

**AUDIT OF OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION
FACILITIES AND ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL NEEDS**



**A
REPORT
BY
PMP**

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CONTENTS

	Page	
Section 1	Introduction and background	1
Section 2	Undertaking the study	6
Section 3	Strategic context	9
Section 4	Consultation findings	15
Section 5	Parks and gardens	35
Section 6	Natural and semi-natural open space	50
Section 7	Amenity green space	59
Section 8	Provision for children and young people	76
Section 9	Sports facilities	90
Section 10	Allotments and community gardens	117
Section 11	Cemeteries and churchyards	125
Section 12	Green corridors	130
Section 13	Resourcing open space	136
Section 14	Planning implementation	141
Section 15	Summary of recommendations	160

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Benefits of open space
Appendix B	Demographics
Appendix C	Open space types and descriptions
Appendix D	Questionnaires
Appendix E	Site assessments
Appendix F	Step 3 & 4: Setting and applying provision standards
Appendix G	Open space publications
Appendix H	Supply and demand models
Appendix I	Quantity standards
Appendix J	A quality vision for Epsom & Ewell
Appendix K	Accessibility standards summary
Appendix L	Catchment maps
Appendix M	Site overview by typology
Appendix N	Site list
Appendix O	Playing pitch map
Appendix P	Prioritisation of Open Space Sites

Contents

1. Demographic Data	2
2. Population Projections Data	2
3. Sport and Leisure Data.....	2
4. Facility Audits (existing supply).....	2
5. Facility Audits (future supply)	3
6. Generation of Catchment Area and Population	4
7. Demand Modelling – Swimming Pools	6
8. Demand Model – Sports Halls	8

1. Demographic Data

The demographic data source used is the most comprehensive source of demographic data, namely the 2001 Census.

2. Population Projections Data

Revised demographic reports are based on the 2001 census. However the “official” revised population projections will not be available until late 2004. Population projections for PMP’s demand models are based on 1996 projections with an amendment to reflect the 2001 census. The 2001 census results have highlighted significant discrepancies in the 1996 estimates and actual figures for 2001. Details of the population projections can be found on the {data} tab of the demographic report.

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

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3. Sport and Leisure Data

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

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

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

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

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4. Facility Audits (existing supply)

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

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

- Mapping the Future’s (MtF) audit of facilities, which includes data on health and swimming pools and sports halls.
- Various internet search engines and other web sites

- AFD Postcode software, identifying all postal addresses within the target areas.
- Audits are validated by using designated list companies, for example JS Turner Direct Marketing. The main output from such organisations are lists of facilities, which are quality checked and updated by designated teams of MtF researchers.

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

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

- Sports halls – number of badminton courts
- Swimming pools – pool area in metres squared

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

5. Facility Audits (future supply)

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

The actual size of the planned facilities is often unknown, therefore the size is estimated to be the common size of swimming pool (one pool unit, 212m²) (or sports hall (four badminton courts)).

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

The most likely scenario

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

The worst case scenario

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

6. Generation of Catchment Area and Population

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

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

Drivetime catchments

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

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

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

- 1:200,000 scale layer – detailed road layer concentrating on major roads. Less detailed than the street level layer but less dependent upon accurate and up to date road restriction / navigation data.
- 1:500,000 scale layer – less detailed network of roads. Quick and easy to use but produces generalized output drivetimes.

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

- The size of drivetimes are often defined in conjunction with the demand parameters. For example Sport England estimate that the most significant size of catchment for sports halls and swimming pools in urban areas is 15 minutes.

Population within drivetime catchments

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

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

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

The MtF system uses the second methodology.

Different systems generate different drivetimes and different populations

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

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

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

7. Demand Modelling – Swimming Pools

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

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

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

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

At one time capacity

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

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

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

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

Assessing current supply

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

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

Other assumptions used within demand models

The model relies on other assumptions, namely:

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

Modelling future situations

Demand in the future

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

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

Supply in the future

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

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

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

Demand Modelling – An Objective Tool

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

- *The quality of existing provision.* If there is an over supply, but a significant amount of it is in a very poor state of repair then a new competitor in the market place could be financially viable.
- *Access to existing provision.* There might be gaps in the market even if there is an overall over supply. This might be when provision is concentrated on a few sites, or more concentrated in certain areas. Therefore, some potential markets can not successfully access the existing supply due to its spatial distribution.
- *Price / value for money.* For example, in the health and fitness market, different facilities are differentiated by price rather than whether they are public or private. It is price that can now affect and control the attractiveness of facilities.
- *The facility mix of existing provision.* For example, if a health and fitness club includes a swimming pool its chances of success are greater than one without, especially if membership subscriptions are similar. Therefore, a facility offering a better service than the existing provision can be successful in an area where there is little or no unmet demand. However, its success will often be to the detriment of the existing provision.
- *If you increase the supply the demand will increase as a result.* This is a tested methodology when used in a road building context. That is, if a new road is built all that happens is that cars fill it up until journey times are reduced to the same time as was the case before the new road was built. In the scenario of sports facilities, demand will increase when supply grows, but by how much has yet to be researched and quantified.
- *Differentiated product in the new facility.* A new facility must have a product that is significantly different and/or better than what is currently provided for. For example, if there are no leisure pools in an area of over supply of pool area and one is opened, its viability is possible because this type of facility is not currently provided for.
- *Local Economic Plans.* If there are any local developments that will bring in new residents and employees/ers, and not just cater for natural population changes, then they will impact on the population projections in that area.

8. Demand Model – Sports Halls

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

These parameters include: (Source: 1999 Sport England)

Assumptions/Parameters used in Model:

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

Setting Quantity Standards

Typology	National Standards	National Standards (advantages and disadvantages)	Current provision per 1,000 population	Existing Local Standards	Other Local Authorities Actuals and Standards (by PMP)			Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	Other Consultation	PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	PMP Justification	CLIENT APPROVAL	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD
					LA Name	Provision per 1,000 population	Local Standard Set						
Parks and Gardens	No national standards	No national standards	0.35	None	Kirklees MC	0.4-0.6 (urban) / 0.11 (rural)	0.4-0.7 (urban) / 0.15 (rural)	2% more than enough	General feeling that the amount of open space is sufficient but areas would benefit from improvement and enhancement.	0.35	There is a general feeling that the existing level of provision of parks and gardens is "about right" with 75% of respondents to the household questionnaire. Only 10% felt that there is not enough provision and 12% felt that there was "nearly enough" provision. This is a comparatively high level of satisfaction with the existing provision and suggests that the quantitative standard should be set around the existing level. Other forms of consultation undertaken as part of the study also indicated that people seemed happy with the existing level of provision but that areas could benefit from enhancement and improvement. Quantitative standards set for other authorities range on the whole around 0.35 to 1ha per 1000 population. It is therefore recommended that a standard in line with the existing provision at 0.35ha per 1000 population is set for parks and gardens in Epsom and Ewell. Any locational deficiencies should be highlighted through the application of the accessibility standards and the future focus for parks and gardens should be on improving the quality of the existing provision.	✓	0.35ha per 1000 population
					Newark & Sherwood	1.9	0.6-0.8						
					Harborough DC	0.25	0.5						
					Vale Royal BC	0.88	0.9						
					Oswestry BC	0.25	0.35						
					Halton BC	1.21	1.25						
					Knowsley MBC	8.37 (incl major parks)	0.8						
					Chelmsford BC	3.12 (overall) / 0.84 (urban) / 7.97 (rural)	2						
					Congleton BC	0.64	0.75						
					Maidstone BC	2.27	1.89						
					Rugby BC	2.99 (overall) / 0.84 (urban) / 7.97 (rural)	1.5 (urban) / 10 (rural)						
Tamworth BC	0.51	0.6											
Natural & Semi-Natural	English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than: 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20ha / 5km from a site of 100ha / 10km from a site of 500ha. English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends 1 ha of LNR per 1,000 population. Rethinking Open Space Report: Average of all LA applicable standards = 2 ha per 1,000 population - areas that promote biodiversity and nature conservation.	Ads - promotes a hierarchy of provision and links sizes and accessibility issues / provides a broad guide Disads - unachievable in most urban areas / relevance to rural areas questionable	12.23	None	Kirklees MC	0.36-10.85 (extreme range across wards)	2 (urban) / 10 (rural)	3% more than enough	General feeling that the amount of open space is sufficient. Only 10-15 min drive from North of Borough to Epsom Downs Horton Country Park has been awarded nature reserve status	11	The level of provision is high compared to some local authority areas. The only definitive national standards for natural and semi-natural areas is the English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt). This suggests that there should be at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 population. However there is no national or local standard that covers the whole of this typology of open space although English Nature does approve other greenspace standards set by other organisations. Overall opinion suggests that the current provision of 12.25 ha per 1,000 population is about right (63% of respondents to the household questionnaire). Only 15% of respondents to the household questionnaire stated that there was 'nearly enough' provision and 17% of respondents felt that there was not enough provision.	✓	11 ha per 1000 population
					Newark & Sherwood	15.8	10						
					Harborough DC	8.92	1.5 (urban) / 8.5 (rural)						
					Vale Royal BC	6.43	7						
					Oswestry BC	3.11	0.9 (urban) / 5 (rural)						
					Halton BC	4.77	2.75						
					Knowsley MBC	1.19	1.2						
					Chelmsford BC	14.78 (overall) / 3.12 (urban) / 39.64 (rural)	2						
					St Albans	1.26 (urban) / 13.87 (rural)	2.26 (urban) / 8 (rural)						
					Rugby BC	7.37 (overall) / 20.14 (urban) / 2 (rural)	2.5 (urban) / 10 (rural)						
					Tamworth BC	13.56	2.7						
Amenity Greenspace	Rethinking Open Space Report - Average of all LA applicable standards = 2 ha per 1,000 population - areas that provide informal recreation and visual amenity or land provided for environmental or safety reasons NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 ha per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and casual or informal playing space within housing areas NPFA - in the past some LA's have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that mat not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement are intended for residential areas and do not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments LAPs - aged 4-6 ; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line) ; min area size 100msq ; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity	Ads - quick and easy to use / developers have accepted the standard largely because it's the same everywhere Disads - PPG 17 advocates setting local standards in relation to local needs / questions relevance of NPFA standards - national standards cannot reflect local needs / relates only to limited typology / no real basis for the standard	0.93	None	Kirklees MC	0.49-1	1	2% more than enough	Provision of green space is sufficient and should be preserved	2	Overall opinion for amenity greenspace is fairly evenly split with 40% of respondents to the citizen's panel survey feeling that provision was "more than enough/about right" whereas 43% of respondents felt that there was "nearly enough/not enough" provision. There is a significant resource of natural and semi natural open space within Epsom and Ewell and in some cases, this will contribute to the amenity greenspace resource and should be recognised as such. The accessibility standards will highlight any locational deficiencies in terms of a local provision of amenity greenspace.	✓	2 ha per 1000 population
					Newark & Sherwood	0.6	0.6						
					Harborough DC	0.77	0.9						
					Vale Royal BC	0.93	1.3 (urban) / 0.5 (rural)						
					Oswestry BC	0.97	1.2 (urban) / 0.5 (rural)						
					Halton BC	1	1						
					Knowsley MBC	1.28	1.2						
					Chelmsford BC	0.73 (overall) / 0.74 (urban) / 0.7 (rural)	0.81						
					St Albans	1.13	1.24						
					Rugby BC	0.99 (overall) / 0.56 (urban) / 1.17 (rural)	1.1 (urban) / 0.5 (rural)						
					Tamworth BC	1.15	1.15						

Typology	National Standards	National Standards (advantages and disadvantages)	Current provision per 1,000 population	Existing Local Standards	Other Local Authorities Actuals and Standards (by PMP)			Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	Other Consultation	PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	PMP Justification	CLIENT APPROVAL	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	
					LA Name	Provision per 1,000 population	Local Standard Set							
Provision for Children and Young People	<p>NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 ha per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and casual or informal playing space within housing areas.</p> <p>NPFA - in the past some LA's have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that mat not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement are intended for residential areas and do not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments.</p> <p>NEAPS - a NEAP is a site that is designated and equipped mainly for older children, but with opportunities for play for younger children too. Located within a walking time of 15 minutes from home, the NEAP is the largest of the 3 types of play space.</p> <p>LEAPs - target age minimum 5 years; minimum area size 400sqm; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line).</p> <p>LAPs - target age 4-6 years; minimum area size 100sqm; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace; 1 minute walk or 100m (60m in a straight line).</p>	<p>Ads - quick and easy to use / developers have accepted the standard largely because it's the same everywhere</p> <p>Disads - PPG 17 advocates setting local standards in relation to local needs / questions relevance of NPFA standards - national standards cannot reflect local needs / relates only to limited typology / no real basis for the standard / recommendations for children's play are excessive and probably financially unsustainable</p>	0.03	0.6-0.8ha per 1000 population at 800m intervals (Taking in account such barriers as busy roads)	Kirklees MC	0.03-0.09	0.6-0.8 (NPFA)	2% more than enough	<p>Consistent feeling of not enough facilities for children and what there is needs adding to and/or updating.</p> <p>Greater provision needed for older children such as skateparks and adventure playgrounds.</p>	0.35 play areas per 1000	<p>The main national standard for the provision of children and young people comes from the NPFA's Six Acre Standard which recommends 2.43 ha of 'playing space' per 1000 population, consisting of 0.81 ha per 1000 population for children's playing space, including amenity greenspace.</p> <p>However, using a standard based on site area for play areas can be meaningless due to the small site areas and with slight differences in the site areas significantly skewing the results. As such, the number of play areas has been used as the basis for the standard.</p> <p>There are currently 23 play areas, which equates to 0.34 play areas per 1000 population. The categories of LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs provide a useful guide for the categorisation and provision of a range of play equipment but we believe they are too prescriptive for the purposes of standard setting.</p> <p>The overall opinion from consultation is that there is not enough provision for children and young people. 61% of respondents from the citizen's panel survey felt that there is 'nearly enough/not enough' provision and only 27% felt that there was 'about right/more than enough' provision.</p> <p>By setting a standard slightly above provision, this will protect the existing provision, ensure that the same level is provided within new developments and provide the scope to provide additional facilities in areas outside of the accessibility catchments.</p>	✓	0.35 play areas per 1000	
					Newark & Sherwood	0.36	0.75							
					Harborough DC	0.12	0.3							
					Rugby BC	0.08 (overall) / 0.16 (urban) / 0.05 (rural)	0.2 (urban) / 0.2 (rural)							25% about right
					Vale Royal	0.06	0.2							
					Oswestry BC	0.18	0.3							22% nearly enough
					Halton BC	0.07	0.2							
					Knowsley MBC	0.11	0.2							39% not enough
					Chelmsford BC	0.12 (overall) / 0.09 (urban) / 0.18 (rural)	0.81							
					Congleton BC	0.44 (play areas)	0.5							12% don't know
Tamworth BC	0.27	0.5 (play areas)												
Outdoor Sports Facilities	<p>NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 4 acres (ie 1.62 per 1,000 population) for outdoor sport - includes pitches, athletics tracks, bowling greens, tennis courts training areas and croquet lawns</p> <p>NPFA - in the past some LA's have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that mat not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement are intended for residential areas and do not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments</p>	<p>Ads - quick and easy to use / developers have accepted the standard largely because it's the same everywhere</p> <p>Disads - PPG 17 advocates setting local standards in relation to local needs / questions relevance of NPFA standards - national standards cannot reflect local needs / relates only to limited typology / no real basis for the standard</p>	6.29 (3.82)	1.6 - 1.8ha per 1000 population (including school pitches that are made available to the public)	Kirklees MC	2.46-6.6	3	4% more than enough	<p>lack of outdoor facilities in terms of tennis and basketball.</p> <p>high demand for junior football pitches. Lack of cricket and rugby pitches although there are very good developmental links with Sutton & Epsom Rugby Club who have their own ground. There are four/five football clubs operating approximately 20 teams in the borough</p> <p>Well catered for in terms of golf courses.</p> <p>Poor standards attributed to pitches in the parks</p> <p>Football Foundation bid will result in better quality provision at Auriol Park</p> <p>Borough wide ancillary provision considered poor.</p> <p>Outdoor bowls are considered excellent quality and ranked in the top quartile in terms of playability</p> <p>Consultation highlighted a lack of sports provision in the North of the borough</p>	6.18 (3 exc golf courses and race course)	<p>For a standard to be used for broad planning need only, this is to be based on the consultation undertaken as part of the study, other authorities, national standards and other relevant information. Overall opinion from the citizen's panel survey was fairly evenly split as to whether there was enough or not enough provision of outdoor sports facilities (42% 'more than enough/about right' and 44% 'nearly enough/not enough'). The more qualitative comments suggest that there is a lack of provision of certain facilities, namely tennis, basketball, cricket and rugby. A high demand for junior pitches and poor quality standards in some outdoor sports types were also noted. As opinion was fairly evenly split as to whether there are enough outdoor sports facilities, it is considered appropriate to set at the existing level of provision at 3.82ha per 1000 population. Any locational deficiencies can still be addressed through the application of the accessibility standards.</p> <p>The setting of this standard will help to focus resources into the current provision of pitches and should encourage greater use of existing facilities such as school pitches.</p>	✓	3 ha per 1000 population (exc. Golf course and race course)	
					Newark & Sherwood	2.06	2.5							
					Harborough DC	5.21	0.57							
					Vale Royal BC	5.87	1.75							
					Oswestry BC	4.25 (including school fields and golf courses)	2.5 (excluding golf courses)							38% about right
					Halton BC	3.37	No standard set							
					Knowsley MBC	3.15 (1.82 excluding golf courses)	1.85 (excluding golf courses)							22% nearly enough
					Chelmsford BC	2.27 (overall) / 1.75 (urban) / 3.38 (rural)	1.25							
					St Albans	2.71 (excluding golf courses)	2.71 (excluding golf courses)							22% not enough
					Rugby BC	15.91 (urban) / 3.32 (rural)	3.5 (urban) / 5 (rural)							
Maidstone BC	No standard set	No standard set	15% no opinion											
Tamworth BC	1.92	1.5 (excluding golf courses)												
Allotments	<p>National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners - 20 allotment plots per 1,000 households (ie 20 allotments plots per 2,200 people (2.2 people per house) or 1 allotment plot per 200 people. With an average allotment plot of 250 sq/m this equates to 0.125 ha per 1,000 population</p> <p>1970 Thorpe Report suggested 0.2 ha per 1,000 population</p>		0.19	None	Kirklees MC	0.11-0.22	No standard set	7% more than enough	<p>Generally well used with 77% occupancy rates. Good spread of allotments across the borough</p> <p>Allotments at Stones Road and Elmstead are the only ones underused</p> <p>Some sites considered too large.</p>	0.16	<p>From the citizens panel survey, nearly 50% of respondents did not wish to comment on the provision of allotments. Of those that did respond, the emphasis is on the existing level of provision being about right (including 'more than enough' = 35%) compared with not enough (including 'nearly enough' = 18%).</p> <p>Up to date information from Epsom and Ewell Borough Council indicate a 77% occupancy rate. This is relatively high but does indicate some there may be empty plots on some sites or that certain sites are underused.</p> <p>The standard has therefore been set at 77% of the existing level of provision at 0.16ha per 1000 population.</p>	✓	0.16ha per 1000 population	
					Newark & Sherwood	0.22	0.5							
					Harborough DC	0.29	0.35							
					Vale Royal BC	0.05	0.05							
					Oswestry BC	0.03	0.05							28% about right
					Halton BC	0.08	0.09							
					Knowsley MBC	0.03	0.05							9% nearly enough
					Chelmsford BC	0.32 (overall) / 0.26 (urban) / 0.45 (rural)	0.3							
					Rugby BC	0.45 (overall) / 0.79 (urban) / 0.31 (rural)	0.65 (urban) / 0.8 (rural)							9% not enough
					St Albans	0.31	0.22							
Tamworth BC	0.05	0.05	48% don't know											

Typology	National Standards	National Standards (advantages and disadvantages)	Current provision per 1,000 population	Existing Local Standards	Other Local Authorities Actuals and Standards (by PMP)			Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	Other Consultation	PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	PMP Justification	CLIENT APPROVAL	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD
					LA Name	Provision per 1,000 population	Local Standard Set						
Cemeteries / Churchyards	No national standards	No Quantity Standards to be set : PPG 17 Annex states "many historic churchyards provide important places for quiet contemplation, especially in busy urban areas, and often support biodiversity and interesting geological features. As such many can also be viewed as amenity greenspaces. Unfortunately, many are also run-down and therefore it may be desirable to enhance them. As churchyards can only exist where there is a church, the only form of provision standard which will be required is a qualitative one. " For Cemeteries, PPG 17 Annex states "every individual cemetery has a finite capacity and therefore there is steady need for more of them. Indeed, many areas face a shortage of ground for burials. The need for graves, for all religious faiths, can be calculated from population estimates, coupled with details of the average proportion of deaths which result in a burial, and converted into a quantitative population-based provision standard." This does not relate to a quantitative ha requirement.											
Green Corridors	No national standards	No Quantity Standards to be set : PPG 17 Annex states "the need for Green Corridors arises from the need to promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling within urban areas. This means that there is no sensible way of stating a provision standard , just as there is no way of having a standard for the proportion of land in an area which it will be desirable to allocate for roads. Instead planning policies should promote the use of green corridors to link housing areas to the Sustrans national cycle network, town and city centres, places of employment and community facilities such as schools, shops, community centres and sports facilities. In this sense green corridors and demand led. However, planning authorities should also take opportunities to use established linear routes, such as disused railway lines, roads or canal and river banks, as green corridors, and supplement them by proposals to 'plug in' access to them from as wide an area as possible"											

Open Space Calculations: Local Quantity Standards

Category	Populations	Parks & Gardens	Nat & Semi Nat Open Space	Amenity Greenspace	Provision for Children and Young People (UNITS)	Allotments	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Outdoor Sports Facilities (excl golf and race course)	Cemeteries and Churchyards
Total Provision - Existing Open Space (ha)	67800	23.52	752.02	141.98	23	14.86	419.07	205.96	12.6
Existing Open Space (ha per 1000 pop)		0.35	11.09	2.09	0.34	0.22	6.18	3.04	0.19
Future Open Space 2017 (ha per 1000 pop)	75,200	0.31	10.00	1.89	0.31	0.20	5.57	2.74	0.17
Consultation (%)									
More than enough		2	3	2	2	7	4	4	6
About right		75	63	38	25	28	38	38	43
Nearly enough		12	15	21	22	9	22	22	11
Not enough		10	17	22	39	9	22	22	8
Don't know		1	2	18	12	48	15	15	33
RECOMMENDED PROVISION STANDARD									
		0.35	11.00	2.00	0.35	0.16	6.18	3	n/a
Balance (+ surplus - shortfall)		0.00	6.22	6.38	-0.73	4.01	0.00	2.56	(see PPG17 Annex - Typologies / PPG 17 process is not appropriate but any data on local death rates, if available, may be used to set some form of local standard)
Future (2018) Balance		-2.57	-75.18	-8.42	-3.32	2.83	-45.74	-19.64	

Developing a Quality Vision

The Visions have been developed taking into account the results of the citizens panel survey and internal consultations.

Parks and gardens

Citizens' Panel survey respondents and internal consultations indicated that the highest rated aspirations for parks and gardens were that they should be clean and litter free, toilets, well kept grass, flowers, trees and shrubs (ie appropriate landscaping) and seating.

Quality vision

“A clean and litter free site providing varied and well-kept vegetation and nature features and appropriate ancillary accommodation, including benches, toilets, litter bins and well signed to and within the site.”

Quality scores

- Cleanliness & maintenance 5
- Safety and security 3
- Vegetation 5
- Ancillary accommodation 4
- Accessibility 3.

Natural and semi-natural open space

Citizens' Panel survey respondents and internal consultations indicated that the highest rated aspirations for natural and semi-natural open space were that they should be clean and litter free, have natural features, flowers, trees and shrubs, nature conservation and pond / lake water features.

Quality vision

“A clean and litter free open space with natural features (including flowers, trees, shrubs and water features) which encourage wildlife and nature conservation, bio-diversity and environmental education. The quality of layout and maintenance should reflect the statutory requirements on the site, where relevant.”

Quality scores

- Cleanliness & maintenance 5
- Safety and security 3
- Vegetation 4
- Ancillary accommodation 2

- Accessibility 3.

Green Corridors

Citizens' Panel survey respondents and internal consultations indicated that the highest rated aspirations for green corridors were that they should be clean and litter free, with clear and level footpaths, flowers, trees and shrubs and well kept grass.

Quality vision

“A clean, litter free, level and well-drained pathway which links major open spaces. It should include flowers, trees, shrubs and well kept grass.”

Quality scores

- Cleanliness & maintenance 5
- Safety and security 3
- Vegetation 4
- Ancillary accommodation 3
- Accessibility 4.

Amenity green space

Citizens' Panel survey respondents and internal consultations indicated that the highest rated aspirations for amenity green space were that it should be clean and litter free, well-kept grass, flowers, trees and shrubs, clear, flat footpaths as well as appropriate ancillary facilities such as toilets.

Quality vision

“A safe, clean, litter-free and well-maintained green space with well-kept grass, flowers and shrubs. It should include clear, flat footpaths and should be large enough to encourage informal play. Where appropriate the site should have appropriate ancillary accommodation.”

Quality scores

- Cleanliness & maintenance 5
- Safety and security 3
- Vegetation 4
- Ancillary accommodation 4
- Accessibility 4.

Provision for children and young people

Citizens' Panel survey respondents and internal consultations indicated that the highest rated aspirations for play areas were that they should be clean and litter free, with appropriate toilet provision, facilities for young people including varied equipment catering for a range of age groups and the area should be dog free.

Quality vision

“A clean and litter free play area in safe and secure locations which includes facilities for young people of a wide variety of ages. The area should be kept dog-free.”

Quality scores

- Cleanliness & maintenance 5
- Safety and security 3
- Vegetation 3
- Ancillary accommodation 3
- Accessibility 5.

Outdoor Sports facilities

Citizens' Panel survey respondents and internal consultations indicated that the highest rated aspirations for outdoor sports facilities were that they should be clean and litter free, with appropriate toilet provision, parking, on site security and well kept grass.

Quality vision

“A clean, litter and dog-fouling free sports facility site, with well maintained and drained surfaces and appropriate good quality ancillary accommodation including toilets and car parking. On site security should be provided where possible.”

Quality scores

- Cleanliness & maintenance 5
- Safety and security 5
- Vegetation 3
- Ancillary accommodation 4
- Accessibility 4.

Allotments

Citizens' Panel survey respondents and internal consultations indicated that the highest rated aspirations for allotments were that they should have appropriate toilet provision, well kept grass, be clean and litter free, have quality soils, good site access, a water supply, seating and parking.

Quality vision

“A well-kept, clean and litter free site with good quality soils that encourages sustainable development, biodiversity and education objectives. It should have good site access and water features, with appropriate ancillary facilities such as seating, parking, and toilets if possible.”

Quality scores

- Cleanliness & maintenance 4
- Safety and security 3
- Vegetation 4
- Ancillary accommodation 4
- Accessibility 4.

Cemeteries and churchyards

Citizens' Panel survey respondents and internal consultations indicated that the highest rated aspirations for cemeteries and churchyards were that they should have appropriate toilet provision, and be clean and litter free, with flowers, trees and shrubs. They should ideally have clear footpaths, seating, dog free areas and nature features. Parking to be provided.

Quality vision

“A well-maintained, clean and litter free site with toilets, flowers, trees and shrubs with vegetation and landscaping that encompasses bio-diversity. They should ideally have clear footpaths, seating, dog free areas and parking.”

Quality scores

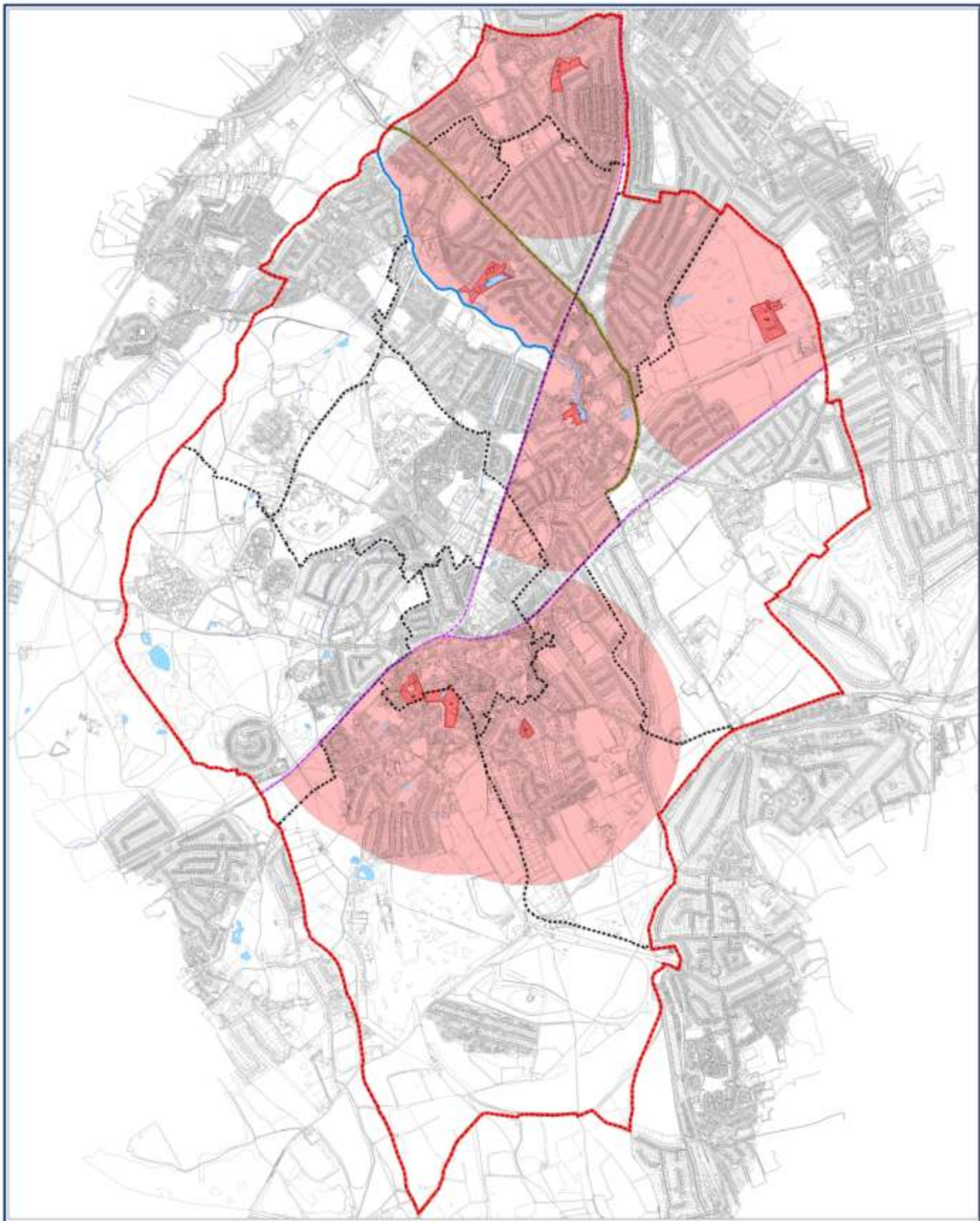
- Cleanliness & maintenance 4
- Safety and security 3
- Vegetation 4
- Ancillary accommodation 4
- Accessibility 5.

Setting Accessibility Standards

Typology	National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Existing Local Accessibility Standards (includes any past surveys)	Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)		Consultation and PMP justification	PMP Recommendation	CLIENT APPROVAL	LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD
			LA Name	Local Standard Set				
Parks and gardens	No national standards	None	Kirklees MC	10-15 min drive	<p>The most popular mode of transport to parks and gardens is by foot.</p> <p>The general perception (75% level) is that a walk time of 10-14 minutes is reasonable.</p>	10-14 min walk (0.8-1.2km)	✓	<p>10-14 min walk (0.8-1.2km) (catchment drawn at 14 minutes)</p>
			Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	10 min walk				
			Harborough DC	10 min (drive)				
			Vale Royal BC	15 min (drive)				
			Oswestry BC	15 min (walk)				
			Halton BC	15 min (walk)				
			Knowsley MBC	15 mins (walk)				
			Chelmsford BC	10 mins (drive)				
			Congleton BC	15 min s (walk) - Urban / 15 mins (drive) - Rural				
			Maidstone BC	15-20 mins (walk)				
			Burnley BC	15 minute (walk)				
Tamworth BC	15 min (walk)							
Natural & Semi-Natural	English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than: 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20ha / 5km from a site of 100ha / 10km from a site of 500ha	None	Kirklees MC	10 min (drive) - urban / 10 min (walk) - rural	<p>The most popular mode of transport to natural and semi natural areas is by foot.</p> <p>The general perception (75% level) is that a walk time of 15-19 minutes is reasonable</p>	15-19 min walk (1.2-1.6 km)	✓	<p>15-19 min walk (1.2-1.6 km) (catchment drawn at 19 minutes)</p>
			Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	15 min (drive) - urban / 10 min (walk) - rural				
			Harborough DC	20 min (walk)				
			Vale Royal BC	15 min (walk)				
			Oswestry BC	10-15 min (walk)				
			Halton BC	15 mins (walk)				
			Knowsley MBC	15 mins (walk)				
			Chelmsford BC	20 mins (walk)				
			Congleton BC	10-15 mins (walk)				
			Maidstone BC	10-15 mins (walk)				
			Burnley BC	15 minute (walk)				
Tamworth BC	15-20 min (walk)							

Typology	National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Existing Local Accessibility Standards (includes any past surveys)	Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)		Consultation and PMP justification	PMP Recommendation	CLIENT APPROVAL	LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD
			LA Name	Local Standard Set				
Amenity Greenspace	No national standards	None	Kirklees MC	5 min (walk)	The most popular mode of transport people expected to use to amenity greenspace is by foot. The 75th percentile was a walk time of 5-9 minutes	5-9 min walk (0.4 km)	✓	5-9 min walk (0.4 km) (catchment drawn at 9 minutes)
			Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	5 min (walk)				
			Harborough DC	10 min (walk)				
			Vale Royal BC	10 min (walk)				
			Oswestry BC	10 min (walk)				
			Halton BC	5 min (walk)				
			Knowsley MBC	10 mins (walk)				
			Chelmsford BC	10 mins (walk)				
			Congleton BC	5-10 mins (walk)				
			Burnley BC	10 minute (walk)				
			Maidstone BC	5-10 mins (walk)				
			Tamworth BC	5-10 min (walk)				
Provision for children and young people	(3) NEAPs aged min 8 ; min area size 1000msq ; should be located 1,000 metres or 15 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (600 metres in a straight line), (2) LEAPs - aged min 5 ; min area size 400msq ; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line) (1) LAPs - aged 4-6 ; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line) ; min area size 100msq ; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace	None	Kirklees MC	5-10 min walk	The preferred mode of transport to play areas is by foot. The 75th percentile was a walk time of 10-14 minutes	10-14 min walk (0.8-1.2km)	✓	10-14 min walk (0.8-1.2km) (catchment drawn at 14 minutes)
			Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	5-10 min (walk)				
			Harborough DC	5-10 min (walk)				
			Vale Royal BC	10 min (walk)				
			Oswestry BC	10 min (walk)				
			Halton BC	10 min (walk)				
			Knowsley MBC	10 mins (walk)				
			Chelmsford BC	5-10 mins (walk)				
			Congleton BC	10 mins (walk) - Children / 15 mins (walk) - young people				
			Maidstone BC	10-15 mins (walk)				
			Burnley BC	10 minute (walk)				
			Tamworth BC	10 min (walk)				

Typology	National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Existing Local Accessibility Standards (includes any past surveys)	Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)		Consultation and PMP justification	PMP Recommendation	CLIENT APPROVAL	LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD
			LA Name	Local Standard Set				
Outdoor Sports Facilities	No national standards	None	Kirklees MC	10-15 min (drive) - urban / 15-20 min (drive) - rural	<p>The most popular mode of transport to outdoor sports facilities is by car.</p> <p>The 75th percentile across the borough was a drivetime of 15-19 minutes.</p>	15-19 min drive (6-8km)	✓	15-19 min drive (6-8km) (catchment drawn at 19 minutes drive)
			Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	15 min (drive) - urban / 20 min (drive) - rural				
			Harborough DC	10 min (drive)				
			Vale Royal BC	10-15 min (drive)				
			Oswestry BC	15 min (drive)				
			Halton BC	15 mins (walk)				
			Knowsley MBC	15 mins (drive)				
			Chelmsford BC	10-15 mins (drive)				
			Congleton BC	10-20 min (drive)				
			Burnley BC	10-15 minute drive				
			Maidstone BC	10-15 mins (walk)				
			Tamworth BC	15 min (drive)				
			Allotments	No national standards				
Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	10-15 min (drive)							
Harborough DC	10 min (drive)							
Vale Royal BC	15 min (drive)							
Oswestry BC	15 min (walk)							
Halton BC	20 mins (walk)							
Knowsley MBC	20 mins (walk)							
Chelmsford BC	10 mins (drive)							
Burnley BC	15 minute (walk)							
Congleton BC	15 mins (walk) - Urban / 15 mins (drive) - Rural							
Tamworth BC	15 min (walk)							
Cemeteries / Churchyards	No national standards	As per PPG 17, no realistic requirement to set catchments for such typology as cannot be easily influenced through planning policy and implementation						
Green Corridors	No national standards	As per PPG 17, no realistic requirement to set catchments for such typology as cannot be easily influenced through planning policy and implementation						



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Revisions:

Date: 08/12/05

Drawn by: S Morgan

Scale: 1:10,000 @ A0

Client: Epsom & Ewell Borough Council

Job: Open Space Study

Drawing Title:

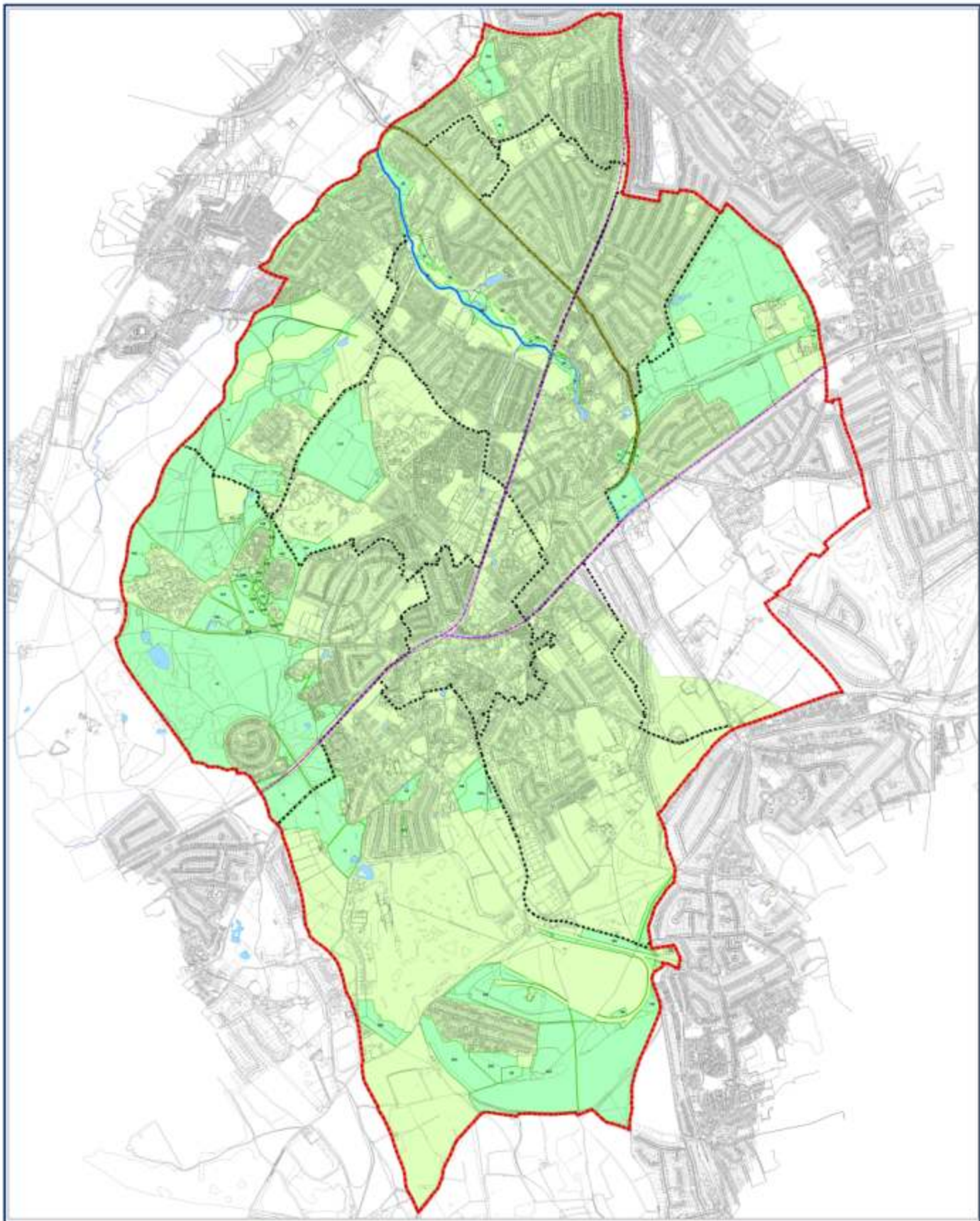
Accessibility Standards Map
Parks & Gardens

Drawing Number: JER3288-AV-005(P&G)

Legend

-  Epsom & Ewell Borough Council Boundary
-  Epsom & Ewell Ward Boundary
-  Water
-  Parks & Gardens
-  12m Carriageway (New/Existing)
- Physical Barrier**
-  Dual Carriage Way
-  Railway Line
-  River





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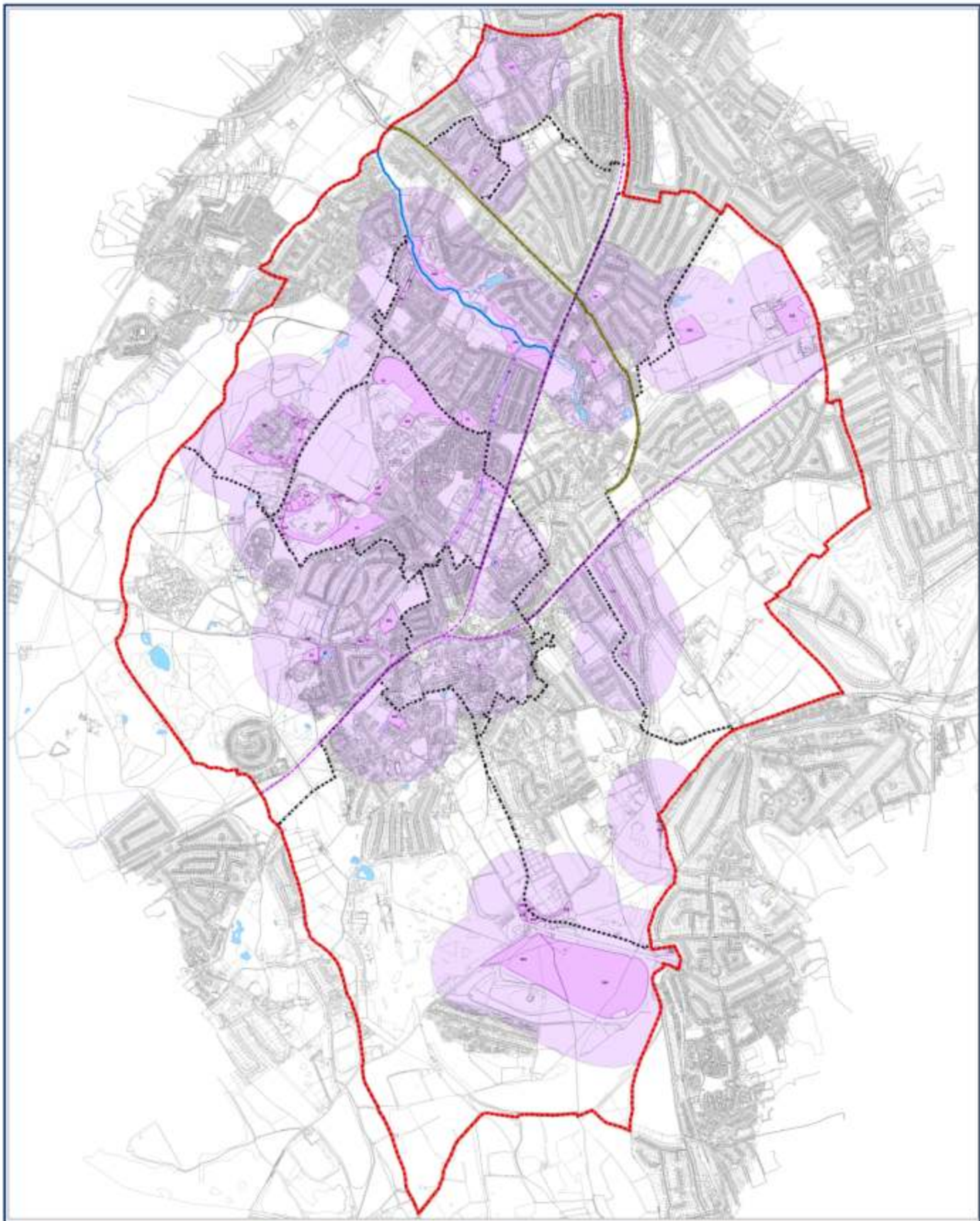
Accessibility Standards Map
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace

Drawing Number: JER3288-AV-006(NSN)

Legend

- Epsom & Ewell Borough Council Boundary
- Epsom & Ewell Borough Council Boundary
- Water
- TYPOLGY**
- Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace
- High Quality Greenspace
- Physical Barrier**
- Dual Carriage Way
- Railway Line
- River





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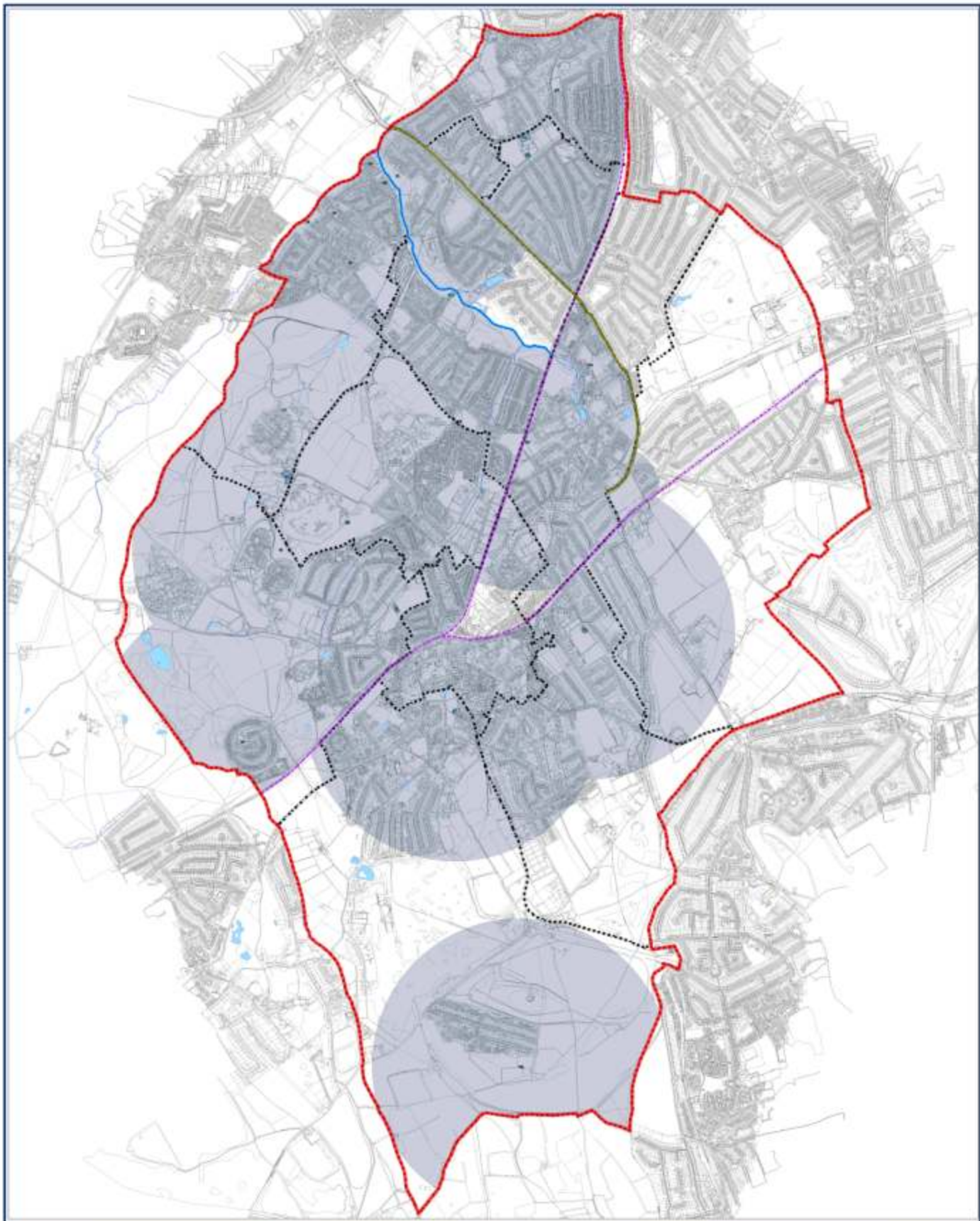
Accessibility Standards Map
Amenity Greenspace

Drawing Number: JER3288-AV-004(AGS)

Legend

- Epsom & Ewell Borough Council Boundary
- Epsom & Ewell Ward Boundary
- Water
- TYPOLGY**
- Amenity Green Space
- 5-10m Carriageway / 10m-15m
- Physical Barrier**
- Dual Carriage Way
- Railway Line
- River





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Drawing Title:

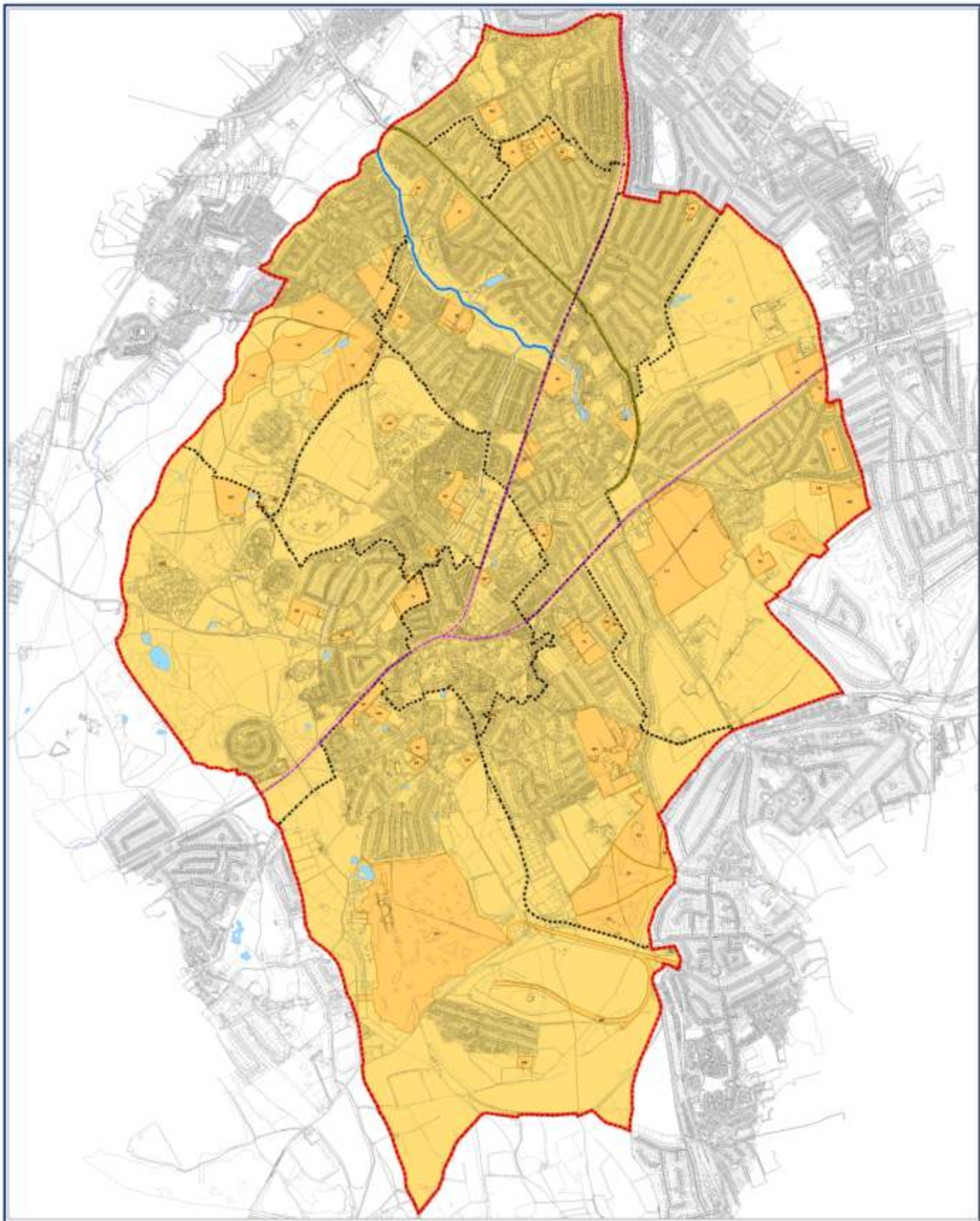
Accessibility Standards Map
Provisions for Children & Young People

Drawing Number: JER3288-AV-003(C&YP)

Legend

- Epsom & Ewell Borough Council Boundary
- Epsom & Ewell Ward Boundary
- Water
- TYPOLGY**
- Provisions for Children & Young People
- 1.5km Catchment: Provisions for Children & Young People
- Physical Barrier**
- Drain Carriage Way
- Railway Line
- River





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Job: Open Space Study

Drawing Title:

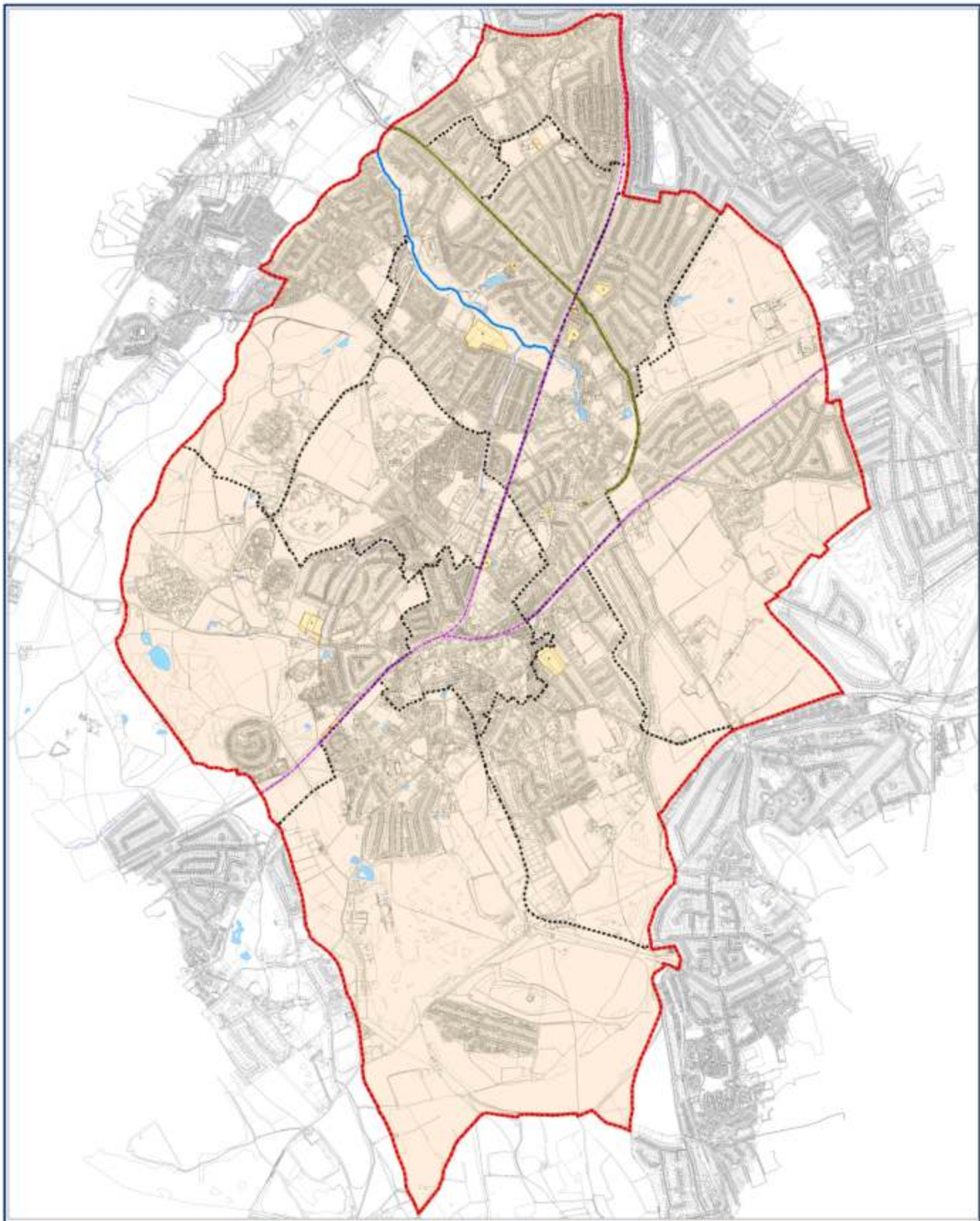
Accessibility Standards Map
Outdoor Sports Facilities

Drawing Number: JER3288-AV-008(OSF)

Legend

-  Epsom & Ewell Borough Council Boundary
-  EDSC Ward Boundary
-  Water
- TYPOLGY**
-  Outdoor Sports Facilities
-  Bin Catchment Watercourse/road
- Physical Barrier**
-  Dart Carriage Way
-  Railway Line
-  River





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Revisions:

Date: 08/12/05

Drawn by: S Morgan

Scale: 1:10,000 @ A0

Client: Epsom & Ewell Borough Council

Job: Open Space Study

Drawing Title:

Accessibility Standards Map
Allotments

Drawing Number: JER3288-AV-007(Allotments)

Legend

- Epsom & Ewell Borough Council Boundary
- Epsom Ward Boundary
- Water
- TYPOLGY**
- Allotments & Community Gardens
- 100m Catchment Area
- Physical Barrier**
- Dual Carriage Way
- Railway Line
- River

