

NORWICH OPEN SPACE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Leisure & the Environment

October 2007

SECOND DRAFT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (TO FOLLOW)

1. INTRODUCTION

Context of the study

This is a report of an assessment of open space and recreation facilities in Norwich City, and provides the following:

Aims

The study's aim is to provide Norwich City Council with an open space, sports and recreation needs assessment and audit analysed and completed in line with the requirements of "Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation" (PPG17), and following the methodology set out in "Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG17".

The study has focused on three key outcomes, namely:

- Identifying local open space and recreational needs
- Setting open space provision standards
- Advising on appropriate policies for open space and recreation in connection with the production of the forthcoming Norwich Local Development Framework

Objectives/Purposes

The specific objectives of the study as set out in the initial brief from Norwich City Council are as follows:

- To identify local needs and standards for open space and recreational provision in Norwich rather than rely on national standards currently in use
- To reflect the wider definition of open space and recreational facilities established in PPG17 in future planning documents.
- To undertake a current assessment to guide open space policy and to justify the requirement for developers to provide open space either through on-site provision or by off-site provision through section 106 agreements.
- To allow greater flexibility in spending off-site payments, for example so that they can be spent outside existing distance thresholds if it is on an open space, which serves the whole of the city.
- To conform to Government advice for the content of Local Development Frameworks that there should be fewer policies than in previous Local Plans
- To gain advice on how the policies should sit within the overall framework of Core Strategy, Development Control and Site Specific documents
- To inform policy advice on issues such as the possibility of amending thresholds to reflect the fact that all housing development creates a need for open space and recreation, and consider the current approach on the creation of numerous small children's play facilities which can become a liability in the long run

In particular, the report seeks to:

- Set new locally based provision standards;

- Establish thresholds above which developers should be required to provide open space;
- Outline the circumstances in which off-site payments could be made for open space instead of on-site provision and appropriate amounts of those contributions for different types of residential development;
- Identify specific sites that require protection, enhancement or allocation to optimise the use of developer contributions;
- Clarify circumstances in which it may be possible to release sites for non-recreational use.

It will form the basis for the wider Green Space Strategy for Norwich, which will contain an Action Plan for improvements to open space in the city.

Norwich City context

The City of Norwich covers an area of about 3,900 hectares. For the purposes of estimating demand and developing a standard for future provision, the city is assumed to have a population of 131,000, and the wider Norwich area (which also includes the built up fringe parishes in Broadland and South Norfolk) a population of 206,000. (see Appendix XX for assumptions used).

It is a diverse city in terms of its urban form, demographic and social composition, and the relationship of these with recreation and open space opportunities. The following represents an overview of the city, as taken from the draft Sustainable Community Strategy.

Norwich has an historic centre, one that compares with the best in Europe. It is walkable and accessible, encompassing architectural styles over a 900-year period, from Romanesque to 21st century. Nowhere else in the country can you find such a well-preserved and extensive medieval street pattern; more pre-reformation churches; a Norman castle and cathedral; 1,500 buildings within the fortified walls listed as historically and architecturally important; and indeed, the only friary left intact after the reign of Henry VIII.

Norwich also has 500 hectares of parks and open spaces; 23 formal parks, eight local nature reserves; 33 county wildlife sites; a university; an art college; five theatres; a science trail; festivals and exhibitions that gain international recognition; a renowned community of writers; an arts centre leading the way in combining new technologies and art; three prominent public art galleries and an array of independent art galleries supported by a thriving community of practicing visual artists.

Economically, Greater Norwich is booming and growth is expected to continue. The jobs market is buoyant and average house prices have increased significantly over recent years. Norwich is regularly ranked as one of the top ten most popular shopping destinations in the UK and attracts five million day visitors per year for shopping, tourism and leisure. The city is a major centre for employment. Greater Norwich provides some 120,000 jobs, which represents around 40% of all jobs in Norfolk and the largest concentration of jobs in the eastern region. Financial and insurance services are particularly strong, with major companies and many specialist companies providing almost 30% of jobs in the city. However, small businesses are under-represented and the number of business start-ups is low in comparison to national figures. There is a thriving media and creative industries sector, which includes long-established companies, regional broadcasting headquarters, the UK's largest independent regional newspaper and young, innovative companies.

However, there are surprisingly high levels of deprivation in the city. Norwich has the highest proportion of housing benefit recipients and council tax benefit recipients of all local authorities in the eastern region. Over 30% of Norwich children are affected by income deprivation. Educational attainment is low in certain areas, and many people lack the basic skills required by employers. Deprivation also has a detrimental effect on health, and mental health is a significant issue for the city.'

In addition, the following characteristics have an effect on life in Norwich and the surrounding area

- The boundaries of the city are tightly defined, and much of the city is built up. The neighbouring local authorities of Broadland and South Norfolk are responsible for the administration of additional developed parishes on the edge of Norwich, which in day-to-day terms are part of the wider Norwich area. The value of relevant opportunities for recreation in open space in the fringe parishes outside Norwich City must therefore be considered.
- The geographically compact nature of Norwich (and indeed the whole Norwich area) makes it potentially easy to walk or cycle from one part of the City to another, within reason: this represents a good foundation for building a sustainable community.
- There is proximity to neighbouring countryside and open land, in particular due to the presence of Mousehold Heath, local river valleys and links through the main built up area, which serve an important visual and ecological, as well as recreational, function.
- Much of the City is close to water, largely in the form of rivers, lakes and broads. Water is therefore a resource of great value: it can greatly enhance the City for its people and wildlife, and encourage inward investment.
- The variety in urban form across the City is reflected in the contrasting size, characteristics, and quality of open space provision in different areas. The City has a heritage of high quality parks, but in some areas open space is noticeable only by its absence. Other areas seem to be awash with space, although sometimes it is bland and in need of more imaginative treatment and use.
- The city's geographical compactness has had an effect on the amount of open space in Norwich, as accessibility throughout the city means that less space is required **per person**, compared with the surrounding rural areas, where every village has, for example, a playing field but often not used to capacity
- **Norwich has a very distinctive architecture and townscape. It retains these traits where other cities have lost much of their local identity due to 'regeneration', where local character can be easily lost.**
- **Norwich is undergoing significant growth and change, because the area has been designated as a Regional Growth Point. The co-ordinated planning, design and realisation of new and improved open space and recreation opportunities can help ensure that high standards are achieved. New development is particularly taking place on brownfield sites, and policy responses are required to ensure open spaces are provided to serve this development.**

Vision for open space

To meet the objectives set for the study, the following vision for open space in Norwich has been developed:

To ensure the provision and retention of a network of sustainable, varied, high quality and accessible open spaces and recreational facilities throughout the city. These will be planned, designed, managed and maintained to meet the diverse requirements of residents, workers and visitors alike, while at the same time respecting the needs of wildlife. The range of uses will be multi-functional, including recreation, sport, physical activity, informal and quiet activities and biodiversity, so contributing towards the quality of life, environment, economy and community in Norwich.

Format of report

The report is set out to undertake the following:

- Describe the methodology used to undertake the assessment.
- Summarise national and local policy of relevance to this assessment, and identify some of the implications.
- Examine the quantity, distribution and (wherever possible) quality of existing recreation and open space opportunities.
- Review the results of relevant surveys, assessments and consultation into local needs.
- Make recommendations, including standards designed to reflect the needs of both existing residents, as well as the likely demands resulting from housing development. These recommendations also include an Action Plan.

A practical definition of open space

The scope of this study in terms of the types of open space and recreation opportunities considered is largely determined by guidance contained in **PPG 17**, together with its companion guide. The typology of opportunities recommended by the guidance includes the following:

- Parks and Gardens
- Natural and semi natural green space
- Green corridors
- Outdoor sports facilities and 'recreation grounds'
- Informal/Amenity **open** space
- Provision for children and young people
- Allotment and community gardens
- Important indoor sports facilities, and community halls.

In terms of the above types of open space and recreational opportunity the study is restricted largely to those areas and facilities that are physically accessible by the community; either informally or on some sort of managed basis, for a genuine recreation activity. **It also includes some open spaces which have limited or no accessibility, but have potential for accessibility or are of biodiversity and/or landscape value.**

The existing or potential recreation utility of a site is a function of its:

- size
- location
- shape, topography and internal site features.

Even very small sites are potentially large enough to accommodate meaningful recreation activity. A site of 0.2 ha is still sufficiently large to accommodate, for example, an equipped play area, tennis court, or pocket park. For this reason no size threshold has been used as a basis for including or excluding sites from this study.

The location of a space has a profound impact on its recreational utility for many reasons including safety, accessibility, security and nuisance. An unenclosed space immediately adjacent to a very busy road might not be considered to have any practical recreation use for safety reasons. Similarly, a space adjacent to open plan private gardens (as often occurs in many modern housing estates) might generate concerns from residents and effectively stop it being used actively for this purpose. However, if it were a large site, parts of it may be considered to be a safe distance from the road, or sufficiently remote not to cause actual or perceived nuisance to residents.

A site may in theory be open to use by the public, but in practice might be too heavily vegetated, or sloping, hilly, marshy etc to be used for any recreation purpose. A large site may be of such an awkward shape as to exclude any meaningful recreation use; and, apart from safety issues, much highway land cannot be considered to be open space for such reasons.

In short there can be no hard and fast rules for determining the recreation utility of a site for the community. This has meant that judgements have been made on a site-by-site basis as to what should be included and excluded for these purposes. In general this has been easy to achieve in a consistent way for the very large majority of sites.

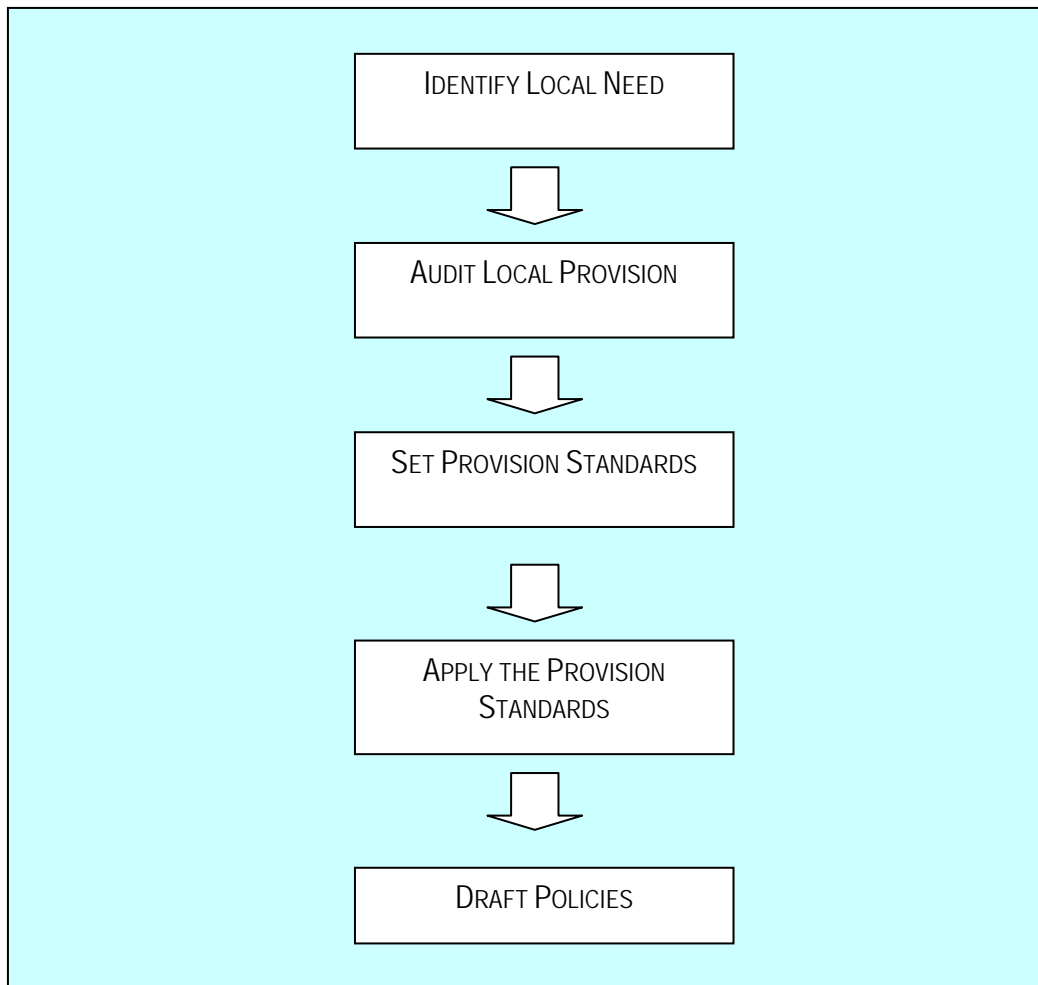
2. METHODOLOGY AND SUB AREAS

General methodology

The starting point for this study has been the government's Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 'Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation' (PPG17), and its companion guide "Assessing Needs and Opportunities". PPG17 places 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; and,
- establish the basis for an effective strategy for open space/sports/recreational facilities at the local level through the forthcoming Norwich Green Space Strategy.

The companion guide to PPG17 recommends an overall approach to this kind of study as summarised below.



Within this overall approach the companion guide suggests a range of methods and techniques that might be adopted in helping the assessment process, and these have been used where considered appropriate to local circumstances and permitted by time and resources. These methods and techniques, where they have been used, together with other techniques developed more recently, are explained at appropriate points in this report.

Both the PPG17 and the companion guide place great emphasis on consulting the local community through the assessment process.

Sub areas (wards)

Many of the open space, sport and recreation opportunities that are covered by this report will serve *local needs* and therefore have *local catchments*. Play areas and nearby parks are obvious examples of such opportunities. On the other hand major 'strategic' facilities such as large swimming pools, athletics tracks, Mousehold Heath, etc will also meet the needs of people dispersed over much larger catchments.

For the study to embrace these varying needs and opportunities it therefore has to consider provision and need in terms of small and larger geographical areas. Accordingly, surveys and analyses of provision have been based on the following levels:

- Wards (with a cross reference to the City Council's planning zones)
- City
- The wider Norwich area comprising the city and the surrounding parishes within the Norwich built up area

Similarly, much of the information arising out of the survey of needs can also be broken down to (or built up from) a very local level. For example, the findings of surveys provide locally relevant information, and responses to the household survey can be linked to general postcode locations of respondents (with the former).

A map of the city's wards is set out in **Figure XX**



Existing data

The City of Norwich Replacement Local Plan (Adopted November 2004) includes reference to open space as follows:

- Urban green space
- Publicly accessible recreational open space.

This does not differentiate its actual use, rather its accessibility to the public. The data incorporated in the existing Local Plan has formed the basis for the information set out in this report. However this has been redefined to reflect the typology recommended in PPG17, and in particular the actual uses of this and other land not previously identified.

Although some of the above space is currently not available to use by the public in the conventional sense it can generally be viewed from external locations and appreciated. It may also have future potential for new or improved community use. The most obvious scenario is where upon application of the standards of provision suggested by this study (see [Sections x and x](#)), there is an apparent deficiency in some form of open space in a particular area, and the only land potentially available to rectify this deficiency is identified [as](#) private open space.

The 'site assessments' undertaken as part of this study (and which represent a basis for much of the analysis and findings) largely examined the 'recreation characteristics' of open spaces surveyed – i.e. its operational use for sport, physical activity, informal recreation, etc rather than its amenity or visual value. In recognition of these other important functions of open space, the site assessment proformas also included sections and headings that required judgments to be made concerning the visual quality of spaces and their relationship and contribution to the wider area. This information will be available to the forthcoming green spaces strategy, which will be better placed to examine such matters. However, an important output of this study (standards of provision for open space) will reflect these other functions and ensure that new provision is appropriately designed to contribute positively in aesthetic terms to the surrounding environment.

3. STAKEHOLDER AND POLICY REVIEW

General comment

The whole process of this study has been driven by policy: national, regional and local. It is only through being aware of this policy and ensuring that all recommendations and actions within this report in some way link back to the former that this study will have relevance to and be accepted by the widest possible range of stakeholders.

A wide-ranging review of the various agencies, organisations and interests involved in, and having an impact on, Open Space, Sport and Recreation (OS, S&R) has been undertaken. A review has also been undertaken of strategies and policies at local, sub regional, regional, and national levels. Headline findings are set out later in this section. The more relevant background documents are considered here.

PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation

The fundamental basis for the current study is government advice set out in PPG17. This planning policy guidance note was revised in July 2002 to replace previous guidance published in 1991, and which concentrated solely on sport and recreation.

The current guidance highlights the wider role that open space, sport and recreation (OS, S + R) play in underpinning people's quality of life and the contribution that they can make in delivering government objectives including:

- Supporting an urban renaissance
- Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion
- Contributing towards health and well being
- Promoting sustainable development

A necessary pre-requisite to planning for open space, sport and recreation is considered to be the preparation of a robust assessment of existing and future needs of the community at a district level and the production of local standards to deliver these. 'A Companion Guide to PPG17 – Assessing Needs and Opportunities' was produced by the ODPM in September 2001 and the guidance contained therein has been followed in this study.

PPG17 also provides guidance on

- Maintaining an adequate supply of facilities for open space, sport and recreation
- Protecting playing fields
- Controlling development within open spaces
- Enhancing existing OS, S + R facilities
- Planning for new facilities
- The use of planning obligations to remedy local deficiencies

Each of these is considered as part of this study.

Open space is defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as 'land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purposes of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground. However PPG17 advises that this should also include all open space of public value offering important opportunities for sport and recreation, and acting as a visual amenity. A suggested typology is followed in this study (see above).

Sport and recreation are not formally defined but for the purposes of local needs assessment should include consideration of facilities including the following:

- Swimming pools
- Indoor sports halls and leisure centres
- Indoor bowls centres
- Indoor tennis centres
- Ice rinks
- Community centres

Specific links to the Sustainable Community Strategy

The Norwich Draft Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2020 was prepared by the City of Norwich Partnership, the local strategic partnership. The long-term vision for this strategy is

‘To make Norwich the best place in the world to live, work, learn and visit.’

The proposed mission, themes and strategic objectives include:

‘To work together to enable Norwich to be recognised as a model city of

- Economic growth and enterprise
- Environmental excellence
- Culture and creativity
- Safe and strong communities
- Health and well-being
- Learning and personal development’

Open space, sport and recreation can impact on the priorities and vision of the Community Plan in the following ways:

- Proper planning for and realisation of OS, S&R helps to create diversity of positive opportunities for *culture and creativity*. It also helps provide a varied and attractive City in the physical sense.
- Well conceived and managed OS, S&R opportunities can contribute towards *safe and strong communities*. Positive leisure opportunities reduce boredom, induce an optimistic outlook on life, and reduce the temptation on some to drift into antisocial behaviour and crime.
- OS, S&R can assist in the *learning and personal development* of young people in a very general sense through teaching them about the value of healthy active lifestyles, and other life skills.
- OS, S&R play a vital role in the lives of people. There are clear and undisputed links between healthy physical activity and reduction in obesity and coronary disease. It is also increasingly acknowledged that recreation and attractive open spaces can help improve emotional welfare. Thus there can be overall benefits in terms of reduced spending on *health and well being*.

- Well-conceived open spaces and recreation corridors within the City also contribute towards environmental excellence to the advantage of both wildlife and people. Recreation such as walking and cycling can also be thought of as a 'utility' activity allowing trips to be made to the shops, work, school etc by pollution free modes of travel. Open space of all kinds can serve equally as a context for and relief from "buildings". It can also provide an important articulation of the latter to the benefit of the quality of the urban landscape as a whole. Of increasing importance are the opportunities afforded by open space to biodiversity in the city, and the move towards carbon neutrality.
- Attractive OS, S&R opportunities can help promote the City to potential inward investors to the benefit of both *economic growth and enterprise*
- Aside from all these important factors, open space is also important in its own right as a major contributor towards the development of sport and active recreation, which forms such an important part of many people's life in the 21st century.

Links to the Local Development Plan

The **City of Norwich Replacement Local Plan** was adopted by the Council in November 2004, with the vision that

'Norwich will maintain and enhance its status as a significant European regional centre in a sustainable manner, embracing change and innovation with pride in its heritage, a good quality of life for all its citizens, a strong modern economy and a safe, healthy and clean environment, both natural and built.'

A number of strategic objectives include the following of relevance to the current study

- SOBJ3 protecting the city's assets, including its natural heritage...
- SOBJ4 ensuring that development contributes to a healthier environment...
- SOBJ6 promoting a well connected city, using all modes of transport...

Specific policies that have a bearing on open space, sport and recreation include:

- NE1 – protection of environmental assets, such as Mousehold Heath, river valleys and green wedges from inappropriate development
- NE2 – protection of woodlands
- AEC3 – protection of existing community buildings
- SR1 - adoption of minimum standards for the provision of open space (0.8ha/1000 population for outdoor pitches, 0.4ha/1000 for other sports facilities, 0.5ha/1000 for children's play and public amenity open space, and longer term higher targets to include dual use facilities
- SR2 – provision of accessible open local open space facilities in each sector of the city
- SR3 – retention of existing recreation facilities and children's play areas
- SR4 – standards of provision for open space to serve new development
- SR5 – allocation of specific areas in the city for open space (e.g. Old Bowthorpe Park, former Bowthorpe School, Lakenham Common)
- SR6 – dual use by the community of facilities provided at educational and other establishments

- SR7 – provision of children's equipped play areas to serve new development
- SR8 – protection of historic parks and gardens
- SR9 – protection of existing allotments
- SR10 – provision of recreation facilities and public access in Bowthorpe Southern Park and Colney Lane
- SR11 – completion of the Wensum Riverside and Yare Valley walks
- SR12 – provision of a green links network
- SR13 – locational criteria for new indoor sports facilities
- SR14 – criteria for the development of facilities for sport and recreation that ensure that design and other requirements are met.

There are also a number of housing policies, which have implications for open space, sport and recreation (e.g. HOU6, HOU11)

Open Space and Play Provision Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted by the City Council in June 2006 to provide details of how policies SR4 and SR7 of the Local Plan **are to be** implemented. It also explains the relevant definitions under policies SR1 and SR2.

The Local Plan policies seek provision of open space and play equipment to serve new housing developments of 40 dwellings and more (for open space) and 10 or more (for play provision).

The SPD specifies:

- How the requirements for play and open space will be calculated
- What kind of open space should be developed to serve new housing areas
- The basis for seeking on-site provision or commuted payments for off-site
- The way a commuted sum is calculated
- The way a commuted sum may be used to provide open space and/or play equipment

A separate annex sets out a formula for calculating commuted payments for play and open space, which comprises land costs, design and layout, and maintenance. The differential costs of provision throughout the city reflect the land values in the city centre, southwest part of the city and elsewhere, and apply where land has to be acquired for off-site provision. The annex also recognises that developers may wish to negotiate arrangements in special circumstances.

Green Links and Riverside Walks Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted by the City Council in December 2006 to aid interpretation of the green links and riverside walks policies (SR11 and SR12) in the Local Plan. The Local Plan seeks to create a network of sustainable transport routes across the city, linking residential areas into the open space network, as well as employment areas, schools and the like. These routes are intended to be convenient, safe, attractive and wildlife friendly.

The Council will seek the provision of riverside walks and green links on or adjoining the routes identified in the plan, and the guidance sets out examples of schemes already implemented and the future expectations of developers both for implementation and management.

Negotiations with developers will take account of exceptional circumstances applying to individual sites. The preferred means of managing the walks and links is the transfer of the completed routes

to the City Council, with a commuted 15-year maintenance sum. In some circumstances the Council will seek a planning agreement or obligation to fulfil their requirements.

Effectiveness of existing policies and guidance

- The existing system of developer contributions is based on historic standards which rely on national minimum requirements rather than a local assessment of need
- Developer contributions are only sought for open space and play
- There are no requirements for wider aspects of sport and recreation development which are legitimate under relevant circulars and PPG17, including built sports facilities.
- The thresholds for securing contributions are high and exclude smaller developments. Opportunities are lost to ensure provision on the basis of even quite large developments which are just below the threshold. The system is also inequitable, as it discriminates in favour of the developers of small schemes which themselves increase the demand for facilities, the lack of provision for which exacerbates existing shortfalls.
- During the financial year 2006/7, approximately £1.2 million was collected from developer contributions for open space and play.

Emerging Planning Policies

The existing Local Plan will remain the key policy document until the Local Development Framework (LDF) is completed. The LDF will consist of a suite of documents. The overall strategy, known as the Core Strategy, is being jointly prepared by Norwich City Council, Broadland District Council and South Norfolk Council. When this is complete, Norwich City Council will prepare its own Development Control Policies Document, to be adopted in 2012, which will contain detailed open space policies.

The LDF is being prepared within the context of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS14), which is shortly to be adopted. This includes future growth requirements for Norwich of approximately 14,100 new dwellings between 2001 and 2021, of which 3,490 were built to March 2006.

The revised planning policies for open space, sport and recreation in the LDF will be informed by this current study, which will form an important part of the evidence base for open space policy.

Norwich Policy Area Playing Pitch Assessment and Open Space Policy

In February 2003, consultants Strategic Leisure undertook a playing pitch assessment and open space study for the Norwich area, comprising Norwich City, and those parts of South Norfolk and Broadland within the Norwich (planning) Policy Area. It partly utilised Sport England's methodology for assessing local supply and demand, and also drew heavily on NPFA minimum requirements to assess the adequacy of existing provision of pitches. The main conclusions reached by the study were as follows:

- Assessed against minimum standards recommended by the NPFA of 1.21 ha/1000 population, there was an overall deficiency of 63ha of pitches in the study area, comprising a 72ha deficiency in Norwich, 9ha deficiency in the Broadland area and an 18ha surplus in South Norfolk.
- Using the Sport England methodology of comparing local pitch provision with actual and identified demand, the existing situation was as follows:
 - Football - a surplus of senior pitches and shortfall of junior and mini in Norwich, a surplus of all pitches in Broadland and a surplus of senior and mini pitches in South Norfolk, but a shortfall in junior pitches

- Cricket – a major surplus of pitches in all areas and overall to meet current/existing needs
- Rugby – adequate supply of pitches in Broadland and South Norfolk, no teams therefore no requirement for pitches in Norwich
- Hockey – adequacy of synthetic turf pitches (STPs) for hockey in the overall area, but identified need by individual clubs for additional time at existing STPs
- The study considered future demand brought about by population change, governing body development initiatives and increased participation in general, together with the expressed needs of individual clubs to expand the number of teams and improve playing opportunities. This was not quantified in the assessment in detail, but it was considered unlikely to reverse the existing situation where there was a general adequacy of pitches for all 4 sports considered.
- The assessment did not go on to develop a local standard for future pitch provision in the Norwich area as recommended by Sport England (SE). If this had been undertaken, it is highly unlikely from the information above that any local standard would have remotely approached the 1.21 ha/1000 recommended by the NPFA as a minimum overall standard. The numerical shortfalls identified above when using NPFA as a benchmark must therefore be treated with extreme caution, and Strategic Leisure's recommendation that a local standard in accordance with NPFA minimum requirements be adopted is considered excessive. Clearly a more reliable local standard would be in the order of 1ha/1000 based on the SE methodology and the pitch and team information audited by the previous consultants.
- The study made a number of recommendations for quality improvements to pitches and ancillary facilities, the management of school sites not in community use and the retention of all sites then in sporting use.

Norwich City Play Strategy Consultation Draft 2007-2010

This was produced in August 2007 with the vision 'to create a city that is increasingly receptive to the play needs of children and young people, all of whom will have better access to a range of quality play opportunities near to their home.'

The basis for the strategy was a comprehensive audit of facilities, the first time this has been done in the city. The audit identified City Council facilities for children's play (toddlers and juniors), and teenagers (e.g. skate parks and BMX), other facilities for play in parks (such as Eaton Park boating lake), natural play opportunities in extensive areas of natural green space throughout the city, and opportunities provided by other agencies in the voluntary community and statutory sector. For the most part the audit corresponded to that undertaken as part of this open spaces study. In particular the audit compared provision for play areas in the city with the population, existing City Council standards and other measures of need. These are summarised in the table below.

Table 1		
	Actual provision	Required provision
Toddlers play areas	68	89
Junior play areas	47	60

From the outset there appears to be a shortfall in provision compared with standards, and this is reflected in more local areas as outlined in the strategy.

Extensive consultation has taken place with local groups, children and young people resulting in an action plan which it is anticipated will lead to better play provision. The plan contains 8 priorities:

- To promote the importance of play to raise the benefits for health, well being and learning

- To make play equally accessible to all children and young people
- To extend the choice and control by children and young people within their own play domain
- To ensure that children and young people are safe from anti social behaviour when they play
- To ensure that all parks, thoroughfares, housing estates and other public spaces take into account the play strategy (particularly relevant to the current open space study)
- To engage children and young people to determine their own play needs and aspirations
- To develop and maintain a variety of local and accessibly play facilities that target deprived communities
- To aim to offer all children and young people the chance to encounter acceptable risks in stimulating and challenging play environments.

Greater Norwich Growth Point Area – Draft Green Infrastructure Strategy Stage 1

The Greater Norwich Development Partnership (GNDP) comprises Norwich City Council, Broadland District Council and South Norfolk Council, together with Norfolk County Council (with the Broads Authority and EEDA as stakeholders). The GNDP commissioned planning consultants CBA and others to develop proposals for a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the three districts. The report includes a definition of green infrastructure ('a multi-functional network of green spaces and interconnecting green corridors in urban areas, the countryside in and around towns and rural settlements and in the wider countryside') and its benefits and functions, and makes recommendations for developing a multi functional green infrastructure network for future investment and allocation in LDFs.

The report highlights the economic, environmental, physical/psychological and social inclusion benefits of green infrastructure to the wider community.

The report makes recommendations on ecological areas to be maintained and enhanced, the means whereby the community can gain access to natural green space (the development of green ways over land and blue ways alongside water and other more local links) and the connections between Norwich itself and smaller surrounding towns and villages.

The proposed network has significant implications for much of the open space (particularly natural green space) in Norwich and in particular the important areas of Mousehold Heath and the river valleys. The recommendations of the Green Infrastructure Strategy, including its action plan currently being developed, must go hand in hand with the conclusions of the current open space needs assessment being addressed in this study.

Other policy context

Other documents have some bearing on the current study, though these do not purport to be comprehensive. The headline findings are set out below.

National

At national level, the importance of open space, sport and recreation facilities in their wider sense is highlighted in the following policy documents:

- Planning Policy Statement 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (PPS1), the overarching planning guidance, statutorily requires planning to promote sustainable development. It

states that Development Plans should: "Provide improved access for all to community facilities, open space, sport and recreation." The recent draft Supplement to PPS1, "Planning for Climate Change", recognises the contribution existing and new open spaces can make to urban cooling and states that planning authorities should require new developments to provide open spaces for shade and shelter.

- The Government's Urban White Paper 2000 'Our Towns and Cities: The Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance' stated that good quality parks and open spaces can provide a vital contribution to economic success, through a well designed and managed physical environment, and good quality services and leisure and cultural opportunities.
- The Sustainable Communities Plan 'Building for the Future 2003' set out a long term programme for action for securing sustainable communities, which includes improving the quality of our public spaces
- The Urban Green Spaces Taskforce, established in 2002, stressed that inward investment in to our cities is promoted by high quality parks and gardens. Such areas can provide venues for outdoor leisure pursuits, and for community festivals and events and the involvement of the community in planning such areas is paramount. It also emphasised the importance of open space in combating social exclusion and in providing educational opportunities.
- English Nature in 'Accessible Natural Green Space in Towns and Cities' (1995) highlighted the value of green space in reducing pollution, and more recent concern about global warming has encouraged the provision and retention of green space and tree planting to neutralise the effects of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas production. Open space is also lauded by conservation bodies for its contribution to biodiversity in our towns and cities.
- The Government's 'Choosing Health' White Paper set out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and informed choices regarding their health, including increasing exercise and in particular extolling the benefits of cycling, walking and easy access to sporting facilities. Subsequently the Donaldson report by the Government's Chief Medical Officer set out the available evidence from around the world for the impact that physical activity has on public health, demonstrating that an inactive lifestyle has a substantial, negative impact on individual and public health. Various conferences have since shown that contact with green space is an important means of improving physical and mental health, that provision of good quality sports and informal recreation facilities encourages physical activity and that increased activity reduces many health problems.
- In 'Gameplan' (2002) the Government set itself the objective of a major increase in participation in sport and physical activity, and in response Sport England published The Framework for Sport in England – Making England an Active and Successful Nation: A Vision for 2020', where the now well established target of Increasing participation by a minimum of 1% annually was first mooted. This move towards sport becoming a means of increasing physical activity is now enshrined in most thinking about facility development, and open spaces and built facilities are important aspects of this. Everyday Sport was the first major Sport England initiative aimed at meeting this target of a 1% per year participation increase by 2020, and the initiative shows people how they can increase the amount of physical activity they do by not only playing sport but by walking, cycling and using informal spaces.
- Sport England also produced a document 'Sport Playing its Part' where it set out the contribution that sport can make to developing healthier, and strong, safe and sustainable communities, improving economic vitality and workforce development and meeting the

particular needs of children and young people. Open space and sports facilities are integral to this.

Regional

At regional level the context for this study is provided by the following strategies and documents:

- The most recent draft of The East of England Plan (RSS14) was produced in 2006 by Government Office for the East of England (GO East). It sets out a strategy to guide planning and development in the region to the year 2021, and forms the basis for more detailed planning policies in the LDF. It addresses the need to consider open spaces and sport and recreation facilities, in particular in ensuring that new facilities are provided in conjunction with new development, whether these are greenfield or brown field. It also covers the need to retain important open space and other facilities, to undertake proper audits of provision through Needs Assessments (with community involvement) and the use of planning obligations to ensure high levels of provision. It requires the provision and enhancement of a connected network of green spaces, "Green Infrastructure", to provide economic, social and environmental benefits.
- The Regional Plan for Sport in the East – 'Adding value through sport to the lives of the people in the East of England' was produced by the East Sports Board in 2004 to put a regional perspective on the national target of increased participation in sport, and in particular the need to take higher levels of physical activity (30 minutes 5 times a week). The main objectives in the plan include better promotion and marketing to ensure increases in activity, using the planning system to improve facilities, including the better use of S106 agreements with developers, improved partnerships across the board including those with groups often not associated with sport, better use of school facilities by the wider community and strategic planning to ensure that there is a comprehensive evidence base of need. Sport England will continue to work with the Sports Board to fulfil its functions, including the statutory requirement to protect playing fields for sport and physical activity.
- The British Heart Foundation National Centre for Physical Activity and Health was commissioned by Sport England East to conduct an extensive mapping project across the region. The aim was to present an initial picture of direct and indirect sport, exercise and physical activity programmes and initiatives in the region, to provide evidence base for professionals to use in future planning and development. Among the most important findings was that the most common settings are leisure/sports facility driven, formal community settings and informal community settings.
- Active East – A Physical Activity Framework for the East of England 2005 – 2008 aims to contribute to increasing participation in physical activity across the region by 1% per annum year on year between 2005 and 2008, and includes active recreation (walking, dance, and exercise), organised sport (football, hockey, netball, cricket etc), as well as active transport (cycling) and active living (gardening, manual labour etc). The framework makes some reference to the importance of informal areas of open space as well as formal facilities for sport and activity.
- 'A Better Life: the Role of Culture in the Sustainable Development of the East of England' (2006) sets out the new cultural strategy for the region. It explains the vision for culture and aims to encourage decision-makers and funders to make culture a foundation of their infrastructure and planning. Culture is defined to include parks, open spaces, wildlife habitats, water and environment and countryside recreation. Open spaces, parks, woodlands et al provide places for people to enjoy themselves and find spiritual refreshment.

- 'Creating Active Places - Sports Facilities Strategy for the East of England' has recently been produced by consultants for the East Sports Board, and sets out a strategic framework for the development of sports facilities in the region. This is being supplemented by county strategies, which are currently in the course of production.

Local

At a local or county level, the following provides guidance on open space, sport and recreation:

- The Norfolk Structure Plan will be replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) when the latter is formally adopted. In the meantime the approved Structure Plan (1999) forms the strategic basis for Local Plan policies and contains county-wide policies for sport, informal recreation and countryside activities, with particular reference to the Norwich policy area.
- The Broadland District Local Plan (Replacement) was adopted on 22 May 2006. It contains policies for the provision of major sports facilities, those for local need, the provision of playing space in accordance with NPFA standards, maintenance payments for open space and the protection of existing open space and sports facilities. Policies are based on existing strategies for sport, and a 2005 playing pitch study, though there is no evidence of a full local assessment of need for sport and open space (This has since been undertaken by consultants in conjunction with a similar study for South Norfolk, and is highlighted below).
- The South Norfolk Local Plan was adopted in 2003, and contains similar policies to Broadland, including provision for main indoor and small scale sports facilities and village halls, recreational land in new developments, again based on NPFA minimum standards, together with maintenance contributions from developers and policies preventing the loss of recreational land. In neither case does each Local Plan require developers to make significant contributions for sports and open space facilities.
- PPG17 Open Space, Indoor Sports and Community Recreation Assessments were prepared for Broadland and South Norfolk District Councils in September 2007 by Strategic Leisure Ltd, broadly along the lines of this current study for Norwich. These will be used in a similar way to inform the LDFs for the area; including the joint Core Strategy for the Norwich area (currently in preparation). One of the outputs of these studies was a recommended standard of open space provision in both Broadland and South Norfolk, which can be summarized as requiring 15.11 ha per 1000 population for South Norfolk, and 7.29 ha per 1000 population for Broadland.
- Active Norfolk is the County Sports Partnership established in 2005 to guide the development of sport in the County over the coming years. It is a partnership between local authorities, national governing bodies of sport, school sports partnerships and others involved in sport in Norfolk. Its main objective is to increase participation in sport and physical activity by 1% per annum. It has developed a business plan whose main focus is on implementing the main aims of the East Plan for sport, namely increasing participation, improving performance, widening access, improving health, building stronger communities improving education and benefiting the economy. Its vision is 'to make Norfolk an active, healthy and successful sporting county.'

The Stakeholders

There is a huge array of agencies and organisations that in some shape or form have an interest in promoting OS, S&R, and all of them can therefore have a bearing on the planning of local open space and recreation opportunities.

The Figure 'Existing Stakeholders' identifies the public, private and voluntary sector stakeholders having some direct or indirect interest in OS, S&R opportunities. It cannot be guaranteed that everyone or everything has been identified, but it does illustrate the complexity of potential arrangements between all parties.

It is almost impossible to plot the precise relationship of each stakeholder to others in the figure. However, a few observations can safely be made.

The stakeholders can generally be broken down into 'Users', 'Providers', 'Funders', and 'Enablers' of OS, S&R opportunities, where:

- 'Users' are basically the participants in OS, S&R, be they individuals or groups.
- 'Providers' can be agencies, organisations and (sometimes) individuals in the public, voluntary and private/commercial sectors largely responsible for establishing and maintaining OS, S&R opportunities.
- 'Funders' are those that provide *financial* support to either create or maintain opportunities, including through grant aid.
- 'Enablers' help in creating and maintaining opportunities either through policy, general nurture and support including advice on technical issues and sources of funding etc.

Existing stakeholders

Table 2	
'Users'	Individuals, groups and clubs
'Providers'	City and County Councils (various departments)- schools - youth and play organisations - local clubs and organisations - landowners - commercial providers - countryside organisations.
'Funders'	Central government - local authorities - The Lottery - governing bodies of sport - charitable trusts and foundations - environmental trusts - Countryside Agency/Natural England - housebuilders - business - Private Finance Initiatives/Private Public Partnerships - voluntary fundraising - other grant sources.
'Enablers'	City and County Councils (various departments) - County Sports Network - National Governing Bodies of Sport - Regional Sports Board - Regional Assembly, Regional Development Agency - Government

<p>Office for the Region – Department of Communities and Local Government - Department for Culture, Media and Sport - Department of the Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs - Home Office - Environment Agency - Community and Voluntary Forum for the Region – Local Environment Partnership – Local Strategic Partnership</p>
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Clearly, some of the stakeholders will fall into more than one category. For example, a club will be a 'User', but potentially also a 'Provider'. The City Council may be a 'Provider' in terms of its own facilities, but also a 'Funder', and 'Enabler'. The variety of stakeholders ranges from national/central government level, through regional and sub regional interests, down to local interests.

Recommendations within this study and actions identified in the Action Plan will need to be alert to the legitimate roles of the above interests.

Conclusions

This review has demonstrated the following:

- The very wide range of interests involved in providing, managing, facilitating and using open space, sport, recreation, and green space opportunities.
- The vital contribution that open space, recreation and green space opportunities can make in addressing a wide range of national, regional and local policy themes and issues; and the need therefore to continually cross refer the findings and conclusions of this study to relevant policy, so achieving greatest relevance and efficacy.
- That the policy and stakeholder environment is continually changing in terms of initiatives (especially national government and agency guidance, campaigns, and grant regimes). Other than the constant evolution, there are potentially revolutionary changes: the acceptance of healthy exercise as a weapon in the armoury of the 'preventative' wings of the Department of Health and National Health Service; and, linkages between children's and youth service delivery and recreational opportunities to children and young people.
- The potential links between OS, S&R opportunities and the various health, children, youth and green space agendas that figure so prominently in national policy and in the Sustainable Community Strategy for the city
- There are ample opportunities for external support and funding for policies and initiatives arising out of this study. Pre-eminent among these is the opportunity to generate major contributions from developers for the development and maintenance of open space, sports and recreation. However, there may well be other sources of funding so long as initiatives arising from this study and the proposed Green Space Strategy are used to achieve relevant policy agendas.
- It highlights the need for new, locally relevant and justified planning and management standards to cover all manner of OS, S&R that might legitimately be funded by developers. It has also highlighted the way in which existing recreational spaces are treated within the Local Plan, as a starting point for consideration of whether there is justification for reviewing the Local Plan designations affecting open spaces to better reflect their distinctive value for recreation in the LDF.

4. EXISTING PROVISION

General

This section describes overall provision and distribution of open space and other community recreation facilities within the City. It should be read in conjunction with the Area Profiles in Part 2, which provide more detailed consideration of the adequacy or otherwise of provision of open space based on the defined areas. (See Section 2).

Open space: general note

Generally, this study has looked at the following types of publicly accessible green space:

- Parks and Gardens
- Natural and semi natural green space
- Green corridors
- Informal amenity open space
- Allotments
- Outdoor sports facilities and 'recreation grounds'
- Play provision for children and young people
- Built sports facilities
- Small community halls.

These reflect the typology of open spaces identified in PPG17 and its companion guide. Although the above are varied in their **nature, the great majority** share a characteristic of being generally open to community use, either freely (as in the case of Parks), or on a managed basis (such as with allotments and some kinds of outdoor sports facility).

Identification and assessment of sites

Sites have been identified through desk research as well as site visits and inspections. Quality assessments for the most significant sites have been undertaken. The assessment forms used for this purpose is included as **Appendix X**. At this stage acknowledgment must be recorded of the assistance provided by Norwich City Council in providing much of the initial audit of open space sites throughout Norwich, which formed the basis of this study.

Each identified site has been given a Unique Reference Label. These labels are shown on the Area Profile maps (Part 2), but their use on illustrations in this section would clutter up the maps. A list of all sites is included under the relevant typology below.

Sites have been assessed for their quality, and placed into 10% bands based on a percentage of the maximum score available to that category of open space. The criteria used in all different typologies is set out in **Appendix XX**

Other general comments

In practice it can sometimes be very difficult to differentiate between certain types of open space:

- Some of the larger spaces (such as the parks) may clearly serve more than one function. For example, a large park may include children's play facilities, sports pitches, natural areas and more. On the other hand, many large spaces may serve predominantly one function. It may also be difficult to differentiate between different types of informal recreation space, as local people do not necessarily draw a distinction between (for example) a 'recreation ground', a park, and a large area of informal open space- all are capable of meeting local need for informal activity and enjoyment. This demonstrates the need for flexibility in the perception of and planning for open space, which should have implications for the development and application of new local standards for open space.
- Within the limitations of time and resources available to this study, some of the identified sites have been broken down as appropriate to reflect the above diversity of use. However, some sites have not been broken down as such and they are categorised (and shown on the maps) according to their identified primary use. Such spaces may also serve other secondary purposes.
- Much of the open space considered in this report is 'free and open to use'. Access is not generally monitored for most sites considered and is often possible from a variety of points and directions. This makes it difficult to quantify with any precision the levels of use of different open spaces. However, as is seen in Section 5, local consultation has identified clearly the desire of residents to have access to such spaces for informal recreation opportunities.

This report and audit have attempted to address these issues by:

- As far as possible and within resources available, breaking large sites down so as to better reflect key elements/uses that would otherwise be overlooked. For example a park or a recreation ground may host areas for sport and play, and it is important that these uses and facilities are not overlooked through considering the primary use alone of sites.
- Elsewhere in the report recommending standards and a revised development plan typology of open space which better reflect their distinctive recreation values, and the willingness of people to travel to use attractive major spaces.

PARKS AND GARDENS

Norwich has a number of traditional and high quality urban parks, some of which have been placed on the national 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest' compiled and maintained by English Heritage. The role of public parks and gardens in terms of enhancing general quality of life and the urban realm has been 'rediscovered' in recent years at national level through government-supported campaigns and the work of organisations like CABE Space.

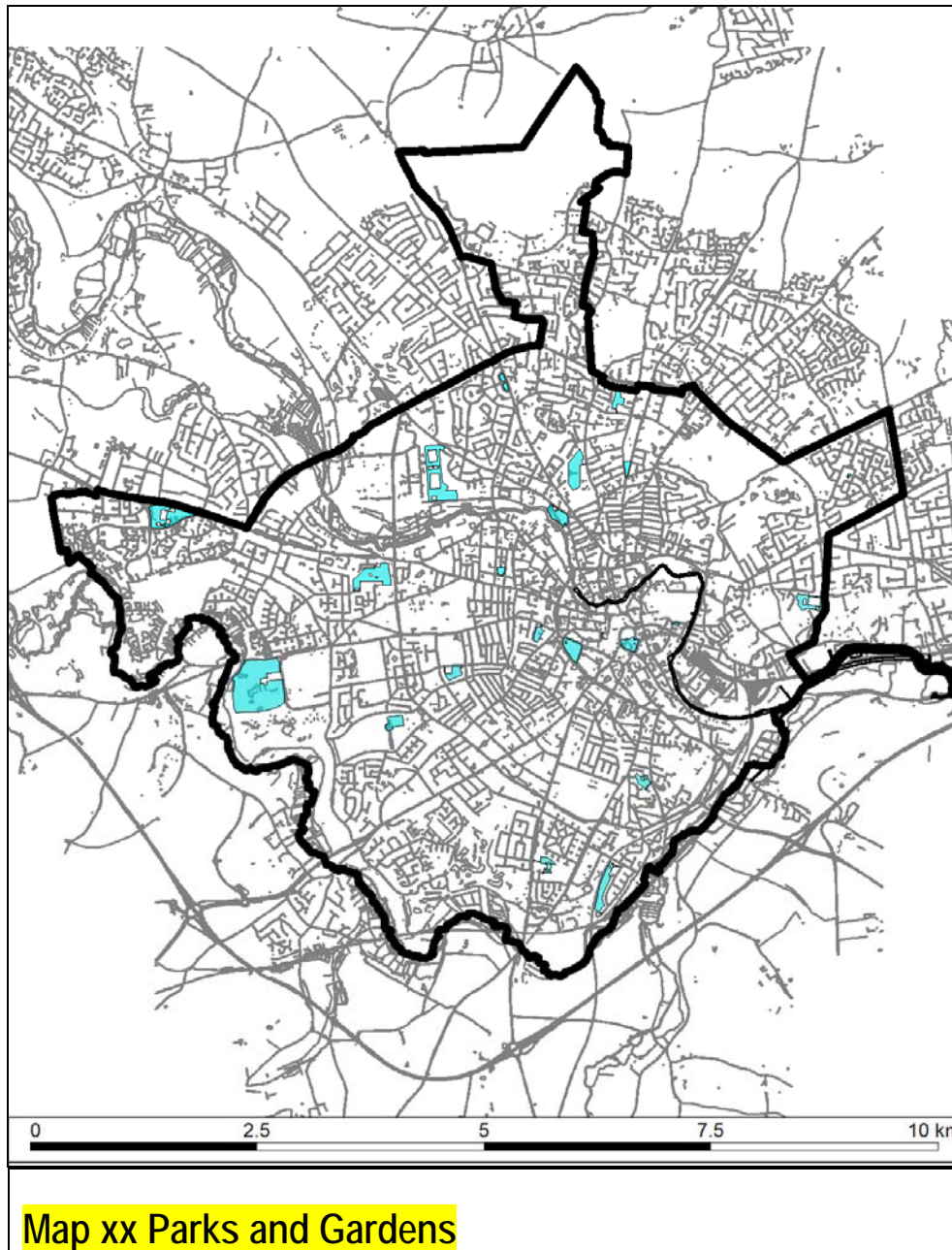
Public parks and gardens take on many forms, and may embrace a wide range of functions, including:

- Informal recreation
- Outdoor sport
- Play space of many kinds (including for teenagers and children's play)
- Providing attractive walks to work

- Offering landscape and amenity features
- Providing areas for 'events'
- Providing habitats for wildlife.
- Providing passive recreation and quiet enjoyment in tranquil spaces for relaxation and stress relief.

Parks are more than simply recreational space - they are a composite of features, the combined value of which is greater than their constituent parts

Identified parks and gardens in the City are shown on the following map and accompanying table.



Existing provision

The following sites have been classified by the study as within the category "Parks and Gardens". It is accepted many of these sites might be considered to fulfil other functions. Further consideration of these sites is contained in the various area profiles (**Part 2**).

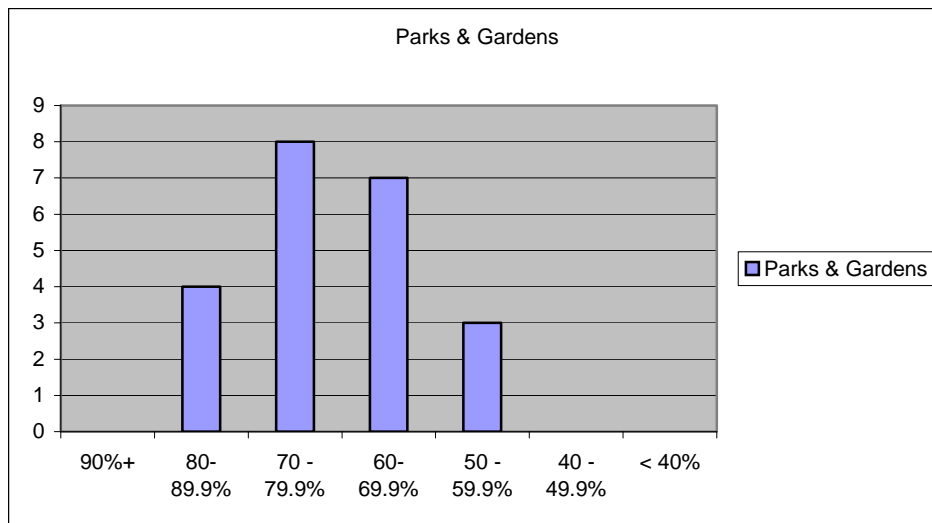
URL	LOCATION	WARD	ZONE	SIZE HA	IN QUALITY %
B13	BOWTHORPE PARK	BOWTHORPE	7	7.55	62.2
CG33	ST CLEMENTS PARK	CATTON GROVE	4	1.67	54.8
CR01	ALDERMAN WALKER	CROME	6	0.11	62.7
CR33	WOODROW PILLING PARK	CROME	15	2.31	56.1
E29	EATON PARK	EATON	12	2.32	72.5
L09	HARFORD PARK	LAKENHAM	18	1.36	69.6
L19	JUBILEE PARK	LAKENHAM	17	1.51	68.8
L36	LEA BRIDGES PARK	LAKENHAM	18	3.79	68.8
M11	CASTLE GARDENS/GREEN	MANCROFT	14	2.01	83.5
M14	CHAPELFIELD GARDENS	MANCROFT	14	3.22	71.0
M37	MEMORIAL GARDENS	MANCROFT	14	0.07	57.1
M86	WEST END STREET GARDENS	MANCROFT	9	0.63	76.2
MC20	MILE CROSS GARDENS	MILE CROSS	3	0.40	71.2
MC20A	MILE CROSS GARDENS	MILE CROSS	3	0.41	71.2
MC31	SLOUGHBOTTOM PARK	MILE CROSS	3	8.63	64.5
MC44	WATERLOO PARK	MILE CROSS	4	4.88	84.1
MC47	WENSUM PARK	MILE CROSS	11	2.96	71.1
N12	HEIGHAM PARK	NELSON	13	1.70	87.1
N17	PLANTATION GARDENS	NELSON	13	1.18	87.0
S16	SEWELL PARK	SEWELL	4	0.78	73.5
TH24	JAMES STUART GARDENS	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.19	77.6
U09	EARLHAM PARK	UNIVERSITY	12	26.79	68.1
W04	BOWTHORPE SCHOOL COMMUNITY PARK	WENSUM	8	6.35	xxx

The zone referred to in the above table (and in other tables below) corresponds with the open space sectors/zones currently used in the Local Plan.

The total area of open space in use as parks and gardens in the City is about 81 hectares. This is the equivalent of about 0.62 has per 1000 population. This excludes land in the above parks that are allocated to a separate primary typology – if these are included, open space in parks and gardens totals about xx has

Quality assessment

A quality assessment of parks and gardens was undertaken using the criteria set out in Appendix XXXXX. The overall percentage quality scores varied between 55% and 87% (average 71.2%) and were distributed as follows:

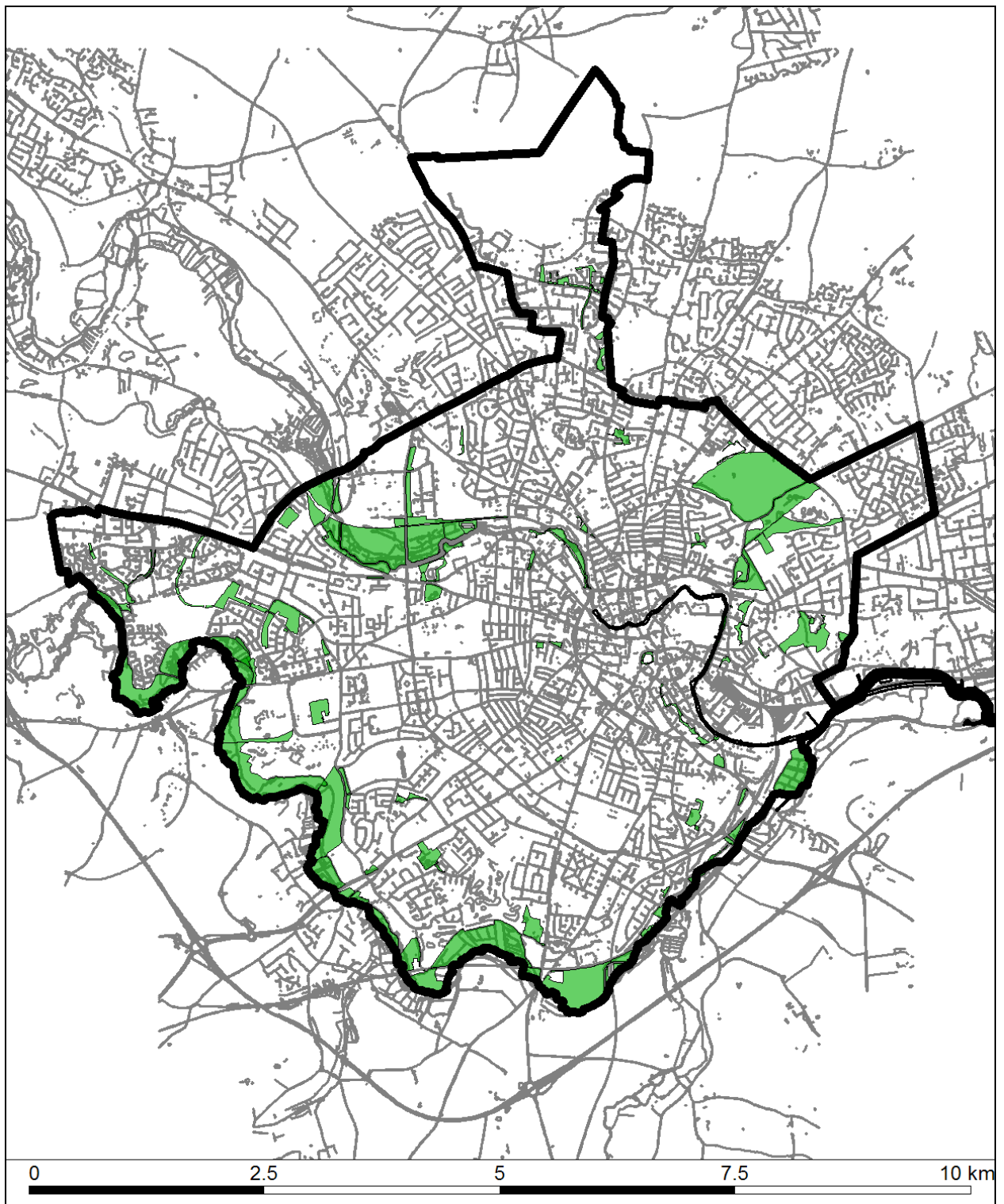


Generally parks and gardens are of a good quality, with a consistency around the middle scores, and no facilities were rated at the extremes. The lowest individual ratings were for toilets, where these exist (in 8 parks). Disabled access was poor in 5 parks. Trees, biodiversity and lighting rates were generally high, and parking and the quality of existing buildings were good. Overall the best parks and gardens were Heigham Park and Plantation Gardens, and the poorest St Clements Park.

NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL GREEN SPACE

For the purpose of this study Natural Green Space covers a variety of spaces including meadows, river floodplain, woodland, and copse, all of which are managed primarily for wildlife value but which are also available for public use and enjoyment. Research elsewhere and, more importantly, 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. Accessible natural green spaces should be viewed as important a component of community infrastructure in planning for new development as other forms of open space or 'built' recreation facilities. Accessible natural green spaces can make important contributions towards local biodiversity targets and have particular value in helping to raise awareness of natural habitats.

The following map and accompanying table show the general location of identified areas of natural and semi natural green space within the City (excluding open countryside). Some of the space identified is not 'accessible' in the sense that it can be entered and used by the general community, but all this space can be at the very least appreciated from close quarters even if there is no general access.



Map XX Natural and Semi-natural Green Spaces

Existing provision

Table 4						
URL	LOCATION	WARD	ZONE	Ha	CATEGORY	QUALITY %
B06	BEVAN CLOSE	BOWTHORPE	8	0.69	NCC	39.1
B17	BUNKERS HILL	BOWTHORPE	7	3.93	NCC	52.2
B17A	BUNKERS HILL	BOWTHORPE	7	0.76	NCC	52.2
B19	CHAPEL BREAK ROAD TREE BELT	BOWTHORPE	7	0.21	NCC	50.0
B19A	CHAPEL BREAK ROAD TREE BELT	BOWTHORPE	7	0.26	NCC	50.0
B22	CHAPELBREAK ROAD MARSH/BOWTHORPE MARSH/SOUTHERN PARK	BOWTHORPE	7	31.44	NCC	69.5
B23	CHAPELBREAK TREE BELT	BOWTHORPE	7	1.80	NCC	50.0
B27	CLOVERHILL TREE BELT	BOWTHORPE	7	0.64	NCC	47.8
B34	EARLHAM MARSH	BOWTHORPE	8	6.07	NCC	58.5
B37	ENFIELD ROAD/PITCHFORD ROAD	BOWTHORPE	8	0.10	NCC	52.9
B56	THREE SCORE TREE BELT	BOWTHORPE	7	0.23	NCC	43.4
B56A	THREE SCORE TREE BELT	BOWTHORPE	7	0.74	NCC	43.4
B56B	THREE SCORE TREE BELT	BOWTHORPE	7	0.21	NCC	43.4
B56C	THREE SCORE TREE BELT	BOWTHORPE	7	0.35	NCC	43.4
B56D	THREE SCORE TREE BELT	BOWTHORPE	7	0.47	NCC	43.4
B58	TOYLE ROAD	BOWTHORPE	7	0.75	NCC	52.9
B59	TWENTY ACRE WOODS	BOWTHORPE	8	6.18	NCC	50.0
B59A	TWENTY ACRE WOODS	BOWTHORPE	8	2.19	NCC	50.0
B62	WENDENE TREE BELT A	BOWTHORPE	7	0.23	NCC	47.0
B62A	WENDENE TREE BELT A	BOWTHORPE	7	0.40	NCC	47.0
B63	WENDENE TREE BELT B	BOWTHORPE	7	0.18	NCC	47.0
B63A	WENDENE TREE BELT B	BOWTHORPE	7	0.08	NCC	47.0
B63B	WENDENE TREE BELT B	BOWTHORPE	7	0.06	NCC	47.0
CG11	FIDDLEWOOD WOODS	CATTON GROVE	1	1.53	NCC	60.0
CG12	FIFERS LANE TREE BELT 1,2,3"	CATTON GROVE	1	0.80	NCC	52.1
CG12A	FIFERS LANE TREE BELT 1,2,3"	CATTON GROVE	1	0.18	NCC	52.1
CG12B	FIFERS LANE TREE BELT 1,2,3"	CATTON GROVE	1	0.83	NCC	52.1
CG12C	FIFERS LANE TREE BELT 1,2,3"	CATTON GROVE	1	0.09	NCC	52.1
CG12D	FIFERS LANE TREE BELT 1,2,3"	CATTON GROVE	1	0.05	NCC	52.1
CG13	FIFERS LANE TREE BELT 5,6,7,8"	CATTON GROVE	1	0.52	NCC	60.0
CG13A	FIFERS LANE TREE BELT 5,6,7,8"	CATTON GROVE	1	0.22	NCC	60.0
CG13B	FIFERS LANE TREE BELT 5,6,7,8"	CATTON GROVE	1	0.97	NCC	60.0
CG13C	FIFERS LANE TREE BELT 5,6,7,8"	CATTON GROVE	1	0.26	NCC	60.0
CG21	IVES ROAD TREE BELT	CATTON GROVE	1	0.72	NCC	58.3
CG23	MOUSEHOLD HEATH	CROME/CAT G	5	49.94	NCC	66.7
CG24	NIGHT PLANTATION	CATTON GROVE	1	0.44	NCC	50.0
CR07	BRITANNIA ROAD/MONS AVENUE	CROME	5	1.90	NCC	50.0
CR23	MOUSEHOLD HEATH	CROME/CAT G	5	12.06	NCC	66.7
CR29	VALLEY DRIVE	CROME	5	6.71	NCC	56.7
E06	BLUEBELL WOOD	EATON	12	1.07	NCC	61.5
E14	CRINGLEFORD BRIDGE PICNIC AREA	EATON	16	1.27	NCC	69.0

E17	DANBY WOODS	EATON	16	4.58	NCC	61.1
E18	DONKEY LANE WOODS	EATON	16	0.25	NCC	58.8
E19	EATON COMMON	EATON	16	6.00	NCC	71.4
E28	EATON MARSHES	EATON	16	4.17	NCC	52.9
E42	MARSTON MARSH	EATON	16	27.11	NCC	75.6
E44	NEWMARKET ROAD SLIP ROAD	EATON	12	0.68	NCC	64.7
E45	OSBOURNE ROAD	EATON	12	0.57	NCC	55.0
L04	COOPER LANE	LAKENHAM	18	0.77	NCC	66.7
L05	COOPER LANE 2	LAKENHAM	18	1.12	NCC	69.5
L25	LAKENHAM COMMON	LAKENHAM	18	21.33	NCC	50.0
L29	LAKENHAM RAILWAY MARSH	LAKENHAM	18	1.57	NCC	
L30	LAKENHAM RAILWAY WOOD	LAKENHAM	18	0.80	NCC	
L41	NETHERWOOD GREEN	LAKENHAM	17	2.56	NCC	55.0
L43	OLD LAKENHAM MEADOW	LAKENHAM	18	1.25	NCC	52.2
L44	OLD LAKENHAM RIVER BANK	LAKENHAM	18	0.87	NCC	62.8
L45	SANDY LANE WOODS	LAKENHAM	18	0.38	NCC	41.2
L51	TROWSE BY PASS	LAKENHAM	18	0.41	NCC	65.0
M13	CASTLE MOUND	MANCROFT	14	0.59	NCC	56.6
M19	DOLPHIN GROVE	MANCROFT	9	0.56	NCC	70.0
M24	EARLHAM ROAD WOODS	MANCROFT	10	0.45	NCC	55.0
M31	HORSFORD ST/STATION WOOD	MANCROFT	9	4.85	NCC	63.7
M50A	ROUEN ROAD TREE BELT (THE RIDGE)	MANCROFT	14	0.16	NCC	62.9
M82	THE WILDERNESS	MANCROFT	14	0.59	NCC	44.1
M83	WATSON GROVE	MANCROFT	9	0.13	NCC	60.0
MC10	CLAPHAM WOODS	MILE CROSS	3	0.41	NCC	63.3
MC12	DRAYTON ROAD GARAGE	MILE CROSS	3	0.08	NCC	55.0
MC23	MILE CROSS MARSH	MILE CROSS	3	3.99	NCC	76.6
MC24	MILE CROSS TRAVELLERS SITE	MILE CROSS	3	1.24	NCC	55.0
MC37	SLOUGHBOTTOM PARK TREE BELT	MILE CROSS	3	3.37	NCC	53.8
N20	THE DELL	NELSON	13	0.43	NCC	51.6
TH07	CARROW BRIDGE	THORPE HAMLET	19	0.18	NCC	45.0
TH20	EUROPA WAY	THORPE HAMLET	19	0.62	NCC	57.6
TH28	KETTS CAVE TREE BELT	THORPE HAMLET	5	0.50	NCC	50.0
TH29	KETTS HEIGHT	THORPE HAMLET	15	1.39	NCC	65.9
TH33	LION WOOD	THORPE HAMLET	15	10.21	NCC	71.8
TH40	OLD CROME WOOD	THORPE HAMLET	15	0.24	NCC	60.0
TH41	PETCHES CORNER	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.03	NCC	64.5
TH57	ST JAMES HILL	THORPE HAMLET	5	5.16	NCC	xxx
TH58	ST JAMES HOLLOW	THORPE HAMLET	5	2.98	NCC	50.0
TH72	THORPE LIBRARY SITE	THORPE HAMLET	15	0.37	NCC	76.5
TH73	TROWSE BY PASS	LAK/TH HAM	18/19	1.10	NCC	65.0
TH77	YACHT STATION	THORPE HAMLET	15	0.52	NCC	80.9
TH81	LIONWOOD	THORPE HAMLET	15	0.28	NCC	71.8
TH82	LIONWOOD	THORPE HAMLET	15	0.14	NCC	71.8
TH84	ROUEN ROAD TREE BELT (THE RIDGE)	THORPE HAMLET	14	1.42	NCC	62.9
U02	BLACKDALE PLANTATION	UNIVERSITY	12	3.96	NCC	80.0

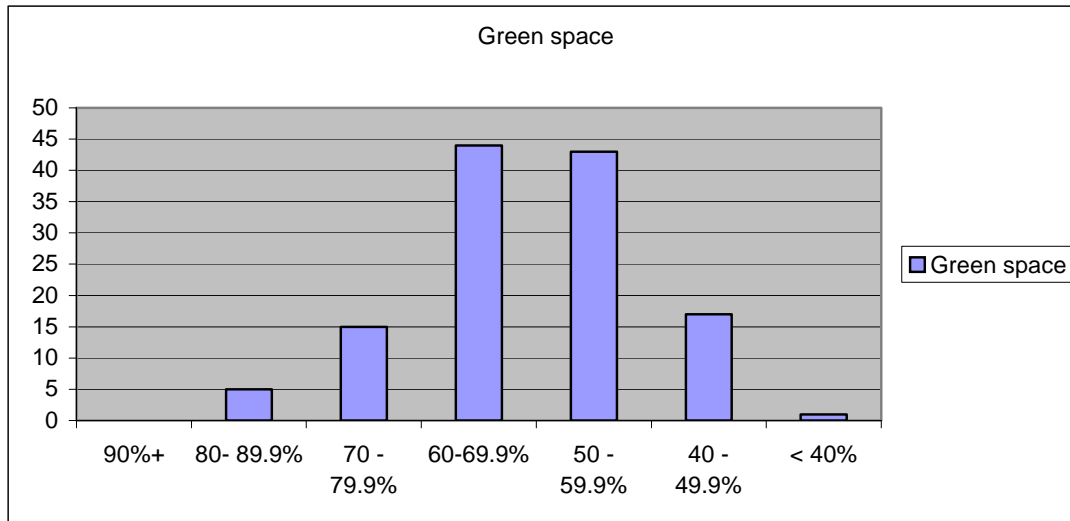
U10	EARLHAM PARK WOODS	UNIVERSITY	12	9.02	NCC	69.6
U11	EARLHAM ROAD MARSH 1	UNIVERSITY	12	4.24	NCC	75.0
U11A	EARLHAM ROAD MARSH 2	UNIVERSITY	12	2.23	NCC	75.0
U18	MILLENNIUM GREEN	UNIVERSITY	8	1.26	NCC	60.5
U20	OLD HOUSE PLANTATION	UNIVERSITY	8	0.67	NCC	50.0
U20A	OLD HOUSE PLANTATION	UNIVERSITY	8	0.35	NCC	50.0
W15	HELLESDON MILL MEADOW	WENSUM	2	1.75	NCC	62.8
W17	HELLESDON ROAD MARSH	WENSUM	2	3.22	NCC	60.0
W18	HELLESDON ROAD MEADOW	WENSUM	2	5.11	NCC	61.1
W27	MARLPIT WOODS	WENSUM	2	2.64	NCC	47.2
W32	MORGANS RISE	WENSUM	8	0.28	NCC	64.7
W39	SYCAMORE CRESCENT	WENSUM	9	1.70	NCC	52.9
W53	WOODLANDS PARK	WENSUM	10	2.64	NCC	58.8
CG10	FAIRGROUND SITE	CATTON GROVE	5	0.76	PRIVATE	65.2
CG30	ROSTWOLD WAY	CATTON GROVE	4	1.70	PRIVATE	55.0
E04	BARTRAM MOWERS MARSH	EATON	12	6.42	PRIVATE	82.6
E05	BLUEBELL ROAD MEADOW/MARSH	EATON	12	18.86	PRIVATE	65.2
E13	CRINGLEFORD BRIDGE MARSH	EATON	16	1.53	PRIVATE	80.0
E27	EATON LIME KILN (GREENWAYS)	EATON	16	4.14	PRIVATE	82.6
E35	EATON VALE ACTIVITY CENTRE	EATON	16	4.81	PRIVATE	50.0
E40	JUDGES DRIVE	EATON	12	1.21	PRIVATE	65.0
L01	BRACONDALE GROVE (BRACONDALE)	LAKENHAM	14	1.22	PRIVATE	60.8
L31	LAKENHAM RAILWAY WOOD 2	LAKENHAM	18	0.85	PRIVATE	
MC17	LIME KILN MEWS (DRAYTON RD)	MILE CROSS	3	0.15	PRIVATE	76.9
MC21	MILE CROSS GRAZING LAND	MILE CROSS	3	14.82	PRIVATE	65.0
MC22	MILE CROSS INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	MILE CROSS	3	0.73	PRIVATE	63.3
MC40	SWEET BRIAR ROAD TREE BELT (PRIVATE)	MILE CROSS	3	1.36	PRIVATE	47.0
MC40A	SWEET BRIAR ROAD TREE BELT	MILE CROSS	3	2.36	PRIVATE	47.0
S06	CROME ROAD (MOUSEHOLD AVENUE)	SEWELL	5	0.38	PRIVATE	60.8
TH21	GAS HILL WOOD (GAS HILL)	THORPE HAMLET	15	0.91	PRIVATE	79.4
TH75	TROWSE MARSHES	THORPE HAMLET	19	11.18	PRIVATE	52.9
TH76	TROWSE MILL	THORPE HAMLET	19	0.76	PRIVATE	65.0
TH76A	TROWSE MILL	THORPE HAMLET	19	0.06	PRIVATE	65.0
TH76B	TROWSE MILL	THORPE HAMLET	19	0.76	PRIVATE	65.0
TH80	HOLMWOOD WOODS (HOLMWOOD CLOSE)	THORPE HAMLET	15	0.71	PRIVATE	70.0
TC01	ALBERT TERRACE (NEWMARKET RD)	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.29	PRIVATE	65.2
U25	UEA	UNIVERSITY	12	24.61	PRIVATE	XXX
W11	HELLESDON MARSHES 1 (HELLESDON RD)	WENSUM	2	2.99	PRIVATE	65.2
W12	HELLESDON MARSHES 2 (HELLESDON RD)	WENSUM	2	6.81	PRIVATE	65.3
W13	HELLESDON MARSHES 3 (SWEETBRIAR RD)	WENSUM	2	24.45	PRIVATE	56.5
W41	THE WILLOWS (DEREHAM RD)	WENSUM	9	0.58	PRIVATE	86.9
W42	WATERWORKS	WENSUM	9	1.11	PRIVATE	77.7
W55	AVENTIS (SWEET BRIAR ROAD)	WENSUM	2	0.90	PRIVATE	56.5

The total area of natural and semi natural green space is about 430 ha, of which 293 ha are in public ownership and a further 137 ha in private ownership, but with potential public access. 'Public' land is the equivalent of 2.24ha per 1000 population, with an overall ratio of 3.29 ha per 1000

population. This very high proportion of natural and semi natural green space for an urban area results largely from the fact that Mousehold Heath and extensive areas of river valley are within the city boundary.

Quality assessment

The criteria adopted for the quality assessment for natural and semi natural green space are more limited than for parks and gardens, by virtue of the nature of the space, and are set out in Appendix XXXXX. The overall percentage scores varied between 39% and 87% (average 66.4%) and are shown in the graph below.



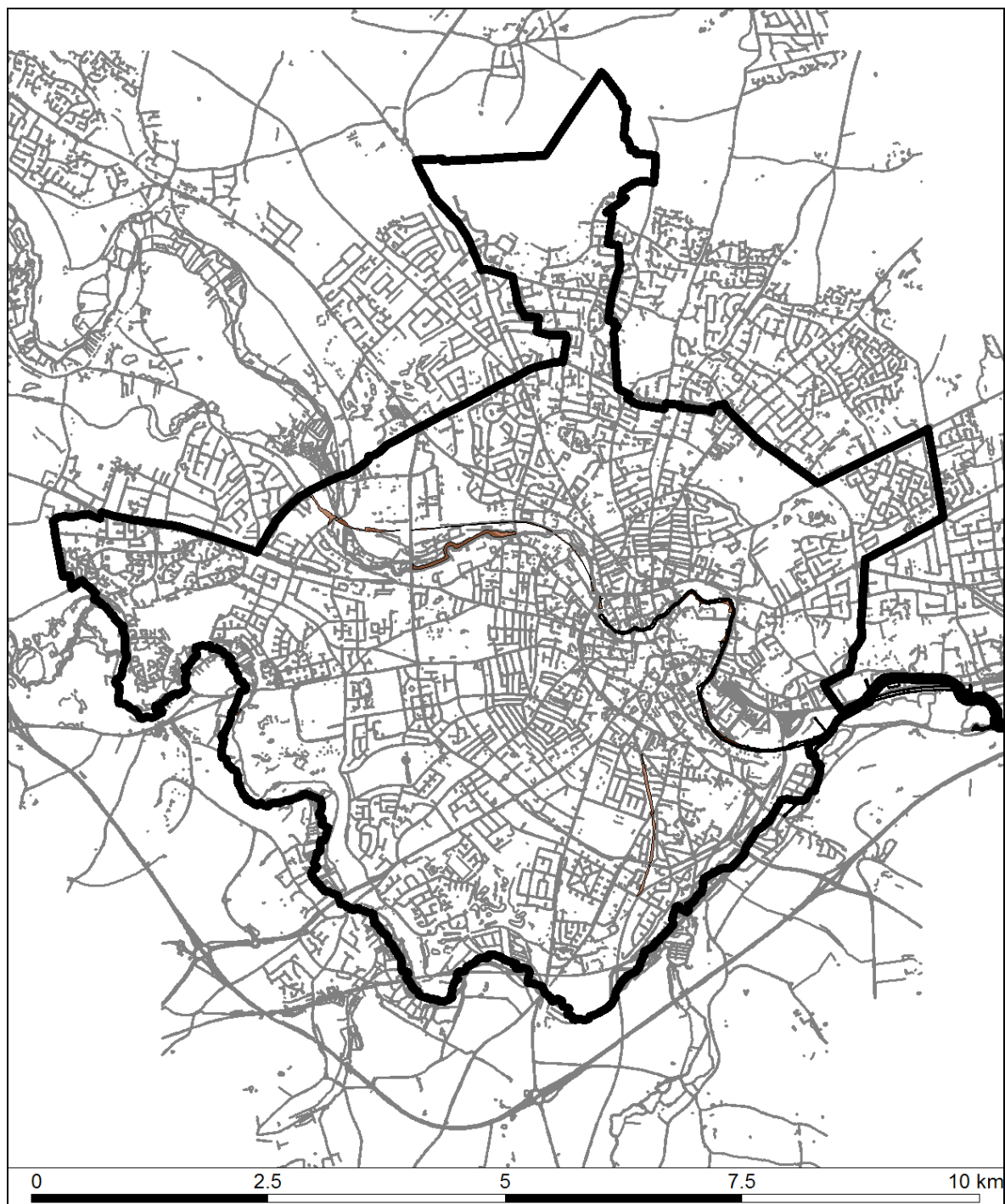
Most natural and semi natural green space is rated as average compared with parks and gardens. The best scores were achieved for paths, parking and signage (where these exist) and cleanliness and biodiversity (unsurprising considering the typology), and the worst for disabled access (again not unexpected given the informal nature of such spaces). The best green space in public ownership was Blackdale Plantation, in private ownership The Willows (Dereham Road) and the worst Sweet Briar Road Tree Belt and Bevan Close (Bowthorpe).

Further consideration of natural and semi natural green space is provided in the Area Profiles in Part 2.

GREEN CORRIDORS

The following map shows important 'green corridors', which can be used as recreation routes. Walking and cycling are continually identified by national surveys as major recreation activities in their own right, but are also essential to everyday 'healthy living' (such as walking or cycling to work, the shops, or school). As activities they should be encouraged as a means of making both recreation and utility trips. Green recreational corridors will also include:

- The local public Rights of Way network
- Promoted long distance footpaths and cycleways
- Permissive routes.



Map XX Green Corridors

It is also recognised that some of these routes (especially in urban areas) will also serve as utility routes and can also be of significant ecological value.

Links between City and countryside are important for accessing the wider rights of way network and quiet lanes, and can help to reduce car usage. Norwich has taken a long-term policy approach to promoting green links, including Riverside Walks, and has developed a relatively extensive network.

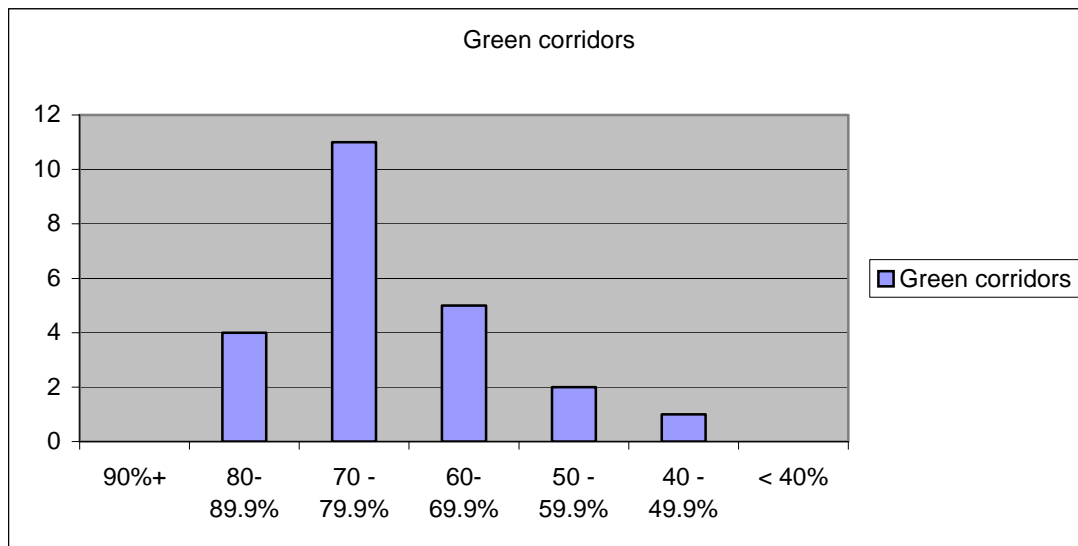
Table 5					
URL	LOCATION	WARD	HA	ZONE	QUALITY %
E52	YARE VALLEY WALK	EATON/UNIVERSITY	3.43	12	64.2
L34	LAKENHAM WAY	LAKENHAM	1.22	17/18	71.4
L35	LAKENHAM WAY	LAKENHAM	0.81	17/18	71.4
M36	MARRIOTS WAY A - BARN ROAD-DOLPHIN BRIDGE	MANCROFT	0.67	11	81.5
M47	RIVERSIDE WALK - COSLANY ST-NEW MILLS	MANCROFT	0.12	14	57.1
M48	RIVERSIDE WALK - DUKE ST - COSLANY ST	MANCROFT	0.05	14	48.7
M49	RIVERSIDE WALK - NEW MILLS - ST CRISPIN'S	MANCROFT	0.25	14	71.7
MC18	MARRIOTS WAY B DOLPHIN ST - MILE CROSS RD	MILE CROSS	0.39	3	70.8
MC19	MARRIOTS WAY C - MILE CROSS RD - SWEET BRIAR RD	MILE CROSS	0.80	3	81.4
MC50	WENSUM VALLEY WALK	MILE CROSS	4.60	3	73.3
TH42	RIVERSIDE WALK - BISHOPS BRIDGE - ST HELENS WHARF	THORPE HAMLET	0.90	14	84.0
TH43	RIVERSIDE WALK - CARROW BRIDGE	THORPE HAMLET	0.49	15/19	58.6
TH45	RIVERSIDE WALK - CARROW BRIDGE - FOUNDRY BRIDGE	THORPE HAMLET	0.68	14	76.7
TH46	RIVERSIDE WALK - FOUNDRY BRIDGE - BISHOPS BRIDGE	THORPE HAMLET	0.29	14	80.0
TH46A	RIVERSIDE WALK - FOUNDRY BRIDGE - BISHOPS BRIDGE	THORPE HAMLET	0.24	4	80.0
TH47	RIVERSIDE WALK - FYE BRIDGE ST - ST GEORGES ST	THORPE HAMLET	0.04	14	61.5
TH48	RIVERSIDE WALK - ST HELENS WHARF - WHITEFRIARS	THORPE HAMLET	0.34	14	75.5
TH49	RIVERSIDE WALK - WHITEFRIARS - FYE BRIDGE STREET	THORPE HAMLET	0.16	14	64.5
TC13	LAKENHAM WAY	TOWN CLOSE	1.60	17/18	71.4
U29	YARE VALLEY WALK	UNIVERSITY/EATON	9.05	12	64.2
W28	MARRIOTS WAY D - SWEETBRIAR RD - HELLESDON RD	WENSUM	1.56	2	76.4
W29	MARRIOTS WAY E - HELLESDON RD - CITY BOUNDARY	WENSUM	1.43	2	64.7

The green corridor network in Norwich is primarily concentrated on routes following the two main rivers, the Yare and Wensum, together with linear routes along disused railway lines such as **Marriotts Way and Lakenham Way**. **These links are important in joining existing areas of open space in the city with the surrounding countryside, but the network is relatively limited at present.**

While by definition primarily linear in nature, existing provision of green corridors in Norwich is about 29 ha or the equivalent of 0.22 ha/1000 population.

Quality assessment

Criteria use to assess quality were similar to natural and semi natural green spaces (see Appendix XXX). Scores varied between 84% and 49% (average 70.1%) and **were** distributed as follows.



Two thirds of green corridors scored at least 70% signifying a generally high quality. Most aspects scored highly, though the number of bins, quality and number of trees and seats were considered relatively poor. The Riverside Walk section from Bishopgate Bridge to St Helen's Wharf was considered the best green corridor, and ironically the section of the same route from Duke St to Coslany St the worst. In general **Marriotts Way** was rated the highest.

INFORMAL AMENITY OPEN SPACE

It is difficult to offer a practical definition of **informal amenity open space** compared with other types of open space covered by this study. The category is considered to include those spaces open to free and spontaneous use by the public, but neither laid out and or 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:

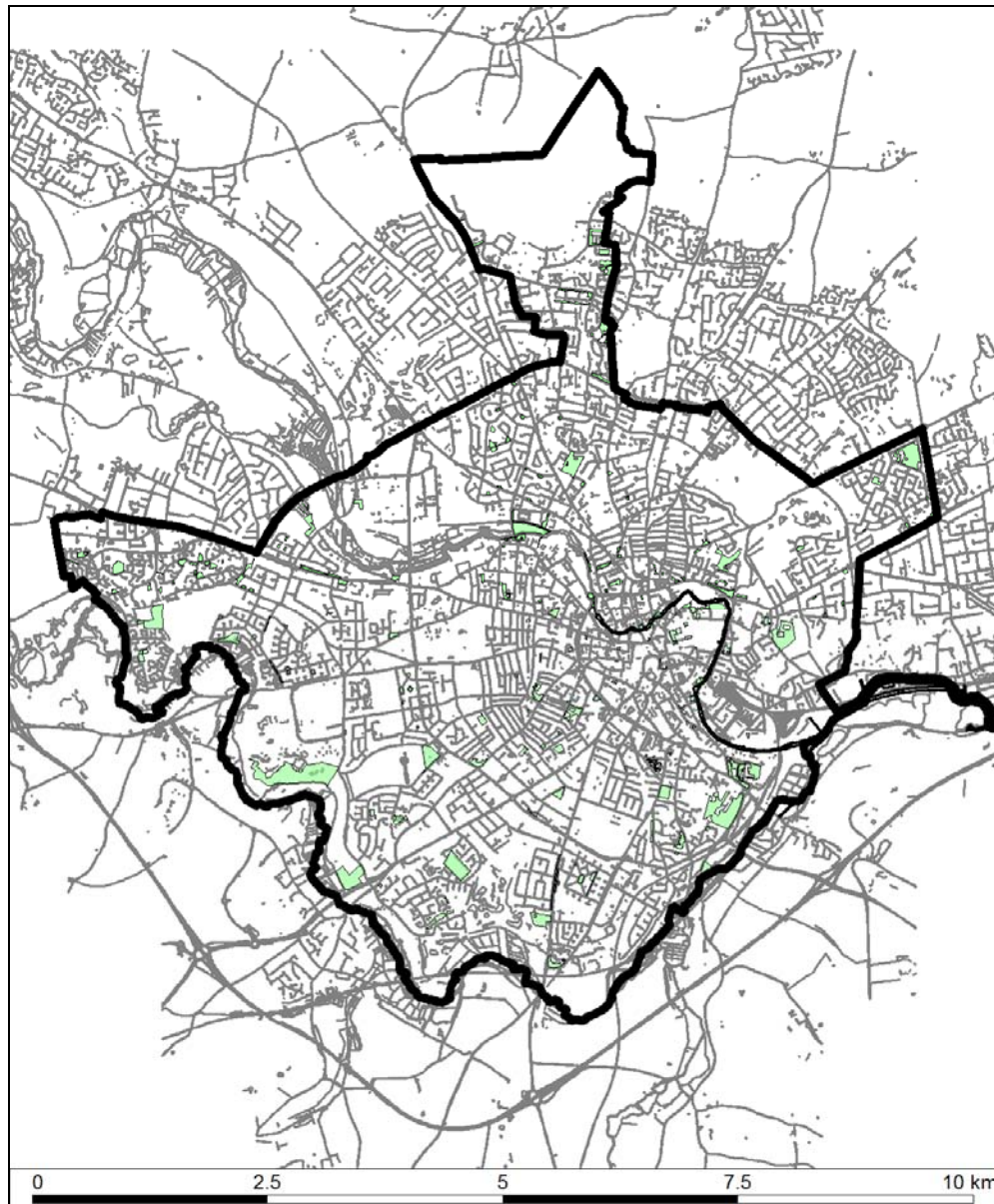
- Unlikely to be physically demarcated by walls or fences.
- Predominantly laid out to mown grass.
- Unlikely to have identifiable entrance points (unlike parks).
- Unlikely to have planted flowerbeds or other formal planted layouts, although they may have shrub and tree planting.
- Generally no other recreational facilities and fixtures (such as play equipment or ball courts), although there may be items such as litter bins and benches.

Examples might include both small and larger informal grassed areas in housing estates, kickabout areas with no formal facilities 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 and design of an area. However, as a general rule such spaces will not include highway verges and other incidental open space that does not fall within the definition of recreational open space contained within Section 1.

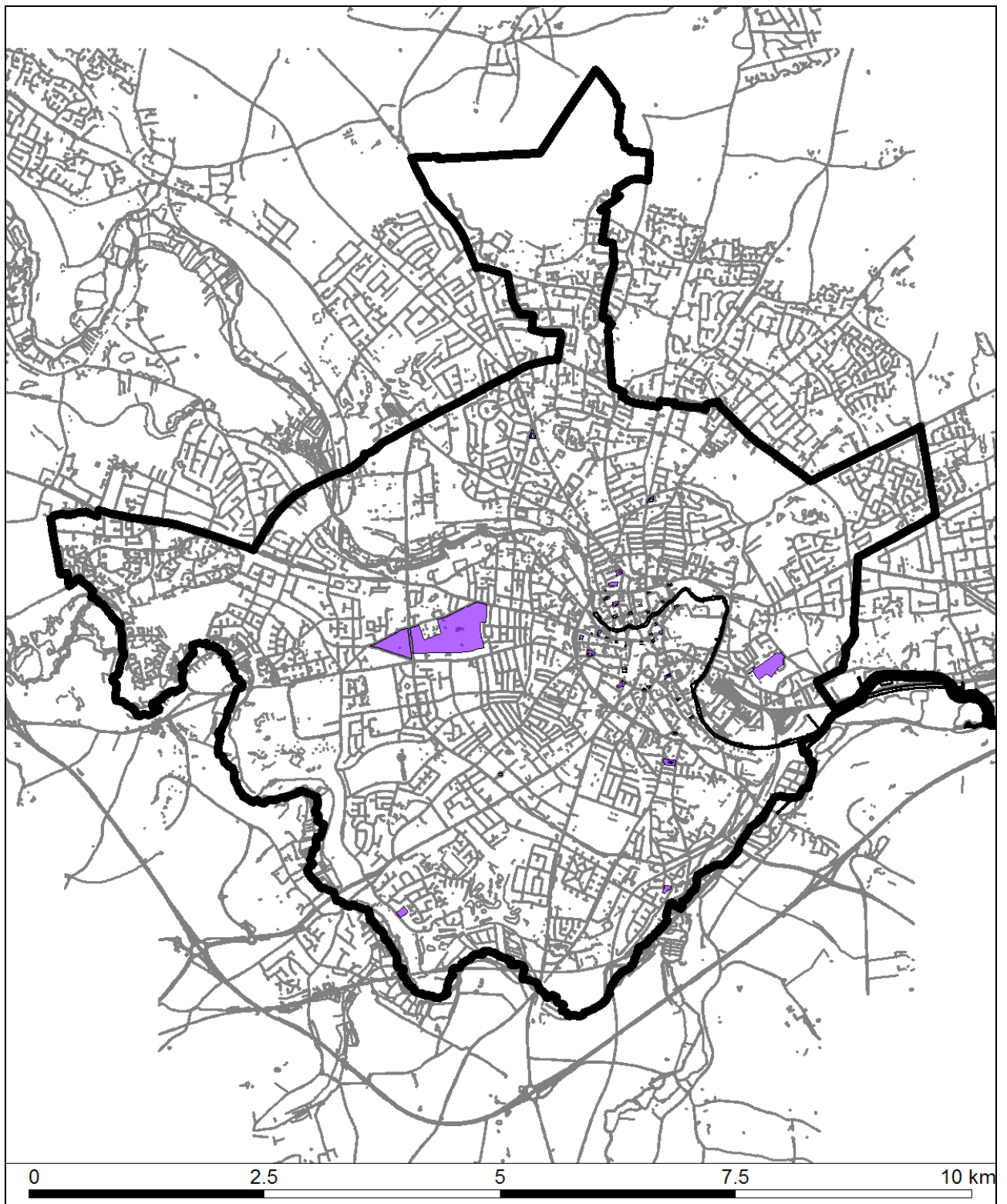
For the purposes of this study, churchyards and cemeteries are included within this category for their important visual and amenity function, though some sites have characteristics of formal green space, whilst others have developed a 'natural' character.

Existing provision

The map below shows the general location of identified informal green space within the City, including churchyards and cemeteries.



Map xx Informal Amenity Open Space



Map XX Churchyards and cemeteries

Table 6						
URL	LOCATION	WARD	ZONE	HA	CATEGORY	QUALITY %
B02	ATKINSON CLOSE	BOWTHORPE	7	0.45	NCC	72.5
B05	BENDISH WAY GREEN	BOWTHORPE	7	0.21	NCC	69.2
B07	BOWTHORPE COTTAGES	BOWTHORPE	7	0.42	NCC	70.3
B10	BOWTHORPE CYCLE WAY O/S	BOWTHORPE	7	0.12	NCC	48.0
B11	BOWTHORPE HERITAGE GARDENS	BOWTHORPE	7	0.21	NCC	65.2
B16	BRAITHWAITE CLOSE	BOWTHORPE	7	0.02	NCC	57.1
B21	CHAPEL BREAK VILLAGE GREEN	BOWTHORPE	7	1.29	NCC	63.8
B24	CLOVER HILL VILLAGE GREEN	BOWTHORPE	7	0.36	NCC	63.8
B26	CLOVERHILL FIRST SCHOOL	BOWTHORPE	7	0.34	NCC	58.1
B28	DRAPER WAY	BOWTHORPE	7	0.16	NCC	84.0
B30	DRURY CLOSE	BOWTHORPE	7	0.05	NCC	36.0
B31	EARLHAM GREEN LANE 1	BOWTHORPE	8	0.09	NCC	50.0
B32	EARLHAM GREEN LANE 2	BOWTHORPE	8	0.09	NCC	50.0
B35	ENFIELD ROAD	BOWTHORPE	8	0.07	NCC	56.2
B40	FOURWAYS OPEN SPACE	BOWTHORPE	8	0.38	NCC	59.3
B43	OLD BOWTHORPE PARK	BOWTHORPE	7	3.62	NCC	66.6
B44	RAWLEY ROAD	BOWTHORPE	7	0.36	NCC	71.0
B45	RAWLEY ROAD GREEN	BOWTHORPE	7	0.20	NCC	64.2
B46	RIMER CLOSE	BOWTHORPE	7	0.76	NCC	61.2
B49	SOUND BARRIER	BOWTHORPE	7	0.68	NCC	75.0
B52	ST. MILDRED'S ROAD OPEN SPACE	BOWTHORPE	8	0.10	NCC	52.0
B53	STYLEMAN RD OPEN SPACE	BOWTHORPE	7	0.04	NCC	57.1
B55	TAYLOR ROAD	BOWTHORPE	8	0.16	NCC	97.1
B60	WALDERGRAVE	BOWTHORPE	7	0.20	NCC	57.1
B61	WENDENE OPEN SPACE	BOWTHORPE	7	0.17	NCC	52.6
B64	WILBERFORCE ROAD	BOWTHORPE	8	0.11	NCC	50.0
B66	WILBERFORCE ROAD OPEN SPACE	BOWTHORPE	8	1.38	NCC	70.0
B67	YAXLEY WAY	BOWTHORPE	7	0.44	NCC	65.5
B68	YAXLEY WAY / ASTLEY RD C/WAY	BOWTHORPE	7	0.05	NCC	80.6
CG03	BULLARD ROAD	CATTON GROVE	4	0.08	NCC	78.5
CG15	GREENFIELDS	CATTON GROVE	1	2.88	NCC	58.0
CG19	IVES RD/BUSSEY RD	CATTON GROVE	1	0.08	NCC	76.6
CG27	POINTERS FIELD	CATTON GROVE	4	3.30	NCC	71.0
CG35	ST FAITHS ROAD SOUND BARRIER	CATTON GROVE	xx	0.68	NCC	76.0
CR03	BARCLAY ROAD	CROME	6	0.06	NCC	60.7
CR04	BORROWDALE DRIVE	CROME	5	0.30	NCC	57.1
CR13	HEARTSEASE TOWERS (SALE ROAD)	CROME	6	4.16	NCC	65.6
CR20	LIONWOOD ROAD	CROME	15	0.11	NCC	44.0
CR21	MORSE ROAD	CROME	15	0.08	NCC	54.8
CR25	MUNNINGS ROAD	CROME	6	0.32	NCC	87.0
CR27	RIDER HAGGARD ROAD OPEN SPACE	CROME	6	0.48	NCC	71.0
CR28	SKELTON ROAD	CROME	6	0.05	NCC	69.6
CR31	WITARD ROAD	CROME	6	0.13	NCC	48.0
CR32	WOMERSLEY ROAD	CROME	15	0.06	NCC	78.2

CR39	WOODSIDE ROAD	CROME	6	0.46	NCC	50.0
E15	DANBY CLOSE	EATON	16	2.17	NCC	76.3
E20	EATON GARDENS 1	EATON	16	0.07	NCC	60.0
E21	EATON GARDENS 2	EATON	16	0.08	NCC	64.0
E24	EATON GREEN 1	EATON	16	0.20	NCC	74.3
E25	EATON GREEN 2	EATON	16	0.77	NCC	85.3
E38	IPSWICH ROAD/EATON RISE VERGE	EATON	16	0.09	NCC	79.1
E38A	IPSWICH ROAD/EATON RISE VERGE	EATON	16	0.26	NCC	79.1
E38B	IPSWICH ROAD/EATON RISE VERGE	EATON	16	0.26	NCC	79.1
E46	PECKOVER ROAD	EATON	xx	0.30	NCC	57.6
E47	RYRIE CLOSE	EATON	xx	0.67	NCC	82.8
L03	CAVELL ROAD SQUARE	LAKENHAM	17	0.06	NCC	77.4
L07	HALL ROAD	LAKENHAM	18	0.05	NCC	75.0
L15	HOBART SQUARE	LAKENHAM	17	0.05	NCC	73.7
L17	IPSWICH ROAD O/S	LAKENHAM	18	0.05	NCC	50.0
L18	IPSWICH ROAD/TUCKSWOOD VERGE	LAKENHAM	18	0.22	NCC	66.6
L24	LAKENHAM BATHS CAMPSITE	LAKENHAM	18	1.10	NCC	93.2
L39	MANSFIELD LANE	LAKENHAM	17	0.53	NCC	70.0
L40	NETHERWOOD GREEN	LAKENHAM	17	0.10	NCC	58.3
L46	SCARLET ROAD	LAKENHAM	18	0.33	NCC	52.0
L47	SHERWOOD ROAD	LAKENHAM	18	0.04	NCC	62.5
L48	SPRINGBANK	LAKENHAM	17	0.93	NCC	57.1
M05	BAKERS ROAD	MANCROFT	11	0.40	NCC	75.0
M06	BARGATE COURT	MANCROFT	11	0.07	NCC	57.1
M07	BARN ROAD 1	MANCROFT	14	0.17	NCC	74.0
M08	BARN ROAD 2	MANCROFT	9	0.26	NCC	66.6
M16	CHARLTON COURT	MANCROFT	11	0.09	NCC	67.8
M18	CITY HALL ST GILES	MANCROFT	14	0.05	NCC	67.8
M25	FISHERGATE OPEN SPACE	MANCROFT	14	0.23	NCC	80.9
M29	GILDENCROFT PARK	MANCROFT	11	0.44	NCC	63.0
M34	LEOPARD COURT	MANCROFT	11	0.04	NCC	70.9
M35	MAGDALEN CLOSE	MANCROFT	11	0.04	NCC	70.9
M35A	MAGDALEN CLOSE	MANCROFT	11	0.09	NCC	70.9
M38	MIDLAND STREET OPEN SPACE	MANCROFT	9	0.62	NCC	71.4
M39	MILE CROSS ROAD	MANCROFT	9	0.09	NCC	67.7
M44	PARAGON PLACE	MANCROFT	10	0.14	NCC	79.4
M45	PITT STREET OPEN SPACE	MANCROFT	11	0.07	NCC	60.0
M51	SILVER ROAD TOWER	MANCROFT	11	0.08	NCC	52.3
M54	ST BARTHOLOMEW'S	MANCROFT	9	0.04	NCC	73.8
M59	ST GEORGES STREET OPEN SPACE	MANCROFT	14	0.16	NCC	76.2
M77	ST. GREGORY'S ALLEY	MANCROFT	14	0.06	NCC	57.1
M81	TALBOT SQUARE	MANCROFT	11	0.05	NCC	61.2
M84	WELLINGTON GREEN	MANCROFT	14	0.05	NCC	38.0
M88	WESTWICK STREET	MANCROFT	14	0.12	NCC	62.0
MC01	ALMA TERRACE	MILE CROSS	4	0.09	NCC	60.7
MC02	ANDERSONS MEADOW	MILE CROSS	3	3.36	NCC	68.8

MC05	BASSINGHAM ROAD	MILE CROSS	3	0.18	NCC	61.9
MC06	BOLINGBROKE ROAD	MILE CROSS	3	0.14	NCC	77.4
MC09	CIVIC GARDENS	MILE CROSS	3	0.10	NCC	44.0
MC11	DOLPHIN PATH	MILE CROSS	3	0.49	NCC	65.7
MC13	DRAYTON ROAD STEPS	MILE CROSS	3	0.08	NCC	65.4
MC14	FENN CRESCENT	MILE CROSS	3	0.09	NCC	65.3
MC15	HALF MILE ROAD	MILE CROSS	3	0.11	NCC	71.4
MC16	HALF MILE ROAD/MILE CROSS ROAD	MILE CROSS	3	0.04	NCC	68.5
MC27	PENN GROVE OPEN SPACE	MILE CROSS	4	0.15	NCC	70.3
MC28	PETERSON ROAD	MILE CROSS	3	0.67	NCC	62.2
MC39	ST MARTIN'S CLOSE OPEN SPACE	MILE CROSS	11	0.26	NCC	77.4
MC41	TAILORS ROW	MILE CROSS	3	0.18	NCC	57.1
MC42	THE NORMAN CENTRE	MILE CROSS	3	0.19	NCC	82.3
MC51	WHEELER ROAD	MILE CROSS	3	0.14	NCC	57.1
N04	BELVOIR STREET	NELSON	10	0.10	NCC	87.5
N10	HEIGHAM GROVE	NELSON	10	0.08	NCC	68.0
N18	ROSE VALLEY	NELSON	13	0.03	NCC	76.4
S04	COLIN'S COURT	SEWELL	4	0.12	NCC	67.8
S09	GERTRUDE RD OPEN SPACE	SEWELL	5	0.23	NCC	46.1
S18	SUN LANE	SEWELL	4	0.09	NCC	76.9
S19	WATERLOO ROAD	SEWELL	11	0.11	NCC	75.0
TH01	ABBAY LANE	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.26	NCC	50.0
TH02	ALL HALLOWS	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.09	NCC	53.5
TH03	BISHOPS GATE	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.10	NCC	61.9
TH04	CAMP GROVE	THORPE HAMLET	15	0.35	NCC	68.7
TH05	CANNELL GREEN	THORPE HAMLET	5	1.02	NCC	64.5
TH19	ELM HILL GARDENS	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.13	NCC	69.5
TH22	HEATHGATE	THORPE HAMLET	5	2.55	NCC	70.9
TH23	HORSEFAIR	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.03	NCC	60.7
TH26	KETTS CAVE	THORPE HAMLET	5	0.12	NCC	53.3
TH35	MARKET AVENUE	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.25	NCC	71.4
TH51	SHERBOURNE PLACE	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.10	NCC	57.1
TH52	SPITALFIELDS	THORPE HAMLET	5	0.25	NCC	66.6
TH55	ST JAMES CLOSE 2	THORPE HAMLET	5	0.09	NCC	65.2
TH56	ST JAMES CLOSE 3	THORPE HAMLET	5	0.18	NCC	68.0
TH78	ARGYLE STREET	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.06	NCC	58.3
TH83	NORMANDIE TOWER	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.07	NCC	64.2
TC06	EAGLE WALK	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.66	NCC	55.5
TC10	JENNY LIND	TOWN CLOSE	13	1.22	NCC	64.0
TC14	LION'S CAGE	TOWN CLOSE	17	0.07	NCC	80.6
TC16	PLANTSMAN CLOSE	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.23	NCC	72.0
TC17	SOUTHWELL RD / TRAFALGAR ST HOUSING	TOWN CLOSE	17	0.27	NCC	88.5
TC18	SOUTHWELL ROAD	TOWN CLOSE	17	0.03	NCC	64.2
TC22	TRAFALGAR STREET 1	TOWN CLOSE	17	0.05	NCC	52.4
TC23	TRAFALGAR STREET 2	TOWN CLOSE	17	0.03	NCC	66.6
TC26	VAUXHALL STREET	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.05	NCC	74.2

U04	BLUEBELL ROAD	UNIVERSITY	12	0.09	NCC	64.2
U06	CUNNINGHAM ROAD A	UNIVERSITY	8	0.11	NCC	57.1
U07	CUNNINGHAM ROAD B	UNIVERSITY	8	0.09	NCC	57.1
U12	FRIENDS ROAD	UNIVERSITY	8	0.28	NCC	62.5
U13	GEORGE BORROW ROAD	UNIVERSITY	12	0.19	NCC	62.9
U15	HENDERSON ROAD	UNIVERSITY	12	0.10	NCC	75.0
U16	KENNETT CLOSE	UNIVERSITY	12	0.02	NCC	57.1
U17	LOUND ROAD	UNIVERSITY	12	0.12	NCC	76.9
U22	SCARNELL ROAD	UNIVERSITY	8	0.12	NCC	62.5
W01	BATES GREEN	WENSUM	2	0.09	NCC	57.1
W09	DARRELL PLACE	WENSUM	8	0.37	NCC	60.0
W19	KNOWLAND GROVE	WENSUM	2	0.07	NCC	63.2
W21	LEEWOOD CRESCENT	WENSUM	2	0.15	NCC	50.0
W24	MARLPIT LANE OPEN SPACE	WENSUM	2	1.20	NCC	65.7
W26	MARLPIT SOUND BARRIER	WENSUM	2	0.86	NCC	72.0
W34	NORTHUMBERLAND STREET OPEN SPACE	WENSUM	9	0.50	NCC	63.9
W35	RANDLE GREEN	WENSUM	2	0.09	NCC	57.1
W43	WENSUM COMMUNITY CENTRE	WENSUM	9	0.26	NCC	77.4
W48	WEST END STREET	WENSUM	9	0.36	NCC	68.4
W51	WINSFORD WAY	WENSUM	2	0.13	NCC	62.5
W54	CADGE CLOSE	WENSUM	8	0.09	NCC	
B41	HUMBLEYARD	BOWTHORPE	7	0.10	PRIVATE	67.7
CG01	AIRPORT PARK & RIDE	CATTON GROVE	1	0.40	PRIVATE	78.5
CG01A	AIRPORT PARK & RIDE	CATTON GROVE	1	0.17	PRIVATE	78.6
CG01B	AIRPORT PARK & RIDE	CATTON GROVE	1	0.30	PRIVATE	78.5
CG07	DOUGLAS CLOSE	CATTON GROVE	1	1.74	PRIVATE	66.6
CG07A	DOUGLAS CLOSE	CATTON GROVE	1	0.66	PRIVATE	66.6
CG07B	DOUGLAS CLOSE	CATTON GROVE	1	0.87	PRIVATE	66.6
CG08	DOWDING ROAD	CATTON GROVE	1	0.80	PRIVATE	60.7
CG09	EMBRY CLOSE	CATTON GROVE	1	0.18	PRIVATE	57.1
CG22	MALLORY ROAD	CATTON GROVE	1	0.57	PRIVATE	61.9
CG25	OULTON ROAD / BLICKLING RD (MOD)	CATTON GROVE	1	0.34	PRIVATE	71.4
CG31	SPENCER ROAD (MOD)	CATTON GROVE	1	0.29	PRIVATE	54.1
CG31A	SPENCER ROAD (MOD)	CATTON GROVE	1	0.57	PRIVATE	54.1
CR12	HEARTSEASE PH	CROME	15	0.20	PRIVATE	60.5
E03	BARTRAM MOWERS	EATON	12	4.39	PRIVATE	73.3
E09	CIVIL SERVICE SPORTS GROUND	EATON	16	4.26	PRIVATE	48.5
E39	IPSWICH ROAD ADULT LEARNING CENTRE	EATON	16	2.62	PRIVATE	58.8
E49	THE CELLAR HOUSE PH (NEWMARKET ROAD)	EATON	16	0.09	PRIVATE	83.7
L06	COUNTY HALL	LAKENHAM	17	8.15	PRIVATE	79.4
L16	HOLIDAY INN (IPSWICH ROAD)	LAKENHAM	18	0.91	PRIVATE	88.2
L33	LAKENHAM RESERVOIR (HALL ROAD)	LAKENHAM	17	1.32	PRIVATE	82.3
L52	TUCKSWOOD CENTRE	LAKENHAM	18	0.36	PRIVATE	62.8
M04	ASSEMBLY ROOMS	MANCROFT	14	0.05	PRIVATE	86.4
M04A	ASSEMBLY ROOMS	MANCROFT	15	0.01	PRIVATE	86.4
M20	DOUGHTY'S HOSPITAL (GOLDEN DOG LANE)	MANCROFT	14	0.06	PRIVATE	71.7

M27	GIBRALTAR GARDENS	MANCROFT	9	0.51	PRIVATE	84.2
M42	OLD LAUNDRY COURT (WATERWORKS ROAD)	MANCROFT	9	0.15	PRIVATE	80.0
M85	WEST END RETREAT PH (BROWNE ST)	MANCROFT	9	0.08	PRIVATE	64.7
MC07	BOUNDARY PH (AYLSHAM RD)	MILE CROSS	3	0.19	PRIVATE	68.5
N07	COLMAN HOSPITAL (UNTHANK ROAD)	NELSON	13	0.76	PRIVATE	87.1
N09	GARDEN HOUSE PH, DENBIGH ROAD	NELSON	13	0.06	PRIVATE	80.5
N19	SCOUT HEADQUARTERS (JESSOP RD)	NELSON	13	0.59	PRIVATE	65.7
N21	THE ELMS	NELSON	13	0.36	PRIVATE	86.6
N21A	THE ELMS	NELSON	13	0.62	PRIVATE	86.6
TH06	CARROW ABBEY	THORPE HAMLET	19	2.35	PRIVATE	xxx
TH08	CARROW HOUSE	THORPE HAMLET	19	1.76	PRIVATE	93.7
TH11	CARROW PARK	THORPE HAMLET	19	0.10	PRIVATE	83.3
TH13	CATHEDRAL - ALMARY GREEN	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.06	PRIVATE	76.4
TH13A	CATHEDRAL - ALMARY GREEN	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.05	PRIVATE	76.4
TH14	CATHEDRAL - CLOISTERS	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.25	PRIVATE	62.5
TH15	CATHEDRAL - LIFES GREEN	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.13	PRIVATE	75.6
TH16	CATHEDRAL - LOWER CLOSE	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.20	PRIVATE	66.6
TH17	CATHEDRAL - UPPER CLOSE	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.50	PRIVATE	82.5
TH18	CROWN COURT (BISHOPGATE)	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.29	PRIVATE	69.0
TH38	NELSON HOTEL (MOUNTERGATE)	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.29	PRIVATE	86.9
TH62	ST MATTHEWS	THORPE HAMLET	15	0.48	PRIVATE	86.4
TH68	THE GREAT HOSPITAL (BISHOPGATE)	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.18	PRIVATE	90.4
TH68A	THE GREAT HOSPITAL (BISHOPGATE)	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.39	PRIVATE	90.4
TH68B	THE GREAT HOSPITAL (BISHOPGATE)	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.08	PRIVATE	90.4
TH68C	THE GREAT HOSPITAL (BISHOPGATE)	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.11	PRIVATE	90.4
TH68D	THE GREAT HOSPITAL (BISHOPGATE)	THORPE HAMLET	14	1.12	PRIVATE	90.4
TH71	THORPE HAMLET RESERVOIR (TELEGRAPH LANE)	THORPE HAMLET	15	4.29	PRIVATE	86.6
TH85	ST ANDREWS HALL	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.04	PRIVATE	65.0
TC03	BEECH DRIVE	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.41	PRIVATE	54.8
TC07	FAIRFIELD ROAD	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.69	PRIVATE	64.5
TC19	THE CRESCENT	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.23	PRIVATE	78.1
TC25	UNTHANK ARMS PH	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.13	PRIVATE	76.2
TC27	YORK STREET TAVERN PH	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.07	PRIVATE	71.8
U14	GEORGE BORROW ROAD (HOUSING ASSOCIATION)	UNIVERSITY	12	0.03	PRIVATE	59.2
U24	UEA	UNIVERSITY	12	14.14	PRIVATE	83.6
W04B	BOWTHORPE SCHOOL COMMUNITY PARK	WENSUM	9	0.39	PRIVATE	XXX
W16	HELLEDSON ROAD	WENSUM	2	0.60	PRIVATE	66.6
W40	THE GATEHOUSE	WENSUM	2	0.35	PRIVATE	78.3

Table 7

URL	LOCATION	WARD	ZONE	HA	CATEGORY	QUALITY %
E08	CHRIST CHURCH (EATON)	EATON	13	0.06	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	82.5
E48	ST ANDREWS (EATON)	EATON	16	0.80	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	73.6
L49	ST JOHN THE BAPTIST (LAKENHAM)	LAKENHAM	18	0.44	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	82.4

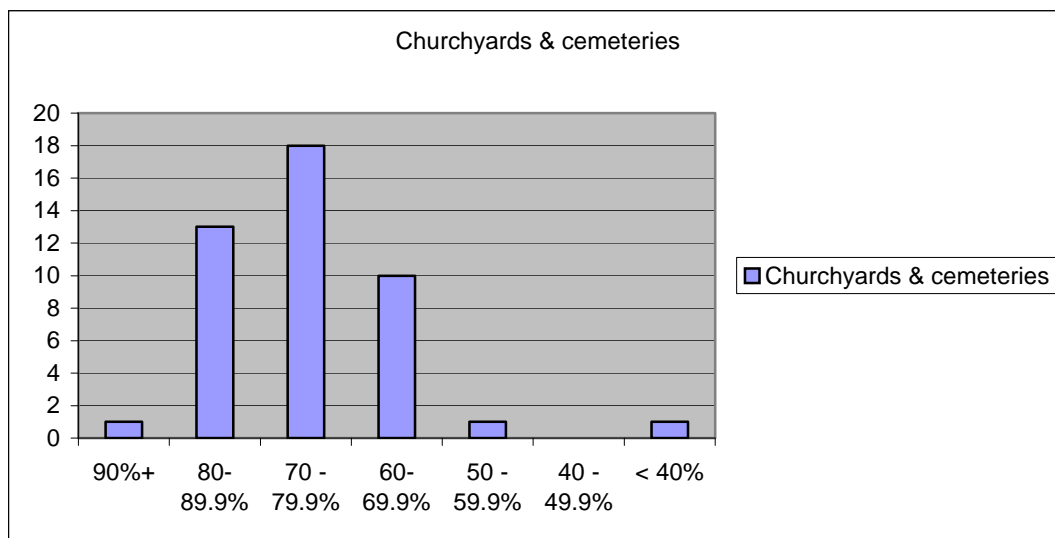
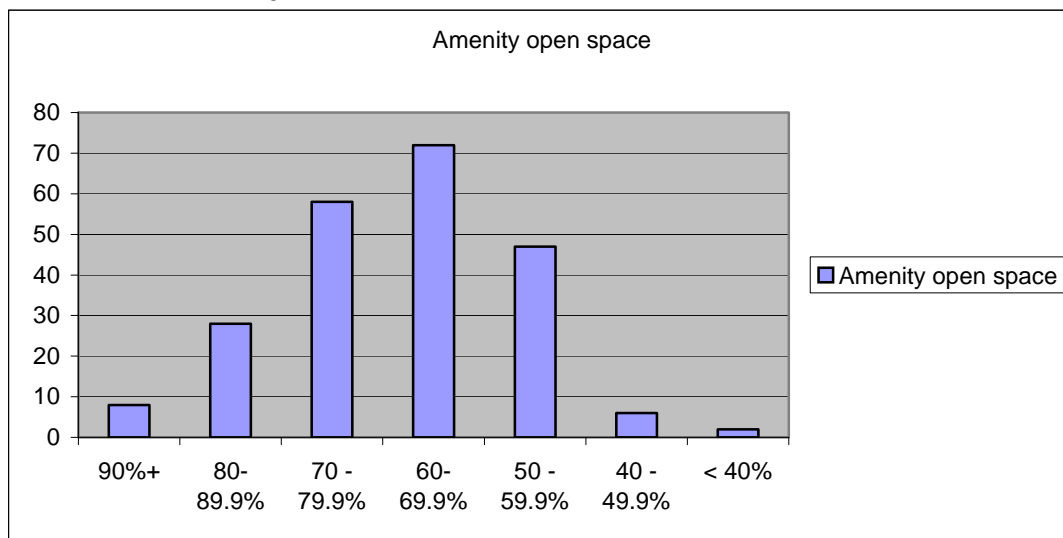
L50	ST MARKS (LAKENHAM)	LAKENHAM	17	0.73	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	70.2
M01	ALL SAINTS	MANCROFT	14	0.09	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	84.1
M26	FRIENDS BURIAL GROUND	MANCROFT	11	0.36	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	69.0
M32	JEWISH CEMETERY	MANCROFT	11	0.02	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	69.0
M43	OLD MEETING HOUSE	MANCROFT	14	0.06	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	80.6
M46	PUPPET THEATRE	MANCROFT	14	0.07	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	81.6
M46A	PUPPET THEATRE	MANCROFT	14	0.03	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	81.6
M52	ST ANDREWS	MANCROFT	14	0.07	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	70.3
M53	ST AUGUSTINE'S	MANCROFT	11	0.29	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	84.1
M55	ST BENEDICTS (WELLINGTON GROVE)	MANCROFT	14	0.17	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	60.7
M56	ST CLEMENTS	MANCROFT	14	0.07	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	77.3
M57	ST EDMUNDS (FISHERGATE)	MANCROFT	14	0.04	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	67.6
M58	ST GEORGES (COLEGATE)	MANCROFT	14	0.07	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	72.5
M60	ST GILES	MANCROFT	14	0.34	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	93.0
M61	ST GREGORY'S	MANCROFT	14	0.06	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	82.9
M62	ST JOHN DE SEPULCHRE	MANCROFT	14	0.16	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	70.0
M63	ST JOHN MADDERMARKE	MANCROFT	14	0.04	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	70.3
M64	ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	MANCROFT	14	0.08	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	85.0
M66	ST LAURENCE'S	MANCROFT	14	0.03	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	60.0
M67	ST MARGARET'S	MANCROFT	14	0.10	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	79.5
M67A	ST MARGARET'S	MANCROFT	14	0.04	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	79.5
M68	ST MARTINS	MANCROFT	14	0.12	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	59.1
M69	ST MARY'S	MANCROFT	14	0.19	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	67.5
M70	ST MICHAEL AT COSLANY	MANCROFT	14	0.15	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	72.7
M71	ST PETER MANCROFT	MANCROFT	14	0.17	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	78.4
M72	ST SAVIOURS	MANCROFT	14	0.06	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	64.9
M73	ST STEPHENS	MANCROFT	14	0.30	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	77.5
M74	ST SWITHIN'S	MANCROFT	14	0.03	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	71.1
MC38	ST CATHERINE'S (MILE CROSS RD)	MILE CROSS	3	0.30	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	61.7
S03	CHRIST CHURCH (NEW CATTON)	SEWELL	4	0.23	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	37.0
TH50	ROSARY	THORPE HAMLET	15	4.93	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	78.3
TH53	ST ETHELREDA'S	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.12	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	65.0
TH54	ST GEORGE (TOMBLAND)	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.12	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	81.8
TH60	ST JULIAN'S	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.09	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	86.7
TH61	ST MARTIN AT PALACE PLAIN	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.13	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	63.4
TH63	ST MICHAEL AT PLEAS	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.07	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	88.2
TH65	ST PETER HUNGATE	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.06	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	75.6
TH66	ST PETER PARMENTERGATE	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.21	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	72.7
TH67	ST SIMON & JUDE	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.05	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	87.2
W10	EARLHAM	WENSUM	8	27.17	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	77.1
W10A	EARLHAM	WENSUM	10	6.93	CHURCHYARDS & CEMETERIES	77.1

There are about 58 ha (0.44 ha per 1000) of informal amenity open space in public ownership within the City, and an additional 62 ha (0.48 ha per 1000) in private ownership, but with potential for public access. Overall this equates to 0.92 ha per 1000 population. In addition there are about 46 ha of

churchyards and cemeteries, the equivalent of 0.35 ha per 1000 population. Overall current provision therefore stands at about 1.27 ha per 1000 population.

Quality assessment

Quality criteria are set out in **Appendix XXX**. Scores varied between 93% and 36% for public open space (average 65.6%), 94% and 48% for private open space (average 73.9%), 93% and 37% for churchyards (average 74.0%), and 78% and 69% for cemeteries (average 74.8%). Overall two thirds of sites scored higher than 60%.



Amenity space scored highly for cleanliness, quality of grass areas, boundaries and paths, seats and structures (where available), and entrances. Poor scores were recorded for disabled access, and the amount and quality of trees. Churchyards and cemeteries were considered good for entrances, paths, boundaries, trees and ancillary facilities, as expected given their managed character, but poor for biodiversity and disabled access. The best and worst facilities in each category were:

Table 8		
	Best	Worst
Open space public	Lakenham Baths Camp Site	Drury Close, Bowthorpe
Open space private	Carrow House	Civil Service Sports Ground
Churchyards	St Giles	Christchurch (New Catton)
Cemeteries	Rosary	Friends Burial Ground

There is further consideration of Informal open space in Area Profiles in **Part 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 for allotments.

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

"An allotment not exceeding 40 poles¹ 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"

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 the 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.

Existing provision

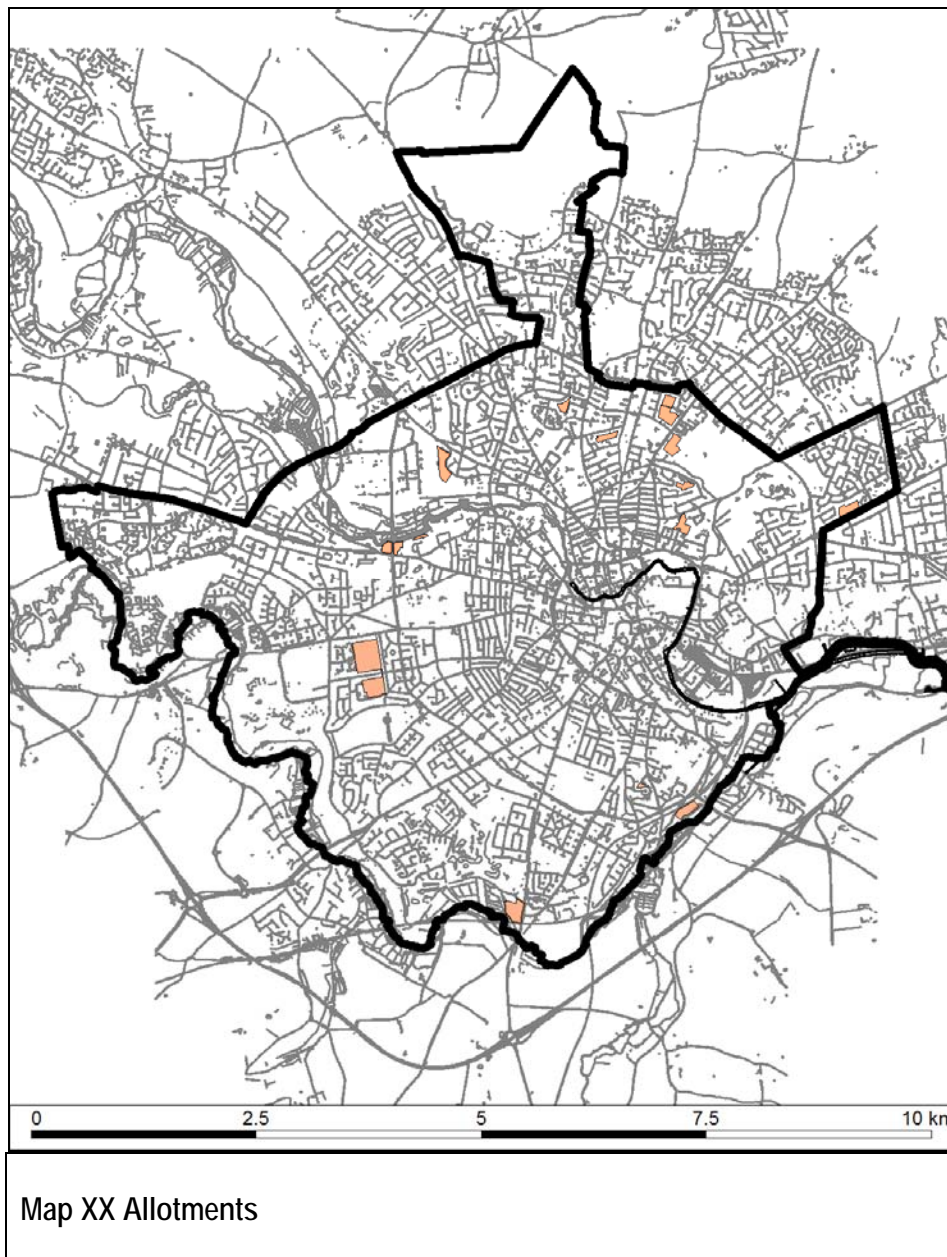
The following map and accompanying table indicates the provision of all known allotment sites throughout the City. The large majority of these are managed by the City Council or else by a local allotment society (considered later).

Table 9					
URL	LOCATION	WARD	ZONE	HA	QUALITY %
CG02	BRICKFIELDS	CATTON GROVE	4	1.49	66.6
CG05	CATTON GROVE	CATTON GROVE	4	1.16	57.5
CG18	HILLFARM	CATTON GROVE	5	2.67	69.4
CG36	WALL ROAD	CATTON GROVE	4	2.98	74.0
CR08	COTTAGE FARM	CROME	5	2.82	80.0
E37	HARFORD HILLS/MARSTON LANE	EATON	16	4.10	80.0
L22	LAKENHAM	LAKENHAM	17	0.41	59.2
L23	LAKENHAM BATHS	LAKENHAM	18	2.43	66.6
MC43	VALPY AVENUE	MILE CROSS	3	3.55	66.6

¹ 40 poles is equivalent to 1,210 square yards or 1,012 square metres. A 'pole' can also be know as a 'rod' or 'perch'

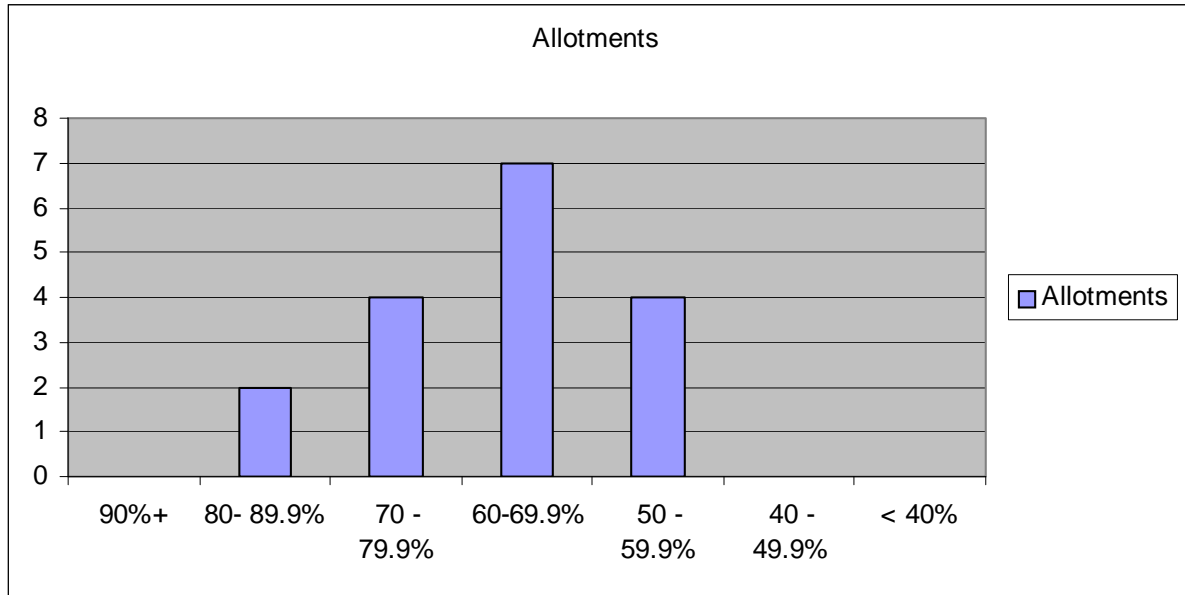
S07	ELM GROVE LANE	SEWELL	4	1.54	59.2
S15	MOUSEHOLD NORTH	SEWELL	5	1.15	74.0
TH36	MOUSEHOLD SOUTH	THORPE HAMLET	5	2.13	66.6
U03	BLUEBELL NORTH	UNIVERSITY	12	9.32	66.6
U05	BLUEBELL SOUTH	UNIVERSITY	12	4.53	66.6
W03	BELLACRE	WENSUM	2	1.28	78.7
W38	SYCAMORE CRESCENT	WENSUM	9	0.45	57.1
W52	WOODLANDS	WENSUM	9	1.08	72.7

The total number of allotment plots available in these sites in mid June 2007 was 1484. There are a total of 43 ha of allotment space in the City managed by either the City Council or a local allotments society, which works out at 0.33 ha per 1000 people.



Quality assessment

Quality criteria were limited to 12 aspects, reflecting the mainly managed and cultivated operation of allotments. Scores varied between 83% and 57% (average 69.0%) as follows. Three quarters scored better than 60%.



Allotments were generally clean with good entrances and boundaries. Disabled access and signage were considered poor. The best scores were recorded at Harford Hills and the lowest at Sycamore Crescent.

Further consideration of allotments is provided in the Area profiles in **Part 2**.

OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES AND RECREATION GROUNDS

The provision of outdoor sports pitches and similar facilities covers a variety of sports, as reviewed below. There is some evidence that pitches are less well used than previously in Norwich for a variety of reasons – cost, condition, maintenance, etc, and that there is significant usage of facilities in the neighbouring parishes in Broadland and South Norfolk. As the whole area is more relevant to consideration of supply of and demand for pitches, the following analysis takes into account similar facilities within this wider Norwich area.

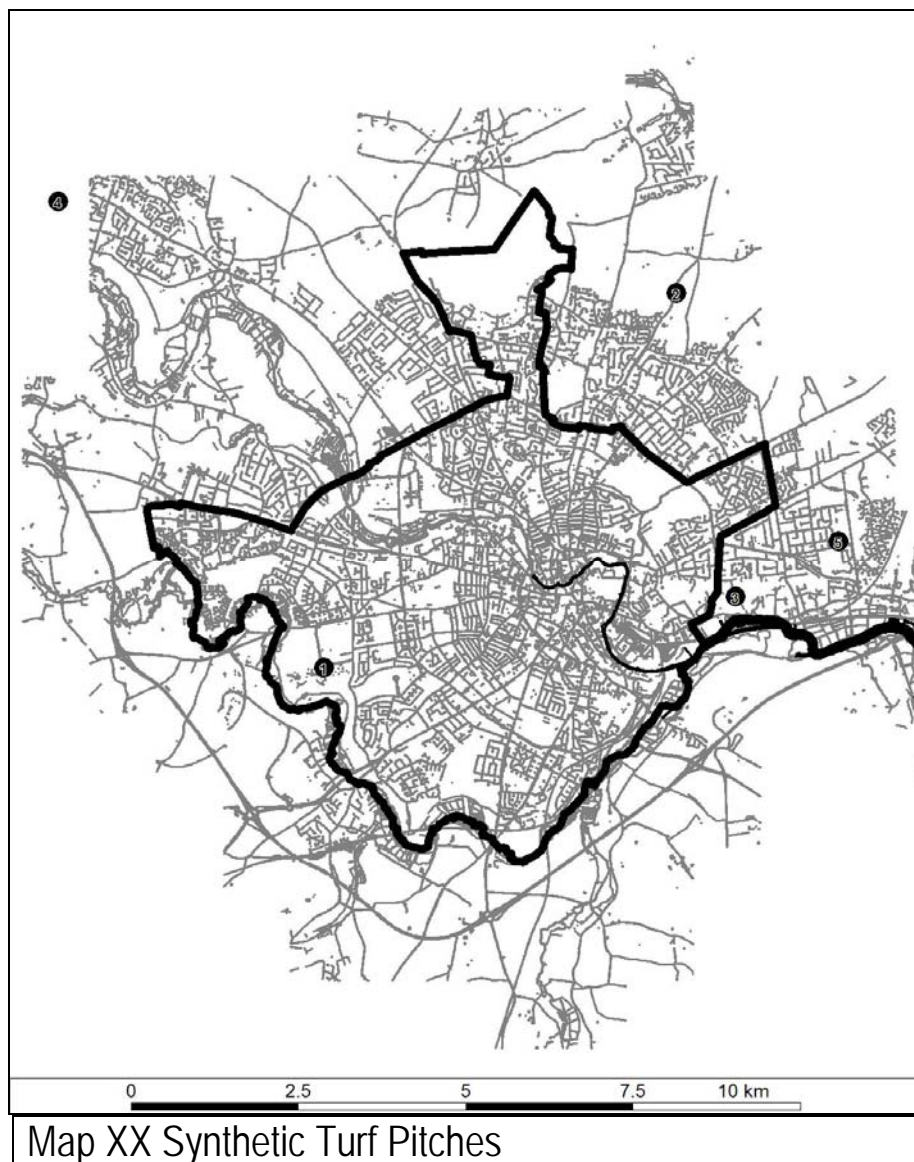
Synthetic Turf Pitches (STPs)

STPs are a requirement for competitive hockey but are also a very important training resource for football and other sports. Sand based and dressed surfaces can be used for local club hockey and training/small-sided activity for football in particular. Water based surfaces are the required medium for higher level competitive hockey (though check on current situation regarding FIH and water based pitches). Recent technological developments have also produced a third generation 'tufted' STP that is on the verge of being accepted by the FA for competitive play at various levels (although this surface is not acceptable for competitive hockey). The following map and list identifies existing

known provision of 'full sized' STPs in the wider Norwich area that have some level of community use.

SPORTSPARK	UNIVERSITY	2	UNIVERSITY PAY AND PLAY	1994
NORWICH SCHOOL, REDMAYNE FIELD	BROADLAND	1	SCHOOL CLUB USE	
NORWICH UNION	BROADLAND	1	COMMERCIAL PAY AND PLAY	1992
TAVERHAM HS	BROADLAND	1	SCHOOL PAY AND PLAY	1996
THORPE ST ANDREW HS	BROADLAND	1	SCHOOL PAY AND PLAY	2007

In addition there are 3 smaller (i.e. less than full size) facilities with a synthetic surface, at Carrow Park (football), Bowthorpe Park (5 a side football) and UEA (5/7 a side recently constructed). Over the wider Norwich area, the ratio of provision works out at 1 full size pitch per 34,300 people.

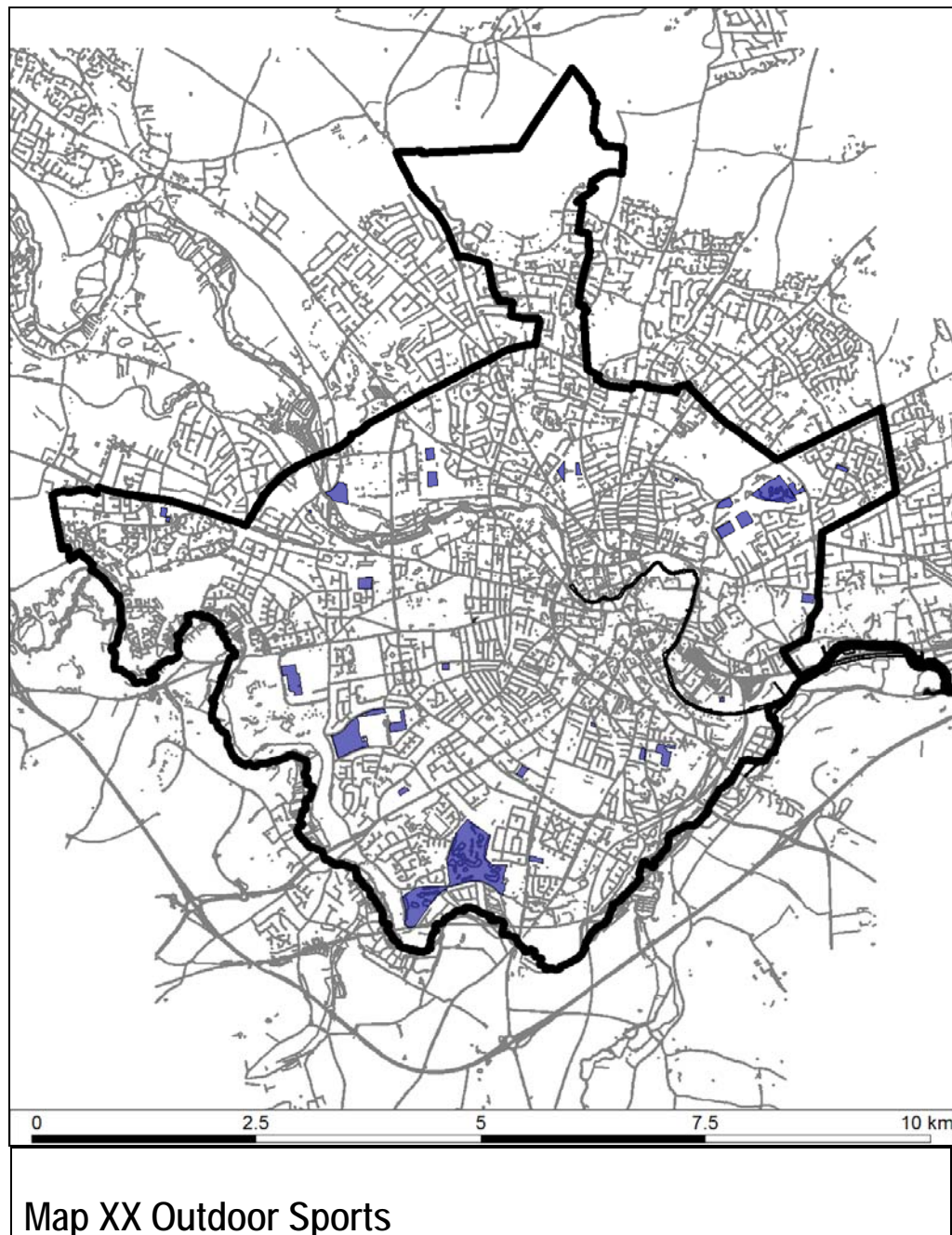


Other outdoor sports including grass pitches

Other outdoor sports locations in the city, including City Council, other local authority and private facilities, and across a range of different sports, are set out below (this table refers to the Norwich area only, as the quality assessment was restricted to the City)

Table 11					
URL	LOCATION	WARD	ZONE	Ha	QUALITY %
B15	BOWTHORPE PARK	BOWTHORPE	7	0.92	62.2
CR02	ALDERMAN WALKER	CROME	6	0.63	62.7
CR06	BRITANNIA BARRACKS	CROME	5	2.18	63.1
CR09	FOUNTAIN SPORTS GROUND	CROME	5	1.42	66.7
CR22	MOUNT ZION CHURCH (HEARTSEASE LANE)	CROME	5	1.35	61.2
CR24	MOUSEHOLD HEATH PITCH & PUTT	CROME	5	8.53	71.4
CR26	NORWICH PRISON	CROME	5	2.12	
CR37	WOODROW PILLING PARK	CROME	15	1.23	56.1
E22	EATON GOLF COURSE	EATON	16	42.84	84.2
E30	EATON PARK	EATON	12	10.70	
E30A	EATON PARK	EATON	12	2.24	
E43	N & N BOWLS CLUB	EATON	12	0.61	83.7
L10	HARFORD PARK	LAKENHAM	18	0.85	69.6
L26	LAKENHAM CRICKET GROUND	LAKENHAM	17	2.37	52.9
L26A	LAKENHAM SPORT AND LEISURE	LAKENHAM	17	0.38	52.9
L32	LAKENHAM REC	LAKENHAM	17	0.72	57.9
MC32	SLOUGHBOTTOM PARK	MILE CROSS	3	1.72	64.5
MC32A	SLOUGHBOTTOM PARK	MILE CROSS	3	1.17	64.5
MC45	WATERLOO PARK	MILE CROSS	4	1.05	84.1
MC45A	WATERLOO PARK	MILE CROSS	4	0.67	84.1
N13	HEIGHAM PARK	NELSON	13	0.53	87.1
N15	MITRE PH BOWLS GREEN (EDINBURGH RD)	NELSON	10	0.11	84.7
S11	HEATH HOUSE PH	SEWELL	5	0.07	84.7
TH10	CARROW PARK	THORPE HAMLET	19	0.22	100.0
TC20	EAST ANGLIAN TENNIS & SQUASH CLUB	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.90	85.7
TC24	TRAFFORD ROAD BOWLS GREEN	TOWN CLOSE	17	0.18	87.7
U26	UEA	UNIVERSITY	12	4.68	83.6
W02	BAYER SPORTS GROUND (HELLESDON RD)	WENSUM	2	4.24	66.6
W04A	BOWTHORPE SCHOOL COMMUNITY PARK	WENSUM	8	1.87	XXX
W25	MARLPIT PH (HELLESDON RD)	WENSUM	2	0.07	77.7

It is estimated that there are 97 ha of sports grounds in Norwich, the equivalent of 0.74 ha per 1000 population, though this includes Eaton Golf Course. Excluding the golf course, the total is about 54 ha (0.41 ha per 1000 population).



Grass pitches remain the surface of choice for most pitch sports at the community level. A study was undertaken in 2003 by consultants on behalf of the Council to examine the supply of and demand for grass pitches within the City. Additional reference to this study is made elsewhere in this report. The data in this previous report has been used as the basis for the current study.

The City Council is one of a number of providers of community outdoor sports facilities within the City, including public, education, voluntary and private sectors.

A survey has been undertaken to estimate the current number of individual pitches (and bowls greens, tennis courts and similar facilities) and this is summarised below (the full table is in Appendix XX). This also takes into account similar facilities in the fringe parishes surrounding the city, for the reasons explained above. The table differentiates between pitches which are in

community use (CU), mainly local authority and club pitches, and those on other sites including schools where long term availability is not necessarily assured

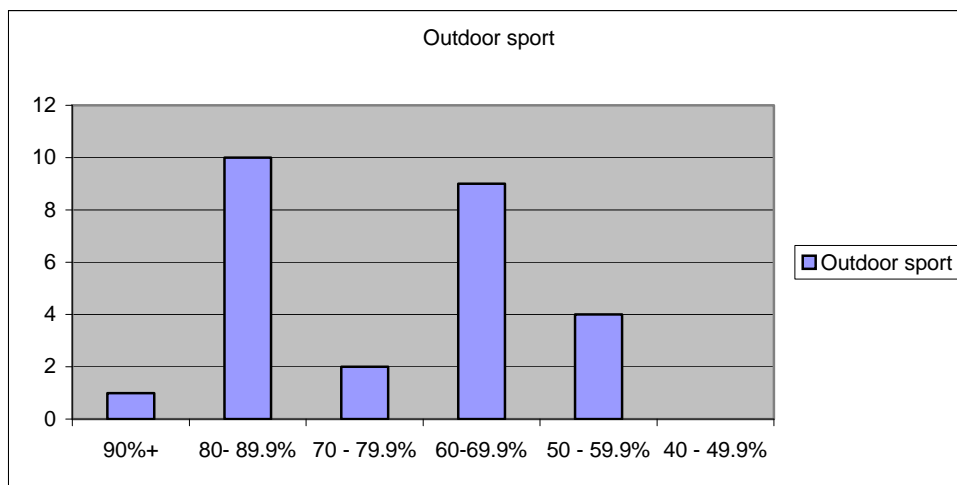
	SEN F	JUN F	MINI	SEN INFORMAL	RUGBY	CRICKET	HOCKEY	STP	BOWLS	CROQUET	PETANQUE	P&P	PUTTING	TENNIS G	TENNIS H	ATHLETICS	PAVILION
TOTAL CU NORWICH	16	2	2	2	0	3	0	5	22	1	1	2	2	19	43	1	
TOTAL SCHOOL NORWICH	25	14	3	0	8	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	55	0	0
TOTAL NORWICH	41	16	5	2	8	11	5	5	22	1	1	2	2	22	98	1	0
TOTAL CU BROADLAND FRINGE	23	10	6	0	5	9	1	2	8	0	0	0	0	8	33	0	0
TOTAL SCHOOL BROADLAND FRINGE	2	7	7	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
TOTAL BROADLAND FRINGE	25	17	13	0	6	12	2	3	8	0	0	0	0	8	44	0	0
TOTAL CU SN	10	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0
TOTAL SN FRINGE	10	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0
TOTAL CU SN & BRDLAND	33	10	6	0	7	13	2	2	9	0	0	0	0	10	39	0	0
TOTAL SCHOOL SN & BRDLAND	2	7	7	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
TOTAL SN & BRDLAND	35	17	13	0	8	16	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	10	50	0	0
GRAND TOTAL CU	49	12	8	2	7	16	2	7	31	1	1	2	2	29	82	1	0
GRAND TOTAL SCHOOL	27	21	10	0	9	11	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	66	0	0
OVERALL TOTAL	76	33	18	2	16	27	8	8	31	1	1	2	2	32	148	1	0

TABLE 12

There is a wide variety of pitches in Norwich and the wider area if all possible locations are taken into account. However the facilities which offer the main potential for use by teams and others in the area are those where there is secured community use, either because the pitch is owned and managed by a public authority, or by a sports club, or there is a formal agreement on school pitches that there is assured access to the facility over a period of time such as a full season. In Norwich, of the 242 pitches, courts and greens in total only half (121) are in community use. Over the wider area the equivalent figures are 406 in total but only 252 in community use.

Quality assessment

General assessment - a general assessment of the overall quality of sites used for outdoor sport was undertaken, using the criteria included in Appendix XX. Scores varied between 100% and 53% (average 73.1%), with the distribution as follows.



There was a variation between good facilities (about one third) and average facilities (about one third) but overall 90% of outdoor sports facilities were rated better than 60%. The best sites were Carrow Park synthetic pitch and the poorest Lakenham Cricket Ground (which is now closed) and Woodrow Pilling Park.

Individual pitch assessments – all pitches, courts and greens in Norwich City Council ownership and management were assessed using a methodology similar to that advocated by Sport England in 'Towards a Level Playing Field', which takes into account criteria such as xxxxxxxxxxxx (see Appendix XXXXX) .

The results of these assessments were as follows:

Table XX	
Football	senior 81% to 89% (average 87.8%), best pitch Sloughbottom Park
	junior 92%
	mini 93% - 96% (95.2%), best pitch Eaton Park
Cricket	78% to 83% (average 81.3%), best pitch Eaton Park
Bowls	61% to 95% (average 76.7%), best green Heigham Park
Croquet	(1 court) 75%
Tennis (grass)	71% to 92% (average 84.1%), best court Heigham Park
Tennis (hard)	65% to 91% (average 74.1%), best court Lakenham Rec
Petanque	(1 court) 72%
Putting	75% to 90% (average 81.9%), best course Eaton Park

Pitches, courts and greens in Norwich parks were therefore considered to be of generally good quality, across most aspects, including grass cover, slope, equipment etc, though drainage was not considered as part of the assessment.

Ancillary facilities such as changing rooms were also assessed with overall scores varying between 74% and 43% (average 57%). The best changing was at Eaton Park, the poorest at the Fountain Ground. A variety of issues scored lowly, including disabled access, external access, the size and cleanliness of showers and the cleanliness of referees' accommodation. At best changing facilities on Norwich parks are considered to be average

PLAY PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

It is important at the outset to establish the scope of the audit 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, shopping 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 (MUGAs) 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 children 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.

The study has recorded the following:

- Equipped children's space (for pre-teens)
- Provision for teenagers, including skateboarding, BMX, MUGAs and cycle speedway.

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' 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.

Existing provision

The identified sites are listed below, as well as the supporting Area Profiles (Part 2). They are generally too small in size to be shown on the scale of map used in this section.

URL	LOCATION	WARD	ZONE	HA	CATEGORY	QUALITY %
B01	ASTLEY ROAD	BOWTHORPE	7	0.28	PLAY	79.5
B03	ATKINSON CLOSE	BOWTHORPE	7	0.09	PLAY	72.7
B04	BENDISH WAY	BOWTHORPE	7	0.03	PLAY	58.1
B09	BOWTHORPE CYCLE WAY	BOWTHORPE	7	0.50	PLAY	87.2
B20	CHAPEL BREAK VILLAGE CENTRE	BOWTHORPE	7	0.25	PLAY	75.0
B36	ENFIELD ROAD	BOWTHORPE	8	0.01	PLAY	92.3
B39	FOURWAYS	BOWTHORPE	8	0.20	PLAY	82.3
B42	JAY GARDENS	BOWTHORPE	7	0.02	PLAY	71.4
B47	RUNNELL (THE)	BOWTHORPE	7	0.33	PLAY	65.9
B48	SMEAT STREET	BOWTHORPE	7	0.04	PLAY	59.5
B54	STYLEMAN ROAD	BOWTHORPE	7	0.25	PLAY	59.5
B57	THURLBY ROAD	BOWTHORPE	7	0.01	PLAY	80.0
B65	WILBERFORCE ROAD	BOWTHORPE	8	0.16	PLAY	63.8
CG04	BUSSEY ROAD	CATTON GROVE	4	0.01	PLAY	53.5
CG14	GEORGE POPE ROAD	CATTON GROVE	4	0.02	PLAY	70.2
CG20	IVES ROAD	CATTON GROVE	1	0.01	PLAY	83.3

CG26	PENNYROYAL	CATTON GROVE	1	0.03	PLAY	74.4
CG32	SPENCER ROAD (OFF FIFERS LANE)	CATTON GROVE	1	0.06	PLAY	78.5
CG34	ST CLEMENTS PARK	CATTON GROVE	4	0.58	PLAY	74.4
CR05	BORROWDALE DRIVE	CROME	5	0.07	PLAY	87.2
CR16	HEARTSEASE 1	CROME	6	0.10	PLAY	74.4
CR17	HEARTSEASE 2	CROME	6	0.23	PLAY	70.5
CR36	WOODROW PILLING PARK	CROME	15	0.16	PLAY	70.5
E01	ABINGER WAY 1	EATON	16	0.01	PLAY	84.6
E02	ABINGER WAY 2	EATON	16	0.02	PLAY	81.4
E07	CHESTNUT HILL	EATON	16	0.02	PLAY	79.0
E16	DANBY CLOSE	EATON	16	0.07	PLAY	72.3
E23	EATON GREEN	EATON	16	0.48	PLAY	62.5
E32	EATON PARK	EATON	12	0.75	PLAY	78.7
L13	HARFORD PARK	LAKENHAM	18	0.55	PLAY	85.1
L21	JUBILEE PARK	LAKENHAM	17	0.09	PLAY	70.2
L38	LEA BRIDGES PARK	LAKENHAM	18	0.29	PLAY	77.2
L42	NETHERWOOD GREEN	LAKENHAM	17	0.12	PLAY	82.3
M12	CASTLE GREEN	MANCROFT	14	0.01	PLAY	76.2
M15	CHAPELFIELD GARDENS	MANCROFT	14	0.04	PLAY	82.5
M17	CHESTNUT COURT	MANCROFT	14	0.01	PLAY	87.0
M21	DOURO PLACE	MANCROFT	10	0.11	PLAY	65.9
M22	DYERS YARD	MANCROFT	14	0.02	PLAY	91.4
M23	EAGLE BATHS	MANCROFT	9	0.12	PLAY	62.7
M28	GILDENCROFT	MANCROFT	11	0.02	PLAY	90.6
M30	HEIGHAM STREET	MANCROFT	9	0.03	PLAY	86.0
M33	LEONARD STREET	MANCROFT	9	0.03	PLAY	76.7
M75	ST BARTHOLOMEW'S	MANCROFT	9	0.74	PLAY	62.8
M76	ST. GEORGES STREET	MANCROFT	14	0.02	PLAY	94.4
M78	ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH YARD	MANCROFT	14	0.00	PLAY	82.9
M79	ST. PAUL'S	MANCROFT	11	0.08	PLAY	79.5
M87	WESTEND STREET GARDENS	MANCROFT	9	0.04	PLAY	78.5
MC08	BOWERS AVENUE	MILE CROSS	3	0.36	PLAY	65.9
MC29	PETERSON ROAD	MILE CROSS	3	0.15	PLAY	55.4
MC30	SHORNCLIFFE AVENUE	MILE CROSS	3	0.10	PLAY	78.7
MC35	SLOUGHBOTTOM PARK	MILE CROSS	3	0.17	PLAY	93.0
MC36	SLOUGHBOTTOM PARK 2	MILE CROSS	3	0.14	PLAY	74.3
MC46	WATERLOO PARK	MILE CROSS	4	0.52	PLAY	88.2
MC48	WENSUM PARK 1	MILE CROSS	11	0.13	PLAY	84.3
MC49	WENSUM PARK 2	MILE CROSS	11	0.02	PLAY	71.8
N05	BELVOIR STREET	NELSON	10	0.09	PLAY	62.5
N06	CLARENDON STEPS	NELSON	13	0.03	PLAY	79.0
N08	EDINBURGH ROAD	NELSON	10	0.04	PLAY	59.5
N11	HEIGHAM PARK	NELSON	13	0.11	PLAY	92.5
S10	GERTRUDE ROAD	SEWELL	5	0.05	PLAY	74.4
S12	HEATH ROAD	SEWELL	11	0.04	PLAY	78.7
S17	SEWELL PARK	SEWELL	4	0.51	PLAY	82.9

TH12	CARROW PARK	THORPE HAMLET	19	0.09	PLAY	97.6
TH27	KETTS CAVE	THORPE HAMLET	5	0.57	PLAY	78.4
TH34	MARION ROAD	THORPE HAMLET	15	0.09	PLAY	92.1
TH37	MUSIC HOUSE LANE	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.07	PLAY	97.8
TH64	ST PARMENTERGATE COURT	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.04	PLAY	74.5
TH79	ARGYLE STREET	THORPE HAMLET	14	0.21	PLAY	68.1
TC02	ASHBY STREET	TOWN CLOSE	17	0.08	PLAY	76.7
TC05	EAGLE WALK	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.60	PLAY	59.1
TC09	HOLLS LANE	TOWN CLOSE	17	0.16	PLAY	85.1
TC12	JENNY LIND	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.29	PLAY	84.1
U21	SARAH WILLIMAN CLOSE	UNIVERSITY	8	0.02	PLAY	72.5
W06	BOWTHORPE SCHOOL COMMUNITY PARK	WENSUM	8	0.06	PLAY	90.9
W08	CADGE CLOSE	WENSUM	8	0.08	PLAY	78.7
W14	HELLESDON MEADOW (MEADOW VIEW)	WENSUM	2	0.06	PLAY	78.7
W22	MARLPIT LANE	WENSUM	2	0.05	PLAY	82.9
W37	RANWORTH ROAD	WENSUM	8	0.17	PLAY	70.6
W44	WENSUM COMMUNITY CENTRE	WENSUM	9	0.09	PLAY	43.5
W46	WENSUM VIEW	WENSUM	9	0.46	PLAY	59.0
W49	WESTEND STREET	WENSUM	9	0.01	PLAY	82.5
CG29	POINTERS FIELD	CATTON GROVE	4	0.04	BMX	72.2
CR35	WOODROW PILLING PARK	CROME	15	0.20	BMX	77.7
MC34	SLOUGHBOTTOM PARK	MILE CROSS	3	0.22	BMX	90.9
E33	EATON PARK	EATON	12	0.07	CYCLE SPEEDWAY	80.5
L12	HARFORD PARK	LAKENHAM	18	0.09	CYCLE SPEEDWAY	85.7
B14	BOWTHORPE PARK	BOWTHORPE	7	0.23	MUGA	
B38	FOURWAYS	BOWTHORPE	8	0.06	MUGA	81.2
CG16	GREENFIELDS	CATTON GROVE	1	0.08	MUGA	81.2
CG28	POINTERS FIELD	CATTON GROVE	4	0.07	MUGA	81.2
CR14	HEARTSEASE TOWERS	CROME	6	0.07	MUGA	75.0
CR34	WOODROW PILLING PARK	CROME	15	0.15	MUGA	72.7
E31	EATON PARK	EATON	12	0.08	MUGA	89.6
L11	HARFORD PARK	LAKENHAM	18	0.07	MUGA	92.8
L20	JUBILEE PARK	LAKENHAM	17	0.07	MUGA	93.7
L37	LEA BRIDGES PARK	LAKENHAM	18	0.11	MUGA	73.0
MC33	SLOUGHBOTTOM PARK	MILE CROSS	3	0.18	MUGA	96.1
N03	BELVOIR STREET	NELSON	10	0.06	MUGA	89.2
TH09	CARROW PARK	THORPE HAMLET	19	0.12	MUGA	100.0
TH25	KETTS CAVE	THORPE HAMLET	5	0.07	MUGA	85.7
TC11	JENNY LIND	TOWN CLOSE	13	0.18	MUGA	78.5
W05	BOWTHORPE SCHOOL COMMUNITY PARK	WENSUM	8	0.07	MUGA	61.5
W30	MEADOW VIEW	WENSUM	2	0.11	MUGA	71.8
W47	WEST END STREET	WENSUM	9	0.09	MUGA	82.5
CG17	GREENFIELDS	CATTON GROVE	1	0.03	SKATEBOARD	78.2
CR15	HEARTSEASE TOWERS	CROME	6	0.05	SKATEBOARD	73.6

E34	EATON PARK	EATON	12	0.09	SKATEBOARD	54.8
TH59	ST JAMES HOLLOW	THORPE HAMLET	5	0.31	SKATEBOARD	69.5
W07	BOWTHORPE SCHOOL COMMUNITY PARK	WENSUM	8	0.13	SKATEBOARD	76.6
W23	MARLPIT LANE OPEN SPACE	WENSUM	2	0.04	SKATEBOARD	77.2

In total children's play facilities occupy an area of 12.77 has (0.1 has/1000 population) and teenagers' facilities 3.17 has (0.02 has/1000), giving a total for overall play provision for children and young people of 15.94 ha or 0.12 has per 1000 population.

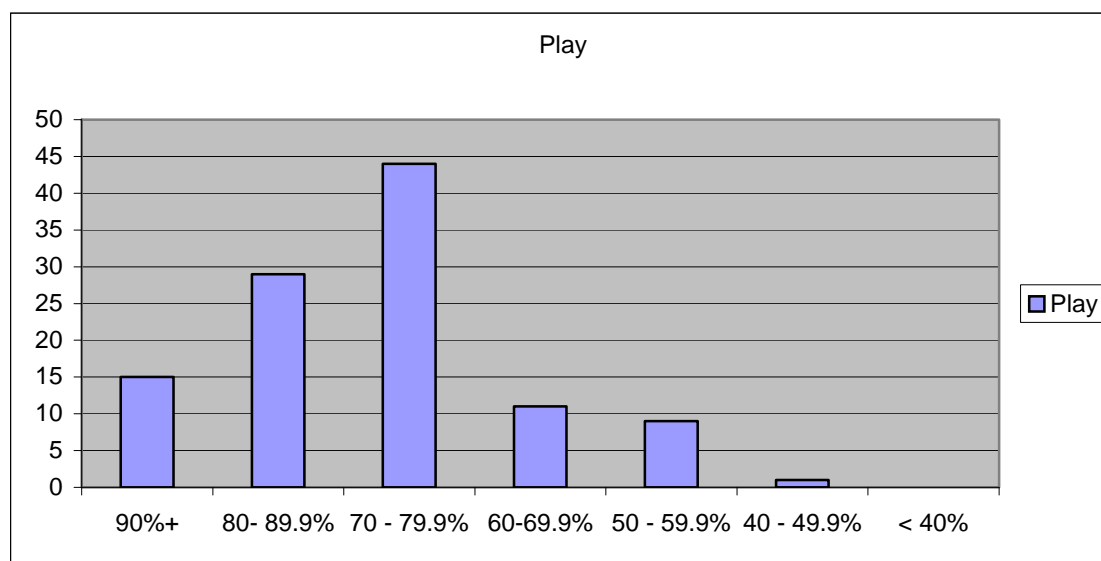
Quality assessment

Quality criteria are set out in Appendix XX, and include an assessment of equipment, surfacing and fencing necessary for health and safety purposes. Scores varied between 98% and 44% (average 76.4%) for play, and 100% and 55% (average 78.1%) for teenagers' play. 80% of facilities scored higher than 70%, and provision for children's and teenagers' play are therefore considered to be good, and relatively the best of any category.

The best facilities in each category were:

Children's play – best Music House Lane, poorest Wensum Community Centre play area

Teenagers' – best Carrow MUGA, poorest Eaton Park Skateboard Park



BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES

For the purpose of this study 'built sports facilities' include indoor covered venues to accommodate sports and recreational activities for the community. At one end of the spectrum the definition can include large leisure centres, but it will also include smaller community venues that can be used for a variety of recreation and leisure activities. Ancillary buildings such as standalone pavilions and changing blocks are not included in this definition. The assessment has again been undertaken to include the fringe parishes around Norwich to represent the wider catchment area for sports facilities.

Sports halls

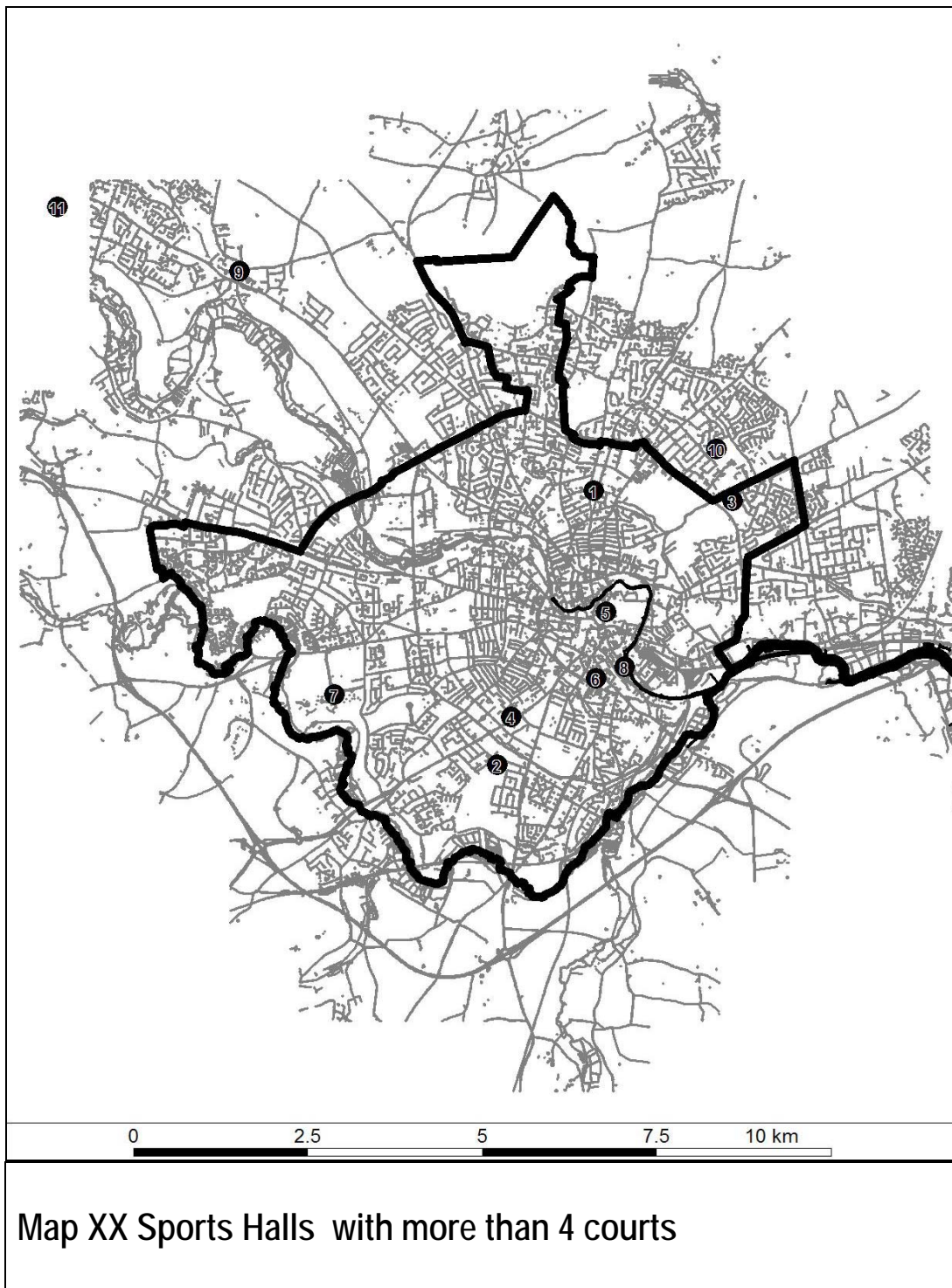
Sports halls host a variety of formal sport and active recreational activities. National research indicates that although they tend to attract use by a quite limited section of the population, this use tends to be regular.

Table 14						
SITE NAME	WARD	NO OF COURTS	SIZE	TYPE OF USE	YEAR BUILT	REFURB
BLYTH JEX SPORTS CENTRE	SEWELL	4	33x18M	SCHOOL PAY AND PLAY	1996	-
BLYTH JEX SPORTS CENTRE	SEWELL	-	18x10M	SCHOOL PAY AND PLAY	1996	-
CATTON GROVE PRIMARY SCHOOL	CATTON GROVE	3	27x17M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	2007	
CITY OF NORWICH SCHOOL	EATON	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1910	-
CITY OF NORWICH SCHOOL	EATON	4	33x18M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1970	-
EARLHAM HIGH SCHOOL	UNIVERSITY	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1960	-
EARLHAM HIGH SCHOOL	UNIVERSITY	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1960	-
HEARTSEASE HIGH SCHOOL	CROME	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1995	-
HEARTSEASE HIGH SCHOOL	CROME	4	33x17M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1995	-
HEWETT SCHOOL	TOWN CLOSE	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1960	-
NORMAN COMMUNITY CENTRE	MILE CROSS	1	18x10M	LA PAY AND PLAY	1976	2000
NORWICH HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	TOWN CLOSE	4	33x18M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	2000	-
NORWICH SCHOOL	MANCROFT	4	33X17M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	2001	-
NOTRE DAME HIGH SCHOOL	MANCROFT	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1984	-
NOTRE DAME HIGH SCHOOL	MANCROFT	4	33X17M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1984	2004
RECREATION ROAD SPORTS CENTRE	NELSON	3	27x17M	SCHOOL CLUB USE		
SPORTSPARK	UNIVERSITY	12	54x34M	UNIVERSITY PAY AND PLAY	2000	-
WENSUM LODGE SPORTS HALL & SQUASH CLUB	MANCROFT	5	810M ²	LA PAY AND PLAY	1975	-
YMCA (NORWICH)	MANCROFT	2		OTHER PRIVATE	1960	-
BOB CARTER CENTRE	BROADLAND	4	33x18M	OTHER PAY AND PLAY	1979	2002
HELLESDON HIGH SCHOOL	BROADLAND	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1970	-
HELLESDON HIGH SCHOOL	BROADLAND	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1970	-

NORWICH UNION	BROADLAND	1	18x10M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1992	-
NORWICH UNION	BROADLAND	1	18X10M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1992	-
SPROWSTON SPORTS HALL & SWIMMING POOL	BROADLAND	4	33x17M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1960	-
SPROWSTON SPORTS HALL & SWIMMING POOL	BROADLAND	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1960	2004
TAVERHAM HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS HALL	BROADLAND	5	34x17M ²	SCHOOL CLUB USE	2007	-
THORPE ST ANDREW SCHOOL	BROADLAND	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1987	-
THORPE ST ANDREW SCHOOL	BROADLAND	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1987	-
THORPE ST ANDREW SCHOOL	BROADLAND	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1987	-
COSTESSEY HIGH SCHOOL	SOUTH NORFOLK	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1960	-
COSTESSEY HIGH SCHOOL	SOUTH NORFOLK	3	27x17M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1960	-
COSTESSEY HIGH SCHOOL	SOUTH NORFOLK	1	18x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1960	2001
YMCA (TROWSE)	SOUTH NORFOLK	2	324M ²	OTHER CLUB USE	-	-

In addition there are facilities planned at the Sportspark (8 court, 34 x 34m), for which a planning application has recently been submitted (September 2007) and longer term plans for 4 court halls at Hellesdon High School and the Hewett School. A 1-court hall has recently closed at Lakenham.

There are 8 halls in Norwich, including the major facility at the Sports Park, with 4 courts or more, and thus able to offer a full range of activities, together with a further 3 in the fringe parishes. Of these only 4 (3 in Norwich and 1 in the fringe) are considered to offer pay and play opportunities for the local community, the remainder being primarily available on a club or prior booking basis, or solely in private use, and these comprise a total of 33 courts. The Sportspark has almost 50% of the available pay and play courts in the city and wider area. The ratio of provision of 4 court community hall equivalents (the normal benchmark for this) is 1 hall per 25,000 people in Norwich, or 33,000 in the wider Norwich area.



Quality assessment

Swimming Pools

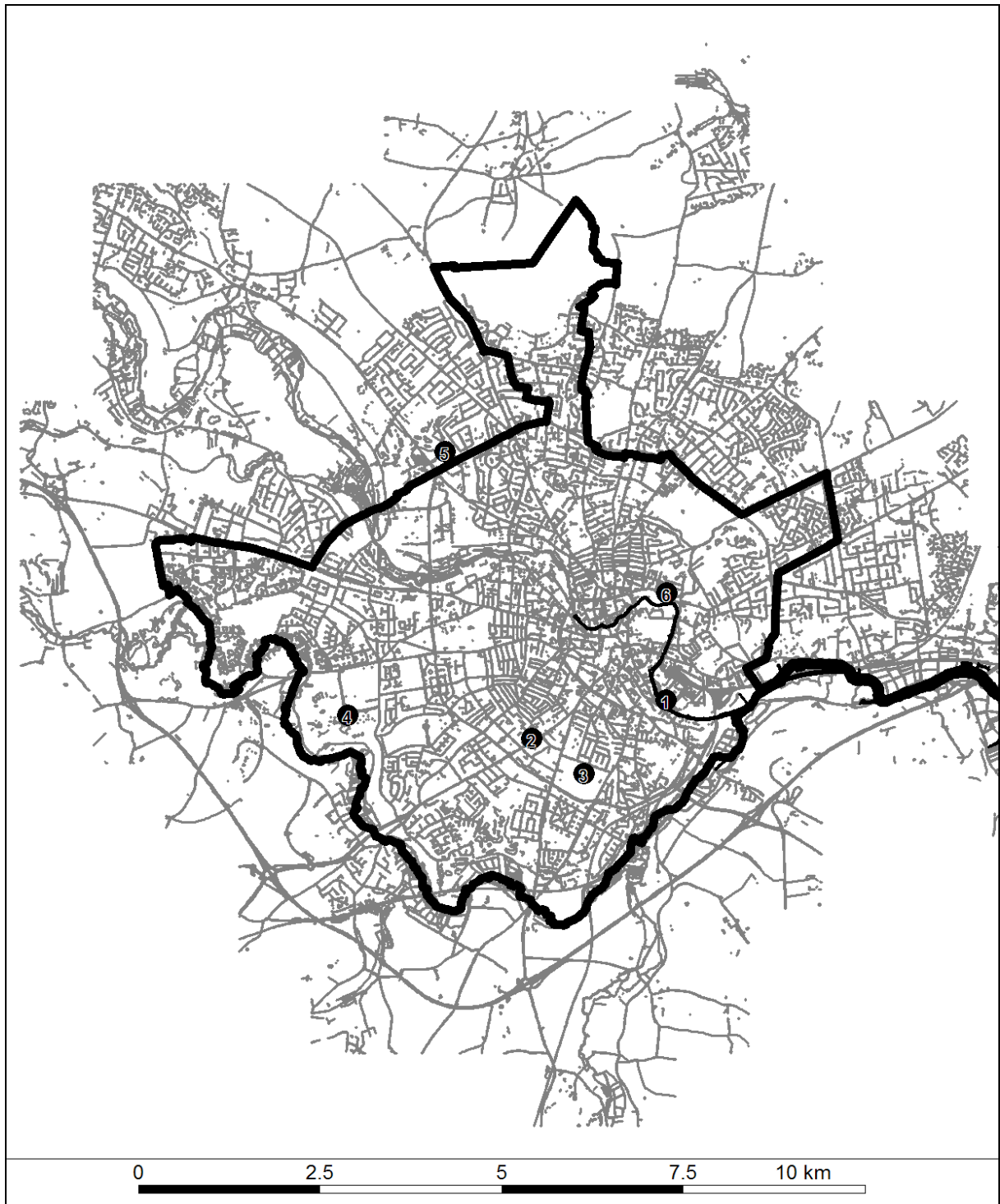
Swimming pools attract both casual and competitive activity, and swimming continues to be one of the most popular leisure pursuits. Usage is similar to sports halls in that facilities attract people from a relatively wide catchment. Pools have traditionally been provided by local authorities and as part of school facilities, but there is increasing provision in the private sector as the result of the growth new health and fitness centres. Existing provision in the Norwich area is set out below.

Table 15						
SITE NAME	WARD	NUMBER OF LANES	SIZE	TYPE OF USE	YEAR BUILT	REFURB
MAIN POOLS						
GREENS HEALTH & FITNESS (NORWICH)	MOUSEHOLD	2	25x10M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	2001	-
HEWETT SCHOOL	TOWN CLOSE	6	25x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1960	-
NORWICH HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	TOWN CLOSE	4	25x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	2000	-
RIVERSIDE SWIMMING CENTRE (NORWICH)	THORPE HAMLET	6	25x13M	LA PAY AND PLAY	2003	-
SPORTSPARK	UNIVERSITY	8	50x17M	UNIVERSITY PAY AND PLAY	2000	-
COLEMAN JS	EATON		15 x 6M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1975	
EATON PS	EATON		12 x 8M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1975	
NELSON IS	WENSUM		10 x 8M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1962	
HEARTSEASE PS	CROME		15 x 6M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1980	
TOWN CLOSE SCHOOL	TOWN CLOSE		17 x 8M	SCHOOL CLUB USE		
EARLHAM HS	UNIVERSITY		18 x 5M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1980	
RECREATION ROAD IS	NELSON		18 x 5M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1980	
BANNATYNES HEALTH & RACQUET CLUB (NORWICH)	BROADLAND	1	20x8M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1999	-
EXPERT FITNESS	BROADLAND	-	15x5M	COMMERCIAL PAY AND PLAY	1999	-
HELLESDON HIGH SCHOOL	BROADLAND	4	17x8M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1970	2002
ESPORTA	BROADLAND	6	25x13M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	2006	-
OASIS SPORTS & LEISURE CLUB (THORPE)	BROADLAND	-	15x5M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1982	2006
SPROWSTON SPORTS HALL & SWIMMING POOL	BROADLAND	4	15x9M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1960	-
THORPE ST ANDREW SCHOOL	BROADLAND	6	20x10M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1987	-
DRAYTON FS	BROADLAND		xxxx	SCHOOL CLUB USE		
CARREFOUR HEALTH & BEAUTY (NORWICH)	SOUTH NORFOLK	2	17x5M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	2000	-
COSTESSEY HIGH SCHOOL	SOUTH NORFOLK	4	20x8M	SCHOOL CLUB USE	1960	-

ANCILLARY POOLS							
POOLSIDE LEISURE CLUB (NORWICH)	MILE CROSS	-	10x6.5M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1991	-	
QUALITY LIVING HEALTH CLUB (NORWICH)	BOWTHORPE	-	10.5x5M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1989	-	
RIVERSIDE SWIMMING CENTRE (NORWICH)	THORPE HAMLET	-	13.5x7.5M	LA PAY AND PLAY	2003	-	
SPIRIT HEALTH & FITNESS (NORWICH)	TOWN CLOSE	-	13x8M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1986	2003	
TRIANGLE HEALTH AND FITNESS (NORWICH)	CATTON GROVE	-	13x7M	COMMERCIAL PAY AND PLAY	1990	2005	
LEISURE POOLS							
OASIS SPORTS & LEISURE CLUB (THORPE)	BROADLAND	-	12x5M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1982	2006	
WENSUM VALLEY HOTEL GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	BROADLAND	4	12.5x9.5M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1990	-	
LIDOS							
MARRIOTT SPROWSTON MANOR HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB	BROADLAND	-	15x13M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1991	2004	
ESPORTA	BROADLAND	-	20x17M	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	2006	-	
ESPORTA	BROADLAND	3		COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	2006	-	

In addition there are initial plans for an additional 25m pool at the Sportspark in the future.

Of the multitude of water space in the area, there are only 6 pools of 25m in length or more (including the 50m pool at the Sports Park) allowing the full range of activities, including competitive swimming, 5 in Norwich and 1 in the fringe. Of these only Riverside and Sports Park are open to the community on a pay and play basis, with a total water space of 1175m². The remainder are used for training and teaching purposes (mainly school sites) or as part of health and fitness clubs mainly in the commercial sector. The ratio of 4-lane 25m community pools (the normal benchmark) is 1:25,000 people in Norwich or 1:39,000 in the wider area.



Map XX Swimming Pool 25m and 4 lanes +

Quality assessment

Health and Fitness

With the movement towards individual leisure pursuits and forms of physical activity, and the increasing influence of the commercial leisure sector, health and fitness centres have become established in the past 15 years. **As well as containing pools as set out above**, these have a range of fitness stations and other facilities. The data below sets out the number of stations.

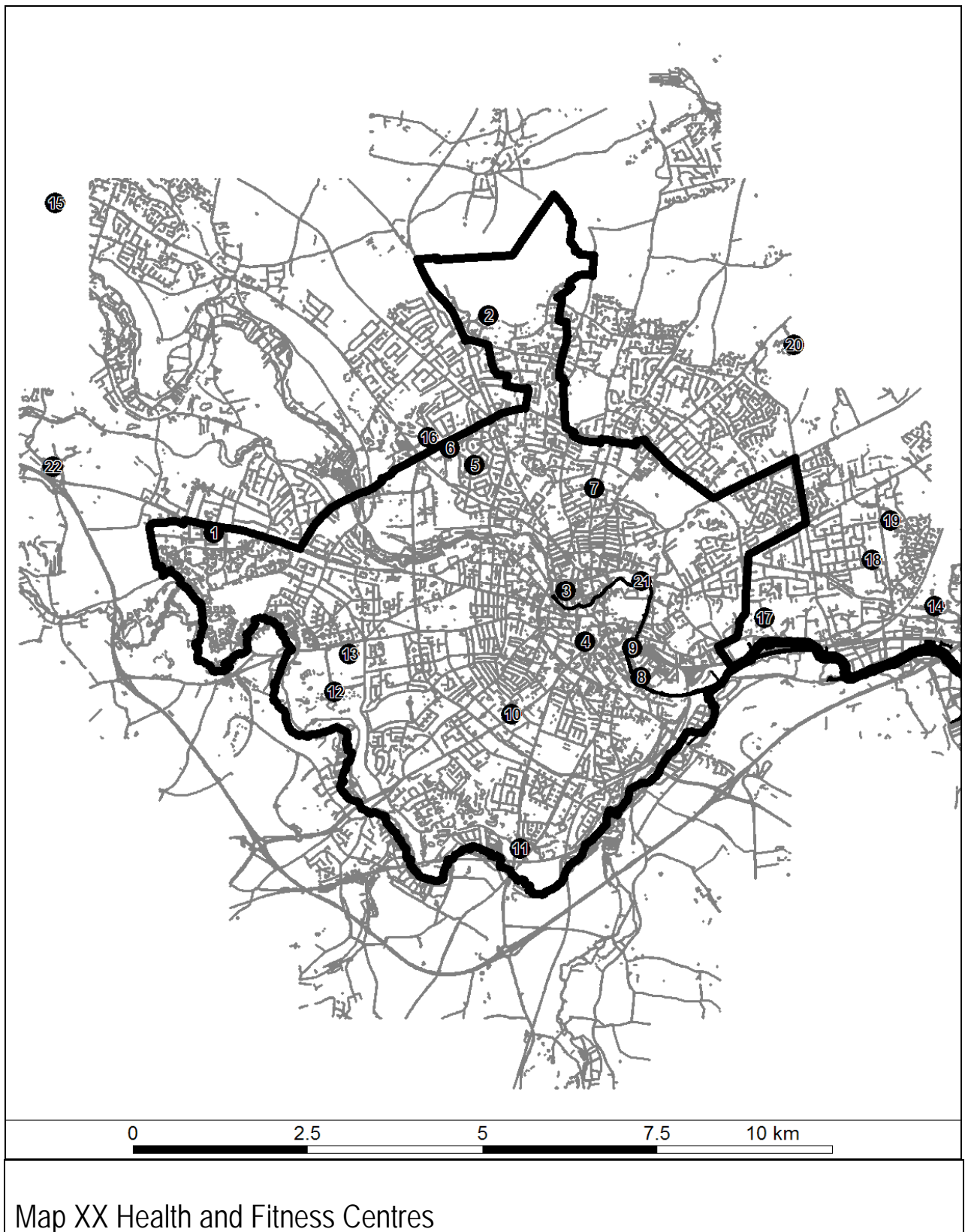
Table 16					
SITE NAME	WARD	NUMBER OF STATIONS	TYPE OF USE	YEAR BUILT	REFURBISHED
BLYTH JEX SPORTS CENTRE	SEWELL	20	SCHOOL PAY AND PLAY	1996	-
BODY TONIC	MANCROFT	57	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1996	-
FITNESS FIRST (NORWICH)	THORPE HAMLET	91	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	2001	-
GREENS HEALTH & FITNESS (NORWICH)	MOUSEHOLD	90	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	2001	2005
NORMAN COMMUNITY CENTRE	MILE CROSS	32	LA PAY AND PLAY	1976	2005
NORWICH GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	TOWN CLOSE	8	SCHOOL CLUB USE	2000	-
NORWICH SCHOOL	MANCROFT	-	SCHOOL PRIVATE	2001	-
NOTRE DAME HIGH SCHOOL	MANCROFT	6	SCHOOL PRIVATE	1984	-
NR FITNESS (EARLHAM HS)	UNIVERSITY	25	SCHOOL PAY AND PLAY	2007	
POOLSIDE LEISURE CLUB (NORWICH)	MILE CROSS	9	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1991	-
QUALITY LIVING HEALTH CLUB (NORWICH)	BOWTHORPE	15	COMMERCIAL PAY AND PLAY	1989	-
RIVERSIDE SWIMMING CENTRE (NORWICH)	THORPE HAMLET	70	LA PAY AND PLAY	2003	-
SPIRIT HEALTH & FITNESS (NORWICH)	TOWN CLOSE	18	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1986	2005
SPORTSPARK	UNIVERSITY	80	UNIVERSITY PAY AND PLAY	2000	-
THAI WELL BEING	MANCROFT	18	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP		
TRIANGLE HEALTH AND FITNESS (NORWICH)	CATTON GROVE	31	COMMERCIAL PAY AND PLAY	1990	2005
BANNATYNES HEALTH & RACQUET CLUB (NORWICH)	BROADLAND	100	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1999	2004
MARRIOTT SPROWSTON MANOR HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB	BROADLAND	21	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1991	2004
ESPORTA	BROADLAND	60	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	2006	-
NORWICH UNION	BROADLAND	24	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1992	2006

OASIS SPORTS & LEISURE CLUB (THORPE)	BROADLAND	60	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1982	2004
THORPE ST ANDREW SCHOOL	BROADLAND	20	SCHOOL PAY AND PLAY	1987	-
WENSUM VALLEY HOTEL GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	BROADLAND	65	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1990	2003
CARREFOUR HEALTH & BEAUTY (NORWICH)	SOUTH NORFOLK	95	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	2000	2006
COSTESSEY HIGH SCHOOL	SOUTH NORFOLK	10	SCHOOL PRIVATE	1999	-

Lakenham Sports and Leisure Centre, a commercial pay and play facility with 60 stations, and a number of other facilities have recently closed.

Of the total of 1045 stations, about 303 are available to the wider community on a pay and use basis, the remainder usually through subscription to commercial facilities. Overall the ratio of stations per 1000 population (the normal benchmark) is 4.4 in Norwich, and 5.1 over the wider area.

Quality assessment

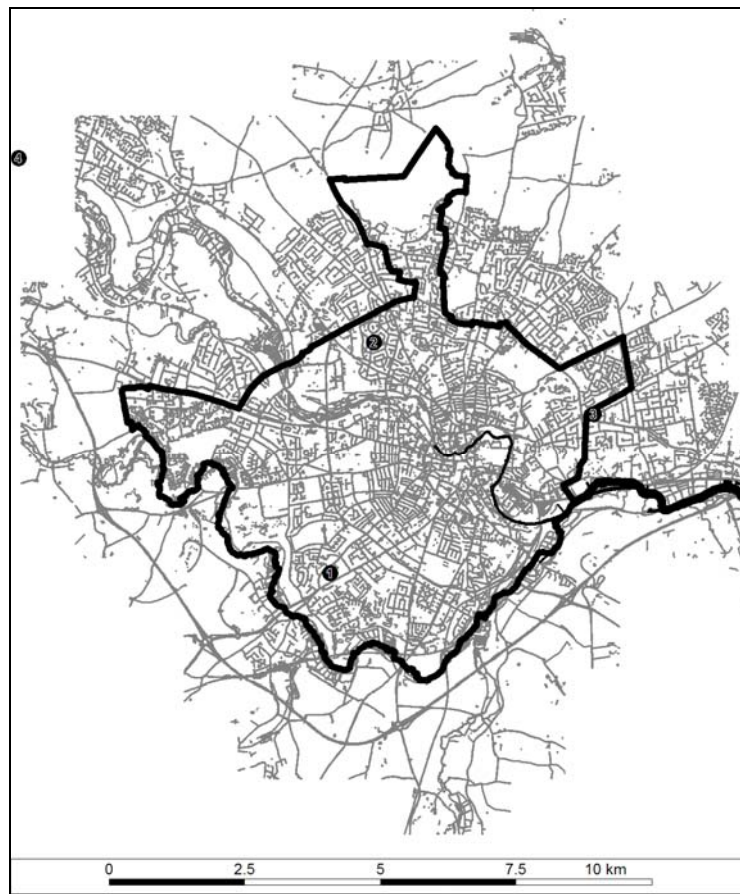


Indoor Bowls

PPG17 requires an assessment of indoor bowls provision. Indoor bowls centres allow the mainly outdoor game to be played all year round, and the activity is particularly favoured by more mature participants, though in fact at elite level bowls is still a young person's sport.

SITE NAME	WARD	NUMBER OF RINKS	TYPE OF USE	YEAR	
				BUILT	REFURBISHED
NORFOLK BOWLING CLUB	EATON	7	SPORTS CLUB MEMBERSHIP	1968	2005
NORMAN COMMUNITY CENTRE	MILE CROSS	4	LOCAL AUTHORITY PAY AND PLAY	1984	2004
COUNTY ARTS INDOOR BOWLS CLUB	BROADLAND	6	SPORTS CLUB MEMBERSHIP	1962	2001
ROUNDWOOD INDOOR BOWLS CLUB	BROADLAND	6	SPORTS CLUB PAY AND PLAY	1989	2006

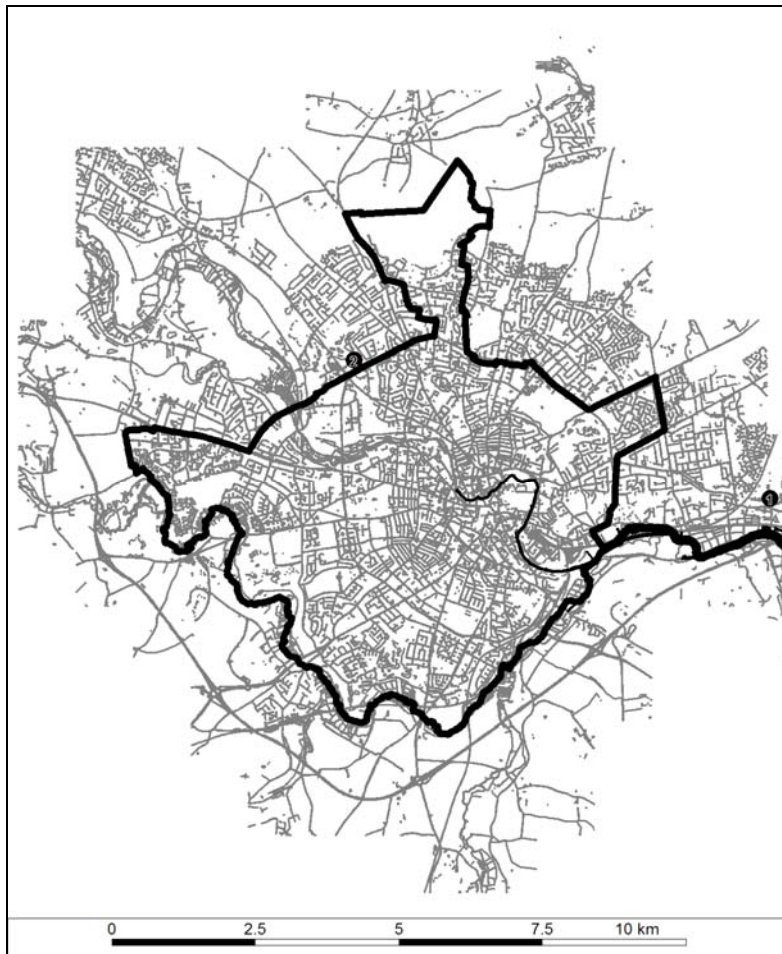
Most indoor bowls is based at private clubs, though there is local authority provision at the Norman Centre. Norwich provision is the equivalent of 0.08 rinks per 1000 population, and the wider Norwich area figure is 0.11.



Indoor tennis

SITE NAME	WARD	NUMBER OF COURTS	TYPE OF USE	YEAR BUILT	REFURBISHED
BANNATYNES HEALTH & RACQUET CLUB (NORWICH)	BROADLAND	3	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	1999	-
ESPORTA	BROADLAND	6	COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP	2006	-

With the recent closure of the Lakenham Tennis Centre (with 4 indoor courts available on a commercial pay and play basis), there are no facilities for indoor tennis in Norwich, though the wider area accommodates 9 courts (and it is understood that the County Tennis Centre previously accommodated at Lakenham may shortly be relocated just outside the Norwich area at Easton College). All existing provision is based at private clubs. The ratio of provision in the wider Norwich area is 0.04 courts per 1000 population.



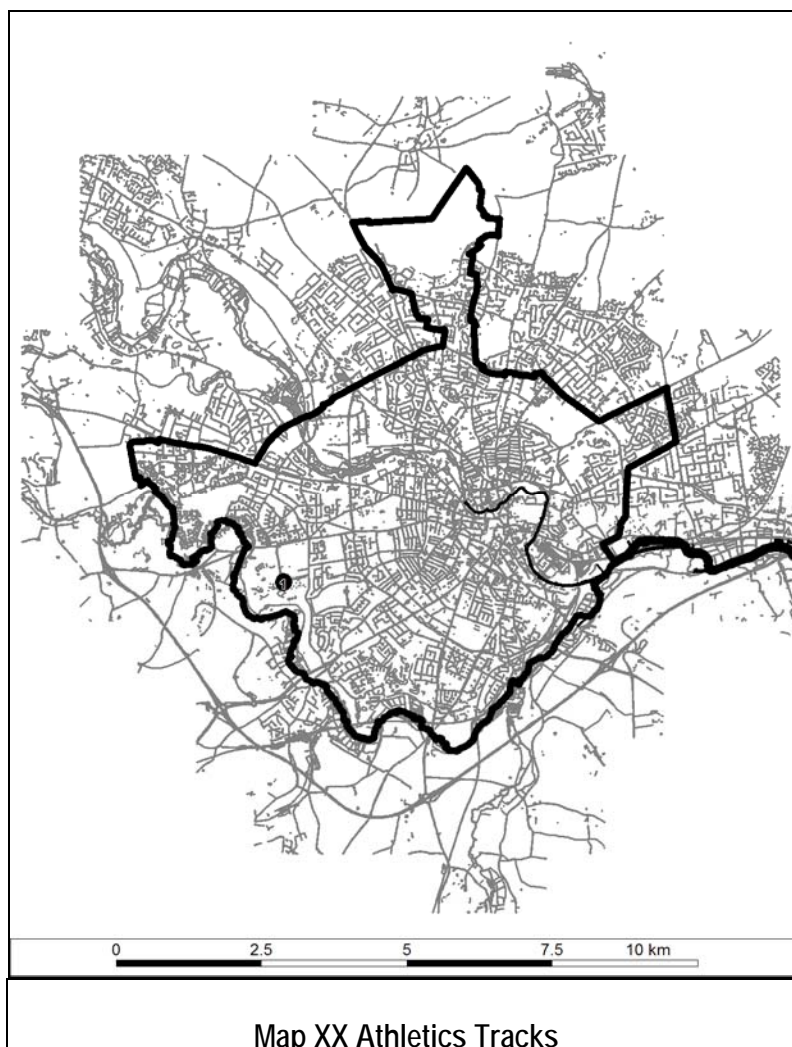
Ice Rinks

There are no facilities for ice-skating in the Norwich area, with the exception of a small rink at Esporta in Broadland and the temporary facility each winter on Millennium Plain.

Athletics

Table 19				
SITE NAME	WARD	NUMBER OF LANES	TYPE OF USE	YEAR BUILT
SPORTSPARK	UNIVERSITY	8	UNIVERSITY PAY AND PLAY	2000

With the closure of the cinder track at Hewett School on the construction of the Sports Park synthetic track in 2000, there is one existing athletics facility in the Norwich area. Athletics tracks tend to be strategically located, and the ratio of lanes to population in the area (0.04 lanes per 1000 population) is about the national and regional average.



Golf

Table 20				
COURSE	WARD	HOLES	TYPE OF ACCESS	BUILT
EATON GOLF CLUB	EATON	18	PRIVATE SPORTS CLUB	1910
MARRIOTT SPROWSTON MANOR HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB	BROADLAND	18	COMMERCIAL PAY AND PLAY	2003
ROYAL NORWICH GOLF CLUB	BROADLAND	18	PRIVATE SPORTS CLUB	1893
WENSUM VALLEY HOTEL GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	BROADLAND	2 x 18/GDR	COMMERCIAL PAY AND PLAY	1990
BAWBURGH GOLF CLUB	SOUTH NORFOLK	18/GDR	COMMERCIAL PAY AND PLAY	1994
COSTESSEY PARK GOLF CLUB	SOUTH NORFOLK	18	COMMERCIAL PAY AND PLAY	1980
MARRIOTT SPROWSTON MANOR HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB	BROADLAND	27 BAY GDR	COMMERCIAL PAY AND PLAY	1994

There are seven 18-hole golf courses in the Norwich area, together with three golf driving ranges. Two are established club based courses, while the remaining 5 courses are broadly available on a pay and play basis, though in each case a club is attached to the course. The ratio of holes per 1000 population in Norwich is 0.14, and over the wider area 0.61, compared with the national average of 0.67.

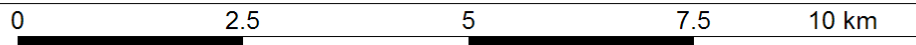
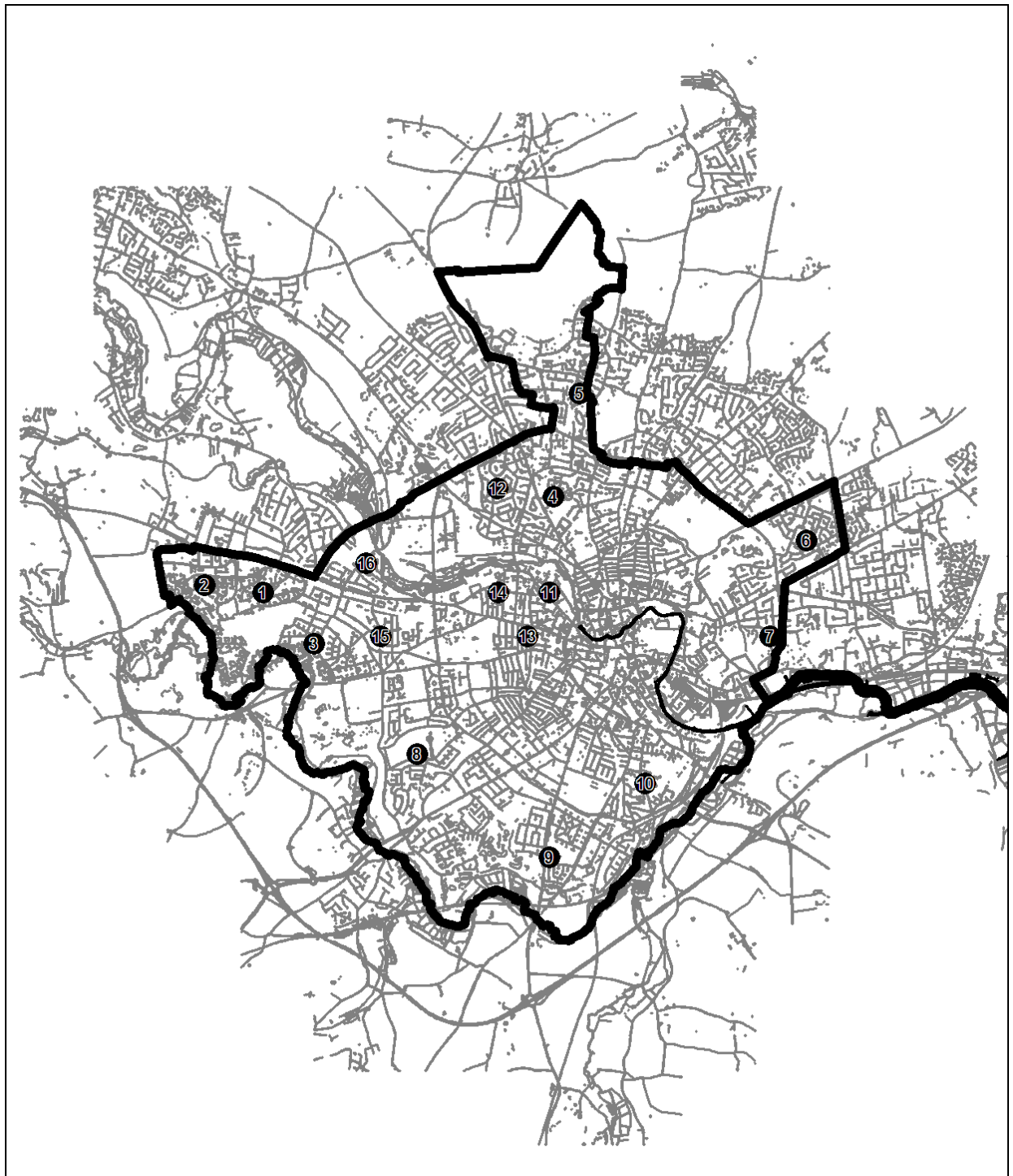
Ski slopes

There are 6 locations in the East region with outdoor ski slopes, comprising 24 individual slopes. One of these is located in the Norwich area in Trowse in South Norfolk, and this has 5 slopes. Because of the relative sparsity of such facilities in the region and nationally, it is not realistic to compare levels of provision. The Norwich slope is managed and run by a local club, and access to the facility is by registered membership on a commercial basis.

COMMUNITY CENTRES

Small halls and community venues (such as community centres) host a variety of recreation and social/community activities. These venues come in all shapes and sizes, and whilst some may not be suited to hosting any formal sports activity, they can provide important local venues for social contact, meetings, crèches, keep fit and other such activities satisfying important local needs.

The following map shows the location of identified small halls and community venues within the City. In the absence of easy access to larger leisure centres, they may provide the only accessible and local covered recreation provision. This assessment is restricted to community centres currently managed by the City Council, and does not include the whole range of other similar facilities, such as youth clubs, scout huts and other halls owned and managed by voluntary groups and similar, for which information is not readily available. However it is considered appropriate to restrict attention to the main community centres, as it is this aspect of community development which has been subject to developer contributions elsewhere.



Map XX Community Centres

Table 21	
Venue	Ward
BELVEDERE COMMUNITY CENTRE	NELSON
CADGE ROAD COMMUNITY CENTRE	WENSUM
CATTON GROVE COMMUNITY CENTRE	CATTON GROVE
CHAPEL BREAK COMMUNITY CENTRE	BOWTHORPE
CLOVER HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE	BOWTHORPE
EATON PARK COMMUNITY CENTRE	EATON
FRERE ROAD COMMUNITY CENTRE	CROME
GREENFIELDS COMMUNITY CENTRE	CATTON GROVE
HARFORD COMMUNITY CENTRE	LAKENHAM
JUBILEE COMMUNITY CENTRE	LAKENHAM
MARLPIT COMMUNITY CENTRE	WENSUM
NORMAN CENTRE	MILE CROSS
PILLING PARK COMMUNITY CENTRE	CROME
RUSSELL STREET COMMUNITY CENTRE	MANCROFT
WENSUM	WENSUM
WEST EARLHAM COMMUNITY CENTRE	BOWTHORPE

There are 16 such venues that have been identified (which do not include day centres.) This gives a ratio of 1 small community venue per 8200 people in Norwich.

SCHOOL GROUNDS

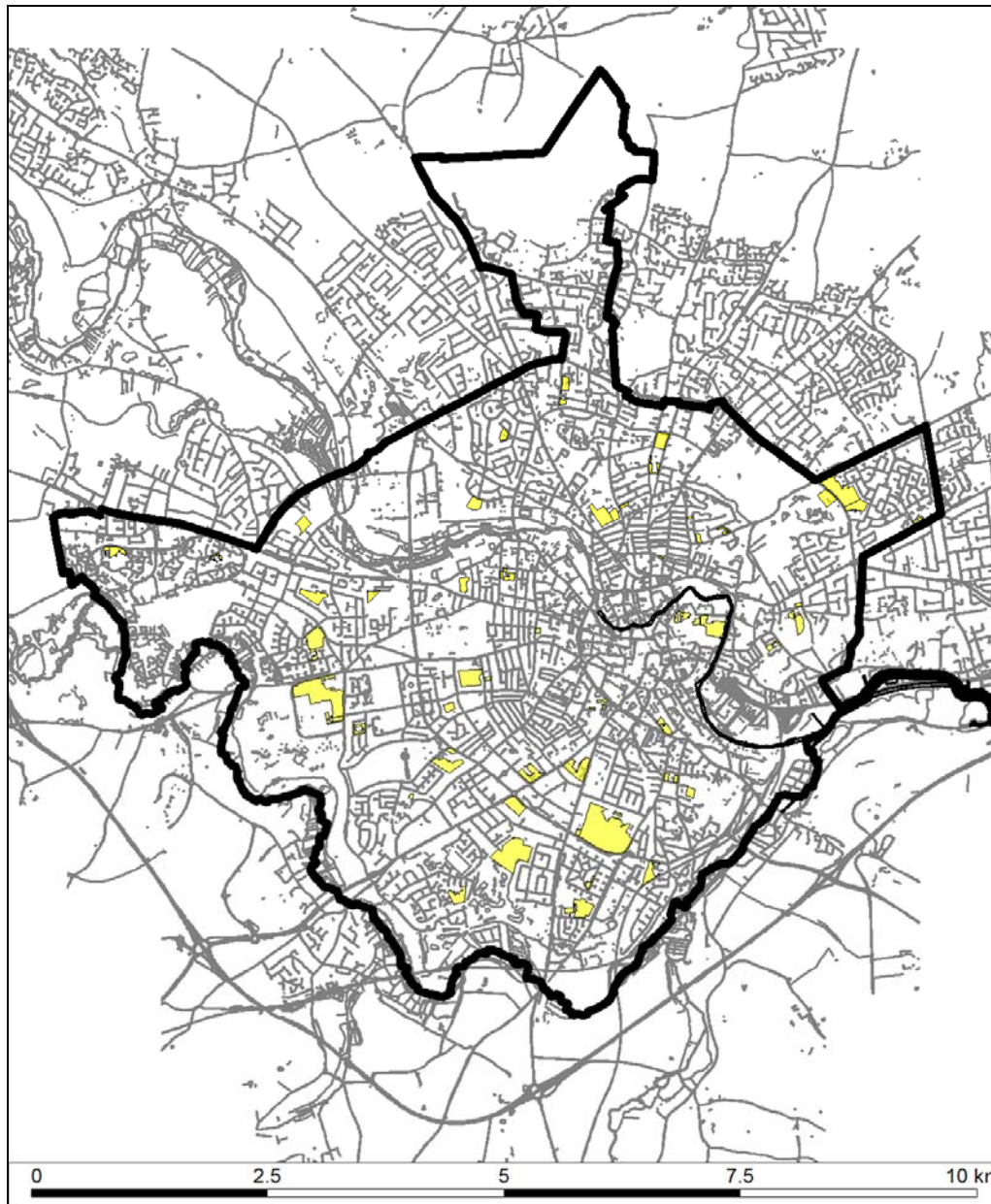
There are estimated to be 111 ha of open space on school grounds throughout the city, some of which is available for wider public use (for example as sports pitches), either de facto or through more formal arrangements, but mostly primarily used for school purposes.

Table 22				
URL	LOCATION	WARD	ZONE	HA
B18	CHAPEL BREAK FS/IS	BOWTHORPE	7	0.26
B25	CLOVERHILL FIRST SCHOOL	BOWTHORPE	7	0.13
B25A	CLOVERHILL FIRST SCHOOL	BOWTHORPE	7	0.16
B25B	CLOVERHILL FIRST SCHOOL	BOWTHORPE	7	0.05
B25C	CLOVERHILL FIRST SCHOOL	BOWTHORPE	7	0.02
B51	ST MICHAELS MS/JS	BOWTHORPE	7	1.31
CG06	CATTON GROVE FS/MS/PS	CATTON GROVE		1.09
CG06A	CATTON GROVE FS/MS/PS	CATTON GROVE		0.43
CR10	HEARTSEASE FS & MS/PS	CROME		1.92
CR11	HEARTSEASE HS	CROME		6.41
CR11A	HEARTSEASE HS PLAYING FIELDS	CROME		2.00
CR30	WELLESLEY FS	CROME		0.28
CR38	WOODSIDE FS	CROME	6	0.65
E10	CNS HS	EATON		8.86
E11	COLMAN FS/IS	EATON		0.37
E12	COLMAN MS/JS	EATON		2.73
E26	EATON HALL SS	EATON		0.20

E36	FAIRWAY FS & MS/EATON PS	EATON	1.99
E50	THE CLOSE SS	EATON	
E51	TOWN CLOSE SCHOOL	EATON	2.42
L02	CAVELL FS/PS	LAKENHAM	1.90
L08	HARFORD MS	LAKENHAM	3.62
L14	HEWETT SCHOOL	LAKENHAM	17.95
L27	LAKENHAM FS	LAKENHAM	0.34
L27A	LAKENHAM FS	LAKENHAM	0.32
L28	LAKENHAM MS/PS	LAKENHAM	0.83
L53	TUCKSWOOD PS	LAKENHAM	0.46
M41	NOTRE DAME HS	MANCROFT	1.19
M65	ST JOHNS FS/IS	MANCROFT	0.27
MC03	ANGEL RD MS	MILE CROSS	0.90
MC04	ANGEL RD FS/IS	MILE CROSS	2.99
MC25	MILE CROSSMS/DOWSON FS	MILE CROSS	1.58
MC26	NORMAN FS	MILE CROSS	0.81
N01	AVENUE FS	NELSON	
N02	AVENUE MS/JS	NELSON	
N14	HEIGHAM PARK FS/RECREATION ROAD IS	NELSON	3.68
N16	PARKSIDE SS	NELSON	0.23
S01	ANGEL RD MS/JS	SEWELL	0.28
S02	BLYTHE JEX HS	SEWELL	2.00
S02A	BLYTHE JEX HS	SEWELL	0.73
S05	CROME ROAD	SEWELL	0.44
S08	GEORGE WHITE MS/JS	SEWELL	0.14
S13	MAGDALEN GATES FS/IS	SEWELL	0.09
S14	MOUSEHOLD FS/IS	SEWELL	0.38
TH39	NORWICH SCHOOL	THORPE HAMLET	3.52
TH39A	NORWICH SCHOOL	THORPE HAMLET	0.42
TH39B	NORWICH SCHOOL	THORPE HAMLET	0.98
TH69	THORPE HAMLET FS/LIONWOOD IS	THORPE HAMLET	0.57
TH70	THORPE HAMLET MS/LIONWOOD JS	THORPE HAMLET	1.82
TC04	BIGNOLD PRIMARY SCHOOL	TOWN CLOSE	0.10
TC04A	BIGNOLD PRIMARY SCHOOL	TOWN CLOSE	0.28
TC04B	BIGNOLD PRIMARY SCHOOL	TOWN CLOSE	0.13
TC08	HARFORD MANOR SS	TOWN CLOSE	0.33
TC15	NORWICH HS FOR GIRLS	TOWN CLOSE	2.35
TC21	TOWN CLOSE SCHOOL	TOWN CLOSE	3.42
U01	BLACKDALE MS	UNIVERSITY	0.91
U08	EARLHAM HS	UNIVERSITY	10.88
U19	NORTHFIELDS FS/BLUEBELL PS	UNIVERSITY	0.77
U23	ST THOMAS MORE MS/JS	UNIVERSITY	0.87
U27	WEST EARLHAM FS/IS	UNIVERSITY	0.51
U28	WEST EARLHAM MS/JS	UNIVERSITY	3.39
W20	LARKMAN FS/MS/PS	WENSUM	2.51
W31	MILL VIEW MS/KNOWLAND GROVE JS (VALLEY PS)	WENSUM	1.56

W33	NELSON FS/IS	WENSUM	1.11
W36	RANWORTH JS/HENDERSON PS	WENSUM	0.80
W45	WENSUM MS/JS	WENSUM	1.20

There has been a significant reorganisation of schools for the under 11s in Norwich this year, resulting in rationalisation, amalgamation and some closures. The new structure of schools in Norwich is set out in **Appendix XX**. A number of school sites have been (or will shortly be) relinquished, including some with extensive playing fields and sports facilities, and the future of these will need to be considered as part of the overall open space needs assessment and the policies which emanate from it.



Map XX School Grounds

5. LOCAL DEMAND

Introduction

This section examines identified local demand for various types of open space, sports and recreation opportunity. It has drawn upon a range of survey and analytical techniques to seek the views of the community, together with local assessments of demand for sports facilities, allotments and play.

The initial part of the section sets out in detail the community consultation exercises that have been undertaken as part of the study. The extent of the consultation reflects the breadth and diversity of the study and a consequent need to engage with as wide a cross section of the community as possible. Two questionnaire surveys were undertaken and this report details where the useful and relevant information that was received:

- Household community survey
- Young people and schools survey

In addition to the above focus group meetings/consultation sessions also were undertaken as below:

- Sports groups within the city
- Various community groups
- Green spaces groups
- Officers of the planning section of the City Council
- Officers of the Green Spaces Section of the City Council

The result of this consultation and other analyses has helped amongst other things to inform the content of the recommended local standards as well as possible priorities and actions for inclusion in action plans and the green space strategy. Crucially it has also helped the study to understand local people's appreciation of open space and recreation facilities, and the values attached by the community to such provision. This appreciation should have implications for the way in which open spaces are treated and designated in the revised development plan.

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY SURVEY

A questionnaire was posted out to 2000 households within Norwich and also placed on the Council's website. Of the total number distributed 270 completed questionnaires were returned. The full questionnaire is included as **Appendix XX**.

The full report of the community survey is included as **Appendix XX**. The respondents were biased towards the older age groups, females and parents of under 12s. This stresses the need to include the additional survey of young people (see below) and other groups to ensure that a rounded picture is achieved.

YOUNG PEOPLE SURVEY

Questionnaires were distributed to 15 schools and around 195 completed questionnaires were returned, from 9 schools. The children and young people involved came from most parts of the city (and beyond) and represented a wide age range from 6-16 and a fairly even gender split.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The consultation has highlighted a very wide range of interesting points and issues of value both to this study as well as any future green space strategy.

However, in terms of this particular study, the following key general points are felt to be important:

- The local importance attached to the provision of a range of open spaces and facilities.
- The value attached to both informal and formal open spaces.
- The concern for the quality of some facilities
- The need when planning for all types of recreation opportunity to take into account people's preparedness to travel, and requirement for different types of space. For children and young people this means easy access by foot/cycle, although this should be a universal aspiration in planning and locating all local community open spaces and recreation opportunities.

The following more specific issues were highlighted by the consultation exercises carried out:

Community Survey

Types of open space

- The most frequently used spaces are parks, cycle paths, footpaths and riverside walks and paved areas for walking and sitting.
- The least frequently used spaces are outdoor facilities for teenagers, allotments, artificial turf pitches and golf courses.
- Sports centres and swimming pools and local play areas are also used at least weekly by over 10% of the population.
- Most spaces and facilities are visited all year round, but outdoor water recreation facilities, golf courses, tennis and netball facilities are used mainly in the summer.

Community views on local spaces

- More than half of people travel less than 800m to their most used local space and over 70% less than 1600m. The majority of people travel less than 10 minutes to such spaces and very few people over 20 minutes. 65% of people travel to their most used space by foot, the car is the second most popular mode and is used by 19% of people.
- 61% of people visit their most used local space about once or twice a week. Around a quarter of people visit such spaces once a month or less.
- Walking, enjoying the natural environment and to sit and relax are the most common reasons for using people's most frequently used local area of open space.

Travel times and mode

- There was a broad range of times that people were prepared to travel to different types of open space and sports facilities, and various travel modes. The details are set out in Appendix X and reflected in the recommended standards.

General community views on open space

- By far the most important issue in relation to open space is that it should be safe and secure for people using them. The most significant issues other than safety are cleanliness and being free of litter and graffiti, easy access for all members of community and adequate control of dogs and being free from dog fouling.
- Making improvements to access, quality and quantity of spaces would lead to greater use of Norwich's open spaces. Improving existing facilities like toilets, cafes, parking and seating would have the biggest effect on encouraging greater use of open spaces in the City. Improving safety and security with things like better lighting and CCTV would also promote greater use of facilities, as would more information on available facilities.
- The majority of residents think local parks and recreation grounds are good or very good and over 40% think footpaths, riverside walks, Mousehold Heath and paved areas for walking and sitting are at least good.
- The majority of those with an opinion think outdoor teenage facilities are poor or very poor and cycle paths are rated average to very poor by a majority.
- A majority of people think that formal planting displays, shrubs and flowerbeds are good or very good. The variety of types and sizes of open spaces and provision of special events and festivals are rated good or better by over 40% of people.
- Areas and bins for dog fouling are the lowest rated aspect of open space, followed by provision of shelters and signposting and information.

Children and young people's views (CYP)

- Both informal and formal open spaces can draw CYP from different locations across an area like Norwich. CYP do not just meet up to play/hang out in designated parks and play areas, they also use the street and smaller areas of spare grass or other open spaces.
- Just under half of CYP reach their most used local open space in under 5 minutes and around two thirds under 10 minutes. Almost a fifth of CYP travel over 15 minutes to their most used space.
- By far the majority of CYP walk or cycle to their most used open space, but 1/5th are driven, most go with friends or family and only a small number go alone.
- The majority of CYP visit such spaces at least once or twice a week and almost a 1/3 most days. Peak use of open spaces is during the Summer, but they still have a significant number of visits in the Winter.
- The main reason that CYP visit their local open space is to meet up with friends. Playing in play areas with friends and family and cycling are also popular.
- CYP think that safety and security and freedom from litter and graffiti are the most important things about open spaces. CYP also think access and dog management are important issues too.
- Around a two thirds of male and female CYP from age 6-16 think that it is OK for a 10 to 13 year old to travel to a play area or sports facility without an adult.

- Around 1/3 of CYP think there should be more open spaces and outdoor facilities where they live and would in particular like to see more places for YP to meet up outdoors, as well as informal kick-about areas and shelters.
- CYP recognise the conflicting pressures on open spaces, such as the need to provide places to meet up with friends, but also the need to control anti-social behaviour. They want more facilities, but recognise that there needs to be equipment for all ages and people with disabilities.
- The findings of the consultation on use of and access to open spaces and other facilities will be used to inform the development of local standards of provision, as discussed in the next section.

FOCUS GROUPS AND OTHER DISCUSSIONS

Structured questionnaire surveys (such as the above household survey) are a very useful means of collecting comments and views in a systematic way that is conducive to analyses. However, such surveys do not allow for more in depth dialogue and are therefore 'closed' to the potentially creative ideas of respondents that may not be covered within the questionnaires.

For this reason a series of discussion groups were held to augment the findings of the various questionnaire surveys. They were not intended to be statistically representative, but were done when opportunities arose. The focus of the discussion groups was on the most important themes addressed by the study.

The discussions held were with the following:

- Representatives of sports clubs in the city including football, cycle speedway, athletics and BMX
- Representatives of greenspaces groups including Chapelfield Gardens and Fiddlewood
- Community groups in Fiddlewood, Catton Grove and Lakenham

The 'external' consultations followed the same simple format in that those attending were asked through discussion to respond to a number of questions:

Which local open spaces and parks do you use?

What are the 'good things' about open space, sport and recreation in the City?

What are the bad things about open space, sport and recreation in the City?

In what ways can things be 'improved' in the abovementioned?

The discussions were both interesting and wide ranging, with many comments and suggestions being made. The following summarises the most common points made:

Focus Groups - summary of points

- **Sport.** The local BMX club is thriving and has the use of a major track in Sloughbottom, which is being refurbished for serious use. Demand will grow because BMX is an Olympic sport. There is a need for up to 10 other tracks in the city to encourage more participation at recreational level. Cycle speedway, once an important sport in the area is declining, and membership of the remaining club is low (but fluctuating). Additional tracks are unlikely to be required. The only track and field athletics club in the city is based at UEA, and has

thriving membership. Despite being quite new the track is in relatively poor condition, with surface and some ancillary facilities requiring renovation. Home club events are not possible, and development of the club is constrained. Generally there was some concern about the quality of facilities for sport in Norwich, if not a lack of facilities to meet demand. Car parking is considered inadequate at some parks, especially Eaton Park.

- **Green spaces.** Parks, gardens and other open spaces such as Chapelfield, Lion Wood and Fiddlewood are essential features of the Norwich landscape and must be retained broadly in their current form at all costs. There is a reluctance to see significant change, though it is acknowledged that some parks are poorly managed, and facilities are often lacking or in poor condition. Chapelfield in particular is considered to be lacking in care, with poor facilities and an absence of good management, and a feeling that S106 money collected from nearby development had not been spent to improve or provide facilities in the immediate area. In general there was considered to be a need for proper strategic plans for Norwich's parks and green spaces with one department responsible for planning, management and trouble shooting, and overall better coordination of all open and green spaces, so that the various demands on them could be considered in the round. There was considered to be a lack of facilities for younger people in the parks, though at the same time a reluctance to accommodate any such provision in existing areas. It was considered ironic that the existing open space at Greenfields was under imminent threat from housing development at a time when the Council was considering this open space needs assessment.
- **Community groups.** Local communities tend to use parks that are very local to them, and generally within a 15-minute walk, which is the main form of access. The need for local parks was emphasised by the reluctance of most to allow children to go off to the park by themselves before they are 13-14. Groups are keen to retain areas of open space, and prevent their development for other purposes, particularly as housing densities are increasing with smaller gardens and private space. The good aspects of local parks included easy access, the need for local areas of green space and their usage by a variety of people for many different purposes. However, there was a strong feeling in some areas that existing open space has its problems, in particular anti-social behaviour, leading to feelings of insecurity and vandalism. Other problems include fly tipping, lack of facilities and poor condition of some facilities including play equipment. Improvements to parks should include:
 - better surveillance (including the re-employment of park keepers or community wardens);
 - safe routes to and within parks, especially for disabled people;
 - better design of parks to restrict access, particularly for motorcycles;
 - improved fencing and gates;
 - better education for dog owners to prevent dog fouling;
 - more and better play equipment and facilities for informal and organised sport (e.g. MUGAs which could be booked).

More specifically it was stated that allotments will continue to be in demand as private gardens no longer provide space to grow vegetables and fruit.

SPORTS SPECIFIC CONSULTATIONS

SPORTS SPECIFIC CONSULTATIONS

Broad discussions were held with Active Norfolk, the County Sports Partnership, which covers local authorities and other partner organisations with the aim of promoting participation in sport and active recreation within the county (which includes the City). The organisation therefore represents and seeks to promote a wide range of sports within the City (and elsewhere). The summary of these discussions was as follows:

- There is a mix of indoor sports facilities within the City that serve the general public and split between those that are formally operated (e.g. sports halls mostly requiring payment) and those that are unsupervised and free to access (play / multi use games areas on park facilities). However there is a relative shortage of purpose built facilities available to the wider community.
- Existing sports halls on school sites provide the main access for sports clubs, with use dependent on both price and locality by those playing..
- Many facilities are outdated and in need of modernisation or replacement. Encouraging participation in sport and physical activity is assisted by provision of facilities that are located in close proximity to residential areas. 'Travel' is a recognised barrier to participation to sport and physical activity. Greater emphasis should be placed on maximising (by replacement or upgrade) those facilities that are central to existing or proposed new developments.
- The provision of sports facilities that cater for a number of sports at the same time and on a formal and informal basis within a community are important. There should be encouragement of new provision to include floodlit or non-floodlit MUGAs that are accessible to the whole community. These kind of facilities can help to firstly, create a focus for the community as well as secondly, provide a range of sports development opportunities and thirdly, access to physical activity opportunities promoting health and well-being. These facilities should not stand in isolation within a new development but they should be adjacent to/ link up to other new community facilities.
- There should be informal grass kickabout areas that are properly maintained close to people's homes - really important in the light of the obesity issue for children and young people in particular. We should also be promoting the provision of cycle routes and pathways to encourage more physical activity from children and young people.
- 'Building Schools for The Future' programme will have an impact on community sports provision within the city over the next 10 years but it is unlikely to accommodate smaller open access play and "kick about areas"
- Most sports specific sports development officers with whom Active Norfolk liaises generally agree that there is need to increase the number of facilities for their sport across the City to meet the demand and provide capacity for increased participation in the future. This also applies to swimming.

- Developer contributions have an important role to play in ensuring that facilities for sport and physical activity are provided in conjunction with new development, particularly as other sources of funding are no longer so plentiful.

The above comments provide a good overview of some of the issues that should be addressed in the planning of new sport facilities within the City, and the extent to which they should be considered through the overall planning and development process.

DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR SPORTS

A full outdoor sport and playing pitch assessment was not part of the current study, and information on the demand for outdoor sports facilities therefore draws largely from existing information. There is significant evidence that over the years, outdoor sport has moved out of Norwich itself and into the fringe areas, for a variety of reasons – availability, quality, price, accessibility and others. For this reason, and for the purposes of this aspect of the needs assessment, the fringe areas of Norwich have been included within the study area to form one unit. The wider Norwich area therefore comprise the whole of the built up area, including Norwich City and the neighbouring parishes of Cringleford, Colney, Costessey and Trowse with Newton (in South Norfolk) and Thorpe St Andrew, Sprowston, Old Catton, Hellesdon, Drayton and Taverham (in Broadland). For the purposes of estimating demand and developing a standard for future provision, the Norwich area has a population of 206,000, compared with the city's of 131,000.

General

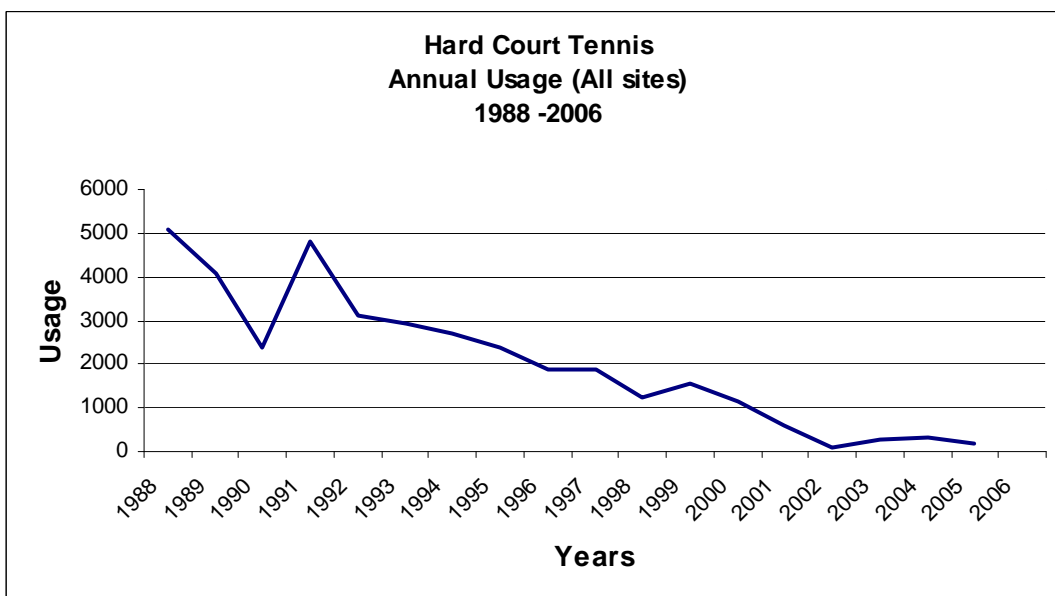
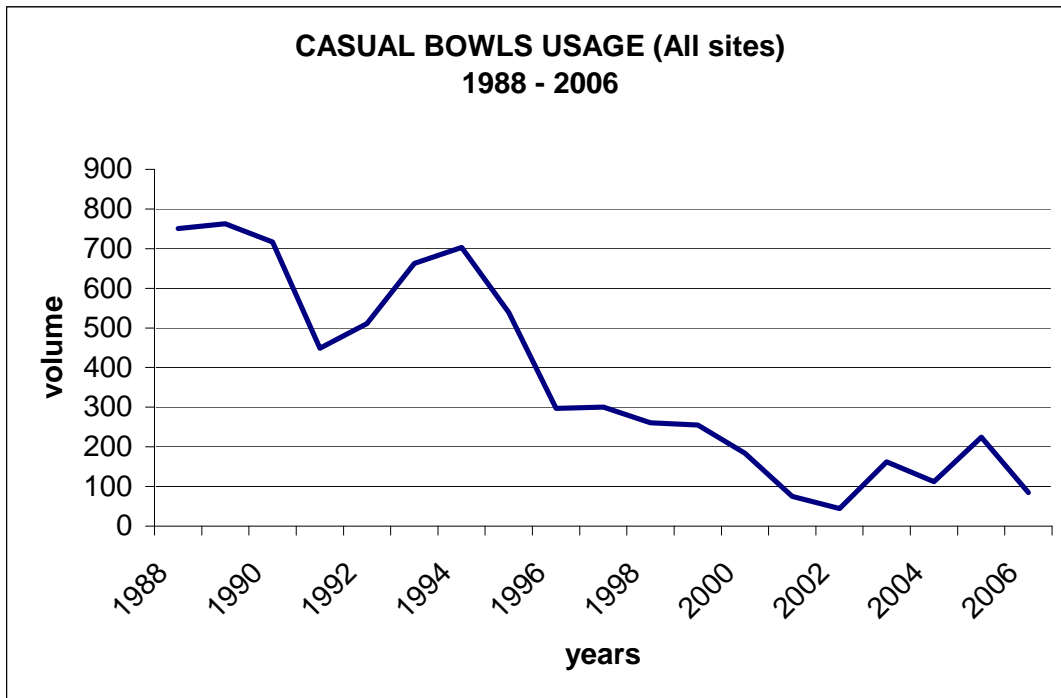
Evidence of the changing nature of sports provision in the Norwich area is provided by reference to bookings and usage statistics from the Green Spaces section of Norwich City Council for outdoor sports facilities within the city.

Seasonal and pre booked facilities

		Pitches/greens/courts	Games	Games as % of capacity
Football	1993/4	18	741	42%
	2000/1	11	422	39%
	2006/7	14 (incl 2 mini/2 junior)	774	42%
Cricket	1993/4	15	289	40%
	2000/1	6	179	62%
	2006/7	3	162	57%
Hockey	1993/4	4	73	33%
	2000/1	-	-	-
	2006/7	-	-	-
Bowls	1993/4	19	1973	44%
	2000/1	14	1515	46%
	2006/7	13	893	29%
Grass tennis	1993/4	63	793	14%
	2000/1	19	561	33%
	2006/7	19	636	38%

Casual usage of bowls, tennis and pitch and putt facilities demonstrates similar trends.

Table 24			
Bookings	Bowls Bookings	Grass tennis	Hard tennis
1988	751	3594	5076
1997	300	3001	1858
2006	85	1376	187 (2005)



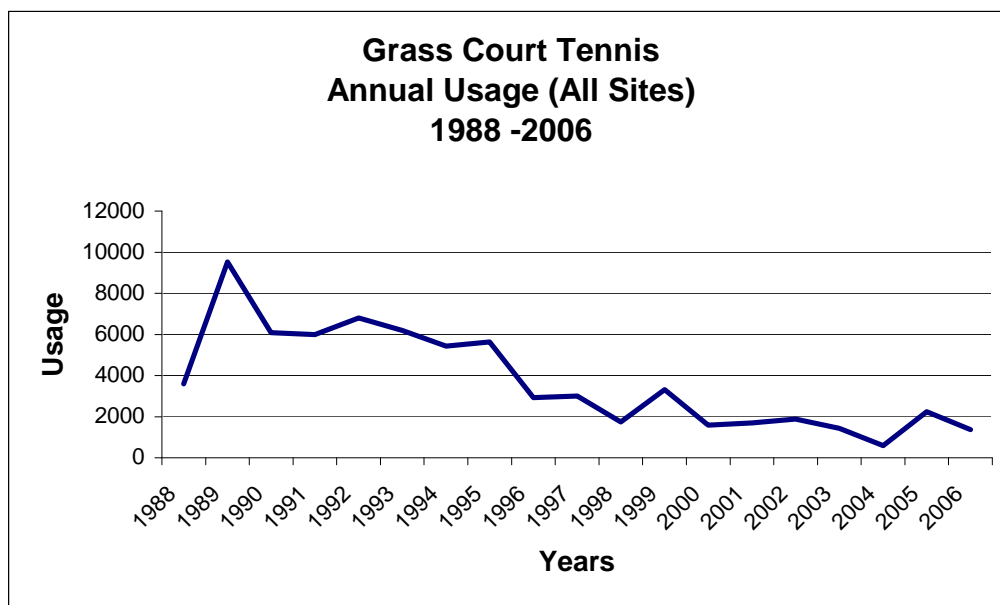


Table 25

Pitch & Putt /putting	P & P Mousehold	P & P Eaton Park	Putting Eaton Park	Putting Waterloo Park
1988/9	29295	44080	7476	7953
1997/8	24918	24708	3840	3525
2005/6	18315	23158	2121 (2006)	705 (2006)

These figures refer to bookings for which payment was made, and some facilities are now used more on a casual informal basis, so the actual figures should be treated with some caution. However, it is clear that there has been a steady but significant decline in the use of pitches, courts and greens in Norwich over a long period, and this forms the background to the assessment of demand over the wider area considered below.

Football

In their 2003 study for the three local authorities in the Norwich area, 'Norwich Policy Area Playing Pitch Assessment and Open Space Policy', Strategic Leisure identified the following teams playing football.

Table 26					
	Norwich	South Norfolk	Broadland	Norwich area	
Midweek	2	1	2	5	2%
Sat am	1	22	21	44	14%
Sat pm	15	19	35	69	22%
Sun am	42	42	52	136	43%
Sun pm	24	8	27	59	18%
Total	84	92	137	313	

The area of study included a much wider area than currently being considered as part of this study, including Mulbarton, Hethersett, Blofield, Brundall and other villages where football is played but outside the Norwich built up area. In 2003 there was a total of 313 football teams.

More recent research has been undertaken in connection with this study. Time has not permitted a full and detailed assessment of the number of current teams, and reliance has been placed on information provided by the Norfolk FA, which has a comprehensive database of clubs, generation rates and population ratios per team. This has been supplemented by information from handbooks and the like. Based on the most recent (2006) information, the number of football teams in the wider study area is calculated as follows:

	Norwich	South Norfolk	Broadland	Norwich area
Adult 11 a side				
Male	83	11	54	148
Female	3	1	1	5
Youth 11 a side				
Male	47	10	46	103
Female	8	1	8	17
Mini	22	7	33	62
Small sided	197	0	0	197
	363	30	142	532

The total number of teams in the Norwich area is therefore estimated as 532, but this includes 197 currently playing small-sided football, mainly on STPs and artificial grass. The total number of teams playing on grass pitches is therefore estimated as 335. This is broadly compatible with the 2003 statistics, though there are some variations in the study area used and the distribution of teams in Norwich and Broadland differs. However the total number of teams is considered to be an accurate reflection of current demand.

Based on the pattern and time of play in 2003, updated from handbooks and websites, it is estimated that the temporal demand from these teams and therefore the need for pitches is set out below. The demand for pitches is currently expressed as follows

Mid week	1%
Sat am	18%
Sat pm	16%
Sun am	45%
Sun pm	20%

Teams	Day played	Peak pitch demand
Senior male	Mid week 3	44 pitches
	Sat am 9	
	Sat pm 48	
	Sun am 88	
Senior female	Sun pm 5	

Youth male	Sat am	19	
	Sat pm	5	
	Sun am	38	30 pitches
	Sun pm	41	
Youth female	Sat am	16	
	Sun pm	1	
Mini	Sat am	17	
	Sun pm	25	13 pitches
	Sun pm	20	

The method of calculating pitch requirements is based on Sport England's model in 'Towards a Level Playing Field', and the above table is explained as follows :

- It is assumed that, in order to maintain the quality of pitches each pitch is capable of no more than 2 matches per week, though mini pitches have a greater capacity,
- All teams need to play at home every other week
- Sen football – peak demand is on Sun am for 44 pitches, which can also accommodate Saturday demand
- Junior football – peak demand is on Sun pm for 21 pitches, but this is insufficient to allow Sun am and pm use within pitch capacities, so 30 pitches are required
- Mini – peak demand is on Sun am, but is spread fairly evenly over the weekend. Mini pitches are capable of greater use, so 13 pitches are sufficient to meet current demand

Future space requirements are calculated as follows:

- 0.9 ha for a senior pitch including run-off, 0.7 ha for a junior pitch and 0.3 ha for mini, the current requirement
- Site multiplier of 10% to accommodate changing and other ancillary facilities
- Factor of 14% to reflect Sport England targets to increase participation by 1% per year (to 2021)
- Contingency of 10% to cover unforeseen circumstances

The future pitch requirement therefore is for 90 ha, which equates to 0.44 ha per 1000 population.

Cricket

In the 2003 study, Strategic Leisure identified the following teams playing cricket in the Norwich area

	Norwich	South Norfolk	Broadland	Norwich area
Midweek	1	12	4	17 21%
Sat	6	12	19	37 46%
Sun	5	12	10	27 33%
Total	12	36	33	81

As with football, the area of study included a much wider area than currently being considered as part of this study. There was then a total of 81 teams.

Current research using Norfolk Cricket Board handbooks, league websites and other information suggests that in 2007, the following number of clubs is playing in the wider Norwich area (see Appendix)

	Norwich			South Norfolk		Broadland		Total		
	Sen	Casual	Jun	Sen	Jun	Sen	Jun	Sen	Casual	Jun
Midweek		5				2	6	2	5	6
Sat	4			6		18		28		
Sun	1			2	1	6		9		1
Total	5	5	0	8	1	26	6	39	5	7

The estimated total number of teams playing in the Norwich area is therefore 51, comprising 39 senior teams, 7 junior and 5 casual. There is some evidence from the County Cricket Manager that some teams have folded in the past 4 years, and there are fewer pitches for casual hire in Norwich parks. In the city itself there is little league cricket played, with Pilling Park and Britannia Barracks accommodating some matches and the most senior teams playing on school pitches at CNS.

When estimating the demand for pitches in accordance with Sport England guidance, the following must be borne in mind:

- The peak day demand (in this case Saturday)
- The number of home games played (normally 0.5 per week per team)
- The ability of cricket squares and pitches to accommodate a number of games on different days, because of the number of wickets on each square
- The ability to play junior matches on senior pitches using the same square and shorter boundaries
- The club based nature of cricket in the Norwich area, and therefore the need to meet local demand locally

The peak demand for pitches is on Saturdays for senior cricket (28 teams), but these are spread across the whole of the Norwich area. Bearing in mind the factors above, it is estimated that there is a current demand for 20 pitches, which will accommodate Saturday peak use, Sunday and midweek use and junior participation. Based on a pitch requirement of 2.0 ha, and similar assumptions as for football, the future pitch requirement therefore is for 55 ha, which equates to 0.27 ha per 1000 population.

Rugby

In 2003 Strategic Leisure identified the following teams:

	Norwich	South Norfolk	Broadland	Norwich area
Midweek	0	2	1	3 15%

Sat	3	7	7	17 85%
Sun	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	8	20

As with the other sports, the study area was wider. Further research in connection with this study has identified only 2 clubs playing ion the Norwich area used in this study (Crusaders, Norwich Medics and Lakenham Hewett play outside the boundaries used here) and there are no clubs playing in the city. The 2 clubs currently playing are as follows:

	Senior	Junior	Mini
Norwich RFC	5	5	7
Norwich Union RFC	2		
Total	7	5	7

Using a similar method as before, it is calculated that current pitch demand is for 4 senior, 3 junior and 4 mini pitches. While these could share the same spaces (e.g. mini pitches could be laid out across larger pitches), it is recommended that separate pitches are required to reduce wear and tear and optimise suitability for play by various groups.

With the same assumptions as before, including a pitch size of 1.5 ha for senior. 0.7 ha for junior and 0.5ha for mini, the future pitch requirement for rugby is 14 ha, or the equivalent of 0.07 ha per 1000 population.

Hockey

Strategic Leisure's 2003 study identified the following teams:

	Norwich area	
Wed pm	7	20%
Sat	26	74%
Sun	2	6%

The current, with reference to handbooks and websites, has identified the following teams.

	Venue	Men's teams	Women's teams	Colts	Juniors
Norwich City HC	Taverham/UEA	6	3	2	x
Norfolk Nomads HC	UEA	2			
Broadland HC	Taverham/Redmayne	1	2		
Sprowston Valkyries HC	Redmayne/Sprowston CC		2		
UEA HC	UEA	3	3		
Norwich Union HC	Pinebanks	4	4	Mini summer league	
Total		16	14	2	x

There are therefore 30 senior teams, 2 colts' teams and various junior teams, the majority of which play on Saturday. There are currently 5 STPs (on which most competitive hockey now takes place), and on the basis that 3 home games can be played consecutively on a Saturday (i.e. 15 in total per week), this number of pitches is considered sufficient. There is some concern about the lack of availability at some venues and Sprowston Valkyries play on grass at Sprowston CC. Overall however current demand is assumed to be met.

On the basis of a pitch requirement of 0.9 ha, and using the same assumptions as before, the future pitch requirement for hockey is 5.6 ha or 0.03 ha per 1000 population. However as hockey relies on STPs almost exclusively, this standard is not included in the grass pitch standard for all pitches (see below), and a requirement for STPs is considered elsewhere in the report.

Tennis

There are 14 tennis clubs and other bodies in the Norwich area affiliated to the Norfolk LTA as follows:

East Anglia Tennis and Squash Club	Town Close
Heigham TC	Nelson
Lakenham Sports and Leisure	Lakenham
Lakenham Tennis Academy	Lakenham
Norwich Community Tennis Club	
Bannatyne's LTC	Broadland
Esporta TC	Broadland
Norwich Union LTC	Broadland
Oasis TC	Broadland
Old Catton LTC	Broadland
Stanmore LTC	Broadland
Thorpe Community TC, Thorpe St Andrew S	Broadland
Taverham TC	Broadland
Cringleford	South Norfolk

The clubs formerly based at Lakenham have recently closed

In addition Norwich City Council's sports club directory lists the following clubs:

Avenue MS TC
Carrow Exiles TC
Colman MS TC
Drifters TC
Earlham TC
Gothic TC
Robert Stevenson TC
Sovereign TC

Most of these play on parks courts at Lakenham Rec, Heigham Park and Waterloo Park.

To meet the demand for tennis, the following courts currently exist in the Norwich area (see table x and [Appendix XX](#))

		Grass	Hard
Norwich	Clubs	0	20
	LA / public	19	12
Broadland	Clubs	8	16
	LA / public	0	17
South Norfolk	LA / public	2	6
Total		29	71

11 courts have recently closed down at Lakenham. In addition there are a further 69 courts at schools throughout the area, primarily for teaching purposes, but sometimes available to the community.

There has been a decline in the number of public courts available in Norwich in recent years – for example, in 1993/4 there were 63 grass courts compared with 19 at present, and this is in line with trends elsewhere for public courts. The development of tennis is primarily club based and the LTA has a major programme of encouraging participation. The closure of courts at Lakenham has produced a shortfall in meeting the needs of tennis development and coaching, although there are measures in place to seek a replacement facility elsewhere nearby. The current number of ‘public’ courts is likely to meet the anticipated need for casual and recreational tennis.

For the purposes of establishing a standard for future provision, the current supply of 111 courts (including those recently relinquished at Lakenham) is considered sufficient to meet demand. This equates to 1 court per 1850 people in the Norwich area, or 0.54 courts per 1000 population. On the basis of normal court size, and including the same assumptions as used with the pitch sports, the future recommended standard of provision is therefore 0.07 ha per 1000 population.

Bowls

It is estimated that there are 28 bowls clubs in Norwich with a further 10 in the wider area. Many of these field more than one team (when they compete) including men’s, women’s and mixed teams. Most existing bowls green are located in the Norwich parks, but there are also facilities provided by Parish Councils, private clubs and others. The demand for bowls has declined over the years, particularly in Norwich parks – in 1993 nearly 2000 regular bookings were taken, compared with 900 last year, while casual bookings declined from 750 to 100 over the same period. A number of private greens have also closed in recent years, particularly on pub sites. At the same time the main bowling clubs in the area are known to be prospering, and bowls is acknowledged as an important and popular sport locally and throughout the county.

To meet current demand, it is estimated that there are 31 greens in the whole area, mainly in Norwich (22) but also in Broadland (8) and South Norfolk (1). For the purposes of developing a future standard, it is recommended that the number of greens currently in use is sufficient to meet

demand. This therefore equates to 1 court per 6000 people in Norwich, or 1:6600 over the wider Norwich area, This is broadly in line with an historic Sport England standard of 10 greens per 60,000 population ('Planning for Sport' 1970). It is appropriate to use the higher ratio of greens in Norwich itself, and this is therefore 0.16 greens per 1000 population. On the same basis as other outdoor sports considered above, the future space requirement for bowls is therefore 0.04 ha per 1000 population.

Other informal outdoor sports facilities

There is good provision for pitch and putt and putting in Norwich, and despite the falling usage of existing facilities they are considered to provide a continuing opportunity for sport and physical activity at a casual and non-competitive level.

Existing levels of provision comprise the following:

Eaton Park P & P	10.7 ha
Mousehold P & P	8.53 ha
Eaton Park putting	0.7 ha
Waterloo Park putting	0.2
Total	20.13

Existing levels of provision are considered to represent a future standard and the recommended standard is therefore 0.15 ha per 1000 population.

Overall Playing Pitch and Other Outdoor Sports Standards

The overall recommended standard for future provision of outdoor sports facilities in Norwich, based where appropriate on the needs expressed over the wider area, are as follows:

Football	0.44 ha per 1000 population
Cricket	0.27 ha
Rugby	0.07 ha
(Hockey)	0.03 ha)
Tennis	0.07 ha
Bowls	0.04 ha
Other (pitch and putt, etc)	0.12 ha
Total	1.01 ha per 1000 population

DEMAND FOR ALLOTMENTS

According to information provided by the City Council in June 2007, there were 1484 plots available on 18 allotment sites within the city. 1392 of these were occupied by individuals, 61% males and 39% females. 299 plots were let to individuals living more than 1 mile away (21.4%), but only 4% of allotment holders came from outside the city. 16% of allotment holders had more than 1 plot, normally 2. In addition 48 plots were let to the Assist Trust or the Sustainable Living Initiative. At the time, 44 plots were vacant a rate of 3%. No site was less than 90% occupied.

At the same time, there was a waiting list for allotments of 1153 individuals, split almost equally between men and women. Most of these (1034) had joined the waiting list in 2005 /6, and there was a significant number who had requested a particular plot (138) or who already had an allotment (82). New plots let varied from 104 in 2005 to 270 in 2006 and 73 in 2007 (to June). There is thus a significant turnover. Waiting lists are not necessarily the best means of identifying latent demand, but there is clearly a high level of demand for allotments in the city, particularly when considering the low vacancy rates.

The long terms trends in allotment use are not available, but current levels of use suggest a continuing demand for plots. With the increasing trend towards higher density housing, particularly in Norwich, and a renewed move towards self sufficiency and local produce, it is reasonable to assume that the demand for allotments in the city will increase over the period of the study.

For the purposes of developing a standard for the provision of allotments in the future therefore, a requirement for the provision of a total of 2000 plots in the city is considered reasonable, representing an increase of 500 plots or about 33%. Current provision equates to about 0.33 ha per 1000 population, and the new standard should therefore be 0.44 ha of allotments per 1000 population.

DEMAND FOR PLAY

Current provision for children's play as set out in Norwich City Council's Play Strategy suggests that there is a requirement for 89 toddlers play areas (compared with 68 currently provided) and 60 junior play areas (47 at present). There is thus a 25% shortfall numerically. Existing provision measures about 12.77 ha or 0.16 ha per play area.

MUGAs are important facilities for informal play as well as providing an opportunity for more formal sport including training especially where floodlights are provided. Standards of provision are hard to establish, but current and planned provision elsewhere where similar studies have been undertaken suggest a range between 1 MUGA per 2400 people and 1:7200. The best provision is normally in rural areas where accessibility to facilities is poorest and more courts need to be provided. Provision in Norwich is at the very bottom of this range, and some wards have no such facilities. There is some justification in increasing this level of provision, and a future standard of 1 MUGA per 6000 people would give a requirement for 22 such facilities at the present or a further 4 in total. Current space requirements are for 1.88 ha in total or about 0.1 ha per court.

Demand for other aspects of play – BMX, skateboarding, cycle speedway has not been identified, and some older facilities have been relinquished in recent years.

It is recommended that future provision for children's and young people's play is as follows:

Children's play 12.77 ha + 33%	Total 16.98 ha
MUGAs 22 at 0.104 ha	Total 2.3 ha
Other facilities as current	Total 1.37 ha
Total space requirement for play	20.65 ha

This equates to 0.16 ha per 1000 population

DEMAND FOR BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES

Sports Halls

Facilities Planning Model An assessment of the adequacy of sports hall provision in the Norwich area was undertaken through the Regional Sports Facility Strategy in 2006/7. Using the situation in 2007 as the base, the Facilities Planning Model concluded the following (the data relates to the whole of the three districts, as this was not disaggregated further. The figures refer to visits to halls in the peak hours, and unmet demand is defined as that expressed demand which is not able to be satisfied because the halls are full or outside the reasonable catchment of residents. 'Equivalent' means the number of sports hall courts that are required to satisfy the unmet demand).

	Norwich	South Norfolk	Broadland	Total
Capacity of halls	7900	6000	2500	16400
Demand from population	6200	5050	5300	16550
Unmet demand	850	1200	1150	3250
% of demand	14%	24%	21%	20%
Equivalent	4.2 courts	5.9	5.6	15.7

In Norwich and South Norfolk therefore the capacity of halls slightly exceeds demand from the resident population, although there is an absolute shortfall of halls in Broadland. Overall demand for the three districts exceeds capacity by a small amount. However as demand and capacity do not coincide geographically, the actual unmet demand over the whole area is about 20% of the total demand or the equivalent of about 16 courts or four 4-court sports halls. This does not necessarily mean that this level of additional provision is justified, as the demand is spread over all three districts and may not be in a sufficient concentration in any one location to make the case for an additional hall. However it is likely that additional halls are required for the following reasons:

- Two thirds of the population of the three districts lives in the Norwich area, and therefore demand for halls is greater here
- More importantly, most of the sports halls in the area are on school sites where there is limited community access, especially on a casual basis, and current usage is club and bookings-based. This applies to many parts of the country, but in the Norwich area only 4 halls with more than 4 courts are available on a pay and play basis, comprising 25 of 56 courts in total (45%). The model therefore overestimates the actual capacity of halls.

There is therefore considered to be an actual shortfall of sports halls in the Norwich area and the city itself, the size of which is investigated further below.

Active Places Power Active Places Power has been developed by Sport England to enable local assessments of need for built sports facilities to be undertaken using a variety of individual tools.

- Facilities per thousand – when comparing the number of 4-court halls and above in the Norwich area with other areas in the East region and beyond, and with national average provision, the following picture emerges:

Table 39	
England average	49m ² of sports hall space per 1000 population
East region average	47m ²
Norwich	55m ²
South Norfolk	49m ²
Broadland	22m ²
Norwich area (estimated)	46m ²

The relative provision in Norwich is therefore slightly higher than the national and regional averages, but the figure for the Norwich study area is slightly lower. The ratios apply to all sports halls, and the comments about availability to the wider public of the halls on school sites still apply. This demonstrates that if participation levels are the same in this area as elsewhere in the country, relative provision in the Norwich area is generally below average.

- Local supply and demand – APP can also compare local authorities in terms of the relationship between supply and demand for halls within an area. The following results apply to all halls perceived to have some community use, but they include schools for which the provisions above apply.

Table 40	
	Percentage of demand met
England	122%
East region	128%
Norwich	136%
South Norfolk	124%
Broadland	62%
Three districts	108%

Again this implies that there is some spare capacity in Norwich and over the three districts together, but the lack of 'public' facilities means that this area is relatively poorly provided with sports halls.

Sports Facilities Calculator The SFC enables an assessment to be made of the demand for facilities based on the population profile of the area, and applying empirical data about participation rates collected from detailed national surveys. The following table demonstrates the current demand for sports halls, based on the existing population and also taking into account an increase in participation in line with Sport England targets of 1% increase in activity per year to 2021.

Table 40			
	Halls	Courts	Cost
Norwich current population	9.63	38.51	£23.08m
Norwich area current population	15.14	60.56	£36.29m
Norwich current popn + 15% increase in participation	11.07	44.29	£26.54m
Norwich area current popn + 15% increase in participation	17.41	69.64	£41.73m

On the basis of this demand assessment, the future requirement for sports hall provision, fully available to the community including on a pay and play basis, is for one 4-court sports hall per 14000 people at current levels of demand, and 1:12000 people if the higher participation target is considered.

Conclusions While there appears from the broad figures to be sufficient sports hall to meet anticipated need, this is largely because much of the supply of halls is located on school sites which are not managed for community purposes, and remain available to the wider public mainly for clubs with regular bookings. It is recommended that consideration be given to a future standard of provision of 1 4-court hall per 12000 population, to take account of targeted increases in participation. Current provision of halls available fully to the community equates to 1 hall per 25000 population in Norwich and 1:33000 over the wider area, and represents only 50% of desirable provision. This shortfall could be met by building new facilities in areas where residents are outside existing catchments, or by enhancing existing school facilities for wider public access.

Swimming Pools

FPM A similar assessment of swimming pool, needs from the Regional Sports Strategy using the FPM has produced the following picture

Table 41				
	Norwich	South Norfolk	Broadland	Total
Capacity of pool	15400	9900	7400	32700
Demand from population	7100	6300	6700	21100
Unmet demand	7500	750	1000	2500
% of demand	11%	12%	15%	12%
Equivalent	94 m2	94m2	121m2	309m2

There is an apparent adequacy of swimming pool water space in Norwich and each of the other districts to meet demand, although the facilities meeting need in South Norfolk are outside the Norwich area. Total unmet demand is the equivalent of 309m2 of additional water or about a 6-lane pool, though this is unlikely to be sufficiently concentrated in one location to justify a new pool for this reason alone. However this relatively good situation is again mitigated by the type and range of pools in Norwich particularly. Only 2 pools are available for casual use, comprising about 10400 visits per week, or only about one third of the total capacity in the three districts, compared with an estimated demand from the Norwich area of about 11500 visits (i.e. calculating the proportion of total demand in the Norwich area from the total population of the 3 districts). At best therefore there is a small shortfall of 'public' water. Moreover the largest pool in the area at the Sports Park, by virtue of its location on the western edge of Norwich, is relatively accessible to a significant proportion of the population of the area, acknowledging that 25% of usage of pools in general is made by residents waking to a pool. The FPM confirms that in reality there is a shortfall of water space to meet the needs of the residents of Norwich and the wider Norwich area.

APP

- Facilities per thousand – when comparing the number of pools with lanes in the Norwich area with other areas in the East region and beyond, and with national average provision, the following picture emerges:

Table 42	
England average	18.18m ² of water per 1000 population
East region average	19.31m ²
Norwich	20.1m ²
South Norfolk	17.3m ²
Broadland	15.5m ²
Norwich area (estimated)	20.8m ²

The Norwich and study area figures are slightly higher than national and regional averages for pools, but again the majority of the pools are on school sites and in commercial health and fitness clubs. If only the two pools in community use are included, the overall ratio becomes about 6m² of water per 1000 population.

- Local supply and demand – The following results apply to all pools .

Table 43	
	Percentage of demand met
England	124%
East region	135%
Norwich	185%
South Norfolk	125%
Broadland	30%
Three districts	140%

Again this shows an apparent adequacy of swimming pool space in the three districts to meet demand. However all the South Norfolk water space is well outside the Norwich area, and as above most of the pools in and around Norwich do not meet a community pay and play need.

Sports Facilities Calculator The following table demonstrates the current demand for swimming pools, based on the existing population and also taking into account a n increase in participation in line with Sport England targets of 1% increase in activity per year to 2021.

Table 44				
	Pools	Lanes	Water space	Cost
Norwich current population	6.3	25.2	1338m ²	£11.76m
Norwich area current population	9.9	39.6	2104m ²	£18.50m
Norwich current popn + 15% increase in participation	7.2	29.0	1539m ²	£13.53m
Norwich area current popn + 15% increase in participation	11.4	45.6	2420m ²	£21.27m

On the basis of this demand assessment, the future requirement for swimming pool provision, fully available to the community including on a pay and play basis, is for one 4-lane 25m pool per 21000 people at current levels of demand, or 1:18000 people if the higher participation target is considered.

Conclusions Most of the indicators suggest that in terms of absolute water space, there are sufficient pools in the Norwich area to meet current demand. However as much of these are on school sites or in commercial health and fitness facilities, the actual supply for community use is only one-third of total capacity, and there is a perceived real shortage. Future provision should be made on the basis of one 4-lane 25m pool per 18000 people, at the higher participation levels, and this could be by means of new pools in accessible locations, or improvements to existing (school) pools to bring them up to community requirement standards.

Indoor Bowls

APP

Facilities per 1000 Current provision of indoor bowls facilities in the Norwich area compared with other areas is as follows:

Table 44	
England average	0.04 rinks per 1000 population
East region average	0.08
Norwich	0.08
South Norfolk	0.15
Broadland	0.15
Norwich area (estimated)	0.11
Best provision in region (Breckland)	0.21

Bowls is an important local sport and provision in the wider Norwich area is higher than the national and regional averages. 80% of provision is club based, and the only public facility is at the Norman Centre in Norwich.

Local supply and demand The existing balance between supply and demand in the Norwich area can be compared as follows:

Table 45	
	Percentage of demand met
England	58%
East region	112%
Norwich	144%
South Norfolk	193%
Broadland	213%
Three districts	186%

Compared with the regional and national figures significantly more demand for bowls is met in Norwich and the surrounding area. The figures might suggest spare capacity at existing indoor

centres but participation rates are very high in Norfolk in general where bowls is an important sporting activity with a long history of participation and achievement. The capacity of centres as suggested above is three times higher than the national average, and there is a balance between capacity and supply when taking into account local activity rates. The only 'community facility' at the Norman Centre represents about one-fifth of total capacity.

Sports Facilities Calculator The following table demonstrates the current demand for indoor bowls, based on the existing population and also taking into account a n increase in participation in line with Sport England targets of 1% increase in activity per year to 2021.

Table 46			
	Centres	Rinks	Cost
Norwich current population	1.25	7.5	£1.70m
Norwich area current population	1.97	11.8	£2.68m
Norwich current popn + 15% increase in participation	1.44	8.6	£1.96m
Norwich area current popn + 15% increase in participation	2.26	13.6	£3.08m

On the basis of this demand assessment, the future requirement for indoor bowls provision is for one 6-rink centre per 105000 people at current levels of demand, or 1:91000 people if the higher participation target is considered. However these are based on national participation rates, while local activity rates are nearly three times this. The recommended standard for future provision should at least reflect current levels, i.e. 1-six rink centre per 55000 population.

Conclusion Existing provision for indoor bowls is high, but this is balanced by very high participation rates in the area. Future provision should be based on the need for 1 6-rink centre per 55000 population, in line with current levels of provision.

Health and Fitness

APP

Facilities per 1000 Existing provision for health and fitness facilities can be compared with other areas as follows:

Table 47	
England average	5.23 stations per 1000 population
East region average	5.07
Norwich	4.4
South Norfolk	4.58
Broadland	3.89
Norwich area (estimated)	5.1
Best provision in region	10.85

Membership levels of health and fitness clubs over the country average some 12% of the adult population (BMRB/TGI). Over half of these are known currently to join commercial clubs.

Conclusion Norwich area levels of provision broadly correspond with the regional and national average. It is reasonable to suggest therefore that future provision, based on a 1% increase in activity per year by 2021, should be 6 stations per 1000. This equates to one 50-station health and fitness centre per 8300 people.

Indoor Tennis

APP

Facilities per 1000 Existing provision is as follows, compared with regional and national averages.

Table 48	
England average	0.02 courts per 1000 population
East region average	0.03
Norwich	none
South Norfolk	none
Broadland	0.08
Norwich area (estimated)	0.04
Best provision in region	0.246

The figures above exclude courts recently closed at Lakenham, for which alternative provision is currently being sought.

Conclusion If it is assumed that current demand includes these additional four courts then a recommended current standard of 0.06 courts per 1000 is recommended, which with the increased participation target for 2021 corresponds to 0.07 courts per 1000. This equates to one 4-court indoor tennis centre per 57000 people.

Athletics

APP

Facilities per 1000 Existing provision compared with other areas is as follows:

Table 49	
England average	0.05 lanes per 1000 population
East region average	0.04
Norwich	0.06
South Norfolk	none
Broadland	none
Norwich area (estimated)	0.04

These figures are based on the 8-lane track at Sportspark, and exclude the former cinder track at Hewitt School.

Conclusion The recommended future standard taking into account the targeted increase in participation and based on the current Norwich standard is 0.07 lanes per 1000 population. This equates to one 8-lane athletics track per 115000 people.

Synthetic Turf Pitches)

Facilities per 1000 Existing provision compared with other areas is as follows:

England average	0.03 pitches per 1000 population
East region average	0.03
Norwich	0.02
South Norfolk	0.01
Broadland	0.03
Norwich area (estimated)	0.03

These figures are based on six facilities currently available in the Norwich area, which are mainly sand based and therefore suitable for hockey and recreational use for other sports, and the new third generation surface at Thorpe St Andrews School which is primarily used for football.

Conclusion This level of provision is considered adequate to meet current need in the area, but a future standard should take into account a 1% annual increase in activity which would produce a standard of 0.033 pitches per 1000 population. This equates to one STP per 30,000 people

Ice rinks

There are 43 ice rinks in whole country, and only 3 in the East region, the nearest being in Chelmsford and Peterborough, with one additional rink at Hemel Hempstead. The current standard of provision is 1.08 m² of ice in England, and 0.67 m² in the region. It is normally acknowledged that an ice rink requires a 20 minute catchment (45 minute in rural areas) within which there are no similar facilities, with a large number of young people, which represents the core target market. The normal population within the catchment of existing ice rinks elsewhere is between 200,000 and 600,000, the latter in urban areas. The Norwich area would meet this requirement.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The consultation and the assessment of local demand have highlighted a number of valid points and issues of value to this study, as well as the future green space strategy. The following general points are felt to be important:

- The local importance attached to the provision of a variety of open spaces and facilities.
- The value attached to informal and natural green space.
- The relative popularity (usage) of many local informal spaces in comparison with formal sports facilities. The latter tend to be used by a smaller percentage of the population on a regular basis.
- An appreciation of the value of good levels of maintenance for open spaces in particular, particularly in relation to cleanliness, graffiti, dog fouling etc.

- The importance placed by local people on measures to improve safety and security in both accessing and using facilities.
- The need when planning for all types of recreation opportunity to take into account people's preparedness to travel, and requirement for different types of space. For children and young people this means easy access by foot/cycle, although this should be a universal aspiration in planning and locating all local community open spaces and recreation opportunities.
- The need for improved provision for children and young people, in particular for the older age range.
- The importance of a good network of footpaths and cycleways.
- Concern over the quality and maintenance of many other spaces.
- The continued strong demands placed on the City's outdoor sports and built facilities.
- The relative lack of built sports facilities, particularly in the public sector
- The need to take into account the needs of the wider Norwich area when considering facilities for which there is a more than local need, particularly sports pitches and built sports facilities

The findings of the consultation with regard to use of and access to open spaces and other facilities, and the assessments of demand for built sports facilities, will be used to inform the development of local standards of provision, as discussed in the next section.

6. STANDARDS

General: justification for standards

Standards of provision should be informed by both the assessment of the current quantity, quality, and accessibility of existing open space and recreation provision, and the established needs and aspirations of the community. Standards are one of the major end products of the study.

PPG17 suggests that standards should have three basic components covering: quantity (per capita); quality; and, accessibility.

Standards should also reflect the importance attached to different kinds of open space by the community through the consultation exercise, and if they are adopted for use, the types of open space they cover should be reflected in the revised development plan in terms of the way in which open spaces are treated and designated on the proposals map.

The consultation described in the previous section and the concluding points have implications for the development of local standards considered in this section:

- **Quantity:** The community values local spaces, and this appreciation extends to types of space and recreation opportunity not explicitly recognised by the current Local Plan standards, in particular, the importance of accessible natural green space, sports pitches and provision for teenagers, as well as built sports facilities. These and others should be better embraced in new standards.
- **Quality:** Clean, safe, and high quality maintenance of spaces are seen as very important along within an appropriate range of facilities and opportunities. These considerations need to be reflected in the provision of a diversity of spaces maintained to a high standard.
- **Accessibility:** This needs to reflect the needs of potential user. Spaces likely to be used on a very frequent and regular basis need to be within easy walking distance and safe to access. Other larger opportunities where visits are longer but perhaps less frequent can be further away.

These comments in relation to the existing Local Plan standards can be summarised as in the following table.

OS type	General comment	Quantity	Quality	Access
Parks and gardens	Consultation shows these to be valued and well used	Not provided for in standard	Not provided for in standard	Not provided for in standard
Natural and semi natural green space	Consultation shows this to be valued and well	Provided for in current standard as nature	Not provided for in standard	Provided for in current standard

	used	conservation site or site for natural play		
Green corridors	Consultation shows these to be valued and well used	Not provided for in standard	Not provided for in standard	Not provided for in standard
Informal amenity open space	Consultation shows this to be valued and well used	Provided for in current standard	Not provided for in standard	Provided for in current standard
Allotments	Use generally confined to a small section of the community, but used regularly by those people	Not provided for in standard	Not provided for in standard	Not provided for in standard
Outdoor sports facilities and 'recreation grounds'	Only used (for sport) by a section of the community, but used regularly by those people that do play sport.	Outdoor sports space provided for in current standard	Not provided for in standard	Not provided for in standard
Play provision for children and young people	Although use is confined to a section of the community, the consultation does suggest a strong desire for good local facilities, within easy walking distance	Provided for in current standard, including needs of teenagers.	Not provided for in standard	Provided for in current standard,
Built sports facilities	Well used by certain sections of the population, mainly younger	Not provided for in standard	Not provided for in standard	Not provided for in standard
Small community halls	Well used by certain sections of the population	Not provided for in standard	Not provided for in standard	Not provided for in standard

The existing Local Plan standards focus very much on provision space for outdoor sport, equipped children's play and informal open space, and overlook other needs that have been articulated

through the community consultation. Beyond considerations of open space, the Local Plan does not provide guidance on meeting requirements for important built facilities, such as leisure centres, and community buildings.

It is therefore considered that the existing Local Plan standards covering open space, sport and recreation are lacking in several respects in terms of reflecting community aspirations with regard to the provision of open space, sport and recreational opportunities:

- They do not reflect the range of opportunities that the local community suggests it would like to see, either in terms of open space or built facilities.
- They are considered to be deficient in terms of providing guidance on the required quality of provision.
- They are also considered to be deficient in terms of the guidance they provide concerning accessibility to open space, sports and recreation facilities.

Thresholds for the application of existing standards

The existing Local Plan provides threshold sizes of development above which the Council would expect that provision of open space and children's play to be made. These are:

- 40 dwellings or 1ha throughout most of the city, 25 dwellings or 0.5ha in the city centre for open space
- 10 or more child bed spaces for children's equipped play space.

These 'trigger' thresholds reflect a desire to ensure that larger developments are properly serviced by relevant open space and children's play opportunities. However, this study (through the consultation) has demonstrated local people's preparedness to travel a reasonable time/distance to use certain facilities, and that opportunities do not necessarily need to be on the 'immediate doorstep'. Thus, whilst it is important for facilities to be accessible to the intended user there is probably more flexibility on where provision can be made to meet the needs of new development than the above guidance implies.

This has important implications in terms of providing for the needs of the many high-density developments that are currently taking place in Norwich and are planned for the future.

The following standards are based on the results of local consultation, but are also informed by pragmatic considerations, and are intended to be achievable. The standards proposed are for minimum levels of provision, and they are being provided as much to guide planning developer contributions from new development in respect of important community facilities. Therefore, just because geographical areas may enjoy levels of provision exceeding minimum standards does not mean there is surplus provision, as all such provision may be well used. In addition, the standards (as they relate to various forms of open space) reflect only the importance of such areas for given recreation activities. Open spaces may have intrinsic value for other reasons, including visual and ecological. The recreational utility of open space must therefore be viewed in the round and in the context of broader environmental and planning considerations, beyond the scope of this report.

The proposed standards can be used in time to replace the existing Local Plan standard. The existing standard is derived from the National Playing Fields Association Six Acre Standard, which focuses on providing for the needs of outdoor sport and children's play. Although providing for these two needs is important within the City, the current standard does not recognise explicitly the value ascribed to and use of other forms of open space by residents of the City including parks, sports facilities and natural and informal spaces.

A single (Citywide) minimum standard for each type of open space is proposed, to reflect a principle of equity. However, it is recognised that the standards will have to be applied and interpreted in a flexible way to take into account varying local circumstances. The City Council should prepare a Supplementary Planning Document to expand on these standards and their application, as explanation to both residents and developers. This section provides 'scenarios' to show how they might be interpreted and applied in different development locations in the City with contrasting opportunities and constraints.

In particular, there may be a need to interpret the standards flexibly in relation to areas of high density redevelopment, where the land may simply not be available to satisfy the quantitative components of the standards. Nevertheless, such development will generate its own demands and developer contributions might often instead be used to provide and/or improve accessible off-site opportunities; or else help to create imaginative and innovative on site solutions.

Accessibility

At the outset this report has emphasised that different kinds of open space and recreation facility serve varying needs, and that depending on the nature of the opportunity people may be willing to travel to a lesser or greater degree to take advantage. This principle must (and has) been reflected in the accessibility component of the standards suggested here. Being clear on these access catchments will provide greater clarity in terms of (for example) establishing whether new residential development can be served best through new or improved 'off site' open space and recreation provision rather than entirely new 'on site' provision.

The 'walktime' catchment areas specified in each case are based on assumptions about realistic speeds at which people (often children) can travel through a 'normal' urban environment. However, when applying these catchments specific local circumstances will need to be taken into account impacting upon ease of travel including crossing major roads, rivers, train rail lines etc. It will also be important to take into account the needs of those with disabilities as, for some, 'getting to' open space and other destinations can involve problems most people do not experience. Elsewhere in this section the importance of planning safe and attractive approaches to parks and spaces is emphasised. In this context consideration of aspects such as dropped kerbs, rest points and seats en route will be of great benefit to many users. There is also the need to consider access immediately into and around open spaces and, therefore, the importance of adhering to the principles of the Disability Discrimination Act.

Supplementary planning documents/guidance

As mentioned, the standards will need to be supplemented by additional guidance to assist in the interpretation of their application, and to also indicate associated capital and maintenance costs (where appropriate). A draft SPD for developer contributions to open space, sport and recreation,

based on the advice of Sport England, is set out in an Appendix to this study, and can be used to develop the Council's own guidance.

Recommended Standards

Standards suggested in this section include those for:

- Parks and Gardens
- Natural and semi natural green space (including green corridors)
- Informal amenity open space
- Play provision for children and young people
- Allotments
- Outdoor sports facilities and 'recreation grounds'
- (Important) built sports facilities,
- Small community halls.

These categories reflect those which the community (through the consultation) has prioritised and to which they attach importance, and also the guidance set out in PPG17 and its companion guide.

The following explanation of these proposed standards also includes existing national and Local Plan standards, with a discussion how these are appropriate to the City.

PARKS AND GARDENS

Existing National and Local Policies:

There are no existing national or local standards or guidance relating specifically to the provision of parks and gardens.

General justification for a local standard:

The audit of provision as well as the consultation has identified the significance of and importance attached to City's Parks and Gardens, and it is therefore highly appropriate for local standards of provision to reflect their existing and continued significance. Many parks in Norwich are multi-functional, including space for outdoor sport, informal use, and natural/semi natural habitats. However, these types of open space are covered by other standards in this section and it is essential not to 'double count'. The quantitative component of this standard therefore covers only the 'articulating space' required to link all the other components of a park together

Quantity:

The current standard of provision of parks and gardens in the city is 0.62 ha per 1000 population, and this is considered adequate to meet needs. A minimum level of future provision of 0.62 ha per 1000 people is suggested both as a basis for a contribution from new housing, but also as a minimum target for provision in the City. Park space should be combined with provision for other open space (see below) to provide truly multi-functional areas consistent with the existing character of the City's other recognised parks. The space provided should be of an appropriate shape and character to allow for meaningful recreational use, and its possible integration with other types of open space opportunity, (see under 'Quality'). Parks can vary hugely in size, and it may be that 'pocket' parks could be as small as 0.2 hectares- a 50m x 50m site would be a realistic level of provision to provide within high density developments.

Accessibility:

A distance of 600 metres (straightline), or about 10 minutes walking time is appropriate, so that local people can gain convenient access by foot. The public consultation suggested that about 90% of respondents said they would be prepared to travel at least 10 minutes to access this kind of provision. The preferred mode of transport is overwhelmingly by foot. However, given that the public consultation has demonstrated people are prepared to travel further to use certain major parks, it would be reasonable to also adopt a larger catchment for the major provision of this kind of around 15 minutes (900m). This would be consistent with local people's preparedness to travel to parks as expressed through the community survey. It is possible that vehicular trips may be shared purpose journeys, perhaps combining a visit to the park with shopping and/or other commitments. Smaller 'pocket parks' (see below), where they are provided, justify a smaller catchment- perhaps around 300 metres (5 minutes walk).

Quality:

The Council may wish to consider the value of working towards a hierarchy of parks, embracing provision aimed at frequent local use (Pocket and Local Parks), and also regular (but perhaps less frequent) strategic use (District Parks). **Parks at different levels of the hierarchy should include:**

- **District Parks:** Landscaping with a variety of natural and semi natural features, including natural habitats and planted beds. Space for outdoor pitch and other sports provision as appropriate (see separate standards). Space for children's and youth play facilities (see separate standards). Car parking. Footpaths. Cycleways. Buildings for secured storage and for catering outlets. Due regard to external links by foot and bicycle which may require improvements to the external environment (see below). Events venue. A notable and defining architectural feature. Seating. Litter and dog bins. Toilets. Refreshment venues. Picnic tables. Consideration of zoning between active and passive zones. The overall size of the park might be expected to be approaching or greater than 20 hectares. Examples of this include Eaton Park.
- **Local Parks:** Landscaping with a variety of natural features, including natural habitats. Space for outdoor pitch and other sports provision as appropriate (see separate standards). Space for children's and youth play facilities (see separate standards). Car parking. Footpaths. Cycleways. Buildings for secured storage and/or catering outlets (if appropriate). Due regard to external links by foot and bicycle which may require improvements to the external environment. Seating. Litter and dog bins. The overall size of the park might be expected to be at least 2 hectares. Examples include Wensum Park.
- **Pocket Parks:** These could be very local opportunities, within five minutes (around 300 metres) walk. They would not be large enough to accommodate features associated with larger parks, but could accommodate elements such as seating areas, local play opportunities, planted beds, treescape and paved areas. The overall size of the park would be small, perhaps up to 2 hectares, but usually much less- even a site of, say, 0.2 hectares could be sufficient to accommodate some of the above features. Examples include Sewell Park.

Links to Parks

Although the City's Parks and other spaces are much appreciated and valued their use clearly depends on how easy they are to access. There is little point considering the provision of new or improvement of existing parks and spaces without parallel consideration of the means of access to

them, and especially by foot and bike. New standards for parks should therefore also include guidance on the improvement of approach routes by foot and bike for which developer contributions should be sought. The City Council will need to determine:

- the linear distance threshold upon which such contributions should be based
- the nature of improvements sought to facilitate and improve upon ease and safety of access which might include clearly defined cycle lanes, safe crossing points etc.

This aspect is covered in the City Council's Riverside Walks and Green links policies and SPD.

NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL GREEN SPACE

For the purposes of establishing future provision of natural green space, this category also includes green corridors.

Existing National and Local Policies:

English Nature has proposed a national guidance on an Accessible Green Space Standard (ANGSt) which suggests that provision should be made of at least 2 ha of accessible greenspace per 1000 population according to a system of tiers into which sites of different sizes fit:

- No person should live more than 300 m from their 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 is no current Local Plan standard relating specifically to the provision of accessible natural green space.

General justification for a local standard:

The audit of provision as well as the consultation has identified the significance of and importance attached to accessible natural green spaces, and it is therefore desirable for local standards of provision to cover these features. The household survey has for example shown that 80% of respondents would travel up to 15 minutes (or about 900m) to woodlands, Mousehold Heath and other natural green spaces. Current provision of natural and semi natural green space in Norwich is very high, at 3.28 ha per 1000 population (3.5 ha per 1000 population, if green corridors are also included in this category). This figure is high because of the large areas such as Mousehold Heath and the river valleys within the city boundaries, which also have a role in satisfying the needs of surrounding districts. It would be appropriate to consider the adoption of English Nature ANGSt guidance as a local standard.

In the longer term there might be value in developing a hierarchy of provision as suggested by the ANGSt guidance, offering a range of smaller and larger opportunities set within a geographical dimension. However, it is felt strongly that the focus should be initially on improving provision and accessibility within easy walking distance.

Quantity:

A minimum level of provision of 2.46 ha per 1000 people is suggested both as a basis for a contribution from new housing, but also as a minimum target for provision in the City. This level is not as high as currently exists in the City overall, but is considered to be realistic and capable of delivery, through developer contributions. The space provided should be of an appropriate shape

and character to allow for meaningful recreational use, and its possible integration with other types of open space opportunity. (see under 'Quality')

Accessibility:

A distance of 600 metres (straightline), or about 10 minutes walking time to local natural green space is felt to be appropriate so that local people can gain convenient access by foot. The public consultation suggested that people would be prepared to travel further to reach such opportunities, but this may in fact reflect an assumption that currently many such spaces are only to be found on the edge of the City. There is evidence that many people would like to see more wildlife areas provided closer to where they live.

Many natural green spaces have nature conservation site status. A limited number of natural green spaces are unlikely to be able to have public access due to their status – for example Eaton Chalk Pit is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) as an important research site for long-term studies in bat ecology.

Quality:

The nature of the space should be determined to reflect local circumstances. However, provision might be expected to include (wherever possible) elements of woodland, wetland and meadow. Provision should also be made for informal public access through recreation 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. The aim should be to create areas of accessible natural green space of at least 1 hectare that are well distributed throughout the urban area. There should be parallel commitments to maintain natural green space through appropriate maintenance techniques reflecting the primary purpose of promoting natural habitats and biodiversity that can also be accessed and enjoyed by local people.

In areas where it may be impossible or inappropriate to provide additional green space consistent with the standard other approaches may 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
- 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.

INFORMAL AMENITY OPEN SPACE**Existing National and Local Policies:**

There is no national guidance suggesting a standard expressly for the provision of informal green space. The NPFA's Six Acre Standard has proposed that there should be provision of casual or informal playing space within housing areas as part of the overall standard. The existing Local Plan policies are based on the Six Acre Standard.

General justification for a local standard:

The audit of provision as well as the consultation has identified the importance attached by local people to space close to home, and the focus group meetings in particular suggested that it is casual informal space that is most valued by local people. It is unclear from the work undertaken whether local people actually differentiate clearly between what is defined in this report as Informal Amenity Open Space, and other types of space that might be viewed as important for recreation, play, or visual attraction (which might include parks, natural spaces and other open spaces). The fact that it is difficult sometimes to discern between different forms of open space is understandable given the multifunctional nature of much space. However, the value of Informal Green 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 local space and having too much which then becomes impossible to manage properly and therefore a potential liability and source of nuisance.

Quantity:

Informal green space currently is provided to a ratio of 1.27 ha per 1000 population in the city, though this includes some land in private use, which may not be accessible to the public. A minimum level of provision of 1.0 ha per 1000 people is recommended as a basis for a contribution from new housing, but also as a minimum target for provision in the City. This level is not as high as exists in some parts of the City, but is considered to be realistic and capable of delivery.

The space provided should be of an appropriate shape and character to allow for meaningful recreational use, and its possible integration with other types of open space opportunity. (See under 'Quality')

Accessibility:

A distance of 100 metres (straightline), or about 1-2 minutes walking time is felt to be appropriate, as such spaces should be within easy reach of home for informal play and recreation opportunities. In areas of high density development which may lack access to traditional private gardens, access to informal space and other features (like pocket parks) will be one way of providing compensatory provision of doorstep green space.

Quality:

The nature of the space should be determined to reflect local circumstances although provision might be expected to include grassed areas, tree and shrub planting, paths, litter bins and benches. Depending on local circumstances it may be appropriate to use the provision sought under the Informal Green Space standard for additional or improved park space, natural green space, as there is clearly some interchangeability of function.

Informal green space can provide an extremely valuable play resource to complement equipped provision. Attention in design of new spaces to planting, topography and safety/security will maximise its potential in this regard.

The shape and size of space provided should allow for meaningful and safe recreation. It will not be appropriate for highway verges and other small pieces of roadside space (for example) to be counted towards such provision.

The definition of open space provided in Section 1 indicates what sort of space would qualify for consideration under this heading, in particular. This definition is sufficiently broad so as not to proscribe imaginative design of such space. For example, contributions towards the provision of informal green space could be used to help create green links/corridors.

PLAY PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Existing National and Local Policies:

The NPFA's 'Six-Acre' Standard is widely used throughout the country. Standards are expressed as '*acres / hectares per 1,000 population*', and they also include '*frequency / distribution*' factors to ensure accessibility. In practice, '*frequency / distribution*' factors determine the location of provision, whilst '*acres / hectares per 1,000 population*' has an influence on the '*quantity / size*' of provision. Although the Six Acre Standard also provides guidance on the provision for outdoor sport, it also proposes an overall figure of 0.8 ha per 1000 people of children's play space. This global figure includes:

- 'Designated' areas for children and young people containing a range of facilities and an environment that has been designed to provide focused opportunities for outdoor play; and,
- Casual or informal playing space within housing areas.

It is important to note that there is no recommended breakdown of the global (0.8 ha) spatial requirement reflecting the above categories.

The NPFA 'Six-Acre' Standard is essentially designed for application in new large residential developments and requires modification to suit existing urban settlements.

The three 'Designated' categories of equipped play area identified in the Six Acre Standard are:

LAP - Local Areas for Play - small (unequipped) areas of unsupervised open space specifically designated for young children for play activities close to where they live.

LEAP - Local Equipped Areas for Play - unsupervised play areas equipped for children of early school age.

NEAP - Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play - unsupervised sites **servicing** a substantial residential area, equipped mainly for older children but with opportunities for play for younger children.

The Standard provides guidance on desirable walking distance to these areas. These differ reflecting the varying ages and abilities of the children at which each area is aimed, and are:

Table 51			
Walking time			
Play area type	Time	Pedestrian Route	Straight line distance
LAP	1 minute	100 metres	60 metres
LEAP	5 minutes	400 metres	240 metres
NEAP	15 minutes	1000 metres	600 metres

The Local Plan policy covering play provision is based on the above guidance.

Issues with the Six-Acre Standard: The NPFA guidance has been adopted by many local authorities over the years and its use continues to be widespread. The NPFA standards for equipped children's play provision have been criticised in recent years because they 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. An additional problem is that the current NPFA guidance does not cover the needs of most teenagers specifically within the standard, and it is felt that this is a significant problem in Norwich (confirmed by many of the comments and findings of the community consultation).

Another fundamental problem with the NPFA standard for children's play is how to interpret it in terms of what type of provision is required per head of population. As has been mentioned, whilst the standard suggests an overall level of children's play provision of 0.8 ha per 1000 people it does not specify what should be the ratio between informal and equipped provision within this overall area.

Although the 2001 version of the Six Acre Standard does provide some guidance upon appropriate thresholds of development for which different levels of the hierarchy should be introduced, this is certainly not intended for inclusion in a general standard covering children's play provision. For example, the Six Acre Standard suggests that for communities with 1000 people or more, there should be full provision of LAPs, LEAPs, and NEAPs.² Whilst this may be appropriate for ensuring that all communities of a reasonable size at least have access to a range of facilities for all age groups, it will not be an appropriate basis for an overall standard as in many settlements of 1000 people or more it would lead to a huge legacy of maintenance. An alternative approach would be to work out a level of per capita provision based on the recommended catchments for LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs, although this would also result in an unfeasibly large and unsustainable level of provision.

The findings of the consultation exercise suggest that local people would largely be prepared to allow children to make longer (accompanied and unaccompanied) trips to equipped play areas compared to recommendations of the NPFA: perhaps in the order of 15 minutes to a good play opportunity. For teenagers/young people it might be reasonable to expect them to travel even further to good equipped provision.

General justification for a local standard:

It is felt that a modified standard of play provision for City should be proposed. This could be a justified derivative of the NPFA guidance on equipped playspace, seeking to address the above problems associated with the Six Acre Standard and the local derivatives.

The suggested new standard seeks to achieve a more balanced approach to the needs of children of all ages. It also seeks to be realistic in terms of acknowledging the cost of both providing and maintaining equipped playspace. In overall terms it takes account of:

- Parents' reluctance to allow young children to play outdoors close to home unaccompanied.
- Opportunities for parents to accompany children to school taking 'toddlers' with them and 'stopping off' at a play area near to the school or local shopping centre on the way.
- Recognition that older children often take their younger brothers and sisters to a Play Area.
- The desire to reflect the need of children of all ages in providing play opportunities.
- Cost of provision and maintenance
- The need to provide clear guidance for developers and communities alike as to what should be the target levels of provision.

² Six Acre Standard. NPFA (2001) – para 5.62

The purpose of the following standard is not to create 'play reservations' and exclude play elsewhere within the public realm. Obviously children and young people will make use of parks, and natural and informal space. Dedicated play provision can also be located within such spaces. Consideration of outdoor play opportunities should also include use of shared spaces in residential areas and shopping areas, which raises urban design issues beyond the scope of this report.

Quantity:

Current provision in Norwich equates to about 0.10ha per 1000 population for younger children and 0.02 ha for teenagers, though there is some justification for increasing this to meet local needs more, particularly for teenagers where provision is considered by some to be inadequate. It is recommended therefore that the local standard for play should be 0.16 ha per 1000 population for equipped space. Provision should be divided between the needs of the under 13s and young people, and the nature of the space and equipment required will therefore vary. Detailed guidance should be provided by the City Council. Ideally these areas should be complemented by surrounding unequipped space designed with the needs of children and young people in mind and which therefore might host kickabout/ball game areas, natural play opportunities etc.

Accessibility:

Based on the findings of the public consultation regarding preparedness to travel to use such facilities, a distance of 240 metres (straightline), or about 5 minutes (often accompanied) walking time is felt to be appropriate for provision aimed at the pre teen age group. A straightline distance of 720 metres (just over 15 minutes walking time) should be largely acceptable for older children and their parents.

Quality:

Space must comprise a variety of equipped and unequipped play opportunities, and further guidance should be provided by the City Council. However, provision could include the following:

- **For young preschool children:** Small low key games area preferably with play features & 3 items of 'small scale' items of play equipment. Seating for accompanying adults.
- **For other children up to teenage years:** About 5 items of play equipment and a small flat ball games area with kick walls and 'low level' hoops and 'very low key wheel play facility (undulating riding surface with features). Seating for accompanying adults.
- **For young people:** About 5 types of play equipment, Ball and Wheeled Play opportunities, and covered seating for teenagers to use as a meeting place.

The requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act must also be considered fully in the provision and improvement of facilities.

Consultation

These standards should be applied flexibly and imaginatively, taking into account the views of local residents, potential users and various interests wherever possible. Meaningful consultation will therefore help to make new provision sensitive and appropriate to local circumstances.

Safety

All new Children's' Outdoor Playing Spaces, the equipment and ancillary facilities to conform to all aspects of EN 1176 & 1177. Items not covered by either standard or exceptions to the standards must be justified and made explicit.

All **existing** Children's Outdoor Playing Spaces, the equipment and ancillary facilities to be assessed (by an independent RPII Member ³) against all aspects of EN 1176 & 1177 applying a Risk Assessment to all non-compliance findings. Items not covered by either standard or exceptions to the standards must be also be Risk Assessed if the independent RPII Member has any safety concerns. Where the Risk Assessment indicates an '*unacceptable*' risk the Council will take all such measures that are reasonable & practical to minimise the risk of harm / accident to an '*acceptable*' level.

Combined provision

It may often be appropriate to provide for all three age groups at the same location separated only by a short distance or by enclosing the separate areas. This might be most appropriate in the case of sites of a more strategic nature, such as in parks and leisure centre grounds.

The benefits are:

- Savings on land take (buffer zone)
- Parents / carers can accompany Toddlers and Juniors to the same Play Area
- Youths and / or Juniors can accompany younger brothers and sisters
- Reduction in the risk of young children playing on items designed for older children as they have their own play equipment at the same Play Area.

Other ideal locations for provision could be at local shopping centres, near schools:

- Facilitates 'stopping off' for parents / carers when accompanying older children to and from school, or whilst shopping.
- Facilities on known / familiar routes for children is a safety advantage.
- The more 'busy' the play area the more 'fun' and 'safe' it is.
- Informal surveillance (overlooking) normally quite good.

The need for a standard to address the specific needs of children with disabilities.

Whilst consideration of the Disability Discrimination Act will ensure that most equipped play areas should afford some level of access to children with disabilities, there may be justification for an additional standard of provision in relation to meeting the specific play needs of children and young people that cannot be met through standardised equipment. Occupants of new houses will include a proportion of children with disabilities resulting in their equipped play needs only being met through specialist provision, although it is difficult to estimate the overall numbers that this might mean. However, in the course of the consultation discussions have taken place with representatives of carers, and it is clear that a strategic facility (that could attract use from beyond Norwich) may be both well used and popular, especially if integrated within an attractive park environment and there is proximity to other attractions such as shops and other leisure facilities. A recognised strategic resource could perhaps justify neighbouring local authorities pooling relevant contributions towards the provision of a shared resource.

ALLOTMENTS

Existing National and Local Policies:

There are no existing national or local standards or related guidance relating specifically to the provision of allotments.

³ RPII (Register of Play Inspectors International) has been established by organisations such as the NPFA and ROSPA as a mechanism for quality checking playground inspectors.

General justification for a local standard:

With a few exceptions, allotments within the City are well used although only by a currently small section of the population. However, the need to develop housing at a higher than previous density will make it difficult to continue to provide associated private gardens in the central areas which is likely to enhance the demand for allotment space.

Quantity:

A minimum level of provision of 0.44 ha per 1000 people is recommended both as a basis for a contribution from new housing, but also a minimum target for provision in the City. This reflects the current level of provision within the City but takes into account also the overall low 'vacancy rate' and a growth factor to reflect housing densities.

Accessibility:

A straight-line distance of 600 metres (about 10 minutes walk time) should be largely acceptable, where walking is the chosen mode of transport. The public consultation suggested that 80% of respondents said they would be prepared at least to travel by 10 minutes to access this kind of provision.

Quality:

Further guidance should be provided by the City Council, but 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 the 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.

OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES AND 'RECREATION GROUNDS'**Existing National and Local Policies:**

The NPFA's Six Acre Standard proposes that there should be provision of 1.6 ha of outdoor sports space per 1000 people.⁴ The Local Plan policy for the City is also based on this guidance. The 2003 Norwich Policy Area Playing Pitch Assessment and Open Space Policy did not recommend a local standard, but concluded that there was a major deficiency compared with NPFA standards. Current provision in the wider Norwich area equates to about 0.72 ha per 1000 population, but this includes provision for golf. Excluding golf, current provision equates to 0.39 ha per 1000 population.

Quantity:

⁴ The NPFA Six Acre Standard stresses that such provision should exclude golf courses, and should only include those areas where there is bona fide community access.

To take into account participation changes targeted in national and local sports strategies and other factors, a minimum level of provision of 1.01 ha per 1000 people is recommended both as a basis for a contribution from new housing, but also a minimum target for provision in the City. This is less than the current standard in the Local Plan.

Accessibility:

The public consultation suggests a slightly greater expectation for using a car to get to formal playing fields although the most popular trip mode is still suggested to be by foot. Once again 70% of the respondents would be prepared to travel somewhere up to 15 minutes to access such facilities. Clubs are known to draw on membership from farther afield, and it may sometimes not be possible to provide playing pitches within easy walking distance. A distance of no more than 3 kilometres is desirable from the catchment population, although it should be less where provision is aimed at young people. Further guidance should be provided by the City Council.

Quality

Further guidance should be provided, but provision should include changing accommodation, car parking, appropriate drainage and adherence to guidance provided by the sports' governing bodies, Sport England or other established sources of such advice. The City Council should also provide guidance in relation to the site design, shared and dual use, and the acceptability or otherwise of contributions to improvements to existing facilities in lieu of new provision.

There could be flexibility in the way in which these standards are applied. For example, for football there may be the opportunity for synthetic surfaces to replace grass space, and be used much more intensively. Certain surfaces can now be used for competitive football at a local level (with agreement between leagues and clubs). Where there is insufficient space to lay out new multi pitch complexes and there are no existing sports areas sufficiently accessible **with sufficient capacity and the potential for improvement, artificial surfaces may be appropriate.**

SMALL COMMUNITY HALLS**Existing National and Local Policies:**

There are no existing national or local standards or related guidance relating specifically to the provision of community buildings and halls.

General justification for a local standard:

- There is no 'one size fits all' solution to providing community venues. Generally speaking the larger the local population, the bigger and more accommodative a community facility needs to be, as larger populations will tend to generate a greater and more diverse level of activities compared with smaller populations. However, even small populations can sustain simple and attractive venues.

Quantity:

The current level of provision of community centres in the City is close to 1 hall per 8200 people, and it is recommended that this forms the basis of a new standard for future provision.

Accessibility:

900 metres straight-line distance (or about 15 minute walktime). This is consistent with the results of the public consultation.

Quality:

Further guidance should be provided by the City Council, but provision should include:

- A hall sufficiently large to be used for a variety of recreation and social activities, of at least 18 x 10m.
- A small meeting/committee room
- Kitchen
- Storage
- Toilets
- Provision for disabled access and use
- Car parking

Overall a total net floor space of 500m² could be used as a guide.

As stated at the beginning of this section the standards can be applied and interpreted flexibly to best meet local circumstances. The aim should not be (for example) to create a proliferation of small community venues in areas of growth where fewer larger venues would be more appropriate. Contributions arising from this standard could also be used towards the enlargement/improvement of existing venues where appropriate. However, access is the key factor.

(IMPORTANT) BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES**Existing National and Local Policies:**

There are no existing national or local standards or related guidance relating specifically to the provision of sports facilities such as sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls/tennis. National standards have long since been replaced with facility provision based on local need.

General justification for a local standard

Various tools are used to estimate the local need for built sports facilities, provided by Sport England. The most reliable, but which is not available at present, is Active Places Power Plus, which enables a detailed assessment to be made by the use of a sophisticated planning model. However it is still possible to develop local standards based on other available information, including Active Places Power and the Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC), and these have been used to devise the recommended standards below (see above).

There is a general feeling that built sports facility provision in Norwich is poor compared with the average, particularly in regard to facilities in the public sector and therefore widely available to the community on a pay and play basis. A detailed assessment has been undertaken to ensure that this situation can be addressed.

Quantity

Adopting the guidelines recommended in Sport England's SFC, which uses actual participation rates for sport applied to the population structure of the city, and other tools, the following level of provision is recommended:

Sports halls - to meet the needs of Norwich and the surrounding area, there is a requirement for one 4-court sports hall for community use per 12000 population. This is significantly higher than existing provision of facilities, at least those currently in community use.

Swimming pools – for Norwich the requirement is for one 4-lane 25m pool in community use per 18000 population. This is significantly higher than existing provision of facilities, at least those in community use.

Indoor bowls – for Norwich the requirement is one 6-rink centre per 55,000 population. This is consistent with existing provision in the area.

Active Places Power has been utilised to assess the need for other facilities, using local, regional and national figures as a benchmark, as follows:

Health and fitness facilities – based on existing provision in the area and a growth in participation, there is a requirement for one 50-station centre per 8300 population.

Indoor tennis - based on existing provision in the area and a small growth factor, there is a requirement for one 4-court indoor centre per 57000 population.

Athletics – based on existing provision and future growth the requirement is for one 8-lane track per 115000 people.

Synthetic Turf Pitches – based on existing provision and future growth, the requirement is for 1 pitch per 30,000 people

Accessibility:

The household survey suggested that the 80% of people using sports halls and swimming pools would be prepared to travel between up to 15 minutes to use these facilities with trips largely being by car. Research conducted by Sport England suggests that users of sports halls and swimming pools tend to be prepared to travel up to 20 minutes (mainly by car) to use these facilities on a regular basis, although the majority of trips will take significantly less. Within the urban areas it will often be convenient (and perhaps easier) to walk or cycle to the nearest facility. In fact the Audit Commission has developed Performance Indicators aimed at London Councils and other unitary authorities, suggesting a walk time of 20 minutes as a guide.

The accessibility criterion should therefore be 20 minutes, but with encouragement for use of non motorised trips and public transport as much as possible. This is consistent with the results of the public consultation.

Quality:

Further guidance should be provided by the City Council, but should be in accordance with Sport England technical guidance.

In planning and providing for new or improved strategic facilities such as leisure centres it is important, before committing to new facilities, to:

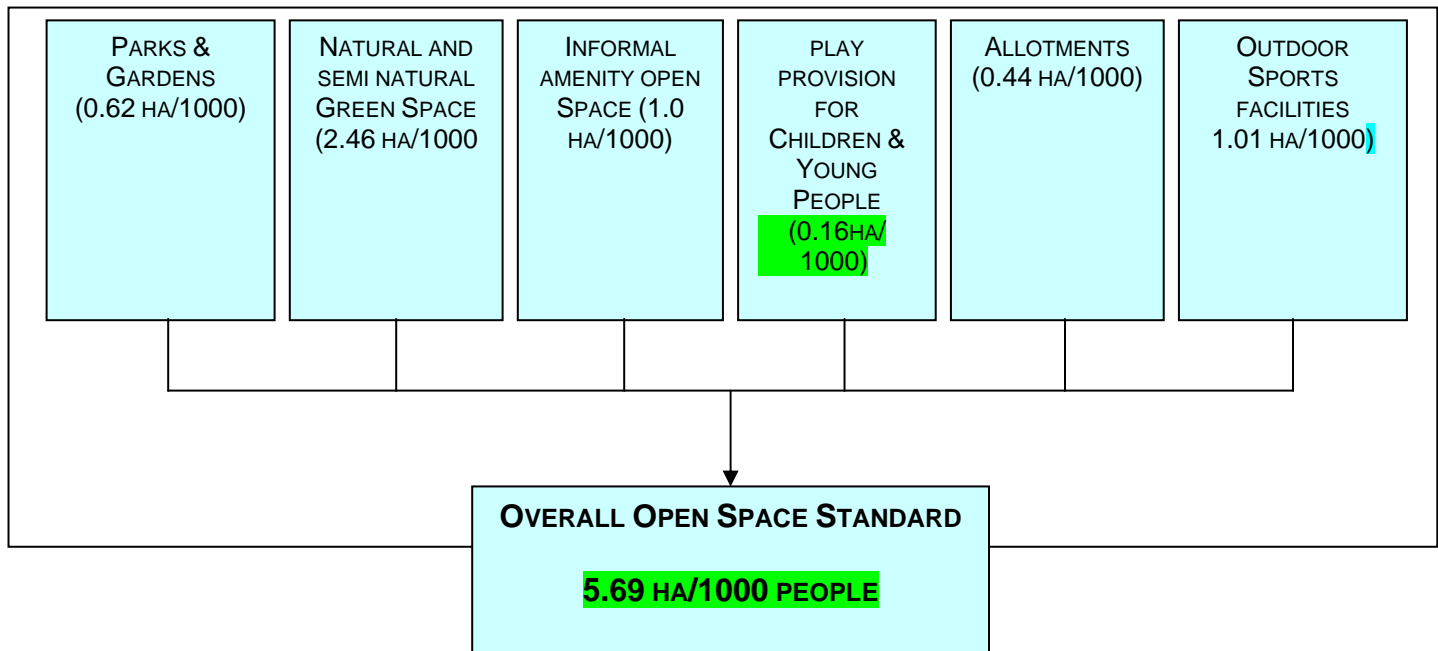
- consider the appropriateness of improving existing accessible venues within the City; and
- take into account existing venues in neighbouring local authorities, and in particular the fringe parishes surrounding the city.

OVERALL STANDARD FOR OPEN SPACE

Quantity

The above standards (excluding those for built facilities) can be combined into an overall minimum standard for open space provision (below).

Components of the suggested standard



Accessibility

A summary of the access standards for each typology is shown below (these are straight line distances):

PARKS & GARDENS DISTRICT/ LOCAL PARKS: 900M POCKET PARKS: 600M	NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL GREEN SPACE 600M	INFORMAL AMENITY OPEN SPACE 100M	PLAY PROVISION FOR CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE PRE-TEEN: 240M TEEN: 720M	ALLOTMENTS 600M	OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES 3000M
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Comparison with existing Local Plan standards

The above overall standard for green space compares with 2.4 ha of open space required by the existing Local Plan standards and reflects a desire to provide for other forms of open space other than that for outdoor sport and children's play accommodated in the current standards.

The suggested new standards would:

- provide for a better balance of open space and sports facilities, reflecting different local needs
- lead to the provision of new or improved open space of an overall higher specification than likely under the existing standards
- exclude from calculations by definition any space that cannot practically serve as functioning and safe.

Benchmarking

The table below shows examples of planned provision for green space in plans or strategies from district and borough councils.

Table 52						
	Provision – Ha/1000 population					
	Parks and gardens	Natural and semi-natural green space	Informal amenity green-space	Play provision for children and young people	Outdoor sports facilities	Total (Ha per 1000 persons)
South Northants DC	1.55 (inc 0.4 formal)	1.15	1.55	0.95 (Children) 0.2 (YP)	2	7.4
East Northants DC	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.1	1.69	4.49
Corby BC	2	1.6	1.51	0.8 (Children) 0.35 (YP)	1.8	8.06
Tamworth BC	0.6	2.7	1.15	0.5	1.5	6.45
Halton BC	1.25	2.75	1	0.2	None set	5.2
Leicester CC	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.18	1	2.88
Oswestry BC	0.35	0.9	0.97	0.3	2.5	5.02
Wellingboro	0.7	1.8	1.2	0.625	2.4	6.725
Stevenage BC	0.73	1.78	1.09	0.8	2.2	6.6
Knowsley MBC	0.8	None set	1.31	0.2	1.85	4.16
Broadland DC	1.13	3.74	0.22	0.36	1.68	7.29
South Norfolk DC	1.23	10.69	0.11	0.62	2.26	15.11
Norwich	0.62	2.46	1.0	0.16	1.01	5.69*

*includes 0.44 for allotments

Standards in rural areas tend to be higher for the simple reason that accessibility is better in more compact urban areas, and fewer facilities are normally required for the same population. The standards suggested for the two neighbouring local authority areas comfortably exceed however this normal differentiation, and it will be interesting to see how these standards which appear to be inflated by the requirements for natural green space are actually implemented in practice.

Scenarios

The following are examples to demonstrate how the proposed standards could be applied in two different development scenarios

- **Urban regeneration site e.g. - high density, brownfield site in the City Centre with 400 units/1000 projected residents.**

Contributions required:

Parks and Gardens	0.62 ha
Natural and semi natural Green Space	2.46 ha
Informal Amenity Open Space	1.0 ha
Provision for Children and Young People	0.16 ha
Allotments	0.44 ha
Outdoor Sports Facilities	1.01 ha
Total	5.69 ha or equivalent

Plus contribution towards built facilities

Sports hall	0.08 of a 4 court hall (less than 1 court)
Swimming pool	0.06 of a 4 lane 25m pool (less than 1 lane)
Indoor bowls	0.02 of a 6 rink bowls centre (less than 1 rink)
Health and fitness	0.12 of a 50 station centre (i.e. 6 stations)
Indoor tennis	0.02 of a 4 court tennis centre (i.e. less than 1 court)
Athletics	0.01 of an 8 lane track (i.e. less than 1 lane)
STP	0.033 of a pitch
Community hall	0.12 of a small hall

Comment on how provided – contributions etc

- **Urban extension site e.g. moderate density, greenfield on the urban edge with 1200 houses on 25 hectares of land (say, Three Score), 3000 projected residents**

Contributions required:

Parks and Gardens	1.86 ha
Natural and semi natural Green Space	7.38 ha
Informal Amenity Open Space	3.0 ha
Provision for Children and Young People	0.48 ha
Allotments	1.32 ha
Outdoor Sports Facilities	3.03 ha
Total	17.07 ha or equivalent

Plus contribution towards built facilities

Sports hall	0.25 of a 4 court hall (1 court)
Swimming pool	0.17 of a 4 lane 25m pool (less than 1 lane)
Indoor bowls	0.05 of a 6 rink bowls centre (less than 1 rink)
Health and fitness	0.36 of a 50 station centre (18 stations)
Indoor tennis	0.05 of a 4 court tennis centre (less than 1 court)

Athletics	0.03 of an 8 lane track (less than 1 lane)
STP	0.1 of a pitch
Community hall	0.37 of a small hall

Comment on how provided – contributions etc

7. APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

GENERAL

This short section looks at the application of the suggested standards for strategic 'built facilities' (sports halls, swimming pools, etc). It also provides strategic level comments about some of the larger open spaces. The detailed application of standards to the various forms of open space is (as appropriate) considered in Part 2 (Area Profiles).

SPORTS HALLS

Standard: A minimum of one 4-court sports hall available for use by the community per 12,000 people, and no more than 20 minutes trip time, but with encouragement for use of non-motorised trips and public transport as much as possible.

The following figure applies the 20-minute walk time to the existing 4-court halls in community use in the city and wider area. It is acknowledged that some access will be by car, but all sports halls in the Norwich area are calculated to be within a 20-minute drive time of the majority of the population in the area, and driving catchments would not highlight the areas of deficiency.



The application of the per capita component of the standard suggests that there is an overall need for about 11 sports halls in community use in the city (and about 17 in the wider Norwich area). There are 3 halls in the city considered to be in community use and a further one in the wider area. There is therefore a shortfall of 8 sports hall for community use in Norwich

The map shows there are large parts of the City theoretically outside easy walking distance of a 'public' sports hall. However, accessibility is improved when taking into account:

- Other large sports halls, which can often be used by the community at certain times (such as school halls in the evenings and weekends).
- Other smaller facilities (less than 4 (badminton) courts in size), of which there are several in the City.
- Facilities outside the City, which might be used by the City's residents.

Recommendations about the location and number of new halls

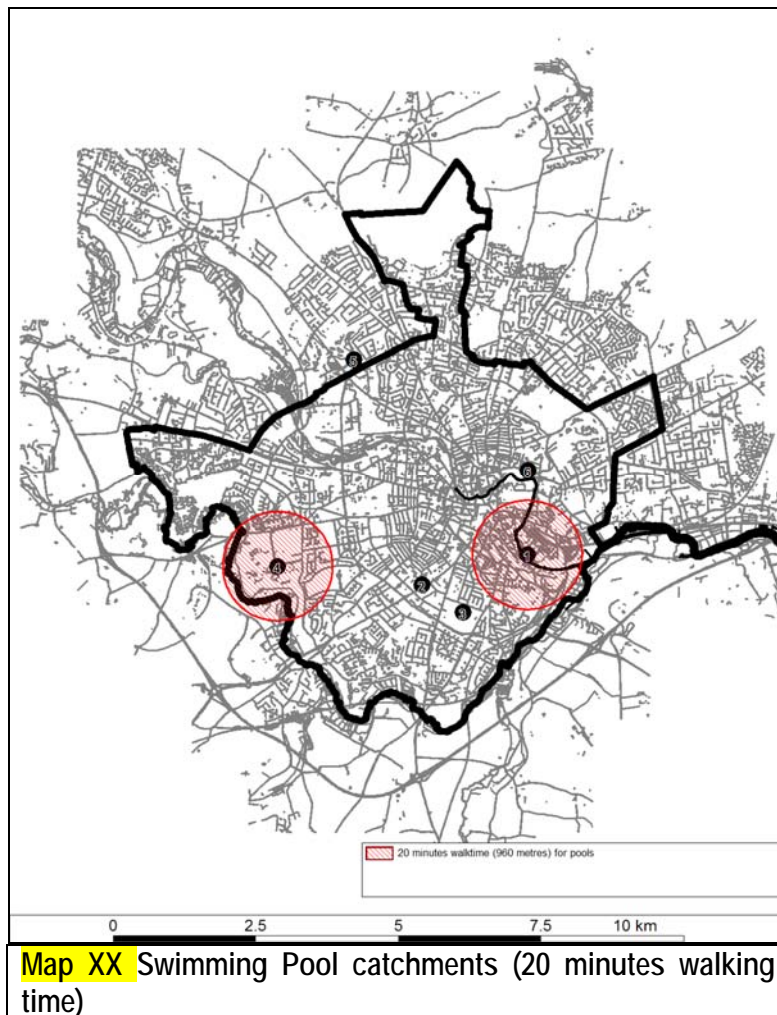
To meet the shortage of 8 sports halls in community use in Norwich, the following options should be explored:

- Improvements to community access to school halls at Heartsease, Notre Dame, CNS and possibly the private school facilities at Norwich HS and Norwich School (dependent on school requirements). This might include negotiations to improve the availability of school facilities outside school time, and physical improvements to buildings to enhance community access including additional changing, social and refreshment facilities if appropriate
- Improved community usage of new smaller 3 court halls and Recreation Road and Catton Grove Primary School
- New facility provision in those areas currently outside reasonable walking catchments including Hewett School, Bowthorpe and the Mile Cross area

SWIMMING POOLS

Standard: *A minimum of one 4-lane (25 metre) swimming pool available for use by the community per 18,000 people, and no more than 20 minutes travel time, but with encouragement for use of non-motorised trips and public transport as much as possible.*

The following figure applies the 20-minute walk time to the existing main pools in the city. As with sports halls, it is acknowledged that some access will be by car, but all residents of the wider area are calculated to be within a 20-minute drive time of a swimming pool in the Norwich area, and showing driving catchments would not highlight the areas of deficiency.



The application of the per capita component of the standard suggests that there is an overall need for about 7 25m swimming pool in community use in the city (and over 11 in the wider Norwich area). There are 2 pools in the Norwich area considered to be in community use, although these represent the equivalent of about 5 25m 4-lane pools. There is therefore a shortfall of at least 2 25m pools for community use in Norwich

The map shows there are large parts of the City theoretically outside easy walking distance of a 'public' swimming pool. However, accessibility is improved when taking into account:

- Other smaller pools, which can often be used by the community at certain times (such as school halls in the evenings and weekends).
- Commercial health and fitness clubs which contain a pool
- Facilities outside the City, which might be used by the City's residents.

Recommendations about the location and number of new pools

To meet the shortage of 2 pools in community use in Norwich, the following options should be explored:

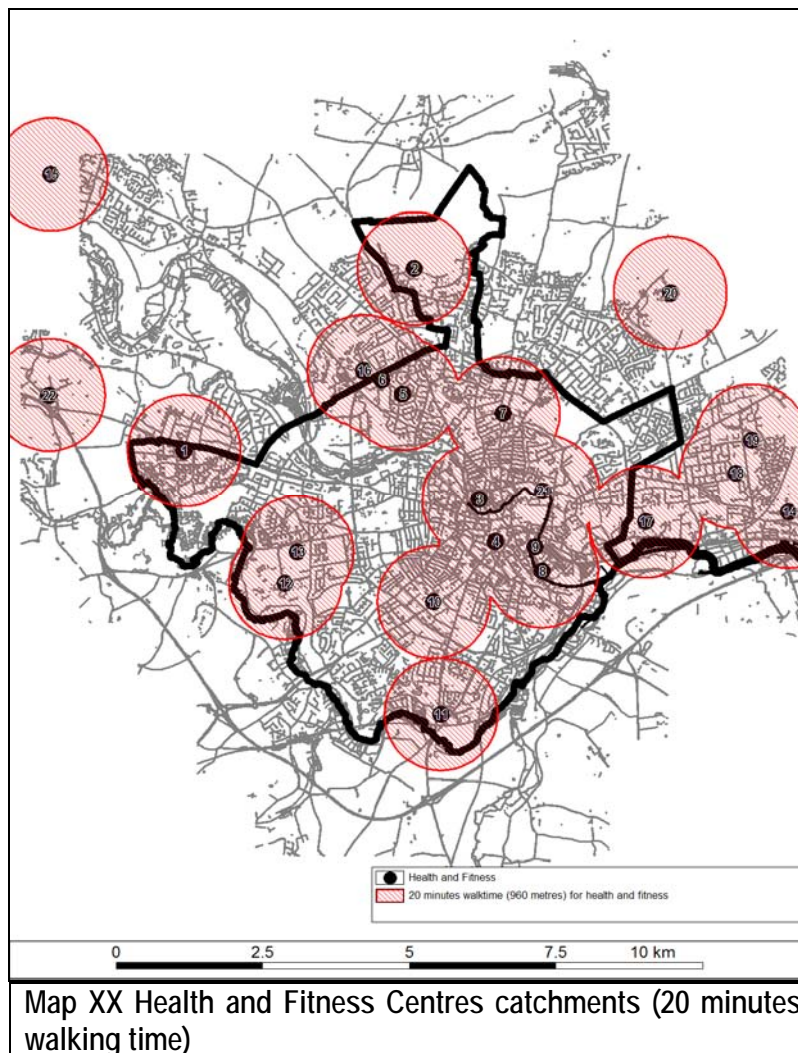
- Improvements to community access to the school pools at Heartsease and the smaller pools elsewhere on junior school sites (dependent on school requirements). This might include negotiations to improve the availability of school facilities outside school time, and

- physical improvements to buildings to enhance community access including additional changing and refreshment facilities if appropriate
- New facility provision in those areas currently outside reasonable walking catchments, and in particular the Mile Cross area

HEALTH AND FITNESS CENTRES

Standard: A minimum of one 50 station health and fitness centre per 8,300 people, and no more than 20 minutes trip time, but with encouragement for use of non-motorised trips and public transport as much as possible.

The following figure applies the 20-minute walk time to the existing centres in the city and wider area, with the same provisos about actual travel mode as above.



The application of the per capita component of the standard suggests that there is an overall need for about 16 health and fitness centres of 50 stations in the city (and about 25 in the wider Norwich area). There are already 16 centres in the Norwich area, although these represent the equivalent of only about 11 50-station centres. There is therefore a shortfall of about 5 health and fitness centres of 50 stations in Norwich

The map shows there are some areas of the City theoretically outside easy walking distance of a health and fitness centre

Recommendations about the location and number of new centres

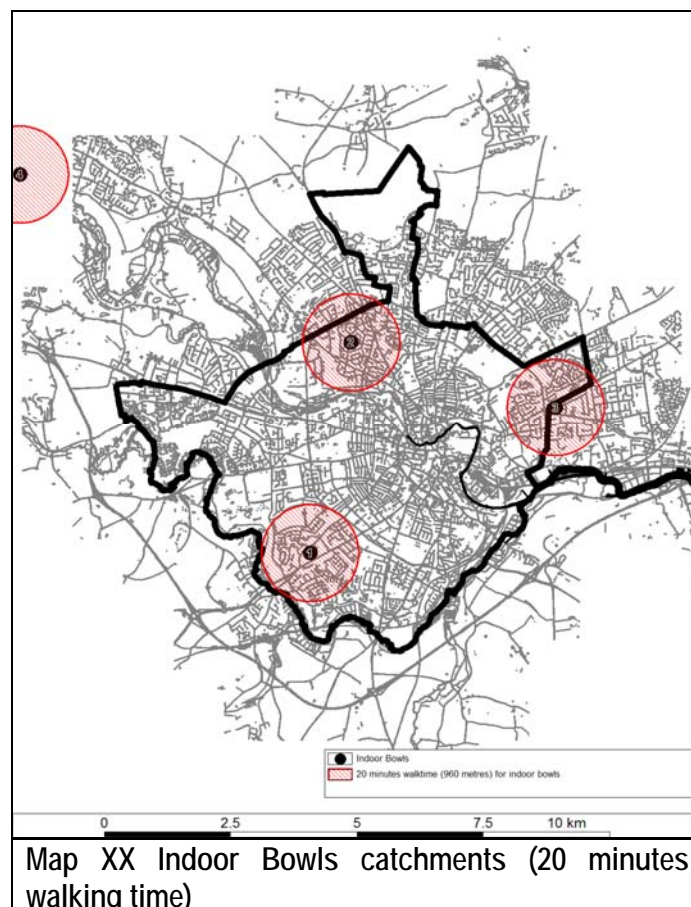
To meet the shortage of 5 health and fitness centres in Norwich, the following options should be explored:

- New facility provision in those areas currently outside reasonable walking catchments, and in particular Heartsease, Eaton and west of the city centre. Much of the existing provision is private and available only through membership, and additional facilities should be provided ideally for community access on a pay and use basis.

INDOOR BOWLS

Standard: A minimum of one 6-rink indoor bowls centre per 55,000 people, and no more than 20 minutes trip time, but with encouragement for use of non-motorised trips and public transport as much as possible.

The following figure applies the 20-minute walk time to the existing 6-rink centres in the city and wider area – the same considerations apply to the driving catchment as above.



The application of the per capita component of the standard suggests that there is an overall need for about 14 rinks in the city (and about 3.75 in the wider Norwich area). There are 2 centres existing in the Norwich area, with a total of 11 rinks. There is therefore a minor shortfall of 3 rinks. Provision over the wider Norwich area is adequate to meet overall needs

The map shows there are large parts of the City theoretically outside easy walking distance of a 'public' swimming pool, but as most bowlers tend to travel by car, and all residents are within 20 minutes drive of a centre, accessibility to centres is less of an issue.

Recommendations about the location and number of new pools

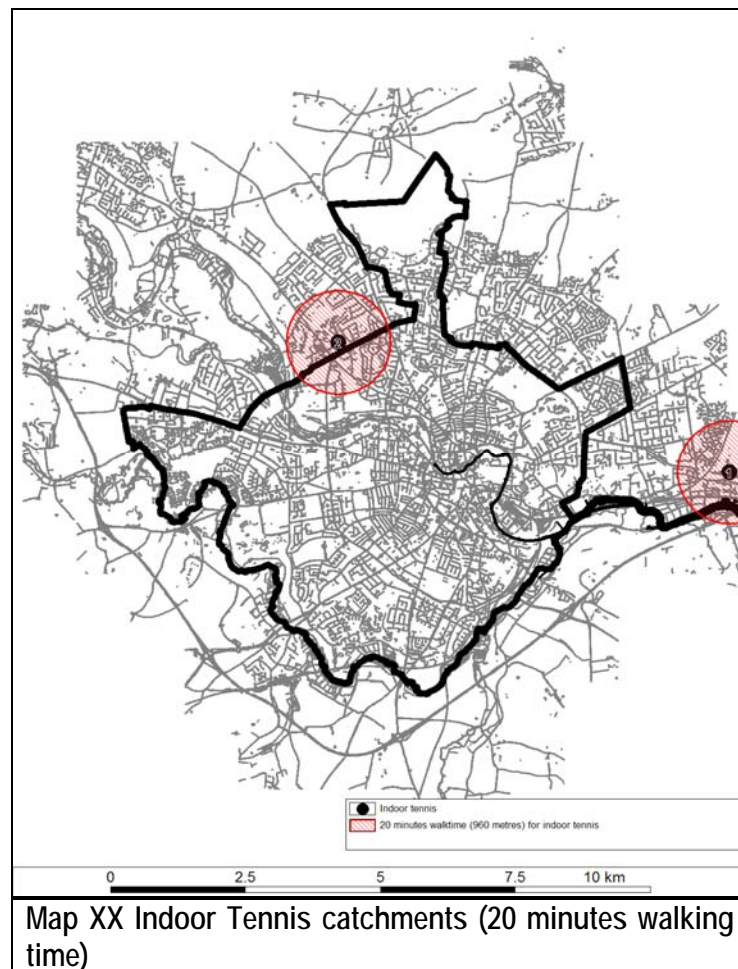
To meet the shortage of 3 rinks in Norwich, the following options should be explored:

- New facility provision
- Extensions where possible to existing centres
- Reliance on existing provision in the wider Norwich area.

INDOOR TENNIS

Standard: A minimum of a one 4-court indoor tennis centre per 57,000 people, and no more than 20 minutes trip time, but with encouragement for use of non-motorised trips and public transport as much as possible.

The following figure applies the 20-minute walk time to the existing 4-court centres in the wider area, though as above driving catchments are likely to be more realistic, and all residents of the Norwich area are within 20 minutes drive time.



The application of the per capita component of the standard suggests that there is an overall need for about 9 courts in the city (and about 15 in the wider Norwich area). There are 2 centres existing

in the Norwich area, with a total of 9 courts, though since the closure of the Lakenham Centre there is none remaining in the city. There is therefore a shortfall of 9 courts in Norwich and 6 in the wider area.

The map shows there local accessibility to courts is relatively poor as the centres are on the edges of the main built up area, though all residents in the area are within the driving catchment of centres residents.

Recommendations about the location and number of new pools

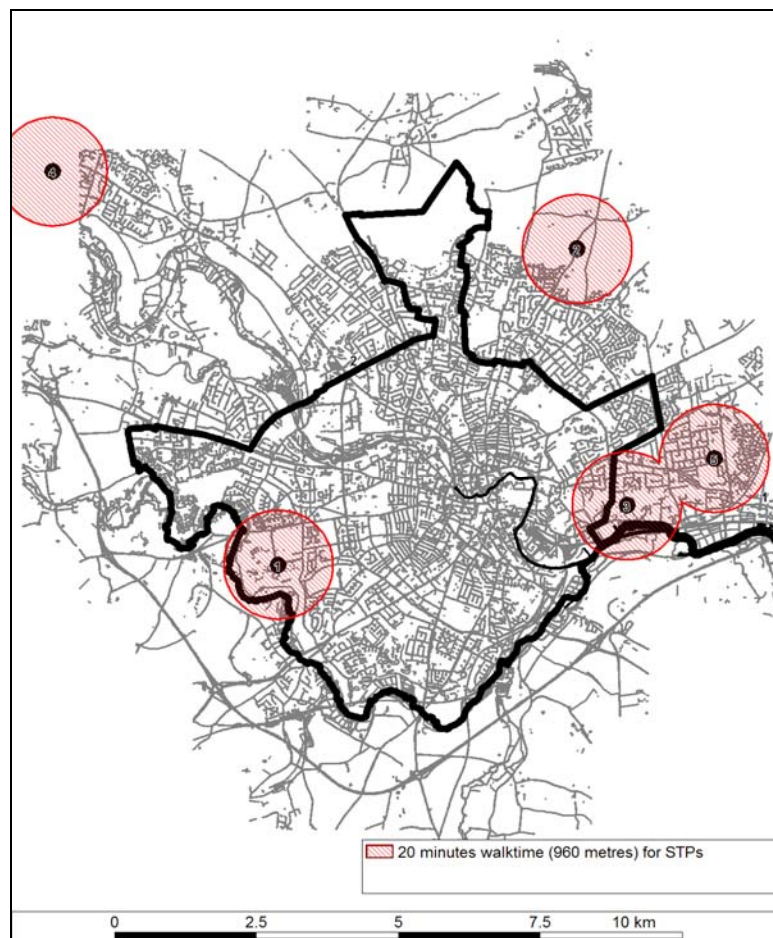
To meet the shortage of 6/9 courts in the Norwich area, the following options should be explored:

- New facility provision in the city, particularly where this is accessible to people in the south and west of Norwich
- Extensions where possible to existing centres

SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES

Standard: A minimum of a one full size STP available for use by the community per 30,000 people, and no more than 20 minutes trip time, but with encouragement for use of non-motorised trips and public transport as much as possible.

The following figure applies the 20-minute walk time to the existing STPs in the city and wider area, though it is acknowledged that driving may be the most usual form of access to pitches.



The application of the per capita component of the standard suggests that there is an overall need for up to 5 pitches in the city (and up to 7 in the wider Norwich area). There are 3 pitches currently available in Norwich and a further 3 in the wider area. There is therefore a shortfall of 2 pitches in Norwich, and one overall.

The map shows there local accessibility to pitches is relatively poor, as all pitches are on the edges of the main built up area, though all residents in the area are within the driving catchment of a pitch..

Recommendations about the location and number of new pools

To meet the shortage of 1 or 2 pitches in the Norwich area, the following options should be explored:

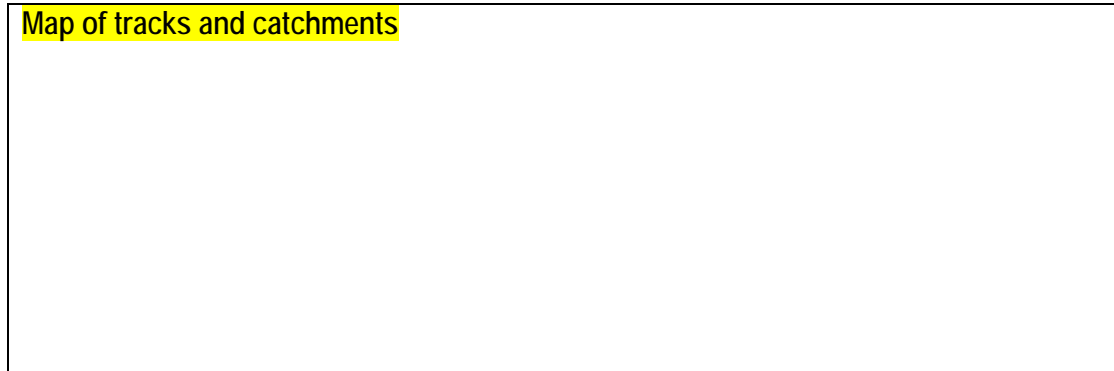
- New facility provision in the city, in the following recommended locations:
 - Bowthorpe Community Park, which is in a relatively deprived area of the city, and where space exists to accommodate a further pitch
 - Hewett School, which lies in a strategic gap in provision

ATHLETICS TRACKS

Standard: A minimum of one 8-lane track per 115,000 people, and no more than 20 minutes trip time, but with encouragement for use of non-motorised trips and public transport as much as possible.

The following figure applies the 20-minute walk time to the existing track in the city, with the same provisos as above.

Map of tracks and catchments



The application of the per capita component of the standard suggests that there is an overall need for about 1 track in the city (and nearly 2 in the wider Norwich area). There is one track at present in the whole area, and therefore potentially a shortfall of 1 over the wider Norwich area.

The map shows there local accessibility to the track is relatively poor, as it is located on the west edge of the city, though all residents in the area are within its driving catchment.

Recommendations about the location and number of new pools

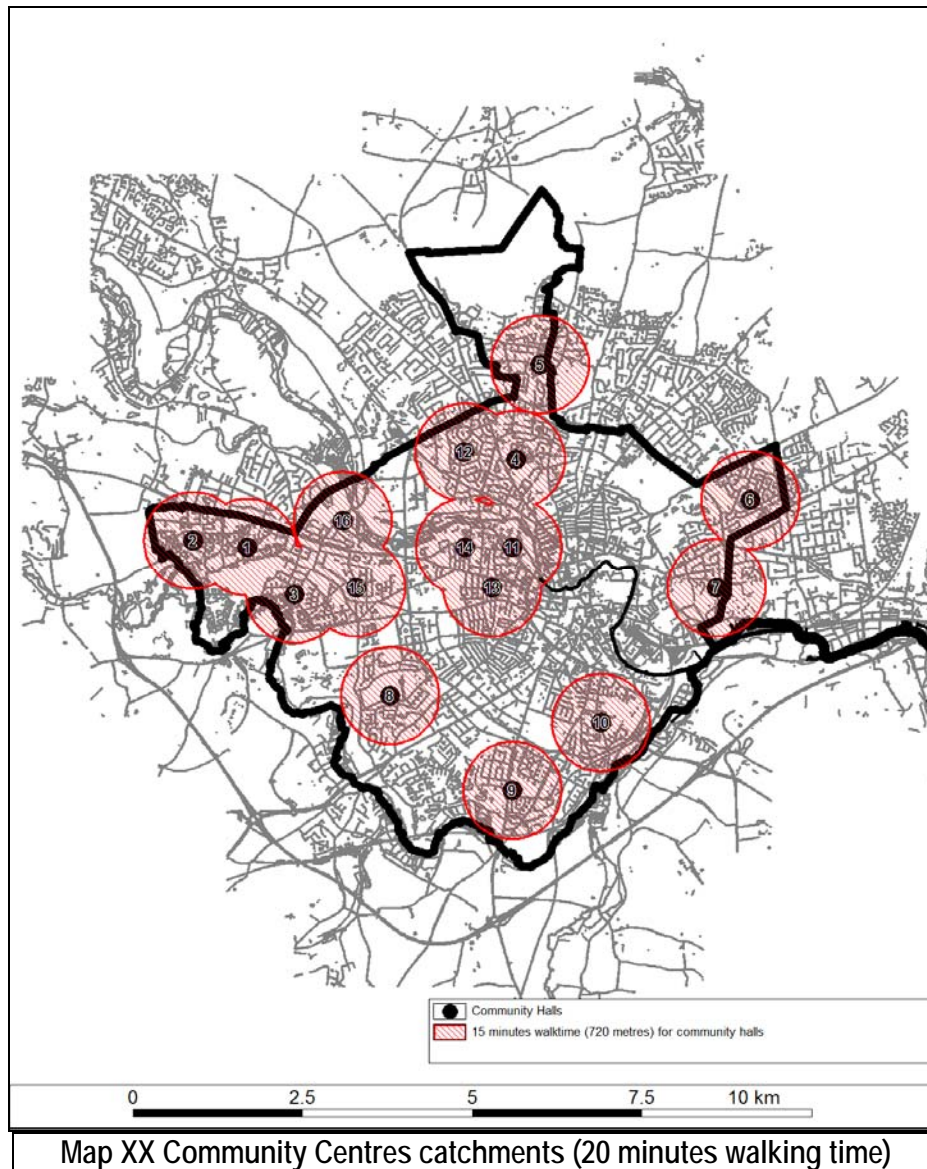
There is probably little justification in the provision of an additional track in the area, as existing provision, albeit slightly below the required standard, is available and accessible throughout the area. However consideration might be given to the provision of a synthetic 'J track' at one of the

high school sites, which will allow training and the development of athletes to complement the existing track at the Sports Park.

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS AND SMALL HALLS

Standard: A minimum of a community venue per 8200 people, and within about 15 minute walk time.

The following figure applies the walk time to the existing known venues.



The application of the per capita component of the standard suggests that there overall provision is met in the city. However, the map shows whilst there is quite good spatial coverage of the City by existing venues, some areas do not appear to be well served. Furthermore, the venues by their nature will be a variety of shapes, sizes and standards with varied levels of access.

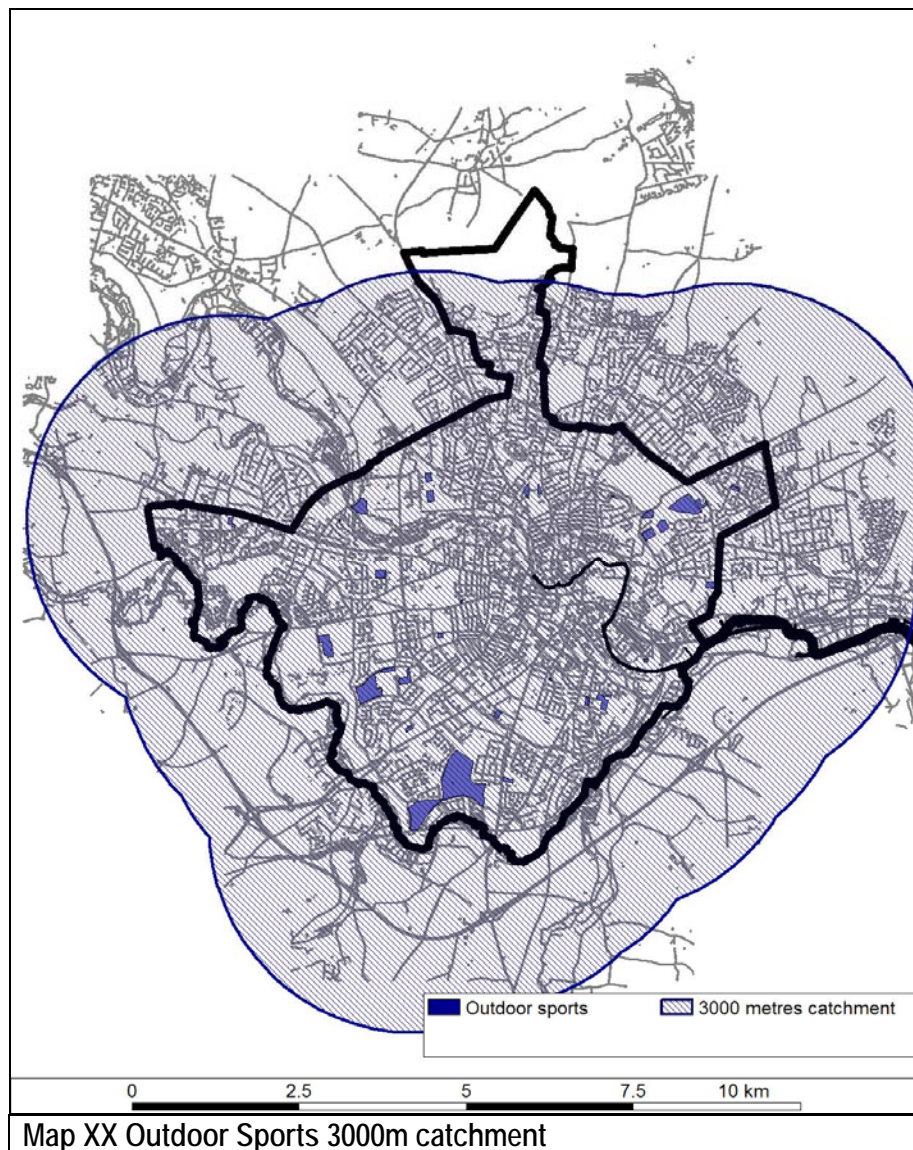
Recommendations about the location and number of new centres

- In areas of significant growth there should be a presumption in favour of new provision unless it can be demonstrated that existing facilities are sufficiently accessible to residents, and are of sufficient size and quality (or can be improved on this basis).
- Existing gaps in provision in Eaton, Town Close, Mancroft and Sewell should be considered as potential locations for new centres

OUTDOOR SPORTS

Standard: A recommended minimum standard of 1.01 ha per 1000 population is recommended for outdoor sports, within a 3000m distance, although it should be less where provision is aimed at young people

The following figure applies the recommended catchment to the existing outdoor sports facilities in the city.



The application of the per capita component of the standard suggests that there is an overall need for about 132 ha of outdoor sports a city. Current provision is estimated at about 54 ha if Eaton Golf Course is excluded. There is therefore a major shortfall in space available for pitches, courts, greens and other outdoor sports facilities

The map shows there accessibility to outdoor sport, using the 3km catchment is good, as residents of the area are within the catchment of an outdoor sports facility.

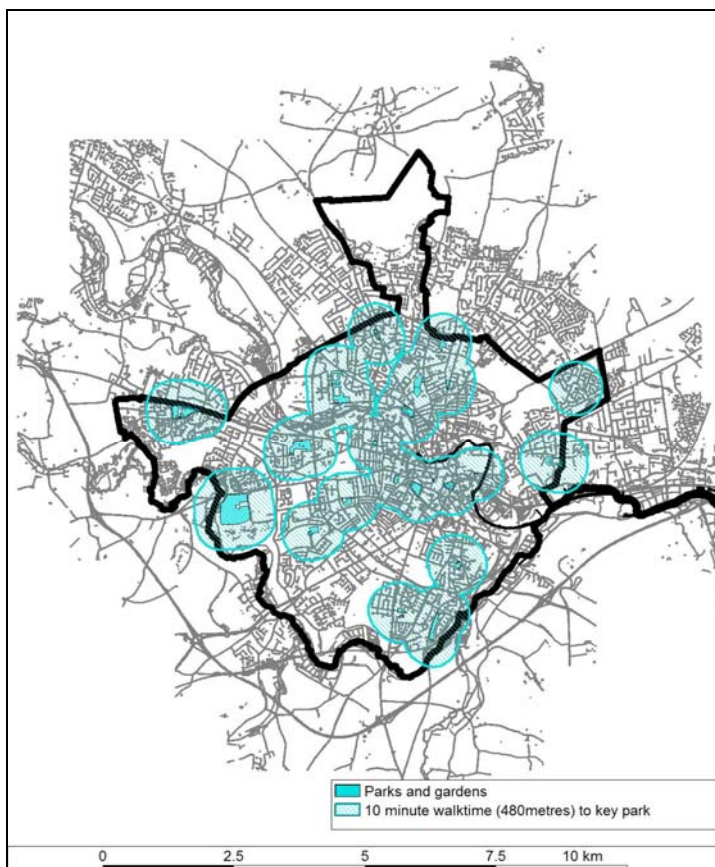
Recommendations about the location and number of new pools

To meet the shortage of about 80 ha of outdoor sports space in the city, the following options should be explored:

- New facility provision in the city, where this is feasible, considering the extensive nature of pitches and similar facilities
- More intensive use of parks and other open spaces which were formerly used for sport, and where other open space uses permit
- Use of school sites involving improvements to pitches and ancillary facilities, and the negotiation of formal community use agreements
- Use of facilities in the wider Norwich area

DISTRICT LEVEL/LARGER PARKS AND GARDENS

The standards suggested that there should be easy access by foot to a park of good quality. The following figure relates this standard to the larger recognised parks within the City.



Map XX Parks and gardens 10 minute walking

catchments

The above figure shows that there are some parts of the City that are not within easy reach of what can be defined as a major park. These include Eaton, Town Close, Wensum , Bowthorpe, Mancroft, Thorpe Hamlet and Catton Grove. For many it may be necessary to take a motorized trip to a park, unless cycle routes can be improved, which would further negate the need to use cars.

This also demonstrates the importance of recognizing the role of other (smaller) parks areas within the City in allowing ease of access to park space.

8. OPTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

OPTIONS

A requirement of the study is to propose strategic options for the future planning and management of open space and recreation facilities. The principal options are as follows:

New versus old and on-site vs off site

Q. In meeting the needs of new development should there be a strategic decision to provide all-new facilities, or should the focus be on upgrading existing facilities?

A. The answer has to be a combination of the two approaches. Some planned new development is now well advanced, but large-scale development *beyond existing commitments* could require entirely new local provision on or near site. However, the study has clearly shown there are certain facilities (such as major parks, natural green spaces, and leisure centres) that could be provided off site but still meet the needs of new residents. There is a large stock of major space in the City and it would be often justifiable to secure contributions towards the improvement and maintenance of these existing opportunities (and sustainable access to them) rather than seek to provide major new facilities elsewhere.

Every opportunity should be taken to explore the possibilities for either expanding the capacity of existing built venues, and to open up school facilities to greater and formalized community use rather than build new provision.

It is questionable that there is sufficient land available in Norwich to meet the standards recommended in terms of new provision, and it is therefore inevitable that some developer contributions be set aside for off site provision or improvements to existing facilities. However, particularly in connection with higher density city centre developments, there are good reasons (e.g. liveability and in order to combat climate change), why on site provision of open space should be made. Other facilities that do not contribute to these aspects (e.g. play space) – can still be provided off site.

Change the Development Plan Designations

Q. Is it appropriate to revise the existing development plan designations covering recreation spaces?

A. The current Open Space designations reflect the 'openness' of open spaces, but not specific functions. Future development plan designations could perhaps better reflect the particular characteristics and recreation values of each site.

Scope for rationalization of space

Q. Are there any open spaces that are surplus to recreational requirements?

A. There are important issues to resolve in terms of getting the balance of recreational open spaces right across the City before any disposal can be contemplated. There is a need to consider how the management of some existing open spaces might be changed so as to provide opportunities for

recreation activities in areas currently lacking such opportunities. There is also a need to establish the potential for the current open space stock to meet the recreation needs arising from new recreation development. Finally, although outside the scope of this study many open spaces have an aesthetic and/or ecological value and this must be considered.

GENERAL POLICY PRINCIPLES/RECOMMENDATIONS

The outcomes of the study and the recommended actions arising should seek to meet some or all of the wider objectives for open space, sport and recreation facilities, as derived from the Sustainable Community Strategy, and referred to in the background to this study **in paragraph XXXX**.

R1. Proper planning for and realisation of OS, S&R helps to create diversity of positive opportunities for *culture and creativity*. It also helps provide a varied and attractive City in the physical sense.

R2. Well-conceived and managed OS, S&R opportunities can contribute towards *safe and strong communities*. Positive leisure opportunities reduce boredom, induce an optimistic outlook on life, and reduce the temptation on some to drift into antisocial behaviour and crime.

R3. OS, S&R can assist in the *learning and personal development* of young people in a very general sense through teaching them about the value of healthy active lifestyles, and other life skills.

R4. OS, S&R play a (literally) vital role in the lives of people. There are clear and undisputed links between healthy physical activity and reduction in obesity and coronary disease. It is also increasingly acknowledged that recreation and attractive open spaces can help improve emotional welfare. Thus there can be overall benefits in terms of reduced spending on *health and well being*.

R5. Well-conceived open spaces and recreation corridors within the City also contribute towards environmental excellence to the advantage of both wildlife and people. Recreation such as walking and cycling can also be thought of as a 'utility' activity allowing trips to be made to the shops, work, school etc by pollution free modes of travel. Open space of all kinds can serve equally as a context for and relief from "buildings". It can also provide an important articulation of the latter to the benefit of the quality of the urban landscape as a whole. Of increasing importance are the opportunities afforded by open space to biodiversity in the city, and the move towards carbon neutrality.

R6. Attractive OS, S&R opportunities can help promote the City to potential inward investors to the benefit of both *economic growth and enterprise*

These principles form the backdrop to the following (outline) action plan.

ACTION PLAN

The needs assessment has identified a large number of issues regarding the provision, quality, quantity and accessibility of open space, sport and recreation facilities in Norwich. Some of these are generic, others relate to specific types of open space and some are site based (and referred to in Part 2 of this report). The following outline the actions recommended to address the issues identified above.

Generic actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The findings of the study should be used to develop an open/green spaces strategy that takes into account the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space and sports facilities in the city.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The findings should also be used to develop planning policies for the retention, development, enhancement (and where appropriate) rationalisation of facilities for open space, sport and recreation, as part of the LDF process, including standards for future provision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Supplementary Planning Document should be produced which sets out requirements for provision of open space, sport and recreation and developer contributions by way of S106 agreements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Open Space, Sport and Recreation working group should be established comprising representatives of all interests within the City Council, other public bodies and user groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within Norwich City Council, responsibility for open space, sport and recreation should be coordinated by the establishment of a team including green spaces, planning, GIS and sports development officers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public interest in open space, sport and recreation (manifest through the consultation exercise) should be maintained and stimulated by the establishment of a local forum which meets on a regular basis to advise the local authority and discuss issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A central record of all facilities on a GIS base, established through this study, should be maintained and updated on a regular basis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaces, sport and recreation facilities should be marketed more robustly to promote their benefit to a wide range of other agendas, including healthy living, community cohesion, biodiversity and crime reduction.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of the close relationship between the demand and supply of open space, sport and recreation in the wider Norwich area, formal links should be established between the three LA involved to ensure a co-ordinated approach to planning and delivery of facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plans for all parks and other appropriate open spaces should be developed, implemented, monitored and reviewed on a regular basis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled access to many open spaces and sports and recreation facilities are not good, and necessary improvements should be made to ensure that all facilities are available to the whole community

Parks and gardens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A green spaces strategy should be developed which takes into account the need for formal parks and gardens as a whole, but also the need for formal space which binds together other types of open space on multi use parks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any deficiencies identified in the study should be addressed and rectified
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hierarchy of provision should be developed to provide the appropriate level of parks across the city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any quality improvements identified as necessary should be made
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site management plans for the main parks and gardens should be devised and reviewed every five years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and gardens should be promoted and marketed for the contribution they make to a range of wider objectives

- The quality and performance of parks and gardens should be tested through Green flag, Britain in Bloom and other external competitions

Informal Open Space

- A standard for the provision of informal amenity open space should be adopted and implemented to ensure that new developments have a green component that contributes towards their liveability
- All important areas of informal open space should be retained and enhanced where necessary
- Informal amenity open space which has a low value should be considered for redevelopment or re-use where it can be relinquished without detriment to the wider environment
- The long term management and maintenance of amenity open space must be ensured
- Where appropriate access to facilities identified as private should be negotiated

Natural and semi natural green space and green corridors

- A standard for natural green space should be adopted in the LDF and provision made for new and enhanced facilities
- A rolling programme of facility improvements should be put in place
- Management agreements should be negotiated with the owners of private green space to improve accessibility by the wider community
- Increased awareness should be made of the opportunities to use natural green space by promoting access on foot and by cycle, for example through improved signing, and the benefits of to this to a healthy lifestyle
- Biodiversity should be improved through a system of action plans in conjunction with land owners and nature conservation organisations
- Management plans and maintenance regimes should be put in place which improve biodiversity
- Sites of particular nature conservation interest should be protected

Play provision for children and young people

- The findings of this study should be used in conjunction with the City Council's play strategy to ensure that appropriate facilities are provided to meet the needs of children and young people
- A hierarchy of provision of play facilities should be developed
- New facilities should be provided where needed, for both children and teenagers
- A programme of improvements should be instituted to ensure that facilities meet safety, security and current equipment standards
- Facilities should be developed which meet the specific needs of young people with disabilities
- Young people should be involved in the planning and development of new and improved facilities for play

Outdoor sports facilities

- The standard for future provision of sports pitches, courts and greens recommended here should be adopted in the LDF
- All facilities for which there is an identified current or future need should be retained

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New facilities should be provided where there is an identified need and there is sufficient land available
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement to the quality of pitches, courts and greens should be made on a rolling basis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to the quality of changing rooms and other ancillary provision should be made on a rolling basis, and in particular the needs of all users including girls and women, and people with a disability) should be prioritised
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All providers, including the City Council, local clubs and the commercial sector should cooperate in future facility provision and improvement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better use should be made of educational facilities, including more formal arrangements for regular use by teams on a secured use basis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of outdoor facilities for sport should be promoted to arrest the decline of outdoor team sport, particularly at senior level, in conjunction with governing bodies, sports development officers and Active Norfolk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing databases of teams, players, clubs and the number and quality of facilities should be regularly kept up to date to help reconcile the future demand for and supply of facilities

Allotments

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revised standard of future provision should be adopted in the LDF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All allotment sites should be retained and enhanced where necessary, in accordance with the quality audit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allotments should be promoted as a major contribution to a sustainable environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled access to existing allotment sites should be improved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A forum to review the provision and improvement of allotments should be established to feed back information on a regular basis

Built sports facilities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A systematic programme should be established among all potential providers of built sports facilities to ensure that existing low levels of facility provision are rectified.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New facility provision should be made in strategic locations throughout the city and the wider area, where this is appropriate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regular programme, across all sectors, of facility management and maintenance should be established to ensure that sports facilities meet current and future needs and are fit for purpose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City Council should work with other providers including schools, commercial establishments and clubs to ensure that existing facilities where there is limited community use are available to a wider public on a regular and accessible basis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City Council should be working with other interested parties to ensure that the benefits of an active lifestyle are promoted, particularly to non participants in the area, and the target of 1% increase in participation per annum is achieved

PLANNING POLICIES

The LDF currently in preparation has an important role to play in setting out policies which will implement the recommendations outlined in this study, both in terms of protecting existing open space, sport and recreation facilities and delivering new and improved facilities. It will be for the City

Council to draft these policies to be compatible in word and style with other policies in the LDF, but in accordance with Government advice that new policies should be fewer in number and more strategic, the following recommendations are made on the range and type of policies required:

- There should be a policy that outlines a general presumption against the loss of open space, sport and recreation facilities in the city, where an identified need has been identified.
- A policy should be included which sets out the circumstances where existing provision can be relinquished – e.g. poor quality, lack of identified need, overall improvement to open space, sport and recreation as the result of the redevelopment of the existing site,
- A policy should set out a sequential test following the advice of PPG 17, where, in the circumstances that there is no proven need for an existing type of open space, alternative forms of open space should be considered first before the site is given over to any other land use.
- A specific policy should be included which protects playing fields in accordance with Sport England policy – i.e. the loss of playing fields will be resisted unless one or more of 5 exceptions is met. The exceptions are
 - that there is a local assessment of need which identified an excess of local playing fields,
 - that the proposal is ancillary to the site's main use as a playing field (e.g. for changing accommodation),
 - that land in actual or potential use as a pitch is not affected,
 - that alternative satisfactory provision is made elsewhere nearby, or
 - that the development is for a built sports facility, the provision of which would outweigh the loss of pitches
- A specific policy should outline where new facilities are required (as the result of this and other assessments) including the criteria to be adopted when assessing such proposals – e.g. need, location, design and access arrangements, mitigating measures to reduce impact, hours of operation, etc
- The LDF should also include a policy that sets out standards for open space, sports and recreation facilities adopted as the result of this study. These standards should contain quantity, quality and accessibility criteria as set out above. Because the demand for open space, sports and recreation facilities increases incrementally as the result of any additional new residents, the threshold for requiring provision in accordance with the standard should be set at single dwellings and above, although there may be specific circumstances (e.g. sheltered accommodation) where an exception could be made. The argument that there is a disproportionate amount of bureaucracy involved in such an approach is overcome, if a standardised approach to this policy is taken.
- A policy should also be included which sets out the Council's requirements for developers to make contributions to future open space, sports and recreation provision in accordance with these standards by means of a planning agreement or obligation (known as Section 106) if they cannot be provided on-site.

DRAFT SPD

It will be necessary to produce a Supplementary Planning Document as part of the LDF, which sets out the Council's requirements for developer contributions connected with the last recommended policy, and in accordance with Government guidance contained in Circular 05/2005. A recommended draft of such guidance is set out in [Appendix XX](#)

APPENDIX X

PITCHES

NORWICH	SEN F	JUN F	MINI	SEN INFORMAL	RUGBY	CRICKET	HOCKEY	STP	BOWLS	CROQUET	PETANQUE	P&P	PUTTING	TENNIS G	TENNIS H	ATHLETICS	PAVILION
ALDERMAN WALKER PARK, HEARTSEASE									1						2		
AVENTIS SC SWEET BRIAR RD	1																
BOWTHORPE PARK							1	1							2		
BRITANNIA BARRACKS	1				1												Y
CARROW PARK							1										
COUNTY HALL								1							4		
EAST ANGLIAN T&S C															10		
EATON PARK	4	1	1		1			4	1		1	1	4	3			Y
FOUNTAIN GRD, MOUSEHOLD	1																Y
GREAT HOSPITAL, BISHOPGATE								1									
HARFORD CC/PARK								1		1					2		
HEATH HOUSE PH								1									
HEIGHAM PARK								2						10			Y
LAKENHAM LEISURE/SC (CLOSED)															11		
LAKENHAM REC								1					3	2			Y
MARLPIT PH								1									
MITRE PH								1									
MOUNT ZION CHURCH	1																
MOUSEHOLD HEATH											1						
N & N BOWLS CLUB								2									
NELM/GURNEY C	3		1														
NORWICH PRISON	1																
PILLING PARK				1	1												
SALE RD																	
SLOUGHBOTTOM PARK	4	1															Y
SPORTSPARK UEA							3							6	1		
THE ELMS								1									
TRAFFORD RD								1									
WATERLOO PARK				1				3				1	2	1			
TOTAL CU NORWICH	16	2	2	2	0	3	0	5	22	1	1	2	2	19	43	1	
ANGEL RD FS			1														
ANGEL RD MS		1	1											6			
BLYTH JEX	2				1	1								3			
CATTON GROVE MS/FS/PS																	
CAVELL FS		1															
CNS	6				1									5			

COLMAN MS		1	1			1												
EARLHAM SCHOOL	1	2				1										5		
HEARTSEASE HS	4					1										4		
HEARTSEASE PS																		
HEIGHAM PARK FS/RECREATION RD	1																	
HEWETT SCHOOL	7				1	4	2									19		
LAKENHAM PS		1																
MILE CROSS MS	4	4			6	2												
NORMAN PS																		
NORTHFIELDS PS		1																
NORWICH HS FOR G														3	2			
NORWICH SCH																5		
NOTRE DAME																4		
ST MICHAELS MS BOWTHORPE		1																
THORPE HAMLET FS/LIONWOOD IS																		
THORPE HAMLET MS/LIONWOOD JS		1														2		
WENSUM MS/JS		1	1															
TOTAL SCHOOL NORWICH	25	14	3	0	8	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	55	0	0
TOTAL NORWICH	41	16	5	2	8	11	5	5	22	1	1	2	2	22	98	1	0	
BROADLAND																		
DRAYTON KING GEORGE V	1	1				1												
DRAYTON LONGDALE	3	1														2		
DRAYTON REDHOUSE PH									1									
HELLEDON MANOR PARK/ANGLIAN WINDOWS	2		1			2			1							2		
HELLEDON COMM C	2								1							3		
HELLEDON HEATH CRESCENT	1																	
NORWICH RUGBY CLUB					4													
OLD CATTON LAVARE PARK		1																
OLD CATTON REC		2				1			1							2		
SPROWSTON CRICKET C	2					1	1											
SPROWSTON REC	2					2			1							4		
SPROWSTON S&SC	1								1									
TAVERHAM BEECH AVE (HS/REC)	1	1							1									
TAVERHAM HINKS MEADOW	2	1	2															
TAVERHAM SANDY LANE		1														3		
THORPE ST ANDREW BANNATYNE'S																3		
THORPE ST ANDREW DUSSINDALE PARK	1	1				1										1		
THORPE ST ANDREW OASIS																3		
THORPE ST ANDREW PINEBANKS	2				1	1		1							8	6		
THORPE ST ANDREW REC	3	1	3						1							2		
THORPE ST ANDREW STANMORE TC																2		
THORPE ST ANDREW COUNTY ARTS BC									1									

TOTAL CU BROADLAND FRINGE	23	10	6	0	5	9	1	2	8	0	0	0	0	8	33	0	0
HELLEDON FIRSIDE MS			1														
HELLEDON HS		2			1	1									5		
HELLEDON KINSALE MS		1	2														
NORWICH SCH REDMAYNE FIELD								1									
SPROWSTON HS	1																
TAVERHAM ST EDMUNDS S			1														
THORPE ST ANDREW HS	1	3				2	1								6		
THORPE ST ANDREW HILLSIDE AVE S		1	3														
TOTAL SCHOOL BROADLAND FRINGE	2	7	7	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
TOTAL BROADLAND FRINGE	25	17	13	0	6	12	2	3	8	0	0	0	0	8	44	0	0
SOUTH NORFOLK																	
COSTESSEY BRECKLAND PARK REC	2																
COSTESSEY LONGWATER LANE REC	2					1									2		
CRINGLEFORD OAKFIELDS REC	2					1								2	4		
TROWSE NEWTON CLOSE									1								
UEA	4				2	2	1										
TOTAL CU SN	10	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0
TOTAL SN FRINGE	10	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0
TOTAL CU SN & BRDLAND	33	10	6	0	7	13	2	2	9	0	0	0	0	10	39	0	0
TOTAL SCHOOL SN & BRDLAND	2	7	7	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
TOTAL SN & BRDLAND	35	17	13	0	8	16	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	10	50	0	0
GRAND TOTAL CU	49	12	8	2	7	16	2	7	31	1	1	2	2	29	82	1	0
GRAND TOTAL SCHOOL	27	21	10	0	9	11	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	66	0	0
OVERALL TOTAL	76	33	18	2	16	27	8	8	31	1	1	2	2	32	148	1	0

APPENDIX XX

SCHOOLS

Include table of new schools

APPENDIX QUESTIONNAIRE XXX

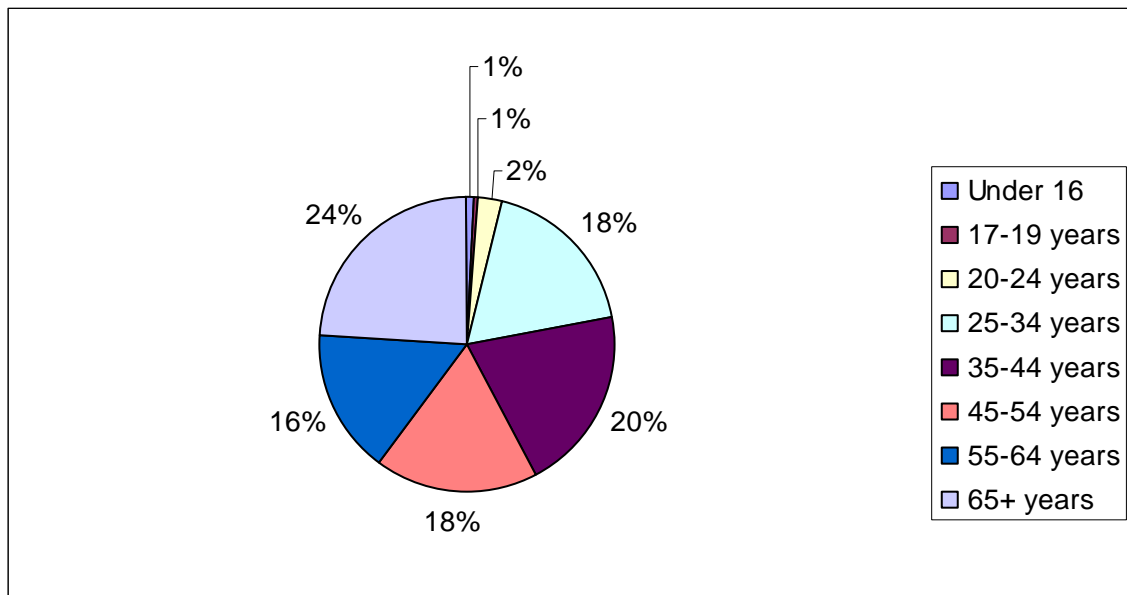
APPENDIX XXXXX

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY SURVEY

About the people who completed the surveys

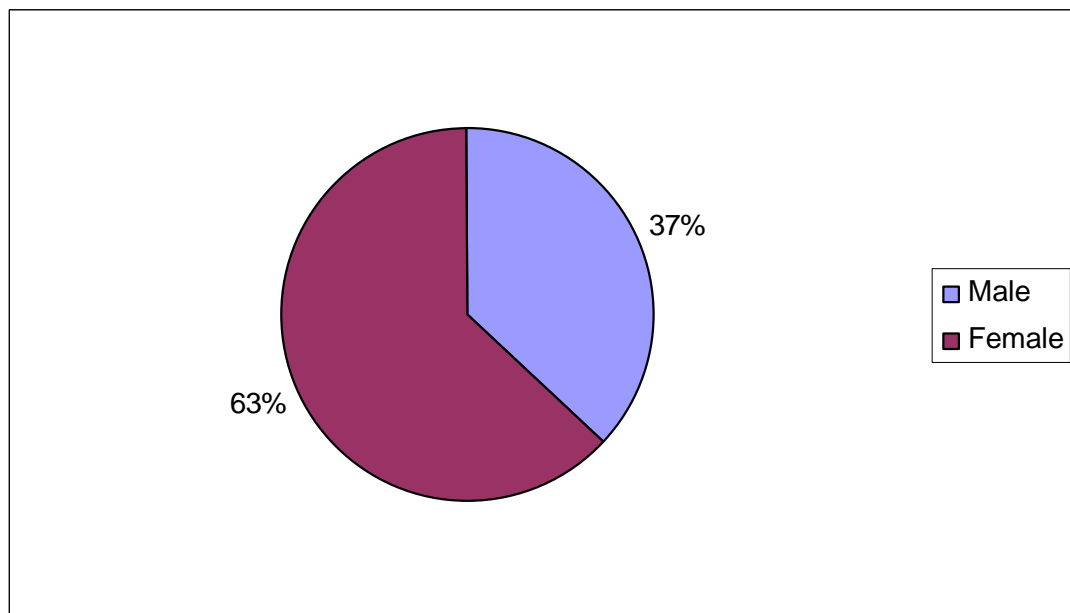
The overall age breakdown of the respondents was as follows.

Figure - Age breakdown of respondents

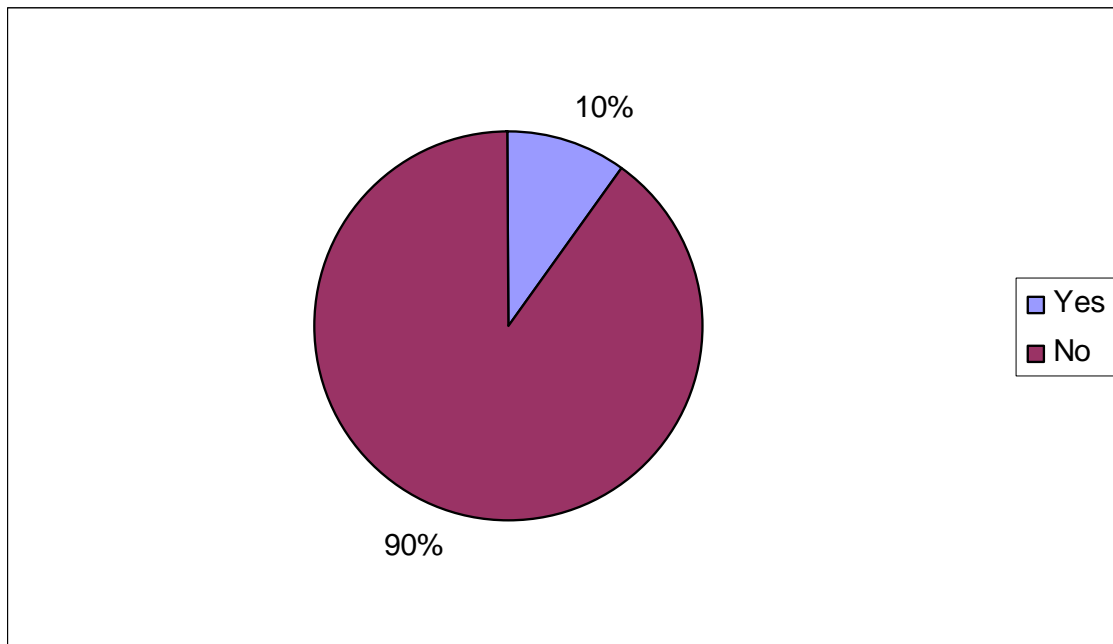


The gender breakdown of the respondents was as follows.

Figure - Gender breakdown of respondents

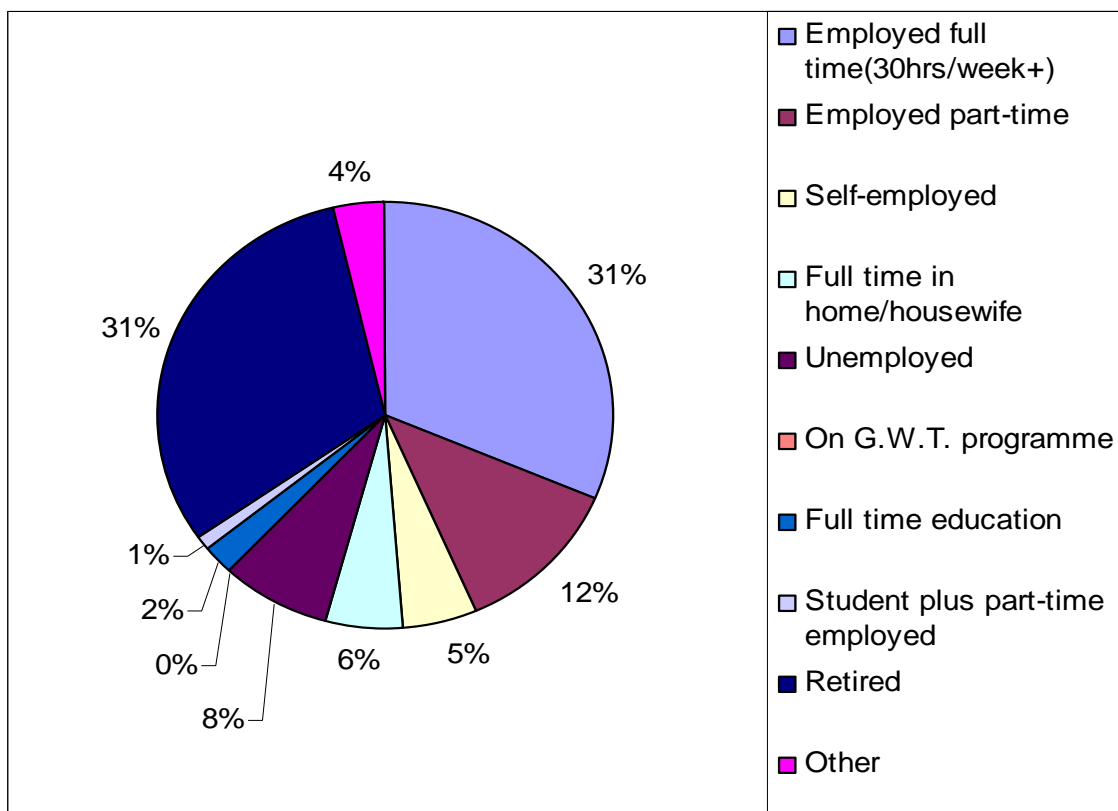


Respondents were asked if they were registered disabled.



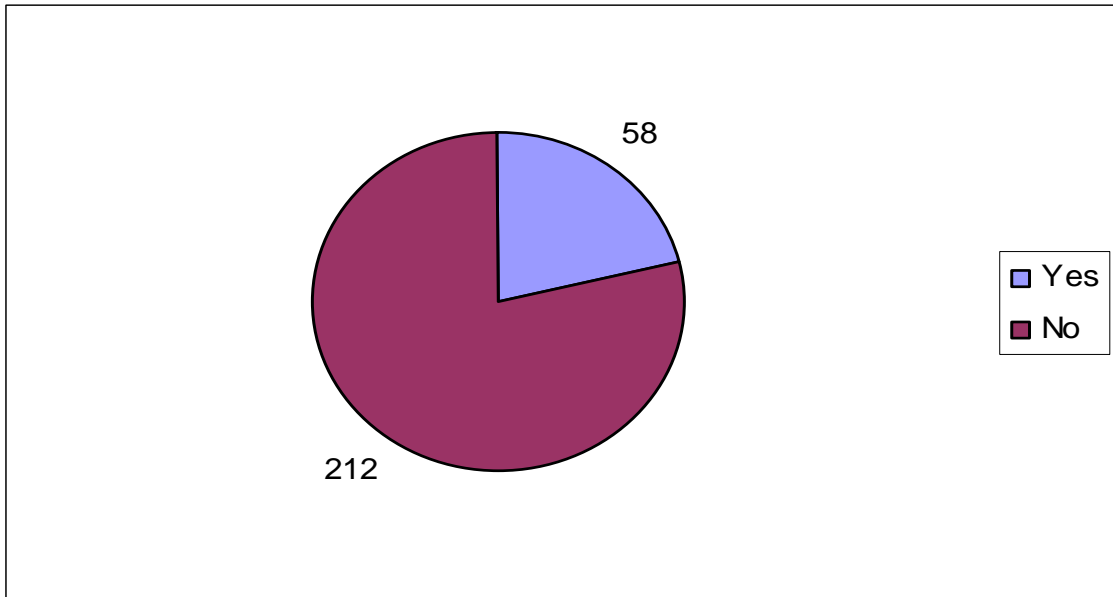
Respondents were asked about their occupation.

Figure – Occupation/economic status of respondents



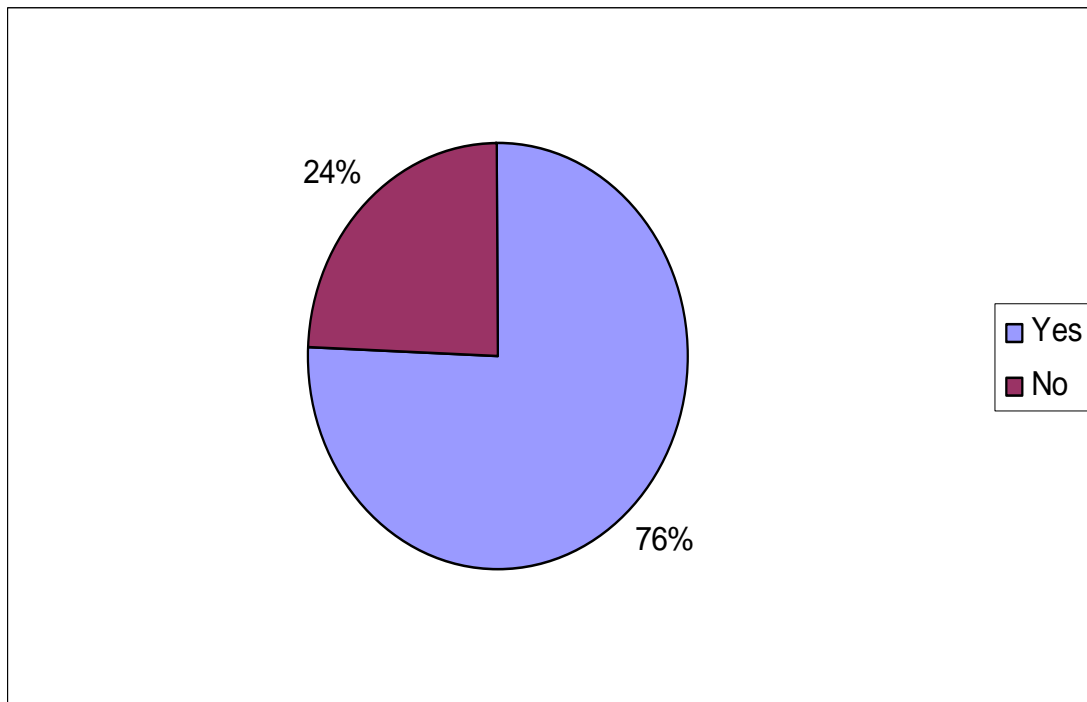
Respondents were asked if they were parent/guardians up to the age of 12.

Figure – Respondents with children 12 or under



Respondents were asked if they had access to a car.

Figure – Access to a car



National average is 25% household without a car.

Residents were asked which part of the City they lived in and below is a list of the all the different places represented by the respondents.

Angel Road	Hellesdon Road	Queen's Road
Bowthorpe	Ipswich Road	Ridgeway
Bury Street	Ketts Hill	Riverside
Calton Grove	Lakenham	Riverside Road
Central	Lawson Road	Rosebery Road
Centre	Lime Tree Road	Sewell
Chapel Break	Magdalen St Area	South
Chapelfield	Mancroft	South City
City	Midland Street	South East Centre
City Centre	Mile Cross	South West
City Centre - South	Mountergate	Sprowston
City Riverside	Mousehold	St. Augustines
City Road	Nelson	St. George's Street
Cloverhill	Nelson St.	St. Stephens
Cowhill/Mancroft	New Catton	SW
Dereham Road	Newmarket Rd	SW Centre
Eade Road	North	Thorpe
Earlham	North Catton	Thorpe Hamlet
Earlham Rd	North City	Thorpe St. Andrew
Earlham Rise	North Earlham	Town Close
East	North Norwich	Tuckswood
East Norwich	North Park	Turner Road
East Thorpe Road	North Sewell Ward	Union Street
Eaton	North Sprowston Rd	University Ward
Eaton Rise	Northfields	Unthank Road
Eaton Village	Norwich	Watson Grove
Golden Triangle	Norwich Close Centre	Wensum Ward
Gordon Square	Norwich-over-the-Water	West
Hamlet of Earlham	Old Catton	West Earlham
Heartsease	Orchard Street	West Norwich
Heigham	Peel Mews	West Pottergate
Heigham Park	Pettus Road	

This represents a good proportion of the city.

Comments on characteristics of respondents to community survey

The respondents are biased towards the older age groups, females and non-parents of under 12s.

As an overall comment it must therefore be recognized that whilst the results of the household survey are extremely useful for identifying the preferences and views of local residents with regards to open space and other recreation facilities, they do have their limitations in terms of the extent to which they can be treated as fully representative of Norwich's residents as a whole.

This further emphasises the importance of undertaking additional survey work, particularly young people and discussions in ensuring that a rounded picture is achieved.

About the types of open space and sports facilities used by respondents

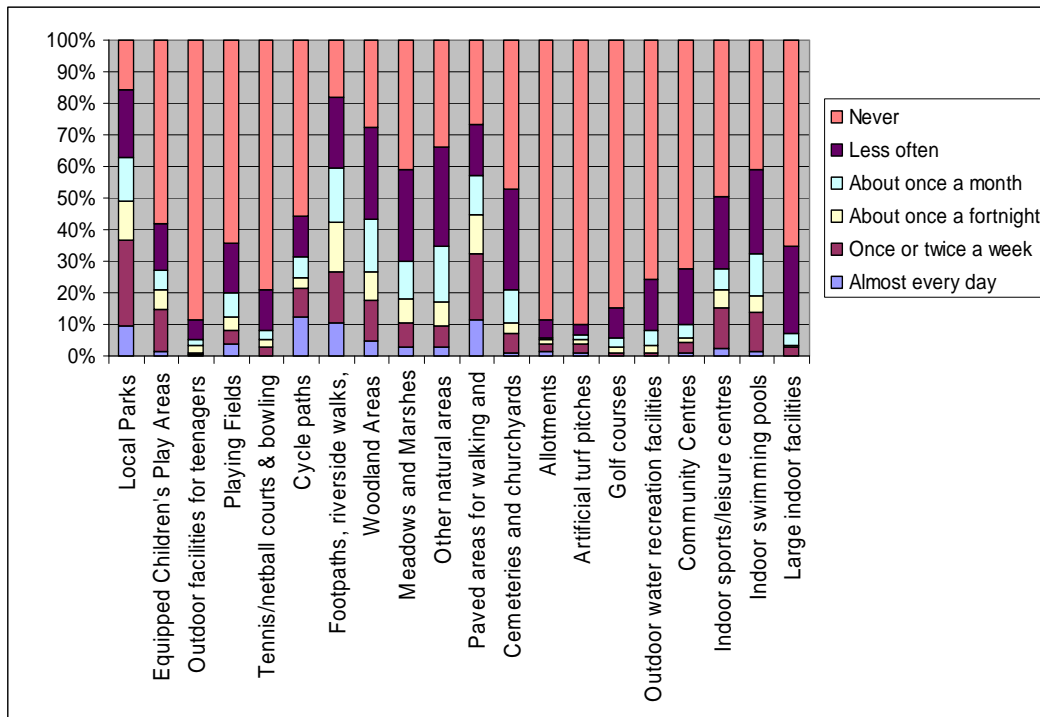
Respondents were asked to state how often they visited or used different types of open space, sport and recreation facilities within and around the City, with the following results.

	Most days	Once or twice a week	About once a fortnight	About once a month	Less often	Never
Local Parks	9%	27%	12%	14%	22%	16%
Equipped Children's Play Areas (up to 12 yrs)	2%	13%	6%	6%	14%	58%
Outdoor facilities for teenagers	0%	1%	2%	2%	6%	89%
Playing Fields	4%	4%	4%	7%	16%	64%
Tennis/netball courts & bowling greens	0%	3%	2%	3%	13%	79%
Cycle paths	12%	9%	4%	7%	13%	56%
Footpaths, riverside walks, Mousehold Heath	11%	16%	16%	17%	22%	18%
Woodland Areas	5%	13%	9%	17%	29%	28%
Meadows and Marshes	3%	7%	8%	12%	29%	41%
Other natural areas	3%	7%	8%	17%	32%	34%
Paved areas for walking and sitting	11%	21%	13%	12%	16%	27%
Cemeteries and churchyards	1%	6%	3%	11%	32%	47%
Allotments	2%	2%	2%	0%	5%	89%
Artificial turf pitches	1%	3%	1%	2%	3%	90%
Golf courses	0%	1%	2%	3%	9%	85%
Outdoor water recreation facilities	0%	1%	2%	5%	16%	76%
Community Centres	1%	4%	2%	4%	18%	72%
Indoor sports/leisure centres	2%	13%	6%	7%	23%	49%
Indoor swimming pools	2%	12%	5%	13%	27%	41%
Large indoor facilities	0%	3%	1%	4%	28%	65%

The figures in red in the above table highlight where more than 10% of the respondents use the given facility at least once or twice a week.

The table below illustrates the above graphically.

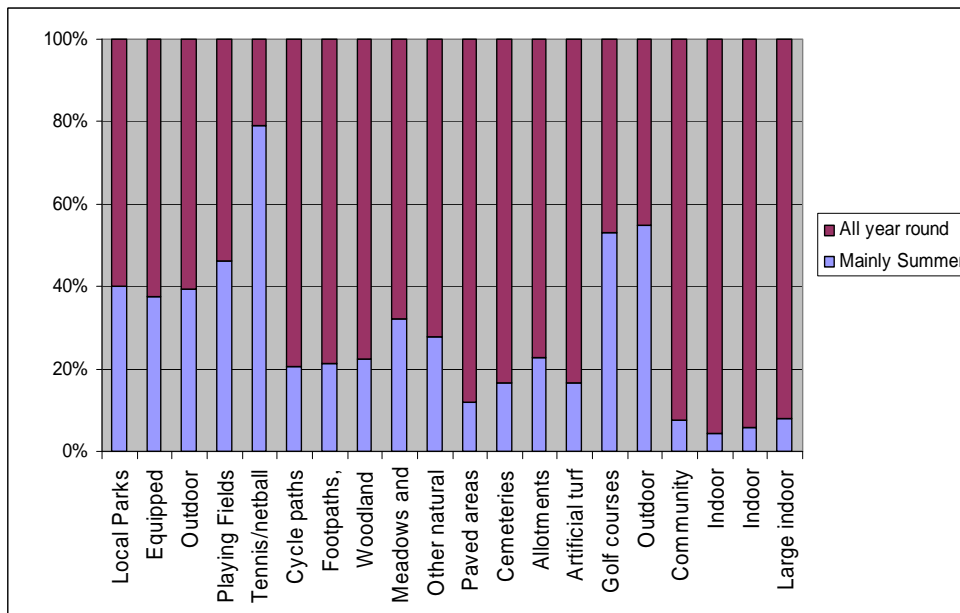
Figure - Frequency of use of open space and other facilities



The most frequently used spaces are parks, cycle paths, footpaths, riverside walks and Household Heath and paved areas for walking and sitting. The least frequently used spaces are outdoor facilities for teenagers, allotments, artificial turf pitches and golf courses. Sports centres and swimming pools, local play areas are also used at least weekly by over 10% of the population.

Respondents were asked at which time of the year that they used open spaces and facilities.

Figure – Time of year spaces and facilities are used



Most spaces and facilities are visited all year round, but outdoor water recreation facilities, golf courses, tennis and netball facilities are used mainly in the summer.

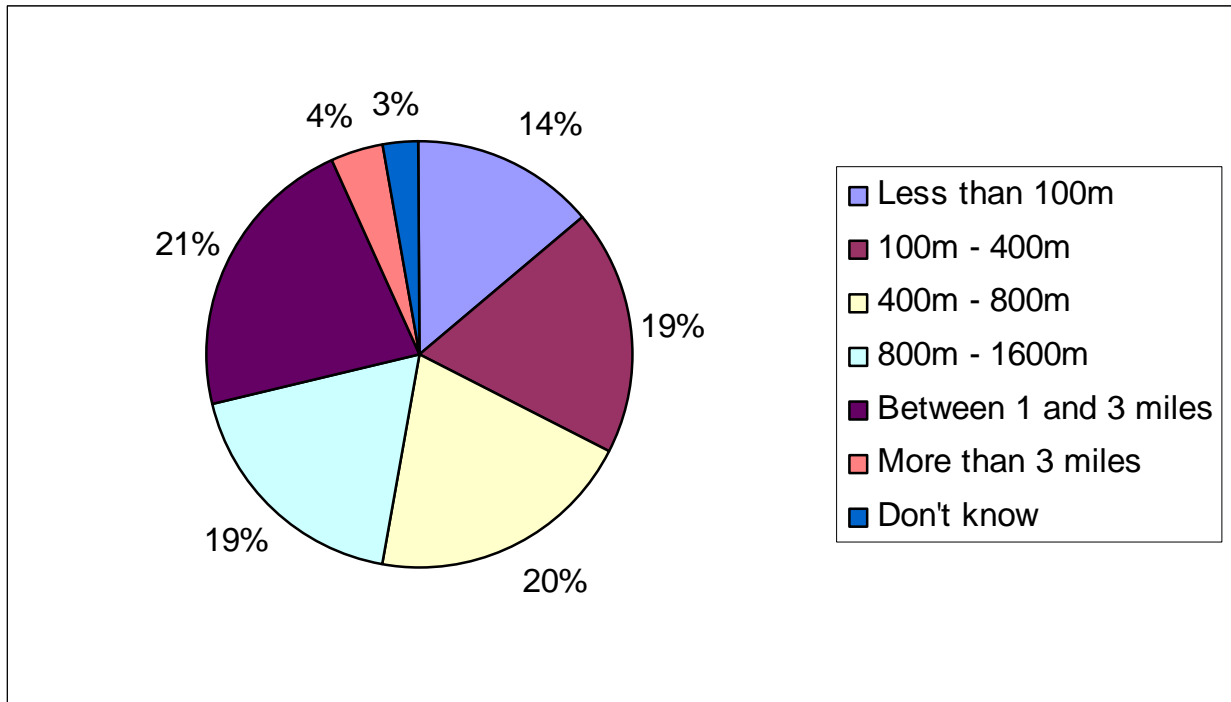
About most used local area of open space

Respondents were asked the name of the local area or open space within Norwich that they visit or use the most. A list of all the different spaces is given below.

Allotment off Silver Road	Ex-Civil Service playing fields, Eaton	Pilling Park
Allotments	Fiddlewood Field	Pinebanks astro turf pitch
Areas around Eaton	Five Score	Play area next to Mousehold Allotments
Between Waddington Street and Dereham Road	Green space in front of cathedral	Playing fields to watch local football
Bluebell Road Allotments	Green spaces around Grapes Hill	Pointers Field
Bowthorpe Lakes and Walks	Harford	Railway Walk
Bowthorpe Marshes	Heartsease	Ranby Park
Bowthorpe play area	Heigham Park	River Walk
Bowthorpe School site	Hellesdon Mill	River walk by Dolphin Bridge
Brammerton Park	Jenny Lind Park	Riverside
Breckland Rd Park	Jubilee Park	Rosary Cemetery
Castle Gardens	Kett's Cave Park	Sale Road
Castle Gardens/Chapelfield Park	Lakenham Way	Sewell and Waterloo Parks
Cathedral Close	Laundry Lane Playground	Sewell Park
Cemetery	Lion Wood	Sloughbottom Park
Chapelfield Gardens	Marriot's Way	Sprowston Rec.
Chapelfield Park	Marston Marshes and Yare Valley	St. Clements Park
Cloverhill Park	Marston Marshes/Eaton Common	St. Paul's Square
Colney Lane	Millennium Plain	Trowse
Co-op Daily and Norwich Country Park	Mousehold Heath	UEA Sports Park
Cringleford	Mousehold North Allotments	Walkway from Cloverhill to Bowthorpe
Danby Fields	Mousehold/Lionwood	Waterloo Park
Draperway field	My own garden	Wensum Park
Eagle Park	Netherwood Park	Wensum River Walk
Earlham Cemetery	NR2 4ND park areas	Whitlingham Broad
Earlham Park		Whitlingham Park
Eaton Park		Woodcock Road Allotments

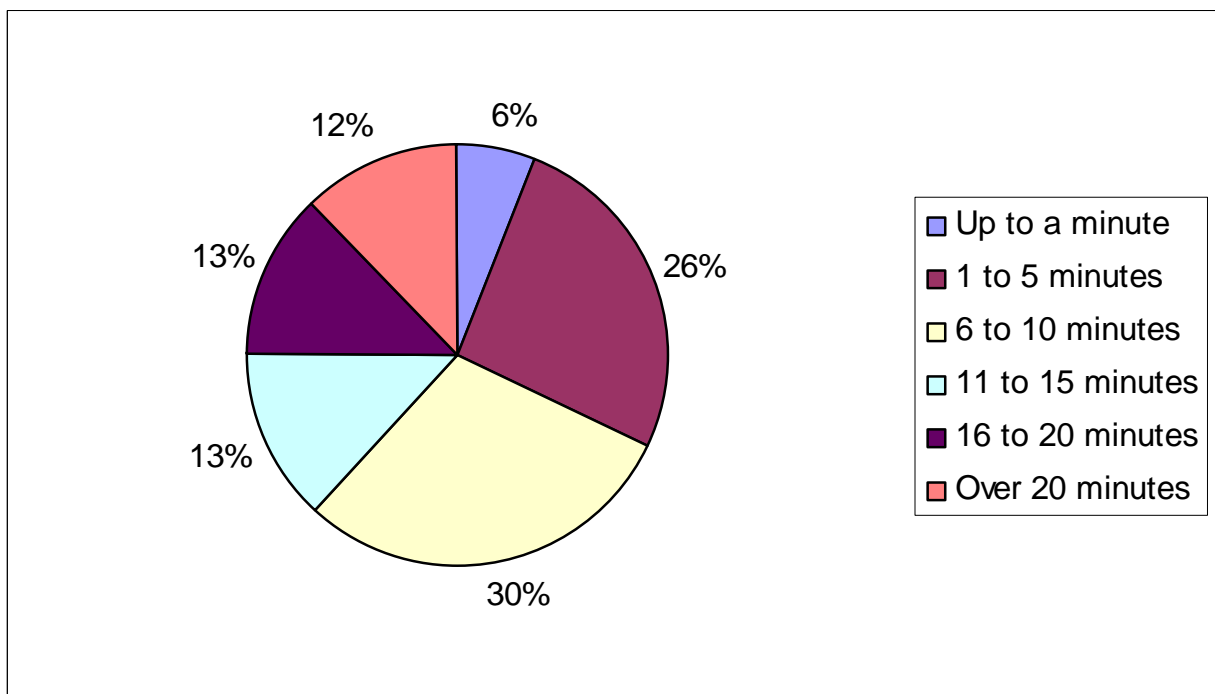
Respondents were asked how far their most used space is from their home.

Figure – Distance to most used local space



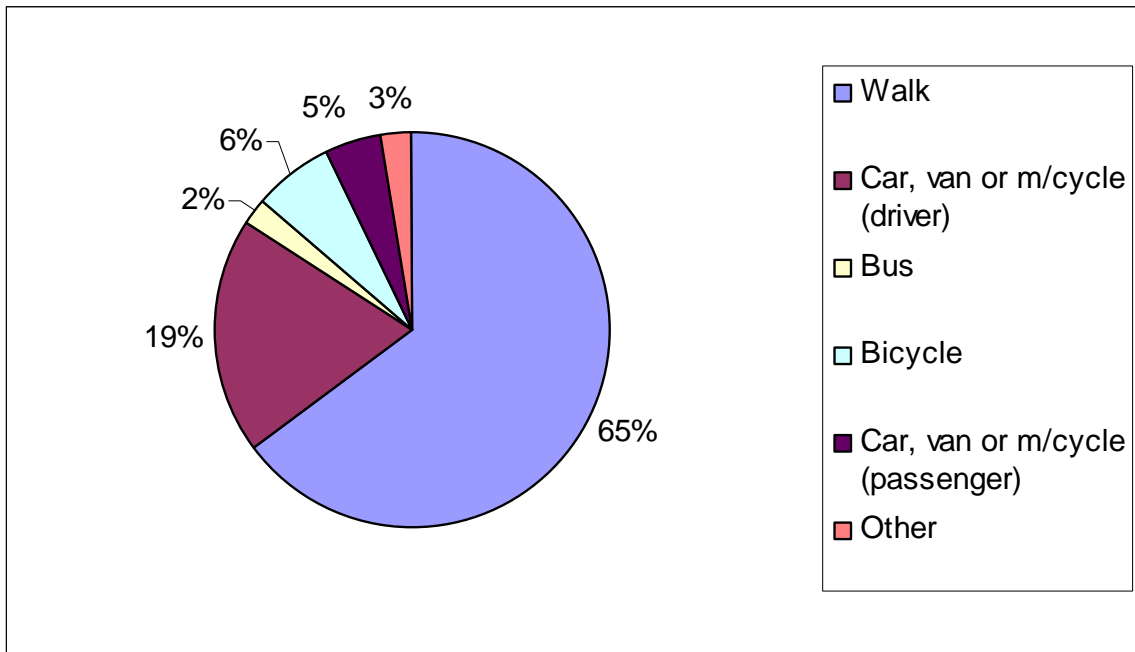
Respondents were asked how long it takes them to reach their most used space.

Figure – Time to reach most used local space



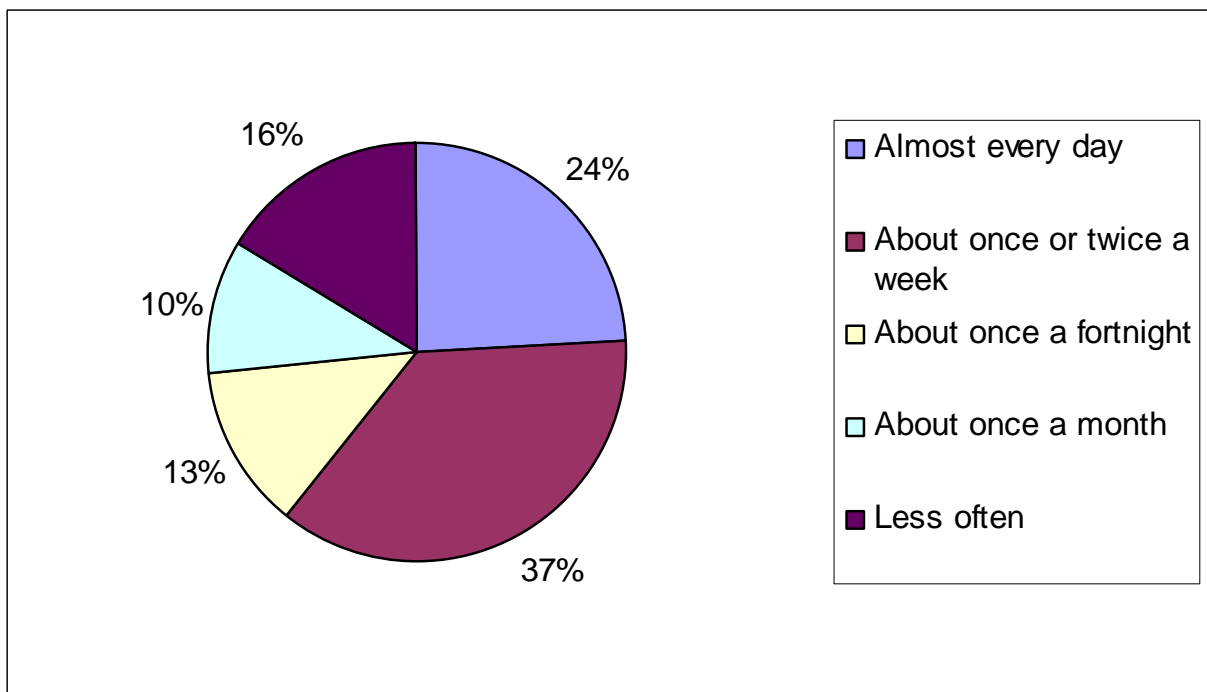
Respondents were asked how they usually get to their most used space.

Figure – Mode of transport to most used local space



Respondents were asked how often they use their most used local space.

Figure – Frequency of use of most used local space

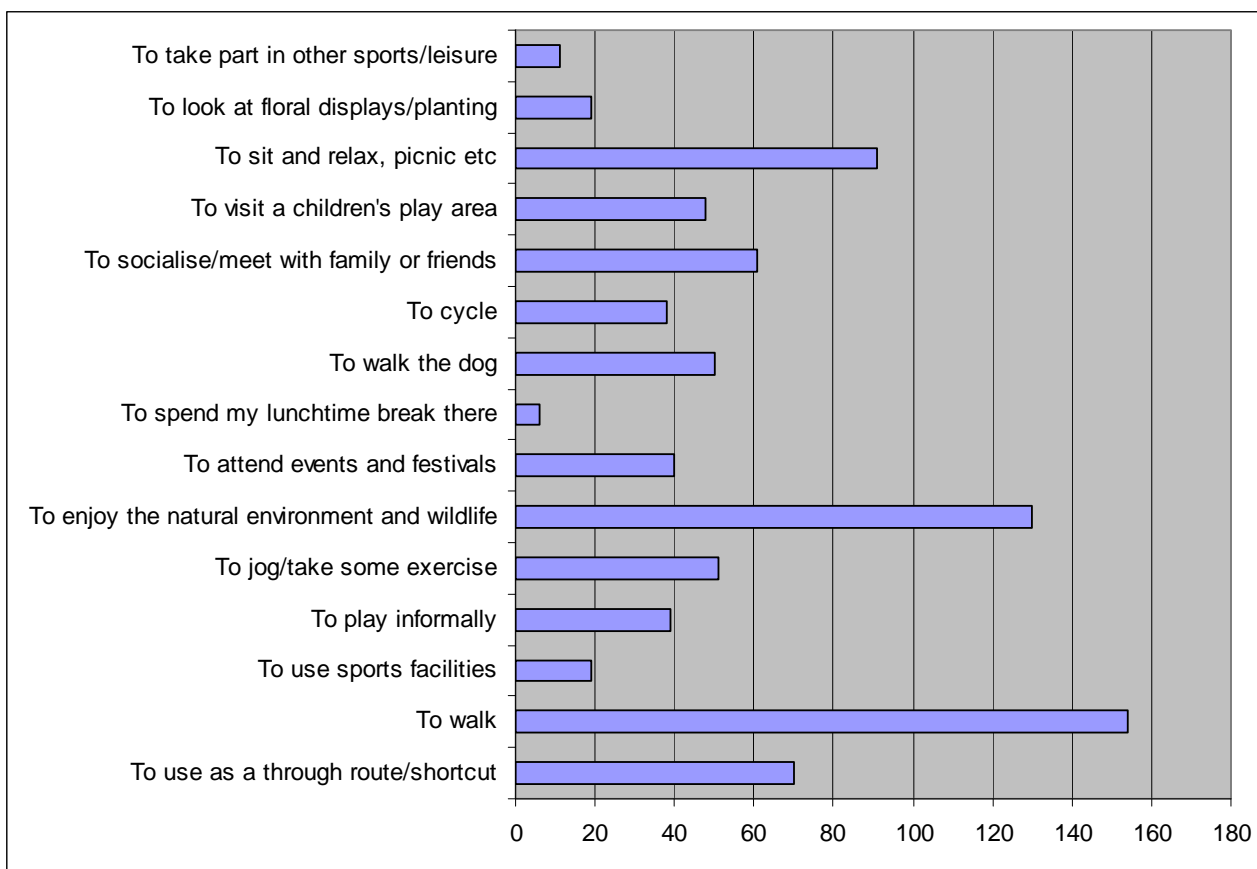


More than half of people travel less than 800m to their most used local space and over 70% less than 1600m. The majority of people travel less than 10 minutes to such spaces and very few people over 20 minutes. 65% of people travel to their most used space by foot, the car is the second most popular mode and is used by 19% of people.

61% of people visit their most used local space about once or twice a week. Around a quarter of people visit such spaces once a month or less.

Respondents were asked why they used their most used local open space.

Figure – Reason for using local area of open space



Walking, enjoying the natural environment and to sit and relax are the most common reasons for using people's most frequently used local area of open space.

About travel times to open spaces and sports facilities

Respondents were asked how long they would be prepared to travel to visit different kinds of open spaces and sports facilities and their preferred mode of travel. All the results are shown in a following summary chart and then individually for each facility type.

Figure – Time prepared to travel to different facilities

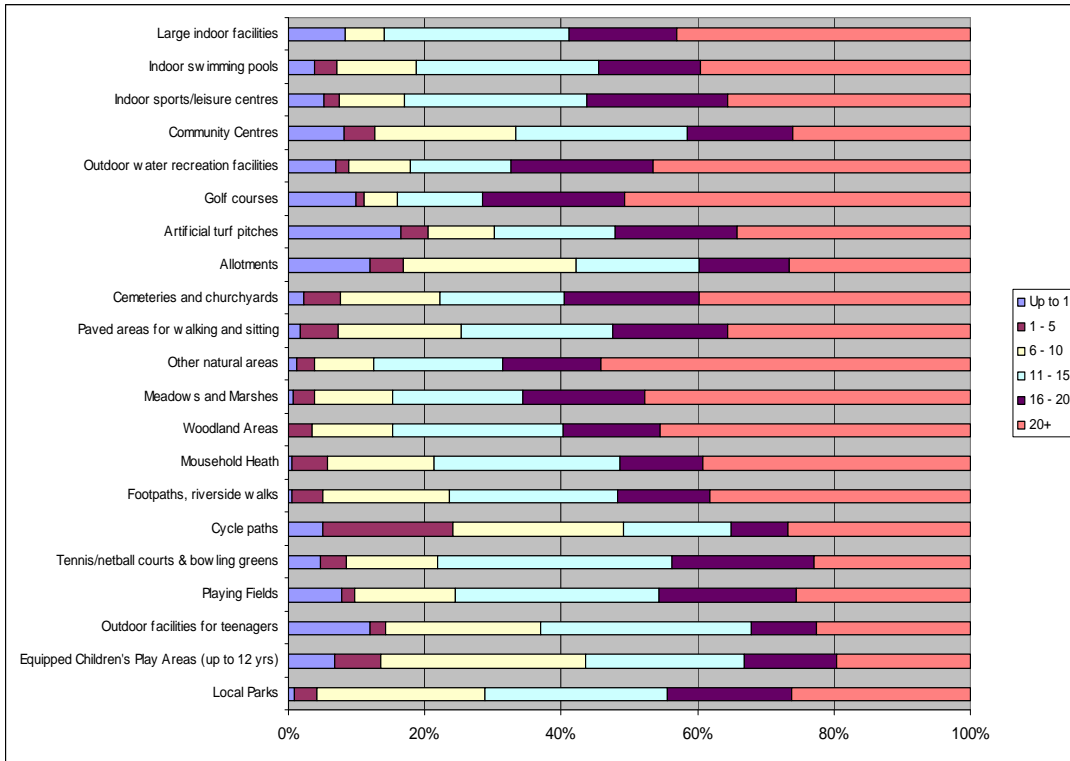


Figure – Preferred mode of travel to different facilities

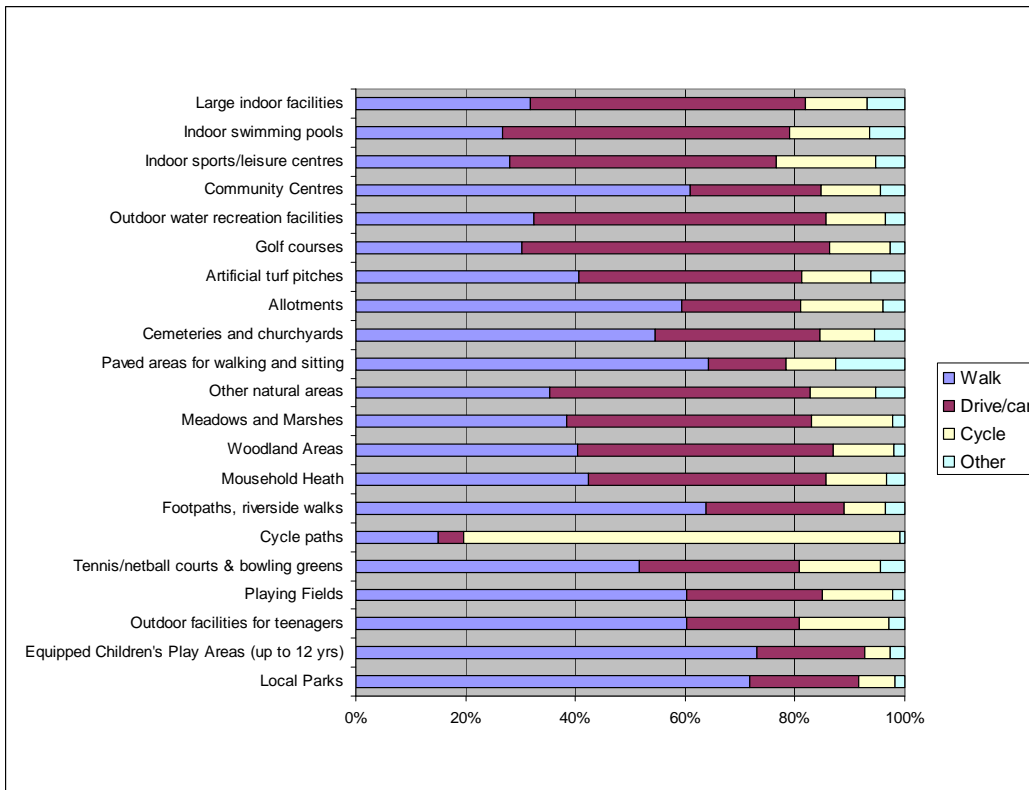
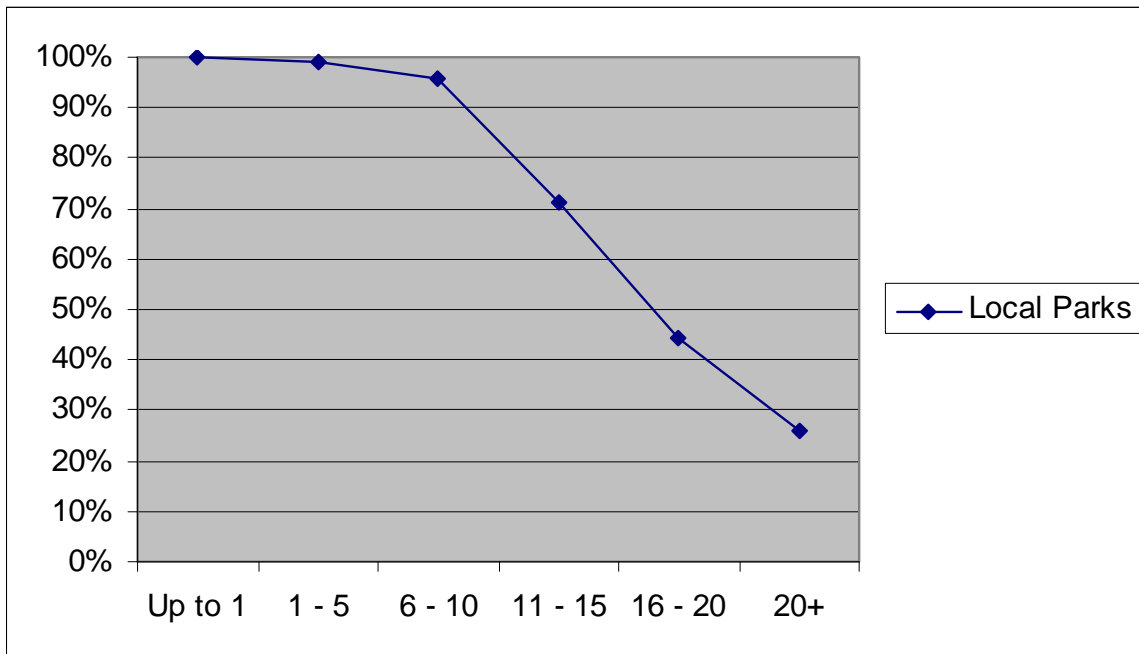
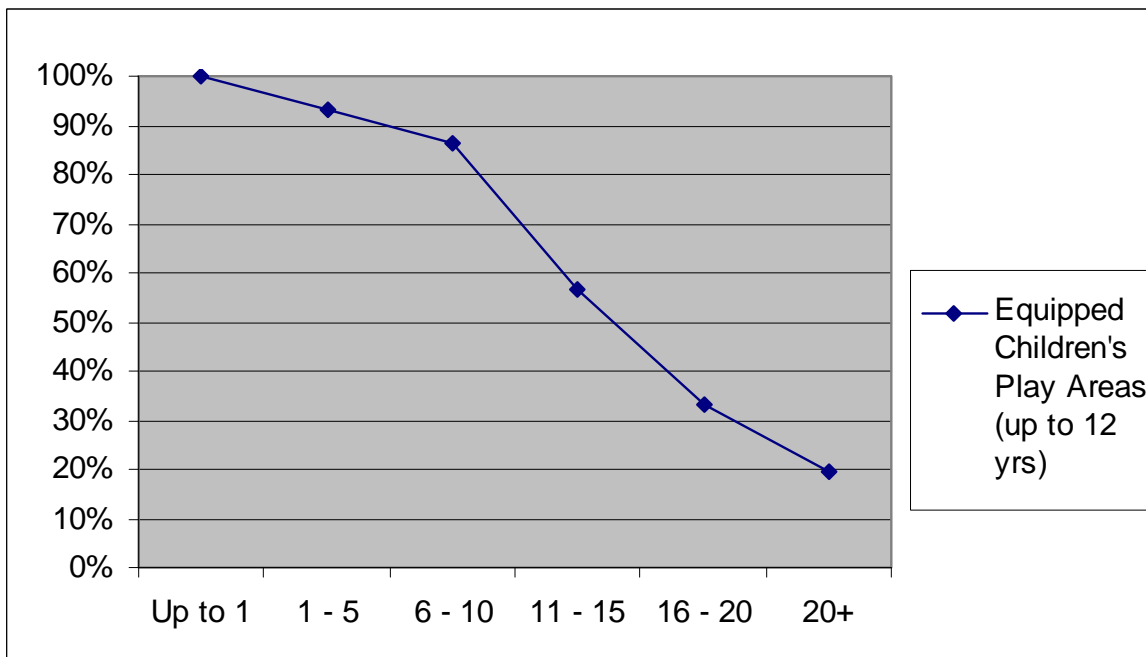


Figure – Time and mode to local parks



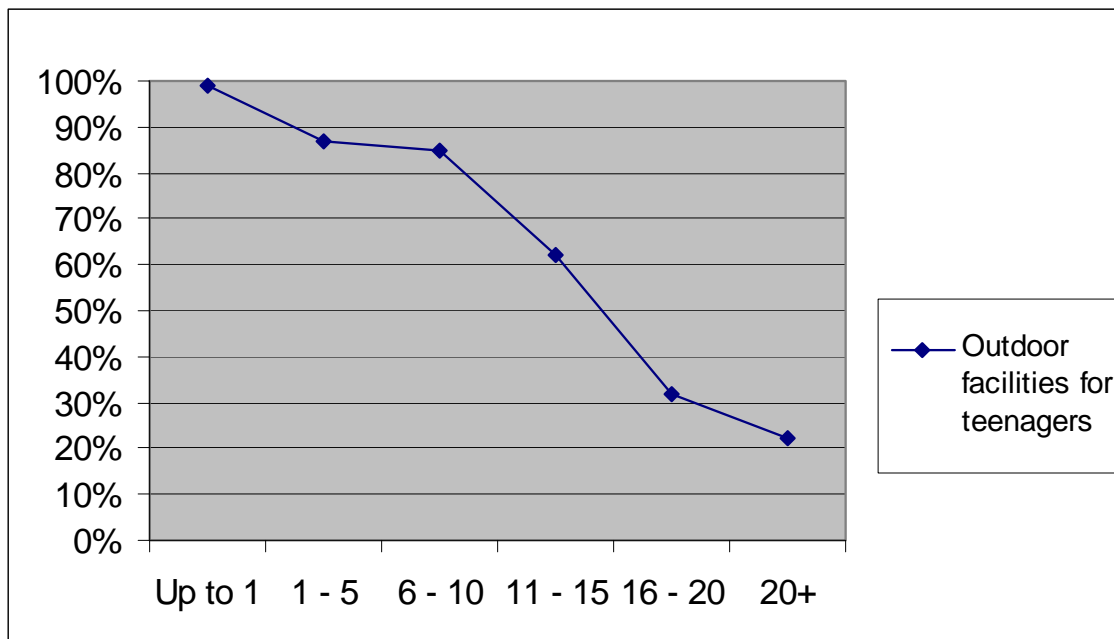
90% of people are prepared to travel up to 10 minutes to their local park and over 70% prefer to walk.

Figure – Time and mode to equipped children’s play areas (under 12s)



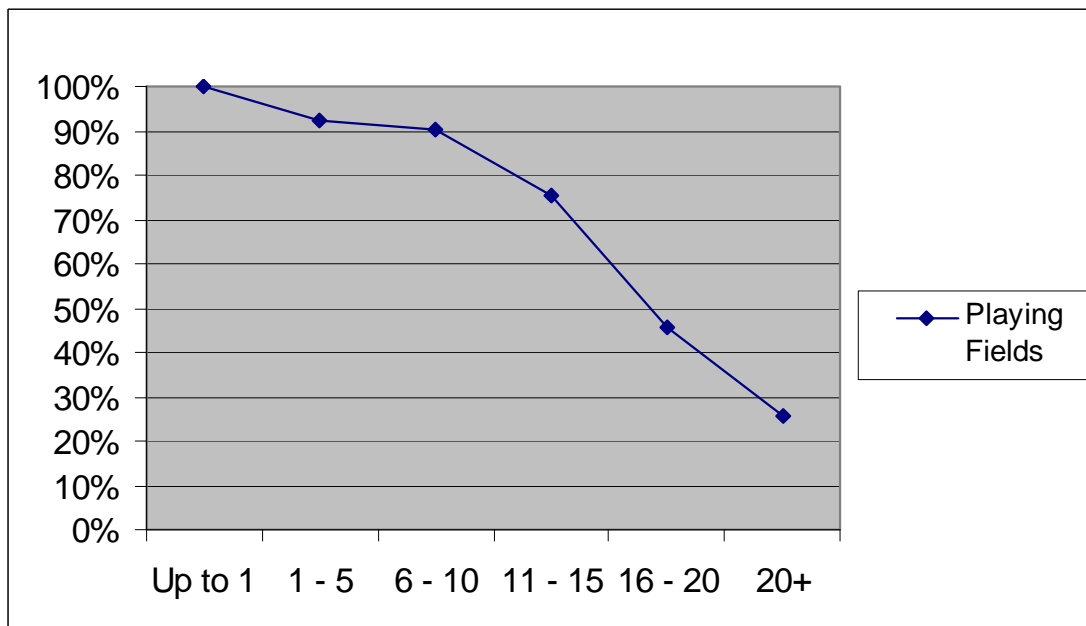
Over 80% of people are prepared to travel up to 10 minutes to an equipped play area; fewer than 60% would travel up to 15 minutes. Over 70% of people prefer to walk to such facilities.

Figure – Time and mode to outdoor facilities for teenagers



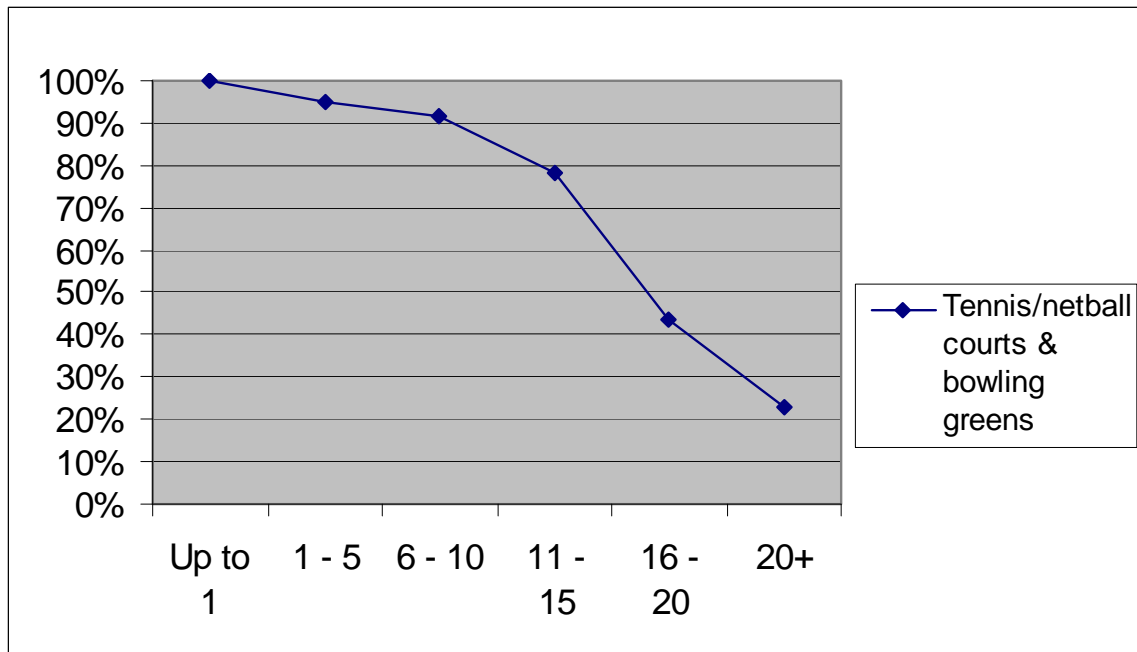
Over 80% of people would travel up to 10 minutes and over 60% up to 15 minutes, to get to outdoor teenage facilities and round 60% prefer to walk to such provision.

Figure – Time and mode to playing fields



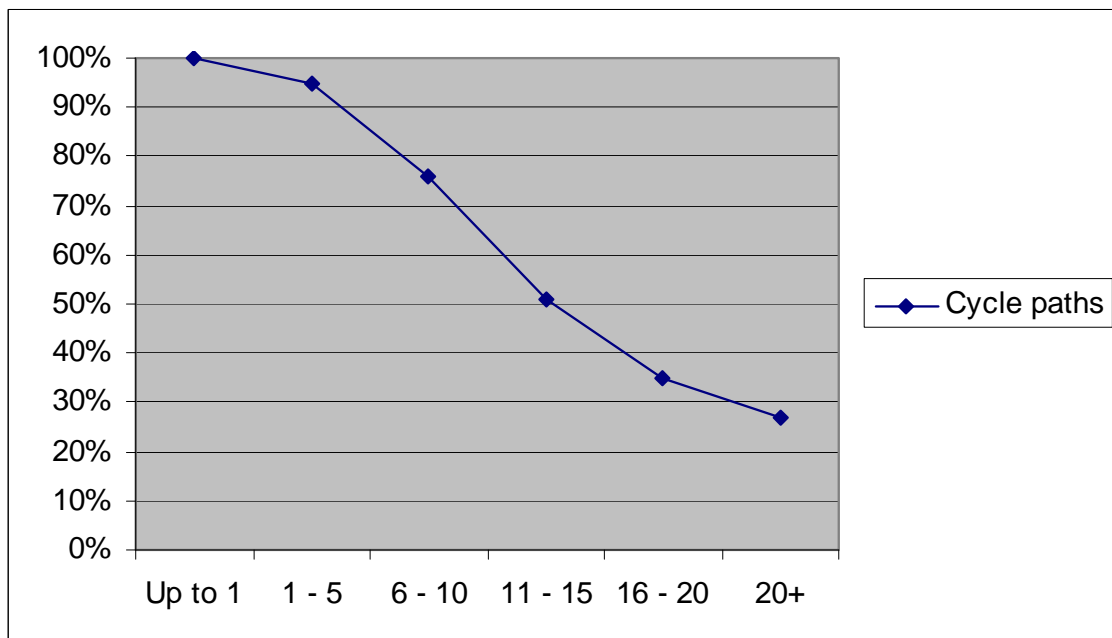
Over 90% would travel up to 10 minutes to playing fields and over 70% up to 15 minutes and round 60% of people prefer to walk to playing fields.

Figure – Time and mode to tennis, netball courts, outdoor bowling greens



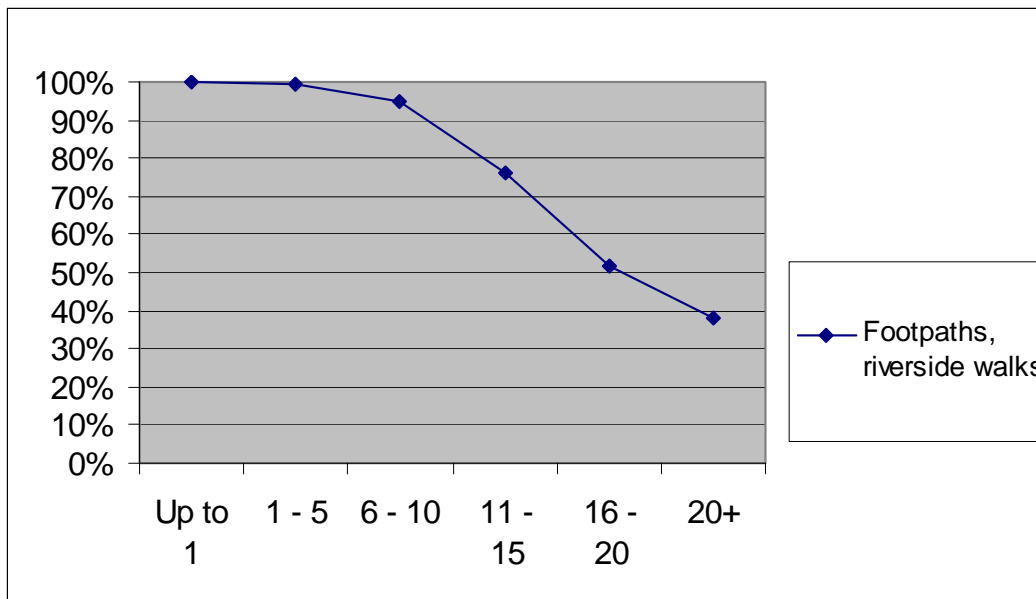
Over 90% of people would travel up to 10 minutes to tennis, netball and outdoor bowls facilities and around 80% up to 15 minutes. Just over half of people prefer to walk such facilities and around a quarter drive.

Figure – Time and mode to cycle paths



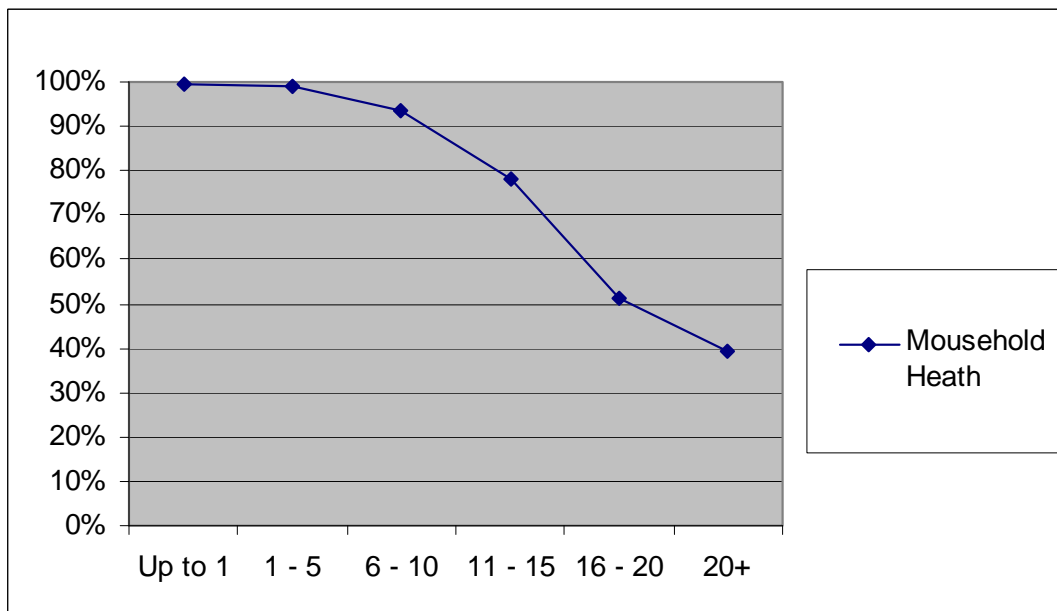
Over 70% of people would travel up to 10 minutes to get to a cycle path and fewer than 40% would travel up to 20 minutes. Unsurprisingly the significant majority of people prefer to travel to cycle facilities by bike.

Figure – Time and mode to footpaths, riverside walks



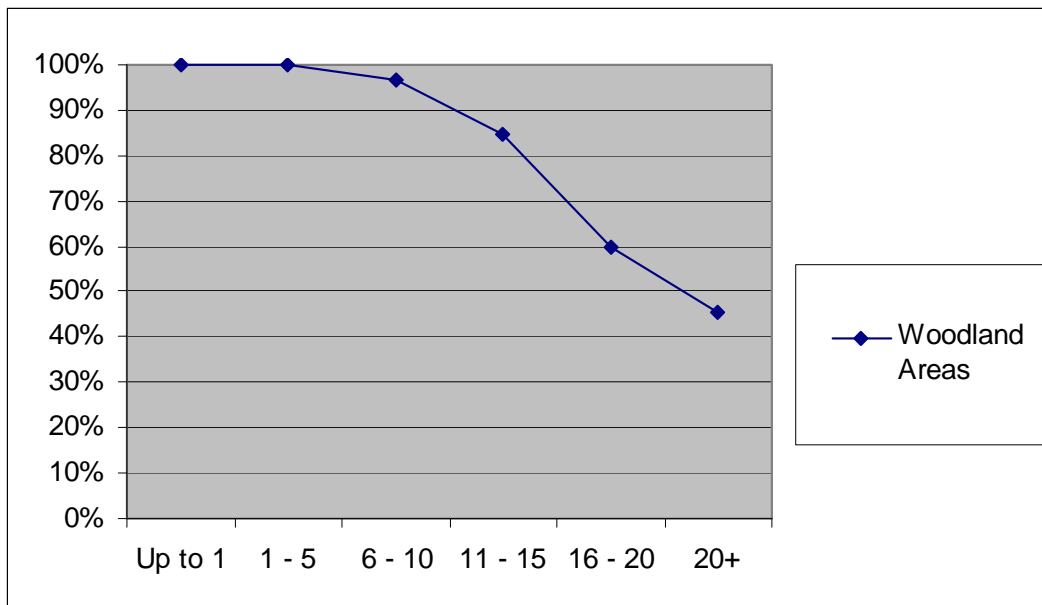
Over ¾ of people would travel up to 15 minutes to footpaths or riverside walks and almost 40% 20 minutes or more. The majority of people prefer to walk to such facilities, but access by car is popular too.

Figure – Time and mode to Mousehold Heath



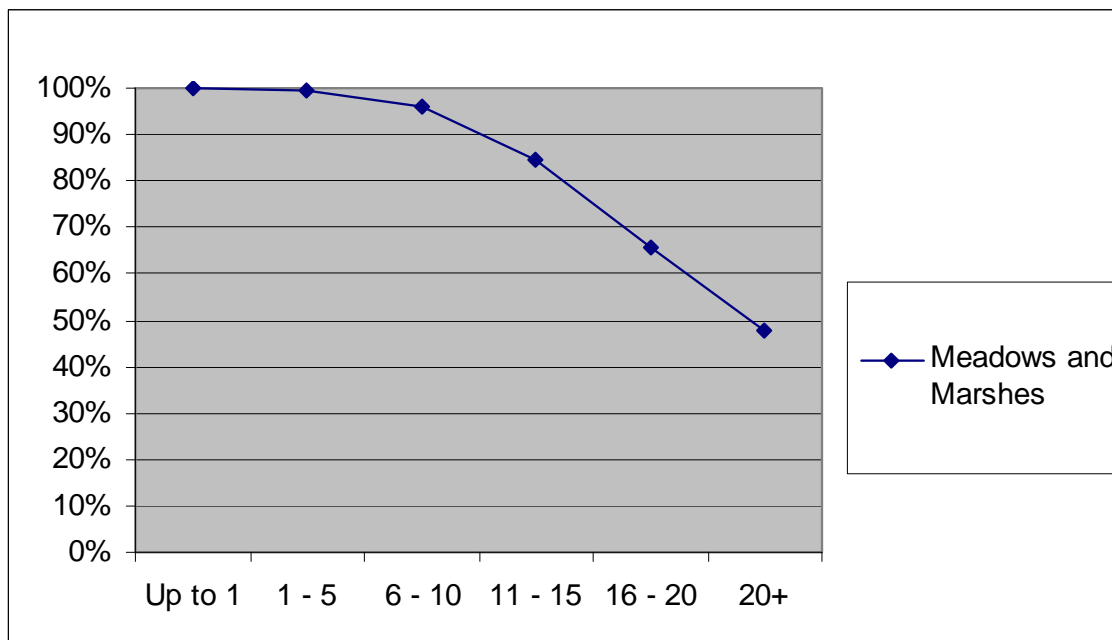
Almost 80% of people would travel up to 15 minutes and over 50% 20 minutes to get to Mousehold Heath. There is a fairly even division between those who would prefer to drive or walk to this location.

Figure – Time and mode to woodland areas



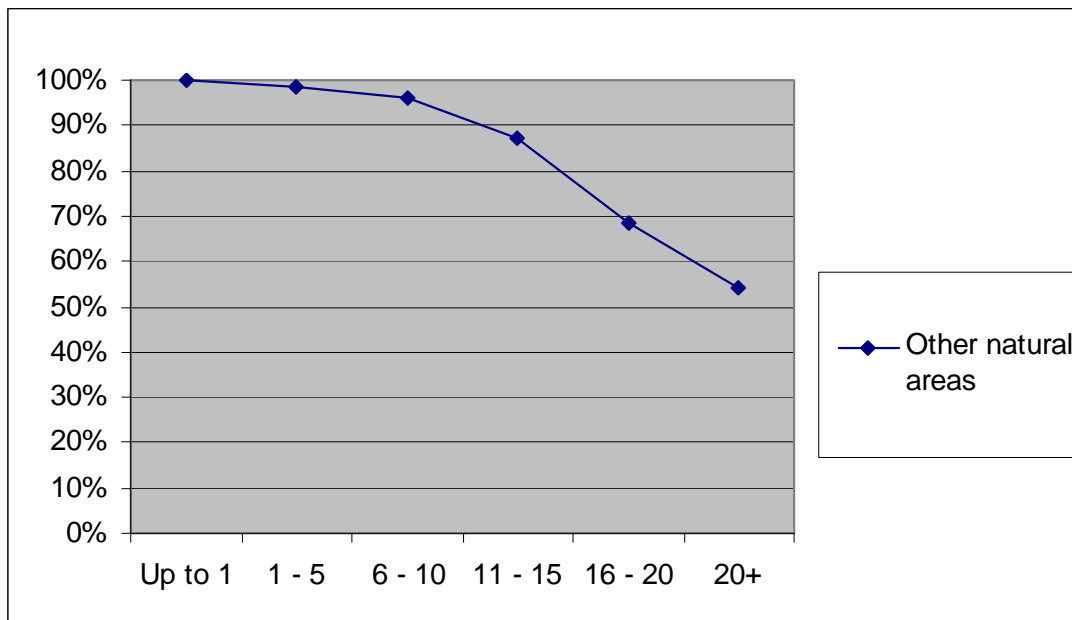
Over 80% would travel up to 15 and 60% up to 20 minutes to woodland areas, with fairly equal numbers preferring to walk or drive.

Figure – Time and mode to meadows and marshes



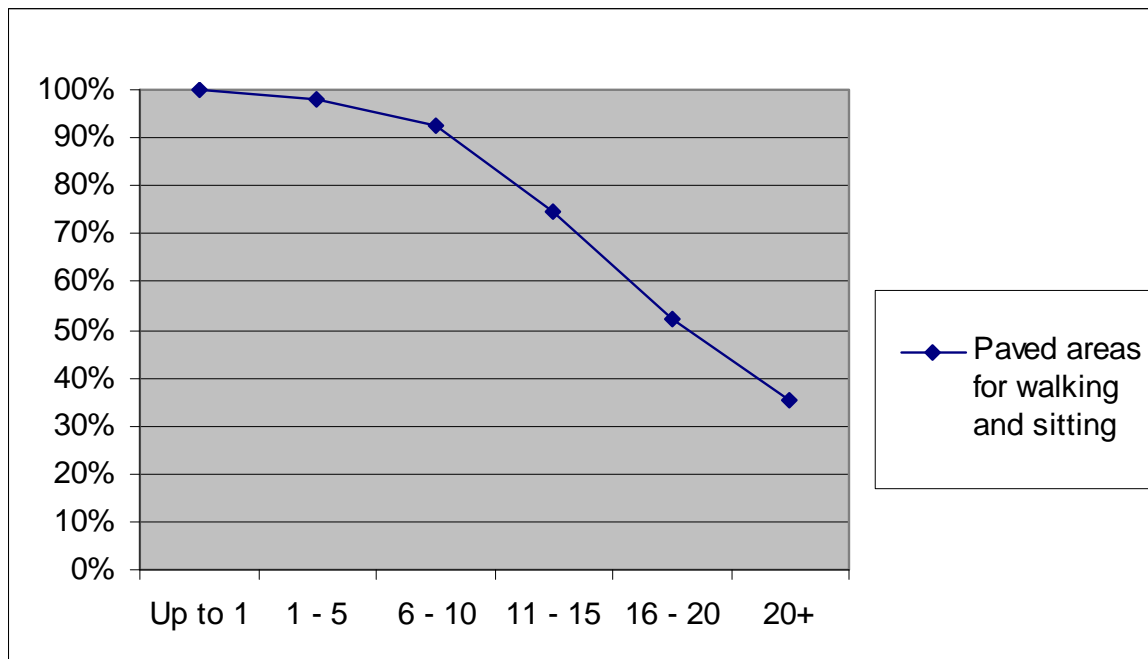
Over 80% would be prepared to travel up to 15 minutes to reach meadow and marsh areas and almost 50% over 20 minutes. The car and walking are equally preferred as the majority modes of travel to such areas, although a preference for bike is not insignificant.

Figure – Time and mode to other natural areas



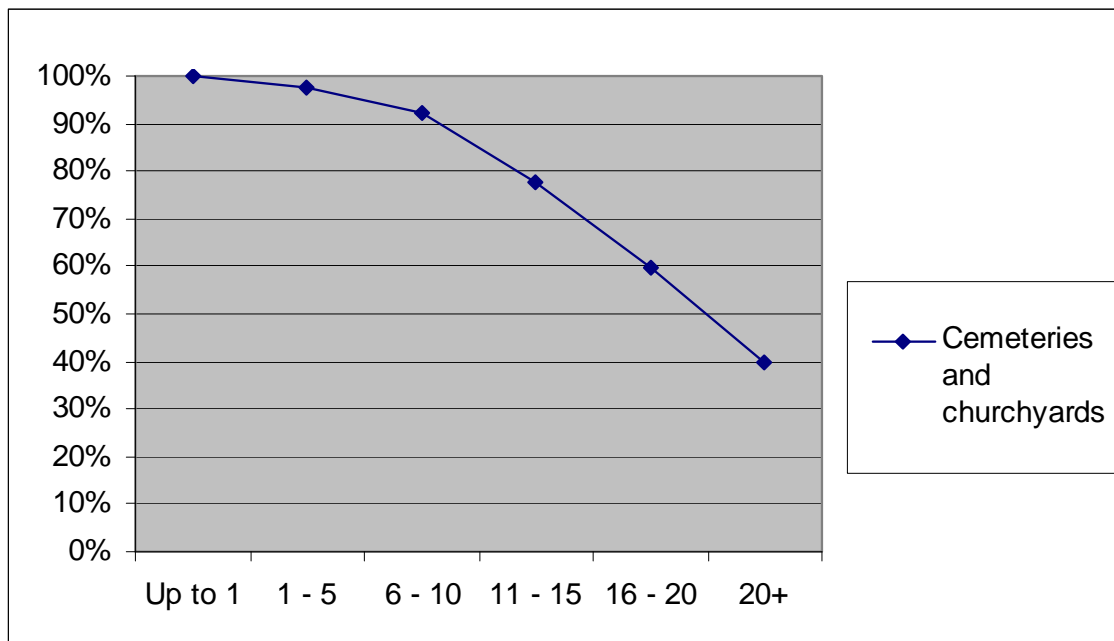
Almost 90% of people would travel up to 15 and over 50% over 20 minutes to other natural areas, with the car the most popular mode of travel, closely followed by foot.

Figure – Time and mode to paved areas for walking



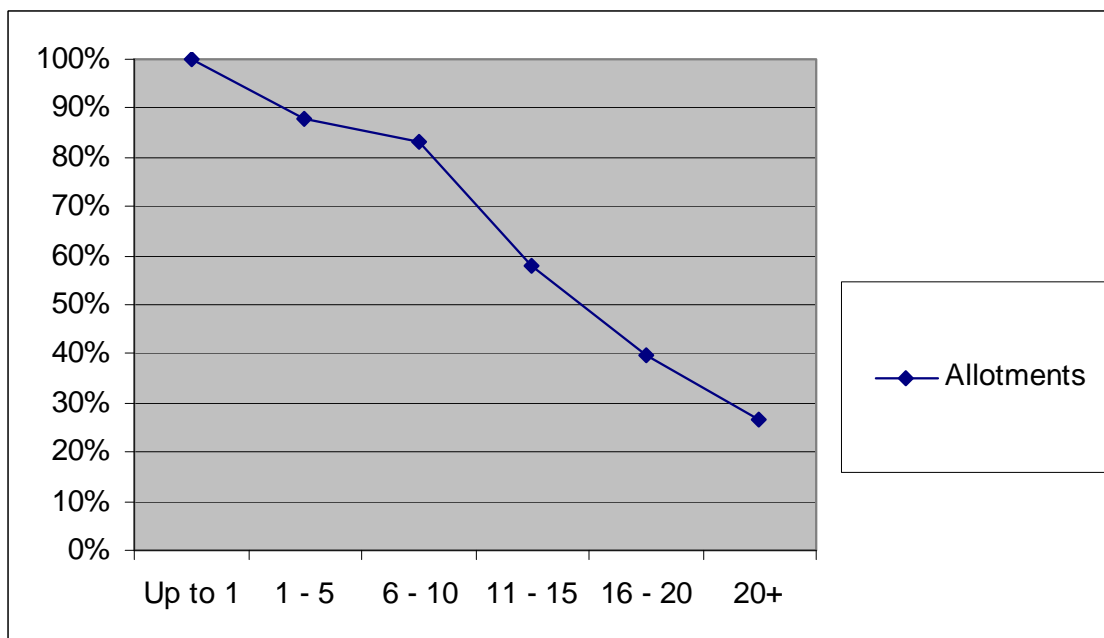
Over 90% would travel up to 10 and over 50% up to 20 minutes to reach paved areas for walking and sitting and obviously most people prefer to walk to such facilities.

Figure – Time and mode to cemeteries and churchyards



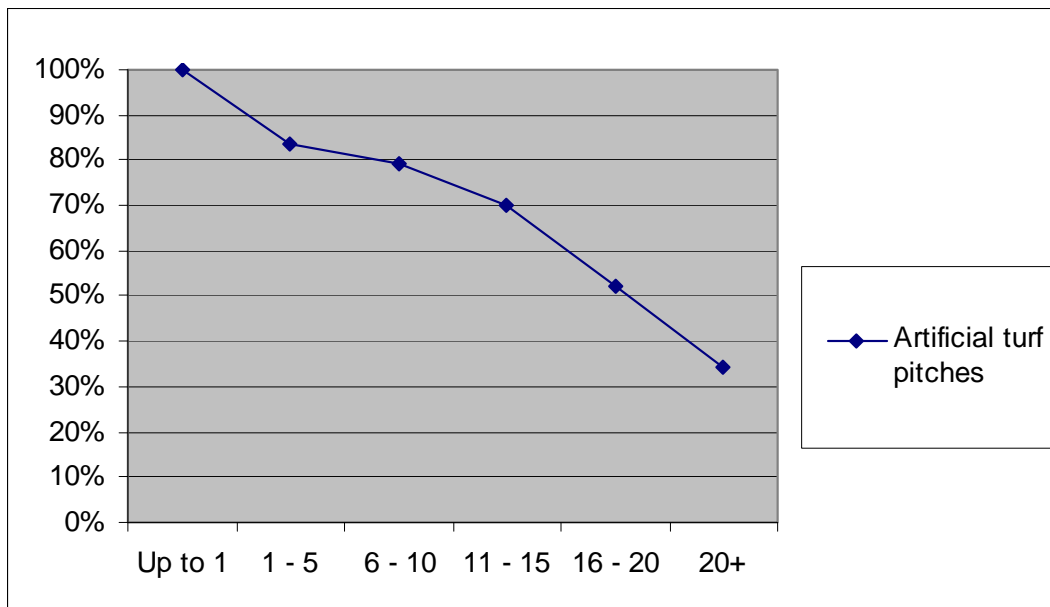
Over 90% would travel up to 10 and around 60% up to 20 minutes to cemeteries and churchyards and the majority would prefer to walk, although car use is preferred for around a ¼ of people.

Figure – Time and mode to allotments



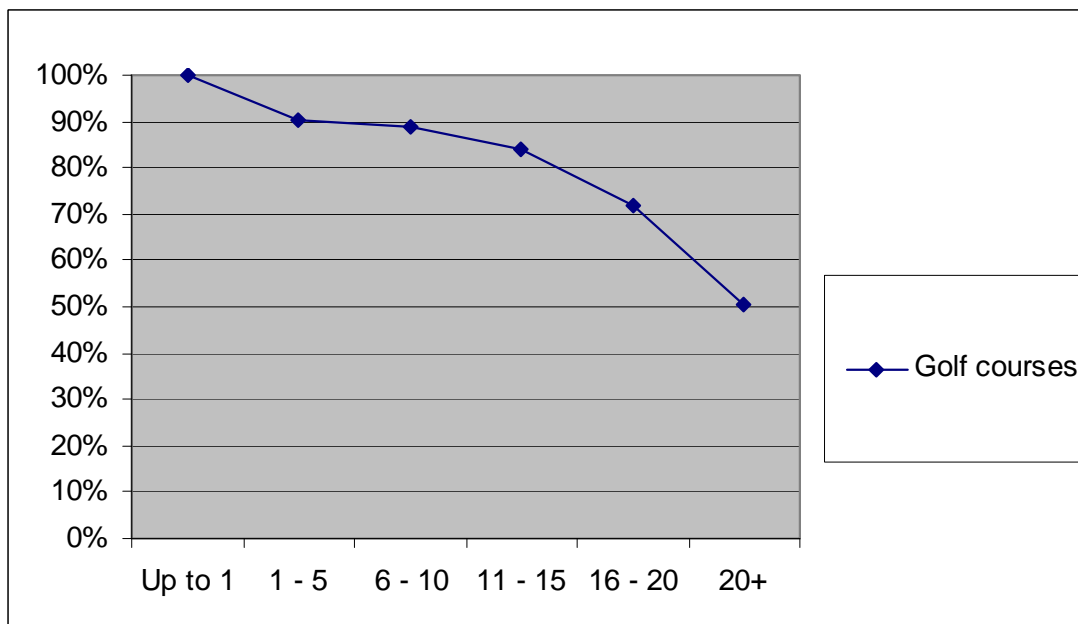
Over 80% would travel up to 10 minutes to allotments and less than 30% would go more than 20 minutes. Just under 60% would prefer to walk to an allotment.

Figure – Time and mode to artificial turf pitches



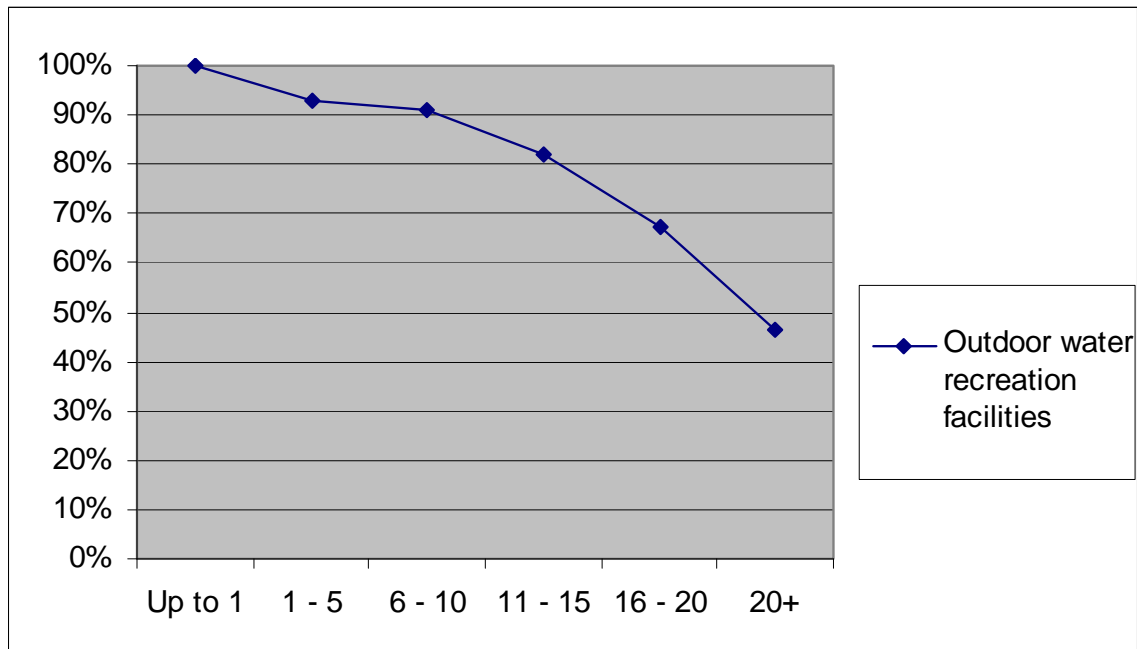
Around 70% of people are prepared to travel up to 15 minutes to 'astro' turf pitches and around a 1/3 more than 20 minutes. The preferred majority modes of travel to such provision are walking and car.

Figure – Time and mode to golf courses



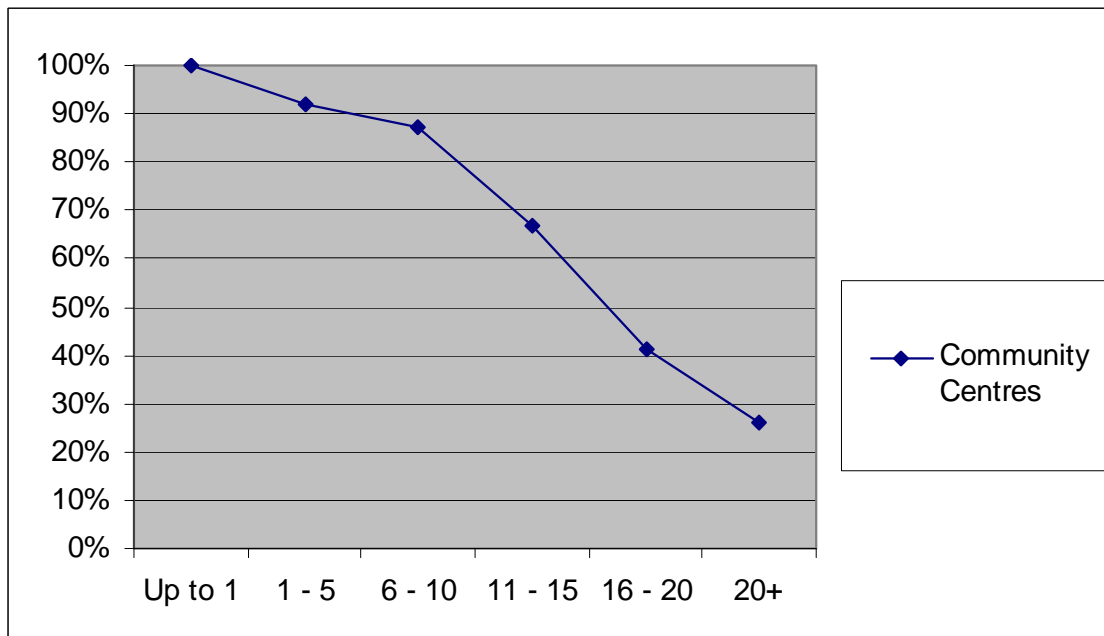
Over 70% would travel up to 20 and over 50% over 20 minutes to a golf course and the majority prefer to drive to play, though walking is still a choice for around one quarter.

Figure – Time and mode to outdoor water recreation facilities



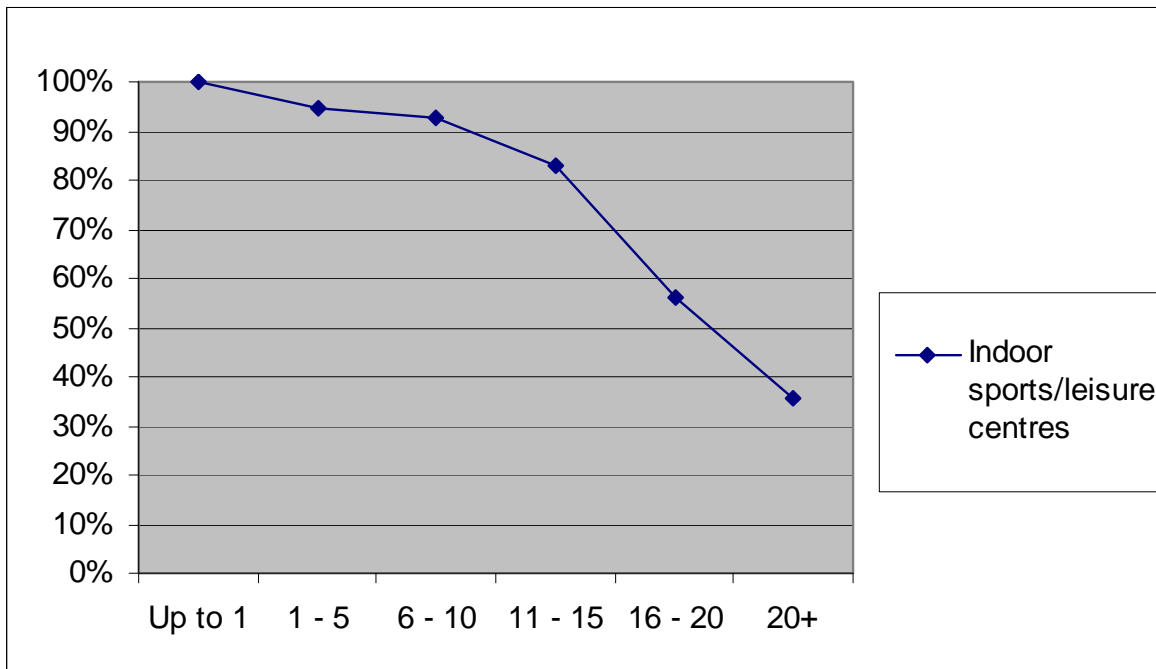
Almost 70% of people would travel up to minutes to outdoor water recreation provision and over 40% over 20 minutes. The majority prefer to go by car, but around a 1/3 like to walk.

Figure – Time and mode to community centres



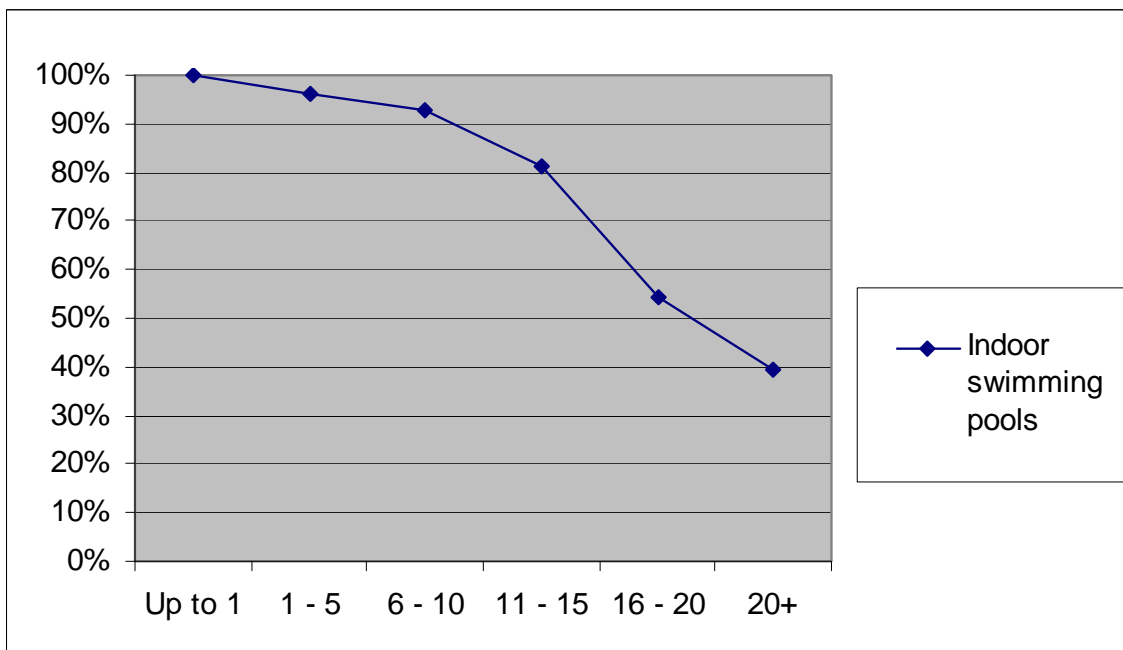
Almost 90% of people would prefer community centres within 10 minutes, around a third would travel up to 20 minutes and the majority prefer to walk to this type of provision.

Figure – Time and mode to indoor sports/leisure centres



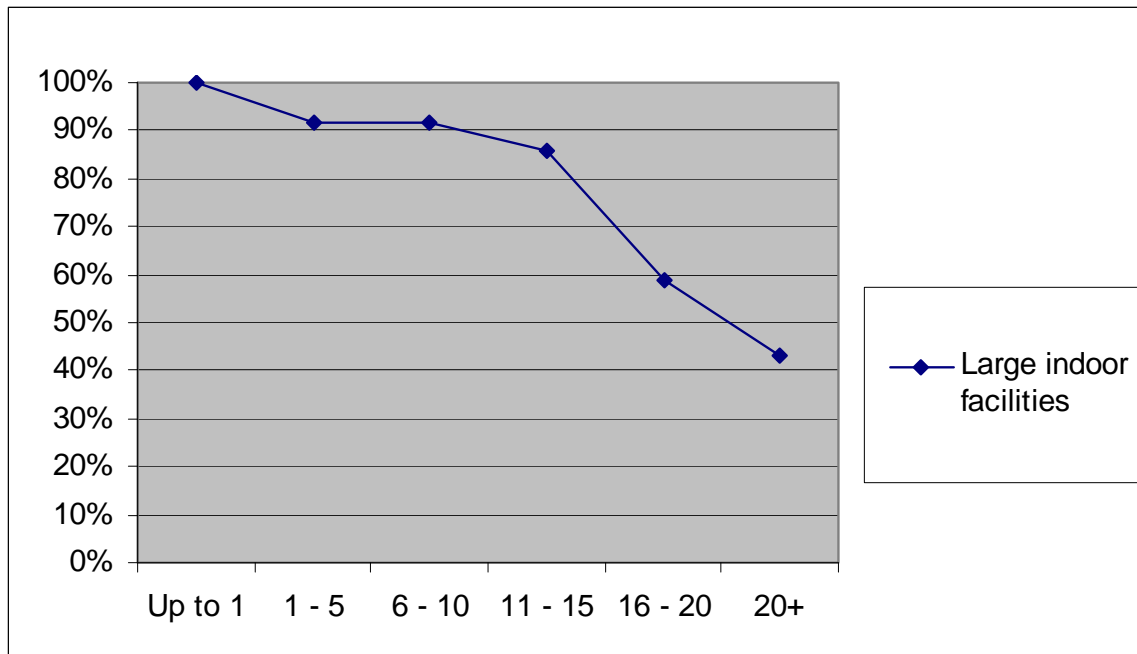
Over 80% would travel up to 15 minutes to sports/leisure centres and around a 1/3 over 20 minutes and the majority would prefer to access these facilities by car, but a ¼ would still like to walk.

Figure – Time and mode to indoor swimming pools



Over 80% would travel up to 15 minutes and around 40% over 20 minutes to access indoor swimming pools. The majority of people prefer to drive to swim, although over 20% like to walk.

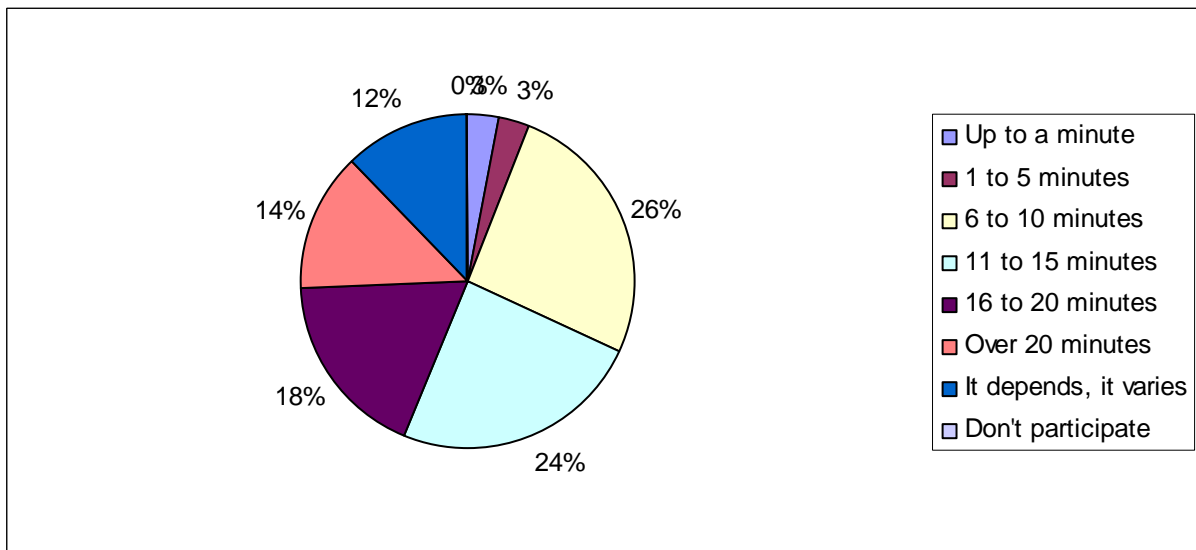
Figure – Time and mode to large indoor facilities e.g. tennis centres, bowling rinks



Around 60% of people would travel up to 20 minutes to large indoor facilities for sports like tennis or bowling and over 40% over 20 minutes. The majority prefer to walk to such facilities, but around a quarter prefer to go by foot.

Respondents who have children under 12 were asked how long they are prepared to walk with their children to a play area.

Figure – Time willing to walk accompanying child to play area



Over half of parents are willing to walk up to 15 minutes with their children to a play area and around ¾ up to 20 minutes.

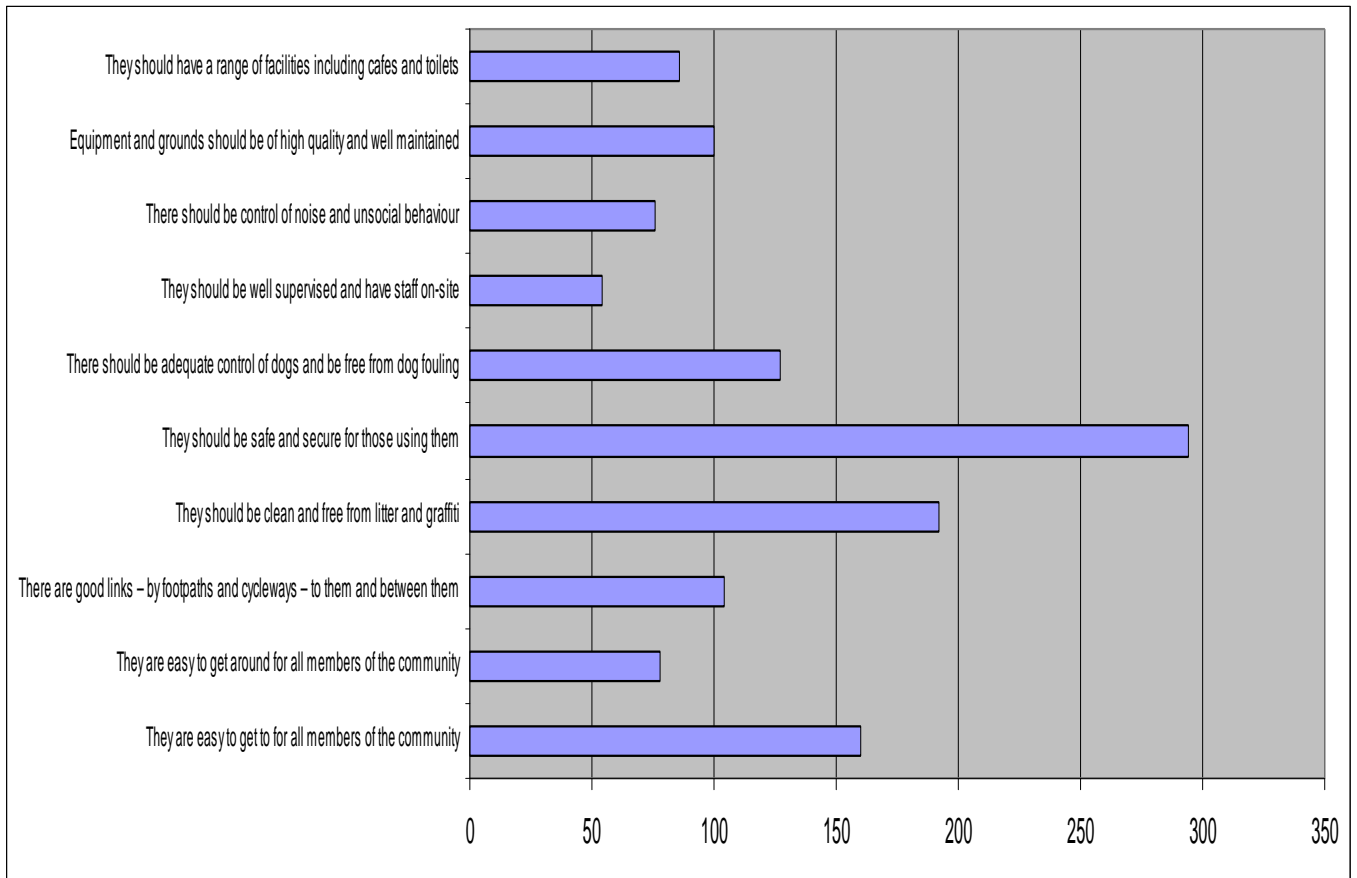
Travel times and mode (summary)

- 90% of people are prepared to travel up to 10 minutes to their local park and over 70% prefer to walk.
- Over 80% of people are prepared to travel up to 10 minutes to an equipped play area, under 60% would travel up to 15 minutes. Over 70% of people prefer to walk to such facilities.
- Over 80% of people would travel up to 10 minutes and over 60% up to 15 minutes, to get to outdoor teenage facilities and round 60% prefer to walk to such provision.
- Over 90% would travel up to 10 minutes to playing fields and over 70% up to 15 minutes and round 60% of people prefer to walk to playing fields.
- Over 90% of people would travel up to 10 minutes to tennis, netball and outdoor bowls facilities and around 80% up to 15 minutes. Just over half of people prefer to walk such facilities and around a quarter drive.
- Over 70% of people would travel up to 10 minutes to get to a cycle path and under 40% would travel up to 20 minutes. Unsurprisingly the significant majority of people prefer to travel to cycle facilities by bike.
- Over $\frac{3}{4}$ of people would travel up to 15 minutes to footpaths or riverside walks and almost 40% 20 minutes or more. The majority of people prefer to walk to such facilities, but access by car is popular too.
- Almost 80% of people would travel up to 15 minutes and over 50% 20 minutes to get to Mousehold Heath. There is a fairly even division between those who would prefer to drive or walk to this location.
- Over 80% would travel up to 15 and 60% up to 20 minutes to woodland areas, with fairly equal numbers preferring to walk or drive.
- Over 80% would be prepared to travel up to 15 minutes to reach meadow and marsh areas and almost 50% over 20 minutes. The car and walking are equally preferred as the majority modes of travel to such areas, although a preference for bike is not insignificant.
- Over 90% would travel up to 10 and over 50% up to 20 minutes to reach paved areas for walking and sitting and obviously most people prefer to walk to such facilities.
- Over 90% would travel up to 10 and around 60% up to 20 minutes to cemeteries and churchyards and the majority would prefer to walk, although car use is preferred for around a $\frac{1}{4}$ of people.
- Over 80% would travel up to 10 minutes to allotments and less than 30% would go more than 20 minutes. Just under 60% would prefer to walk to an allotment.
- Around 70% of people are prepared to travel up to 15 minutes to 'astro' turf pitches and around a $\frac{1}{3}$ more than 20 minutes. The preferred majority modes of travel to such provision are walking and car.
- Over 70% would travel up to 20 and over 50% over 20 minutes to a golf course and the majority prefer to drive to play, though walking is still a choice for around a $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Almost 70% of people would travel up to minutes to outdoor water recreation provision and over 40% over 20 minutes. The majority prefer to go by car, but around a $\frac{1}{3}$ like to walk.
- Almost 90% of people would prefer community centres within 10 minutes, around a third would travel up to 20 minutes and the majority prefer to walk to this type of provision.
- Over 80% would travel up to 15 minutes to sports/leisure centres and around a $\frac{1}{3}$ over 20 minutes and the majority would prefer to access these facilities by car, but a $\frac{1}{4}$ would still like to walk.
- Over 80% would travel up to 15 minutes and around 40% over 20 minutes to access indoor swimming pools. The majority of people prefer to drive to swim, although over 20% like to walk.
- Around 60% of people would travel up to 20 minutes to large indoor facilities for sports like tennis or bowling and over 40% over 20 minutes. The majority prefer to walk to such facilities, but around $\frac{1}{4}$ prefer to go by foot.
- Over half of parents are willing to walk up to 15 minutes with their children to a play area and around $\frac{3}{4}$ up to 20 minutes.

About resident’s general views on open space

Respondents were asked what they thought were the most important issues in relation to areas of open space. They were asked for a prioritised top 3.

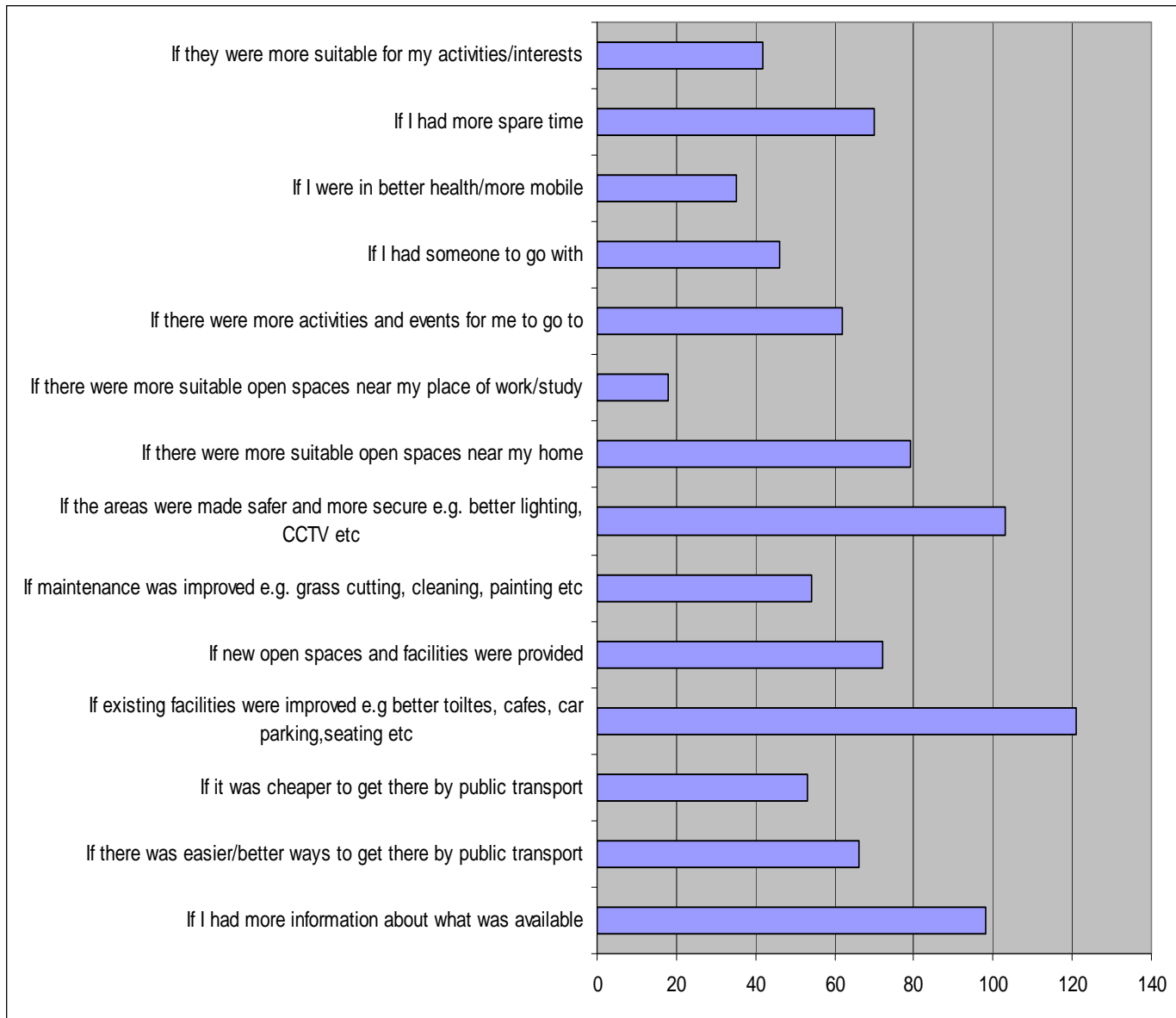
Figure – Most important issues in relation to areas of open space



By far the most important issue in relation to open space is that it should be safe and secure for people using them. The most significant issues other than safety are cleanliness and being free of litter and graffiti, easy access for all members of community and adequate control of dogs and being free from dog fouling.

Respondents were asked what might encourage them to make greater use of the open spaces in Norwich.

Figure – Changes that would encourage greater use of open space



Making improvements to access, quality and quantity of spaces would lead to greater use of Norwich's open spaces. Improving existing facilities like toilets, cafes, parking and seating would have the biggest effect on encouraging greater use of open spaces in the City. Improving safety and security with things like better lighting and CCTV would also promote greater use of facilities, as would more information on available facilities.

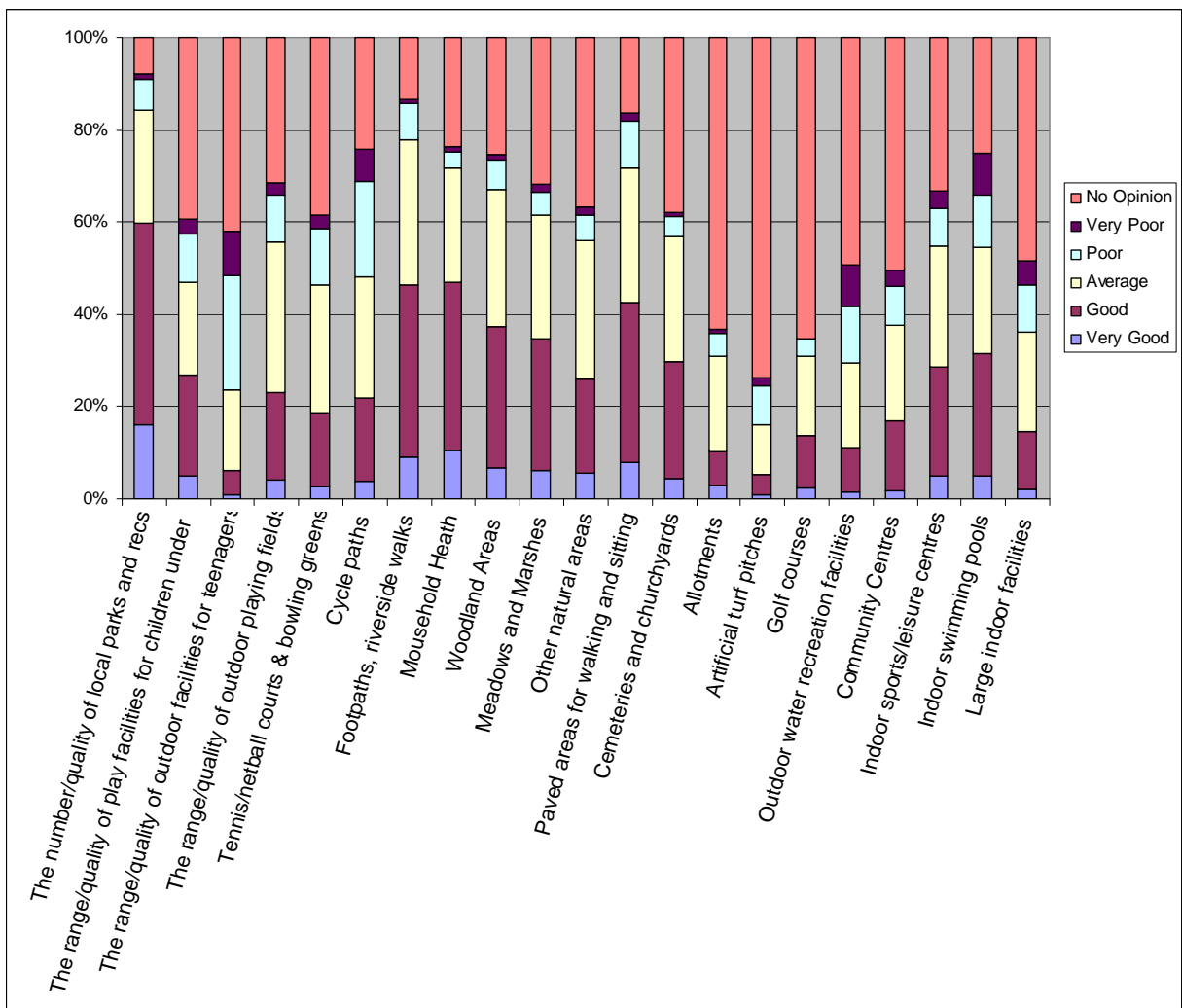
Respondents were also asked what other things might promote greater use and they are shown below, with location of resident given.

Comments on things to encourage greater use of open spaces	Home location
Field adjoining Bowthorpe Marshes is about to be built thus closing another part of the countryside which is fast disappearing.	Bowthorpe
Map of where to park and where parks in Norwich are.	Bowthorpe
More dog litter bins, places to obtain water, and more public WCs with baby changing facilities. Park wardens with First Aid knowledge and equipment and public telephones would be useful.	Bowthorpe
Would love to have mobility access to lakes at UEA	Bowthorpe
Better, cheaper, reliable transport would help. Lack of facilities for children and young persons, and mostly inaccessible without a car and very expensive.	Centre
Have recently been mugged and now have no interest in public places as I feel too vulnerable - need more CCTV and policing everywhere.	Centre
Seating - not just park benches but more comfortable seats.	Centre
Better play areas.	City
Existing facilities could be far more attractive and inviting.	City Centre
Stop locking up toilets - it upsets disabled people. You've taken away ratepayers' rights!	City Centre
Encourage dog walkers e.g. bins and trees. Better cycle ways.	City Centre - South
Easier to get there by cycling.	Cowhill/Mancroft
A lido would be good. St Augustine's was OK, Riverside much too far and UEA not child orientated.	Dereham Road
I object to green areas being built on in an area with few large spaces.	Eaton
If cycle paths were better maintained and safer to use.	Eaton
Only need to use the park when dog minding - have an adequate garden.	Eaton
Fewer drug dealers and drunks in Chapelfield Gardens	Golden Triangle
Bus fares should be free for children as they are in London. Need CCTV to prevent vandalism of new equipment.	Heartsease
I am 84. Riverside facilities are out, as I have to walk uphill to get home. Need to catch two buses both ways.	Lakenham
I need means to get to places that are suitable for my needs and age.	Lakenham
More activities both in school term and holidays for under 5s.	Lakenham
Wider range of rides for children.	Lakenham
Little or no facilities in NR2 4QH	Mancroft
New nature facilities/reserves near or on good cycle routes.	Midland Street
Too scared to walk in woodland or isolated river walks - need tougher sentencing and more vigilantes.	Mousehold
A good bus service with buses that arrive on time and a good service to parks etc.	New Catton
A picnic area with tables and seats and more rubbish bins.	North
Better weather	North
Cheaper to hire sports facilities. Improved changing facilities of pitches.	North
If they were free of jobs on motorbikes.	North
We prefer to spend our spare time at the coast.	North
Dogs not fouling everywhere - why not have a dog enclosure then everyone can enjoy the rest of the area without worrying about dog mess.	North City
Don't think there should be firework displays in wildlife areas.	North City

Toilets are essential for my medical condition. Special bus/park pass would help on tight budget. Indoor public playground for winter/bad weather needed in NR3	North City
Cafes that open in the evening in open spaces.	Sewell
More equipment for the children; biodiversity.	Sewell
Would like a place where we can practice Parkour freely	South West
Adequate cycle facilities throughout the city would mean less intimidation by traffic and more use of cycles.	Sprowston
If there was not a waiting list for allotments	St. Stephens
Need more allotments - waiting lists in Norwich are very long.	Thorpe Hamlet
If I could walk to them with my children away from traffic.	Thorpe St. Andrew
More toilet facilities (preferably clean) would be useful for the kids as would cycle lanes to get to the places.	Unthank Road
If the spaces were obviously cared for and there was more of a community feel.	Wensum Ward
Removal of drunks and drug addicts.	West Pottergate

Respondents were asked to rate different types of open spaces and sports facilities in Norwich.

Figure – Rating of open spaces and sports facilities in Norwich

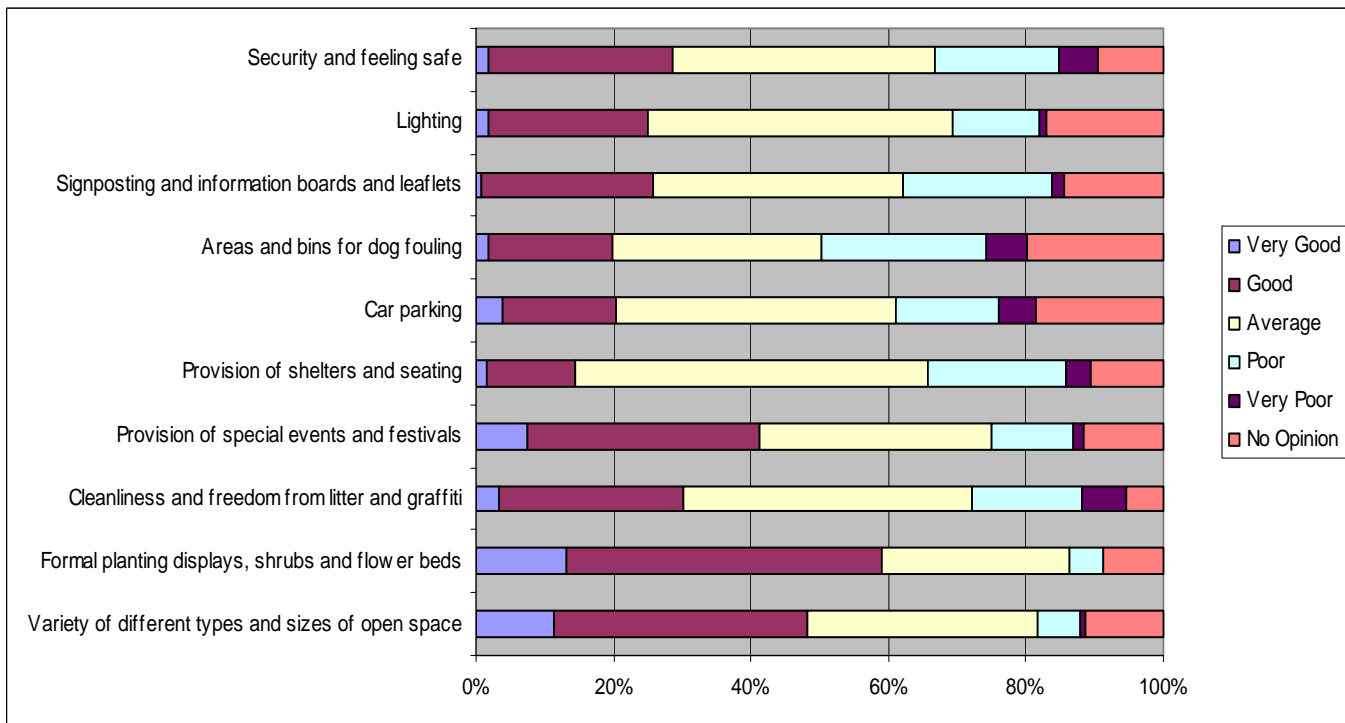


The majority of residents think local parks and recreation grounds are good or very good and over 40% think footpaths, riverside walks, Mousehold Heath and paved areas for walking and sitting are at least good.

The majority of those with an opinion think outdoor teenage facilities are poor or very poor and cycle paths are rated average to very poor by a majority.

Respondents were asked to rate various aspects of open space and make any other comments they thought relevant.

Figure – Ratings of different aspects of open spaces



Comments	Area
Open space must be a part of city life.	
Norwich is spoilt by beggars, drunks in the city centre.	
More dog fouling bins and more sheltered seating.	Angel Road
Stop mass building on natural countryside.	Bowthorpe
Q10 What about Grandchildren? Often take them out to several areas.	Bowthorpe
Clean usable toilets especially in Waterloo park. Cemetery toilets closed in afternoon - we're not all vandals.	Bowthorpe
Is the general feeling of "unsafeness" an open space issue or police matter or Community Warden issue?	Central
Riverside - too much is being developed and we are losing the natural look.	Centre
More green spaces in the city centre. Riverside walks/paths should be extended and improved. Green space by Nelson Hotel should be open to the public.	Centre
How about a LA sponsored adventure playground - free and supervised by qualified staff. Norwich School has wonderful facilities and could be let to the community during	Centre

the school holidays.	
Footpaths in city centre are dirty and look disgusting.	Centre
Park rangers would help with safety and keeping places cleaner.	City
Open up toilets for 24 hours use - that's what they're there for.	City Centre
Noise pollution at some open spaces hinders my enjoyment.	City Centre
Need more cycle routes in city centre. New seating areas are good, but not enough dog walking areas.	City Centre - South
Increase frequency of cleaning up litter and maintenance on walkway mentioned earlier.	Cloverhill
More proper cycle lanes needed to get to these places - currently too disjointed.	Cowhill/Mancroft
I am concerned about the number of trees that have been cut down recently e.g. The Avenues	Earlham
Important that existing allotments are maintained and not built on or put to other uses as a part of encouraging local food production and healthy living.	Earlham Road
Remove drunks and drug addicts and their paraphernalia from Haymarket and Bishopgate riverside walk and seating.	Eaton
Opportunities to introduce new activities e.g. Petanque	Eaton
Open spaces need to be wheelchair friendly. Too much money is wasted on cycle paths to the detriment of pedestrians!	Eaton
More footpaths needed so that it is possible to walk to Whitlingham Broad from the city.	Eaton
More cycle paths.	Eaton
Improve cycle paths and facilities for parking bikes.	Eaton
Re-introduction of park wardens as they have in Harrogate would help!	Golden Triangle
Please do not sell off any more allotments. More cycle paths and bike park rails.	Golden Triangle
Moved to this area in 1957 when the parks were delightful and had a park attendant and more use was made of them, unlike now!	Heartsease
More security later at night when older youths are using play areas for drinking/fighting/vandalism.	Heartsease
More advertisement of facilities is needed.	Ipswich Road
Would love to see some of the energy that's used to maintain excellent flowerbeds put into improving places for children to 'run'.	Lakenham
The less popular small parks that need extra care.	Lakenham
Please do something about overgrown house edges that can cause us to walk in road to pass.	Lakenham
Part of Hewett Playing Field could be made into a park with a wildlife garden.	Lakenham
Make more inviting to teenagers with five-a-side pitches and basketball courts. (Also quiet adult areas)	Lakenham
A lot of people find it hard to get to them. Car parks in grounds soon get full. Some security problems.	Lakenham
Can never have enough green spaces!	Magdalene St Area
I think that the open spaces which Mile Cross and many parts of Norwich have been blessed with should be looked after better.	Mile Cross
Norwich is a lovely place, pity I have to pay so much council tax though.	Mousehold
More pedestrian areas in the city i.e. Guildhall St. and Exchange St.	Nelson St.
A community centre in New Catton would be good for people that don't have cars.	New Catton
Poor use of space in St. Clements Park.	North
Over the years the planting of local parks appears to have been cut!	North

Open spaces are not maintained.	North
Look after current sports customers at current sites by improving facilities and cutting hire prices for pitches!	North
Improve cycle paths.	North
Better management of vacant allotments. Information on events put on cassette tape (for blind people).	North
Better management of allotment sites.	North
A field at the end of Anthony Drive could be made more beautiful - benches and trees!	North
A café in Waterloo Park would be wonderful!	North
Small well-equipped play areas desperately needed.	North City
Riverside walk near Duke St. should be extended.	North City
CCTV is a massive intrusion in parks and open spaces!	North City
Improve streetlighting everywhere - get rid of the orange bulbs and replace with non-light polluting lights.	North Earlham
We need a skate park.	Rosebery Road
There is a huge opportunity to increase biodiversity locally using the open spaces that is being missed in the name of tidiness. Explain to people that the 'untidy areas' are actually meadows.	Sewell
Improve the cycle paths - very poor in comparison to other European countries. Put on more events like 'Earth from the Air' - it was excellent.	Sewell
Need more toilets all around the city.	South
Much more thought and action should be given to informal play areas for children around their homes and places for teenagers to socialise.	South
Norwich is a nice place to live!	South East Centre
More cycle parking and safer cycle routes.	Sprowston
Play park areas for toddlers are excellent but should be more closely monitored/cleaned. I've removed syringes and broken glass!	St. George's Street
Chapelfield Gardens is unpleasant because of people in it. Need more allotments.	Thorpe Hamlet
All are over-priced. No leisure centre - all closed down.	Thorpe Hamlet
Provisions in Norwich lack imagination and quality. More green space is required, accessed by car-free routes and designed/maintained with flair and care.	Thorpe St. Andrew
Very few parks etc in this area of South Central Norwich.	Town Close
Need more allotments - long waiting list.	Town Close
Cost of indoor sports facilities is too high and discourages participation in sport.	Unthank Road
Norwich is a fine city and I hope it keeps that way.	Watson Grove
Mini-guide to churches and churchyards. Keep the trees, they are our lungs. Put more money into cyclepaths.	Wensum Ward
Please think carefully about how you spend our taxes for the good of the local community.	West
Couldn't more paths have signs like 'cycle with care'? Most cyclists are extremely careful on paths but have a fear of being fined.	West

Chapelfield Gardens have been neglected. Could the Chapelfield bandstand not be restored and used regularly for performances. Green spaces like the Plantation Garden add to the peace and quality of life.	West Earlham
Stop building on open fields. Redevelop run down areas instead.	West Norwich
Number of alcoholics ruin the outdoor facilities.	West Norwich

A majority of people think that formal planting displays, shrubs and flower beds are good or very good. The variety of types and sizes of open spaces and provision of special events and festivals are rated good or better by over 40% of people.

Areas and bins for dog fouling are the lowest rated aspect of open space, followed by provision of shelters and sheeting and signposting and information.

YOUNG PEOPLE SURVEY

Questionnaires were distributed to about 15 schools and 194 completed questionnaires were returned.

About the children and young people who responded

Respondents came from the following schools:

Avenue First School
 Blythe Jex School
 Fairways First School
 South Harford Middle School
 Earlham High School
 Mile Cross Middle School
 Catton Grove Middle
 Heartsease High School
 Hewett High School

The children and young people (CYP) stated that they came from the following different locations across the City:

Bowthorpe	Mile Cross	Thorpe
Earlham	Mile Cross Road	Thorpe Hamlet
Earlham Road	Mousehold	Thorpe St. Andrew
Eaton	North Earlham	Town Close
Eaton Rise	Norwich	Tuckswood
Fiddlewood	Plumstead	Unthank Road
Golden Triangle	Poringland	Wensum
Heartsease	Riverside	West Earlham
Horsford	Sprowston	Yelverton
Lakenham	Supple Close	
Larkman	Thetford	

Plus other areas from B J and Avenue

This represents a fairly even spread across the City and beyond.

Figure – Age breakdown of CYP

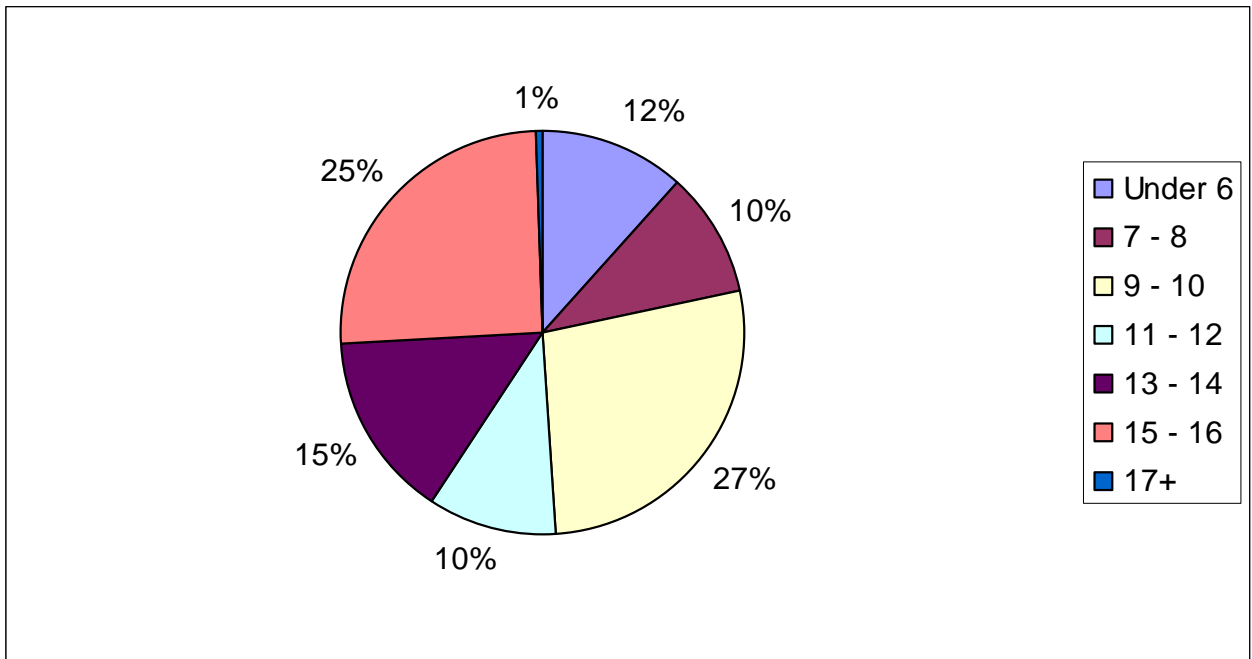
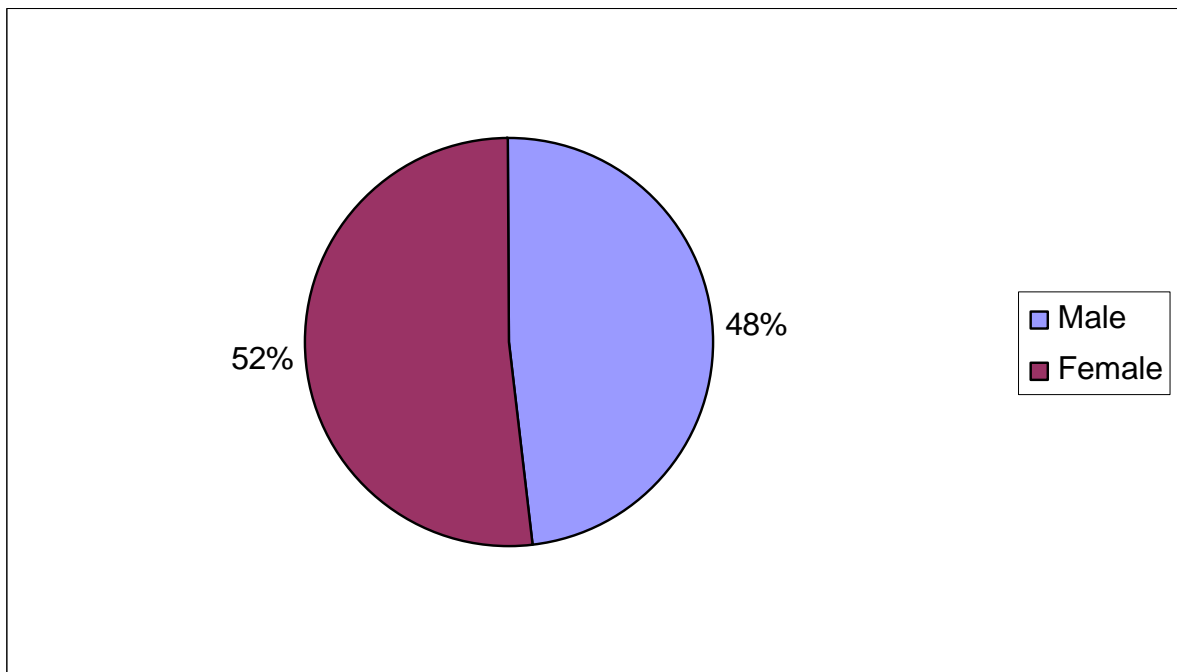


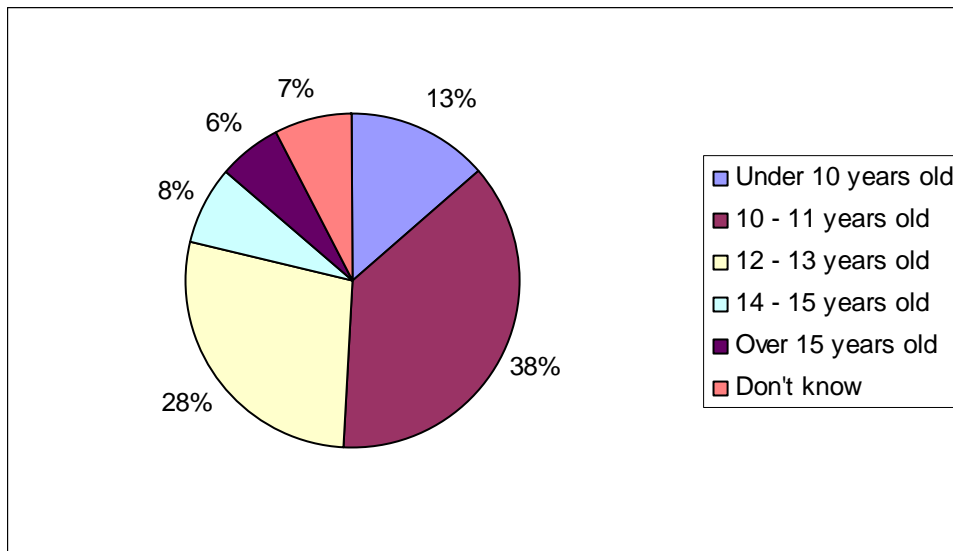
Figure – Gender breakdown of CYP



This shows a slight bias towards views of children 12 and under, but overall a reasonable range of ages of respondents from 6-16 and a fairly even gender split for this kind of survey.

CYP were asked 'At what age do you think it is reasonable for a young person to travel to an open space, play area or sports facility without an adult'.

Figure – Reasonable age to travel without an adult to play area or sports facility



Around a 2/3 of male and female CYP from age 6-16 think that it is OK for an under 10 to 13 year old to travel to a play area or sports facility without an adult.

About young people's most used local area of open space

CYP were asked to 'give the name or location of the one local area of open space within Norwich that you visit or use the most often. (This could be, for example, a play area, a park, playing fields, a nature reserve, a country park, a cycle path, a small area of grass where you can sit or play ball, shopping precincts or the street outside)'.

The following different locations were given, alongside the part of the City the CYP live, where given. Where CYP from different places used the same space both responses are left in:

Local open space	Part of City lived in		
Andersons Meadow	Mile Cross	City Centre	West Earlham
Asda	Mile Cross	Colgate Park	Colgate
Basketball	Larkman	Colman Field's Park	City Centre
Bowthorpe School Site	North Earlham	Constable Road	Eaton
Bullard Garden	Mile Cross	Danby Park	Eaton
Castle Gardens	Thorpe Hamlet	Earlham Park	North Earlham
Castle Green	Thorpe	Eaton Marshes	Eaton
Castle Meadow	Mousehold	Eaton Park	Bowthorpe
Chapelfield Park	City Centre	Eaton Park	City Centre
Circle on Shorncliff Avenue	Mile Cross	Eaton Park	Earlham
		Eaton Park	Eaton
		Eaton Park	Larkman
		Eaton Park	Mile Cross

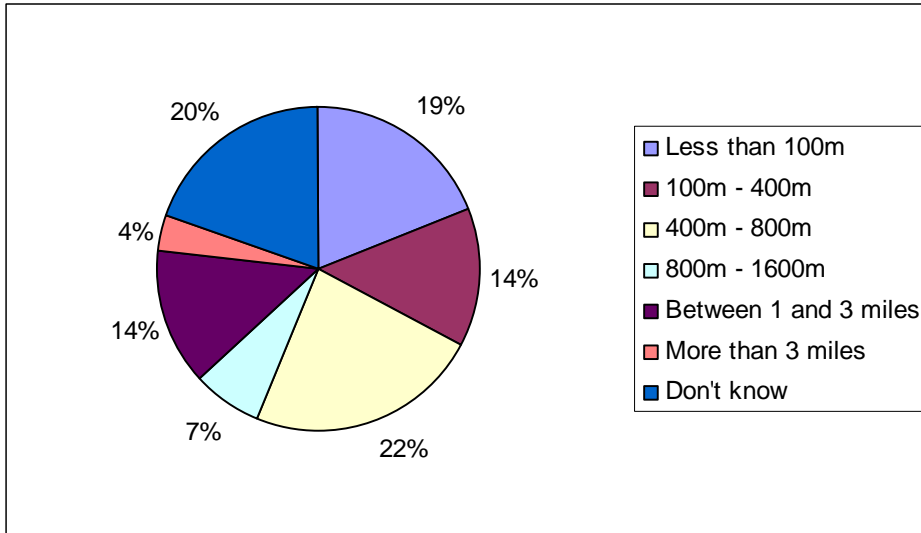
Eaton Park	Norwich
Eaton Park	Poringland
Eaton Park	Town Close
Eaton Park	Tuckswood
Eaton Park	Unthank Road
Eaton Park	Wensum
Eaton Park	West Earlham
Field in Heartsease	Heartsease
Field near the prison	Riverside
Field near the prison	Thorpe Hamlet
Five-a-side, Marlpit	North Earlham
Football pitch	West Earlham
Garage	Lakenham
Glenmore Gardens	Mile Cross
Grass outside of Gowing Court	Mile Cross
Green in front of Norman First School	Mile Cross
Heigham Park	Catton
Heigham Park	Golden Triangle
Jubilee Park	Lakenham
Lakenham Park	Lakenham
Local play area	Bowthorpe
	Colman Road
	Fiddlewood
	Heartsease
	Supple Close
Marston Marshes	Eaton
Monkey Island	Earlham
Mousehold Heath	Catton
My friend's house	Lakenham
My garden	Eaton
Nature Reserve	Sprowston
Near my house	Mile Cross
Park	Catton
Park	Costessey
Park	Larkman
Park	Norwich
Park	Thorpe St. Andrew
Park	West Earlham
Park and field	Mile Cross
Park in Horsford	Horsford
Park Playing Field	Heartsease

Park, field	Plumstead
Peterson Park	Mile Cross
Pilling Park	Plumstead
Pointers Field	Catton
Ranworth Park	North Earlham
Riverside	Thetford
Saffron Square	Catton
Saffron Square	Mile Cross
Shopping precinct	Mile Cross
Shops	Yelverton
Sloughbottom Park	Catton
Sloughbottom Park	Dereham Road
Sloughbottom Park	Larkman
Sloughbottom Park	Mile Cross
Small area of grass	Mile Cross Road
Space on Bignold Road	Mile Cross
Spar park on Boners Avenue	Mile Cross
Street outside	Eaton
Street outside	Mile Cross
Street outside	Norwich
Tennis court	Heartsease
Tesco's	Lakenham
The Forum	
The garage	Earlham Road
The library	Supple Close
Jubilee Park	Lakenham
Tuckswood Park	Lakenham
Tuckswood Park	Tuckswood
UEA lake and field	Eaton
Waterloo Park	Catton
Waterloo Park	Catton Grove
Waterloo Park	Mile Cross
Waterpool	Catton
Wensum Park	Mile Cross
West Earlham	Earlham
Whitlingham Lane	Thorpe Hamlet
	City Centre
	Lakenham

Both informal and informal open spaces can draw CYP from different locations across an area like Norwich. CYP do not just meet up to play/hang out in parks and play areas, they also use the street and smaller areas of spare grass or other open spaces.

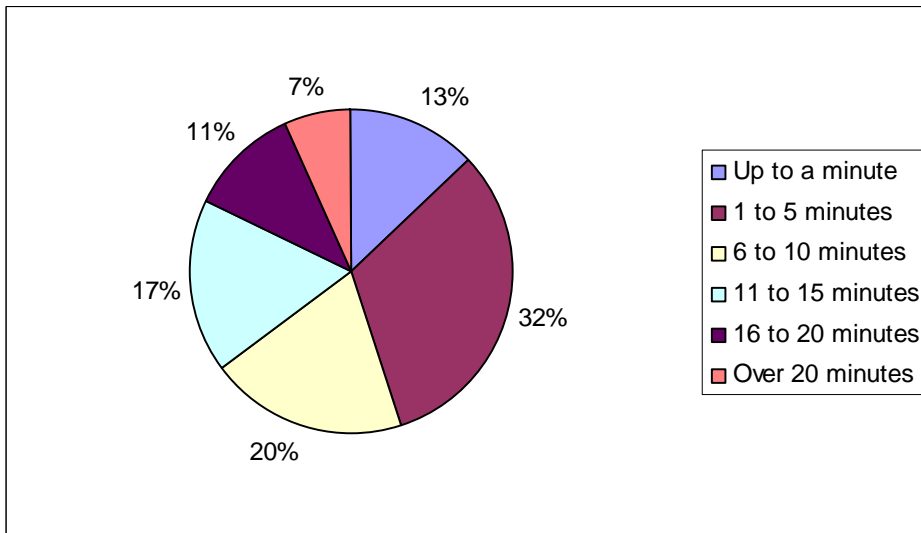
CYP were asked 'How far is this area of open space from your home' and given a range of distances from less than 100m to 3 miles or more.

Figure – Distance from home to most used local open space



CYP were asked 'long does it take you to reach this area of open space'.

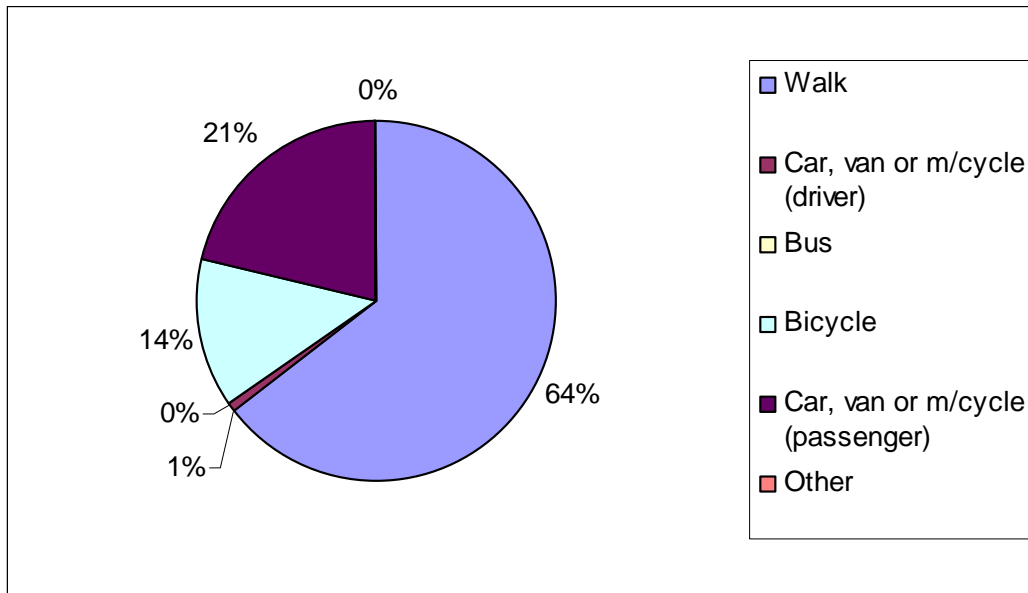
Figure – Time to reach most used local open space



Just under half of CYP reach their most used local open space in under 5 minutes and around 2/3 under 10 minutes. Almost a fifth of CYP travel over 15 minutes to their most used space.

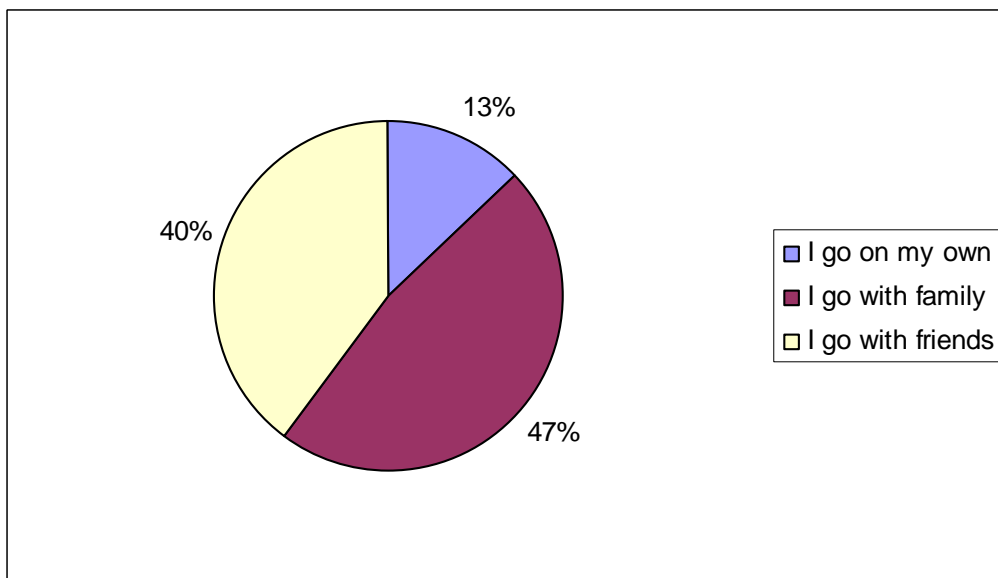
CYP were asked 'How do you usually travel to this area of open space'.

Figure – Mode of transport to most used local open space



CYP were asked 'how do you usually travel to this area of open space'.

Figure – Who CYP travel to most used open space



By far the majority of CYP walk or cycle to their most used open space, but 1/5th are driven, most go with friends or family and only a small number go alone.

CYP were asked 'how often you visit or use this area of open space' and 'what time of the year you visit this open space'.

Figure – Frequency of visits to most used space

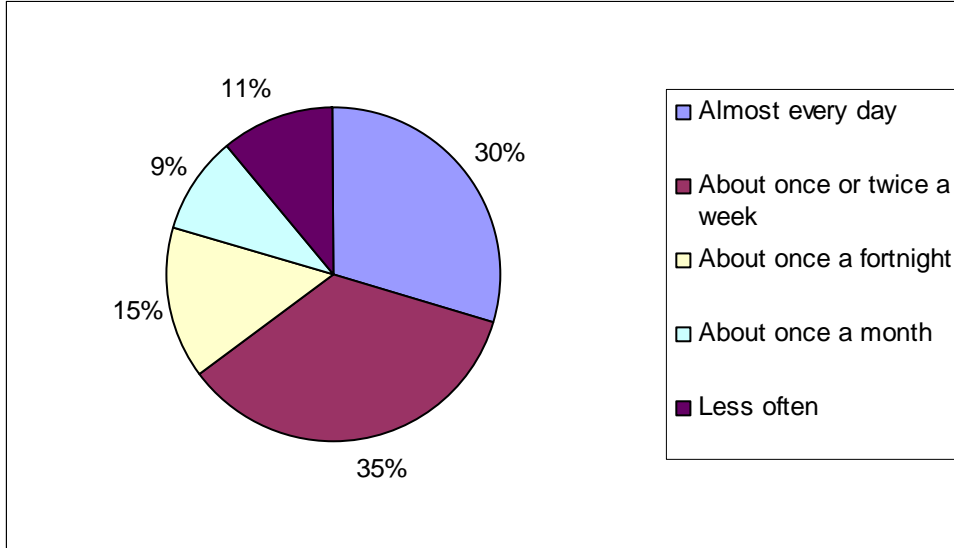
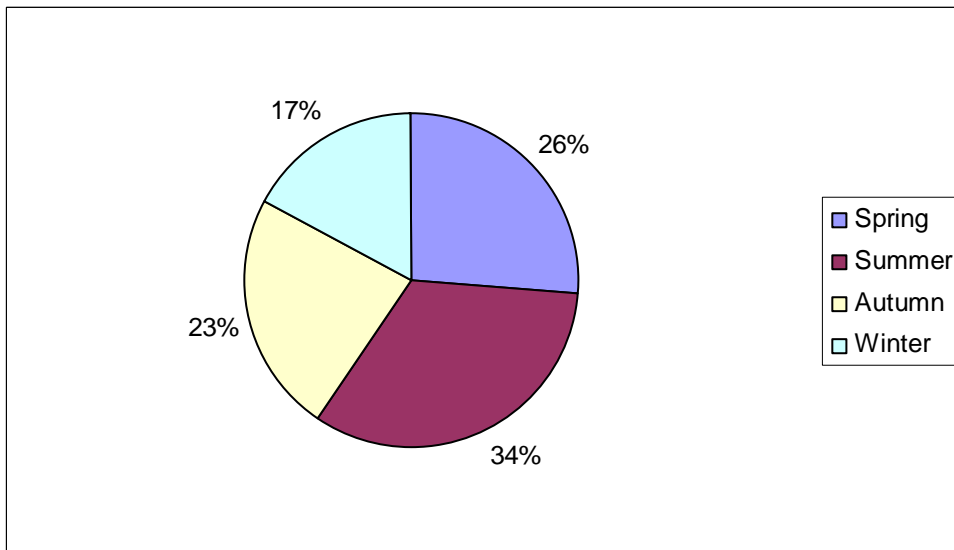


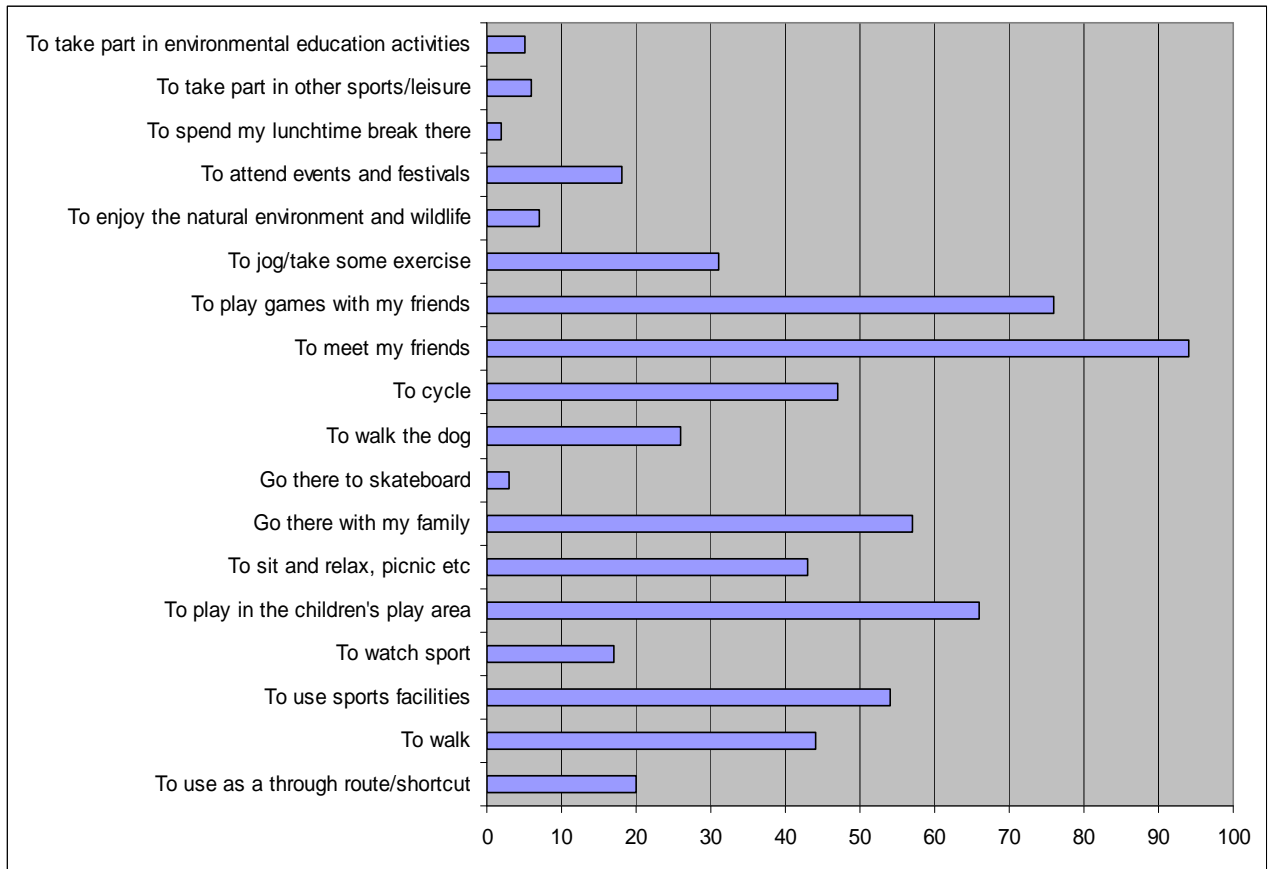
Figure – Time of year most used space visited



The majority of CYP visit such spaces at least once or twice a week and almost a 1/3 most days. Peak use of open spaces is during the Summer, but they still have a significant number of visits in the Winter.

CYP were asked 'What are your MAIN reasons for visiting this area of open space'.

Figure – Reasons for visiting most used open space

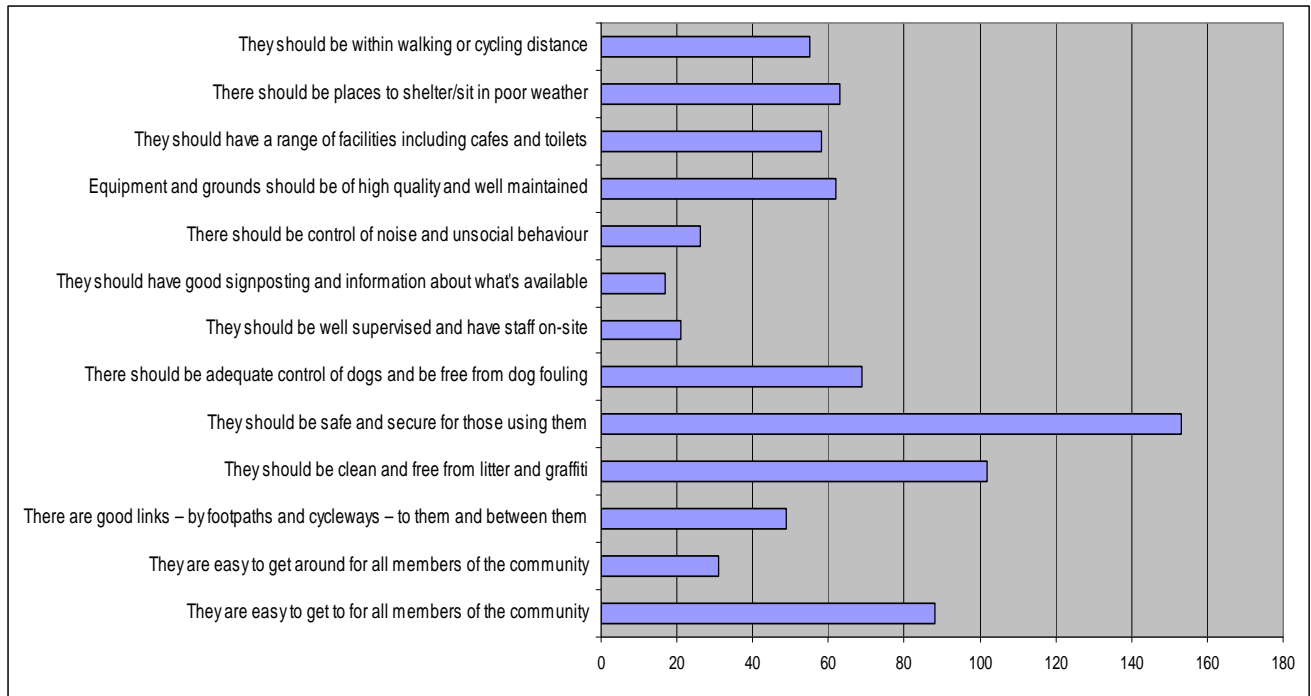


The main reason that CYP visit their local open space is to meet up with friends. Playing in play areas with friends and family and cycling are also popular.

About children and young people's general views open space and outdoor facilities

CYP were asked 'you think are the THREE most important things about open space'.

Figure – Most important things about open space



CYP think that safety and security and freedom from litter and graffiti are the most important things about open spaces. CYP also think access and dog management are important issues too.

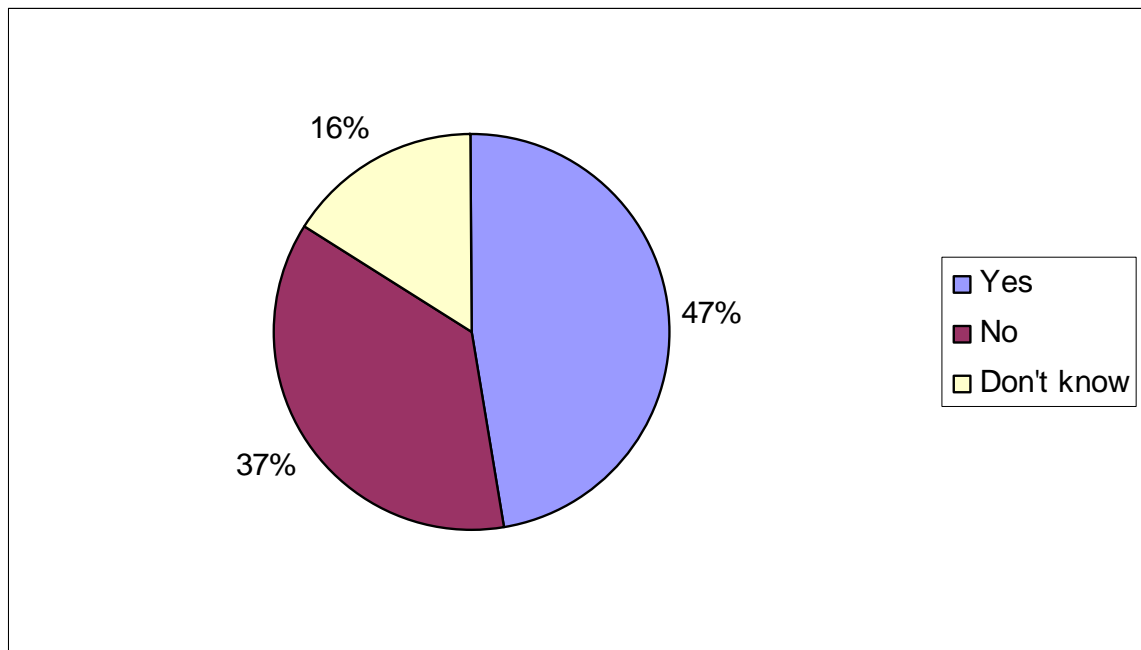
CYP were asked 'are there any other things about open space that you think are important' about open spaces. The responses are listed below, with place CYP live in City along side:

Other important things about open space	Area
Available for everyone.	Lakenham
Baby changing facilities	Mile Cross
Bigger path for prams and cycles	Mile Cross
Bigger paths for cycles and prams	Mile Cross
Bigger skate park.	Mile Cross
Bins and swings are a must.	City Centre
Cameras	Catton
Cameras so that they can see who messes things up.	Catton
Disabled facilities.	Yelverton
Enjoyable to use for everyone. Should be clean and welcoming.	Wensum
Extra things to play on. More space.	
Facilities for all members of the community e.g. park, benches, etc.	Thorpe Hamlet

Have bins.	City Centre
It isn't well advertised outside of park.	Eaton
Lots of grass to play games on and benches	City Centre
More cameras	Catton
More play equipment	City Centre
More play equipment, different slides and swing.	Town Close
More space	Earlham
Play equipment	Mile Cross
Safe.	North Earlham
The equipment should be as natural as possible i.e. use wood instead of metal/plastic.	Eaton
They need cameras.	Catton
They need cameras.	Catton
They should have cameras	Catton
They should have fences and gates that should be locked.	Heartsease
Trees and bushes.	Earlham
Wildlife of all sorts.	Sprowston

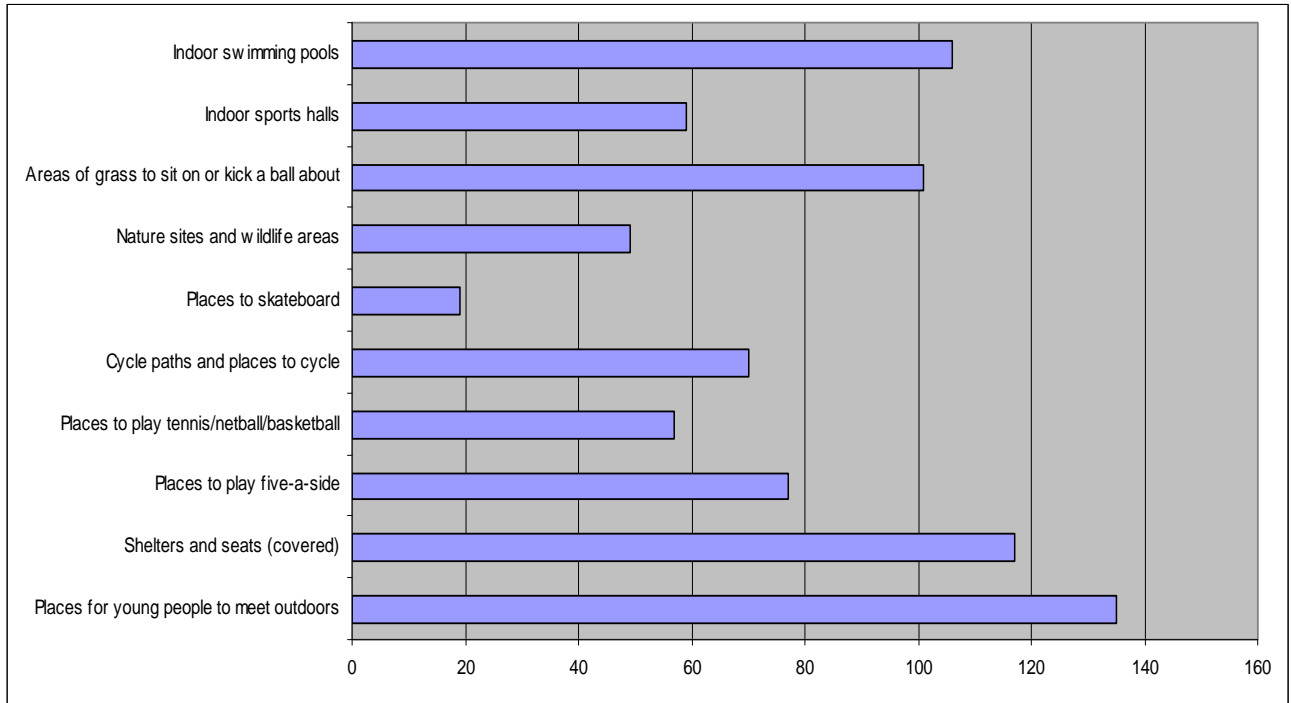
CYP were asked if 'there are enough open spaces and outdoor facilities in the area where you live'.

Figure – Quantity of open spaces in local area



CYP were asked 'which of the following you would like to see more of (or existing facilities improved) near to where you live'.

Figure – Priorities for additional or improved facilities



Around 1/3 of CYP think there should be more open spaces and outdoor facilities where they live and would in particular like to see more places for YP to meet up outdoors, as well as informal kick-about areas and sheltered areas to sit.

Other suggestions or comments from CYP were:

Other comments and suggestions	Area lived in
Areas with internet access.	
Flowers, plants, skating park, conservatory, football net.	Catton
More areas to play on. Someone to pick up the dog poop.	Catton
More parks that don't get locked up.	Catton
More play area and big field and someone who goes round and picks up dog poop so that we can play football on the field.	Catton
More singing places/dance/slides/grassy areas.	Catton
Skating park, fun stuff to do. Conservatory with good things.	Catton
Someone to pick up all the doggy poop!	Catton
Water slides and diving board at indoor pool.	Catton
More activities for younger people.	City Centre
More music events like the Chapelfield festival.	City Centre

More music events like the Chapelfield festival.	City Centre
Bike track and BMX park.	Dereham Road
The council should provide more facilities/supervised activities which would amuse teenagers so they do not hang around the streets or open spaces in the evenings	Earlham
More music and youth theatre venues. More swimming pools.	Earlham Road
Baby change facilities where necessary.	Eaton
Leave the football goals up when it is not the football season.	Eaton
Not enough young people use the available outside provision without supervision.	Eaton
Organise sports/other activities for teenagers in Eaton Park because they tend to be destructive when not engaged in constructive activities.	Eaton
More places for everyone.	Lakenham
Soft padded area for gymnastics	Larkman
A bigger play area for children.	Mile Cross
A lot of space left in Sloughbottom Park for more things to do, e.g. skate park, zip wire.	Mile Cross
All weather football pitches. Astroturf.	Mile Cross
All weather pitch.	Mile Cross
Build a big place with swimming pool and a jacuzzi that kids can go in.	Mile Cross
Football nets indoors.	Mile Cross
Football nets.	Mile Cross
More apparatus and more exciting play equipment to play with.	Mile Cross
More exciting play equipment like the Bewilderwood.	Mile Cross
More parks with more swings and slides.	Mile Cross
More play equipment like Bewilderwood.	Mile Cross
More play equipment like Bewilderwood.	Mile Cross
Soft areas to do gymnastics	Mile Cross
Soft areas to do gymnastics and walls to play ball games.	Mile Cross
Someone to pick up dog poo.	Mile Cross
There should be a kids place not just older children's places	Mile Cross
A zip wire.	Plumstead
Wildlife nature reserve. Cycle paths. Areas of grass to sit on and kick a ball about.	Sprowston
More music events.	Thorpe
More indoor places in the city centre to sit down in other than cafes.	Thorpe Hamlet
The needs of young and old with disabilities require more attention.	Unthank Road
We need the open spaces for wildlife and to make the community seem well preserved but also a lot of other qualities.	Wensum
Norwich doesn't have enough open spaces.	Yelverton

CYP recognise the conflicting pressures on open spaces, form then need to provide places to meet up with friends, but to control ant-social behaviour. They want more facilities, but recognise that there needs to be equipment for all ages and people with disabilities.

APPENDIX XXXXXX SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT ON DEVELOPERS'
CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES

to follow