

South Tyneside Council Open Spaces Assessment Consultation Report



South Tyneside Council

FINAL – FEBRUARY 2023

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is one of two reports provided within the Open Space Assessment (2022). It is a supporting document to the main report. It provides consultation findings from public consultation and previous consultation findings from other strategies.

1.1 Study Overview

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to set out policies to help enable communities to access high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation. These policies need to be based on a thorough understanding of local needs for such facilities and opportunities available for new provision.

In view of the above, in 2022 South Tyneside Council appointed Ethos Environmental Planning to undertake an Open Space Assessment to provide an up-to-date and robust assessment identifying needs, surpluses and deficits in open space to support the delivery of the emerging Local Plan up to 2039. The assessment will also support strategic policies and assist in the determination of planning applications.

In summary the aim of the assessment is to provide:

- To provide a robust and up-to-date evidence base, in accordance with the NPPF, to support the South Tyneside Local Plan and to assist in the determination of planning applications.
- To provide an accurate and clear assessment of future needs, including the identification of any deficiencies and surpluses.
- Provide evidence to inform investment and funding decisions by the Council.
- To inform land allocations and planning policies in the emerging Local Plan.

1.2 Community Needs Assessment

This report provides evidence that will be used in the main open space assessment. It will be combined with other evidence, findings, and assessment such as that completed in the audit, mapping and analysis process. Undertaking consultation and reviewing existing research is an essential part of the overall process and is an expectation of the National Planning Policy Framework and is needed to ensure that the assessment is robust in relation to recommended national guidance.

The report examines local need for a wide range of different kinds of open space and recreation facilities. It outlines the community consultation and research process that has been undertaken as part of the assessment as well as the main findings.

The report is made up of 3 main sections:

- Public health
- Community consultation
- Neighbourhood plans

2.0 PUBLIC HEALTH

2.1 Introduction

This section highlights stakeholder views on the value of open space to the wider public health agenda. This includes national perspectives from organisations such as the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) and Public Health England.

2.2 National perspectives on the value of open spaces and physical activity to health and wellbeing

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) have highlighted that “physical activity is not only fun and enjoyable, it is essential for good health, helping to prevent or manage over 20 conditions and diseases. This includes heart disease, diabetes, some cancers, and obesity. It can also help improve people’s mental health and wellbeing¹.”

NICE Local Authority Briefing – Public Health

Supporting people of all ages to be more physically active can help local authorities meet their public health responsibilities. Specifically, it will impact on a range of indicators identified in the public health and the adult social care outcomes frameworks including:

- Use of green space for exercise/health reasons.
- Child development.
- Excess weight in children and health.
- Proportion of physically active and inactive adults.
- Self-reported wellbeing and health-related quality of life.
- Fall and injuries in the over-65s.
- Mortality from cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke), cancer and respiratory diseases.

More specifically in relation to Open Space Assessments, Public Health England has provided updated guidance on: *Improving access to greenspace: A new review for 2020*².

¹ NICE Local government briefing (LGB3) – April 2013

² Improving Access to Greenspace: A new review for 2020

Public Health England – Improving access to greenspace: A new review for 2020.**Summary of key points:**

- Evidence shows that living in a greener environment can promote and protect good health and aid recovery from illness and poor health. People who have greater exposure to greenspace have more favourable physiological outcomes.
- Greenspaces can help to bring communities together and mitigate the negative effects of air pollution, excessive noise, heat, and flooding.
- Population growth and urbanisation combined with demands for land use and budgetary constraints are putting existing local accessible greenspaces under threat.
- Local authorities play a vital role in providing new, good quality greenspace that is inclusive and equitable; improving, maintaining, and protecting existing greenspace; increasing GI within public space and promoting healthy streets and improving transport links and pathways to greenspaces.

Providing opportunities for physical activity by developing and maintaining appropriate facilities such as parks and open spaces is therefore very important in relation to promoting better public health. Public Health services nationally therefore tend to have an interest in all aspects of active recreation facility provision.

The COVID-19 pandemic led to open spaces becoming the only outlet for public exercise during lockdown. This heightened the issue of lack of access to open spaces in some urban areas especially in deprived areas. A report by Vivid Economics³ found that 295 deprived urban neighbourhoods across Britain had no trees or accessible green spaces and were defined as “grey deserts”.

Natural England conducted a survey to understand how adults and children in England have engaged with nature since the coronavirus pandemic. It builds on the previous Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE) survey. The survey polled 2,000 people during April 2020, during the first lockdown in England. The results showed that it is important for our wellbeing to spend time in nature. The survey also revealed that a smaller proportion of adults spent time outside in April 2020 than their reported average over 12 months, which suggests that lockdown restrictions impacted people using green spaces.

Other findings of the survey included:

- 26% of adults reported that they had not visited any green and natural space in April.
- 86% of adults with access to a private garden or allotment felt that these spaces are important to them.
- 89% of adults agreed or strongly agreed that green and natural spaces should be good places for mental health and wellbeing.

³ Levelling Up and Building Back Better Through Urban Green Infrastructure: An Investment Options Appraisal. Vivid Economics and Barton Willmore (June 2020)

- 87% of adults agreed that ‘being in nature makes me happy’.

2.3 South Tyneside District Council

The South Tyneside Health and Wellbeing Board works to improve the health and wellbeing of the children, adults and families across the district and reduce health inequalities to help people live longer and healthier lives.

Overview – South Tyneside Health Profile⁴

The health profile for South Tyneside is generally worse compared with the England average with the local authority being one of the 20% most deprived local authorities in England. Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average⁵. There is also 12 years difference in life expectancy between those with the best and worst health. In terms of child health, 26% of children live in low-income families⁶ which is worse than the England average of 17% and also in year 6 children, 40% are classified as overweight⁷.

Adult health is more in line with the England average levels with 66% of adults classified as overweight or obese and 62% of adults being physically active⁸. However, statistics relating to diabetes diagnosis are worse than the England average with 80% estimated diabetes rate in 2018 and dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over) also above the England average at 66%. A report published by Natural England in 2013 *Greening Dementia*⁹ highlights the benefits and barriers facing individuals living with dementia in accessing the natural environment and local greenspace. Improving access to and use of green spaces for older people is therefore also an important issue for South Tyneside.

Physical Activity Strategy

Public Health England has provided evidence to show that an active life is essential for physical and mental health and wellbeing which is why the strategy is key for improving the health and wellbeing of South Tyneside. Estimates indicate that physical inactivity costs South Tyneside over £4,000,000 annually in healthcare costs. There is, however, a range of assets available can provide opportunities for increasing physical activity levels such as leisure services, parks & green spaces, sporting facilities and private & community groups.

The strategy sets out a number of high level priorities which include:

- Plan and implement a strategy to provide a strategic and systematic approach to increasing physical activity.

⁴ Data from PHE fingertips - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

⁵ PHE 3-year range (2018 - 20)

⁶ PHE (2016)

⁷ PHE (2019/20)

⁸ PHE (2020/21)

⁹ Greening Dementia - a literature review of the benefits and barriers facing individuals living with dementia in accessing the natural environment and local greenspace. Natural England (2013).

- Develop a physical activity offer with an emphasis on walking and cycling. Take a coordinated approach to promoting these opportunities.
- Increase participation in a large scale media campaigns locally.
- Develop a facility that bring together the physical activity opportunities available throughout South Tyneside in one easy to access location.

Mental Health Strategy 2022 – 2026

The South Tyneside Mental Health Strategy sets out the priorities for South Tyneside to ensure a resilient offer that recognises that mental health is everyone’s business as well as the significant impact that Covid-19 has had on everyone’s mental wellbeing. The strategy address’s the wider factors that affect mental health, improving services and by focusing on prevention so that South Tyneside achieves the vision of being a mentally healthy borough for everyone. Open space is highlighted as one of the strengths of South Tyneside with beaches and parks creating a thriving environment which contributes to a sense of wellbeing.

The strategy highlights the health inequalities that have been outlined as the start of this section 2.3 and therefore outlines three areas for improvement which are:

1. Reduce mental health inequalities
2. Improve children and young people’s mental health
3. Improve flexibility, integration, and compassionate response of services

Public Health Annual Report 2021/22

The annual public health report highlights views from people living and working in South Tyneside during the pandemic, and how services were adopted and delivered. The pandemic heightened the 12-year life expectancy gap and 18-year healthy life expectancy gap that can be seen between the most affluent and most deprived wards in the district.

Recommendations from the report build on the previous 2020 annual report and focus on the post-covid recovery period and include:

- **Policy** - supporting the development of a lobbying plan to influence decision makers on the need for fair funding to tackle entrenched inequalities.
- **Health protection specific** – develop a stand up plan for COVID and other potential pandemic respiratory illnesses and continue to monitor the long-term and direct impact of COVID.
- **Staff** – continue to maintain the high-level of resilience across the workforce.
- **Service development** – invest in skills, continues public involvement and community investment, and embed pragmatic research.

In terms of open space, the recommendations focus on empowering communities to take pride in South Tyneside to explore opportunities to grow food and develop green spaces.

3.0 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

3.1 Introduction

The open space assessment needs to secure a general understanding of how residents of South Tyneside currently make use of the various kinds of open space and outdoor recreation facilities; in particular whether they think there are enough of such facilities; what they think of the quality of those facilities; how accessible they are; and what kind of facilities they think are priorities for the future development and improvement. An agreed online questionnaire was promoted by the Council's Communications Team through their website and social media platforms during October 2022.

3.2 Demographic Profile of Residents Survey

Respondents were asked to respond to provide a view on behalf of their household, rather than simply individuals. 362 surveys were completed with a total of 963 people represented.

40% of households who responded had children and young people resident (representing household views on behalf of 231 children and young people) with ages well spread across the following age ranges:

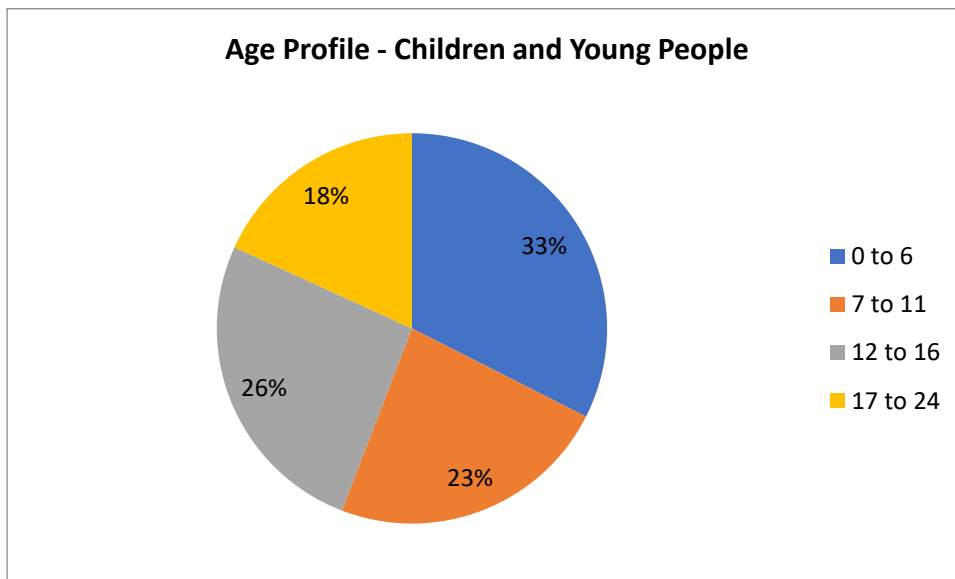


Figure 1 Age Profile – Children and Young People

19% of respondents considered that a disability limit's their household's activities to some degree. Respondents were asked if they have access to a car for transport and of which 92% of respondents said they did.

The survey also determined the geographical distribution of respondents by gathering postcode data. The two areas with the highest number of respondents were; NE34 (85 respondents) and NE36 (94 respondents).

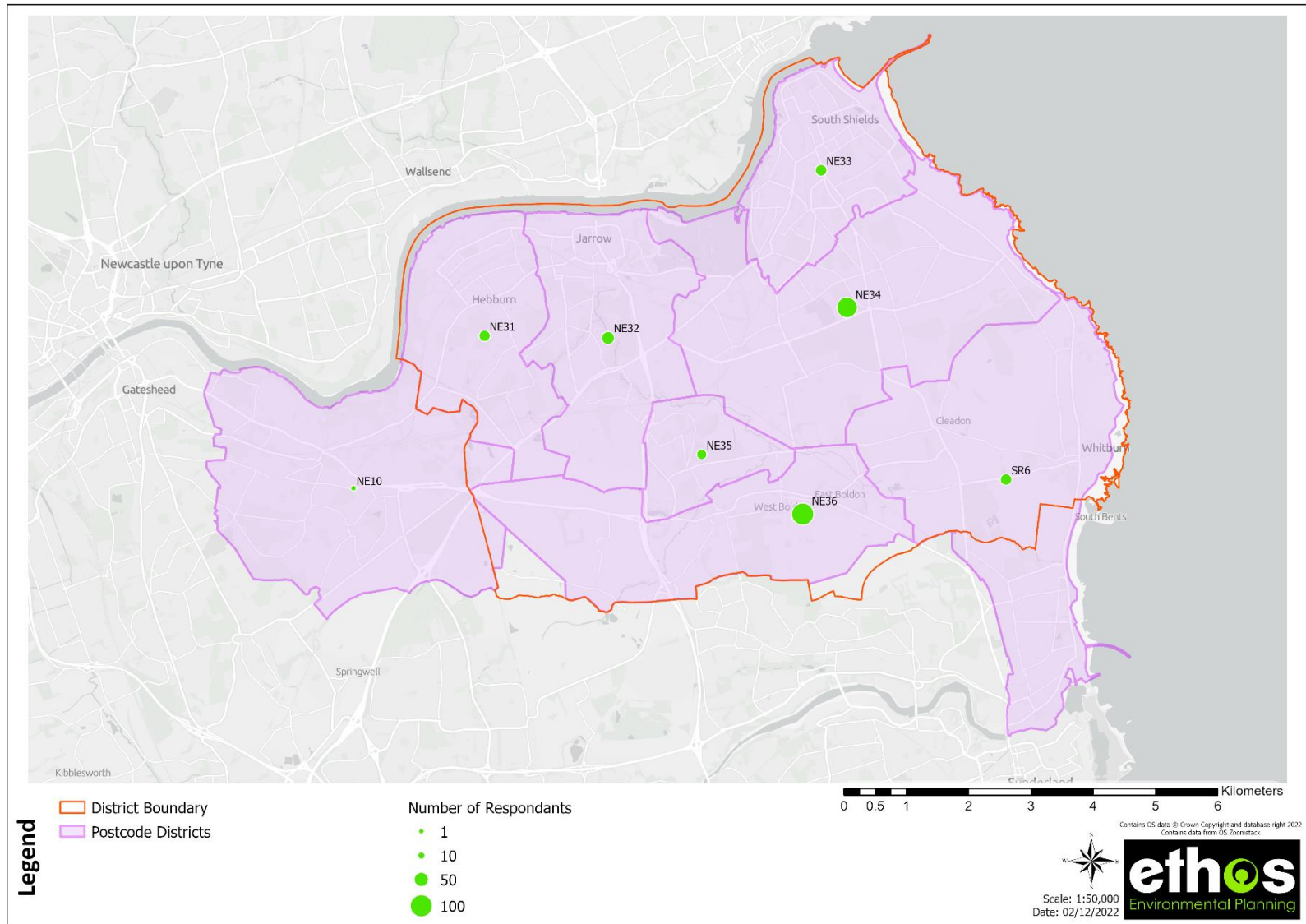


Figure 2 Location of Survey Respondents

3.3 Frequency of use – all households

Respondents were asked to state how often they visited or used each of the following types of open space and recreation facilities within the study area, and the results are shown on the charts below¹⁰:

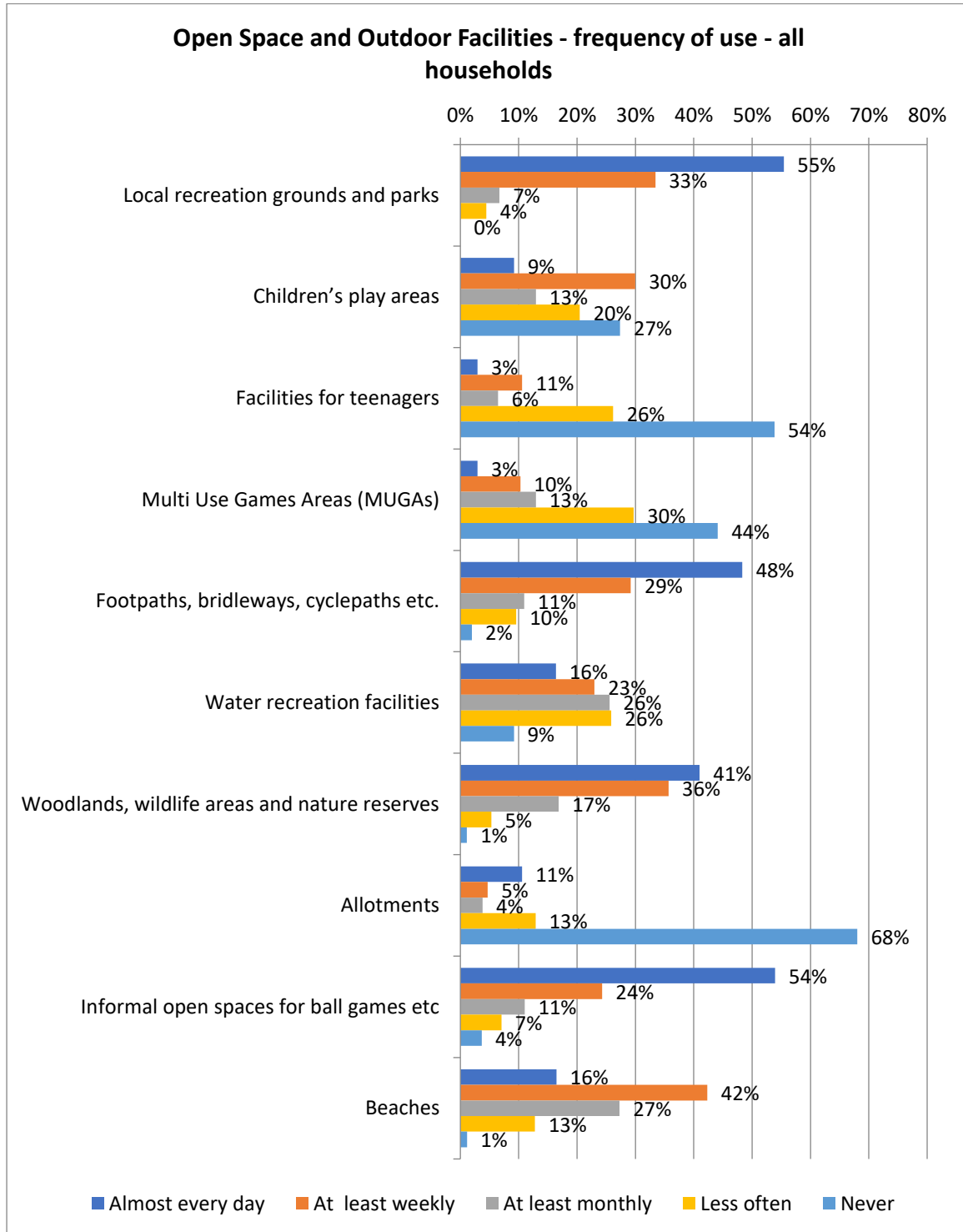


Figure 3 Open Space and Outdoor Facilities – Frequency of Use – All Households Local parks

¹⁰ Please note that percentages have been rounded up or down to the nearest full percentage. This means that on some occasion the total percentages will vary very slightly from 100%

and recreation grounds are the most frequently used facility daily (55%), followed by informal open spaces (54%) then footpath, bridleways, and cycle paths (48%). There are two facilities which are used most frequently for weekly use which are children’s play areas (30%) and beaches (42%). Water recreation facilities for most commonly used monthly (26%). Three facilities have low usage with a majority of respondents not using these; these are allotments (68%), facilities for teenagers (54%) and multi-use games areas (44%).

3.4 Frequency, regularity, and times of use – Regular Users¹¹

It is interesting to look at the frequency with which regular users of facilities visit them as for some facilities this is not immediately obvious from looking at the overall figures.

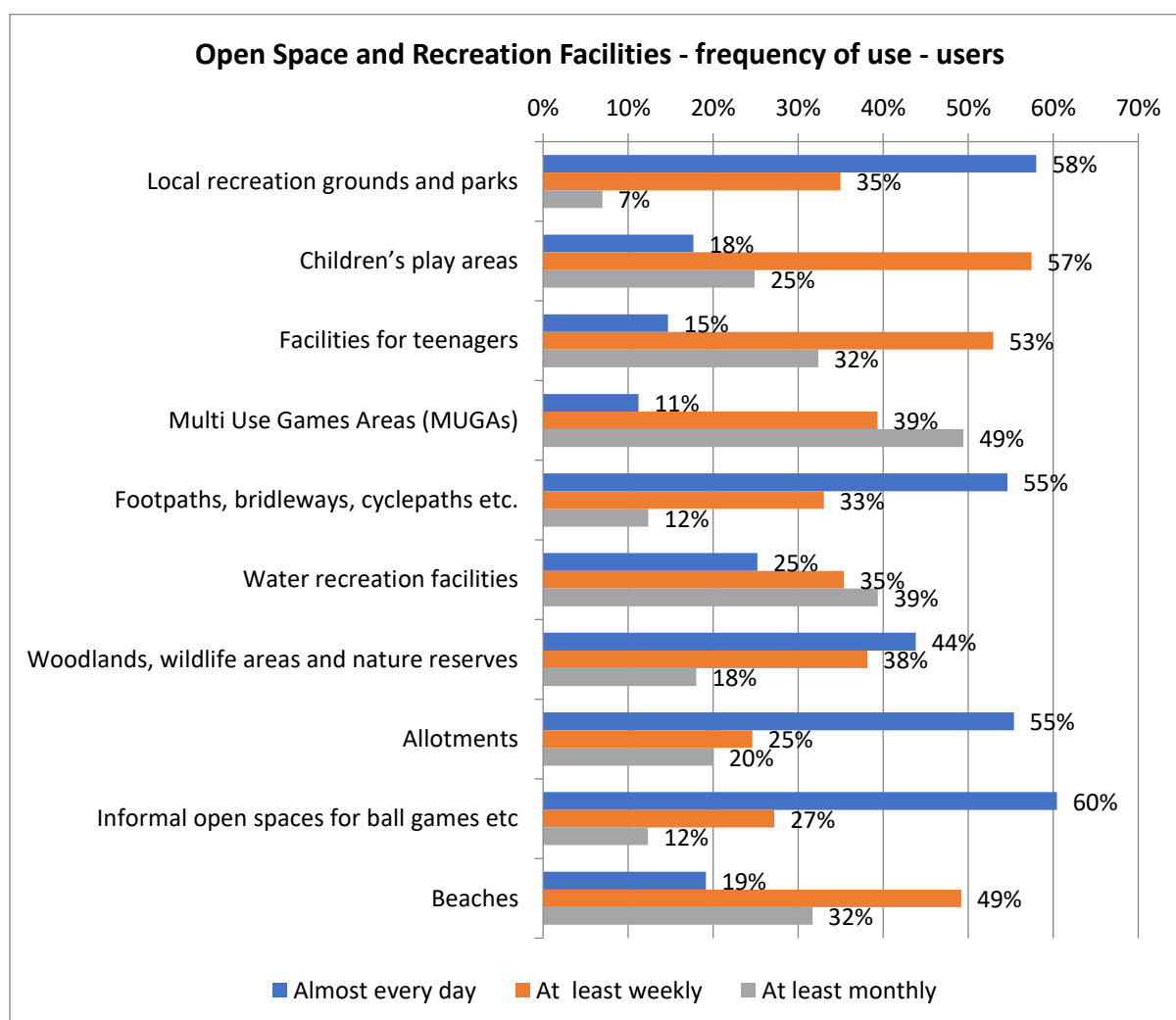


Figure 4 Open Space and Recreation Facilities – frequency of use – users

- 53% of users use facilities for teenagers at least weekly whereas 49% of users of multi-use games areas used them at least monthly.
- 55% of allotment holders visit their allotment almost every day.

¹¹ By regular users we mean those households where open space/facilities are used/visited at least monthly.

3.5 Quantity of open space and recreation facilities

Residents were asked if they needed more, the same or fewer of different types of open space and recreation facilities. Findings are illustrated in the chart below and will influence the “quantity” component of local standards as appropriate (this will be explained further in the main report).

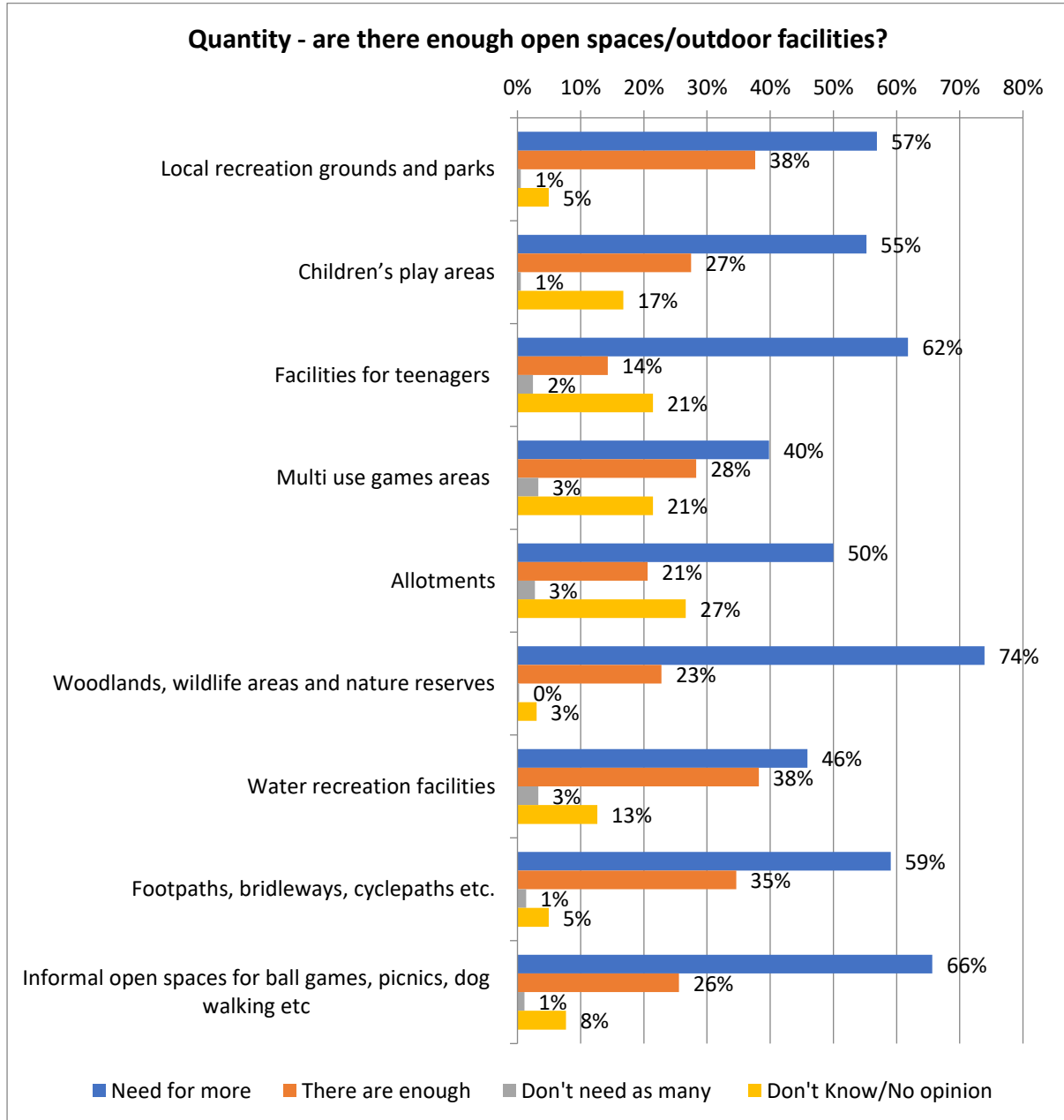


Figure 5 Quantity – are there enough open space/outdoor facilities

Respondents indicated that there was a need for more of all types of open space and recreation facilities, but a large majority of respondents highlighted a particular need for more woodlands, wildlife areas and nature reserves (74%), informal open spaces (66%) and facilities for teenagers (62%).

The types of open spaces where a high proportion of respondents thought that there were enough facilities include parks and recreation grounds (38%) and water recreation facilities (38%).

3.6 Quality of open space and recreation facilities

Respondents were asked how they rated various types of facilities in the study area in terms of quality. The responses of those expressing an opinion on specific categories of facility are illustrated below:

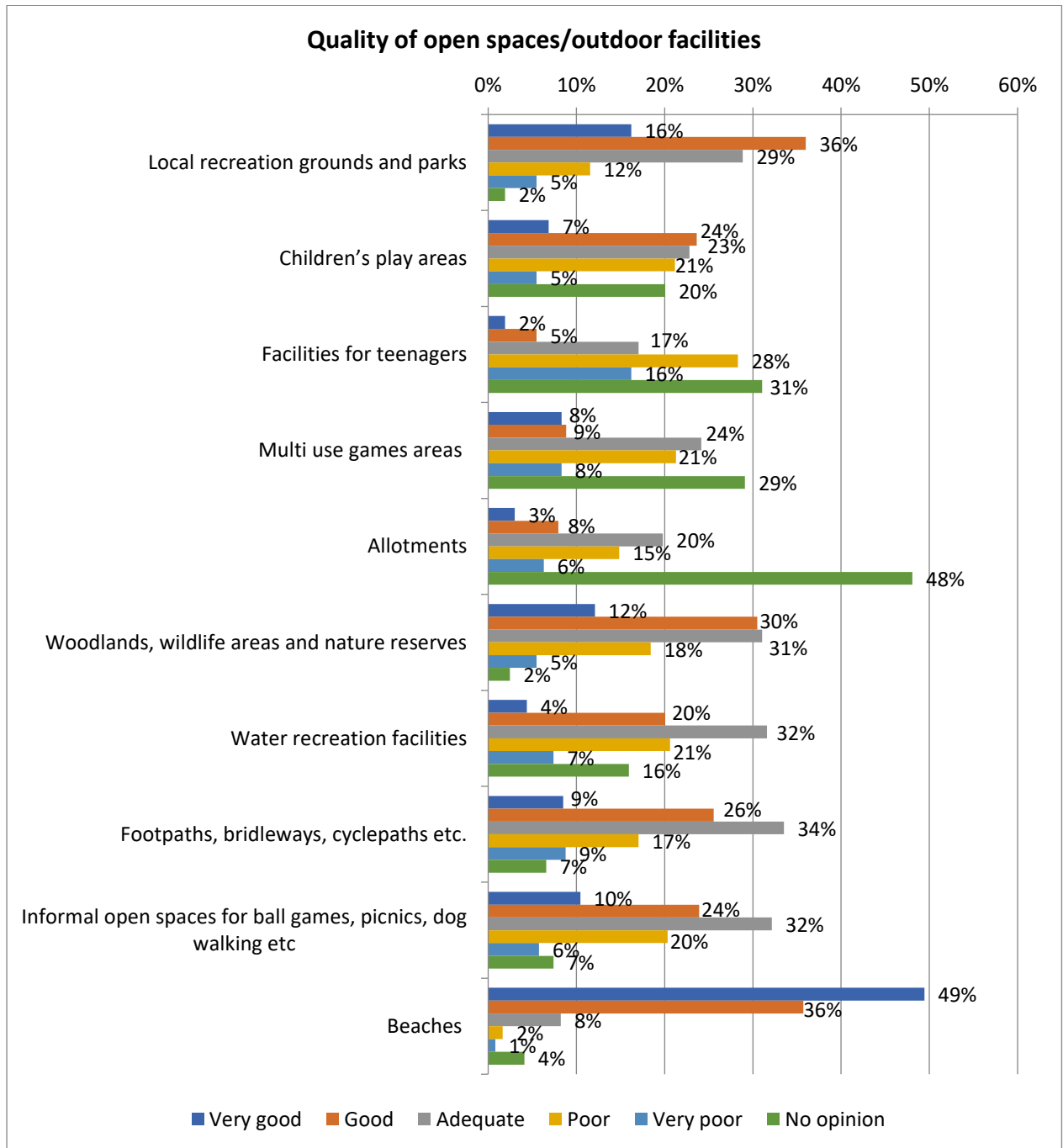


Figure 6 Quality of open space/outdoor facilities

Quality of open spaces were varied as to how they were rated by respondents. Beaches were the most highly rated in terms of quality with 85% of respondents either rating them as very good or good followed parks and recreation grounds (52%). The lowest rated provisions are facilities for teenagers with 44% rating them either as very poor or poor and 29% for multi-use games areas.

3.7 Access Issues (Geographical)

An important component of this study is to develop and recommend a series of local standards of provision for different types of open space and recreation opportunities. The following provides a means to gauge people’s willingness to travel to use different types of facility/open space (which might be by car, foot, bike, public transport etc). Where appropriate, these results will feed into the determination of the “access” element of local standards.

In looking at the travel times, in the first set of charts it should be noted that these do not specify the mode of preferred travel (this is covered by the next set of charts).

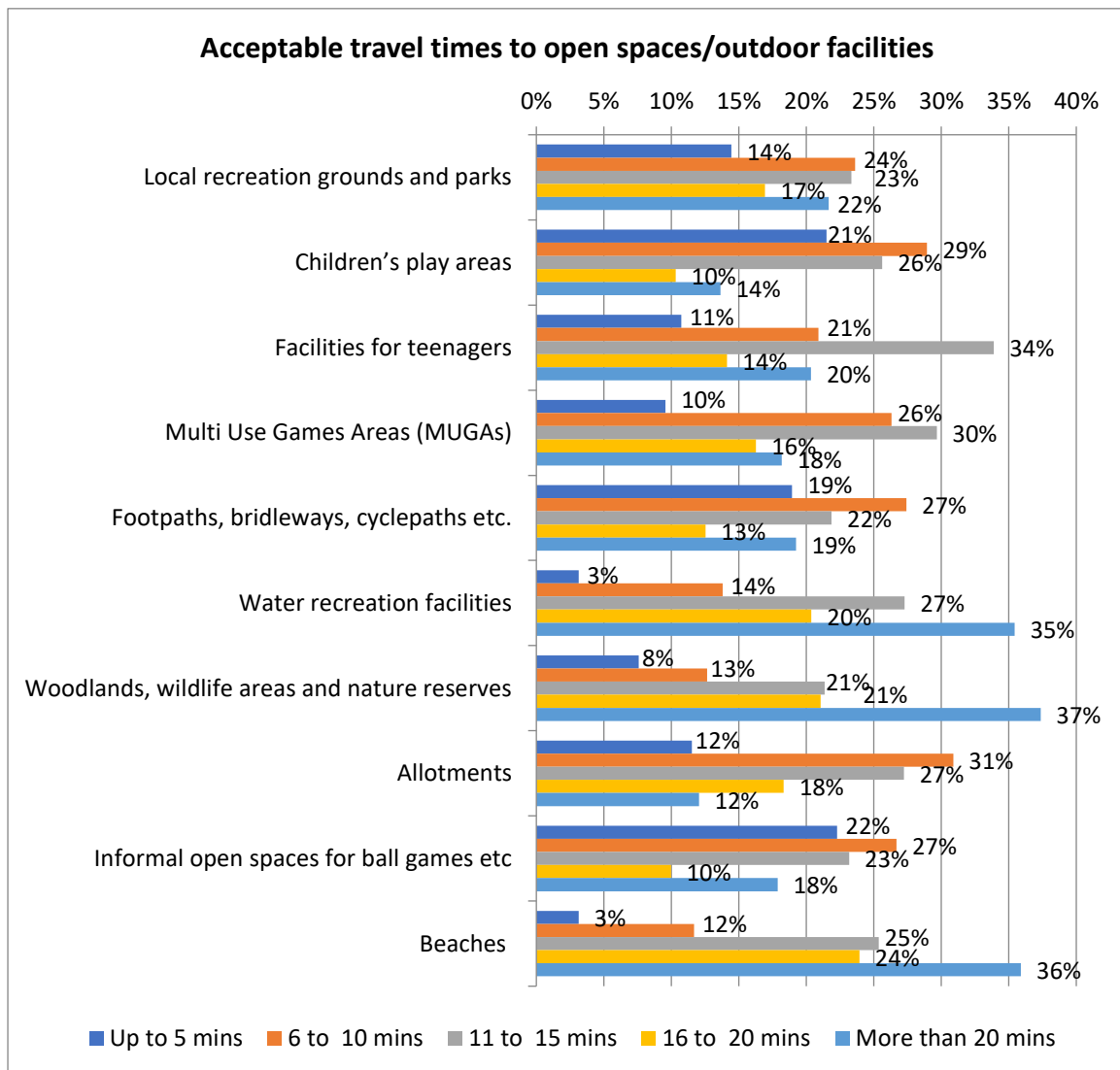


Figure 7 Acceptable travel times to open spaces/outdoor facilities

In general, a majority of households report that they would not normally travel more than 15 minutes to visit the different kinds of open spaces and recreation facilities. There is considerable variation however between the typologies.

64% of households are prepared to travel 20 minutes to visit the study area's beaches, with 36% be prepared to travel further. 64% would also travel up to 20 minutes to water recreation facilities and 63% to woodland, wildlife areas and nature reserves.

Meanwhile, significant numbers of households require facilities to be much more locally accessible before they would be used including:

- 50% of households would expect children's play areas to be within a 10-minute travel time, of which 21% would not wish to travel more than 5 minutes.
- 49% of households would also expect informal open spaces to be within a 10-minute travel time also.
- 47% of households would be prepared to travel between 6 to 15 minutes to parks and recreation grounds with only 14% willing to travel up to 5 minutes.

In general, households would be willing to travel further to access youth facilities, with 34% willing to travel 11 to 15 minutes and a further 34% willing to travel 16 to 20 minutes or more. 30% of households would also travel 11 to 15 minutes to access multi-use games facilities.

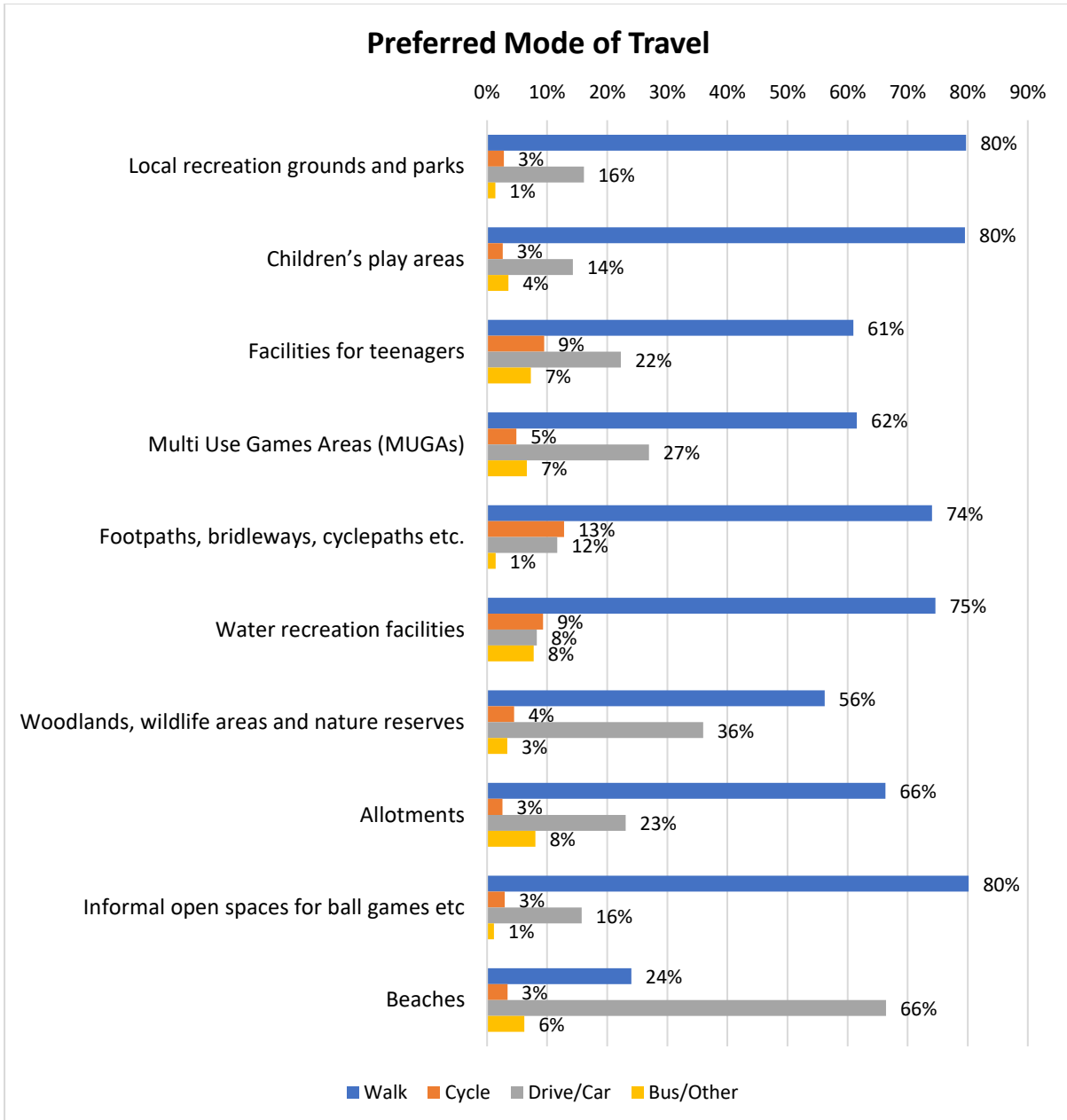


Figure 8 Preferred Mode of Travel

For all typologies, except for beaches, walking is the preferred mode of transport by a large proportion, most notably local recreation grounds and parks (80%), children’s play areas (80%) and informal open spaces (80%). Beaches is the only mode of transport where driving is preferred (66%).

There are no typologies where cycling or bus/other are a significant mode of transport.

Importance of footpath/cycle access

Residents were asked if they would cycle or walk further more often if the quality of their journey by foot or bike to a nearby open space or facility was improved.

- 83% of households confirmed that they would be prepared to walk/cycle further if the quality of the route was improved.

- 87% also said that if the quality of the route was improved, they would make the journey more often.

This is a significant finding in terms of illustrating the potential benefits of ensuring good foot and cycle path access to facilities, in particular because of the low percentage of households that would currently cycle.

The detailed findings from this section will be used when drawing up the access elements of relevant standards for different kinds of open spaces elsewhere in the study.

3.8 Key issues and Priorities for Improvement

Households were also asked what their priorities for improvement in provision were. Findings are illustrated in the table below. Respondents were asked to rate the need for new or improved facilities by indicated priorities at three levels – high, medium, or low.

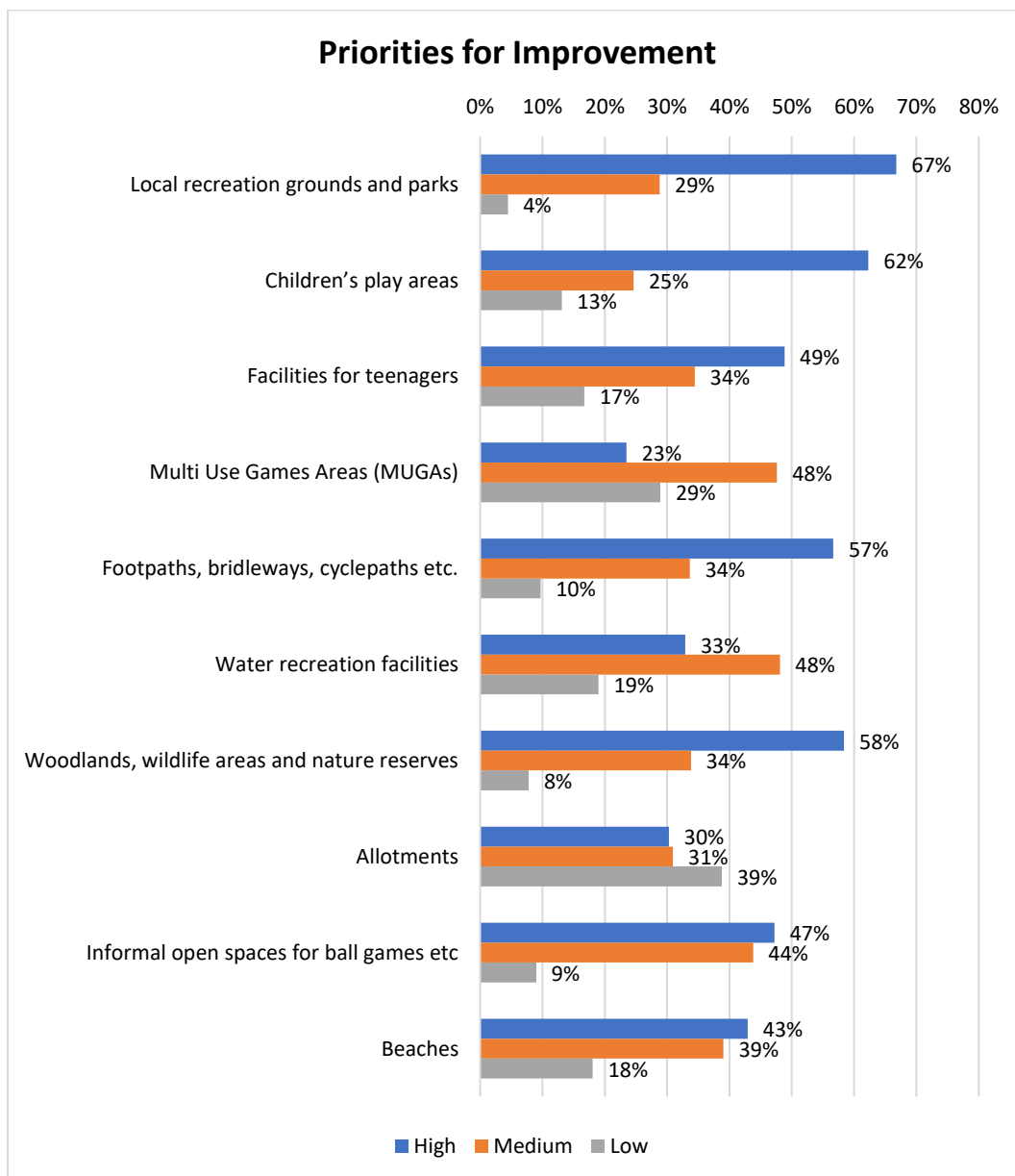


Figure 9 Priorities for Improvement

The typologies highlighted by the largest number of households as a high priority for potential improvement/new provision was parks and recreation grounds (67%), children’s play areas (62%), woodlands, wildlife areas and nature reserves (58%) and footpath, bridleways, and cycle paths (57%).

Kind of Improvement Needed

An associated question asked households in indicate whether the kind of priority need was primarily for more facilities, improved quality of existing, or improved access. In relation to the priorities noted above these findings are shown in the charts below:

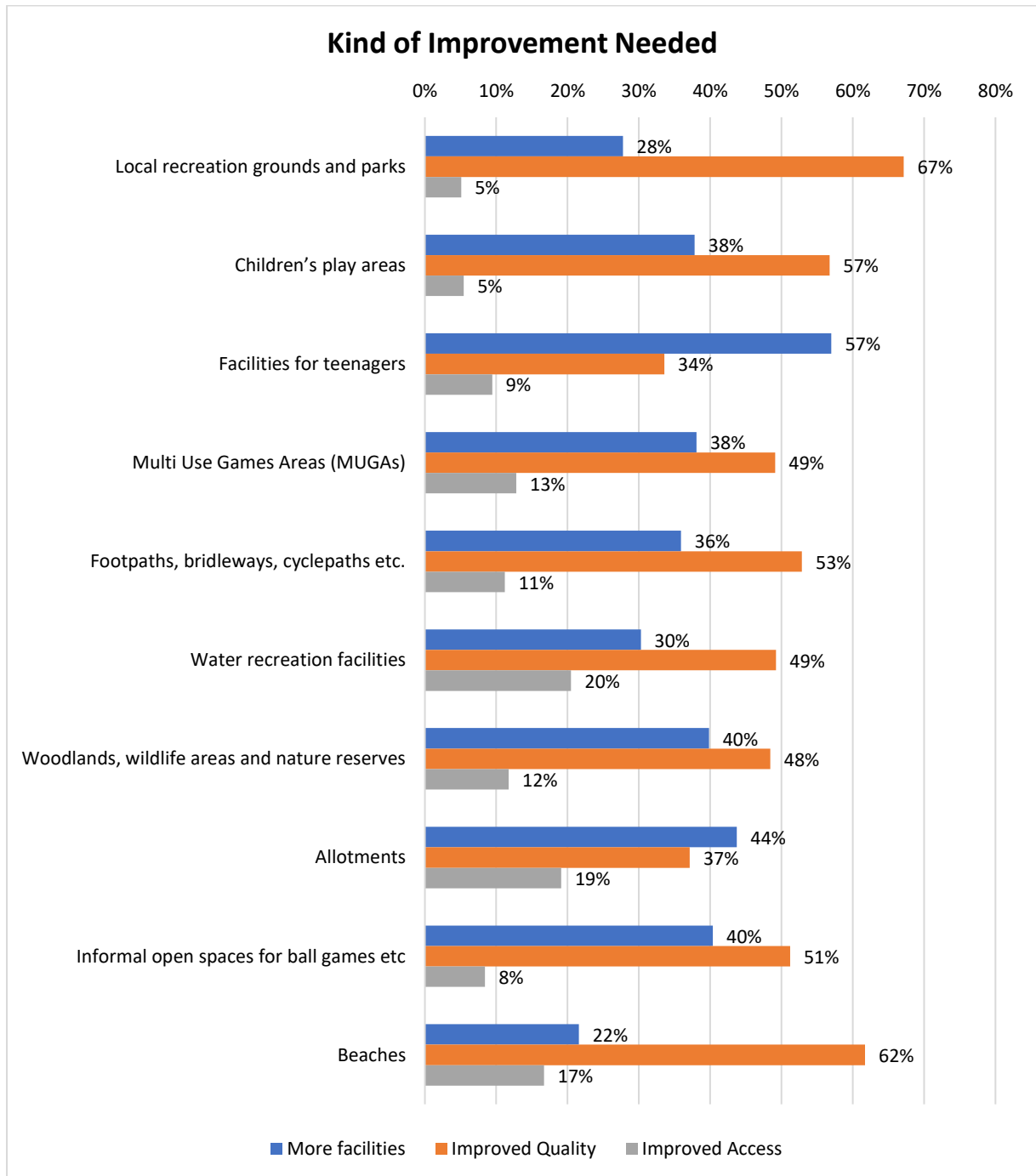


Figure 10

Kind of Improvement Needed

Two typologies were identified as households where there is a need for more facilities are facilities for teenagers (57%) and allotments (44%). The majority of typologies were identified as needing improved quality in particular parks and recreation grounds (67%), beaches (62%), children’s play areas (57%) and multi-use games areas (49%). Improving access at existing facilities was not deemed particularly significant across any typology.

4.0 NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS

Neighbourhood plans are used by communities to establish a vision and planning policies and proposals for the future development of a local area. They form part of the borough’s statutory Development Plan. Planning applications have to be decided in line with the Development Plan, unless there is a very good reason not to do so.

South Tyneside have two neighbourhood plans in place which are Whitburn and East Boldon. Summaries of these plans are provided below.

4.1 Whitburn Neighbourhood Plan 2021 – 2036

The Whitburn Neighbourhood Plan was produced by the Whitburn Neighbourhood Forum and spans from 2021 to 2036. The plan aims to achieve a new vision for Whitburn and ensure housing will meet the needs of the village, quality of design will be high and that heritage assets, community facilities and the natural environment are respected and protected.

Through the consultation process for the plan, it showed that residents considerably value the existing green spaces in the village by providing access to nature and an opportunity to nature which was particularly important during the covid-19 pandemic. This led to the designation of several sites as local green spaces under policy WNP8. 7 green spaces within Whitburn have been designated and under this policy it restricts development on these sites in except of very special circumstances. The 7 green spaces which are designated are:

1. Village Green at North Guards
2. Open spaces at west of Church Lane and south of Front Street
3. Whitburn Point Nature Reserve
4. Whitburn Coastal Park, Mill Lane
5. The Leas, Coast Road
6. Rifle Ranges, Mill Lane
7. Marsden Old Quarry

Recreational facilities and allotments are also protected through policy WNP9 where the loss of any of these sites will not be support unless it can be demonstrated that the facility is no longer needed or equivalent provision can be provided. These sites are:

Recreational Facilities	Allotments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whitburn Cricket Club • Cornthwaite Park • Whitburn Golf Club • Whitburn Angling Club • Football Fields at Cleadon Lane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highcroft Park • Ash Grove • Myrtle Ave • Marina Terrace • Arthur Street

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playground at Mill Lane/Kitchener Road • Recreation Ground North Guards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whitburn Forest Street
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4.2 East Boldon Neighbourhood Plan 2021 – 2036

The East Boldon Neighbourhood Plan aims to help deliver the local community's aspirations and needs until 2036. The plan was developed by the East Boldon Neighbourhood Forum and the residents of the village. The aims of the plan are to:

- Protect the village from uncontrolled, large or poorly placed development.
- Ensure that development is sympathetic and improve the village.
- Ensure new homes reflect the needs of the residents.
- Minimise the loss of greenfield sites, maximise brownfield sites and prevent the loss of the Green Belt.
- Facilitate local businesses and sport and leisure facilities.
- Maintain transport links and improve walking and cycling routes.
- Support the delivery of the Council's climate change strategy.
- Protect the natural environment.
- Give the village access to CIL and allow community groups to flourish.
- Identify projects to improve the facilities, services and environment of East Boldon.
- Ensure the adoption of up to date residential and non-residential parking standards.

Policy EB16 identifies 9 sites that are designated as local green space, these sites must be managed in line with national policy on green belt and development should not be approved except in very special circumstances. These sites are:

1. Grange Park
2. Glencourse/Burnside
3. Victoria Allotments
4. Cemetery, Dipe Lane
5. War memorial and garden, Front Street
6. Land adjacent to St George's Church, Front Street
7. Cricket, squash and archery grounds, Newcastle Road
8. Boldon Lawn Tennis Club
9. Mundles Lane Play Area

Other open space is also protected through policy EB17 where sites do not meet the allocation criteria for green space designation but are valued by the community for their formal and informal recreational purposes. There are 5 sites that are protected under this policy, and these are:

1. Boldon Golf Course
2. Land at Lyndon Grove
3. Land at North Road/Kendal Drive
4. Land at Beckenham Avenue/Ravensbourne Avenue

5. East Boldon Junior and Nursery School playing fields and playground

These sites will be protected from development unless the proposal demonstrates that the open space is surplus to requirement, the space would be replaced, or the development is for alternative open space provision.

5.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS

The residents survey and desk-based research have highlighted a wide range of issues of value that can input into the open space assessment.

Response levels to the resident's survey were adequate and provided views of 963 residents across a cross-section of the district geographically as well a mixture of age groups and disabilities. The review of the public health research and data outlined that the health of South Tyneside residents is poor compared to the England average, and that there are large health inequalities between the wards of the district. It further highlighted alongside the national perspectives on the value of open spaces and physical activity to health and wellbeing that open spaces are key to improving and sustaining physical and mental health. The two neighbourhood plans of East Boldon and Whitburn designate a range local green spaces along with protecting other recreational facilities and allotments from development.

The information and findings from the consultation report are further considered and analysed in the open space assessment in relation to the various typologies of open space and recreation facilities being analysed. In particular, the findings provide evidence to support the spatial planning standards recommended for the different categories of open space and recreation facilities.

Appendix 1 – Resident’s Survey

SOUTH TYNESIDE OPEN SPACE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

South Tyneside Council is keen to understand more about how you use and value your local public open spaces and recreation facilities; and what might improve their attractiveness to local people. This will provide invaluable information to assess if there are any gaps in provision and to ensure that existing facilities and open spaces are managed effectively to meet the needs of the local people.

All the information received from this questionnaire will be treated in confidence and is protected under the General Data Protection Regulation (2018).

PART A - Types of open space and recreation facilities that you and your household visit

Q1 Please tick how often members of your household visit or use EACH of the following types of open space and recreational facilities within South Tyneside

Types of open space, sport and recreational facility	Frequency of visit/use				
	Almost every day	At least weekly	At least monthly	Less often	Never
Local recreation grounds and parks					
Children’s play areas					
Facilities for teenagers (e.g. skate parks, shelters)					
Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) – hard surfaced					
Woodlands, wildlife areas and nature reserves					
Allotments					
Informal Open Spaces for ball games, picnics, dog walking etc.					
Footpaths, bridleways, cycle paths, disused railways etc.					
Water recreation facilities (e.g. rivers, lakes, ponds)					
Beaches					

PART B - Are there enough facilities?

Q2 Do you think there is a need for more, the same or fewer of the following types of open space and recreational facilities (accessible from where you live)?

Types of open space, sport and recreational facility	Need for more	There are enough	Don't need as many	No opinion
Local recreation grounds and parks				
Children's play areas				
Facilities for teenagers (e.g. skate parks, shelters)				
Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) – hard surfaced				
Woodlands, wildlife areas and nature reserves				
Allotments				
Informal Open Spaces for ball games, picnics, dog walking etc.				
Footpaths, bridleways, cycle paths, disused railways etc.				
Water recreation facilities (e.g. rivers, lakes, ponds)				

PART C - Your opinions of open space and recreation facilities

Q3 In general, how does your household rate the quality of the following provisions (accessible from where you live?)

Types of open space, sport and recreational facility	Very Good	Good	Adequate	Poor	Very poor	No opinion
Local recreation grounds and parks						
Children's play areas						
Facilities for teenagers (e.g. skate parks, shelters)						
Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) – hard surfaced						
Woodlands, wildlife areas and nature reserves						
Allotments						
Informal Open Spaces for ball games, picnics, dog walking etc.						
Footpaths, bridleways, cycle paths, disused railways etc						
Water recreation facilities (e.g. rivers, lakes, ponds)						
Beaches						

PART D - Travel times for visits to open space and recreation facilities

Q4 How long would members of your household normally be prepared to travel to visit the following types of open space, sport and recreational facilities?

Types of Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities	Time (in minutes) prepared to travel					
	Up to 5 mins	6 to 10 mins	11 to 15 mins	16 to 20 mins	More than 20 mins	Do not wish to visit/use
Local recreation grounds and parks						
Children's play areas						
Facilities for teenagers (e.g. skate parks, shelters)						

Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) – hard surfaced						
Woodlands, wildlife areas and nature reserves						
Allotments						
Informal Open Spaces for ball games, picnics, dog walking etc.						
Footpaths, bridleways, cycle paths, disused railways etc.						
Water recreation facilities (e.g. rivers, lakes, ponds)						
Beaches						

Please also tick if you would walk, cycle, drive or use other forms of transport

Types of open space, sport and recreational facility	Walk	Cycle	Drive/Car	Bus/Other
Local recreation grounds and parks				
Children’s play areas				
Facilities for teenagers (e.g. skate parks, shelters)				
Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) – hard surfaced				
Woodlands, wildlife areas and nature reserves				
Allotments				
Informal Open Spaces for ball games, picnics, dog walking etc.				
Footpaths, bridleways, cycle paths, disused railways etc.				
Water recreation facilities (e.g. rivers, lakes, ponds)				

Q5 If the quality of your journey on foot or by bicycle to open space, sport and recreation facilities was improved would household members:

- a) Be prepared to walk/cycle further to reach the facility? Yes No
- b) Make the journey more often? Yes No

PART E - Priorities for improvement

Q6 Of the various kinds of open space and recreation facilities what are your household’s priorities in terms of potential improvements?

Types of open space, sport and recreational facility	Additional Facilities	Improvements to existing facilities	Better Access to Facilities
Local recreation grounds and parks			
Children’s play areas			
Facilities for teenagers (e.g. skate parks, shelters)			
Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) – hard surfaced			
Woodlands, wildlife areas and nature reserves			

Allotments			
Informal Open Spaces for ball games, picnics, dog walking etc.			
Footpaths, bridleways, cycle paths, disused railways etc.			
Water recreation facilities (e.g. rivers, lakes, ponds)			
Beaches			

Q7 Of those facilities that you said required improvements, which types of facility would you prioritise?

Types of open space, sport and recreational facility	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority
Local recreation grounds and parks			
Children's play areas			
Facilities for teenagers (e.g. skate parks, shelters)			
Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) – hard surfaced			
Woodlands, wildlife areas and nature reserves			
Allotments			
Informal Open Spaces for ball games, picnics, dog walking etc.			
Footpaths, bridleways, cycle paths, disused railways etc.			
Water recreation facilities (e.g. rivers, lakes, ponds)			
Beaches			

PART F - Other Comments

If you have any other general comments or specific observations about open space and recreational facilities please let us know below.

PART G - About your household

How many people are normally resident in your household?

Are there any children/young people in your household? If yes, how old are they?

Does anyone in your household consider themselves to be disabled?

Do you have access to a car for transport?

What is your postcode? First part only e.g. CB1