Local Sites*

As suggested, these are local sites providing facilities for the immediate parish or its immediate neighbours. Sites of this size are likely to be below 2 hectares in size, and typically have only 1 sports pitch (or possibly football and cricket), along with a play area. Provision for sport is at a local level, and may not have changing facilities. Identification of these local sites is made in the sub area profiles.

#### *Hub Sites*

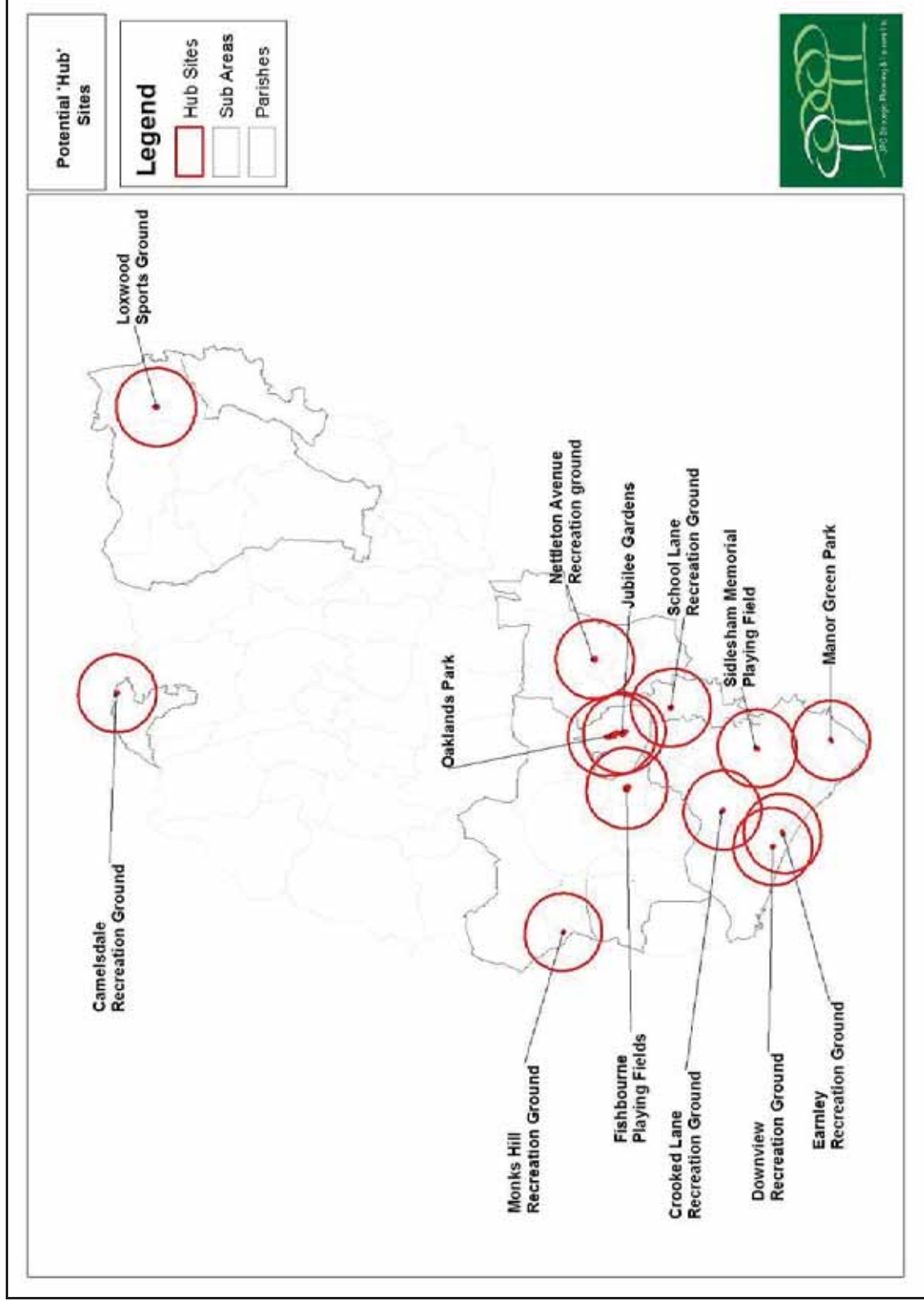
These are larger sites, typically greater than 2 hectares in size and will currently or be capable of performing a range of functions for outdoor sport and recreation. Typically, they will have more than one sports pitch, play facilities for children and young people, changing rooms, village hall or pavilion, car parking and space for events and informal recreation.

Although they may not currently have all the facilities, the sites would have the potential to perform this range of functions with investment. These sites would be the priority for investment in sport, particularly developing pitches which are capable of accommodating a higher standard of play than local sites - this may include additional drainage, fenced sports pitches and modern changing facilities.

Figure 3.19 suggests a number of publicly accessible sites which have the potential to perform as hub sites. As a guide, a 2km buffer has been applied to each potential hub site, but further analysis could be applied to consider drive times if these sites are deemed suitable, and if the hub site policy is adopted.



Figure 3.19 Potential hub sites





## *Play Space*

Play spaces also lend themselves to the development of a hierarchy of provision, Chichester has previously used the NPFA standards for providing play spaces which seeks the provision of Local Areas of Play (LAPs), Local equipped Areas of Play (LEAPs) and Neighborhood Equipped Areas of Play (NEAPs). This study has recommended moving away from this type of classification, and recommends the Play England classification of play is adopted:

A Door-step spaces close to home

B Local play spaces - larger areas within easy walking distance

C Neighbourhood spaces for play - larger spaces within walking distance

D Destination/family sites - accessible by bicycle, public transport and with car parking.

Analysis of this type of provision is made in the sub area profiles, however, as some general principles, the following is recommended:

### *A Door-step spaces close to home*

These may include non equipped areas which are large enough to support informal play or a kickabout - this provision may well be met through the amenity open space typology.

### *B Local play spaces - larger areas within easy walking distance*

These would typically be equipped with provision for toddlers and juniors. The site is unlikely to have provision for young people. It is expected that there would be at least one type of provision within each settlement area.

### *C Neighbourhood spaces for play - larger spaces within walking distance*

These would typically be equipped with provision for toddlers and juniors, and likely to have one form of provision for young people. It is expected that there would be at least one type of provision within each parish.

### *D Destination/family sites - accessible by bicycle, public transport and with car parking*

These would be larger play facilities for a range of ages including toddlers, juniors and young people. Provision for young people may include a skate park and MUGA. It is recommended that these sites are provided at the hub sites suggested in figure 3.19.

## SECTION 4) OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STUDY

## SECTION 4 OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STUDY

This section of the report includes analysis of the following types of outdoor sports provision:

- Football
- Rugby
- Cricket
- MUGAs
- Tennis
- Bowls

Provision for Hockey (through Synthetic Turf Pitches) is included in part 4: built facilities study. It should also be noted, that this section of the report is not a playing pitch study, so does not follow the Sport England methodology '*Towards a Level Playing Field*'. The district council are considering the preparation of a playing pitch study separately from this open space study.

Details of local provision are provided in the sub area profiles of the report, the following sections aim to provide an overview of provision at a district wide level.

### 4.1 Football

Table 4.1 provides a summary of the existing provision for football identified through the study. This needs to take into account that observations were made during September, when most football pitches were laid out, however at several sites, potential pitches were not marked out. This study has not aimed to resolve which pitches are in current use and part of the secured playing pitch supply (this would be achieved through a playing pitch strategy), however, it does provide a snap shot with regards to the current levels of provision.

*Table 4.1 Summary of provision of football pitches in the study area*

Type	Number	Total space (ha)
<i>Provision in community use</i>		
Football Junior	3	0.89
Football Senior	27	18.24
<i>Provision on education sites</i>		
Football Junior	11	7.73
Football Senior	2	0.89
Multi-use/function	13	57.0

As can be seen, there is a significant level of provision within the education sector. Much of this has a multi-functional use, and may indeed change uses throughout the season and from year to year depending on the schools requirement. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show provision of football pitches in community use, and those on education sites (buffers are 600 metres, the standard for parks, sport and recreation grounds) - again this highlights the role education sites could play in meeting gaps in community provision.

Figure 4.1 Football provision in community use (600 metre buffer)

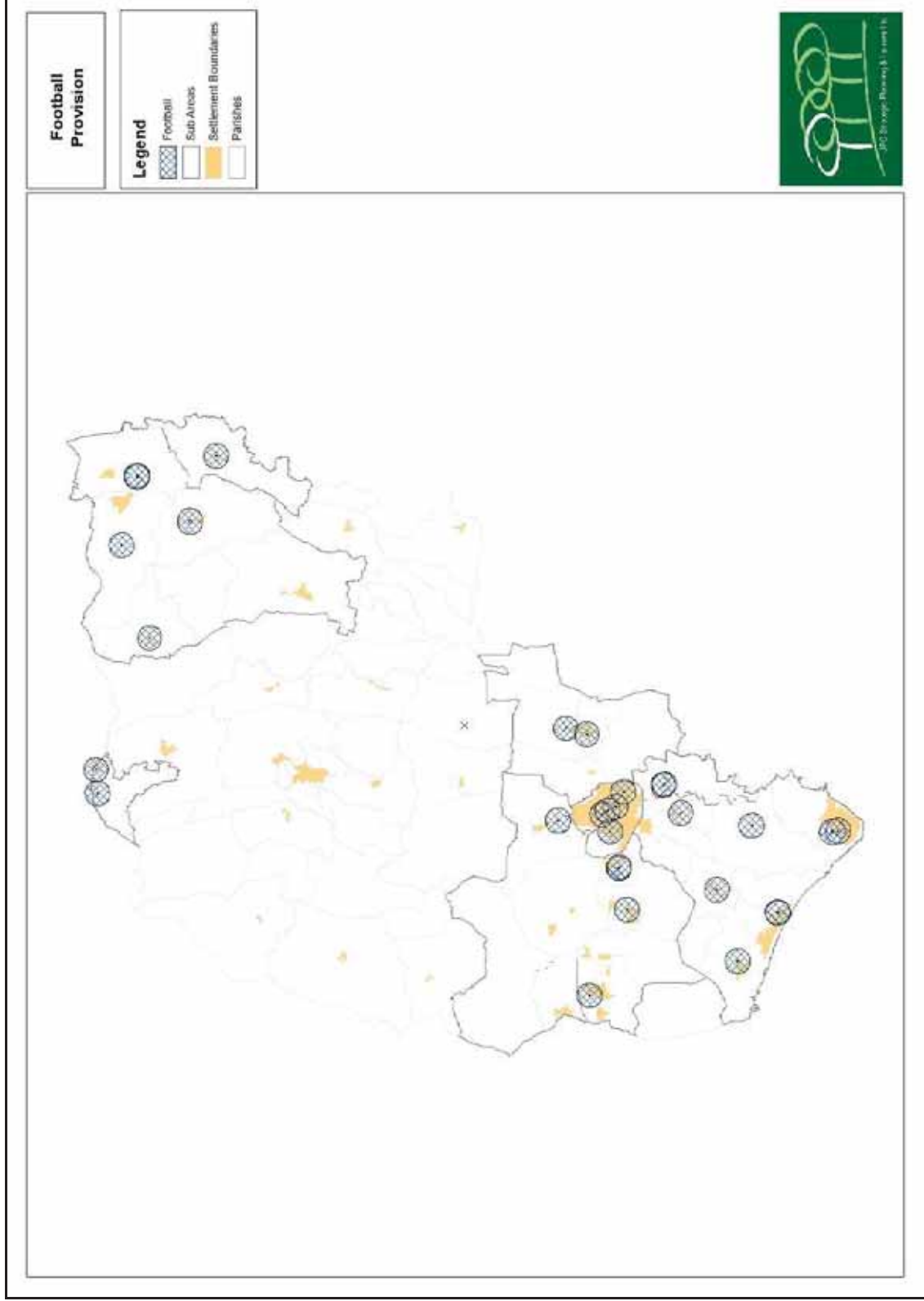
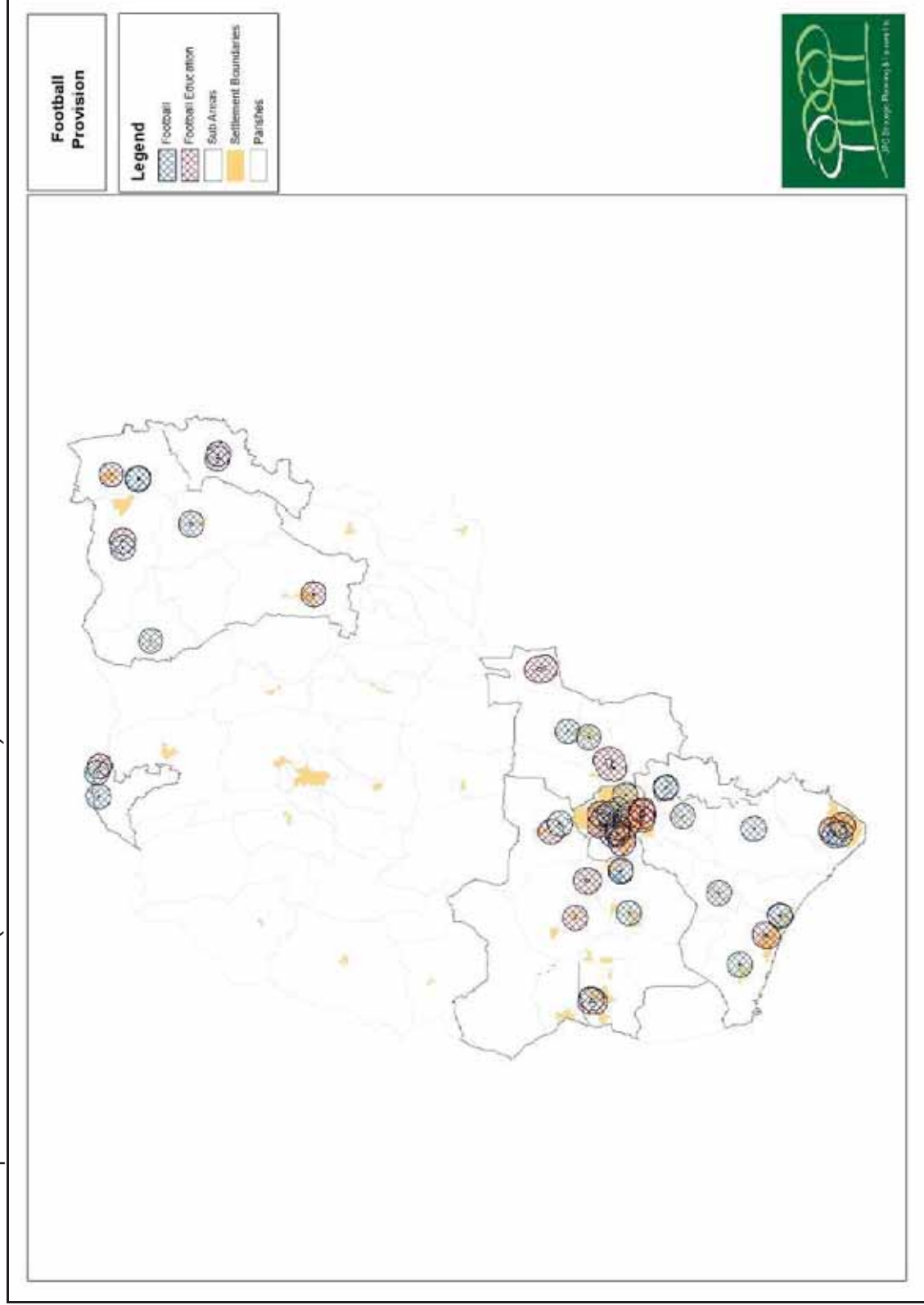


Figure 4.2 Football provision in all sites (600 metre buffer)



## 4.2 Rugby

Provision for rugby is restricted to Chichester City on shown on figure 4.3. In total, there are 4 pitches at Oakland park, and a further 2 pitches at education sites in Chichester. No other rugby pitches were observed on other education sites, but the multi-functional nature of some of these sites may mean this is feasible or laid out during certain seasons.

## 4.3 Cricket

Figure 4.4 shows the existing level of provision for cricket across the district. In total there are 21 sites with cricket, totalling approximately 22 hectares of space for the wicket and outfield. No cricket facilities were observed on education sites, however, it was apparent that some facilities were available, particularly on multi-use sites, but they were not laid out at the time of the audit.

## 4.4 Multi-use games areas (MUGAs)

Although this type of facility has been included within the Play Space typology, the provision for MUGAs has been considered in this section, as by its very name, they are multi-use, accommodating both play and sport. The focus on this section is assessing the quantity and access to MUGAs at a district wide level. It also makes recommendations with regards to a target/standard for the future provision of MUGAs. There are only seven MUGAs across the study area as shown in figure 4.5 (buffers are 600 metres - the standard for youth play space).

Table 4.2 shows the quantity provision by sub area, which shows a very low provision of facilities across the district. Considering this, alongside the poor access to MUGAs across the district, it is concluded that existing provision is extremely poor (this was backed up by the community consultation).

*Table 4.2 Quantity provision of MUGAs*

Sub Area	Population (2010)	No. MUGAs	MUGAs/1000
Chichester	25,749	2	0.07
East of Chichester	5,217	1	0.19
Manhood Peninsula	26,740	3	0.11
North/East, Hammer & Camelsdale	12,077	0	0
The Bournes	19,434	2	0.10
<i>Total</i>	<i>89,217</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0.08</i>

Although there are no national standards for the provision of MUGAs, experience from other authorities indicates that the level of provision in Chichester is very poor (for example, East Devon, a similar authority with urban and rural areas has an average of 0.47 facilities per 1,000).



Figure 4.3 Provision of rugby pitches (600 metre buffer)

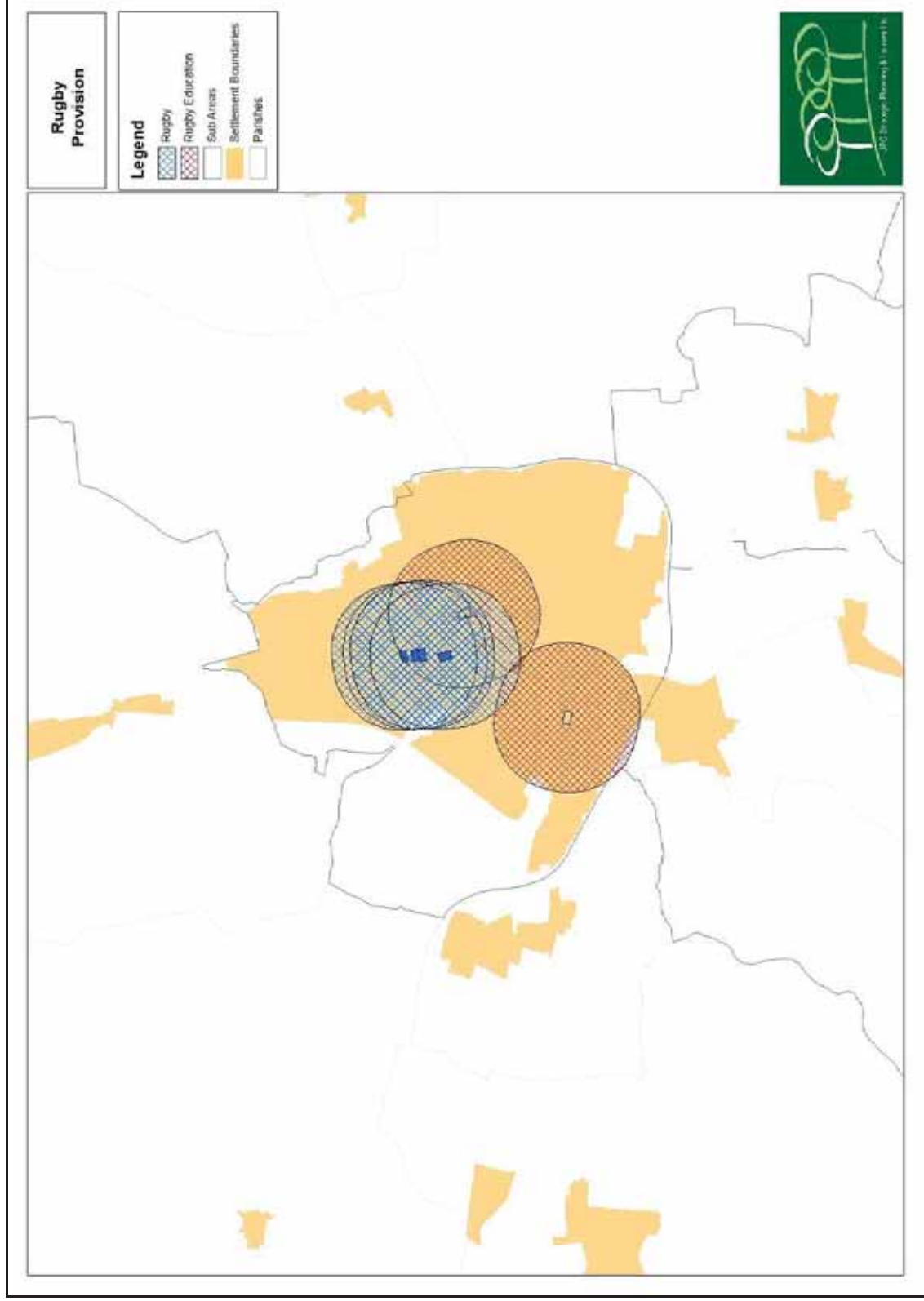


Figure 4.4 Provision for cricket (600 metre buffer)

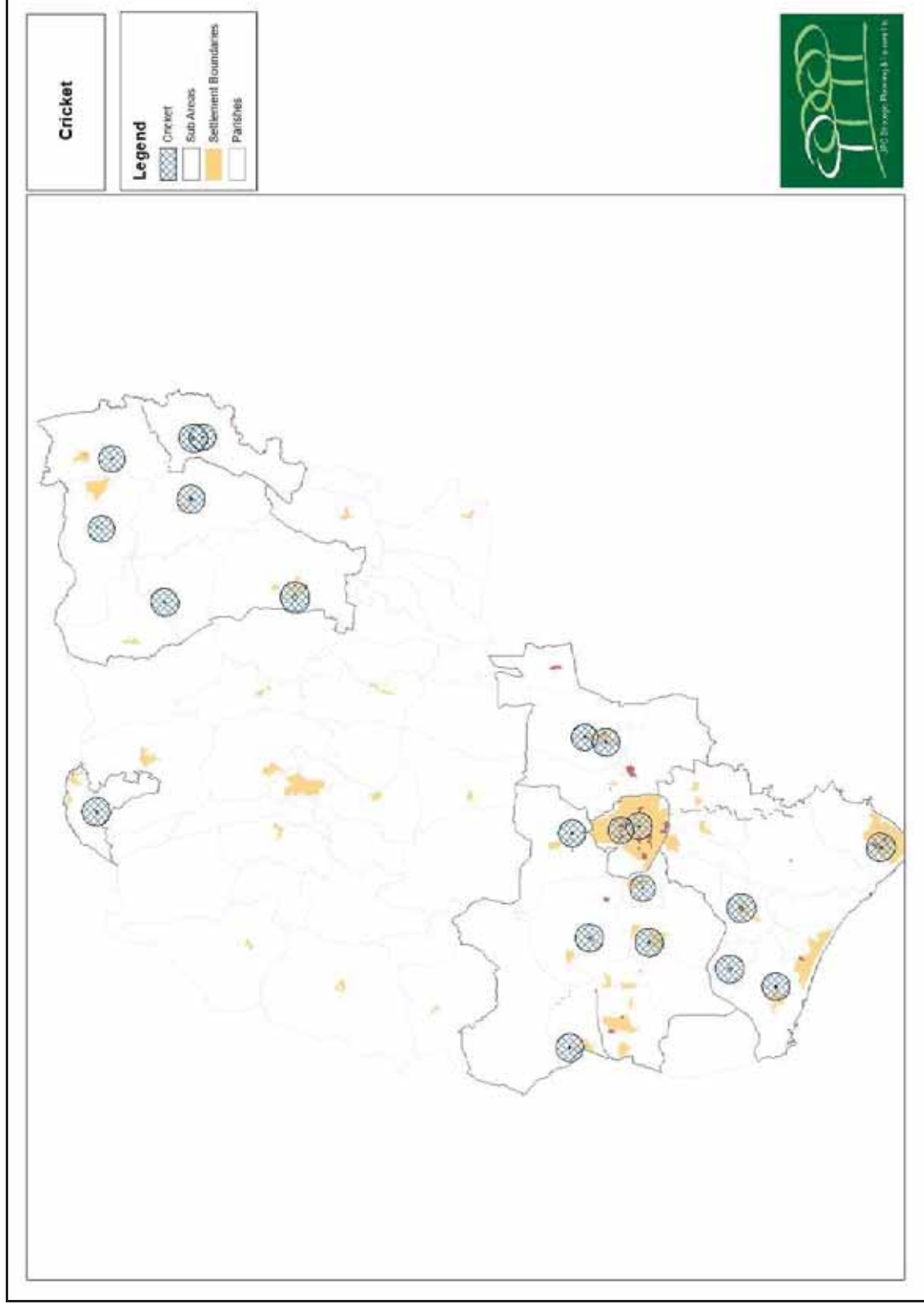
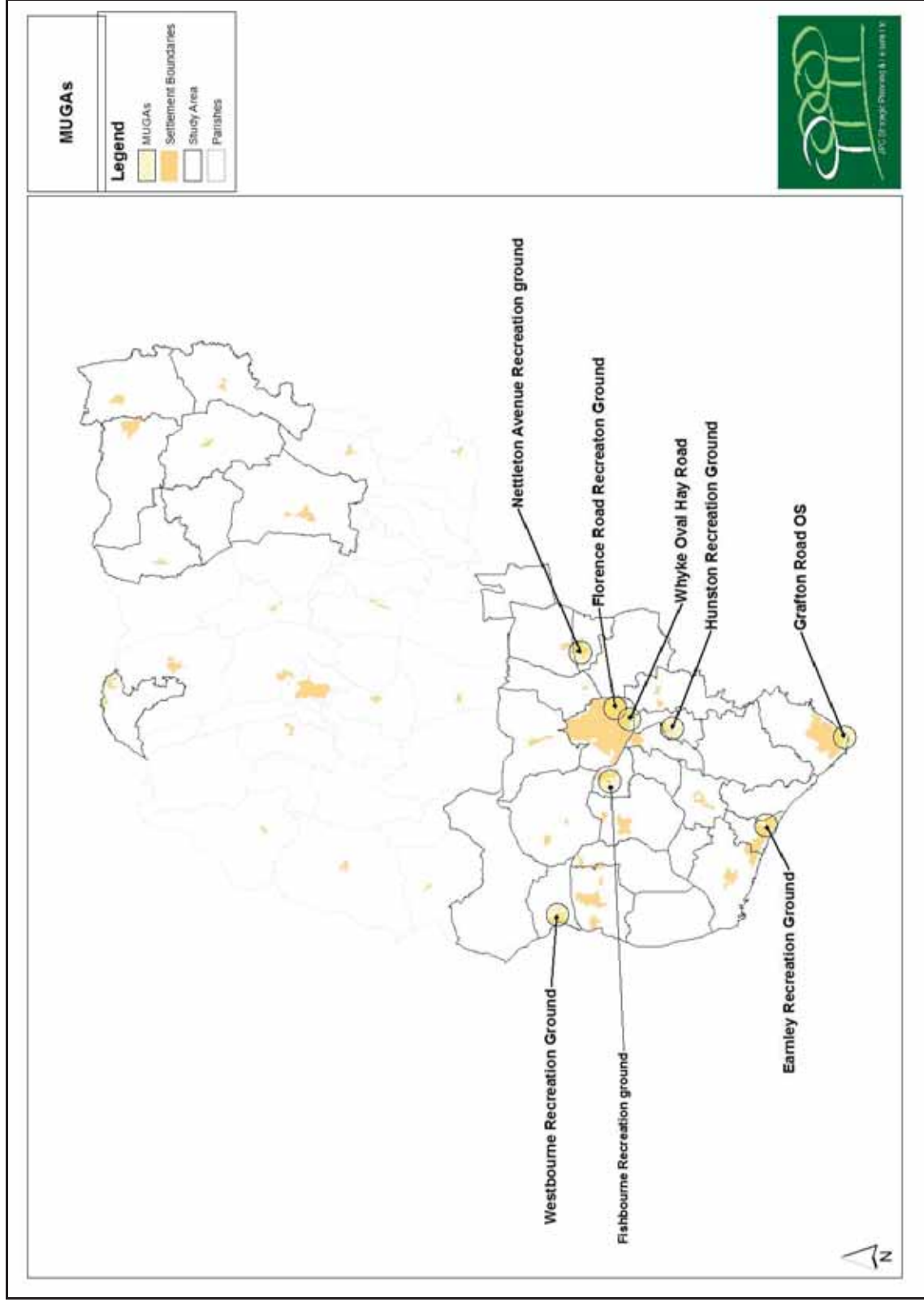


Figure 4.5 Provision of MUGAs across the study area (600 metre buffer)



It is therefore recommended that the provision of MUGAs through new development is a priority, and 1 MUGA should be provided for every 1,000 people - i.e. a development of around 400 x 3 bed houses would be required to provide a MUGA.

Considering the proposed estimate of 8,000 new people in the district from new housing up to 2026, this would equate to an additional 8 MUGAs from new development.

Consideration will also need to be given to providing new provision in those areas where major development is not planned, particularly in the north east of the district.

## Tennis

There are 45 tennis courts which have public use (either in parks or tennis clubs), these are spread across 8 sites across the study area. In addition to this, there are 42 tennis courts provided over 10 education sites across the study area. The location of this provision is shown in figures 4.5 and 4.6.

*Table 4.3 Quantity of tennis courts by sub area*

Sub Area	Population (2010)	No. tennis courts	Courts/1000
Chichester	25,749	25	0.97
East of Chichester	5,217	0	0
Manhood Peninsula	26,740	15	0.56
North/East, Hammer & Camelsdale	12,077	1	0.08
The Bournes	19,434	4	0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,217</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.50</b>

If the education sites are considered, that is equivalent to an additional 0.47 courts per 1,000. Again, there are no national standards for the provision of tennis courts, but comparisons with other authorities suggests the level of public provision is low (East Devon has 1.0 courts per 1,000). The maps above also show there are gaps in access to provision. Clearly, the education sites have the potential to meet the shortfall in provision, if community access was allowed.

In addition to this, there is also potential for new provision, and it is recommended that this is focused on the hub sites outlined in section 3.6.10, as this allows for co-ordinated management and maintenance of facilities.

Figure 4.5 Tennis courts with public access (600 metre buffer)

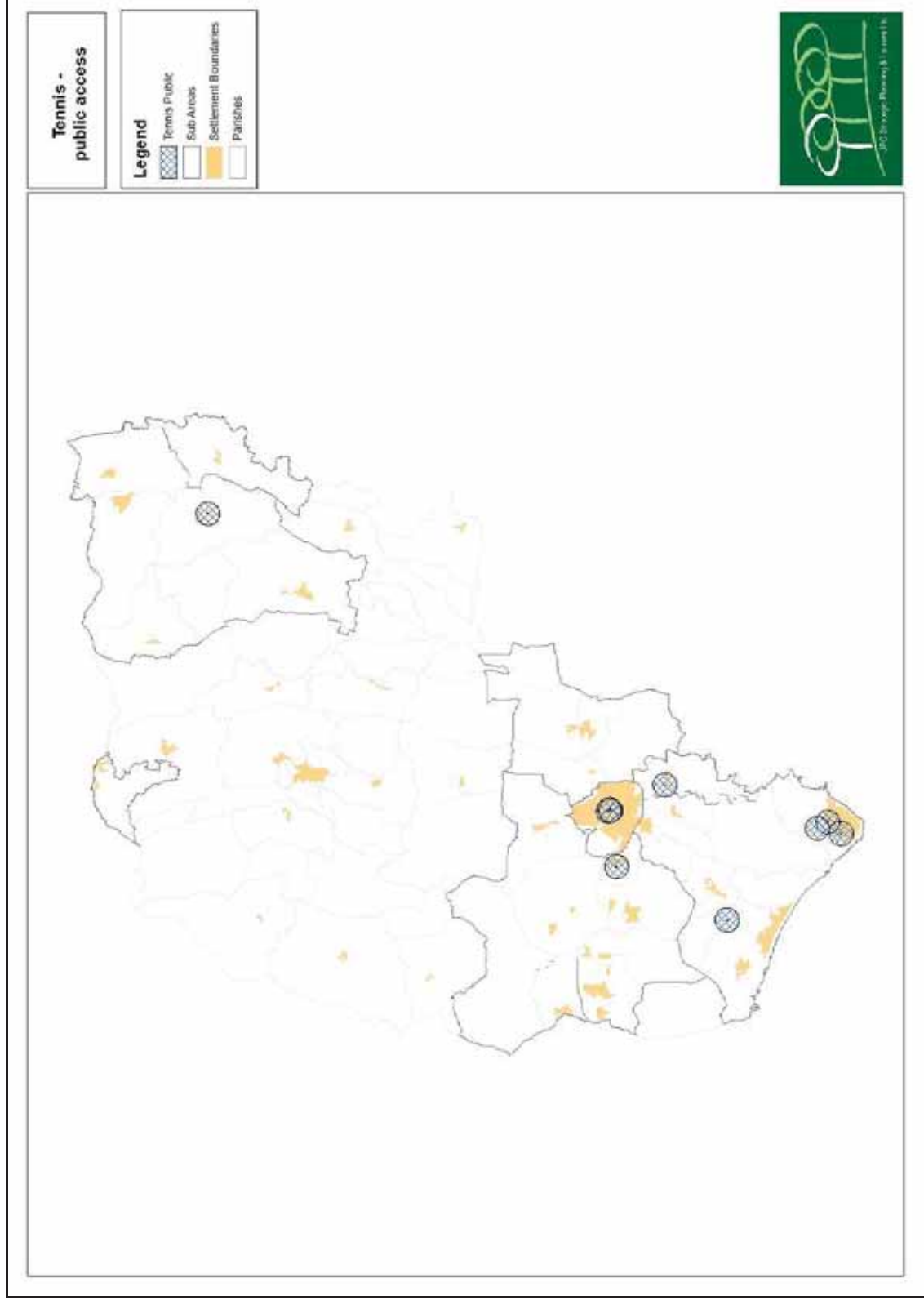
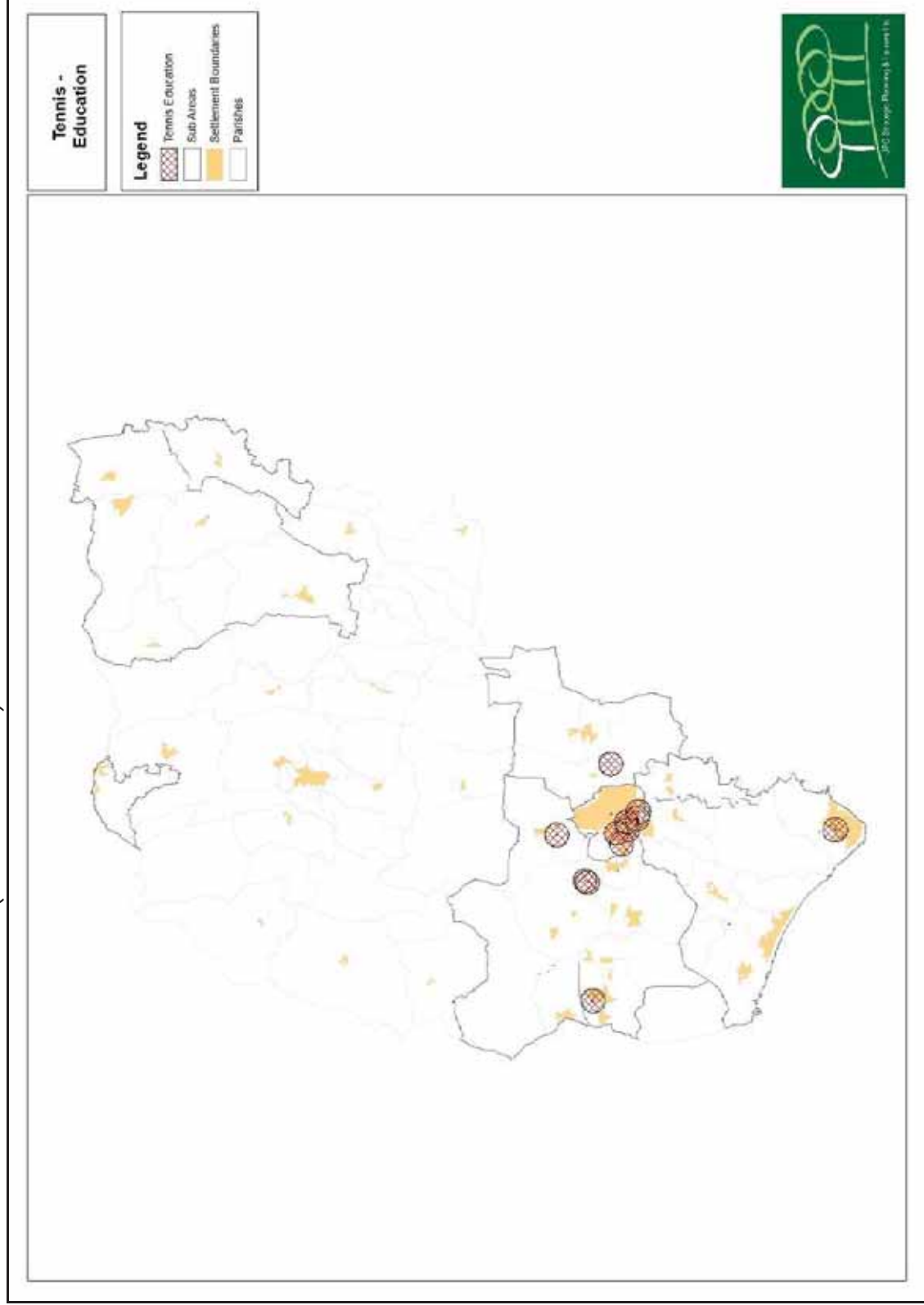


Figure 4.5 Tennis courts on education sites (600 metre buffer)





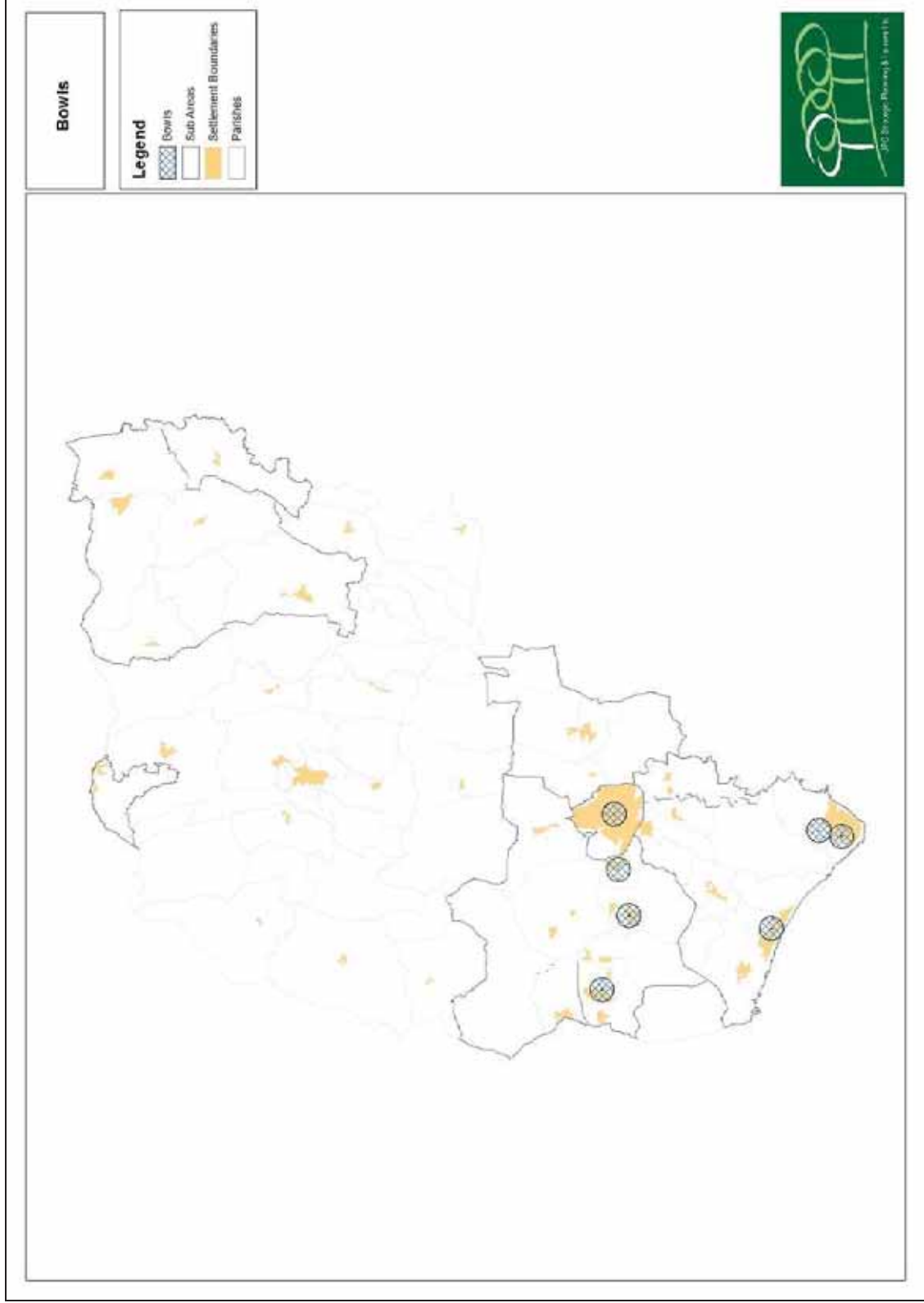
## 4.5 Bowls

There are only seven locations across the study area which have bowling greens as shown in figure 4.6. This includes provision in the following sub areas:

- Chichester 1
- Manhood Peninsula 3
- The Bournes 3

The sub area East of Chichester and in the North East have no provision. The consultation did find that parishes in the north east identified the lack of bowls provision as an issue, but there was no evidence of this in other parts of the study area. It is therefore concluded that provision across the study area is adequate, however, there is a gap and identified demand in the north east of the district. It is recommended that if new provision is considered in this sub area that further work is undertaken to assess the demand vs financial viability etc.

Figure 4.6 Bowls provision (600 metre buffer)





## SECTION 5) SUB AREA ANALYSIS

## SECTION 5) SUB AREA ANALYSIS

### 5.1 Introduction

The brief included a requirement for a report for each settlement or group of settlements, analysing provision and shortfalls, with potential new sites or site areas being suggested, where feasible. Discussions with council officers identified 5 sub areas for the study, as shown in figure 5.1.

This section of the report presents key findings for each of the sub areas, each sub area profile includes the following:

- Map of the sub area;
- Map showing the open space included within the study;
- Quantity statistics of provision of open spaces with standards by sub area and parish;
- Map showing access to open spaces with standards across the sub area;
- Assessment of quality issues (see below);
- Summary of issues and priorities for the sub area.

All of the maps provided within this section of the report are intended to be used for indicative purposes only. Larger scale maps have been provided as a separate database to the council. This database also includes additional maps, showing the provision of open space within each parish.

#### 5.1.1 Assessing quality

Section 3.1.3 of this report outlines the methodology for assessing the quality of open space. The details of the quality audit are held within the quality database. Within these sub area profiles, a summary of the sites included within the quality audit has been provided. Each site is listed and the following provided:

- Site name;
- A brief description of the site;
- Typology;
- Parish;

- Existing score/rank;
- Potential score rank

#### Existing score/rank

A rank from A - D has been given for the average existing total score as follows:

- The existing quality score of the site is totalled;
- This is divided by the number of criteria for which a score was given to give an average total score;
- The scores are ranked from A - D, where sites with rank 'A' are within the top 25% of quality, and sites with rank 'D' are in the bottom 25% of quality - i.e. sites with rank 'A' have the best existing quality, and sites with rank 'D' have the poorest quality.

#### Potential score/rank

A rank from A - D has been given for the average gap/potential score as follows:

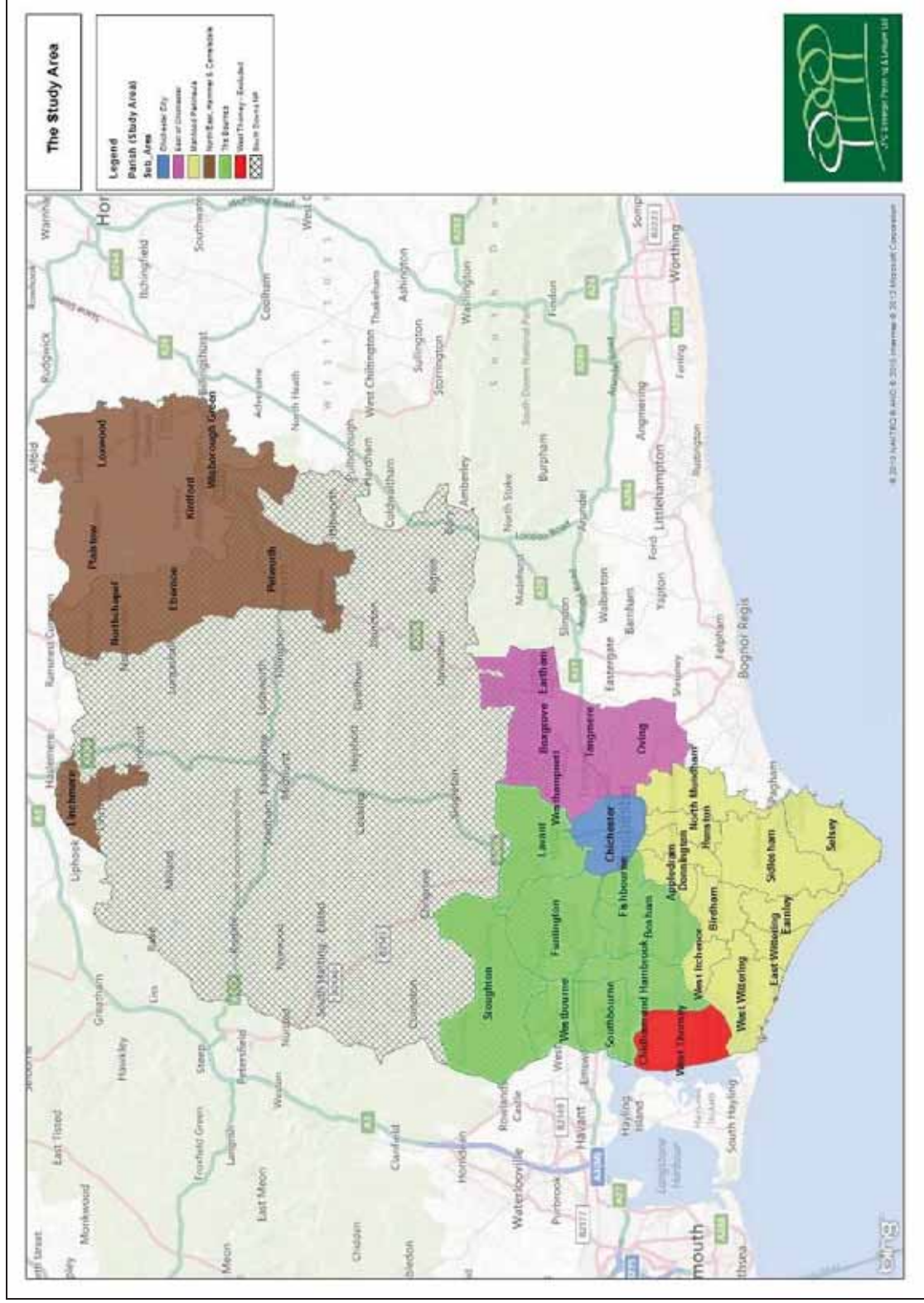
- The potential quality score of the site is totalled;
- This is divided by the number of criteria for which a score was given to give an average potential score;
- The scores are ranked from A - D, where sites with rank 'A' are within the top 25% of potential improvement and sites with rank 'D' are in the bottom 25% of potential improvement - i.e. sites with rank 'A' have the most potential to be improved, and sites with rank 'D' have the poorest potential to improve.

#### Using this data

The quality data can be used to identify differences in the quality of sites, and to inform future plans for open space in the sub area. Within this section, the scores and ranks for quality of sites have been used to draw out sites where quality is poor (rank C or D), and potential for improvement is high (rank A or B). These should be the priority sites for improvement/investment.

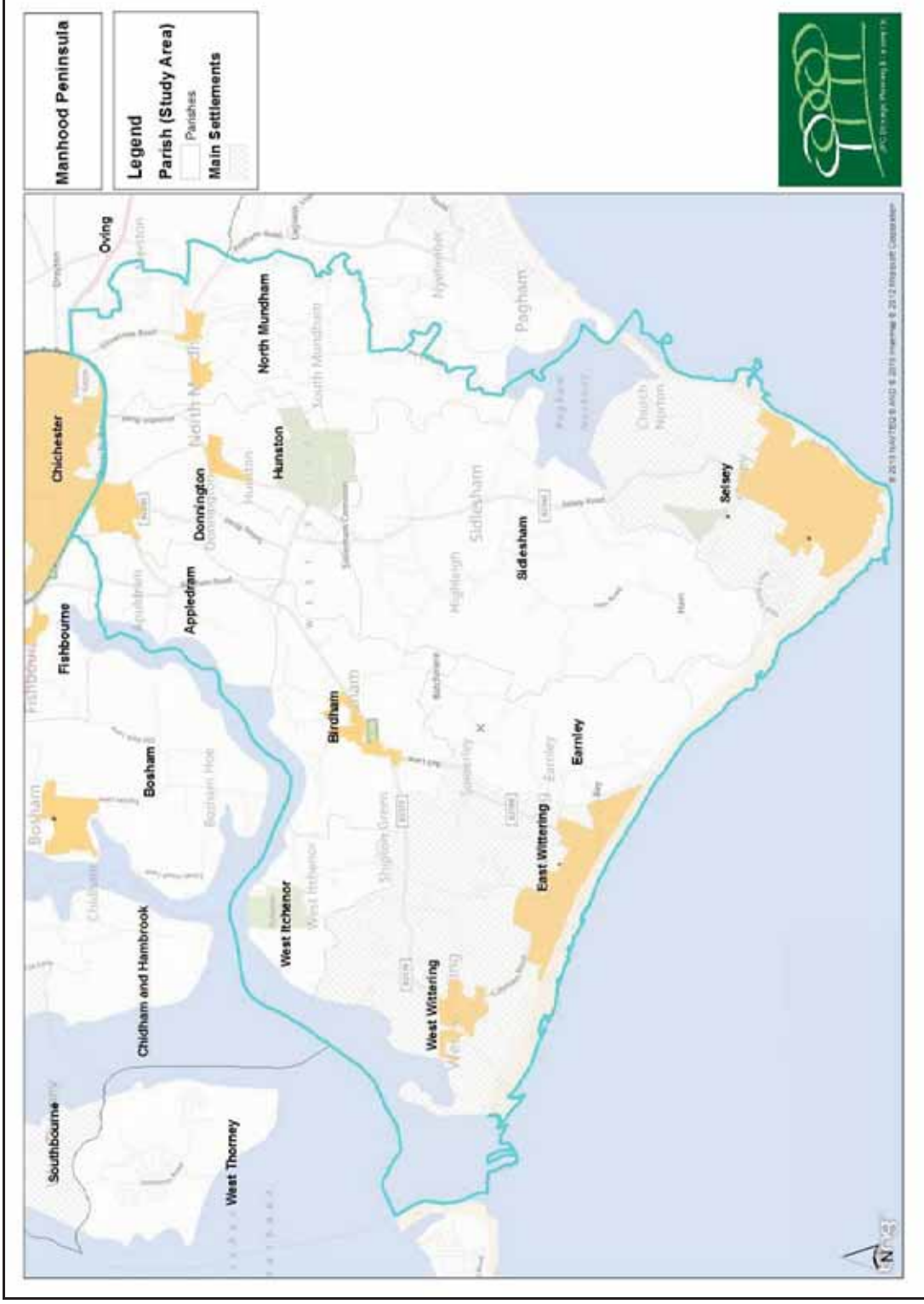


Figure 5.1 Study sub areas



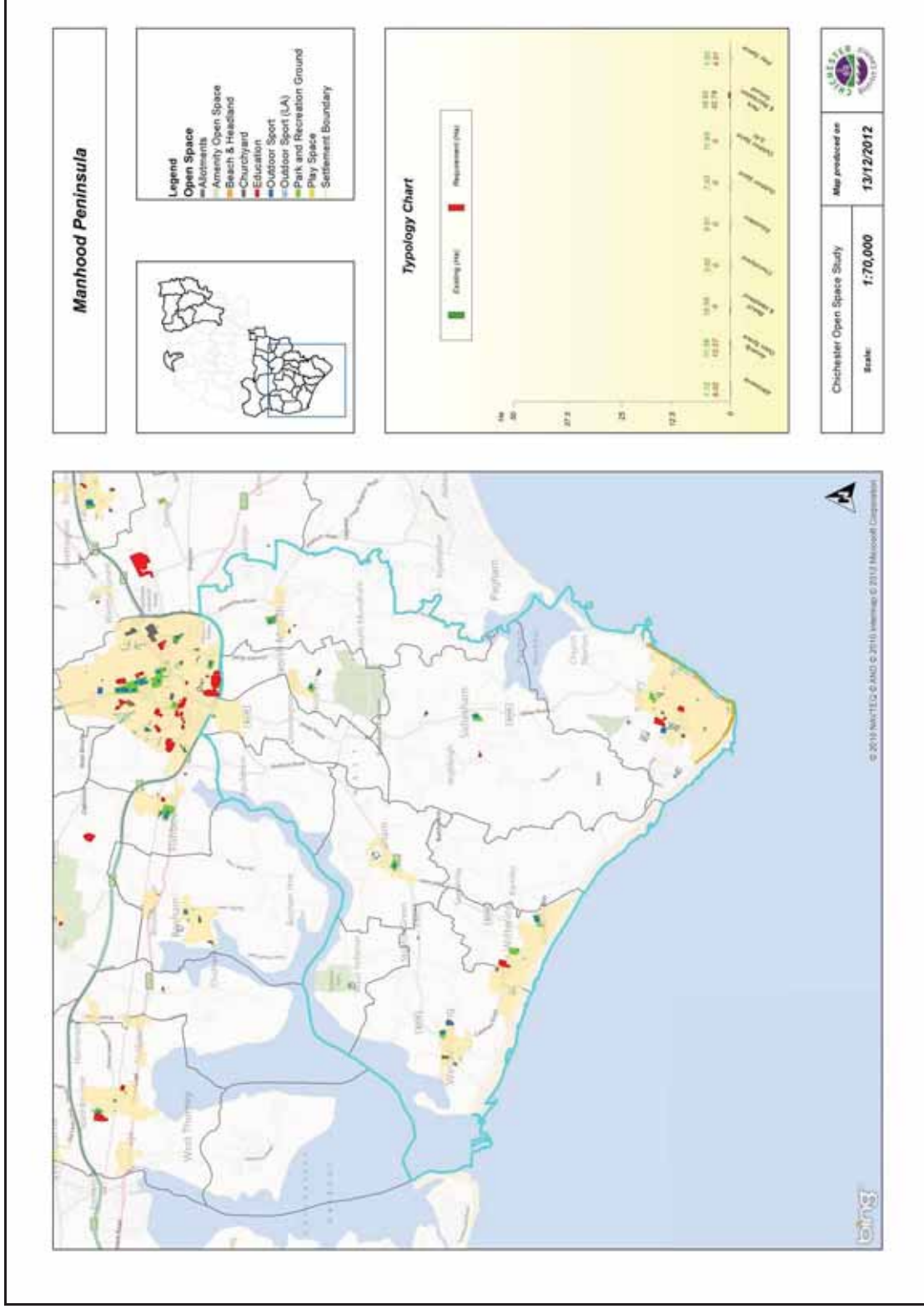
## 5.2 Manhood Peninsula

### 5.2.1 Map of the sub area

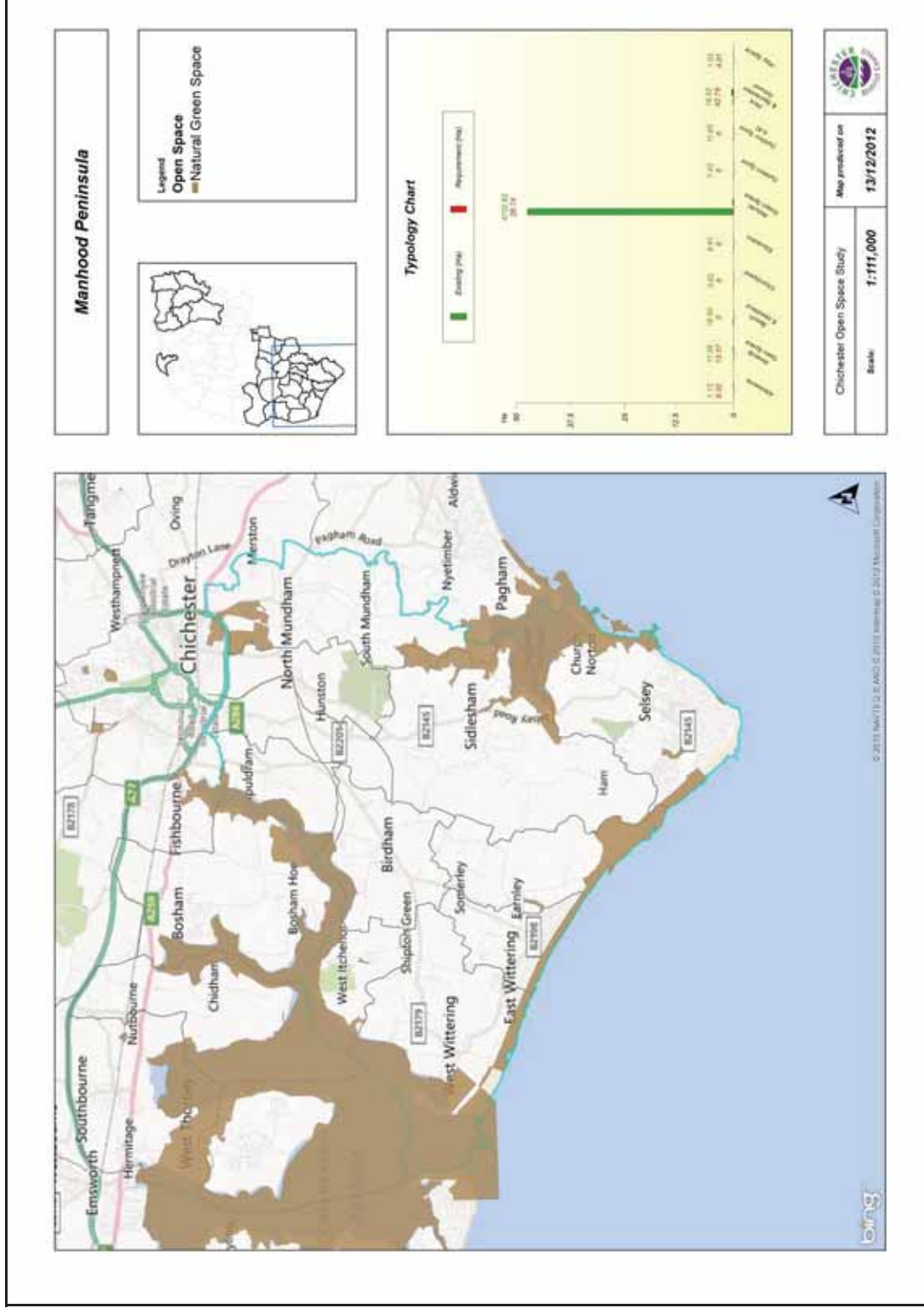


### 5.2.2 Map showing the open space included within the study

Open Space



# Natural green space



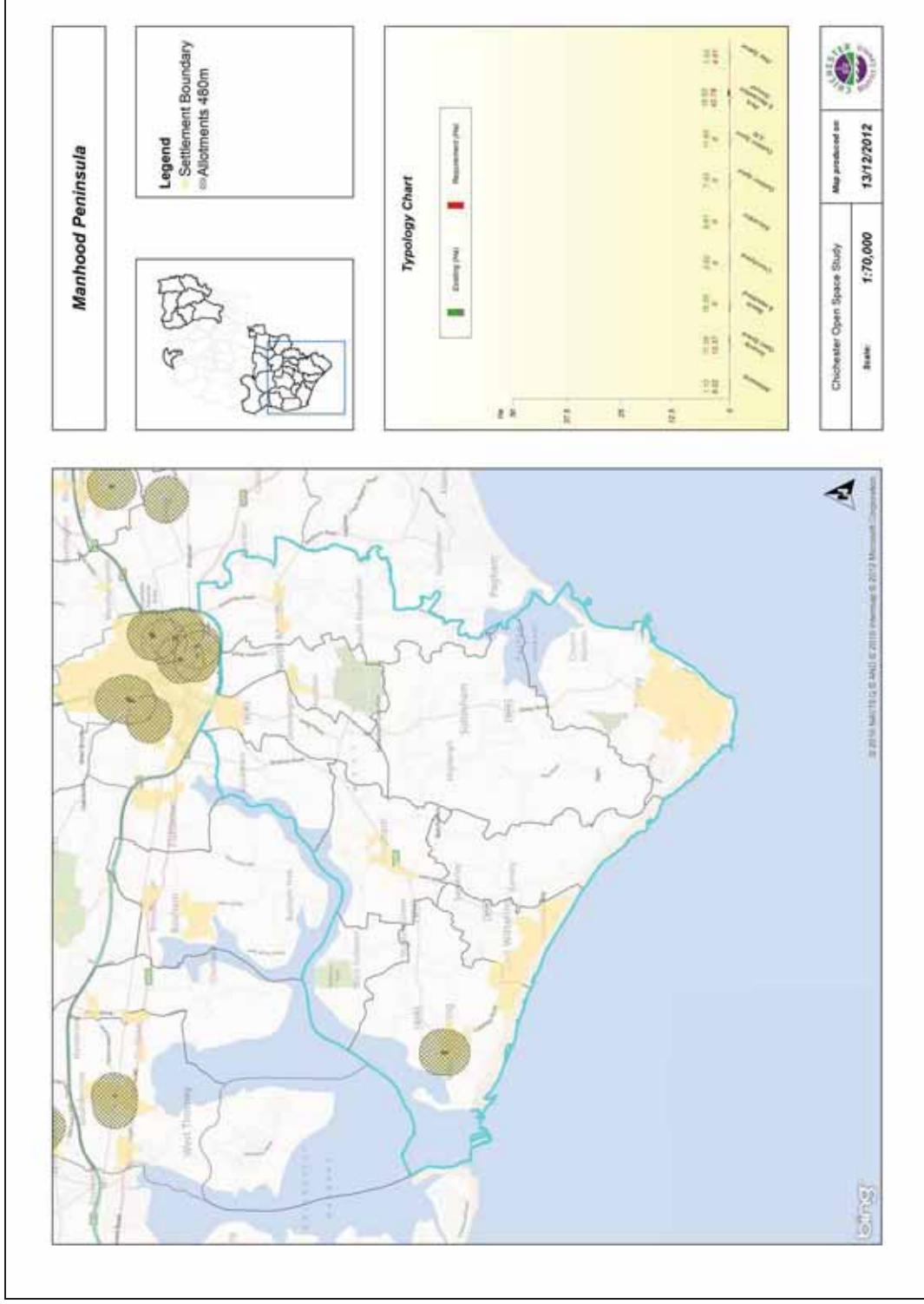


### 5.2.3 Quantity statistics for the sub area

Typology	Number of sites	Existing provision (ha)	Existing provision (ha/1000)	Required provision (ha)	Required provision (ha/1000)	Supply (ha)	Supply (ha/1000)	Provision
Natural Green Space	12	4732.92	177	26.74	1	4706.18	176.00	SUFFICIENT SUPPLY
Churchyard	7	3.62	0.14	0	0	3.62	0.14	N/A
Beach & Headland	2	16.56	0.62	0	0	16.56	0.62	N/A
Amenity Open Space	14	11.36	0.42	13.37	0.5	-2.01	-0.08	UNDER SUPPLY
Allotments	1	1.12	0.04	8.02	0.3	-6.9	-0.26	UNDER SUPPLY
Education	6	8.61	0.32	0	0	8.61	0.32	N/A
Play Space	23	1.03	0.04	4.01	0.15	-2.98	-0.11	UNDER SUPPLY
Park, Sport & Recreation Grounds		36.3	1.36	42.78	1.6	-6.48	-0.24	UNDER SUPPLY
Park and Recreation Ground	11	16.92	0.63	42.78	1.6	-25.86	-0.97	SEE ABOVE
Outdoor Sport (LA)	12	11.95	0.45	0	0	11.95	0.45	SEE ABOVE
Outdoor Sport	14	7.43	0.28	0	0	7.43	0.28	SEE ABOVE

### 5.2.4 Maps showing access to open spaces (see section 3 for natural greenspace)

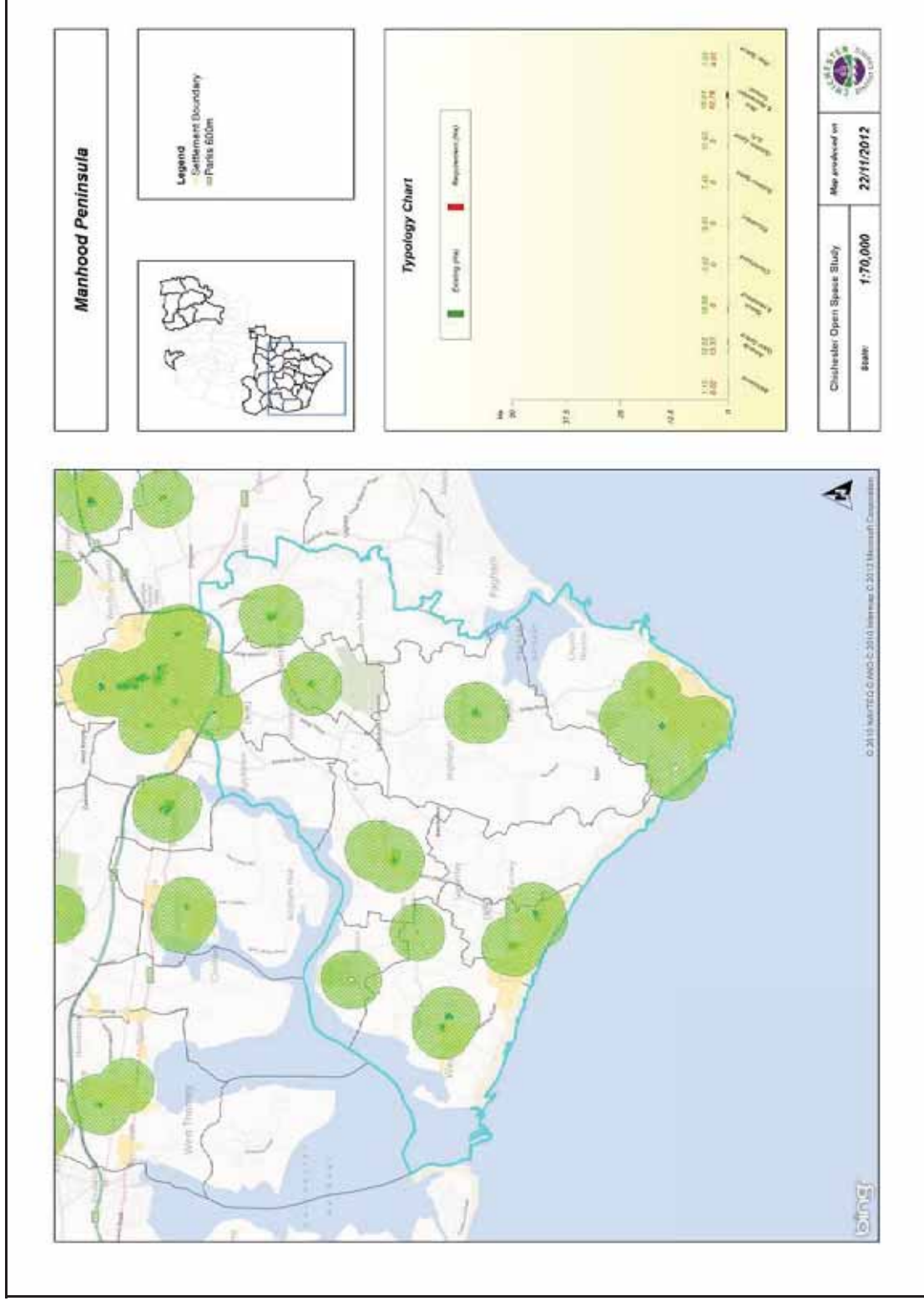
#### Allotments

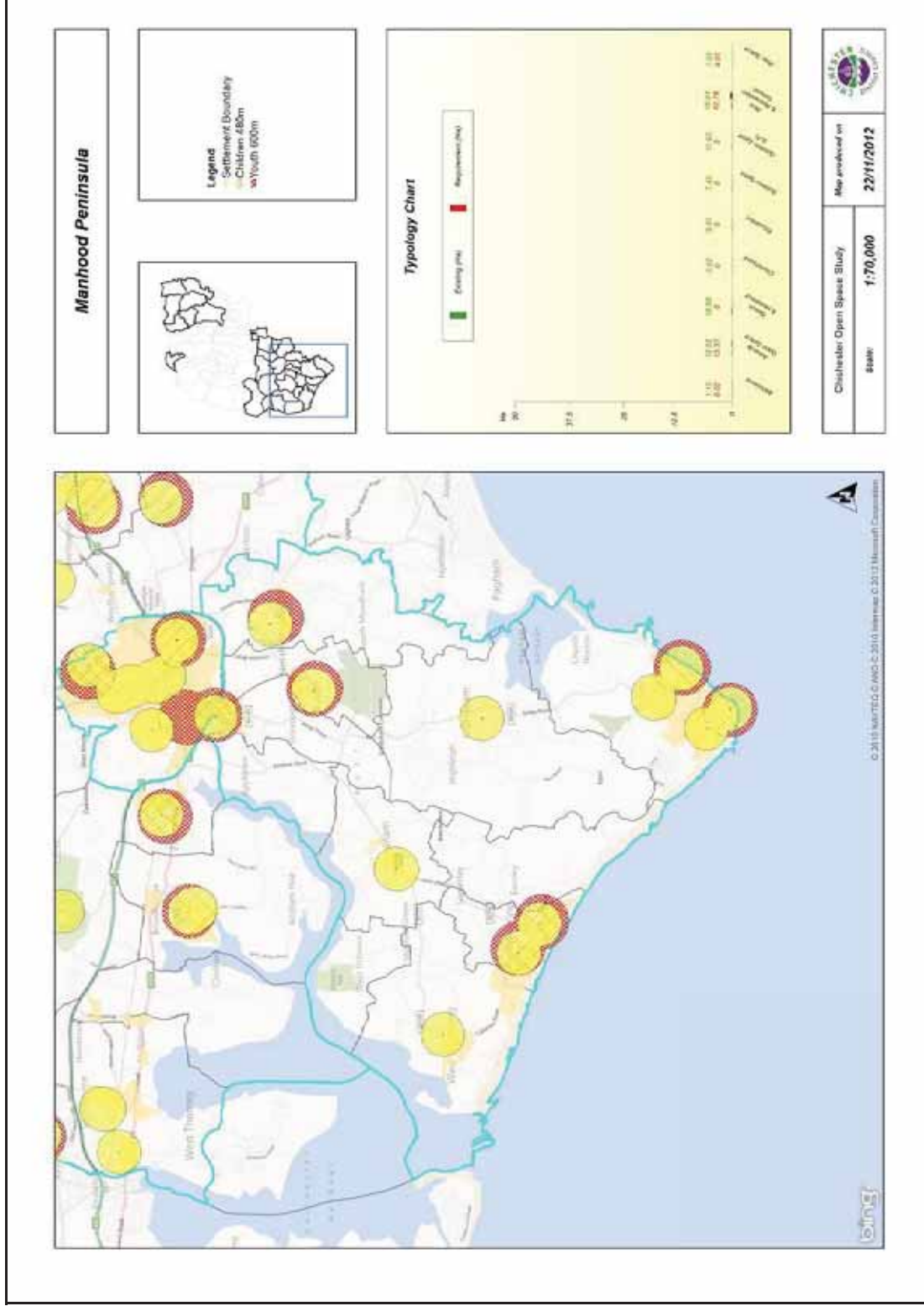






Parks, Sport & Recreation Grounds





### 5.2.5 Quality of sites in the sub area

Site Name	Description	Typology	Parish	Existing Score/Rank	Potential Score/Rank
Crooked Lane Recreation Ground	Park adjacent to Village Hall, fenced play area for children, 1 senior football pitch, kick wall, hedgerows and trees	Park and Recreation Ground	Birdham	B	D
Donnington Recreation Ground	Small recreation ground with play space and basketball, grass mounds, trees, hedgerow, informal kick about area with post	Park and Recreation Ground	Donnington	B	D
Earnley Recreation Ground	Newly laid out open space with car park, community building/changing, play area, MUGA, Senior and Junior football	Park and Recreation Ground	East Wittering	B	D
Downview Recreation Ground	Recreation ground, fenced bowls area with car park, skate ramp, play area, basketball, space for football pitch - but not marked out at time of audit	Park and Recreation Ground	East Wittering	D	B
Hunston Recreation Ground	Village hall opposite site, busy road crossing to park. Park has a good play area, floodlit MUGA, 1 x senior football	Park and Recreation Ground	Hunston	B	C
School Lane Recreation Ground	Recreation ground adjacent to village hall, car park, 2 tennis courts, 1 x senior football, 1 x junior football, fenced play area, skate ramp, basketball	Park and Recreation Ground	North Mundham	B	D
Manor Green Park	New open space adjacent to Selsey Centre, car park, paths, community orchard, multi-functional and age group play equipment, separate fenced toddler play area, informal kick about area with posts, trim trail, wildflower area, trees, picnic benches	Park and Recreation Ground	Selsey	B	D
Hillfield Road Park OS	Park with play area for toddlers, juniors, car park, fenced dog area, lighting, paths, hedgerows.	Park and Recreation Ground	Selsey	C	C
Sidlesham Memorial Playing Field	Recreation ground with car park, changing, senior football (fenced with floodlights), new play area with good equipment	Park and Recreation Ground	Sidlesham	B	D
Millennium Meadow	Recreation ground with parish hall, cricket wicket, petanque court, croquet lawn, car park	Park and Recreation Ground	West Wittering	B	D
Rookwood Road Recreation Ground	Recreation ground, car park, 1 senior football plus training area with lights, changing rooms, play area for toddlers and juniors, trim trail	Park and Recreation Ground	West Wittering	C	C
Paddock Lane Sports Field	1 x senior football pitch - no other facilities - see scores for sport	Outdoor Sport	Selsey	B	D
Harmony Drive	Newly laid out area of amenity space with grass, hedgerows, tarmac path	Amenity open space	East Wittering	B	D
Cockleshells Adjacent Land OS	Newly laid out open space with tarmac path, trees and hedgerow	Amenity open space	East Wittering	B	D
Seafield Way	Area of grass with no features	Amenity open space	East Wittering	D	B
Denshare Road	Grass area with several young cherry trees	Amenity open space	Selsey	C	D
Kingsway Play Area	Large grass area adjacent to the beach	Amenity open space	Selsey	B	D
Sunnymead Drive	Grass areas with several semi mature trees	Amenity open space	Selsey	C	D
Selsey sea front (Pontins)	Linear grass areas between housing and the beach	Amenity open space	Selsey	B	D
Mountwood Road	Grass areas with hawthorn shrubs	Amenity open space	Selsey	C	C

East Beach	Grass area adjacent to car park and beach with large play area including skate park, basketball, children's play for all ages, toilets	Amenity open space	Selsey	B	D
Grafton Road OS	Grass area, MUGA, fenced play area suitable for toddlers and Juniors (boat theme play space)	Amenity open space	Selsey	B	D
East Beach Pond	Pond adjacent to car park near beach, picnic benches, bins, path	Amenity open space	Selsey	B	D
TBC	Grass area surrounded by hedgerows, bench, space for informal kick about	Amenity open space	West Itchenor	B	D
Marine Drive	Grass area adjacent to car park and toilets, shrubs	Amenity open space	West Wittering	D	B
The Wad	Grass area with several mature trees and shrubs	Amenity open space	West Wittering	B	C
Ella More Lane Allotments	Large allotments site, well used and maintained	Allotments	West Wittering	B	D
St Leodegar's Church	Church and grounds links to ROW	Churchyards	Hunston	B	D
St Stephen's Church	Cemetery with gravel car park	Churchyards	North Mundham	C	D
St Stephen's Church	Church and grounds	Churchyards	North Mundham	B	D
Parish Church of St. Peter Selsey	Formal church and grounds	Churchyards	Selsey	C	D
St Mary Our Lady Church	Natural churchyard	Churchyards	Sidlesham	B	D
West Wittering Parish Church	Church with pleasant grounds	Churchyards	West Itchenor	B	D
St Peter's Church	Church with large grounds, car park	Churchyards	West Wittering	B	D
East Beach	Undesignated section of beach in Selsey, shingle beach	Coast	Selsey	-	-
East Wittering Community Primary School	Primary school with large playing fields, laid out for differing uses	Education	East Wittering	B	D
Seal Primary School	Junior school with junior football pitch	Education	Selsey	C	D
Manhood Community College Academy	Large college playing fields with several pitches, ATP, hard courts	Education	Selsey	C	D
Sidlesham Primary School	Primary school site with small grass area	Education	Sidlesham	C	D
TBC	Grass meadow, several Poplar trees, mown grass path, link to church and ROW	Natural	Appledram	B	D
River Lavant Marsh	Field, small stream, grassland area, access via ROW	Natural	Appledram	B	D
TBC	Grassland, stream and hedgerow with ROW	Natural	Earnley	B	D
Chichester Gravel Pits & Leythorne Meadow	Ex gravel pits - now lakes. Various uses including water sports, good biodiversity	Natural	North Mundham/ Chichester	B	D
Crablands Farm Meadows	Grassland and scrub, access via ROW	Natural	Selsey	C	D
East Beach SSSI	Part of Selsey East Beach and Brecklesham Bay, important for fossil interest	Natural	Selsey	B	D
Pagham Harbour	Further information on this site in the main report. RSPB reserve of international importance. Managed site for biodiversity and recreation.	Natural	Selsey/Sidlesham	A	D

Pound Road	Village pond and nature reserve, links to ROW, signage	Natural	West Itchenor	B	D
West Wittering Beach	Shingle ridge beach with important biodiversity features	Natural	West Wittering	B	D
Brecklesham Bay	Pebble beach in the Witterings - further assessment in main report	Natural	Witterings	B	D

### 5.2.6 Summary of key issues for the sub area

#### Quantity

- The only typology with sufficient supply is natural green space;
- There is a significant under supply of allotments (6.9 ha), Parks Sport & recreation Grounds (6.48 ha) and Play Space (2.98 ha). There is also an under supply of amenity open space (2.01 ha);
- There is 8.61 ha of education space available within the sub area, which may be able to contribute to the shortfall for sort in some areas

#### Access

- Access to allotments is particularly poor - Selsey being the most poorly provided for major settlement;
- Access to other types of open space is generally good, with most of the settlements meeting the access standard.

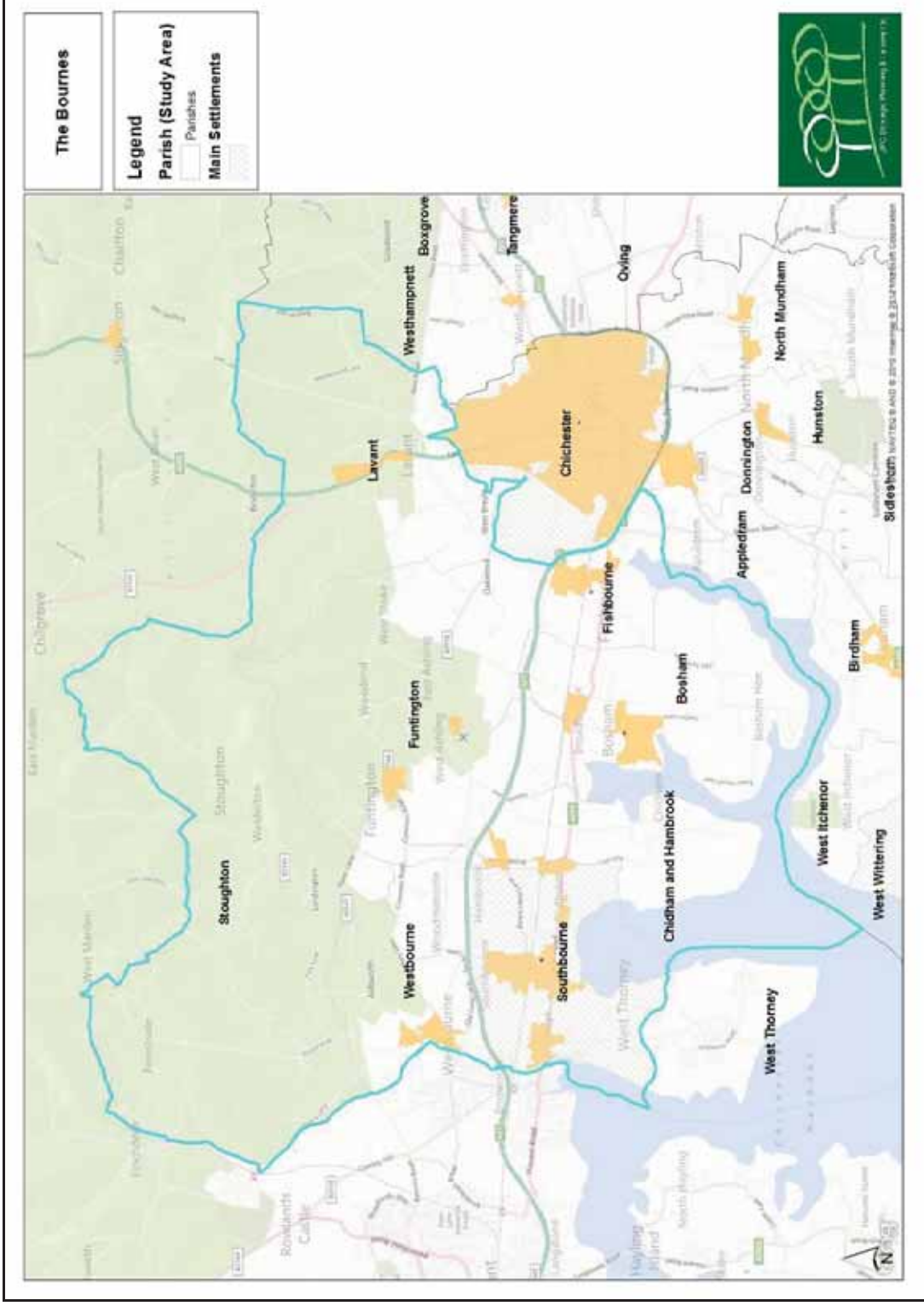
#### Quality

- Downview Recreation Ground in East Wittering scored poorly and was identified as having potential for improvement;
- Seafeld Way, East Wittering and Marine Drive, West Wittering are areas of amenity open space with potential for improvement/additional facilities;
- Pagham Harbour was identified as being of exceptionally high quality.



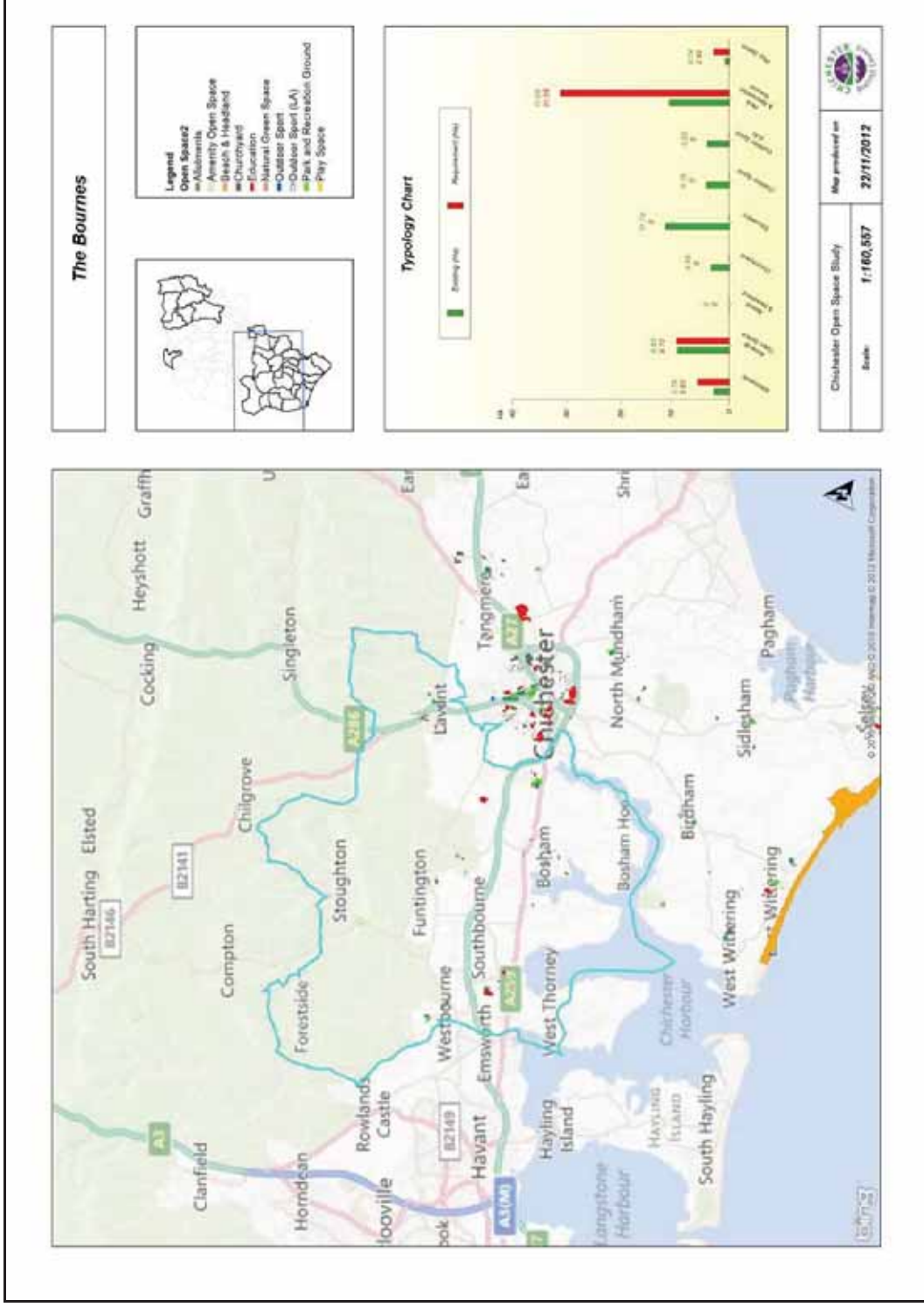
## 5.3 The Bournes

### 5.3.1 Map of the sub area



### 5.3.2 Maps showing the open space included within the study

Open space provision





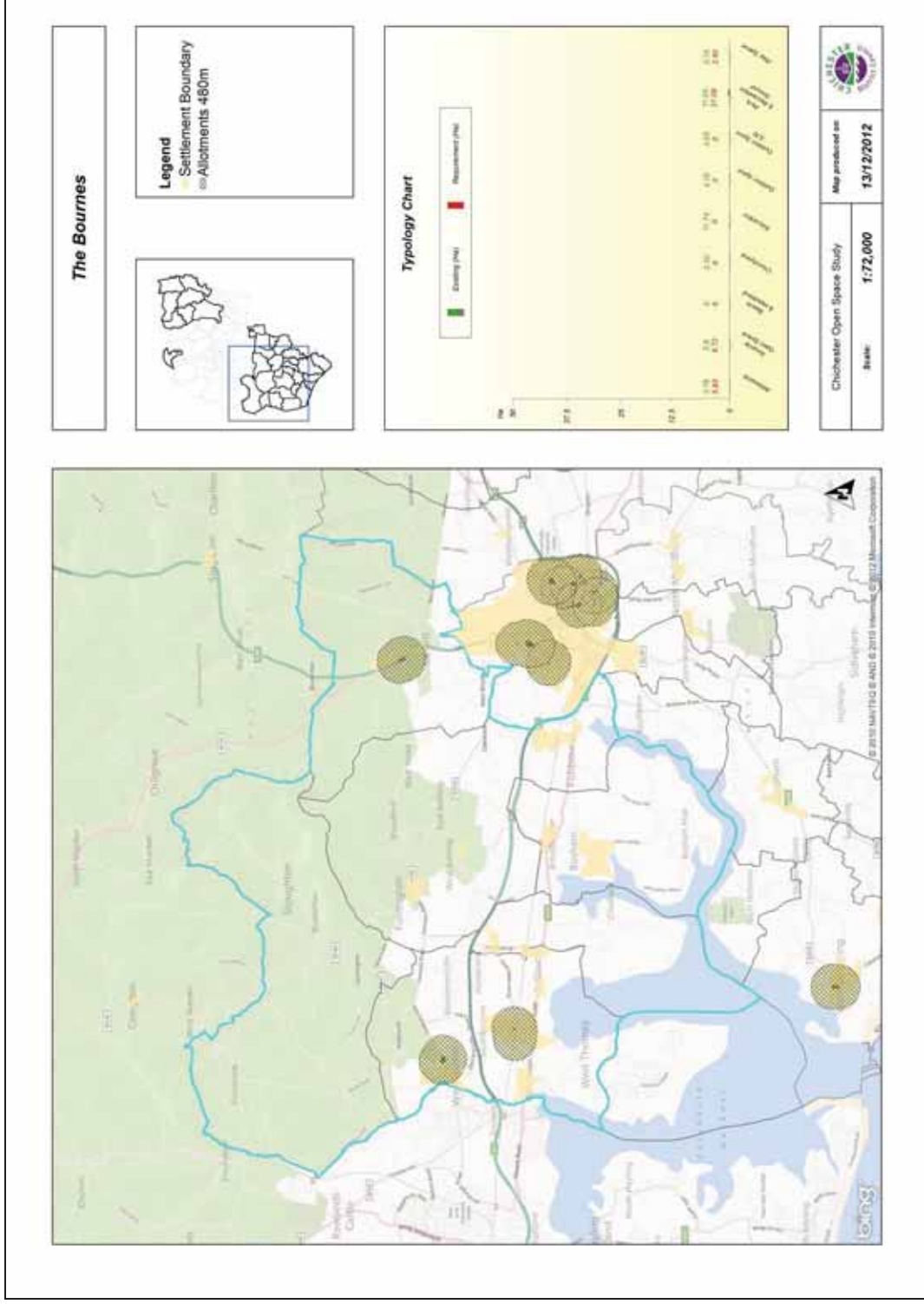


### 5.3.3 Quantity statistics for the sub area

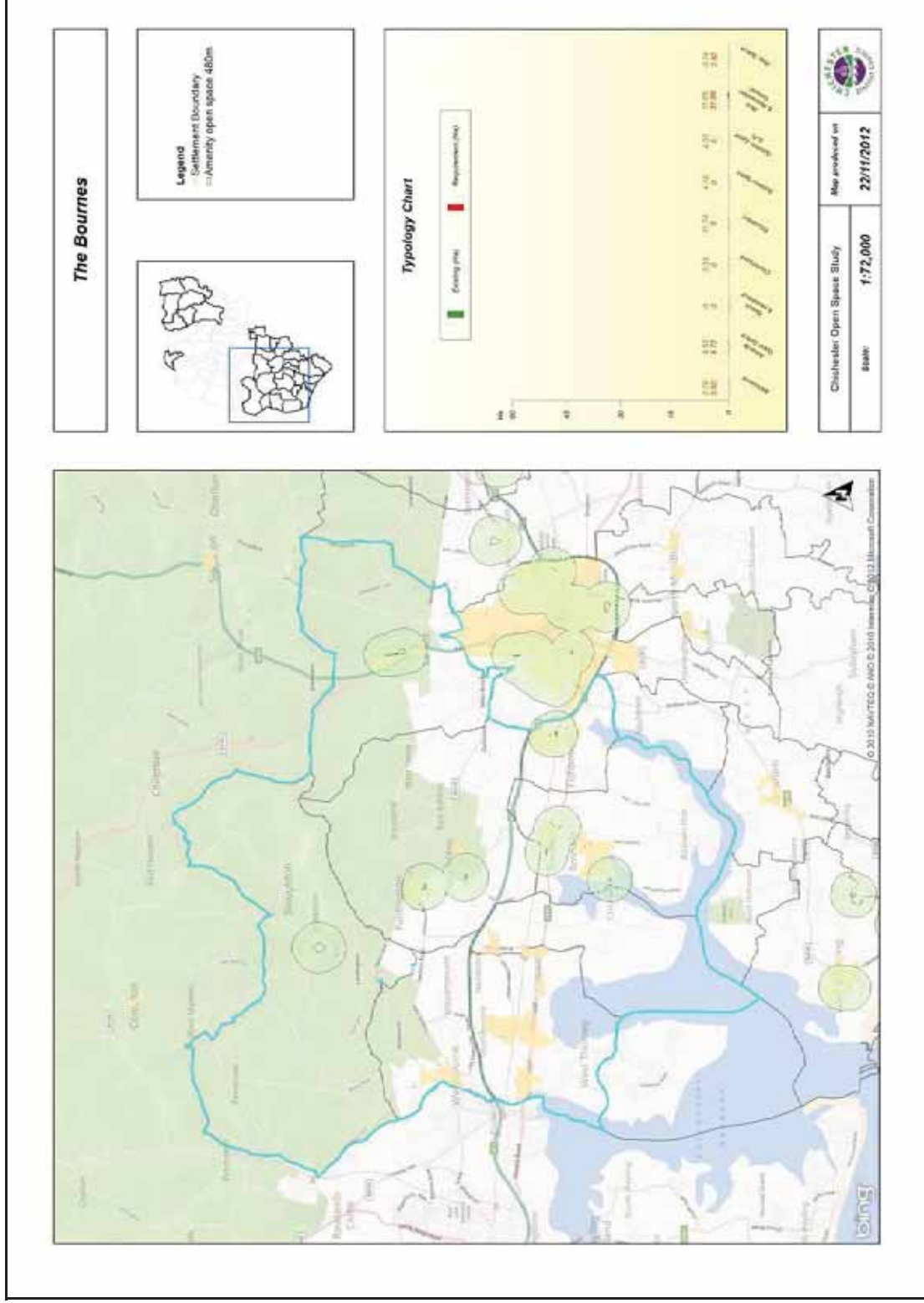
Typology	Number of sites	Existing provision (ha)	Existing provision (ha/1000)	Required provision (ha)	Required provision (ha/1000)	Supply (ha)	Supply (ha/1000)	Provision
Natural Green Space	15	4880.17	251.12	19.43	1	4860.74	250.12	SUFFICIENT SUPPLY
Churchyard	6	3.33	0.17	0	0	3.33	0.17	N/A
Beach & Headland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Amenity Open Space	8	5.9	0.3	9.72	0.5	-3.82	-0.2	UNDER SUPPLY
Allotments	3	2.79	0.14	5.83	0.3	-3.04	-0.16	UNDER SUPPLY
Education	13	11.74	0.6	0	0	11.74	0.6	N/A
Play Space	14	0.74	0.04	2.92	0.15	-2.18	-0.11	UNDER SUPPLY
Park, Sport & Recreation Grounds		19.26	1	31.09	1.6	-11.83	-0.6	UNDER SUPPLY
Park and Recreation Ground	6	11.05	0.57	31.09	1.6	-20.04	-1.03	SEE ABOVE
Outdoor Sport (LA)	5	4.03	0.21	0	0	4.03	0.21	SEE ABOVE
Outdoor Sport	10	4.18	0.22	0	0	4.18	0.22	SEE ABOVE

### 5.3.4 Maps showing access to open spaces (see section 3 for natural greenspace)

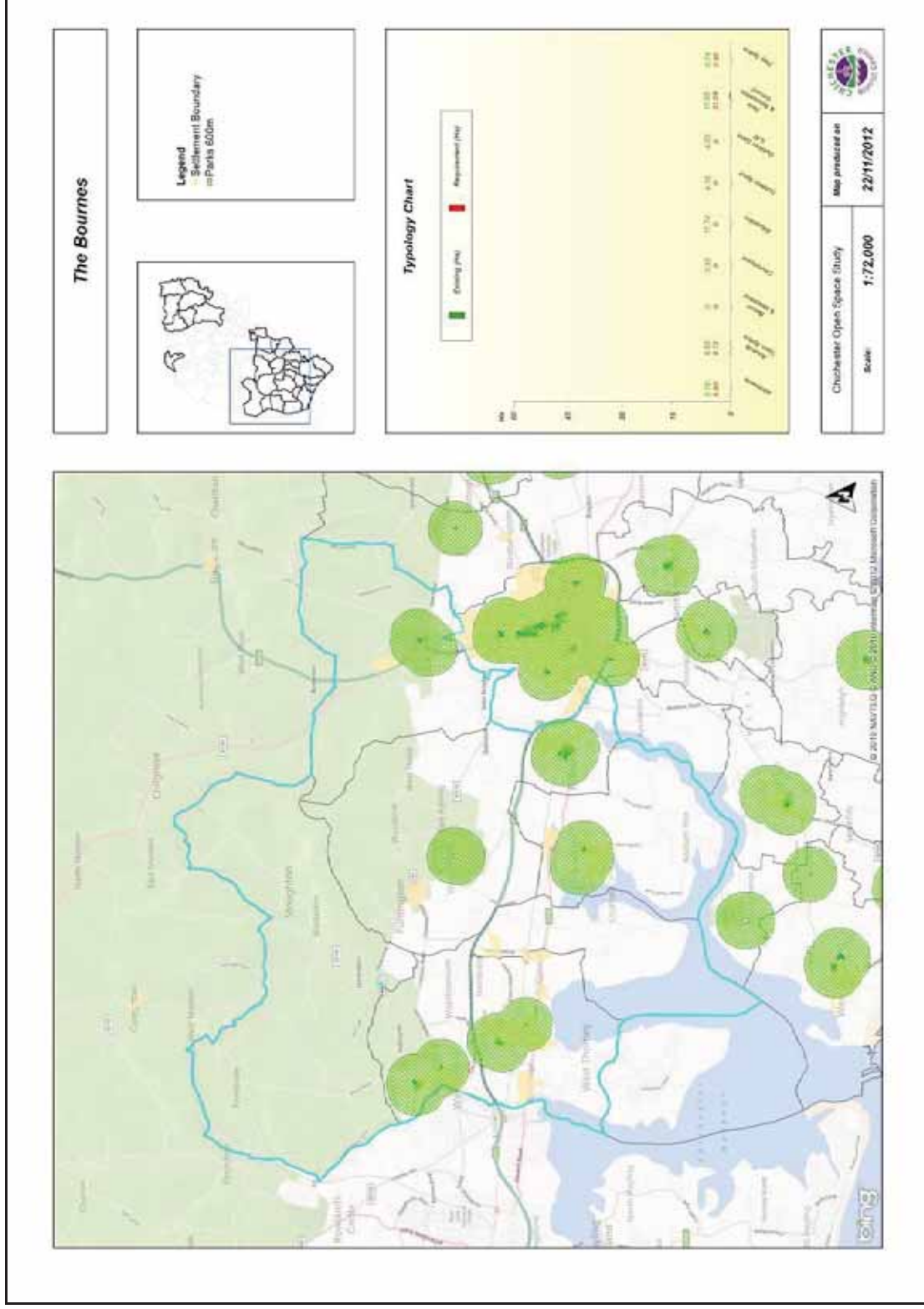
#### Allotments



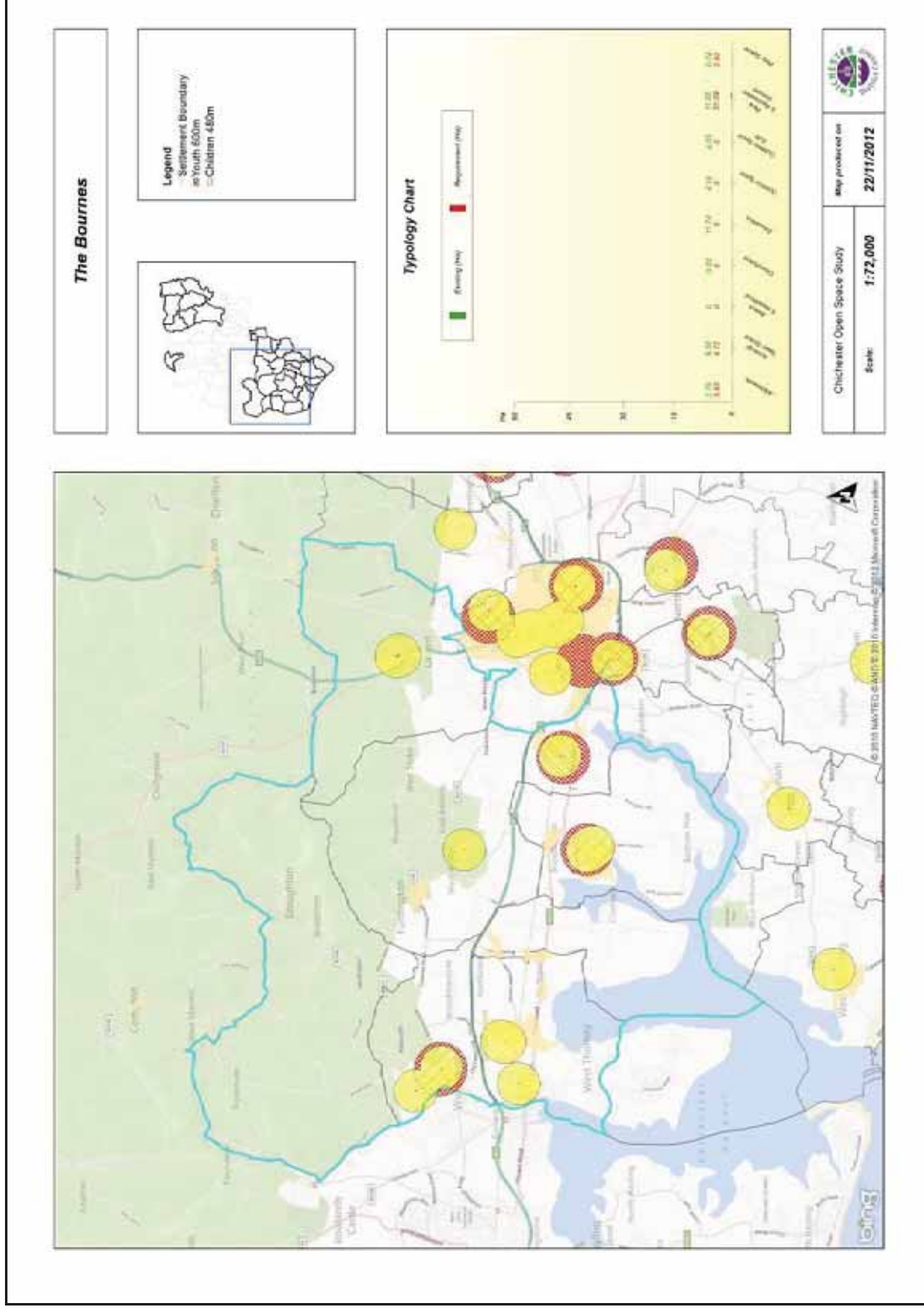
# Amenity open space



# Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds









### 5.3.5 Quality of sites in the sub area

Site Name	Description	Typology	Parish	Existing Score/Rank	Potential Score/Rank
Parish Recreation Ground	Recreation ground, car park, unfenced play area (good), separate fenced toddler play, picnic benches, trees, basketball, senior football pitch, changing room/clubhouse (Bosham Centre).	Park & Recreation Ground	Bosham	B	D
Fishbourne Playing Fields	Large recreation ground with MUGA, tennis, Play Area, 2 x senior football, cricket, croquet, bowling green, community centre/changing - excellent site	Park & Recreation Ground	Fishbourne	A	D
Lavant Village Green	Cricket ground adjacent to village hall, car park changing pavilion, links to ROW	Park and Recreation Ground	Lavant	B	D
Park Road Recreation Ground	Note - travellers on site at time of audit, so have tried to score the site as though were not there - at time of audit there was a lot of litter, damage etc?! Site has changing, 1 x senior football, open play area and separate fenced toddler play, basketball	Park & Recreation Ground	Southbourne	C	C
Monks Hill Recreation Ground	Recreation ground with fenced play area, car park, adjacent to cricket ground (separate site)	Park & Recreation Ground	Westbourne	B	D
Westbourne Recreation Ground	Recreation ground, car park, new MUGA, informal kick about area with posts, fenced play area with good range of equipment, mini skate ramp	Park & Recreation Ground	Westbourne	B	D
Westbourne Cricket Ground	Cricket ground, adjacent to Monks Hill Rec, wooden clubhouse/changing, good wicket and outfield - see scores for active rec.	Park & Recreation Ground	Westbourne	B	D
Westward Close	Small LAP, fenced with swings, see-saw, mini-round, grass - see scores for play	Play Space	Bosham	B	C
Heather Close	Play area for toddlers:juniors (climb/slide, balance trail, springs) - see scores for play	Play Space	Funtington	C	B
Thistledown Gardens, Hermitage	Small 'LAP' play area, fenced, toddler provision, lots of litter - see scores for play	Play Space	Southbourne	D	C
Westbourne Cricket Ground	Cricket ground, adjacent to Monks Hill Rec, wooden clubhouse/changing, good wicket and outfield - see scores for active rec.	Outdoor Sport	Westbourne	B	D
Old Bridge Meadow	Amenity area with long grass, trees and hedgerow, small stream, signage, mown paths, bins, benches	Amenity open space	Bosham	A	D
Brooks Lane	Grass area with mature and semi mature trees, hedgerow	Amenity open space	Bosham	B	D
Quayside Meadow	National Trust sign, area of grassland with views over the harbour, benches, mature oak	Amenity open space	Bosham	A	D
Deeside Avenue	Small grass areas with semi mature trees	Amenity open space	Fishbourne	C	D
The Dell, Funtington	Grass area, poor access, car park adjacent, informal football posts, fruit trees - access unclear	Amenity open space	Funtington	D	C
Mill Road	Grass area, fence, surrounded by trees at one edge	Amenity open space	Funtington	B	D
Churchmead OS	Linear amenity space with semi mature trees, links to Centurion Way. Play area with fenced toddler area and unfenced junior and	Amenity open space	Lavant	B	D



The Trundle (St. Roche's Hill) & Chalkpit Lane	Hill fort and trackway, access via footpath and bridleway, grassland - not all site accessible	Natural	Lavant, West Dean, Singleton	C	D
Stansted Forest	Large area of woodland and grassland, access via several footpaths - not all of the area is accessible	Natural	Stoughton	C	D
Lordington Copse	Woodland and grassland area accessible via ROW	Natural	Stoughton, Compton	C	D
TBC	Area of woodland, accessible via ROW	Natural	Westbourne	D	D
Cricknet Ground & Meadows	This area includes Monks Hill Rec and the adjacent cricket ground - see scores for those sites	Natural	Westbourne	-	-

### 5.3.6 Summary of key issues for the sub area

#### Quantity

- The only typology with sufficient supply is natural green space;
- There is an under supply of allotments (3.04 ha), amenity open space (3.82 ha), Parks Sport & Recreation Grounds (11.83 ha) and Play Space (2.18 ha);
- There is 11.74 ha of education space available within the sub area, which may be able to contribute to the shortfall for sport in some areas

#### Access

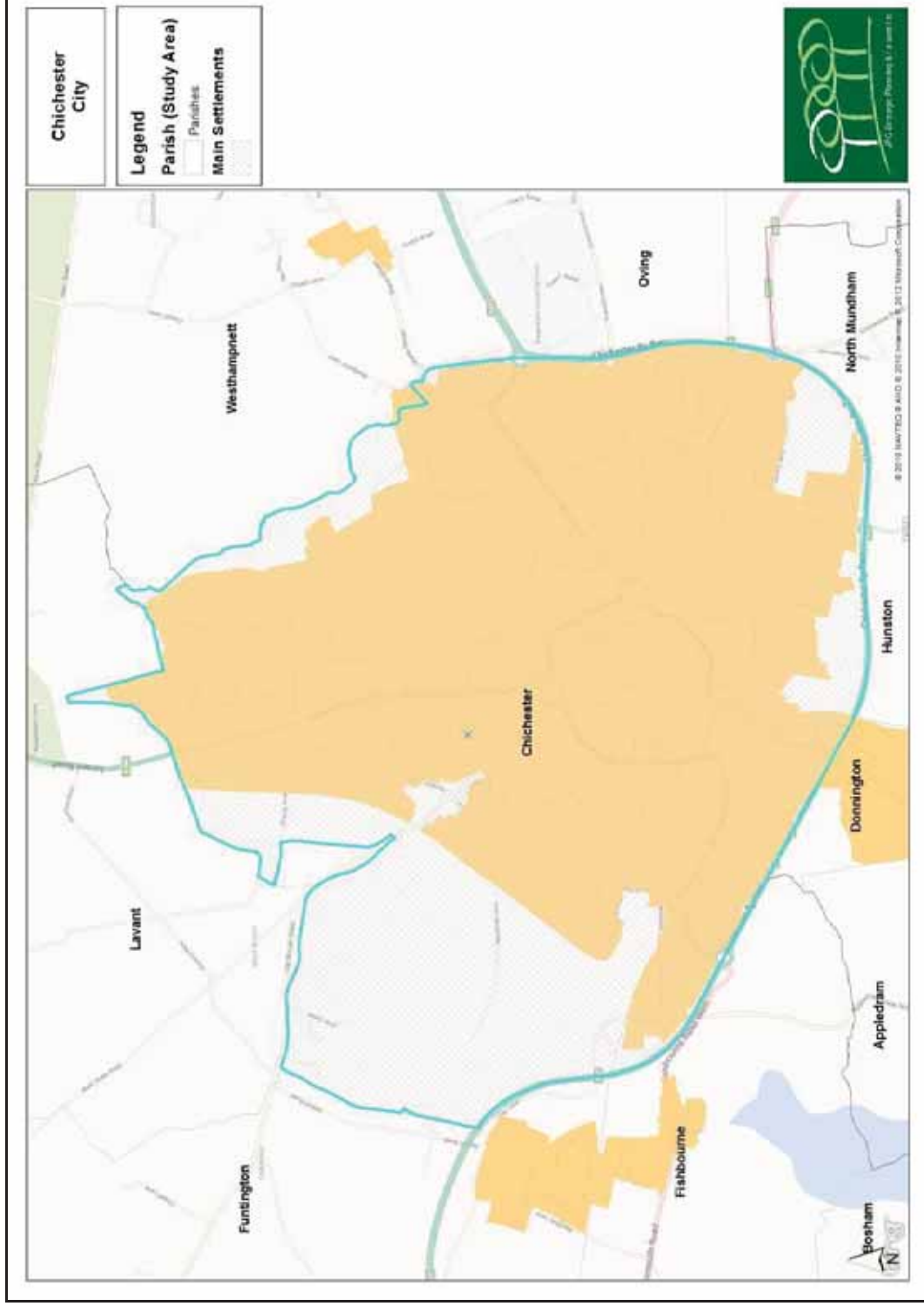
- Access to allotments and amenity open space is poor, with a number of the settlement areas having no provision;
- Access to other types of open space is generally better within the main settlement areas.

#### Quality

- The parks and recreation grounds in the area are generally of good quality, but all sites would benefit from minor improvements to quality;
- Thistledown Gardens Play area in Southbourne was identified as being particularly poor quality;
- Fishbourne Recreation ground was noted to be of particular high quality.

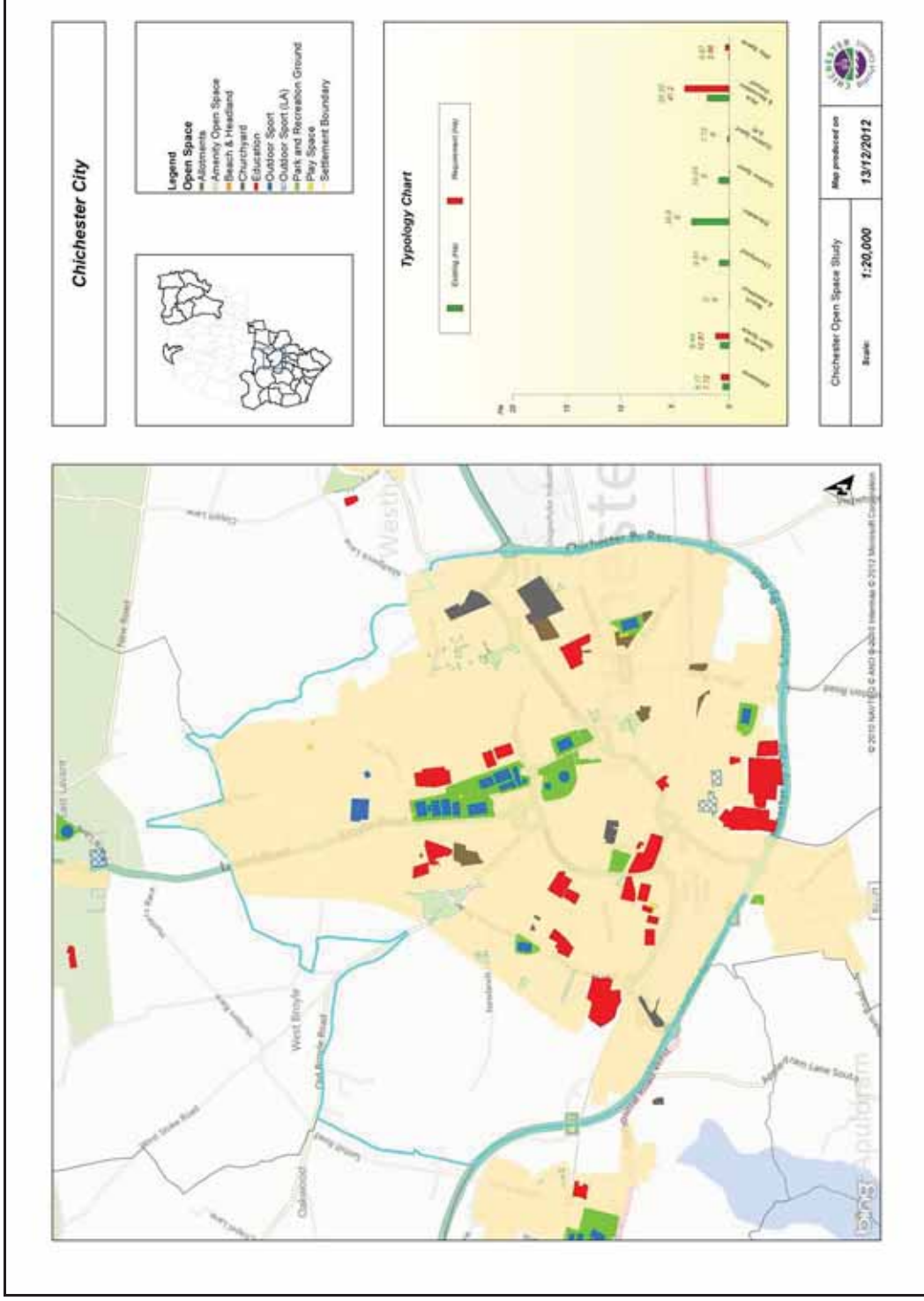
## 5.4 Chichester

### 5.4.1 Map of the sub area

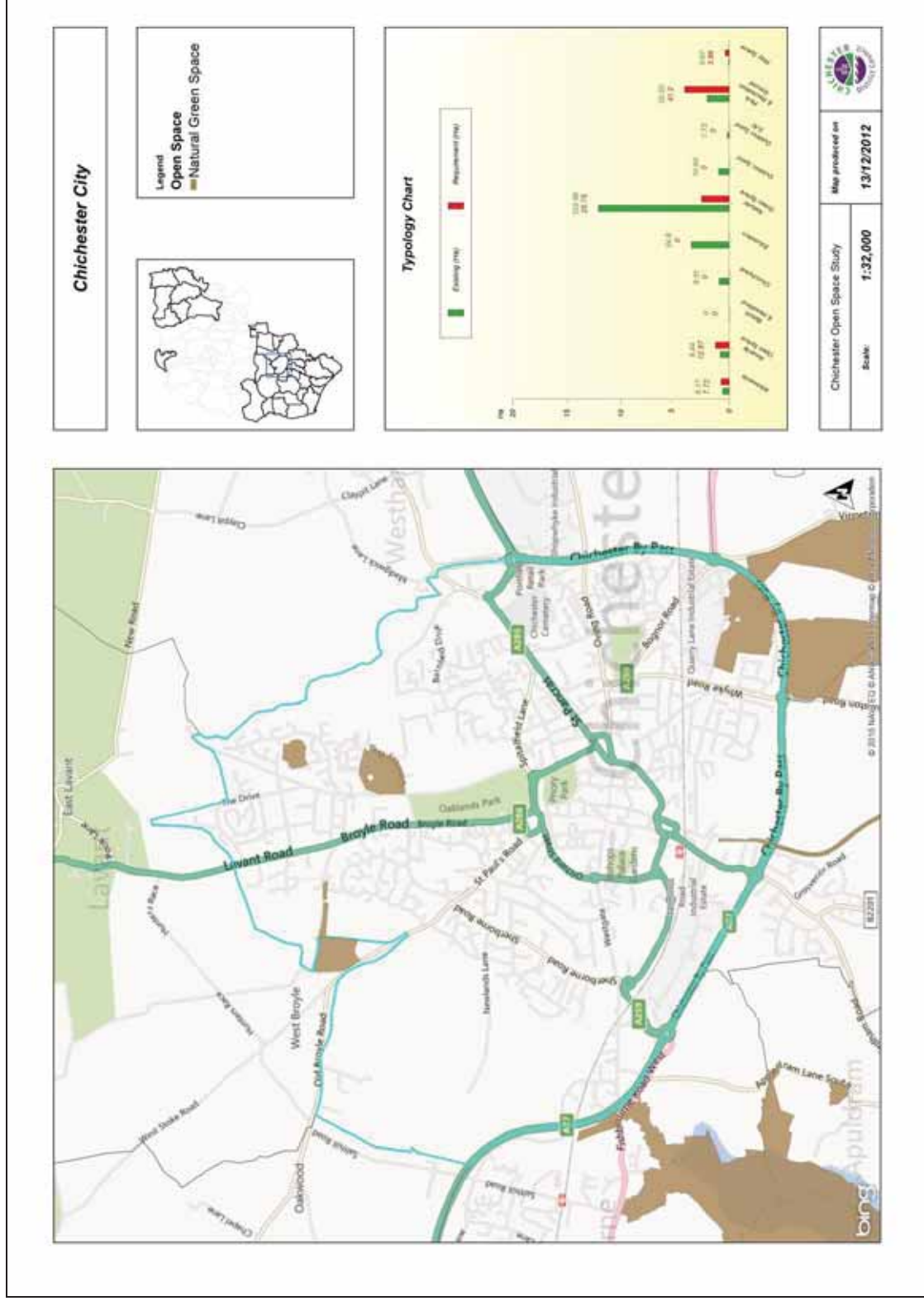


### 5.4.2 Map showing the open space included within the study

Open space



# Natural green space



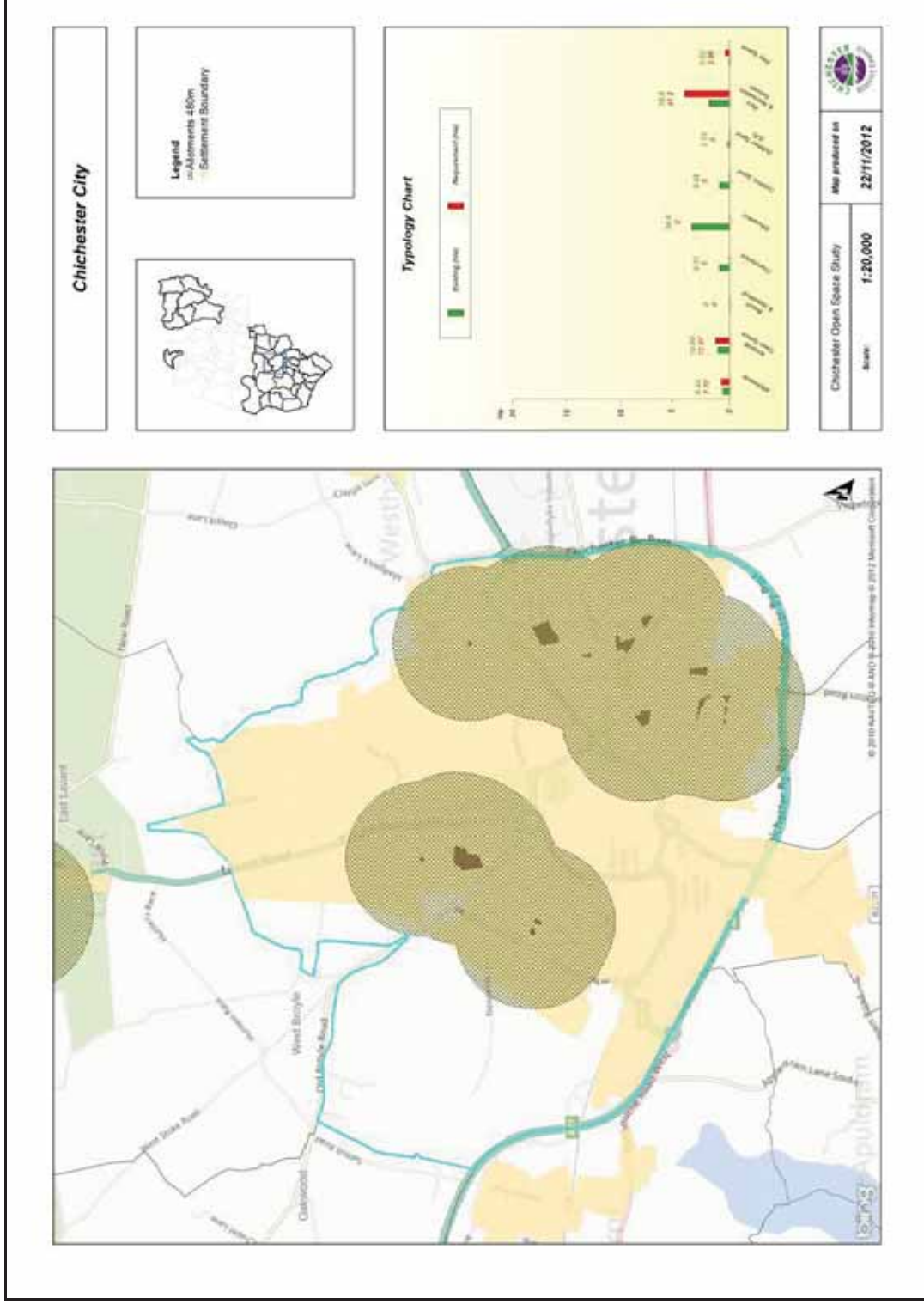


### 5.4.3 Quantity statistics for the sub area

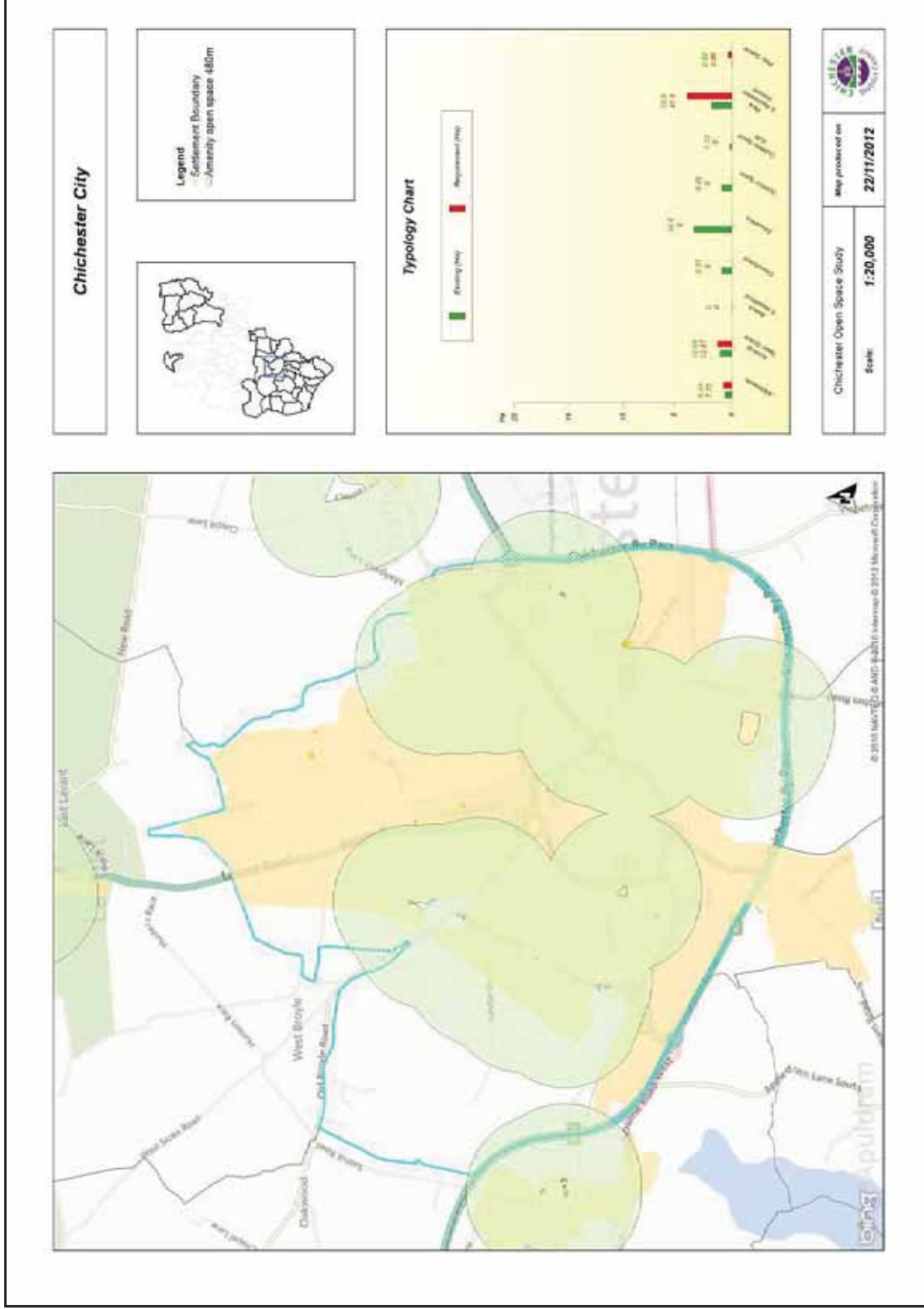
Typology	Number of sites	Existing provision (ha)	Existing provision (ha/1000)	Required provision (ha)	Required provision (ha/1000)	Supply (ha)	Supply (ha/1000)	Provision
Natural Green Space	5	120.56	4.68	25.75	1	94.81	3.68	SUFFICIENT SUPPLY
Churchyard	4	9.51	0.37	0	0	9.51	0.37	n/a
Beach & Headland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Amenity Open Space	10	8.44	0.33	12.87	0.5	-4.43	-0.17	UNDER SUPPLY
Allotments	8	6.17	0.24	7.72	0.3	-1.55	-0.06	UNDER SUPPLY
Education	27	34.8	1.35	0	0	34.8	1.35	n/a
Play Space	14	0.67	0.03	3.86	0.15	-3.19	-0.12	UNDER SUPPLY
Park, Sport & and Recreation Ground								
		32.09	1.25	41.2	1.6	-9.11	-0.35	UNDER SUPPLY
Park and Recreation Ground	8	20.32	0.79	41.2	1.6	-20.88	-0.81	SEE ABOVE
Outdoor Sport (LA)	2	1.73	0.07	0	0	1.73	0.07	SEE ABOVE
Outdoor Sport	19	10.04	0.39	0	0	10.04	0.39	SEE ABOVE

### 5.4.4 Maps showing access to open spaces (see section 3 for natural greenspace)

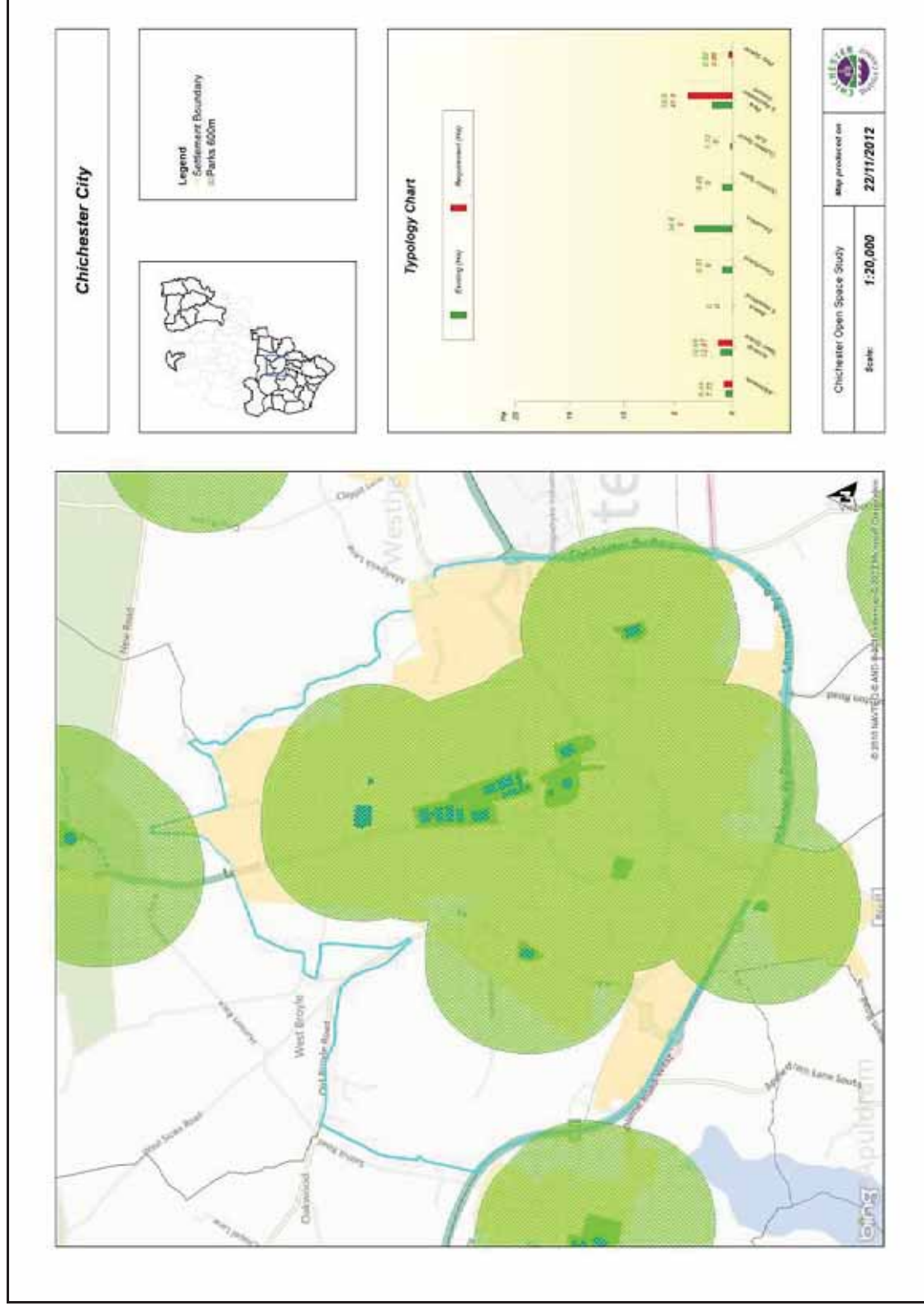
#### Allotments

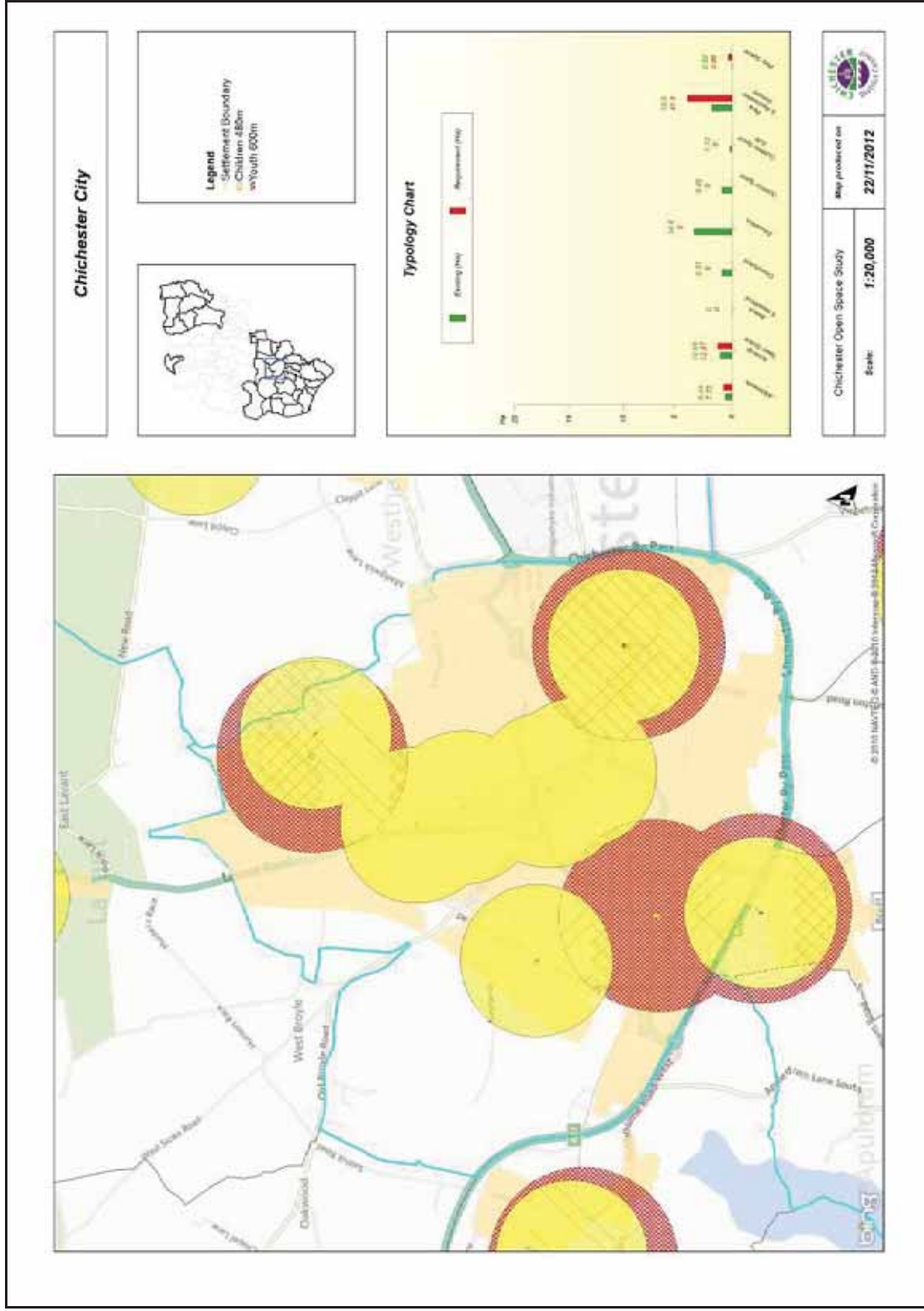


Amenity open space



# Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds







## 5.4.5 Quality of open space

New Park Road	1 x senior football, mature and young trees, benches, bins	Park and Recreation Ground	Chichester	B	D
The Litten, New Park Road	Formal garden with planting, bins, benches, war memorial, paths	Park and Recreation Ground	Chichester	B	D
Bishop's Palace Gardens	Formal gardens - green flag site. Formal bedding and planting, lawns, heritage features (city walls), walled gardens, herbaceous border, arboretum, paths, benches, bins, signage.	Park and Recreation Ground	Chichester	A	D
Oaklands Park	Large recreation ground with rugby pitches, football pitches, tennis, archery, play area, car park, trim trail	Park and Recreation Ground	Chichester	B	D
Priory Park	Park with cricket wicket & nets, pavilion, toilets, aviary, bowling green and pavilion, new play areas, heritage features	Park and Recreation Ground	Chichester	B	D
Jubilee Gardens	Small formal gardens adjacent to Priory park with formal bedding, play area, paths, signage	Park and Recreation Ground	Chichester	B	D
Sherbourne Road Playing Field	Recreation ground with 1 x senior football, changing, fenced play area, half MUGA/basketball, car park	Park and Recreation Ground	Chichester	B	D
Florence Road Recreation Ground	Recreation ground with changing pavilion, 1 x senior football, new MUGA, new play area, signage, on road parking	Park and Recreation Ground	Chichester	B	D
Whyke Oval Hay Road	Recreation ground with cycle path, MUGA, 1 x senior football, fenced play area, Shelter, climb trail.	Park and Recreation Ground	Chichester	B	D
Skate Park	Skate park adjacent to car park and college - see scores for play	Play Space	Chichester	C	C
The Copse, Winterbourne Road	Small fenced grass area with goal post and basketball area - see scores for play	Play Space	Chichester	C	C
Winterbourne Road Play Area	Small fenced play area, fenced, swings, roundabout, climber - dated equipment. See scores for play.	Play Space	Chichester	C	B
The Square - Rousillon Park	This site was under construction at the time of development - part of new housing development of MOD land. No scores given	Outdoor Sport	Chichester	-	-
Barnfield Estate	Several areas of amenity grass in housing estate - collectively greater than 0.2ha. Includes grass and trees	Amenity open space	Chichester	C	D
Swanfield Drive	Amenity space with network of paths, planting, trees; 2 play areas, lit paths, cycle way, informal kick about area with posts - some damage to play areas	Amenity open space	Chichester	C	C
Elizabeth Road	Grass areas in housing	Amenity open space	Chichester	C	D
Hannah Square Green	Grass area, mature oak trees and young planted trees	Amenity open space	Chichester	B	D
Newlands Lane/Carleton Road	Grass area with several large oak trees	Amenity open space	Chichester	B	D
St Agnes Place - Private Residents Only	Grass area in the middle of new housing with path, shrubs, seating area, trees	Amenity open space	Chichester	B	D
Norwich / Sherborne / St. Paul's Road	Grass area with mature oak, scattered trees, hedge, lit path	Amenity open space	Chichester	B	D
Amphitheatre, Velyn Avenue OS	Grass area, lit path - busy through route, dog bin	Amenity open space	Chichester	B	D
Neville Road	Linear open space, path, dog bin, mature trees	Amenity open space	Chichester	B	D
Tollhouse Close	Grass area at front of care home/flats	Amenity open space	Chichester	C	D



Velyn Avenue Allotments	Allotments adjacent to amenity open space, secure fencing, well used and maintained	Allotments	Chichester	B	D
Whyke Road Allotments	Allotment site, well used, but poor fencing/security	Allotments	Chichester	D	C
Durnford Close Allotments	Unable to access this site	Allotments	Chichester		
Florence Road Allotments	Small allotment site, well used	Allotments	Chichester	B	D
Hornet, Russell St. Allotments (disused)	Unsure on access to this site - appears to be behind houses?	Allotments	Chichester	-	-
Kingsham Ave A	Allotment site, behind housing accessed off road	Allotments	Chichester	B	D
Little Breach	Good allotment site, well used	Allotments	Chichester	B	D
St. James Road Allotments	Large allotment site, well used	Allotments	Chichester	B	D
Chichester Crematorium (District)	Large cemetery, toilets, chapel, memorial, old church, car park, signage	Churchyards	Chichester	B	D
Chichester Cathedral - Cathedral Green	Cathedral in city centre, grass areas, paved areas, seating, signage	Churchyards	Chichester	A	D
Grace Church Chichester	Area of grass, scrub surrounding warehouse where church is located - not really accessible	Churchyards	Chichester	D	C
Private Cemetery	Cemetery, low value for access	Churchyards	Chichester	D	D
Chichester High School for Boys	Large school site with playing fields for multi-use inc. football, rugby and athletics.	Education	Chichester	B	D
Chichester High School for Boys	Tennis courts at Chichester High school for boys - see above	Education	Chichester		D
Portfield Primary School	Primary school with reasonable size outdoor grass area for different sports	Education	Chichester	B	D
Jessie Youngusband Primary School	Primary school with reasonable size outdoor grass area for different sports	Education	Chichester	B	D
Chichester College	Chichester College, extensive sports facilities including rugby, tennis, ATP	Education	Chichester	B	D
Kingsham Primary School	Primary school with reasonable size outdoor grass area for different sports	Education	Chichester	B	D
St Richard's Catholic Primary School	Primary school with reasonable size outdoor grass area for different sports	Education	Chichester	B	D
The Prebendal School Playing Fields	School playing fields, multiple use, car park for users, small pavilion, tennis courts - see below	Education	Chichester	B	D
Chichester High School for Girls	Large school site with multi-use playing fields, tennis courts	Education	Chichester	B	D
University of Chichester	University site with multi-use sports field, including rugby, football, ATP	Education	Chichester	B	D
Parklands Community Primary School	Primary school site with provision for football, tennis	Education	Chichester	B	D
Central Junior School	Junior school with grass area for various outdoor sports and senior football pitch	Education	Chichester	C	D
Bishop Luffa School	School site with large outdoor grass area for various sports, tennis	Education	Chichester	B	D

Brandy Hole Copse (Local Nature Reserve)	Local Nature Reserve, woodland copse with ponds, walks, signage, heritage features. Active community group and activities.	Natural	Chichester	B	D
Summersdale Copse	Broadleaved woodland copse, informal paths	Natural	Chichester	C	C
Havenstoke Park	Natural area of grassland, paths, mature trees, 2 informal kick about areas with posts, car parking,	Natural	Chichester	B	D
Chichester Harbour	Further information on this site in main report. Special Protection Area of international importance for biodiversity. Extensive harbour with associated biodiversity and extensive recreational facilities	Natural	Chichester	A	D
Chichester Canal	Chichester canal and towpath, important recreation route, signage, links to other ROW	Natural	Chichester	B	D
Chichester Gravel Pits & Leythorne Meadow	Ex gravel pits - now lakes. Various uses including water sports, good biodiversity	Natural	Chichester/ North Mundham	B	D

#### 5.4.6 Summary of key issues for the sub area

##### Quantity

- The only typology with sufficient supply is natural green space;
- There is an under supply of allotments (1.55 ha), amenity open space (4.43), Parks Sport & recreation Grounds (9.11 ha) and Play Space (3.19 ha). There is also an under supply of amenity open space (2.01 ha);
- There is 34.8 ha of education space available within the sub area, which could potentially make a significant contribution to meeting the shortfall of provision for sport.

##### Access

- Access to parks, sport and recreation grounds is generally good;
- There are gaps in access to allotments (north and south), amenity open space (north), children's play space (east and south) and youth play space (central areas).

##### Quality

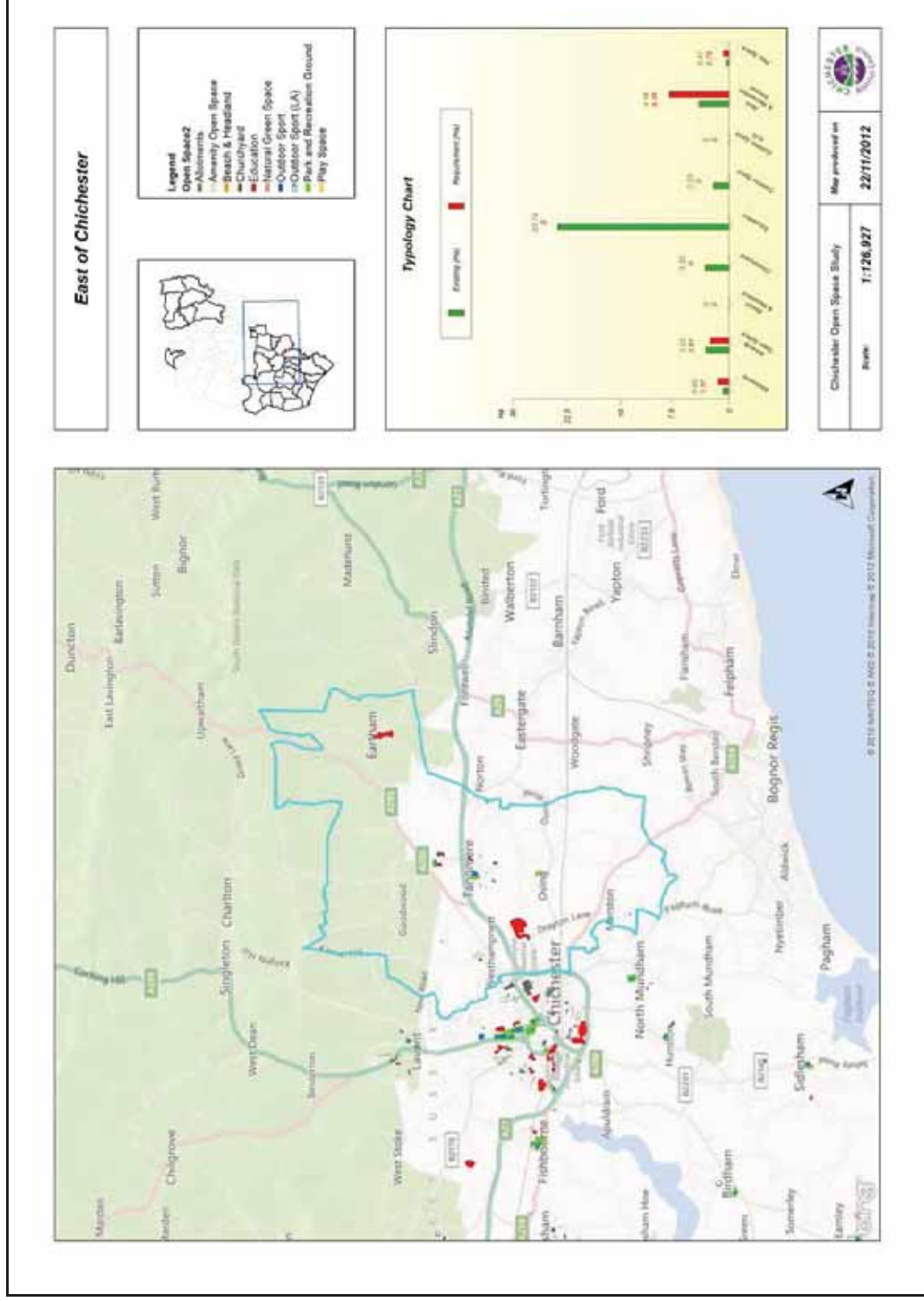
- The quality of parks, sport and recreation grounds is generally good, with Bishop's Palace Gardens being of particular high quality;

- The majority of play areas are located in parks and have enjoyed recent investment. The play area at Wintebourne Road was identified as being in need of investment;
- A number of amenity open spaces are of average quality and would benefit from planting and landscape improvements;
- Chichester Harbour was identified as an outstanding resource for biodiversity and recreation.

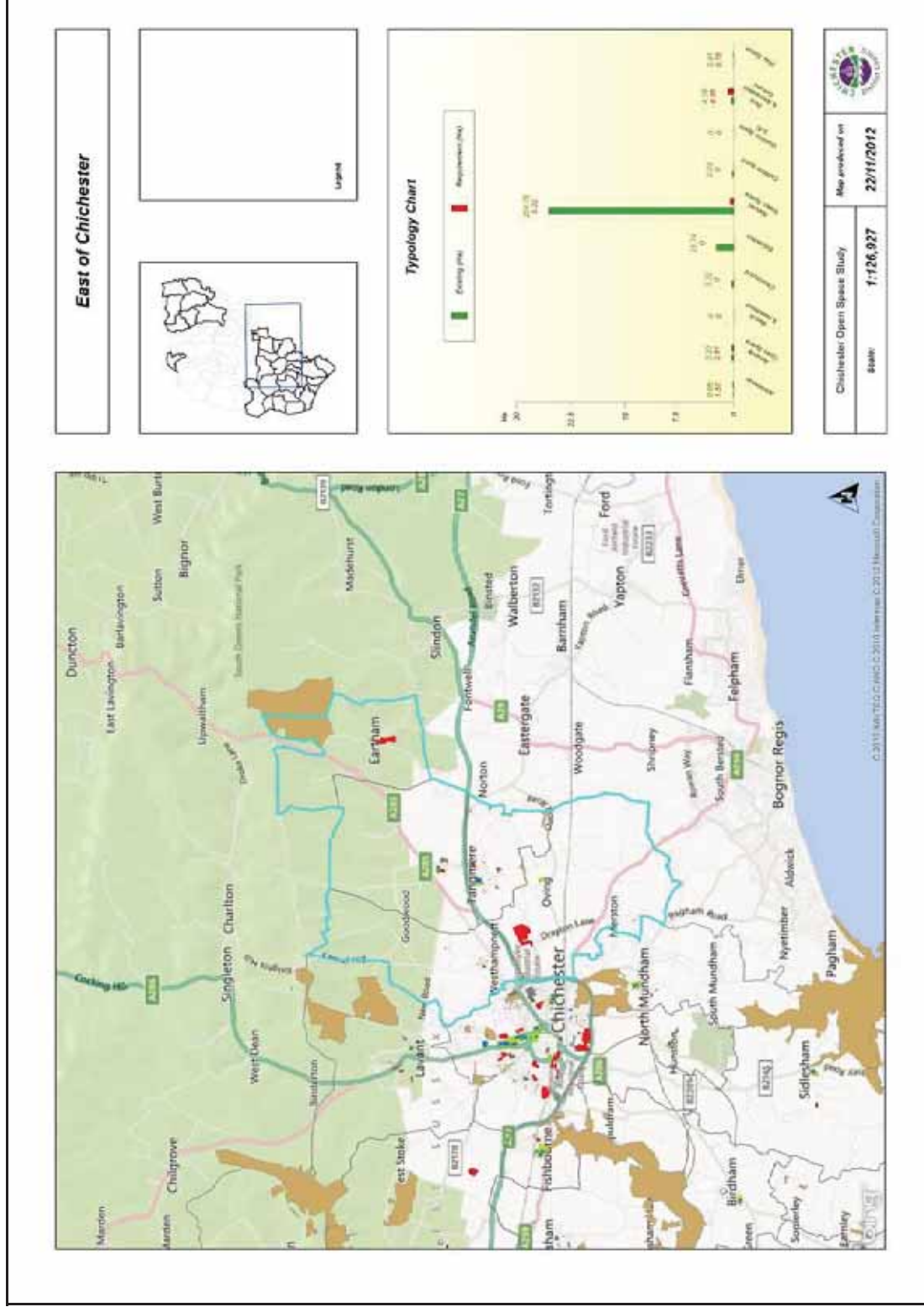


### 5.5.2 Map showing open space included within the study

Open space



# Natural green space



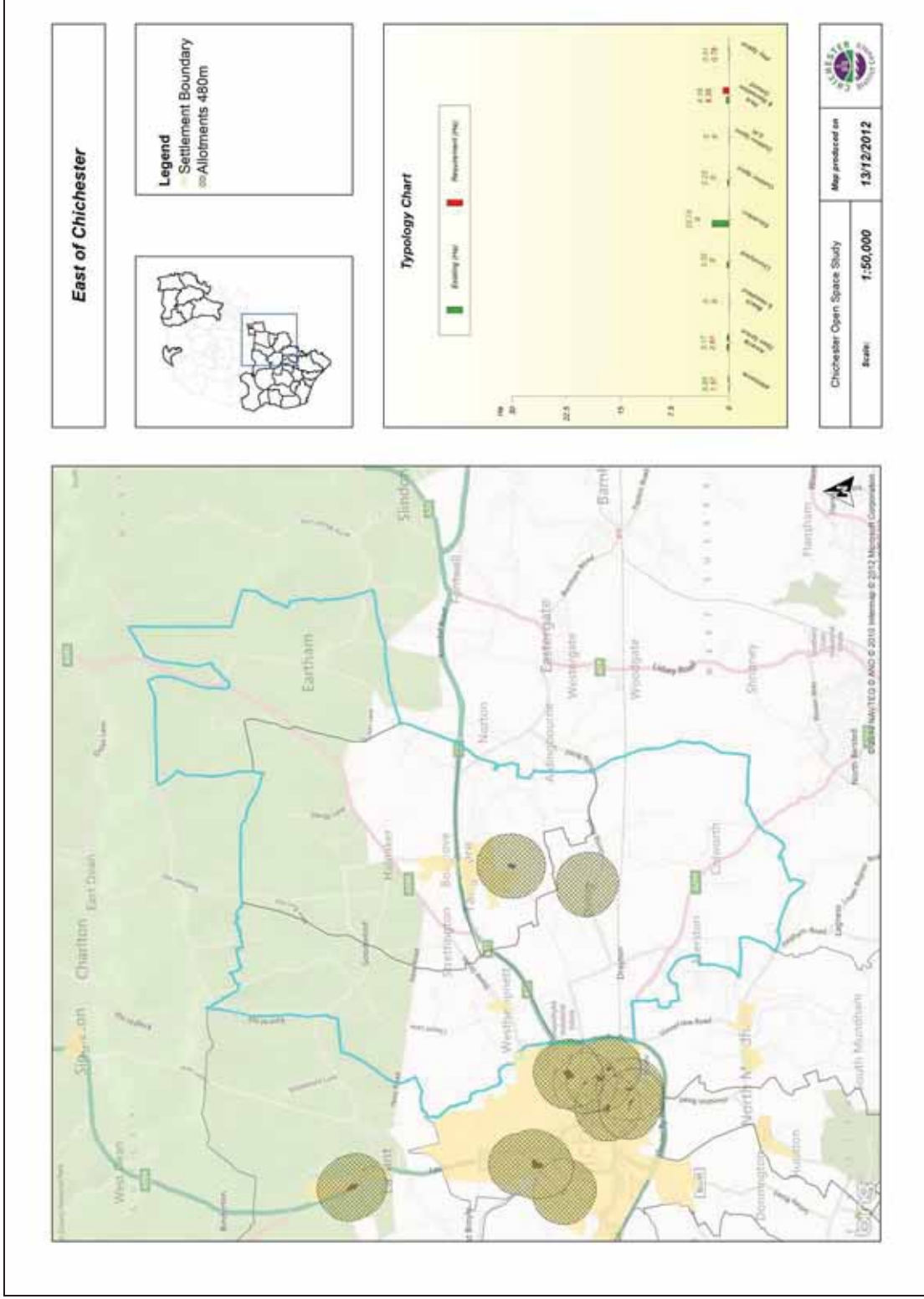


### 5.5.3 Quantity statistics for the sub area and parishes

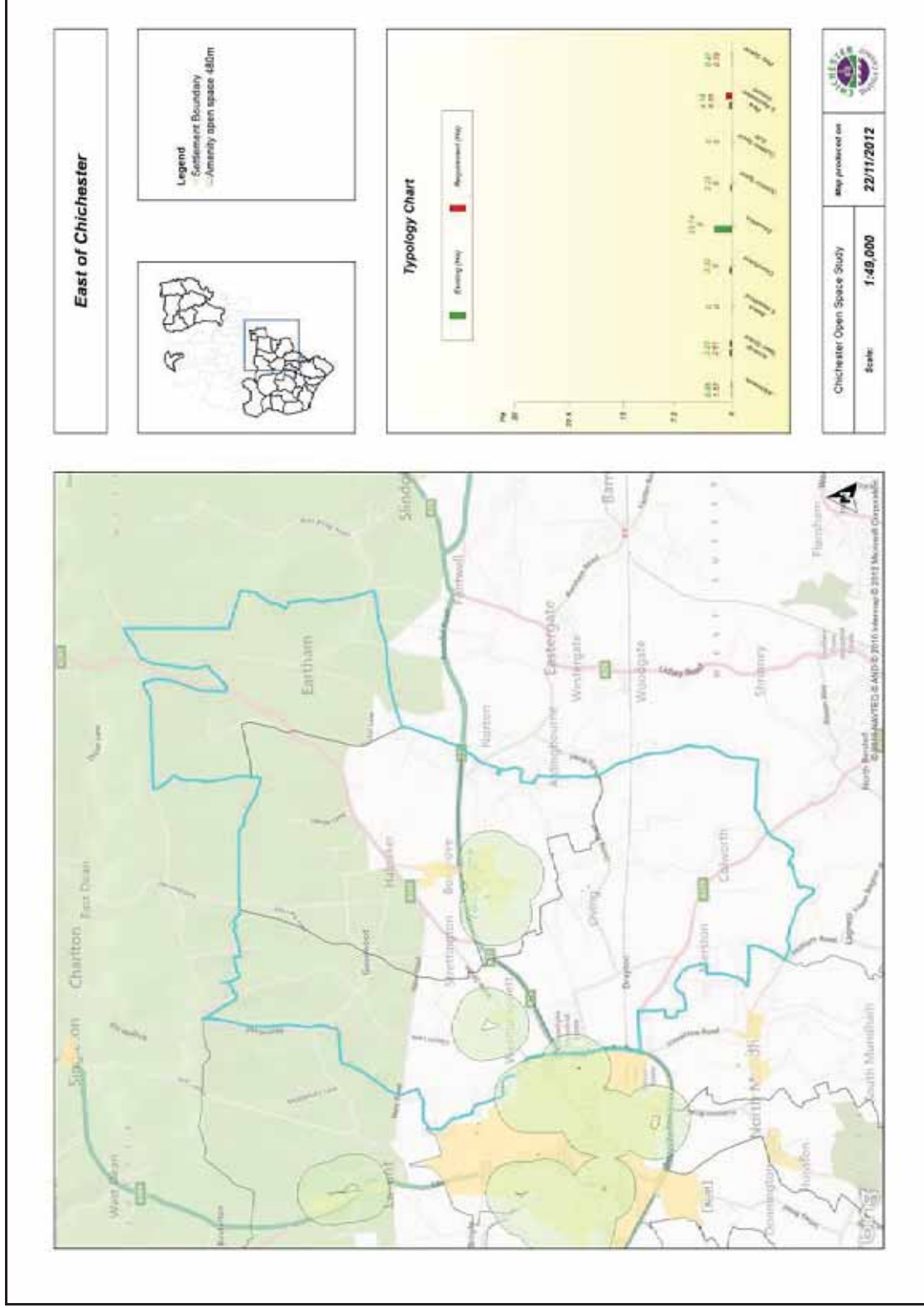
Typology	Number of sites	Existing provision (ha)	Existing provision (ha/1000)	Required provision (ha)	Required provision (ha/1000)	Supply (ha)	Supply (ha/1000)	Provision
Natural Green Space	3	248.27	47.59	5.22	1	243.05	46.59	SUFFICIENT SUPPLY
Churchyard	4	3.32	0.64	0	0	3.32	0.64	N/A
Beach & Headland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Amenity Open Space	6	3.17	0.61	2.61	0.5	0.56	0.11	SUFFICIENT SUPPLY
Allotments	2	0.85	0.16	1.57	0.3	-0.72	-0.14	UNDER SUPPLY
Education	7	23.74	4.55	0	0	23.74	4.55	N/A
Play Space	10	0.41	0.08	0.78	0.15	-0.37	-0.07	UNDER SUPPLY
Park, Sport & and Recreation Ground		6.41	1.23	8.35	1.6	-1.94	-0.37	UNDER SUPPLY
Park and Recreation Ground	4	4.18	0.8	8.35	1.6	-4.17	-0.8	SEE ABOVE
Outdoor Sport (LA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SEE ABOVE
Outdoor Sport	4	2.23	0.43	0	0	2.23	0.43	SEE ABOVE

5.5.4 Maps showing access to open spaces (see section 3 for natural greenspace)

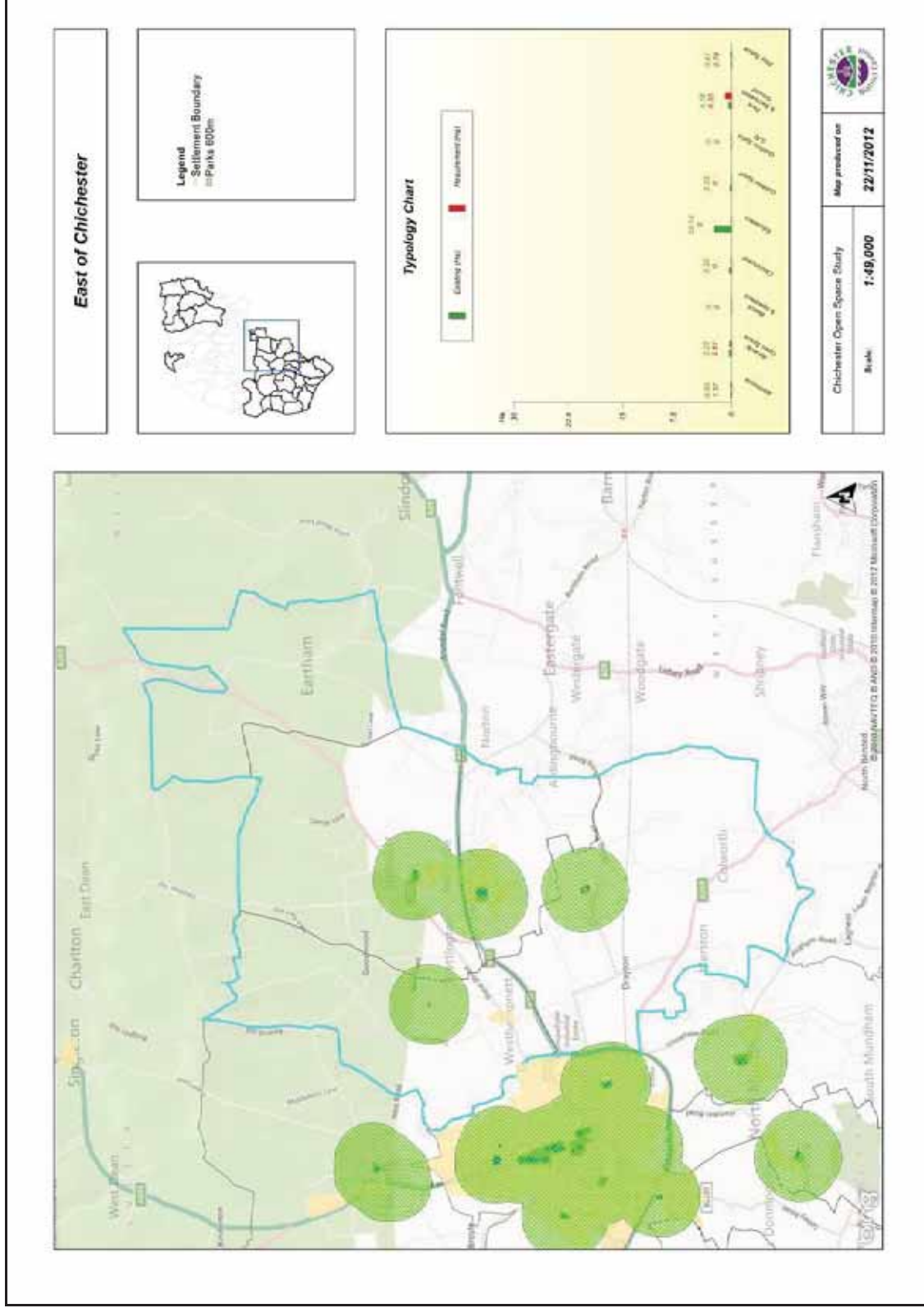
Allotments

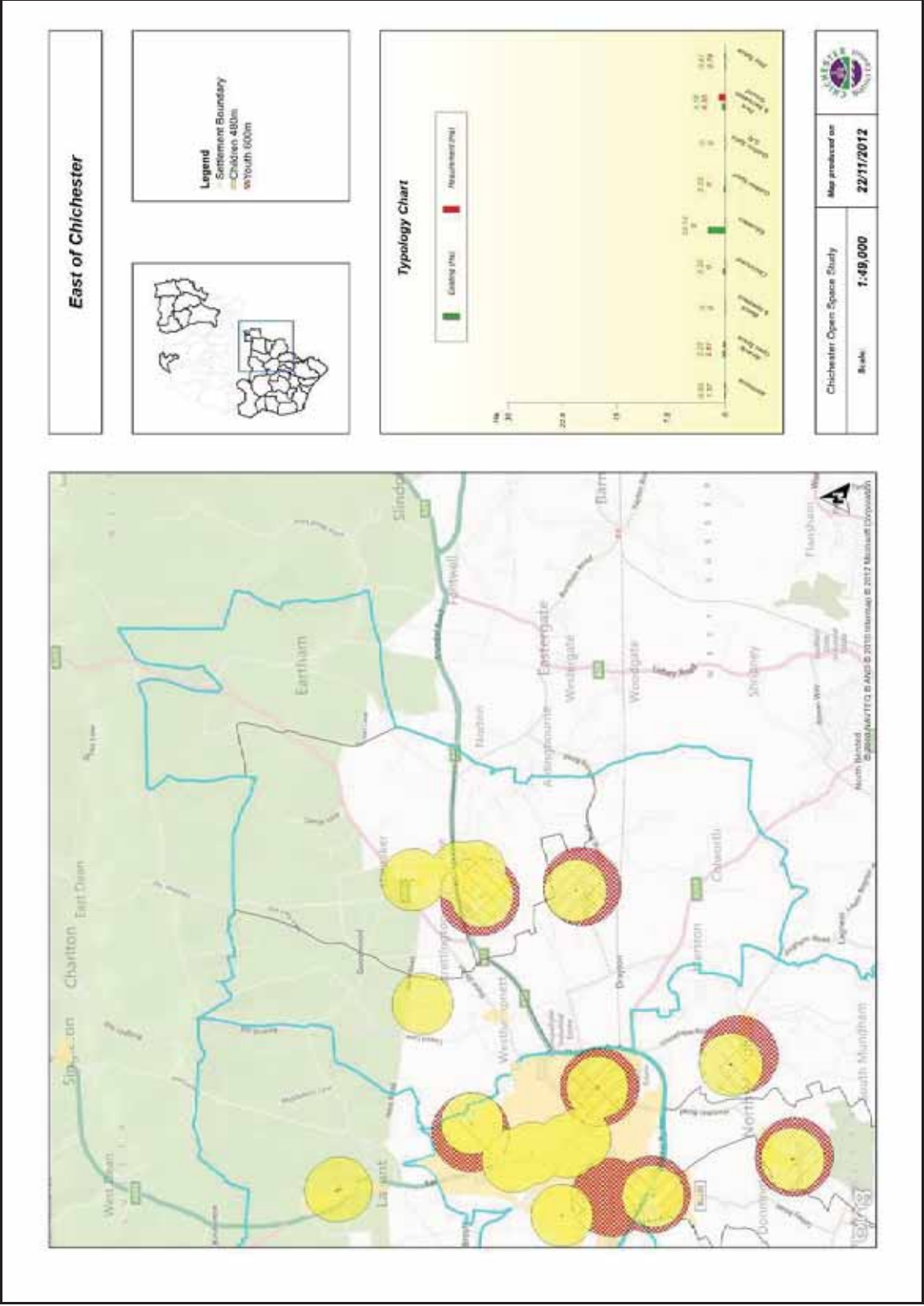


# Amenity open space



Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds







### 5.5.5 Quality of sites in the sub area

Site Name	Description	Typology	Parish	Existing Score/Rank	Potential Score/Rank
The Street Recreation ground	Recreation ground adjacent to village hall, cricket wicket and pavilion, 1 x senior football, basketball (overgrown), fenced play area	Park and Recreation Ground	Boxgrove	C	C
Highfield Lane Recreation Ground	Small recreation ground with fenced play area, informal kick about area with posts, BMX track (adjacent area still under construction), teen shelter, basketball	Park and Recreation Ground	Oving	B	D
Nettleton Avenue Recreation ground	Recreation ground with new tennis/MUGA (lit), small play area for toddlers (fenced), new climber, skate park, basketball, kick wall, senior football, cricket (overlap), village hall, car park, basketball, cricket nets	Park and Recreation Ground	Tangmere	B	D
Westhampnett Recreation Ground	Recreation ground with informal kick about area with posts, small open Play area, hedgerows, links to ROW	Park and Recreation Ground	Westhampnett	D	B
Garland Square (E)	Play area for toddlers, swings, climb/slide, 2 x lime trees. Adjacent is a small amenity space with several trees. See scores for play.	Play Space	Tangmere	B	D
Hampden Place	Small fenced play area, swings, slide, bin, bench - see scores for play (NB site heavily used at time of survey so no photos taken)	Play Space	Tangmere	B	D
Malcolm Road/ Cheshire Crescent	Poor amenity space with grass, trees, old sign - potential for alternative uses	Amenity open space	Tangmere	D	B
Mannock Road	Play equipment has been removed - poor site	Amenity open space	Tangmere	D	A
Junction Tangmere Rd/ Chestnut Walk	Grass area with mature trees, wall, bench	Amenity open space	Tangmere	B	D
Churchwood Drive	Grass area with tarmac path, dog bin, entrance, several mature trees	Amenity open space	Tangmere	B	D
	This is the community orchard adjacent to the allotments	Amenity open space	Tangmere	B	D



Claypit Lane	Large grass field off new housing area - unclear as to status?	Amenity open space	Westhampnett	D	C
Highfield Lane Allotments	Small allotment sites at the rear of housing - not really accessible to audit as forms gardens of houses - no scores given	Allotments	Oving	-	-
Haleybridge walk allotments	The allotment site is linked to the community orchard, memorial woodland and grass bank area. Allotments are very good, well cultivated and good security	Allotments	Tangmere	A	D
Boxgrove Priory	Important heritage site with remains of old priory, car park, signage/information	Churchyards	Boxgrove	B	D
Parish Church of St Margaret	Church and grounds with natural features	Churchyards	Eartham	B	D
St Giles Church	Pleasant church and grounds	Churchyards	Oving	C	D
St Andrews Church	Natural churchyard with links to ROW	Churchyards	Tangmere	B	D
Primary School	Primary school with decent area of grass for outdoor sport	Education	Boxgrove	C	D
Great Ballard School	Private boarding school with no public access, large multi-functional playing fields	Education	Eartham	D	C
Shopwyke and Wesbourn House School	Private boarding school - unable to access this site to audit. Has tennis, multi-use grass pitches and ATP	Education	Oving	-	-
Tangmere Primary School	Primary school, not accessible, informal kick about area and play area in grounds	Education	Tangmere	C	D
The March C of E Primary School	School site - unable to access during audit, has small grass area and hard standing area	Education	Westhampnett	D	D
Northwood and Eartham (Forestry Commission)	Forestry commission land, working forest with network of bridleways and footpaths, car park, picnic benches, dog bin	Natural	Eartham	B	D
Meadow Way	Poor area of overgrown grassland dominated by tall ruderal species, informal path, mixed hedgerow at boundary	Natural	Tangmere	D	A
	Grass bank and memorial woodland adjacent to allotments	Natural	Tangmere	B	D

### 5.5.6 Summary of key issues for the sub area

#### Quantity

- There is sufficient supply of amenity open space and natural green space;
- There is minor under supply of allotments (0.56 ha) and play space (0.15 ha) and parks, sport and recreation grounds (1.94 ha).

#### Access

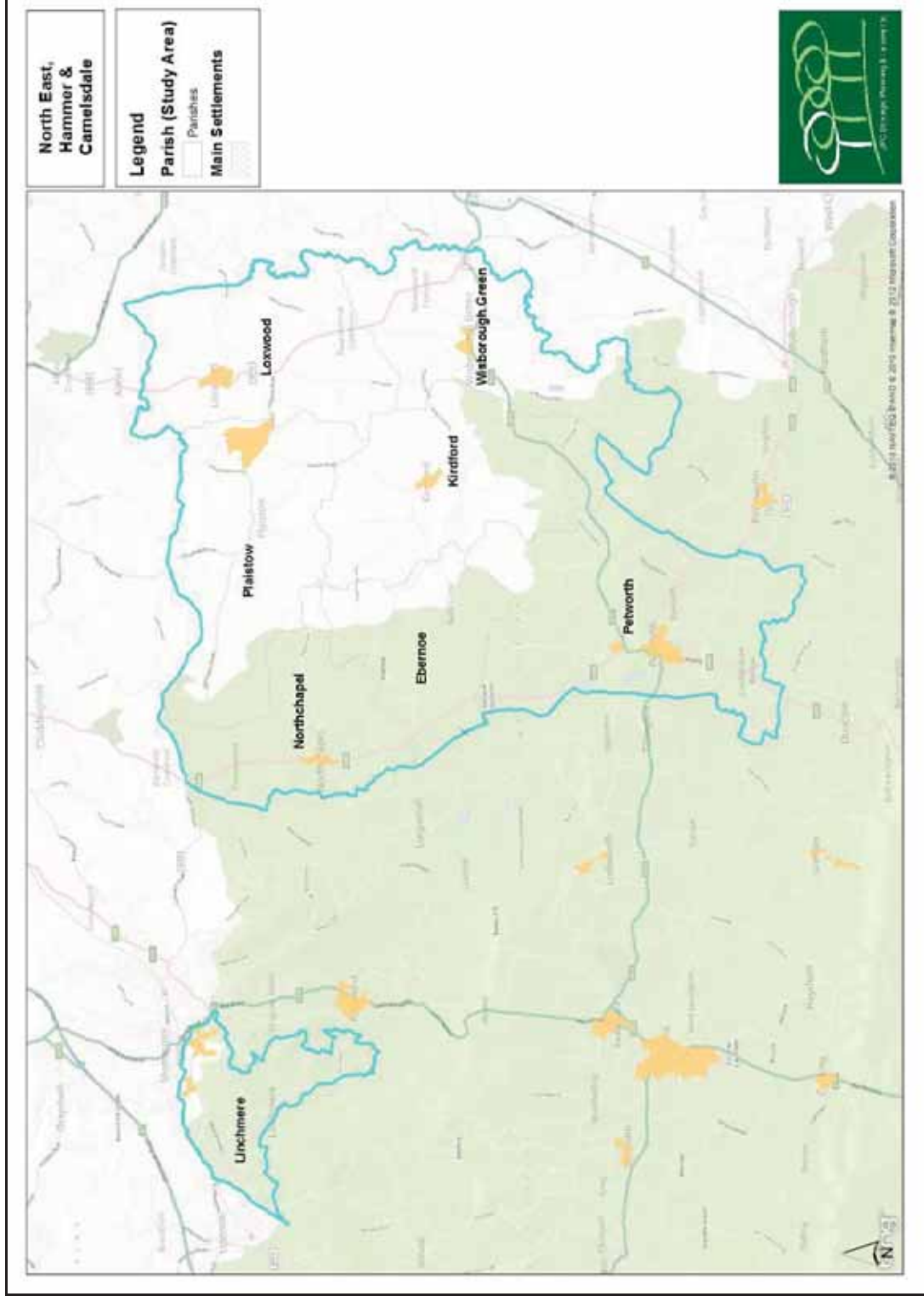
- There is good access to parks, sport and recreation grounds and children and youth play space in the main settlements;
- There is a gap in access to allotments and amenity open space in the northern half of Tangmere.

#### Quality

- The Street (Boxgrove) and Westhampnett Recreation Ground were identified as having potential for improvement;
- A number of poor quality amenity open spaces were identified in Tangmere and Westhampnett;
- Meadow Way in Tangmere (natural green space) was identified as an area in need of improvement.

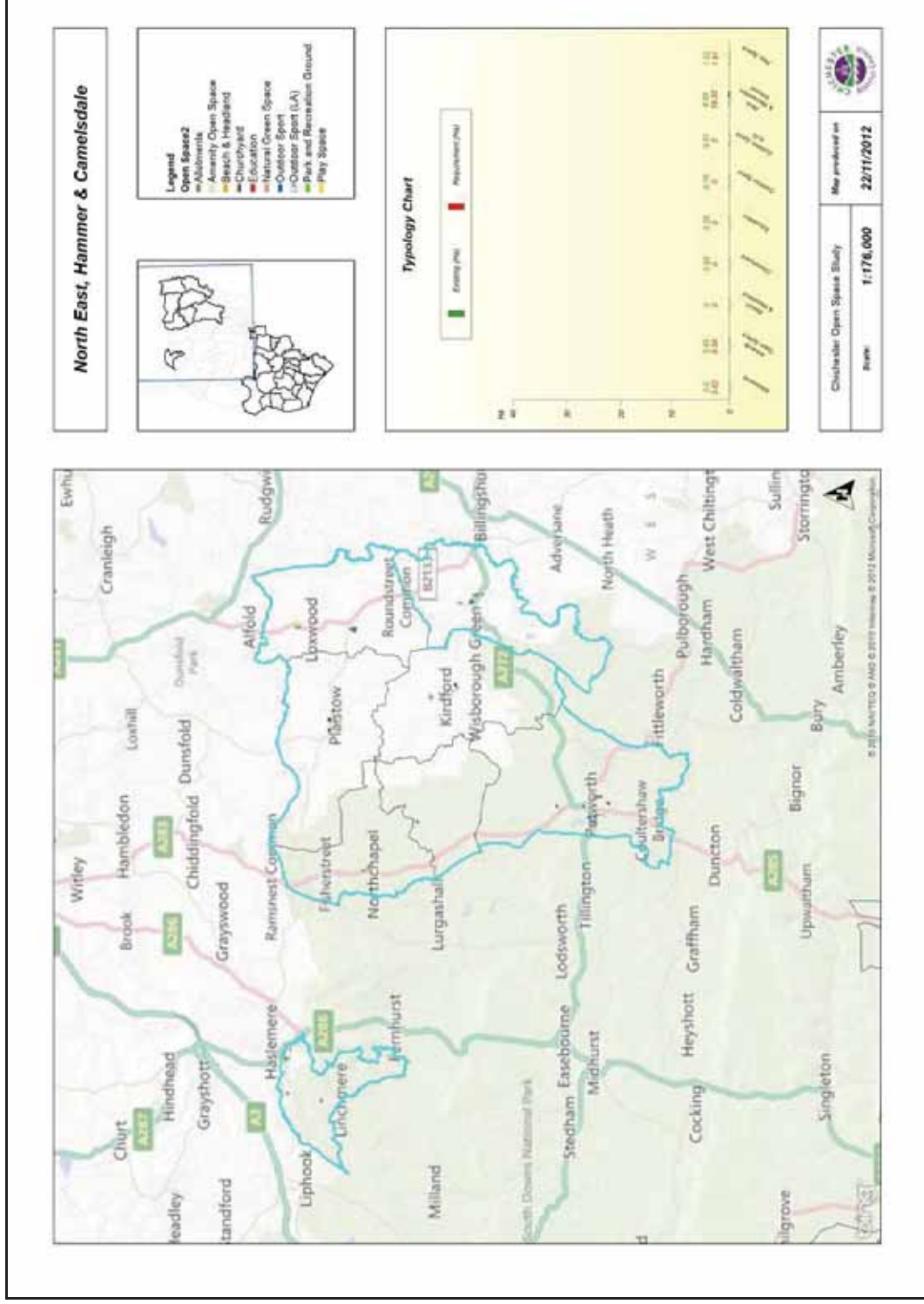
## 5.6 North East, Hammer & Camelsdale

### 5.6.1 Map of the sub area

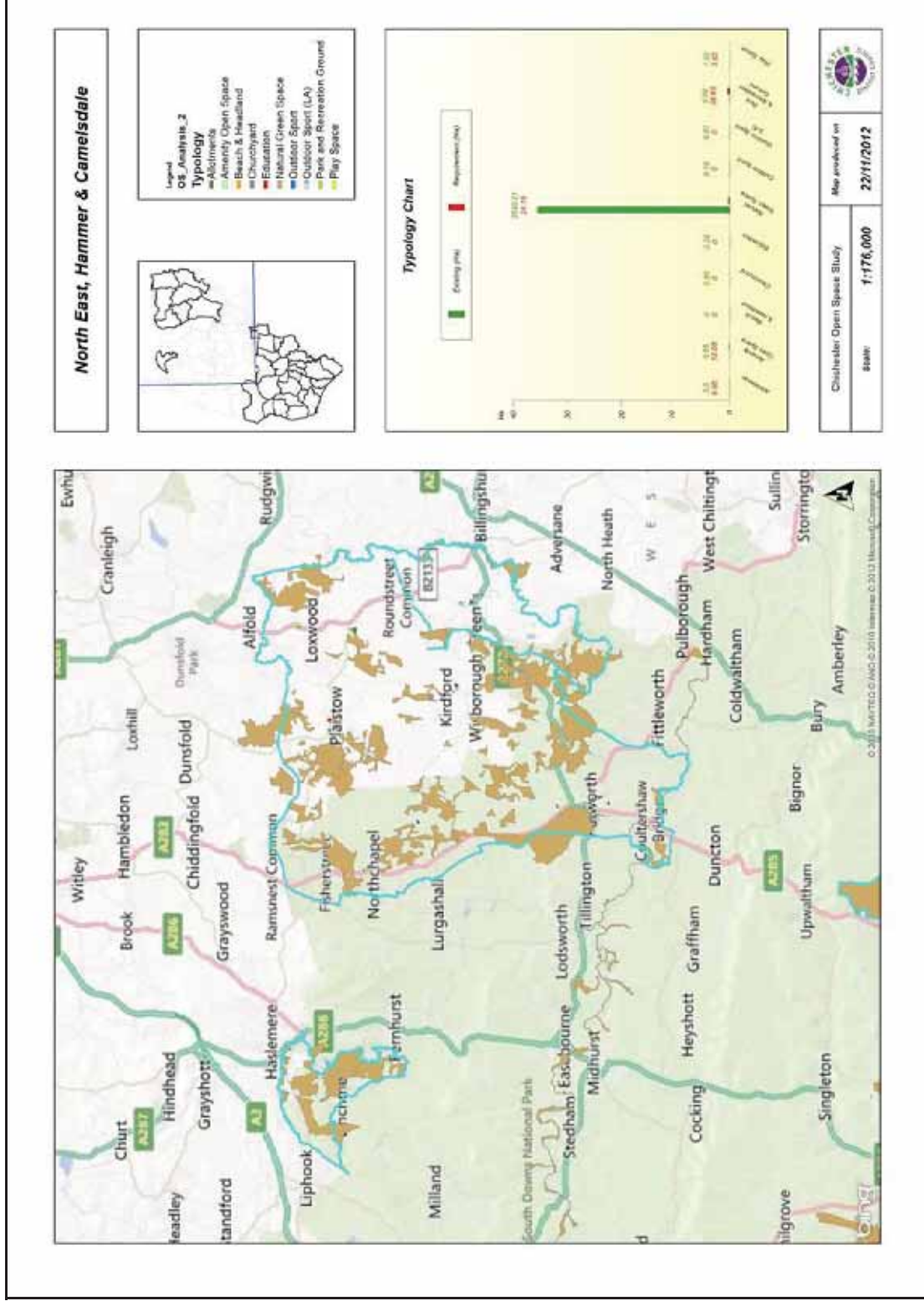


### 5.6.2 Map showing the open space included within the study

Open space



Natural green space



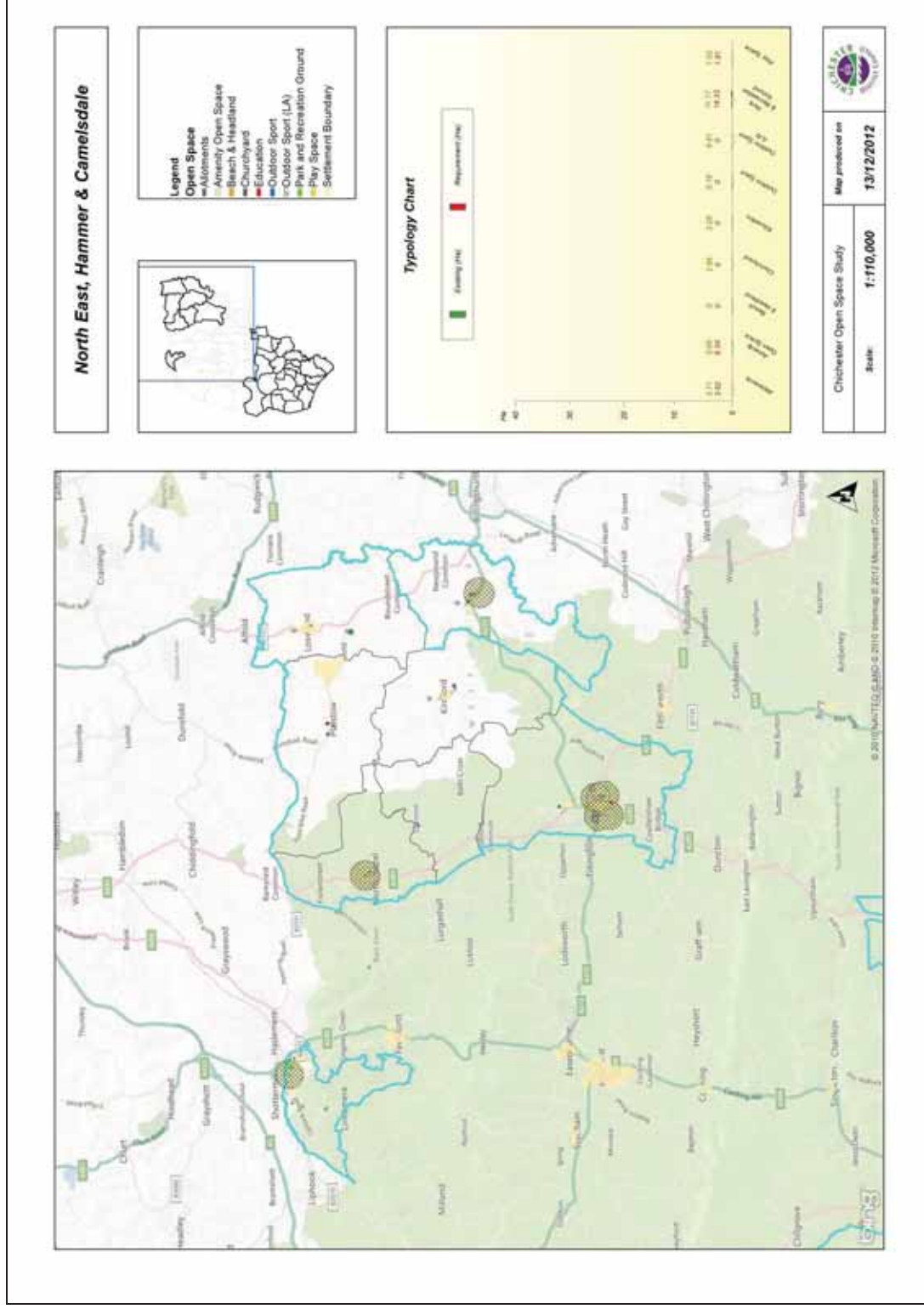
### 5.6.3 Quantity statistics for the sub area and parishes

Typology	Number of sites	Existing provision (ha)	Existing provision (ha/1000)	Required provision (ha)	Required provision (ha/1000)	Supply (ha)	Supply (ha/1000)	Provision
Natural Green Space	51	3389.7	280.67	12.08	1	3377.62	279.67	SUFFICIENT SUPPLY
Churchyard	4	2.86	0.24	0	0	2.86	0.24	N/A
Beach & Headland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Amenity Open Space	6	3.65	0.3	6.04	0.5	-2.39	-0.2	UNDER SUPPLY
Allotments	6	3.71	0.31	3.62	0.3	0.09	0.01	SUFFICIENT SUPPLY
Education	5	3.28	0.27	0	0	3.28	0.27	N/A
Play Space	13	1.02	0.08	1.81	0.15	-0.79	-0.07	UNDER SUPPLY
Park, Sport & Recreation Ground		27.16	2.24	19.32	1.6	7.84	0.64	SUFFICIENT SUPPLY
Park and Recreation Ground	9	11.17	0.92	19.32	1.6	-8.15	-0.68	SEE ABOVE
Outdoor Sport (LA)	6	9.81	0.81	0	0	9.81	0.81	SEE ABOVE
Outdoor Sport	12	6.18	0.51	0	0	6.18	0.51	SEE ABOVE

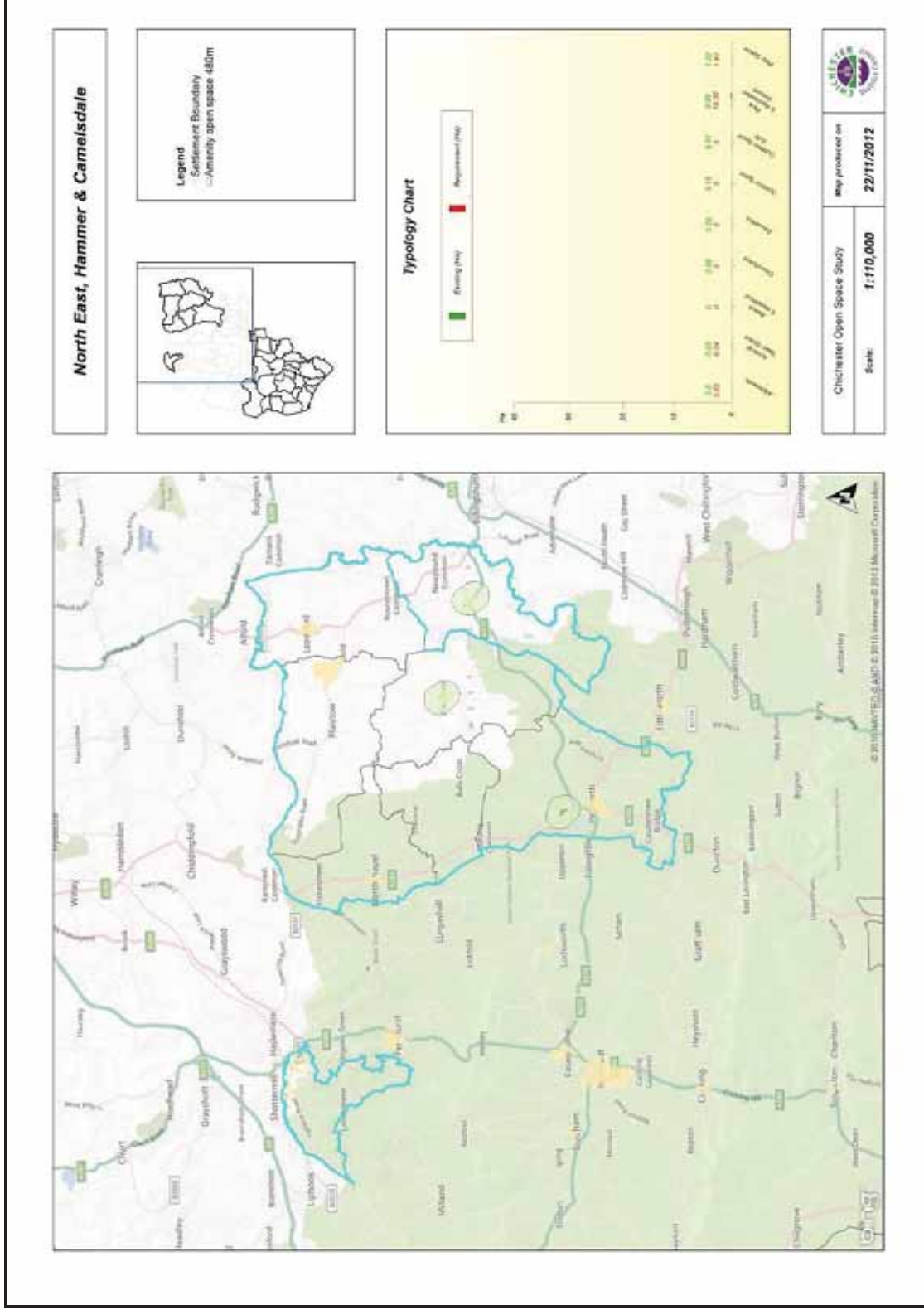


### 5.6.4 Maps showing access to open spaces (see section 3 for natural greenspace)

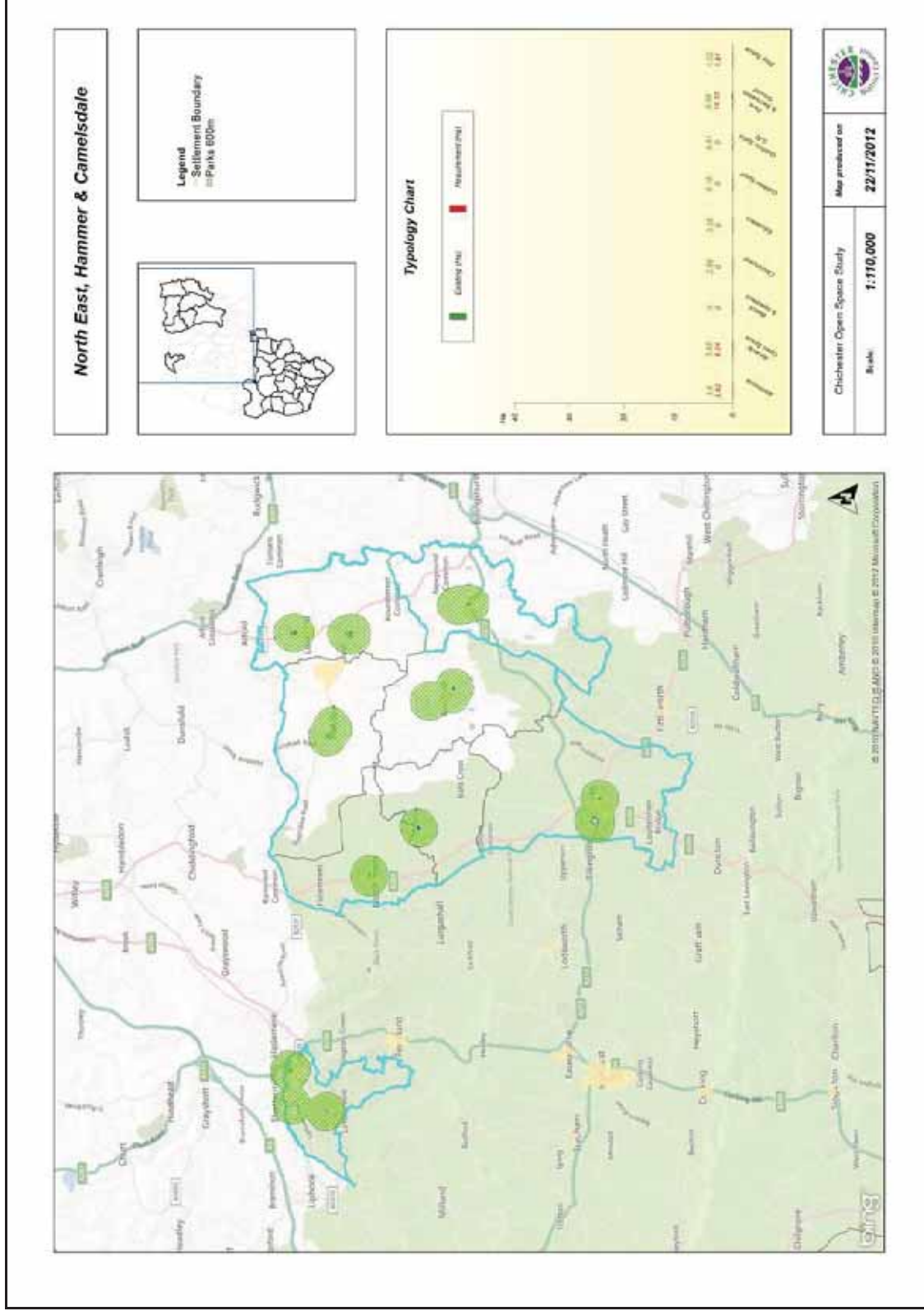
#### Allotments

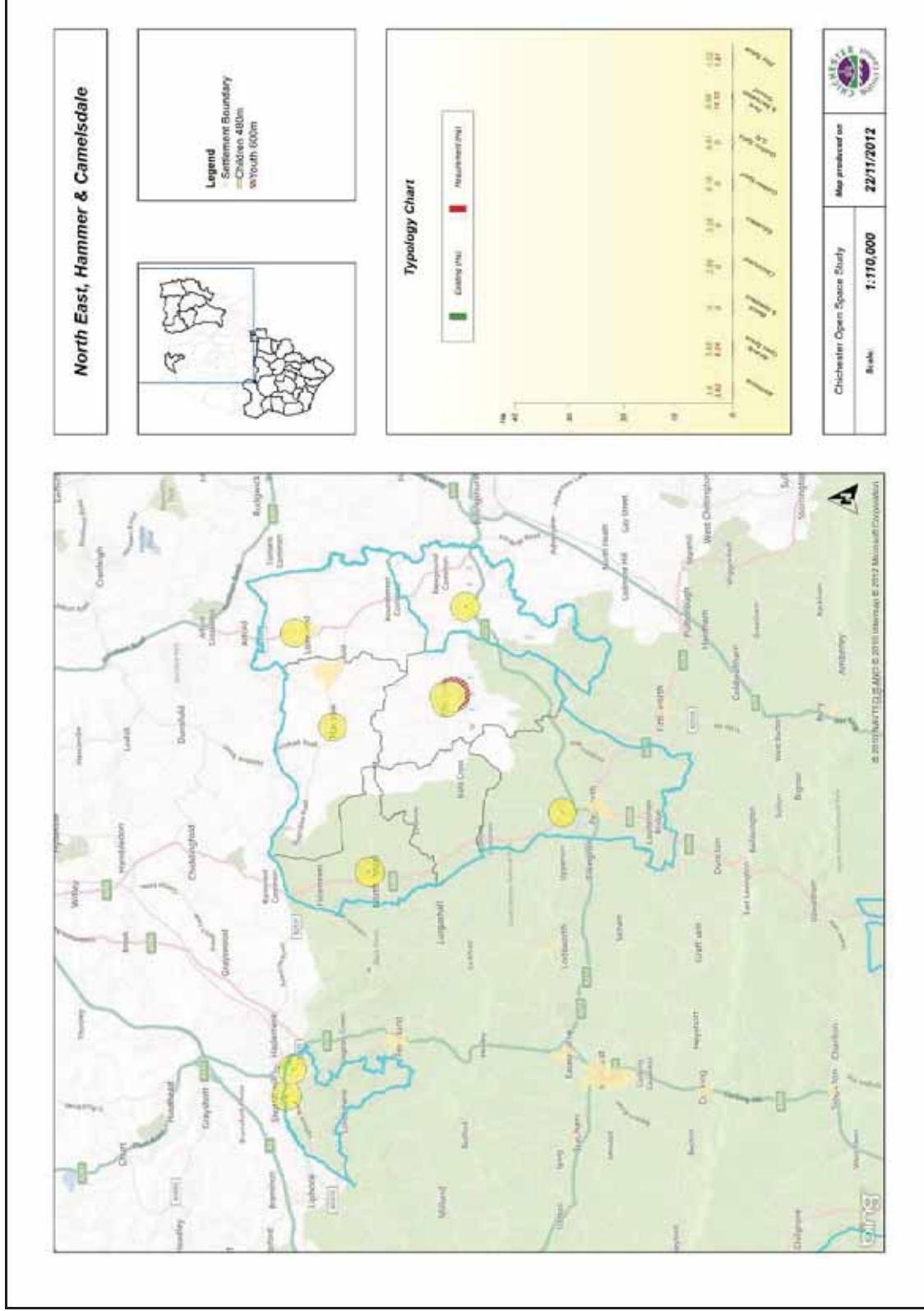


Amenity open space



# Parks, Sport and Recreation Grounds







### 5.6.5 Quality of open space in the sub area

School Court	Grass area surrounded by houses with basketball, BMX, skate park, informal kick about, hedges.	Park and Recreation Ground	Kirdford	B	C
Linchmere Common Recreation Ground	Recreation ground with a small unfenced play area, changing pavilion which is vandalised/burnt, informal kick about area with post - damage from rabbits	Park and Recreation Ground	Linchmere	D	B
Camelsdale Recreation Ground	Recreation ground with senior football pitch and space for junior football (not marked out), wooden changing pavilion, fenced play area, good links to river and woodland areas	Park and Recreation Ground	Linchmere	B	D
Loxwood Sports Ground	Sports ground with club house (changing, squash, fitness), car park, benches, trees, cricket, nets, 2 senior football, stand/seating, floodlights.	Park and Recreation Ground	Loxwood	B	C
North Hall Recreation Ground	Village hall and park with play area, community orchard, car park	Park and Recreation Ground	Loxwood	B	D
Northchapel Village Green	Recreation ground adjacent to village hall, small wooden changing hut, grass area marked out for junior football, also space for senior football - but not marked out?! Mature trees, play area for children including basketball area	Park and Recreation Ground	Northchapel	C	C
Plaistow Playing Field	1 x senior football pitch, small wooden changing hut	Park and Recreation Ground	Plaistow	C	C
The Street Recreation Ground	Recreation ground with cricket wicket, small wooden pavilion, fenced play area, mature trees	Park and Recreation Ground	Plaistow	B	D
The Green	Recreation ground, 1 x senior football, cricket wicket, pavilion/changing, car park, informal kick about area with posts, fenced play area for all ages, basketball hoop	Park and Recreation Ground	Wisborough Green	B	D
New Barn	Small LAP with fence, bin, bench, wooden horse - see scores for play	Play Space	Kirdford	C	D
Copse Road Recreation Ground OS	Fenced play area with relatively new equipment, informal kick about area with posts, surrounded by woodland - see scores for play	Play Space	Linchmere	B	D
Ebernoe Cricket Ground	Cricket ground with small wooden pavilion, good quality wicket and outfield	Outdoor Sport	Ebernoe	B	D
Kirdford Recreation Ground	Cricket ground, small pavilion, nets, tennis	Outdoor Sport	Kirdford	C	D
Bramley Close	New amenity open space with grass, young trees	Amenity open space	Kirdford	B	D
Pound Common	Small grass area with young trees	Amenity open space	Kirdford	B	D
Village Green	Grass area with mature trees, bench, play area with slide, swings, bench, bin	Amenity open space	Kirdford	B	D
Hampers Green	Grass area surrounded by scattered mature trees bins, benches, parking adjacent, unfenced ply area with swings, slide and basketball	Amenity open space	Petworth	C	C
Village Pond	Village pond and green, benches, mature willow trees, grass area	Amenity open space	Wisborough Green	B	D
The Green	Grass area on junction of road, bench, trees, hard standing circle area	Amenity open space	Wisborough Green	C	D
Linchmere Allotments	Small allotment site on corner of road, well used and maintained	Allotments	Linchmere	B	D

Allotments (off A283)	Well used and maintained site, access is difficult off main road	Allotments	Northchapel	B	D
Sheepdown Drive Allotments	Small allotment site, parking available on street	Allotments	Petworth	B	D
Grove Street	Good well used allotments with parking on street	Allotments	Petworth	B	D
Midhurst Road Allotments	Allotments, well used and maintained	Allotments	Petworth	B	D
Allotments (off A272)	Allotment site off main road, well used and maintained	Allotments	Wisborough Green	B	D
St John The Baptist Church	Nice church and grounds, small green and bench outside, also an SNCI	Churchyards	Kirdford	B	D
TBC	Cemetery with stone access road	Churchyards	Petworth	B	D
Parish Church of Saint Mary the Virgin	Small churchyard	Churchyards	Petworth	B	D
St Peter ad Vincula Church	Very pleasant church and grounds, link to ROW	Churchyards	Wisborough Green	B	D
Camelsdale Primary School	Junior school with grass area with space for junior football	Education	Linchmere	C	D
Loxwood Primary School	Primary school, not accessible, site has junior football	Education	Loxwood	C	D
Petworth Primary C of E School	Junior school with grass area with space for junior football	Education	Petworth	B	D
Plaiستow Primary School	Junior school site with gas area suitable for junior football	Education	Plaiستow	C	D
Wisborough Green Primary School	Primary school with junior football grass area	Education	Wisborough Green	C	D
TBC	Woodland copse accessible via ROW	Natural	Ebernoe	C	D
Colhook Common	Common land with woodland, areas of scrub, ponds, grassland, paths, signage	Natural	Ebernoe	B	D
Ebernoe Common	Large site with woodland, meadows, paths, signage - important site for biodiversity and recreation	Natural	Ebernoe	A	D
Great Common	Common land, woodland and meadows, footpaths, walk routes	Natural	Kirdford	B	D
Heron's Copse	Woodland copse, accessible through footpath	Natural	Kirdford	C	D
TBC	Woodland copse accessible via ROW	Natural	Kirdford	C	D
TBC	Woodland copse accessible via ROW	Natural	Kirdford	C	D
Steers Common	National Trust land, woodland, grassland and ponds, links to ROW	Natural	Kirdford	B	D
Blackhouse Copse Complex & Meadows	Woodland, grassland and stream, links to ROW	Natural	Kirdford	B	D
Bignor Hanger	Woodland with ROW	Natural	Kirdford	B	D
Shottermill Road	National Trust site, village pond, signage, parking, links to field, hedgerow, memorial, benches	Natural	Linchmere	B	D
TBC	Woodland copse accessible via ROW	Natural	Linchmere	C	D
TBC	Woodland copse adjacent to river with informal paths	Natural	Linchmere	B	D
TBC	Woodland copse adjacent to river with informal paths and ROW	Natural	Linchmere	B	D



TBC	Woodland copse adjacent to river with informal paths and ROW	Natural	Linchmere	B	D
TBC	Woodland copse adjacent to river with informal paths and ROW	Natural	Linchmere	B	D
Linchmere Common	Common land, woodland with ROW network throughout	Natural	Linchmere	B	D
Hammer Moor	Meadows adjacent to river with informal paths	Natural	Linchmere	B	D
Marley Common, Linchmere	Heath with scattered scrub, access via footpaths and bridleways.	Natural	Linchmere, Fernhurst	B	D
TBC	Large woodland, working forest, excellent accessible path plus links to ROW network, some areas inaccessible, good biodiversity, informal parking off main road.	Natural	Loxwood	B	D
TBC	This site is linked to the woodland (LOX_03) - see scores for that site	Natural	Loxwood	-	-
TBC	Copse of woodland dominated by coniferous species, informal paths	Natural	Loxwood	C	C
Headfoldswood Meadow	Mixed grassland with scrub and stream, accessed via woodland	Natural	Loxwood	B	D
TBC	Woodland area with some access via ROW, not all accessible	Natural	Northchapel	C	D
Copygrove Copse & Frith Wood	Woodland area with several footpaths and bridleways	Natural	Northchapel	B	D
TBC	Woodland copse and stream, partial access via ROW	Natural	Petworth	D	D
TBC	Woodland copse with ROW through - not all fully accessible	Natural	Petworth	D	D
TBC	Woodland copse with ROW through - not all fully accessible	Natural	Petworth	D	D
TBC	Woodland copse with ROW through - not all fully accessible	Natural	Petworth	D	D
TBC	Woodland copse with ROW through - not all fully accessible	Natural	Petworth	D	D
TBC	Woodland copse with ROW through - not all fully accessible	Natural	Petworth	D	D
Petworth Park	National Trust site with 'parkland' landscape, lakes, woodland, visitor centre (café/restaurant), manor house. Paid access to site through National Trust.	Natural	Petworth	B	D
Flexham Park	Woodland area, accessible via ROW	Natural	Petworth, Fittleworth	C	D
Chiddingfold Forest	Part of Chiddingfold forest, woodland area with access via ROW	Natural	Plaistow	B	D
TBC	Woodland copse areas accessible via RPOW - not all the woodland is accessible	Natural	Plaistow	C	D
TBC	Woodland copse accessible via ROW - not all the site is accessible	Natural	Plaistow	C	D
Chiddingfold Forest	Part of Chiddingfold forest, woodland area with access via ROW	Natural	Plaistow	B	D
TBC	Woodland copse areas accessible via RPOW - not all the woodland is accessible	Natural	Plaistow	C	D
TBC	Woodland copse areas accessible via RPOW - not all the woodland is accessible	Natural	Plaistow	C	D
Weald Barkfold Copse & Barkfold Hanger	Woodland and streams, adjacent to Chiddingfold forest, only partially accessible	Natural	Plaistow	C	D

Chiddingold Forest	Large mixed woodland area with streams, footpaths, part managed by Forestry Commission, also Wildlife Trust, signs, car parking	Natural	Plaistow	A	D
Wooded Valley	Wooded valley with streams and grassland, access via footpaths - not all of the site is accessible	Natural	Plaistow/Kirdford	B	D
The Quells	Woodland copse, access via ROW	Natural	Stopham	C	D
TBC	Woodland and grassland adjacent to 'The Mens', links through footpaths and bridleways	Natural	Wisborough Green	B	D
Badlands Meadow	Woodland and meadows, inked to other habitats though ROW	Natural	Wisborough Green	B	D
Wey & Arun Canal, River Arun & adjacent meadows	Canal with associated wetland meadows, footpath, signage, important recreational corridor	Natural	Wisborough Green	B	D
Wisborough Green Pastures	Meadow, scrub, stream, links via footpath an bridleway an links to 'The Mens'	Natural	Wisborough Green, Kirdford	B	D
The Mens	The Mens - ancient woodland, Nature Reserve managed by Sussex Wildlife Trust, guided routes, paths, signage, interpretation, poor car park	Natural	Wisborough Green, Kirdford	B	D
Dunhurst & Northup Copses	Woodland with links through footpaths an bridleways	Natural	Wisborough Green, Loxwood	B	D

### 5.6.6 Summary of key issues for the sub area

#### Quantity

- There is sufficient supply of natural green space and allotments;
- There is under supply of amenity open space (2.39 ha), play space (0.15 ha) and park, sport and recreation grounds (7.84 ha).

#### Access

- Access to all types of open space is generally poor with the exception of park, sport and recreation grounds;
- There is particularly poor provision to youth play space in this area.

#### Quality

- Linchmere recreation ground was identified as being in need of significant improvement. Improvements were also identified at Northchapel and Plaistow recreation grounds;

- Hangers Green in Petworth was identified as a site in need of improvement;
- Ebernoe Common and Chiddingfold Forest were identified as being of particular high value for biodiversity and recreation.