HORSHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL

OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION REVIEW

JUNE 2021

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd
Company No: 9145032 (England)

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Registered Office: 1 -2 Frecheville Court, off Knowsley Street, Bury BL9 0UF
T: 0161 764 7040 **E:** mail@kkp.co.uk www.kkp.co.uk

Contents

Glossary

BFS	Built Facilities Strategy
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
DPD	Development Plan Document
FIT	Fields in Trust
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HDC	Horsham District Council
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
LDF	Local Development Framework
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government
MUGA	Multi-use Games Area (an enclosed area with a hard surface for variety of informal play)
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NSALG	National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OSNA	Open Space Needs Assessment
PPC	Playing Pitch Calculator
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
SFC	Sports Facilities Calculator
SOA	Super Output Areas
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Review prepared by Knight Kavanagh & Page (KKP) for Horsham District Council (HDC). It provides detail with regard to what open space provision exists in the area, its condition, distribution and overall quality. It sets out the findings of the research, site assessments, data analysis and GIS mapping undertaken as part of the study.

The purpose of the study is to recognise the role of open space provision as a resource to the local area. Open spaces contribute to the health, well-being, cultural heritage, landscape, education, climate change mitigation, biodiversity and movement for people and wildlife. The impacts of climate change and health levels are recognised concerns. One which open space provision can help contribute towards tackling through measures such as tree planting, landscaping, re-wilding and providing accessible provision for people to exercise and be active. It is therefore vital for local authorities to know what provision currently exists and what the priorities and requirements are for the future

Open space types included within the study are set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Open space typology definitions

Typology	Primary purpose
Parks and gardens	Urban parks, country parks and formal gardens, open to the general public. Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events. For the purposes of this study this also includes greenspace which may currently provide a sports pitch.
Natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Supports wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.
Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people.
Allotments	Opportunities to grow own produce. Added benefits include the long term promotion of sustainable living, health and social inclusion.

It will help inform direction on the future provision of accessible, high quality, sustainable provision for open spaces in Horsham District. It can help to inform the priorities for open space provision as part of future population distribution and planned growth.

Provision standards are established and used to determine deficiencies and surpluses. These are set in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility

Identifying Sites with Quality and Value Deficiencies

Each type of open space receives a separate quality and value score. This allows for application of a high and low quality/value matrix (Part 9.1) to further help determine prioritisation of investment and to identify sites that may be potentially surplus as a particular open space type. The high/low classification (Table 2) gives the following possible combinations of quality and value:

Table 2: Quality/Value matrix overview

		Quality	
		High	**Low**
Value	***High***	All sites should have an aspiration to come into this category. Many sites of this category are likely to be viewed as key forms of open space provision.	The approach to these sites should be to enhance their quality. The priority will be those sites providing a key role in terms of access to provision.
	Low	Preferred approach to a site in this category should be to enhance its value in terms of its present primary function. If this is not possible, consideration to a change of primary function should be given (i.e. a change to another open space typology).	Approach to these sites should be to enhance their quality provided it is possible to enhance their value. In areas of sufficiency a change of primary typology should be considered first. If no shortfall of other open space type is noted the site may be 'surplus to requirements'.

Identifying Accessibility Deficiencies

Accessibility catchments for different types of provision are a tool to identify communities currently not served by existing facilities. If an area does not have access to the required level of provision, consistent with the catchments (as set out in Part 9.2) it is deemed deficient. In determining the subsequent actions for any identified catchment gaps, the following key principles are adhered:

- Increase capacity/usage in order to meet increases in demand, or
- Enhance quality in order to meet increases in demand, or
- Commuted sum for ongoing maintenance/repairs to mitigate impact of new demand

The recommended accessibility standards (from Part 9.2) are set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Recommended accessibility standards

Open space type	Recommended Accessibility Standard
Parks & Gardens	1,000m
Amenity Greenspace	480m
Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace	300m (local) 1,000m (Sub-district/strategic)
Provision for children and young people	400m (Children) 1,000m (Sub-district/youth)
Allotment	1,000m

In determining the subsequent actions for any identified catchment gaps, the following key principles are adhered:

- Increase capacity/usage in order to meet increases in demand, or
- Enhance quality in order to meet increases in demand, or
- Commuted sum for ongoing maintenance/repairs to mitigate impact of new demand

Identifying Quantity Deficiencies

It is recommended (Part 9.3) that current provision levels be used as the quantity standards (Table 4 below) to inform and determine the quantity requirements for Horsham District.

Table 4: Recommended quantity standards

Typology		**Ha per 1,000 population**		**Sq M per person**	
Multi-Functional Greenspace*		4.39		43.9	
Parks & gardens†		*1.37*		*13.7*	
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*		*5.8*	
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*		*24.3*	
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.09	0.05	0.9	0.5
	Young people		0.04 (0.02 for small settlements)		0.4 (0.2 small settlements)
Allotment		0.18		1.8	
Total		**4.66**		**46.6**	

Multi-functional greenspace (MFGS) is an umbrella term that includes amenity greenspaces, natural greenspaces and parks and gardens

Using the standards, Table 5, 6 and 7 set out where a deficiency or a sufficiency exists for each typology to inform such potential priorities to open space provision.

* A difference of 0.01 is observed in the total for MFGS compared to adding the individual totals for each typology. This is due to rounding to two decimal places.
† Including outdoor sports (see Part 2)

Table 5: Current provision (parks, natural and amenity) against quantity standards (Sq M per person)

Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-natural		Amenity greenspace		MFGS	
	(square metre per resident)							
	13.7		24.3		5.8		43.9	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision*	+ / -
Horsham Town	12.8	-0.9	31.3	+7.0	5.7	-0.1	49.8	+5.9
Southwater	12.1	-1.6	30.9	+6.6	9.6	+3.8	52.7†	+8.8
Billingshurst	17.5	+3.8	7.1	-17.2	7.2	+1.4	31.9	-11.9
Storrington and Sullington	16.7	+3.0	21.6	-2.7	3.0	-2.8	41.4	-2.4
Steyning	9.4	-4.3	1.7	-22.6	4.9	-0.9	16.1	-27.8
Henfield	6.7	-7.0	49.7	+25.4	1.7	-4.1	58.1	+14.2
Broadbridge Heath	12.8	-0.9	22.6	-1.7	7.7	+1.9	43.2	-0.7
Pulborough	11.5	-2.2	0.3	-24.0	4.1	-1.7	15.9	-28.0
Upper Beeding	8.9	-4.8	9.3	-15.0	2.3	-3.5	20.4	-23.5
West Chiltington	12.8	-0.9	-	-24.3	1.3	-4.5	14.2	-29.7
West Grinstead	15.6	+1.9	-	-24.3	1.4	-4.4	17.1	-26.8
Rudgwick	17.6	+3.9	-	-24.3	3.7	-2.1	21.4	-22.5
Ashington	8.2	-5.5	-	-24.3	8.3	+2.5	16.5	-27.4
Warnham	23.9	+10.2	-	-24.3	4.0	-1.8	28.0	-15.9
Thakeham	16.1	+2.4	-	-24.3	5.4	-0.4	21.6	-22.3
Washington	-	-13.7	-	-24.3	-	-5.8	-	-43.9

* A difference of 0.1 is observed in the total MFGS for some areas compared to adding the individual totals for each typology due to rounding to one decimal place.
† Figure is predominantly due to Southwater County Park which serves more than the local population

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Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-natural		Amenity greenspace		MFGS	
	(square metre per resident)							
	13.7		24.3		5.8		43.9	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision*	+ / -
Colgate	33.0	+19.3	335.3	+311.0	0.8	-5.0	369.1*	+325.2
Slinfold	18.7	+5.0	-	-24.3	2.7	-4.1	21.5	-22.4
Cowfold	17.4	+3.7	-	-24.3	1.5	-4.3	18.8	-25.1
Nuthurst	5.3	-8.4	10.4	-13.9	6.0	+0.2	21.7	-22.2
Itchingfield	15.8	+2.1	-	-24.3	-	-5.8	15.8	-28.1
Rusper	5.7	-8.0	-	-24.3	1.9	-3.9	7.7	-36.2
Shipley	24.2	+10.5	-	-24.3	9.2	+3.4	33.4	-10.5
Lower Beeding	22.2	+8.5	-	-24.3	-	-5.8	22.2	-21.7
Bramber	-	-13.7	49.5	+25.2	102.8	+97.0	152.3†	+108.4
Shermanbury	-	-13.7	-	-24.3	-	-5.8	-	-43.9
Woodmancote	82.6	+68.9	-	-24.3	-	-5.8	82.6	+38.7
Ashurst	69.1	+55.4	-	-24.3	35.1	+29.3	104.1	+60.2
Wiston	40.4	+26.7	-	-24.3	91.0	+85.2	131.4	+87.5

* Figure is due to Buchan Country Park which serves more than the local population
† Figure is due to Bramber Castle which is a Scheduled Monument serving more than the local population and subject to protection

Table 6 shows the position for each area as to whether it is sufficient or identified as having a shortfall against the recommended standard in provision for children and young people.

Table 6: Current provision for children and young people against quantity standards

Analysis area	Children (square metre per resident) 0.5		Young people (square metre per resident) 0.4*	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
Horsham Town	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.3
Southwater	0.8	+0.3	0.2	-0.2
Billingshurst	0.6	+0.1	0.2	-0.2
Storrington and Sullington	0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.1
Steyning	0.3	-0.2	0.7	+0.3
Henfield	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.3
Broadbridge Heath	1.1	+0.6	0.1	-0.3
Pulborough	0.5	Level	0.0	-0.4
Upper Beeding	0.7	+0.2	0.1	-0.3
West Chiltington	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.3
West Grinstead	0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.4
Rudgwick	0.3	-0.2	0.5	+0.1
Ashington	1.1	+0.6	0.3	-0.1
Warnham	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.4
Thakeham	0.8	+0.3	0.0	-0.4
Washington	-	-0.5	-	-0.4
Colgate*	0.8	+0.3	0.2	Level
Slinfold	1.5	+1.0	0.1	-0.3
Cowfold	0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
Nuthurst*	0.3	-0.2	-	-0.2
Itchingfield	0.1	-0.4	-	-0.4
Rusper*	0.8	-0.3	0.7	+0.5
Shipley*	0.5	Level	0.0	-0.2
Lower Beeding*	1.2	+0.7	-	-0.2
Bramber	-	-0.5	-	-0.4
Shermanbury*	-	-0.5	-	-0.2
Woodmancote*	0.5	Level	-	-0.2
Ashurst*	1.7	+1.2	-	-0.2
Wiston*	5.4	+4.9	-	-0.2

* 0.2 for smaller settlements

Table 7 shows the position for each area as to whether it is sufficient or identified as having a shortfall against the recommended standard in provision for allotments.

Table 7: Current provision for allotments against quantity standard

Analysis area	**Allotments (square metre per resident) 1.8**	
	Current provision	**+ / -**
Horsham Town	2.8	+1.0
Southwater	0.7	-1.1
Billingshurst	1.4	-0.4
Storrington and Sullington	2.0	+0.2
Steyning	3.4	+1.6
Henfield	0.4	-1.4
Broadbridge Heath	0.8	-1.0
Pulborough	2.3	+0.5
Upper Beeding	2.7	+0.9
West Chiltington	1.1	-0.7
West Grinstead	3.0	+1.2
Rudgwick	-	-1.8
Ashington	-	-1.8
Warnham	1.8	0.0
Thakeham	-	-1.8
Washington	-	-1.8
Colgate	-	-1.8
Slinfold	-	-1.8
Cowfold	3.2	+1.4
Nuthurst	-	-1.8
Itchingfield	-	-1.8
Rusper	-	-1.8
Shipley	-	-1.8
Lower Beeding	-	-1.8
Bramber	-	-1.8
Shermanbury	-	-1.8
Woodmancote	-	-1.8
Ashurst	-	-1.8
Wiston	9.4	+7.6

Identifying Deficiencies against Future Growth

The quantity standards are also applied to population projections to help inform the potential future supply of open space including any surpluses or deficiencies (Part 9.4).

ONS Mid-Year estimates 2018 suggests that the population of Horsham District (including areas of the SDNP) is likely to grow from 142,217 to 164,646 by 2037. is an increase of 15.7%.

Table 8: Future projections overview (hectares)

Analysis area	Parks	NSN	AGS	Child's Play	Young People	Allotments	Combined
Horsham	-15.49	+16.08	-5.10	-1.36	-1.71	+3.60	-3.98
Southwater	-4.22	+3.15	+3.30	+0.23	-0.33	-1.55	+0.59
Billingshurst	+1.57	-19.66	+0.50	+0.04	-0.24	-0.66	-18.46
Storrington and Sullington	+0.63	-4.63	-2.62	-0.21	-0.12	-0.06	-7.03
Steyning	-3.85	-15.88	-1.07	-0.14	+0.14	+0.79	-20.02
Henfield	-5.36	+12.62	-2.95	-0.10	-0.23	-0.97	+3.01
Broadbridge Heath	-1.73	-3.09	+0.56	+0.30	-0.20	-0.72	-4.88
Pulborough	-2.39	-15.43	-1.48	-0.06	-0.26	+0.12	-19.49
Upper Beeding	-2.68	-7.26	-1.72	+0.06	-0.15	+0.25	-11.50
West Chiltington	-1.01	-9.50	-1.82	-0.16	-0.12	-0.32	-12.92
West Grinstead	-0.07	-8.56	-1.60	-0.08	-0.13	+0.28	-10.16
Rudgwick	+0.51	-8.26	-0.87	-0.09	+0.02	-0.61	-9.29
Ashington	-2.05	-7.56	+0.44	+0.14	-0.03	-0.56	-9.63
Warnham	+1.80	-6.26	-0.60	-0.03	-0.09	-0.05	-5.24
Thakeham	+0.06	-5.98	-0.27	+0.06	-0.09	-0.44	-6.67
Washington	-1.90	-3.37	-0.80	-0.07	-0.06	-0.25	-6.44
Colgate	+3.58	+64.14	-1.24	+0.05	-0.01	-0.44	+66.08
Slinfold	+0.57	-5.57	-0.78	+0.18	-0.08	-0.41	-6.09
Cowfold	+0.29	-5.42	-1.01	-0.04	-0.05	+0.22	-6.02
Nuthurst	-1.96	-3.32	-0.14	-0.05	-0.04	-0.39	-5.90
Itchingfield	-0.02	-4.92	-1.18	-0.08	-0.08	-0.36	-6.64
Rusper	-1.68	-4.66	-0.79	+0.04	+0.07	-0.35	-7.36
Shipley	+1.04	-3.52	+0.31	-0.01	-0.03	-0.26	-2.47
Lower Beeding	+0.68	-2.98	-0.71	+0.07	-0.02	-0.22	-3.20
Bramber	-1.23	+1.65	+7.44	-0.02	-0.04	-0.16	+7.65
Shermanbury	-0.97	-1.72	-0.41	-0.01	-0.01	-0.13	-3.25
Woodmancote	+3.91	-1.65	-0.39	+0.02	-0.01	-0.12	+1.75
Ashurst	+1.55	-0.82	+0.82	+0.04	-0.01	-0.06	+1.53
Wiston	+0.55	-0.63	+1.88	+0.12	-0.01	+0.16	+2.08
TOTAL	**-29.89**	**-52.99**	**-12.28**	**-1.23**	**-4.11**	**-3.70**	**-104.21**

As to be expected, increases in population will result in the requirement for greater open space provision. In many areas the amounts required in 2037 will be greater than the current provision levels. Some areas (West Chiltington, Washington, Nuthurst, Itchingfield, Shermanbury) are identified as having shortfalls against all open space types.

For some types of open space, the current provision levels may be sufficient to also meet the amounts of provision required in 2037. However, all parishes show a deficiency in some type of open space and whilst some types appear to have an over provision further analysis shows these are unlikely to form 'surplus open space'. For example, the parishes identified as having more than the overarching minimum recommended standard either serve a wider catchment such as Buchan Park in Colgate or have restrictions in place such as Bramber Castle which is a Scheduled Monument.

Consequently, there is a need to ensure new developments contribute to the provision of open space across the area in order to prevent shortfalls as a result of population increases.

Summary of recommendations

A number of recommendations (Part 10.1) are provided that seek to address the issues highlighted through application of the provision standards.

Recommendation 1
Explore low quality and their potential for enhancement

The approach to these sites should be to enhance their quality to a higher quality where possible. This is especially the case if the site is deemed to be of high value.

Some of these sites currently help to meet the identified catchment gaps for other open space typologies. Where possible, the Council should seek to adapt these sites to provide a stronger secondary role, to help meet these gaps (Recommendation 2).

If no improvement to quality and/or value can be implemented for sites identified as low quality and/or value, a change of primary typology should be considered.

Recommendation 2
Sites helping or with the potential to serve areas identified as having gaps in catchment mapping should be recognised through opportunities for enhancement

The implications summary for the accessibility catchment mapping (Section 9.2) highlights those sites that help or have the potential to serve identified gaps in provision. A summary of the sites helping to serve catchment gaps is set out in Table 10.1.1.

Such sites should be viewed as key forms of open space provision. It is important that the Council looks to maintain sites of this classification to as high a standard as possible.

Many of these sites are recognised as strategic and/or District forms of provision (Table 10.1.2). Given the importance of these sites it is recommended such sites are treated in the same way as those sites helping to serve catchment gaps.

Recommendation 3
Ensure low quality/value sites helping to serve potential gaps in accessibility catchments are prioritised for enhancement

The approach to these sites should be to enhance their quality/value to the applied standards (i.e. high quality and/or value). A key consideration is whether the site may benefit from being changed to a different type of open space (See Recommendation 4). A list of low quality and/or value sites currently helping to serve catchment gaps in provision is set out (Table 10.1.3).

Recommendation 4
Recognise low quality and value sites and how they may be able to meet other needs.

Where sites of low quality or value are within an area of surplus, a change of primary typology should be first considered. If no shortfall of other open space type is noted or the practicality of enhancing the site is not cost effective, the site may potentially be ‘’surplus’.

Given the national priority to address climate change and the initiatives to regenerate natural greenspace, HDC considers that no site classified as natural greenspace is appropriate to be viewed as surplus.

Other factors, such as a quantity shortfall in that provision type, the potential removal of a site creating a different catchment gap and/or the potential to help serve deficiencies in other types of provision such as playing pitches should also be considered.

Potential shortfalls of provision in 2037 based on population projections are highlighted (Part 9.4). Most areas are shown as having shortfalls in future play provision. On this basis, existing play provision (even if low quality) should initially be retained. Several play sites (Table 10.1.4) are small with limited equipment. An option could be to explore expanding the play provision at these sites. Alternatively, consider consolidation (through relocation/mitigation of equipment) with other play sites nearby to provide larger play sites with more expansive play offer.

Similarly, most areas are highlighted as having shortfalls in future amenity provision. On this basis, existing provision (even if low quality) should initially be retained with a view to exploring enhancement over time.

Recommendation 5
Keeping data, report and supporting evidence base up to date in order to reflect changes

The study provides a snapshot in time. Whilst significant changes are not as common for open space provision, inevitably over time changes occur through creation of new provision, loss of existing provision and/or alterations to site boundaries and management. Population change and housing growth also need consideration when undertaking any update as this may impact on quantity provision levels and standards. It is therefore important, particularly given the growing recognition of open space because of Covid-19, for the Council to undertake regular reviews of the data (i.e. every 2-3 years) to ensure decisions are being based on evidence as accurate as possible.

Finally, a step-by-step approach to developer contributions for open space, playing pitches, indoor and built sports facilities is also provided (Part 11).

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1. Horsham District Council (HDC) commissioned Knight Kavanagh & Page Ltd (KKP) to undertake an Open Space, Sports and Recreation Review. This document is part of a wider series of inter-related strategies for sport and recreation that also includes a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) and Built Facilities Strategy. These assessments are key parts of the evidence base for the Local Plan. The inter-relationship between the strategies must be noted as some sports covered by the PPS also use indoor facilities for matches/training or use open space areas for informal use. Similarly, there may be forms of open space which feature a playing pitch or sporting facility.

2. This document utilises the previous Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment (2014) and focuses on reporting the findings of the research, consultation, data analysis and GIS mapping that underpin the updates to the study. It provides detail regarding what provision exists in the area, its distribution and overall quality.

3. It will help inform direction on the future provision of accessible, high quality, sustainable provision for open spaces in Horsham District. It can help to inform the priorities for open space provision as part of future population distribution and planned growth.

4. The purpose of an Open Space Study is to recognise the role of open space provision as a resource to the local area. Open spaces contribute to the health, well-being, cultural heritage, landscape, education, climate change mitigation, biodiversity and movement for people and wildlife. The impacts of climate change and health levels are recognised concerns. One which open space provision can help contribute towards tackling through measures such as tree planting, landscaping, re-wilding and providing accessible provision for people to exercise and be active. It is therefore vital for local authorities to know what provision currently exists and what the priorities and requirements are for the future

5. In order for planning policies to be 'sound' local authorities are required to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities. We advocate that the methodology to undertake such assessments should still be informed by best practice including the Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17) Companion Guidance; Assessing Needs and Opportunities*' published in September 2002.

6. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has replaced PPG17. However, assessment of open space facilities is still normally carried out in accordance with the Companion Guidance to PPG17 as it still remains the only national best practice guidance on the conduct of an open space assessment.

7. Under paragraph 96 of the NPPF, it is set out that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

* https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/assessing-needs-and-opportunities-a-companion-guide-to-planning-policy-guidance-17

8. The table below details the open space typologies included within the study:

Table 1.1: Open space typology examples and definitions

Typology	Primary purpose
Parks and gardens	Urban parks, country parks and formal gardens, open to the general public. Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events. For the purposes of this study this also includes greenspace which may currently provide a sports pitch.
Natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Supports wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.
Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people.
Allotments	Opportunities to grow own produce. Added benefits include the long term promotion of sustainable living, health and social inclusion.

1.1 Report structure

Open spaces

9. This report considers the open space provision across Horsham District. Part 2 to 8 contains relevant typology specific data. Parts 9 to 12 set out the provision standards, recommendations and approach to developer contributions.

Playing Pitches and Built Facilities

10. The provision of formal outdoor sports and its priorities is predominantly contained within the associated Playing Pitches and Built Facilities Strategies as different methodologies in line with national guidance is prescribed. However, for the purposes of this study, HDC include the amounts of such provision within the figures for parks and gardens. This is to ensure a comprehensive audit of open and space and to reflect the higher costs of sports provision being more in line with parks and gardens.

1.2 National context

National Planning Policy Framework (2019), (MHCLG)

11. The National Planning Policy Framework (Feb 2019) (NPPF) sets out the planning policies for England. It details how these are expected to be applied to the planning system and provides a framework to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities.

12. It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It establishes that the planning system needs to focus on three themes of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.

13. Paragraph 96 of the NPPF establishes that access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for health and well-being. It states that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

14. As a prerequisite paragraph 97 of the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation sites, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

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

National Planning Practice Guidance (MHCLG)

15. National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) is a web-based resource which brings together planning guidance on various topics into one place. It was launched in March 2014 and adds further context to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It is intended that the two documents should be read together.

16. The guidance determines that open space should be taken into account in planning for new development and considering proposals that may affect existing open space. It is for local planning authorities to assess the need for open space and opportunities for new provision in their areas. In carrying out this work, they should have regard to the duty to cooperate where open space serves a wider area.

Everybody Active, Every Day (2014), Public Health England

17. In October 2014 Public Health England (PHE) produced a plan to tackle low activity levels across the country. Along with making the case for physical activity, the plan identifies four areas where measures need to be taken at a national and local level:

- Active society: creating a social movement. Shifting social norms so that physical activity becomes a routine part of daily life.
- Moving professionals: activating networks of expertise. Making every contact with the health sector count to push the 'active' message and to deliver the message through other sectors including education, sports and leisure, transport and planning.
- Active environments: creating the right spaces. Making available and accessible appropriate environments that encourage people to be active every day.
- Moving at scale: scaling up interventions that make us active. Maximising existing assets that enable communities to be active.

18. Open space provision has an important role in working towards these measures. There is a need to ensure accessible facilities that can help meet the physical activity needs of everyone including the physically and mentally disabled and those with learning difficulties and debilitating diseases.

Planning for Sport Guidance (2019), Sport England

19. Sets out how the planning system can help provide opportunities for everyone to be physically active. It highlights the vital role planning systems play in shaping environments (including open spaces) which offer opportunities to take part in sport and physical activity. To help with this, the guidance sets out 12 planning-for-sport principles to be embraced.

Table 1.2.1: 12 planning for sport principles

Overarching	Recognise and give weight to the benefits of sport and physical activity Undertake, maintain and apply robust and up-to-date assessment of need and strategies for sport and physical activity provision, and base policies, decisions and guidance upon them Plan, design and maintain buildings, developments, facilities, land and environments that enable people to lead active lifestyles
Protect	Protect and promote existing sport and physical activity provision and ensure new development does not prejudice its use Ensure long-term viable management and maintenance of new and existing sport and physical activity provision
Enhance	Support improvements to existing sport and physical activity provision where they are needed Encourage and secure wider community use of existing and new sport and physical activity provision
Provide	Support new provision, including allocating new sites for sport and physical activity which meets identified needs Ensure a positive approach to meeting the needs generated by new development for sport and physical activity provision Provide sport and physical activity provision which is fit for purpose and well designed Plan positively for sport and physical activity provision in designated landscapes and the green belt Proactively address any amenity issues arising from sport and physical activity developments

Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015), Fields in Trust

20. As part of its protection work, Fields in Trust (FiT) offers guidance on open space provision and design. This is to ensure that the provision of outdoor sport, play and informal open space is of a sufficient size to enable effective use; is located in an accessible location and in close proximity to dwellings; and of a quality to maintain longevity and to encourage its continued use.

21. Beyond the Six Acre Standard sets out a range of benchmark guidelines on quantity, quality and accessibility for open space and equipped play. It also offers some recommendations to minimum site sizes. These are considered as part of the review of provision standards.

Summary of the national context

22. Policies set out within the NPPF state that local and neighbourhood plans should both reflect needs and priorities within a local community and be based on robust and current assessments of open space, sport and recreational facilities. For many people, sport and recreational activities have a key role to play in facilitating physical activity. Therefore, ensuring that open space creates an active environment with opportunities and good accessibility is important. In line with national policy recommendations, this report makes an assessment of open space provision from which recommendations and policy will be formulated.

1.3 Analysis areas

23. The study area comprises the whole of Horsham District except for those areas within the South Downs National Park (SDNP). Areas of the SDNP are outside of the planning function of HDC with planning decisions being governed by the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA). Consequently, the sites and populations of these areas are also omitted from the study.

24. In order to address supply and demand on a more localised level, analysis areas (consisting of parish areas) are utilised.

25. Due to the way in which population data sets are evaluated the analysis area of Horsham Town includes the parish area of Horsham North, along with the three unparished areas (Denne, Forest and Trafalgar Neighbourhood Councils) which make up the majority of the Town.

26. Figure 1.3.1 shows the District broken down into these analysis areas in tandem with population density. Population is considered in more detail below. The boundary of the SDNP is also shown.

Figure 1.3.1: Map of Horsham District including analysis areas

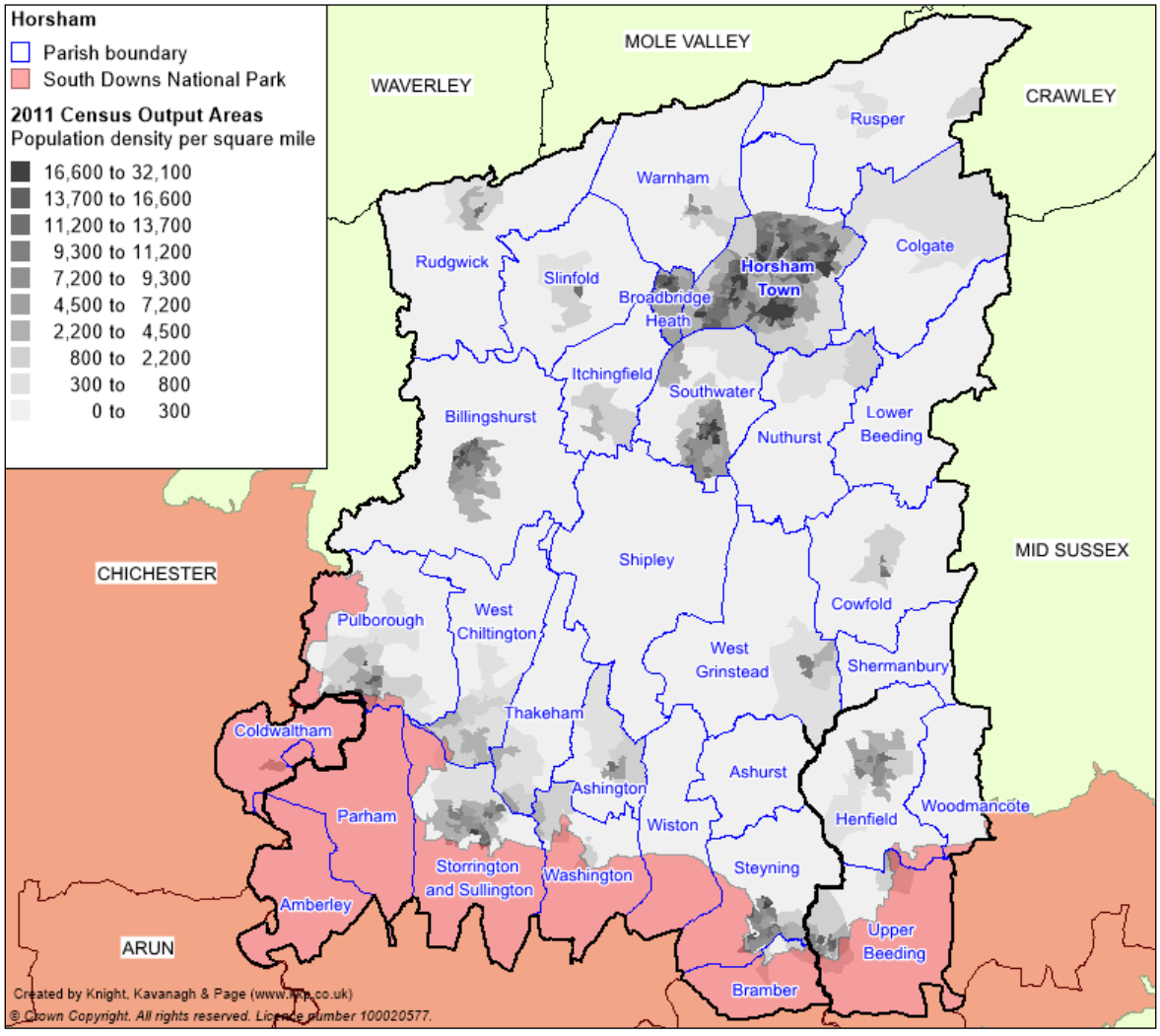


Table 1.3.1: Analysis areas and populations

Analysis area	Population*	Population (excluding SDNP areas)
Horsham	51,115	51,115
Southwater	11,342	11,342
Billingshurst	9,363	9,363
Storrington and Sullington	7,153	7,153
Steyning	6,018	6,018
Henfield	5,854	5,854
Broadbridge Heath	5,637	5,637
Pulborough	5,548	5,548
Upper Beeding	3,850	3,850
West Chiltington	3,376	3,376
West Grinstead	3,041	3,041
Rudgwick	2,935	2,935
Ashington	2,688	2,688
Warnham	2,227	2,227
Thakeham	2,127	2,127
Washington	2,122	1,205
Colgate	2,088	2,088
Slinfold	1,979	1,979
Cowfold	1,928	1,928
Nuthurst	1,869	1,869
Itchingfield	1,750	1,750
Rusper	1,656	1,656
Shipley	1,250	1,250
Lower Beeding	1,061	1,061
Coldwaltham	*945*	*Within SDNP*
Bramber	774	774
Shermanbury	611	611
Amberley	*590*	*Within SDNP*
Woodmancote	586	586
Ashurst	291	291
Wiston	223	223
Parham	*220*	*Within SDNP*
TOTAL	**142,217**	**139,545**

* Mid-2018 Population Estimates for 2018 in England (ONS)

1.4 Quality and value

27. All sites are allocated a quality and value rating. These are taken from the previous 2014 study and where any known changes in provision have been identified (either by officer feedback or returns to the Parish Council survey) the ratings have been amended to reflect this. Typically, quality can be considered to be a measure of a sites individual and collective features i.e. is it welcoming, safe, clean and well maintained. Value is a separate concept and typically relates to the level and types of use it provides and its wider benefits (including social, health, biodiversity etc).

1.5 Open space standards

28. To identify specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space in a local area, provision standards focusing on Quality, Quantity and Accessibility are set and applied later in the document (see Part 9).

Quality	Ability to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities. Aimed at identifying high quality provision for benchmarking and low quality provision for potential enhancement. Quality ratings have been informed by the 2014 assessment.
Quantity	Are there enough spaces in the right places? Aimed at helping to establish areas of surplus and deficiency and, where appropriate, to understand the potential for alternative uses and/or key forms of provision.
Accessibility	Distance thresholds aimed at improving accessibility factors (e.g. so people can find and get to open spaces without undue reliance on using a car) and helping to identify potential areas with gaps in provision. Shown via maps.

1.6 Accessibility catchments

29. Accessibility catchments can be used as a tool to identify deficiencies of open space in a local area. This is achieved by applying them to create a distance catchment. The report displays the results of the catchment to highlight any potential deficiencies in access to provision.

30. There is an element of subjectivity resulting in time / distance variations. This is to be expected given that people walk at different speeds depending on a number of factors including height, age, levels of fitness and physical barriers on route. Therefore, there will be an element of ‘best fit’.

31. Accessibility catchments should be treated as an approximation as they do not take into account topography or walking routes. In addition, they do not consider the population within the catchment area so can potentially mask quantity deficiencies when a site is small and / or in higher density areas.

PART 2: PARKS AND GARDENS

2.1 Introduction

32. This typology often covers urban parks and formal gardens (including designed landscapes), which provide accessible high-quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events. No site size threshold has been applied.

33. For the purposes of this study greenspace which currently provide outdoor sports are also included. Outdoor Sports refers to sports provision including bowling greens, tennis courts, golf and grass pitches. Pitch provision forming part of a wider park site are included within the hectarage of the park site. The following tables provide a breakdown to the provision included within this typology. Table 2.6 provides a summary for all provision in this typology.

2.2 Current provision

34. There are 52 sites classified as parks and gardens across the Horsham District, the equivalent of over 126 hectares (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Parks and gardens provision in Horsham District

Analysis area	Parks and gardens			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Horsham Town	17	44.31	0.87	8.7
Southwater	3	7.97	0.70	7.0
Billingshurst	3	15.38	1.64	16.4
Storrington and Sullington	2	3.47	0.48	4.8
Steyning	1	4.01	0.67	6.7
Henfield	2	3.54	0.60	6.0
Broadbridge Heath	2	3.86	0.68	6.8
Pulborough	2	6.22	1.12	11.2
Upper Beeding	1	1.60	0.42	4.2
West Chiltington	1	4.17	1.24	12.4
West Grinstead	2	4.46	1.47	14.7
Rudgwick	2	4.96	1.69	16.9
Ashington	1	2.21	0.82	8.2
Warnham	1	1.53	0.69	6.9
Thakeham	1	1.79	0.84	8.4
Washington	-	-	-	-
Colgate	1	0.54	0.26	2.6
Slinfold	1	2.05	1.04	10.4
Cowfold	1	3.35	1.74	17.4
Nuthurst	1	1.00	0.53	5.3
Itchingfield	1	2.65	1.51	15.1

Analysis area	Parks and gardens			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Rusper	1	0.95	0.57	5.7
Shipley	1	1.62	1.30	13.0
Lower Beeding	2	1.96	1.85	18.5
Bramber	-	-	-	-
Shermanbury	-	-	-	-
Woodmancote	1	1.07	1.82	18.2
Ashurst	1	2.01	6.91	69.1
Wiston	-	-	-	-
Horsham District	**52**	**126.68**	**0.91**	**9.1**

35. For parks and gardens, the District has a current provision level of 0.91 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

36. If provision and populations in areas of the District covered by the South Downs National Park are included a total of 131.74 hectares exist; an equivalent to a current provision level of 0.93 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

37. The largest site and therefore the biggest contributor to this provision is Horsham Park (18.55 ha). The next largest site is Jubilee Fields playing fields (12.21 ha) in the Billingshurst Analysis Area.

38. Fields In Trust (FIT) suggests 0.80 hectares per 1,000 population as a minimum guideline quantity standard for Parks and Gardens. Table 2.1 shows that overall, the District is above this. However, there is a mixture of individual analysis areas which are above or below this figure.

39. Some sites are significant in size and act as destination places offering greater recreational facilities and uses which people will often be willing to travel further to access. Examples of this type include Horsham Park and Jubilee Fields playing fields. The reality is that parks provision, particularly ‘destination’ parks, are only going to exist in areas of greater population density. Consequently, some analysis areas being below the FIT minimum suggestion does not mean a true deficiency exists nor that a surplus exists in areas that are above. It is therefore important to also consider accessibility and quality of provision.

40. In addition, the role of other open space typologies should also be recognised. Provision such as amenity greenspace, natural greenspace and outdoor sports also provide important opportunities and uses. The multifunctionality of such provision is set out as part of Part 7.

Outdoor sports

41. For the purposes of this report, Outdoor Sports refers to sports provision including bowling greens, tennis courts, golf, dedicated club grass pitches and artificial pitches with a clear community use (i.e. floodlit, available for use in evenings and weekends).

42. Outdoor Sports provision is included and assessed in this report on the basis of quantity and accessibility. This is intended to provide an overview of provision and as an initial step in helping to highlight any potential needs for further provision.

43. The HDC PPS sets out the current and future supply and demand requirements for all playing pitch provision including football, cricket, rugby and hockey.

44. There are eight bowling greens identified across the Horsham District.

Table 2.2: Bowling green provision in Horsham District

Analysis area	Bowling greens	
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)
Horsham Town	2	0.30
Southwater	1	0.15
Billingshurst	1	0.14
Storrington and Sullington	1	0.14
Steyning	1	0.15
Henfield	1	0.15
Broadbridge Heath	-	-
Pulborough	1	0.11
Upper Beeding	-	-
West Chiltington	-	-
West Grinstead	-	-
Rudgwick	-	-
Ashington	-	-
Warnham	-	-
Thakeham	-	-
Washington	-	-
Colgate	-	-
Slinfold	-	-
Cowfold	-	-
Nuthurst	-	-
Itchingfield	-	-
Rusper	-	-
Shipley	-	-
Lower Beeding	-	-
Bramber	-	-
Shermanbury	-	-
Woodmancote	-	-
Ashurst	-	-
Wiston	-	-
Horsham District	**8**	**1.14**

45. There are 20 tennis court sites identified across the Horsham District.

Table 2.3: Tennis court provision in Horsham District

Analysis area	Tennis courts	
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)
Horsham Town	4	1.15
Southwater	1	0.10
Billingshurst	1	0.23
Storrington and Sullington	1	0.48
Steyning	1	0.18
Henfield	1	0.23
Broadbridge Heath	1	0.35
Pulborough	1	0.08
Upper Beeding	-	-
West Chiltington	1	0.17
West Grinstead	2	0.29
Rudgwick	1	0.21
Ashington	-	-
Warnham	1	0.10
Thakeham	-	-
Washington	-	-
Colgate	-	-
Slinfold	1	0.16
Cowfold	-	-
Nuthurst	-	-
Itchingfield	1	0.11
Rusper	-	-
Shipley	-	-
Lower Beeding	1	0.40
Bramber	-	-
Shermanbury	-	-
Woodmancote	1	0.06
Ashurst	-	-
Wiston	-	-
Horsham District	**20**	**4.30**

46. There are eight golf sites identified across the Horsham District.

Table 2.4: Golf course provision in Horsham District

Analysis area	Golf	
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)
Horsham Town	1	33.58
Southwater	1	55.73
Billingshurst	-	-
Storrington and Sullington	1	54.76
Steyning	-	-
Henfield	1	7.94
Broadbridge Heath	-	-
Pulborough	-	-
Upper Beeding	-	-
West Chiltington	-	-
West Grinstead	-	-
Rudgwick	-	-
Ashington	-	-
Warnham	-	-
Thakeham	-	-
Washington	-	-
Colgate	1	66.65
Slinfold	1	57.83
Cowfold	-	-
Nuthurst	-	-
Itchingfield	-	-
Rusper	1	49.62
Shipley	-	-
Lower Beeding	1	102.35
Bramber	-	-
Shermanbury	-	-
Woodmancote	-	-
Ashurst	-	-
Wiston	-	-
Horsham District	**8**	**428.46**

47. There are 27 sites identified as grass pitches dedicated to club use (i.e. football, rugby and cricket) or artificial pitches with community use classified as outdoor sports across the Horsham District. A total of seven artificial pitches are incorporated into the figures. Table 2.5 also includes the athletics track in Broadbridge Heath for completion.

48. The table does not include all grass pitch provision as there are those grass pitches forming part of wider park sites.

Table 2.5: Grass and artificial pitch provision in Horsham District

Analysis area	Grass and artificial pitches*	
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)
Horsham Town	8	19.82
Southwater	3	5.55
Billingshurst	1	0.67
Storrington and Sullington	1	7.88
Steyning	2	1.35
Henfield	-	-
Broadbridge Heath†	2	3.00
Pulborough	-	-
Upper Beeding	1	1.83
West Chiltington	-	-
West Grinstead	-	-
Rudgwick	-	-
Ashington	-	-
Warnham	2	3.70
Thakeham	1	1.64
Washington	-	-
Colgate	1	6.35
Slinfold	1	1.50
Cowfold	-	-
Nuthurst	-	-
Itchingfield	-	-
Rusper	-	-
Shipley	1	1.40
Lower Beeding	-	-
Bramber	-	-
Shermanbury	-	-
Woodmancote	1	3.71
Ashurst	-	-
Wiston	1	0.90
Horsham District	**26**	**59.30**

* Excludes school grass pitches or artificial pitches at schools with no/limited community use
† Includes athletics track (Broadbridge Heath Leisure Centre)

49. Table 2.6 provides a summary to the quantity of all sites identified as parks and gardens and outdoor sports provision. Hectares for golf provision is omitted as this would significantly skew the totals.

Table 2.6: All parks and gardens (including outdoor sports provision) in Horsham District

Analysis area	All provision			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Horsham Town	31	65.58	1.28	12.8
Southwater	8	13.77	1.21	12.1
Billingshurst	6	16.42	1.75	17.5
Storrington and Sullington	5	11.97	1.67	16.7
Steyning	5	5.69	0.94	9.4
Henfield	4	3.92	0.67	6.7
Broadbridge Heath*	5	7.21	1.28	12.8
Pulborough	4	6.41	1.15	11.5
Upper Beeding	2	3.43	0.89	8.9
West Chiltington	2	4.34	1.28	12.8
West Grinstead	4	4.75	1.56	15.6
Rudgwick	3	5.17	1.76	17.6
Ashington	1	2.21	0.82	8.2
Warnham	4	5.33	2.39	23.9
Thakeham	2	3.43	1.61	16.1
Washington	-	-	-	-
Colgate	2	6.89	3.30	33.0
Slinfold	3	3.71	1.87	18.7
Cowfold	1	3.35	1.74	17.4
Nuthurst	1	1.00	0.53	5.3
Itchingfield	2	2.76	1.58	15.8
Rusper	1	0.95	0.57	5.7
Shipley	2	3.02	2.42	24.2
Lower Beeding	3	2.36	2.22	22.2
Bramber	-	-	-	-
Shermanbury	-	-	-	-
Woodmancote	3	4.84	8.26	82.6
Ashurst	1	2.01	6.91	69.1
Wiston	1	0.90	4.04	40.4
Horsham District	**106**	**191.42**	**1.37**	**13.7**

* Includes athletics track (Broadbridge Heath Leisure Centre)

50. Parts 8 and 9 clarifies the approach and use of the different typologies in determining requirements for the future.

51. For grass pitches, best practice recommends that the HDC Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) is used to inform decision making as this sets out the current and future supply and demand requirements for playing pitch provision including football, cricket, rugby and hockey.

52. To determine the requirements for the sport of golf a specific supply and demand assessment has been undertaken. This is provided as a separate document.

2.3 Accessibility

53. A 1,000m radial walk time catchment has been applied to parks and gardens. The reasoning for the catchment used is set out in Part 9. Figure 2.1 shows the catchments applied to parks and gardens to help inform where potential deficiencies in provision may be located. This should be treated as an approximation as it does not take account of topography or walking routes.

Figure 2.1: Parks and gardens mapped with 1,000m catchment

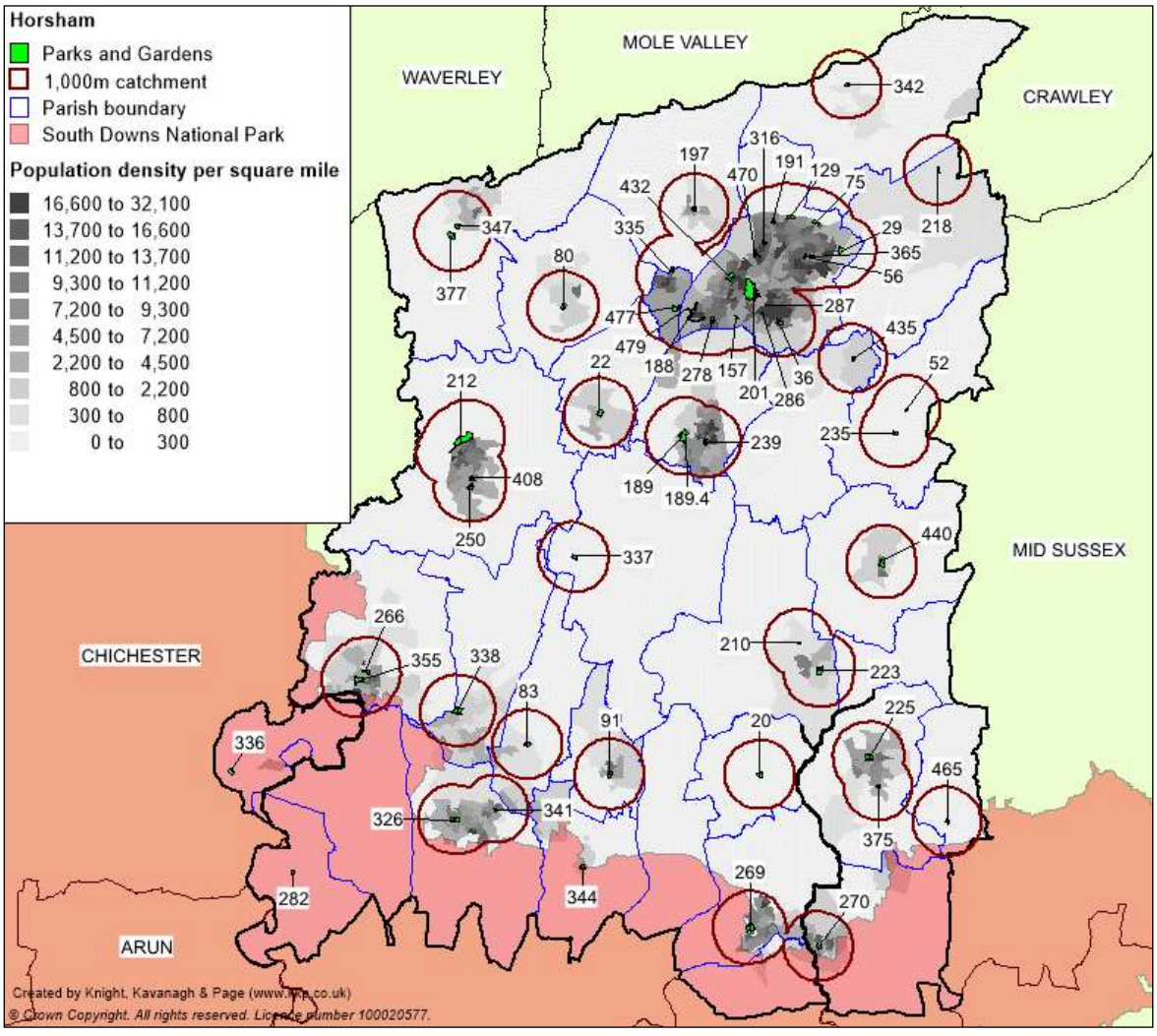


Table 2.7: Key to sites mapped

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
91	Church Lane Recreation Ground	Ashington	2.21	High	High
20	Ashurst Recreation Ground	Ashurst	2.01	High	High
212	Jubilee Fields playing fields	Billingshurst	12.21	High	High
250	Lower station Road	Billingshurst	1.74	High	High
408	Station Road Gardens	Billingshurst	1.43	High	High
335	The Green, Broadbridge Heath	Broadbridge Heath	1.62	High	High
477	Broadbridge Heath Recreation Ground	Broadbridge Heath	2.24	High	High
218	Kilnwood Vale Park	Colgate	0.54	High	High
440	Cowfold Village Green	Cowfold	3.35	High	High
225	Kingsfield	Henfield	2.68	High	High
375	Rothery Field	Henfield	0.86	High	High
29	Beech Road AGS	Horsham Town	3.55	Low	High
36	Bennett's Field	Horsham Town	2.84	High	High
56	Broadwood Close, aka The Cornfield	Horsham Town	0.73	Low	High
75	Chennells Pitches	Horsham Town	1.65	Low	High
129	Dutchells Pitches	Horsham Town	1.85	Low	High
157	Garden of Remembrance - St Mary's	Horsham Town	0.16	High	High
188	Hills Farm Lane	Horsham Town	5.04	High	High
191	Holbrook Tythe Barn	Horsham Town	0.85	High	High
201	Horsham Park	Horsham Town	18.55	High	High
278	Needles Recreation Ground	Horsham Town	1.81	Low	High
286	New Street Garden 1	Horsham Town	0.09	High	High
287	New Street Garden 2	Horsham Town	0.08	High	High
316	Pondtail Recreation Ground	Horsham Town	1.22	High	High
365	Roffey Recreation Ground	Horsham Town	1.11	High	High
432	Victory Road Recreation Ground	Horsham Town	2.94	High	High
470	Woodstock Close (aka Pixies Hollow)	Horsham Town	1.71	High	High
479	The Boulevard Gardens	Horsham Town	0.14	High	High
22	Barns Green Recreation Ground	Itchingfield	2.65	High	High
52	Brick Kiln Recreation Ground	Lower Beeding	0.52	Low	High
235	Leechpond Hill Playing Fields	Lower Beeding	1.44	High	High
435	Manning Heath Village Green	Nuthurst	1.00	High	High
266	Cousins Way Recreation Ground	Pulborough	1.72	Low	High
355	Rectory Close Recreation Ground	Pulborough	4.50	High	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
347	Bucks Green Recreation Ground	Rudgwick	1.86	High	High
377	Rudgwick Playing Fields	Rudgwick	3.10	High	High
342	Rusper Recreation Ground	Rusper	0.95	High	High
337	Coolham Recreation Ground	Shipley	1.62	High	High
80	Cherry Tree Lane	Slinfold	2.05	High	High
189	Southwater Sports Club	Southwater	4.31	High	High
189.4	Southwater Sports Club pitches	Southwater	1.89	High	High
239	Southwater Leisure Centre	Southwater	1.77	High	High
269	Memorial Playing Field/Rublees Field	Steyning	4.01	High	High
326	Pulborough Road Recreation Ground/Hormare Field	Storrington and Sullington	2.92	High	High
341	Sullington Recreation Ground	Storrington and Sullington	0.55	High	High
83	Thakeham Playing Fields	Thakeham	1.79	High	High
270	Memorial Playing Fields	Upper Beeding	1.60	High	High
197	Hollands Way	Warnham	1.53	High	High
338	West Chiltington Recreation Ground	West Chiltington	4.17	High	High
210	Jolesfield Common	West Grinstead	0.84	Low	High
223	King George V Playing Fields	West Grinstead	3.62	High	High
465	Woodmancotes Playing Field	Woodmancote	1.07	Low	High

Outdoor sports

Bowls

54. For the purposes of mapping, several catchments are initially applied to bowling greens. The 2014 SOSRA utilised a 1km catchment. Typical sector practice is to apply a one-mile walk time catchment with a 20-minute drive time catchment to indoor bowls provision. Mapping demonstrates a good level of coverage for bowls with no significant gaps in provision highlighted. However, West Chiltington and Thakeham appear to not be covered by any form of catchment.

55. Furthermore, the settlements of Rudgwick, Slinfold, Cowfold and Ashington are not covered by a walk time catchment but are covered by the drive time catchment.

Figure 2.2: Bowling greens mapped

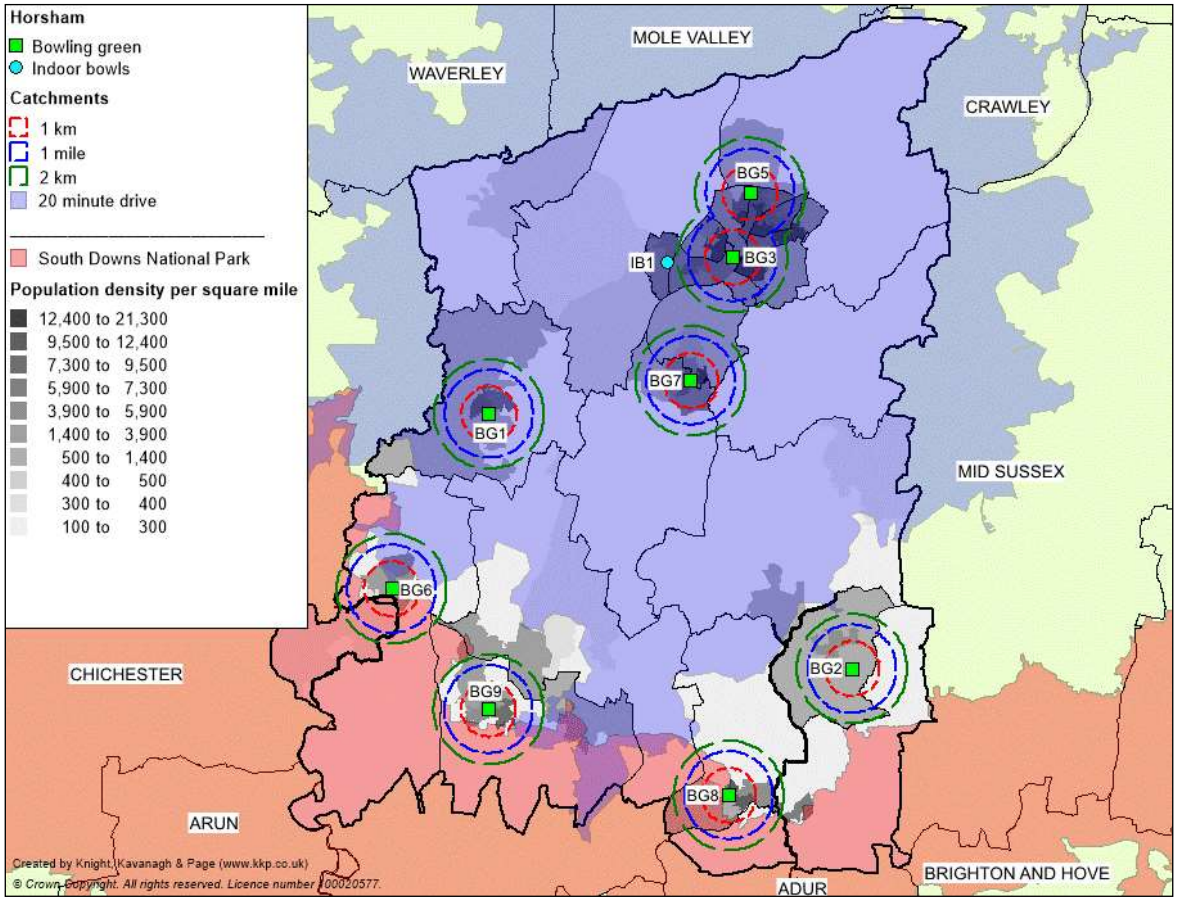


Table 2.8: Bowling green provision

Map ID	Site	Analysis area
BG1	Billingshurst BC	Billingshurst
IB1	Broadbridge Heath Leisure Centre (indoor)	Broadbridge Heath
BG2	Daisy Croft BC	Henfield
BG3	Horsham Park BC	Horsham
BG5	Holbrook Tythe Barn	Horsham
BG6	Pulborough BC	Pulborough
BG7	Southwater BC	Southwater
BG8	Steyning BC	Steyning
BG9	Storrington BC	Storrington and Sullington

Tennis

56. For the purposes of mapping, a 1km catchment (used in the 2014 SOSRA) and a one-mile walk time catchment (typical sector practice) are utilised. Mapping demonstrates a good level of coverage for tennis with no significant gaps in provision highlighted. However, settlements of Rusper, Cowfold, Thakeham and Ashington appear to not be covered by a catchment.

Figure 2.3: Tennis courts mapped

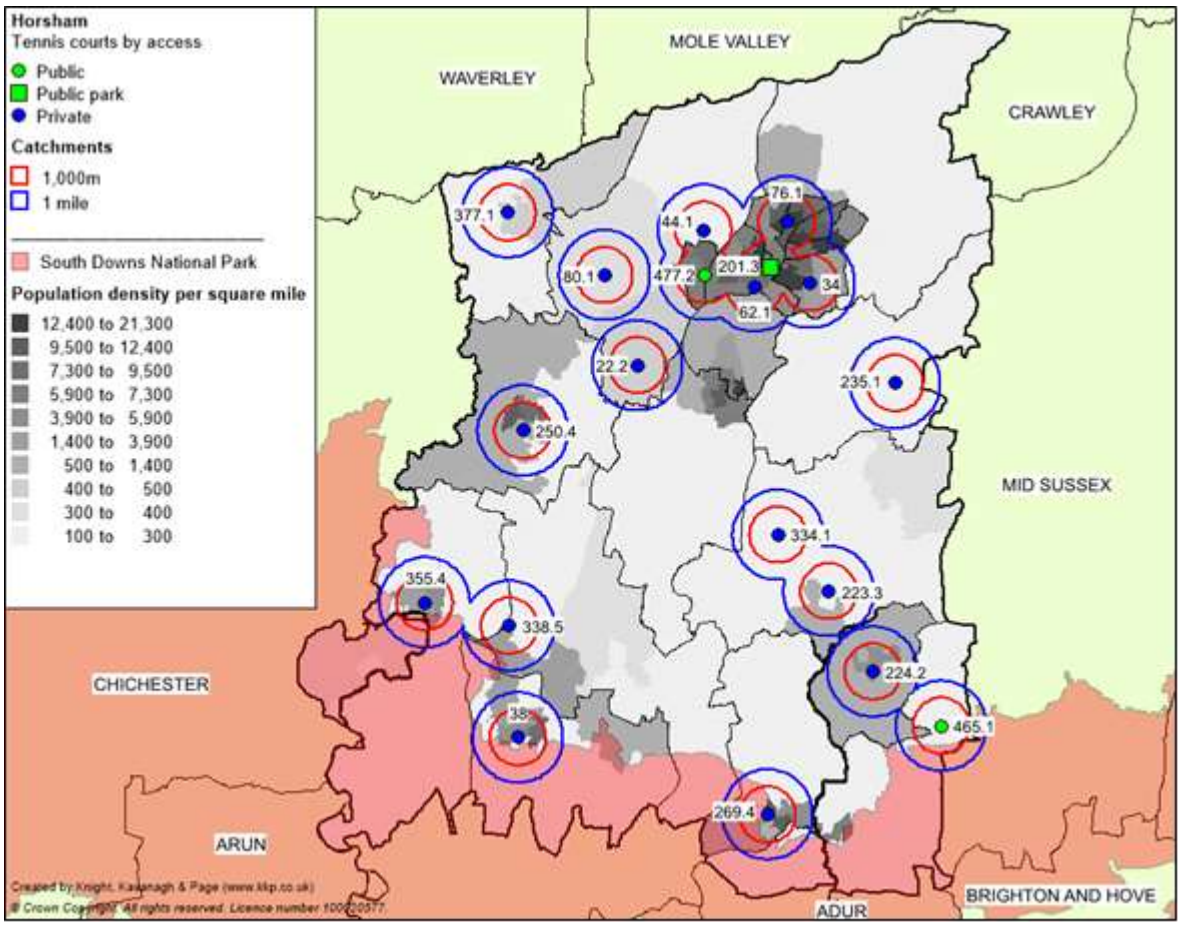


Table 2.9: Tennis court provision

Map ID	Site	Analysis area	Club	Access	Ha
250.4	Lower Station Road	Billingshurst	Billinghurst TC	Private	0.2307
477.2	Broadbridge Heath Leisure Centre Courts	Broadbridge Heath		Public	0.3538
224.2	Henfield LTC	Henfield	Henfield TC	Private	0.2386
34	The Forest School	Horsham		Private	0.2278
62.1	Cricket Club	Horsham	Horsham Sports Club	Private	0.5409
76.1	Holbrook Club	Horsham	Holbrook Club	Private	0.1603
201.3	Horsham Park	Horsham		Public	0.2208
22.2	Recreation Ground	Itchingfield	Barns Green TC	Private	0.1093
235.1	Compton's LTC	Lower Beeding	Comptons TC	Private	0.3951
355.4	Rectory Close	Pulborough	Pulborough Sports & Social Club	Private	0.0834
377.1	Rudgwick Playing Field	Rudgwick	Rudgwick Lawn TC	Private	0.2132
80.1	Cherry Tree lane	Slinfold	Slinfold TC	Private	0.1611

Map ID	Site	Analysis area	Club	Access	Ha
189.1	Southwater CC	Southwater	Southwater Sports Club	Private	0.1020
269.4	Memorial Playing Field	Steyning	Steyning TC	Private	0.1728
38	Storrington Tennis Club	Storrington and Sullington	Storrington LTC	Private	0.4785
44.1	Byfleets Lane	Warnham	Broadbridge Heath TC	Private	0.1000
338.5	West Chiltington Recreation Ground	West Chiltington	West Chiltington TC	Private	0.1650
223.3	KGV Playing Field	West Grinstead	Partridge Green LTC	Private	0.1768
334.1	Recreation Ground	West Grinstead		Private	0.1133
465.1	Woodmancote Playing Field	Woodmancote		Public	0.0579

Golf

57. For the purposes of mapping, a 20-minute drive time catchment (a typical sector practice) is applied. Mapping demonstrates a good level of coverage for golf with no significant gaps in provision highlighted.

Figure 2.4: Golf provision mapped

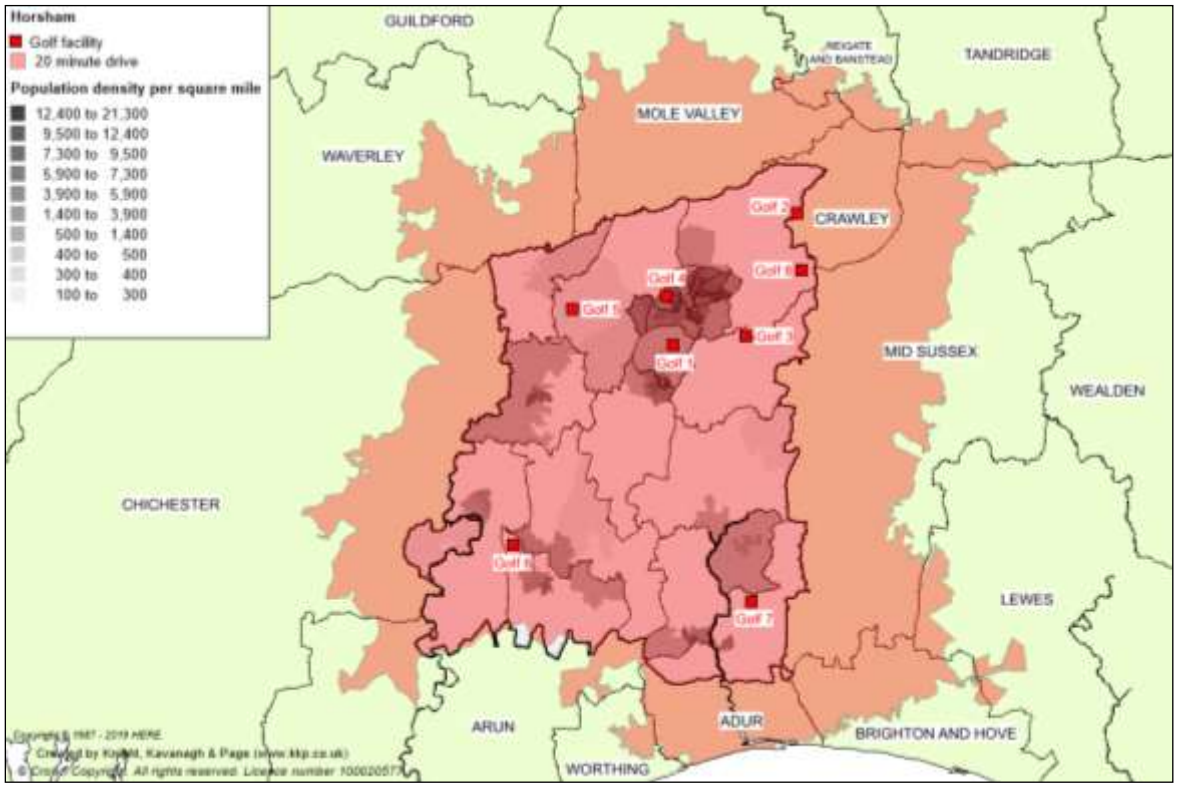


Table 2.10: Golf provision

Site ID	Course name	Holes		Drive range bays
		Standard	Par 3	
Golf 1	Horsham Golf & Fitness Club	18	9	18
Golf 2	Ifield Golf & Country Club	18	-	-
Golf 3	Mannings Heath Golf Club	27	-	-
Golf 4	Rookwood Golf Course	18	-	-
Golf 5	Slinfold Park Golf & Country Club	18	9	14
Golf 6	West Sussex Golf Club	18	-	12
Golf 7	Horton Golf Club*	9	-	-
Golf 8	Cottesmore Golf & Country Club	27	-	-
	Totals	**153**	**18**	**44**

58. To determine the requirements for the sport of golf a specific supply and demand assessment has been provided as a separate document.

59. No accessibility catchment mapping is undertaken for grass/artificial pitch provision as this is not in line with the Sport England guidance for pitch provision. Instead a specific supply and demand assessment should be undertaken as part of a PPS.

2.4 Quality and value summary

60. No quality or value scores are attributed to Outdoor Sports provision. Such sites are included and assessed in this report on the basis of quantity and accessibility. This is intended to act as an initial step in helping to highlight any potential needs for further provision. The HDC PPS sets out the current and future supply and demand requirements for all playing pitch provision including football, cricket, rugby and hockey.

61. Of the 52 traditional park and garden sites in the District, the majority (83%) rate high for quality suggesting a high standard of quality.

62. All parks and gardens rate as high value. One of the key aspects of the value placed on parks provision is their ability to function as a multipurpose form of open space provision. Parks provide opportunities for local communities and individuals to socialise and undertake a range of different activities, such as exercise, dog walking and taking children to the play area.

Table 2.11: Quality and value for parks and gardens

	High	Low
Quality	43	9
Value	52	0

* Two tee approach means 9 holes can be played as 18-hole course.

63. Consultation highlights a number of points from parish and neighbourhood councils relating to quality. A summary of these are set out below.

Table 2.12: Consultation comments on quality and value

ID	Site name	Comment
201	Horsham Park	Horsham Denne Neighbourhood Council states when site is busy litter and full bins can be a problem
212	Jubliee Fields	Billinghurst PC highlight popularity of site. PC looking to replace wooden skate park. Aspirations to improve clubhouse
269	Memorial Playing Field	Steyning PC highlight popularity of site.
355	Rectory Close Recreation Ground	Pulborough PC working to refurbish existing pavilion.
408	Station Road Gardens	Billinghurst PC highlight popular site. Highlight that litter is main problem.

PART 3: NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE

3.1 Introduction

64. The natural and semi-natural greenspace typology can include woodland (coniferous, deciduous, mixed) and scrub, grassland (e.g. down-land, meadow), heath or moor, wetlands (e.g. marsh, fen), wastelands (including disturbed ground), and bare rock habitats (e.g. quarries) and commons. Such sites are often associated with providing wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.

65. The focus for this review is on sites publicly accessible and which can be accessed on foot. As a result, sites are predominantly located within or close to settlements. A minimum size threshold of 0.05 hectares has been applied in order to avoid the inclusion of smaller sites of less recreational use.

3.2 Current provision

66. In total, there are 59 natural and semi-natural greenspace sites in the District, equating to over 339 hectares.

Table 3.1: Natural and semi-natural greenspace in Horsham District

Analysis area	Natural and semi-natural			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Horsham Town	22	159.88	3.13	31.3
Southwater	6	35.06	3.09	30.9
Billingshurst	5	6.68	0.71	7.1
Storrington and Sullington	7	15.49	2.16	21.6
Steyning	1	1.05	0.17	1.7
Henfield	5	29.09	4.97	49.7
Broadbridge Heath	5	12.77	2.26	22.6
Pulborough	1	0.18	0.03	0.3
Upper Beeding	2	3.57	0.93	9.3
West Chiltington	-	-	-	-
West Grinstead	-	-	-	-
Rudgwick	-	-	-	-
Ashington	-	-	-	-
Warnham	-	-	-	-
Thakeham	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-
Colgate	2	70.01	33.53	335.3
Slinfold	-	-	-	-
Cowfold	-	-	-	-
Nuthurst	2	1.94	1.04	10.4

Analysis area	Natural and semi-natural			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Itchingfield	-	-	-	-
Rusper	-	-	-	-
Shipley	-	-	-	-
Lower Beeding	-	-	-	-
Bramber	1	3.83	4.95	49.5
Shermanbury	-	-	-	-
Woodmancote	-	-	-	-
Ashurst	-	-	-	-
Wiston	-	-	-	-
Horsham District	**59**	**339.55**	**2.43**	**24.3**

67. For natural and semi-natural greenspace, the District has a current provision level of 2.43 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

68. If provision and populations in areas of the District covered by the South Downs National Park are included than a total of 348.12 hectares exist; an equivalent to a current provision level of 2.45 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

69. In addition, the District also contains Pulborough Brooks Nature Reserve. However, the site is omitted from the audit due to its significant size (160 hectares) and due to its location within the SDNP.

70. Horsham Town Analysis Area has the most natural and semi-natural provision with a total of 159.88 hectares. This makes up 47% of the provision across Horsham District.

71. The largest site is Buchan Country Park (67 hectares) in Colgate Parish which makes up 20% of the natural/semi-natural provision in the District. The site lies near Crawley, which will inevitably generate a demand for the site. However, for the purposes of this study it is considered to be a site helping to meet the needs of Horsham district. This is in contrast to the omission of Pulborough Brooks Nature Reserve, as detailed above, and the consequent demand it satisfies.

72. Fields In Trust (FIT) suggests 1.80 hectares per 1,000 population as a guideline quantity standard. Within the District, there is an overall provision of 2.43 hectares per 1,000 head of population which is above the FIT guidelines. If Pulborough Brooks Nature Reserve and the sites in the SDNP are included, the overall provision level is 3.57 hectares per 1,000 population.

73. It is important to recognise that other open spaces such as parks and amenity greenspace often provide opportunities and activities associated with natural and semi-natural greenspace.

3.3 Accessibility

74. A 300m and 1,000m radial walk time catchments have been applied. The reasoning for the catchments used is set out in Part 9. The 1,000m catchment is only applied to sites considered to have a strategic role (marked with an asterisk in Table 3.2). Figure 3.1 shows the catchments applied to natural and semi-natural greenspace to help inform where potential deficiencies in provision may be located. This should be treated as an approximation as it does not take account of topography or walking routes.

Figure 3.1: Natural and semi-natural greenspace mapped with catchments

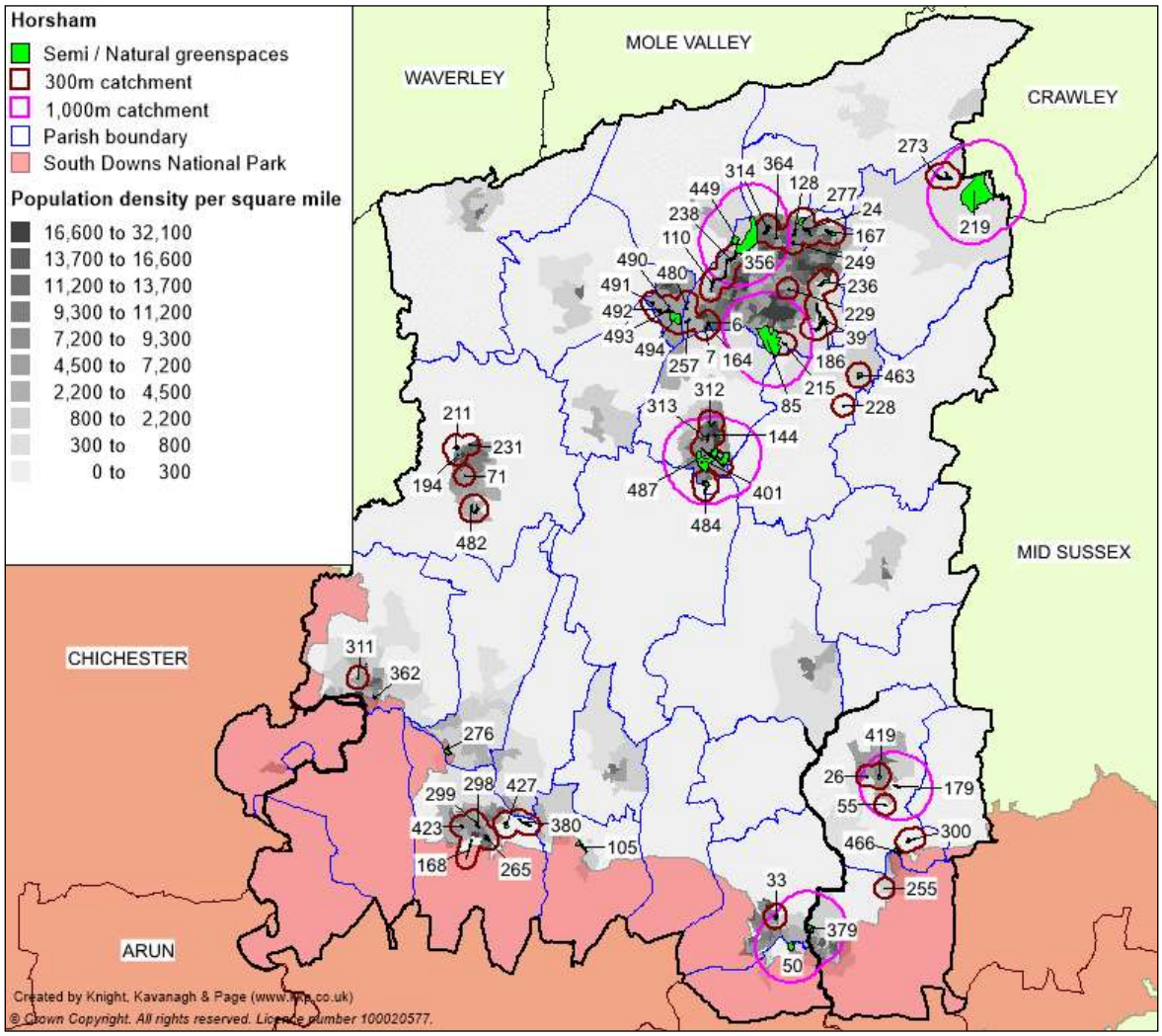


Table 3.2: Key to sites mapped

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
71	Cedars Pond	Billingshurst	0.27	Low	High
194	Holders Close	Billingshurst	0.32	High	High
211	Jubilee Fields NGS	Billingshurst	1.31	High	High
231	Land beside bypass	Billingshurst	2.69	Low	High
482	Longhurst Drive	Billingshurst	2.09	High	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
50	Bramber Castle*	Bramber	3.83	High	High
490	Cook Way	Broadbridge Heath	0.24	High	High
491	Wakeford Lane	Broadbridge Heath	0.47	High	High
492	Mill Lane	Broadbridge Heath	0.88	High	High
493	Churchill Way	Broadbridge Heath	1.05	High	High
494	Highwood Hill	Broadbridge Heath	10.13	High	High
219	Buchan Country Park*	Colgate	67.14	High	High
273	Mill Pond Lane	Colgate	2.86	High	High
26	Batts Pond	Henfield	0.21	Low	High
55	Broadmare Common	Henfield	4.82	High	High
179	Henfield Common*	Henfield	17.28	High	High
300	Oreham Common	Henfield	5.60	Low	High
419	Tanyard Field	Henfield	1.17	Low	Low
6	Alder Copse	Horsham Town	0.92	Low	Low
7	Alder Copse 2	Horsham Town	0.55	Low	Low
24	Bartholomew Way	Horsham Town	1.88	High	High
39	Bens Acre	Horsham Town	5.27	High	High
85	Chesworth Farm*	Horsham Town	37.57	High	High
110	Cootes Avenue	Horsham Town	2.89	High	High
128	Dutchells Copse	Horsham Town	0.84	Low	High
164	Granary Way	Horsham Town	0.22	Low	Low
167	Greens Farm Open Space (aka Earles Meadow)	Horsham Town	4.41	High	High
186	Highlands Copse	Horsham Town	10.69	High	High
188	Hills Farm Lane	Horsham Town	5.04	High	High
215	Kerves Lane	Horsham Town	2.25	Low	High
229	Kingslea Pond	Horsham Town	0.21	High	Low
236	Leechpool and Owlbeech Woods	Horsham Town	44.00	High	High
238	Leggyfield Open Space	Horsham Town	1.91	High	High
249	Lower Barn Copse	Horsham Town	0.64	Low	High
257	River Walk	Horsham Town	0.81	High	High
277	Motte & Bailey	Horsham Town	2.96	High	High
314	Pondtail Copse	Horsham Town	1.88	High	High
364	Riverside Walk North Heath Lane / Mallow Close	Horsham Town	0.09	Low	High
449	Warnham Nature Reserve*	Horsham Town	39.06	High	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
480	Longhurst Avenue open space	Horsham Town	0.50	High	High
228	Monks Gate Pond	Nuthurst	0.29	Low	Low
463	Woodland Walk	Nuthurst	1.65	Low	Low
311	Pocket Park	Pulborough	0.18	High	High
144	Footpath 1680 (Croudace) Cedar Drive	Southwater	0.11	Low	Low
312	Pond Farm Gill (North)	Southwater	0.72	Low	High
313	Pond Farm Gill (South)	Southwater	0.64	High	High
401	Southwater Country Park*	Southwater	30.01	High	High
484	Hogs Wood	Southwater	2.93	High	High
487	Downs Link	Southwater	0.65	High	High
33	Abbey Road NSN	Steyning	1.05	Low	High
168	Greyfriars Lane	Storrington and Sullington	0.39	High	High
265	Meadowside	Storrington and Sullington	1.23	Low	Low
298	Old Mill Pond	Storrington and Sullington	0.25	High	High
299	Old Mill Pond Riverside Walk	Storrington and Sullington	0.31	High	High
380	Sandgate Park	Storrington and Sullington	11.10	High	High
423	The Green, West Street	Storrington and Sullington	0.41	High	High
427	The Warren	Storrington and Sullington	1.80	High	High
255	Mackleys Pond	Upper Beeding	0.06	High	Low
379	Saltings Field SSSI*	Upper Beeding	3.51	High	High

** indicates sites considered to have a 'strategic role*

3.4 Quality and value summary

75. Of the 59 natural and semi-natural sites in the District, over half (69%) rate high for quality suggesting a reasonably high standard of quality of natural provision. There are however 18 sites rated as low quality.

76. Over three quarters of natural and semi-natural sites (83%) rate as high value. As well as the obvious ecological value, natural sites offer education value through interpretation boards, amenity and social value due to good paths / recreation and exercise opportunities. Furthermore, they can break up the urban form creating peaceful spaces to relax.

Table 3.3: Quality and value for natural and semi-natural greenspace

	High	Low
Quality	41	18
Value	49	10

3.5 Wilder Horsham District

77. Wilder Horsham District is a five-year partnership between Sussex Wildlife Trust and Horsham District Council that aims to:

- help wildlife thrive across the Horsham District
- create networks of land that are protected and enhanced for wildlife, to allow habitats to expand and for species populations to increase which will ensure that they are resilient to change
- increase awareness of actions that communities can take to improve their local natural environment and the benefits that wildlife provides
- maximise the opportunities from protecting and enhancing wildlife to tackling climate change and to reduce the impacts of a changing climate

78. The District is under increasing pressure for development, to provide houses for current and future generations. Whilst development is necessary, it needs to ensure that the District retains and enhances its natural environment and the services it provides. The partnership will help ensure that opportunities to enhance wildlife in new developments form part of the overall vision for the District (including the Nature Recovery Network.). More on this is set out in Part 10.

PART 4: AMENITY GREENSPACE

4.1 Introduction

79. Amenity Greenspace is defined as sites offering opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas. It includes informal recreation spaces, village greens and other incidental space.

80. A minimum size threshold of 0.05 hectares has been applied in order to avoid the inclusion of smaller sites of less recreational use.

4.2 Current provision

81. There are 130 amenity greenspace sites in Horsham District equating to over 81 hectares of provision. Sites are most often found within areas of housing and function as informal recreation space or along highways providing a visual amenity.

Table 4.1: Amenity greenspace in Horsham District

Analysis area	Amenity greenspace			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Horsham Town	40	29.22	0.57	5.7
Southwater	17	10.92	0.96	9.6
Billingshurst	12	6.79	0.72	7.2
Storrington and Sullington	7	2.18	0.30	3.0
Steyning	6	2.97	0.49	4.9
Henfield	5	0.98	0.17	1.7
Broadbridge Heath	8	4.35	0.77	7.7
Pulborough	6	2.25	0.41	4.1
Upper Beeding	4	0.87	0.23	2.3
West Chiltington	1	0.45	0.13	1.3
West Grinstead	2	0.44	0.14	1.4
Rudgwick	1	1.10	0.37	3.7
Ashington	6	2.24	0.83	8.3
Warnham	1	0.90	0.40	4.0
Thakeham	2	1.16	0.54	5.4
Washington	-	-	-	-
Colgate	1	0.16	0.08	0.8
Slinfold	1	0.55	0.27	2.7
Cowfold	2	0.28	0.15	1.5
Nuthurst	3	1.12	0.60	6.0
Itchingfield	-	-	-	-
Rusper	1	0.32	0.19	1.9

Analysis area	Amenity greenspace			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Shipley	1	1.15	0.92	9.2
Lower Beeding	-	-	-	-
Bramber	1	7.96	10.28	102.8
Shermanbury	-	-	-	-
Woodmancote	-	-	-	-
Ashurst	1	1.02	3.51	35.1
Wiston	1	2.03	9.10	91.0
Horsham District	**130**	**81.41**	**0.58**	**5.8**

82. For amenity greenspace, the District has a current provision level of 0.58 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

83. If provision and populations in areas of the District covered by the South Downs National Park are included than a total of 84.04 hectares exist; an equivalent to a current provision level of 0.59 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

84. It is also important to recognise the secondary role of some amenity greenspace in providing opportunities and activities associated with natural and semi-natural greenspace.

85. Fields In Trust (FIT) suggests 0.60 hectares per 1,000 population as a guideline quantity standard. Table 4.1 shows that overall, the District is below this. However, there is a mixture of individual analysis areas which are above or below this figure.

86. In addition, there are those sites predominantly used for formal sports but which provide a secondary function as amenity. These are classified in this study as being outdoor sports and are set out in Part 10. Both are combined later in the report when looking at quantity standards. However, to distinguish between the two roles of the sites they are initially presented as amenity greenspace and outdoor sports.

4.3 Accessibility

87. A 480m radial walk time catchment has been applied to amenity greenspace. The reasoning for the catchment used is set out in Part 9. Figure 4.1 shows the catchments applied to help inform where potential deficiencies in provision may be located. This should be treated as an approximation as it does not take account of topography or walking routes.

Figure 4.1: Amenity greenspaces with 480m catchment

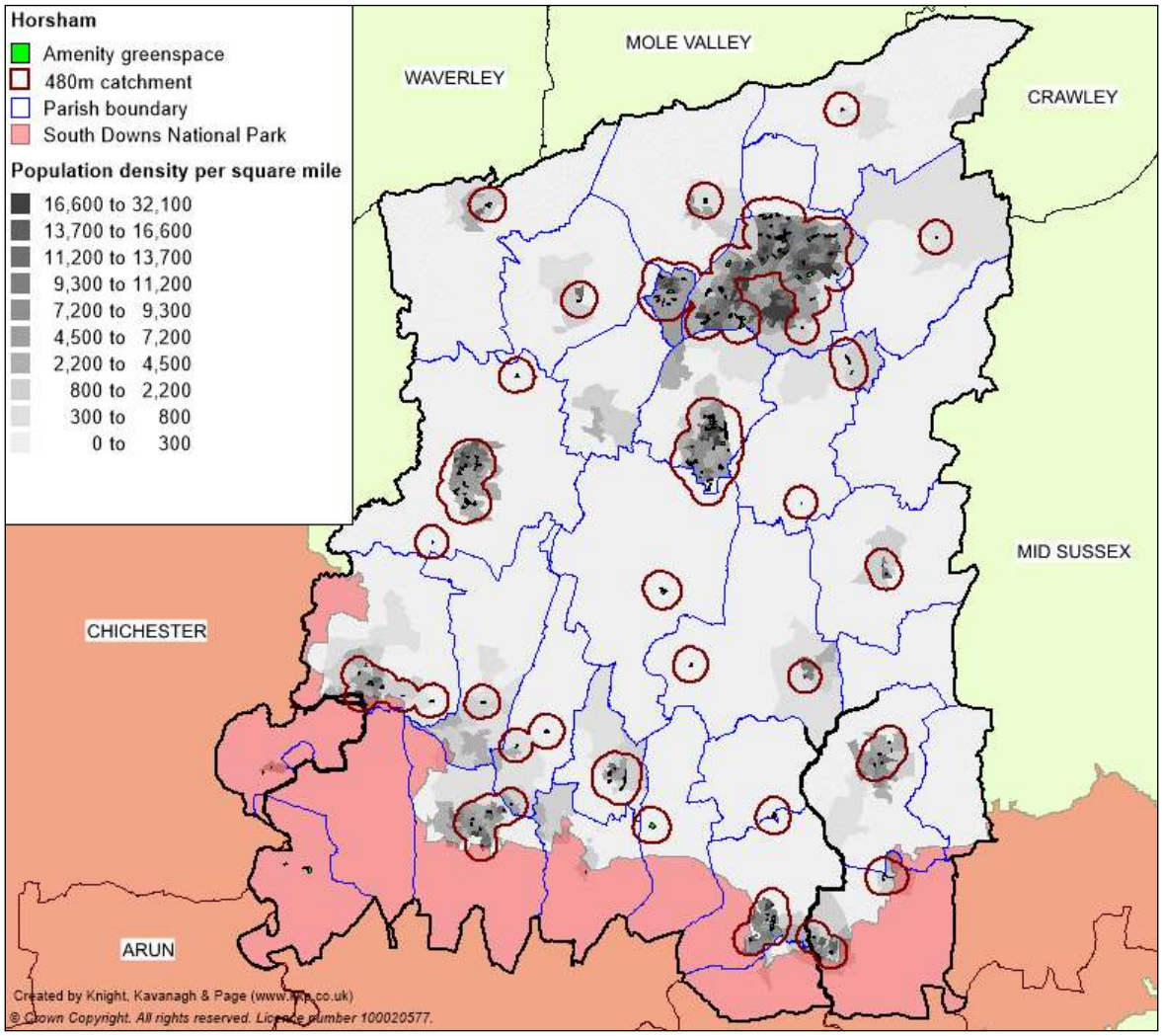


Table 4.2: Key to sites mapped

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
87	Church Close, Ashington	Ashington	0.26	High	High
148	Foster Lane	Ashington	0.52	High	High
285	New Recreational Trail (East Side)	Ashington	0.93	High	High
320	Posthorses	Ashington	0.15	High	High
425	The Sands	Ashington	0.06	High	High
460	Willard Way Open Space	Ashington	0.31	High	High
19	Ashurst Common	Ashurst	1.02	High	High
5	Adversane Village Green	Billingshurst	0.23	Low	High
66	Carpenters	Billingshurst	0.71	Low	Low
143	Five Oaks	Billingshurst	0.59	Low	High
146	Forge Way Estate	Billingshurst	0.62	Low	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
153	Frenches Meadow	Billingshurst	0.22	Low	High
170	Groomsland Drive	Billingshurst	0.17	High	High
205	Hurstlands	Billingshurst	0.20	High	High
303	Ostlers View	Billingshurst	1.19	High	High
305	Parbrook	Billingshurst	0.88	High	High
481	The Brambles	Billingshurst	1.18	High	High
483	Owl Close	Billingshurst	0.46	High	High
497	Briar Lane	Billingshurst	0.34	High	High
476	Clay's Field	Bramber	7.96	Low	High
74	Charrington Way Recreation Ground	Broadbridge Heath	0.84	High	High
251	Carter Drive	Broadbridge Heath	0.35	High	High
252	Ellis Road	Broadbridge Heath	0.35	High	High
253	Pelling Way	Broadbridge Heath	0.17	High	High
413	Sullington Mead	Broadbridge Heath	0.28	High	High
434	Broadbridge Heath Rec	Broadbridge Heath	1.66	High	High
488	Heydon Way	Broadbridge Heath	0.30	High	High
489	Carter Drive	Broadbridge Heath	0.40	High	High
102	Colgate Memorial Hall	Colgate	0.16	High	High
4	Acorn Avenue	Cowfold	0.17	Low	High
140	Fairfield Court Green	Cowfold	0.11	Low	High
82	Chessbrook Green	Henfield	0.18	Low	High
224	Hacketts Lane	Henfield	0.15	High	High
306	Parsonage Farm	Henfield	0.41	High	High
309	Parsonage Road	Henfield	0.13	High	High
447	Wantley Hilld	Henfield	0.11	High	High
9	Amberley Close	Horsham Town	2.14	High	High
12	Amberley Close Open Space	Horsham Town	1.57	Low	High
18	Arunside	Horsham Town	0.06	High	High
45	Birches Road	Horsham Town	0.21	High	High
57	Brook Road	Horsham Town	0.21	High	High
77	Chennells Brook - north bank	Horsham Town	2.29	High	High
78	Chennells Way	Horsham Town	0.37	High	High
104	Coltsfoot Drive Trefoil Close	Horsham Town	0.43	High	High
107	Cook Road Open Space	Horsham Town	1.68	High	High
111	Cootes Pond	Horsham Town	1.41	High	High
119	Cricketfield/Barrackfield	Horsham Town	1.64	High	High
124	Dog & Bacon	Horsham Town	0.16	Low	High
127	Drake Close	Horsham Town	0.07	High	High
151	Foxglove Avenue	Horsham Town	0.24	Low	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
159	Ghyll Crescent / Dickens Way	Horsham Town	0.14	High	High
163	Gorrings Brook	Horsham Town	0.12	Low	High
172	Guildford Road Town Gardens	Horsham Town	0.15	High	High
177	Heather Close / Fern Way	Horsham Town	0.14	High	High
178	Henderson Way	Horsham Town	1.29	Low	Low
190	Holbrook School Lane	Horsham Town	0.20	Low	Low
207	Jackdaw Lane	Horsham Town	0.35	High	High
244	Littlehaven Lane AGS	Horsham Town	0.16	High	High
261	Manorfields	Horsham Town	0.82	Low	High
272	Mill Bay	Horsham Town	0.49	High	High
290	North Heath Hall Open Space	Horsham Town	0.09	High	High
315	Pondtail Drive	Horsham Town	0.18	High	High
329	Ramsey Close	Horsham Town	0.21	High	High
358	Redford Avenue open space	Horsham Town	0.94	High	High
360	Redkiln Way Open Space	Horsham Town	0.84	Low	High
361	Ridgehurst Drive	Horsham Town	0.32	High	High
373	Ropeland Way Open Space	Horsham Town	0.20	High	High
382	Saxon Open Space	Horsham Town	2.40	High	High
383	Saxon Pond, aka Nuthatch Pond	Horsham Town	0.74	High	High
384	Saxons Open Space (2)	Horsham Town	1.88	High	High
385	Shandy's Close	Horsham Town	0.50	High	High
393	Smithbarn	Horsham Town	0.12	High	High
398	South Holmes Open Space	Horsham Town	0.73	High	High
406	St Marys Churchyard	Horsham Town	0.82	High	High
418	Tanbridge Park	Horsham Town	0.87	High	High
459	Wildgoose	Horsham Town	1.48	High	High
94	Church Road	Nuthurst	0.21	Low	High
156	Gagglewood	Nuthurst	0.85	High	High
232	Maplehurst Green	Nuthurst	0.06	Low	High
68	Carpenters Meadow	Pulborough	0.18	Low	High
161	Glebelands	Pulborough	0.47	High	High
262	Marehill Common	Pulborough	0.11	High	High
267	Nutbourne Common Recreation Ground	Pulborough	0.50	High	High
275	Moat and Rathbone Court	Pulborough	0.87	High	High
284	New Place Corner	Pulborough	0.12	High	High
95	Churchmans Meadow	Rudgwick	1.10	High	High
158	Gardeners Green	Rusper	0.32	High	High
86	Church Close, Shipley	Shipley	1.15	High	High
390	Six Acres	Slinfold	0.55	High	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
64	Camelot Close	Southwater	0.39	Low	High
70	Cedar Drive	Southwater	0.62	High	High
103	College Road	Southwater	0.88	High	High
134	Easted Meadow	Southwater	2.71	High	High
139	Eversfield	Southwater	0.24	High	High
149	Foxes Close	Southwater	0.10	High	High
150	Foxfield Cottages	Southwater	0.17	High	High
233	Larkspur Way	Southwater	2.03	High	High
292	Nutham Lane	Southwater	0.77	High	High
293	Nyes Lane	Southwater	0.13	High	High
294	Oak Road	Southwater	0.21	High	High
464	Woodlands Way	Southwater	0.11	High	High
475	York Close Open Area	Southwater	0.17	High	High
485	Roman Lane	Southwater	0.47	High	High
486	Turners Close	Southwater	0.32	High	High
495	Hayler Gardens	Southwater	0.60	High	High
496	Mill Straight	Southwater	0.99	High	High
2	Abbey Road open space	Steyning	1.34	High	High
73	Chandlers Way	Steyning	0.12	Low	Low
288	Norman Way	Steyning	0.07	Low	Low
386	Shooting Field	Steyning	0.25	High	High
405	St Cuthmans Field	Steyning	1.04	High	High
429	Thornscroft	Steyning	0.15	High	High
125	The Glade	Storrington and Sullington	0.95	High	High
297	Old Mill Drive	Storrington and Sullington	0.38	High	High
332	Ravenscroft	Storrington and Sullington	0.08	High	High
400	Southdown Way	Storrington and Sullington	0.16	Low	Low
402	Spierbridge Road	Storrington and Sullington	0.23	Low	Low
403	Spierbridge Road	Storrington and Sullington	0.25	High	High
422	The Green, Sullington Copse	Storrington and Sullington	0.14	Low	Low
160	Glebe Field	Thakeham	0.88	High	High
498	High Bar Lane	Thakeham	0.28	High	High
180	Henfield Road	Upper Beeding	0.16	High	High
206	Hyde Street Open Space	Upper Beeding	0.35	High	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
324	Priory Field	Upper Beeding	0.24	High	High
381	Sands Lane Green	Upper Beeding	0.12	High	High
441	Warnham Village Green	Warnham	0.90	High	High
93	Church Meadow	West Chiltington	0.45	High	High
421	The Green	West Grinstead	0.12	High	High
436	Dial Post	West Grinstead	0.31	High	High
196	Hole Street	Wiston	2.03	Low	High

4.4 Quality and value summary

88. Of the 130 amenity greenspace sites in the District, over three quarters (79%) rate high for quality suggesting a high standard of quality of amenity provision. There are 27 sites rated as low quality.

89. Nearly all amenity greenspace (94%) rate as high value. Amenity greenspace should be recognised for its multi-purpose function, offering opportunities for a variety of leisure and recreational activities. It can often accommodate informal recreational activity such as casual play and dog walking. Many sites in the District offer a dual function and are amenity resources for residents as well as being visually pleasing.

Table 4.3: Quality and value for amenity greenspaces

	High	Low
Quality	103	27
Value	122	8

PART 5: PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

5.1 Introduction

90. Provision for children and young people includes areas designated primarily for play and social interaction such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.

91. Provision for children is deemed to be sites consisting of formal equipped play facilities typically associated with play areas. This is usually perceived to be for children under 12 years of age. Provision for young people can include equipped sites that provide more robust equipment catering to older age ranges incorporating facilities such as skate parks, BMX, basketball courts, youth shelters and MUGAs.

5.2 Current provision

92. A total of 188 play locations are identified in Horsham District as provision for children and young people. This combines to create a total of over nine hectares. No site size threshold has been applied and as such all provision is identified and included within the audit.

Table 5.1.a: Provision for children in Horsham District

Analysis area	Provision for children			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Horsham Town	40	1.60	0.03	0.3
Southwater	14	0.89	0.08	0.8
Billingshurst	13	0.58	0.06	0.6
Storrington and Sullington	6	0.20	0.03	0.3
Steyning	5	0.21	0.03	0.3
Henfield	5	0.24	0.04	0.4
Broadbridge Heath	6	0.63	0.11	1.1
Pulborough	3	0.26	0.05	0.5
Upper Beeding	2	0.28	0.07	0.7
West Chiltington	1	0.04	0.01	0.1
West Grinstead	2	0.10	0.03	0.3
Rudgwick	3	0.08	0.03	0.3
Ashington	5	0.30	0.11	1.1
Warnham	2	0.10	0.04	0.4
Thakeham	4	0.18	0.08	0.8
Washington	-	-	-	-
Colgate	4	0.17	0.08	0.8
Slinfold	2	0.29	0.15	1.5
Cowfold	3	0.07	0.04	0.4
Nuthurst	1	0.06	0.03	0.3

Analysis area	Provision for children			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Itchingfield	1	0.02	0.01	0.1
Rusper	1	0.14	0.08	0.8
Shipley	1	0.06	0.05	0.5
Lower Beeding	2	0.13	0.12	1.2
Bramber	-	-	-	-
Shermanbury	-	-	-	-
Woodmancote	1	0.03	0.05	0.5
Ashurst	1	0.05	0.17	1.7
Wiston	1	0.13	0.54	5.4
Horsham District	**129**	**6.85**	**0.05**	**0.5**

Table 5.1.b: Provision for young people in Horsham District

Analysis area	Provision for young people			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Horsham Town	18	0.66	0.01	0.1
Southwater	4	0.20	0.02	0.2
Billingshurst	5	0.19	0.02	0.2
Storrington and Sullington	5	0.21	0.03	0.3
Steyning	3	0.42	0.07	0.7
Henfield	2	0.04	0.01	0.1
Broadbridge Heath	2	0.06	0.01	0.1
Pulborough	1	0.0014	0.00	0.0
Upper Beeding	2	0.03	0.01	0.1
West Chiltington	3	0.04	0.01	0.1
West Grinstead	1	0.008	0.00	0.0
Rudgwick	2	0.16	0.05	0.5
Ashington	2	0.09	0.03	0.3
Warnham	2	0.01	0.00	0.0
Thakeham	1	0.007	0.00	0.0
Washington	-	-	-	-
Colgate	1	0.04	0.02	0.2
Slinfold	1	0.01	0.01	0.1
Cowfold	2	0.04	0.02	0.2
Nuthurst	-	-	-	-
Itchingfield	-	-	-	-

Analysis area	Provision for young people			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Rusper	1	0.11	0.07	0.7
Shipley	1	0.003	0.00	0.0
Lower Beeding	-	-	-	-
Bramber	-	-	-	-
Shermanbury	-	-	-	-
Woodmancote	-	-	-	-
Ashurst	-	-	-	-
Wiston	-	-	-	-
Horsham District	**59**	**2.35**	**0.02**	**0.2**

Table 5.1.c: Provision for children and young people in Horsham District

Analysis area	Provision for children and young people			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Horsham Town	58	2.26	0.04	0.4
Southwater	18	1.08	0.09	0.9
Billingshurst	18	0.77	0.08	0.8
Storrington and Sullington	11	0.41	0.06	0.6
Steyning	8	0.63	0.10	1.0
Henfield	7	0.28	0.05	0.5
Broadbridge Heath	8	0.68	0.12	1.2
Pulborough	4	0.26	0.05	0.5
Upper Beeding	4	0.31	0.08	0.8
West Chiltington	4	0.08	0.02	0.2
West Grinstead	3	0.11	0.04	0.4
Rudgwick	5	0.25	0.09	0.9
Ashington	7	0.40	0.15	1.5
Warnham	4	0.11	0.05	0.5
Thakeham	5	0.19	0.09	0.9
Washington	-	-	-	-
Colgate	5	0.21	0.10	1.0
Slinfold	3	0.30	0.15	1.5
Cowfold	5	0.12	0.06	0.6
Nuthurst	1	0.06	0.03	0.3
Itchingfield	1	0.02	0.01	0.1
Rusper	2	0.25	0.15	1.5

Analysis area	Provision for children and young people			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Shipley	2	0.06	0.05	0.5
Lower Beeding	2	0.13	0.12	1.2
Bramber	-	-	-	-
Shermanbury	-	-	-	-
Woodmancote	1	0.03	0.05	0.5
Ashurst	1	0.05	0.17	1.7
Wiston	1	0.13	0.58	5.8
Horsham District	**188**	**9.20**	**0.07**	**0.7**

93. For children and young people, the District has a current provision level of 0.07 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

94. If provision and populations in areas of the District covered by the South Downs National Park are included, then a total of 9.55 hectares exist; an equivalent to a current provision level of 0.07 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

95. Play areas can be classified in the following ways to identify their effective target audience utilising Fields In Trust (FIT) guidance.

96. FIT provides widely endorsed guidance on the minimum standards for play space.

- LAP - a Local Area of Play. Usually small landscaped areas designed for young children. Normally age group specific to reduce unintended users. (Horsham District Council acknowledge these areas can be larger, set within landscaped areas, and can cater for older children)
- LEAP - a Local Equipped Area of Play. Designed for unsupervised play and a wider age range of users; often containing a wider range of equipment types.
- NEAP - a Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play. Cater for all age groups. Often contains a wide range of equipment.
- Other - provision such as MUGA, skate parks, bike tracks and youth shelters.

97. It also sets out guidance on minimum site sizes and best practice designs for different types of play. These are referenced in Part 9.2.

98. Fields In Trust (FIT) suggests 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population as a guideline quantity standard for equipped/designated play areas and 0.30 hectares per 1,000 population for other provision (e.g. MUGAs, skate parks). A combined suggestion of 0.55 hectares per 1,000 population. Table 5.1 shows that overall, the District (which combined only equates to 0.07 hectares per 1,000 population) is below this.

99. The FIT standard may also include surrounding land which contributes to the offer of informal play. If these areas* are also included in the calculation for the District, then a total of 75.48 hectares is identified, equivalent to 0.54 hectares per 1,000 population. However, to avoid double counting land, the focus for this study is on each defined open space type.

* All parks and amenity sites containing a form of play provision

5.3 Accessibility

100. Accessibility guidance from Fields in Trust (FIT), suggests between a 100m (or 1-minute walk time) up to a 1,000m (or 12.5-minute walk time) walk time catchments.

Table 5.2: Accessibility guidelines from Fields in Trust (FIT) for play provision

Play provision		Walking guideline	Approximate time equivalent
Provision for children and young people	LAP	100m	1 minutes
	LEAP	400m	5 minutes
	NEAP	1,000m	12 ½ minutes
	Other provision (e.g. MUGA, Skate park)	700m	9 minutes

101. Previous HDC studies have utilised a variety of catchments for play from 300m, 400m, 500m up to 2.5km for provision such as skate parks.

102. Figure 5.1 shows the 400m and 1,000m catchments applied to provision for children and young people to help inform where deficiencies in provision may be located. The reasoning for the catchment used is set out in Part 9. The catchment distances should be treated as an approximation as they do not take account of topography or walking routes.

103. The 100m guideline for LAP sites has not been applied as it is often found (from KKP experience from these types of studies) to be too small a catchment to provide any meaningful analysis. Similarly, the 700m catchment for provision such as MUGAs and skate parks has not been used. Instead such provision has had a 1,000m catchment applied (in line with NEAP). This is to better reflect that users for such types of provision, often older age children, will generally travel further in order to access provision.

104. Figure 5.2 shows the 500m and 2.5km catchments (based on previous HDC studies) applied to provision catering for older children (i.e. MUGAs, skate parks etc).

Figure 5.1: Provision for children and young people with 400m & 1,000m catchments

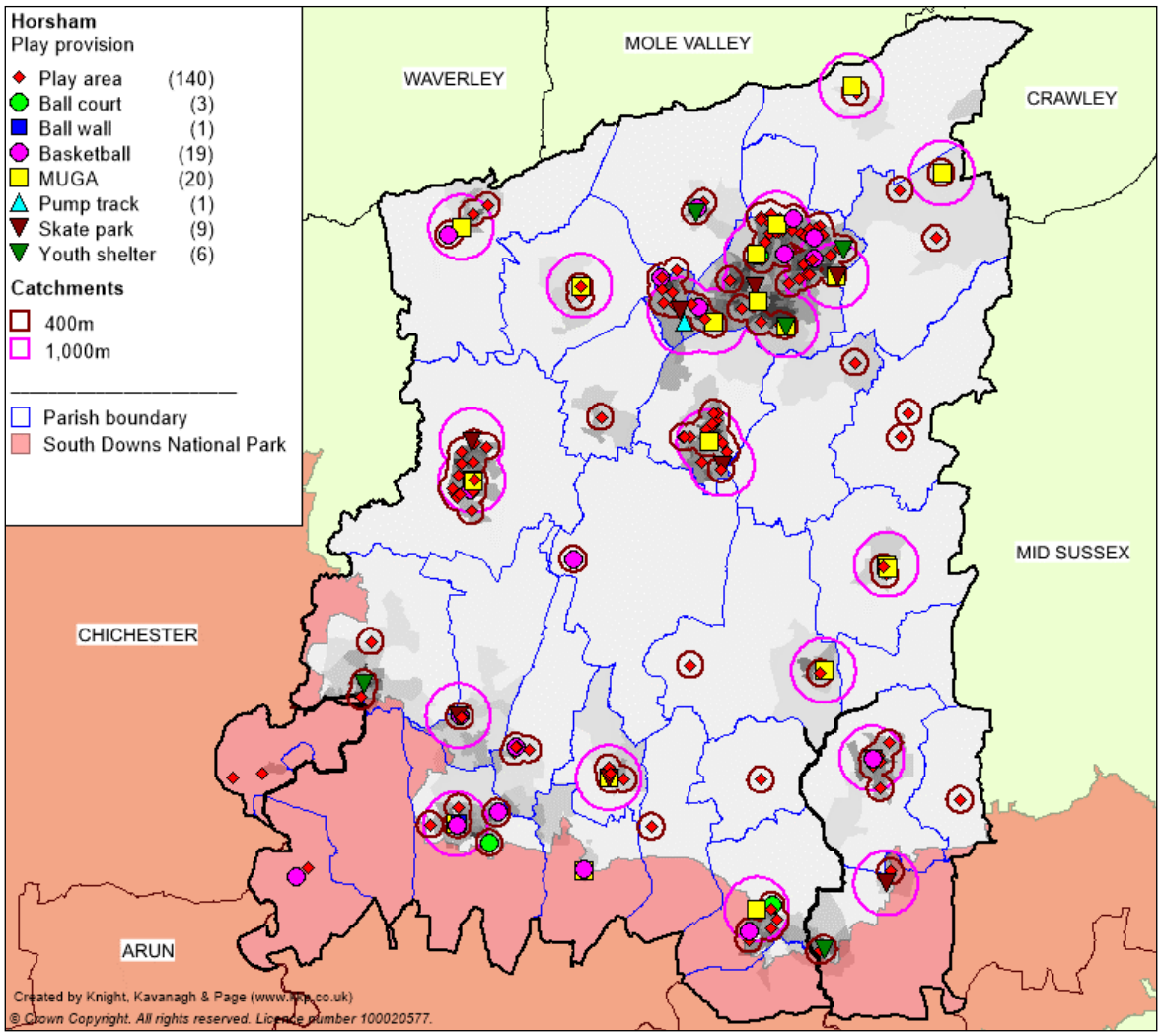


Figure 5.2: Young people provision with 500m & 2.5km catchments

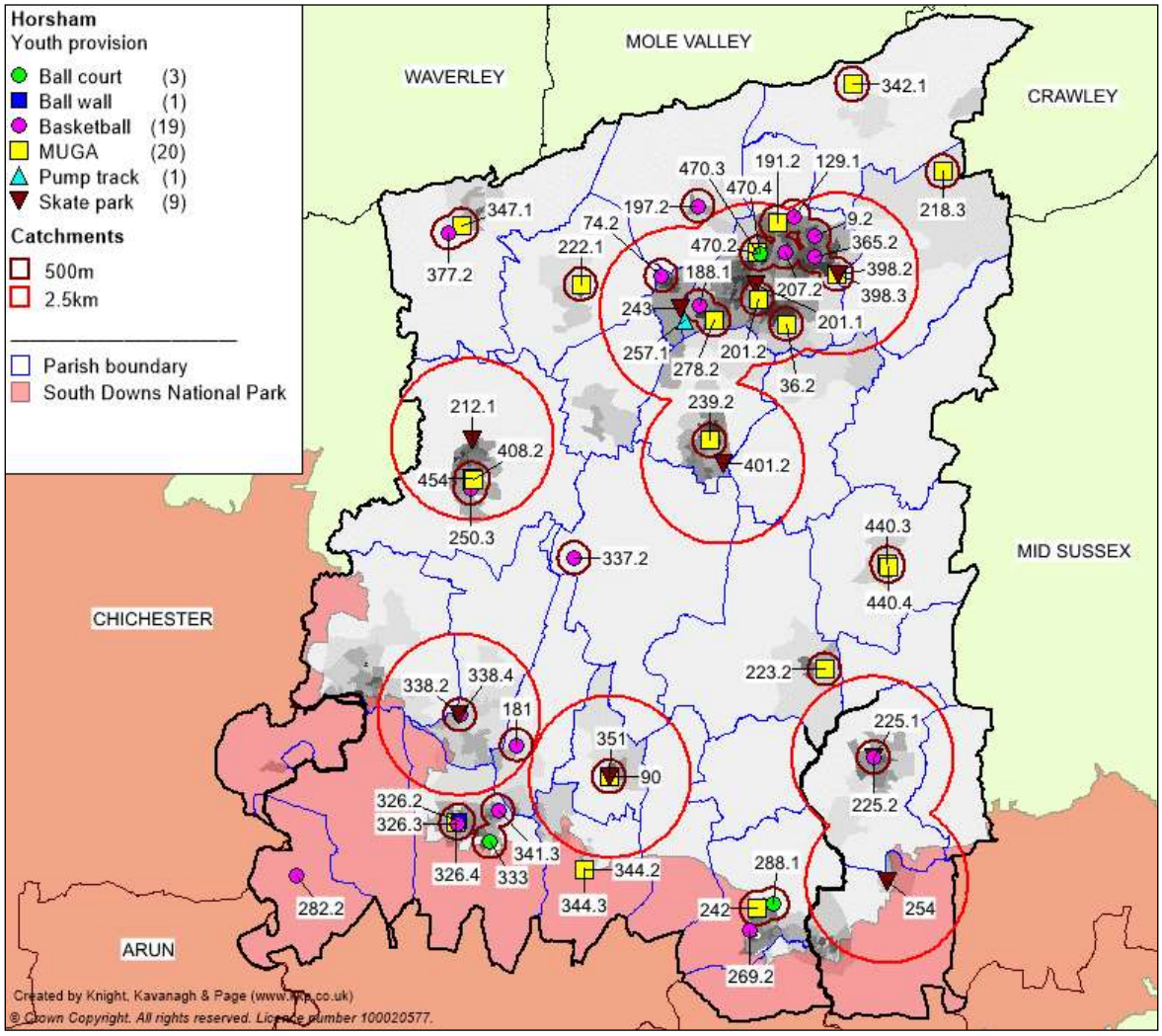


Table 5.3.a: Key to sites mapped – provision for children

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
91.1	Church Lane play area	Ashington	0.0619	High	High
148.1	Foster Lane play area	Ashington	0.0652	Medium	High
320.1	Posthorses Play Area	Ashington	0.0538	High	High
448	Warminghurst Close play area	Ashington	0.0473	High	High
460.1	Willard Way play area	Ashington	0.0768	High	High
20.1	Ashurst Recreation Ground play area	Ashurst	0.0530	High	High
40	Berrall Way play area	Billingshurst	0.0111	Medium	High
53	Bridgewater Close play area	Billingshurst	0.0268	High	High
79	Cherry Tree Close play area	Billingshurst	0.1388	High	High
118	Cranham Avenue play area	Billingshurst	0.0140	High	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
145	Forge Way play area	Billingshurst	0.0196	High	High
250.1	Lower Station Road play area	Billingshurst	0.0776	High	High
259.1	Manor House Field play area	Billingshurst	0.0475	Low	High
303.1	Ostlers View play area	Billingshurst	0.0396	High	High
305.1	Par Brook play area	Billingshurst	0.0270	High	High
369	Roman Way play area	Billingshurst	0.0142	Low	High
408.1	Station Road Gardens play area	Billingshurst	0.0504	High	High
462	Women's Hall play area	Billingshurst	0.0658	High	High
482.1	Longhurst Drive play areas	Billingshurst	0.0496	High	High
74.1	Charrington Way play area	Broadbridge Heath	0.0276	High	High
241	Leapfrog Playground	Broadbridge Heath	0.2066	High	High
253.1	The Giggles play area	Broadbridge Heath	0.3006	High	High
335.1	Broadbridge Heath Recreation Ground play area	Broadbridge Heath	0.0476	High	High
388	Singleton Road play area	Broadbridge Heath	0.0156	High	Low
434.1	Broadbridge Heath Rec play area	Broadbridge Heath	0.0304	Low	High
102.1	Colgate Memorial Hall play area	Colgate	0.0302	Low	High
142	Faygate Village Hall play area	Colgate	0.0175	High	High
218.1	Kilnwood Vale Park play area 1	Colgate	0.0693	High	High
218.2	Kilnwood Vale Park play area 2	Colgate	0.0527	High	High
4.1	Acorn Avenue play area	Cowfold	0.0293	High	High
440.1	Cowfold Village Green play area 1	Cowfold	0.0250	High	High
440.2	Cowfold Village Green play area 2	Cowfold	0.0160	High	High
82.1	Chess Brook Green play area	Henfield	0.0248	Low	High
224.1	Hacketts Lane play area	Henfield	0.1625	High	High
306.1	Parsonage Farm play area	Henfield	0.0381	Medium	High
308	Parsonage Road play area	Henfield	0.0083	Medium	Low
375.1	Rothery Field	Henfield	0.0077	Low	High
9.1	Amberley Close play area	Horsham Town	0.0829	High	High
23	Bartholomew Way play area	Horsham Town	0.0771	High	High
27	Beech Glade play area	Horsham Town	0.1800	High	High
28	Beech Road play area	Horsham Town	0.0600	Low	Low
36.1	Bennett's Field play area	Horsham Town	0.0546	High	High
41	Bignor Close play area	Horsham Town	0.0100	Low	Low
45.1	Birches Road play area	Horsham Town	0.0689	Low	High
46	Black Horse Way play area	Horsham Town	0.0250	High	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
49	Bowes Close play area	Horsham Town	0.0158	High	High
96	Cissbury Close play area	Horsham Town	0.0186	High	High
100	Coleridge Close play area	Horsham Town	0.0100	Low	Low
106	Cook Road play area	Horsham Town	0.0138	High	Medium
131	Durfold Road play area	Horsham Town	0.0188	Low	Low
169	Groombridge Way play area	Horsham Town	0.0925	High	High
175	Haybarn Drive play area	Horsham Town	0.0102	High	High
187	Highwood play area	Horsham Town	0.1367	High	High
188.2	Somergate	Horsham Town	0.0076	Low	Low
191.1	Holbrook Tythe Barn play area	Horsham Town	0.0476	High	High
207.1	Jackdaw Lane (Bluebell Park) play area	Horsham Town	0.0208	High	High
214	Keats Close play area	Horsham Town	0.0130	Low	Low
244.1	Littlehaven Lane play area	Horsham Town	0.0407	High	High
256	The Hornets play area	Horsham Town	0.0213	Medium	High
261.1	Manor Fields play area	Horsham Town	0.0271	High	Medium
278.1	Needles Recreation Ground play area	Horsham Town	0.0752	High	High
316.1	Pondtail Recreation Ground play area	Horsham Town	0.0029	High	High
322	Primrose Copse play area	Horsham Town	0.0156	Low	Low
327	Quarterbrass Farm Road play area	Horsham Town	0.0100	High	High
329.1	Ramsey Close play area	Horsham Town	0.0121	Low	Low
360.1	Redkiln Way play area	Horsham Town	0.0221	High	High
365.1	Roffey Recreation Ground	Horsham Town	0.0395	Low	High
365.3	Roffey Recreation Ground	Horsham Town	0.0021	Medium	High
372	Ropeland play area	Horsham Town	0.0190	Low	Low
384.1	Skylark View	Horsham Town	0.0208	High	Medium
392	Sloughbrook Close play area	Horsham Town	0.0076	High	Medium
398.1	South Holmes	Horsham Town	0.1489	High	High
407	Standen Place play area	Horsham Town	0.0130	Low	Low
432.1	Victory Road Recreation Ground play area	Horsham Town	0.0823	High	High
470.1	Woodstock Close play area	Horsham Town	0.0360	High	High
472	Wordsworth Place play area	Horsham Town	0.0186	High	Medium
473	Wren Close play area	Horsham Town	0.0210	High	Medium
22.1	Barns Green Recreation Ground play area	Itchingfield	0.0230	High	High
52.1	Brick Kiln Close play area	Lower Beeding	0.1065	Low	High
234	Leechpond Hill play area	Lower Beeding	0.0282	Low	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
435.1	Mannings Heath Village Green play area	Nuthurst	0.0604	High	High
68.1	Carpenters Meadow play area	Pulborough	0.0300	Medium	High
263	Masons Way play area	Pulborough	0.0282	High	Medium
355.1	Rectory Close play area	Pulborough	0.1988	High	High
95.1	Churchmans Meadow play area	Rudgwick	0.0353	Medium	High
152	Foxholes play area	Rudgwick	0.0144	Low	Low
377.3	Rudgwick Recreation Ground	Rudgwick	0.0321	High	High
184	High Street play area	Rusper	0.1417	High	High
337.1	Coolham Recreation Ground play area	Shipley	0.0581	High	High
222	King George V playground	Slinfold	0.2701	Low	High
389	Six Acres play area	Slinfold	0.0158	High	Low
63	Buttercup Way play area	Southwater	0.0180	High	High
70.1	Cedar Drive play area	Southwater	0.0421	Low	Low
116	Cornflower Way play area	Southwater	0.0155	High	Low
139.1	Eversfield play area	Southwater	0.0103	High	Low
233.1	Larkspur Way play area	Southwater	0.0337	High	High
237	Leeds Close play area	Southwater	0.0500	High	High
239.1	Southwater Leisure Centre play area	Southwater	0.1032	High	High
258	Downslink play area	Southwater	0.2237	High	High
292.1	Nutham Lane play area	Southwater	0.0166	High	Low
310	Pevensey Road play area	Southwater	0.0135	Low	Low
401.1	Southwater Country Park play area	Southwater	0.2856	High	High
428	Thistle Way play area	Southwater	0.0143	High	Low
450	Warren Drive play area	Southwater	0.0152	Low	High
485.1	Roman Lane play area	Southwater	0.0450	High	High
1	Abbey Road	Steyning	0.0241	Medium	High
11	South Ash play area	Steyning	0.0198	Low	Medium
73.1	Chandlers Way play area	Steyning	0.0146	Medium	High
269.1	Memorial Playing Field play area	Steyning	0.0797	High	High
405.1	St Cuthman's Field	Steyning	0.0690	High	High
112	Cootham Village Hall play area	Storrington and Sullington	0.0290	Low	Low
121	Deanway play area	Storrington and Sullington	0.0122	High	High
264	Meadowside play area	Storrington and Sullington	0.1081	High	High
326.1	Pulborough Road Recreation Ground play area	Storrington and Sullington	0.0250	High	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
341.1	Sullington Recreation Ground play area 1	Storrington and Sullington	0.0177	High	High
341.2	Sullington Recreation Ground play area 2	Storrington and Sullington	0.0128	High	High
83.1	Thakenham Playing Fields play area	Thakeham	0.0491	High	High
155	Furze Common play area	Thakeham	0.0130	Low	Low
182	High Bar Lane play 1	Thakeham	0.0393	High	High
183	High Bar Lane play 2	Thakeham	0.0778	High	High
270.1	Memorial Playing Fields play area	Upper Beeding	0.1315	High	High
430	Tottington play area	Upper Beeding	0.1472	High	High
197.1	Hollands Way play area	Warnham	0.0746	High	High
441.1	Warnham Village Green play area	Warnham	0.0214	High	Low
338.1	West Chiltington Recreation Ground play area	West Chiltington	0.0443	High	High
223.1	KGV Playing Fields	West Grinstead	0.0748	High	High
436.1	Dial Post play area	West Grinstead	0.0247	High	High
196.1	Hole Street play area	Wiston	0.1257	High	High
47	Blackstone Lane play area	Woodmancote	0.0332	High	High

Table 5.3.b: Key to sites mapped – provision for young people

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
90	Church Lane MUGA	Ashington	0.0700	Low	High
351	Foster Lane skatepark	Ashington	0.0246	High	High
212.1	Jubilee Fields skatepark	Billingshurst	0.0259	Low	High
250.2	Natts Lane skate park	Billingshurst	0.0281	High	High
250.3	Lower Station Road basketball	Billingshurst	0.0040	High	High
408.2	Station Road Gardens MUGA	Billingshurst	0.0215	High	High
454	Weald School MUGA	Billingshurst	0.1074	Medium	Medium
74.2	Charrington Way basketball	Broadbridge Heath	0.0082	High	High
477.1	Broadbridge Heath skate park	Broadbridge Heath	0.0479	High	High
218.3	Kilnwood Vale Park MUGA	Colgate	0.0435	High	High
440.3	Cowfold Village Green MUGA 1	Cowfold	0.0248	High	High
440.4	Cowfold Village Green MUGA 2	Cowfold	0.0203	High	High
225.1	Kingsfield skatepark	Henfield	0.0286	Medium/ High	Medium /High
225.2	Kingsfield basketball	Henfield	0.0154	Medium/ High	Medium /High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
9.2	Amberley Close basketball	Horsham Town	0.0044	High	High
30	Beech Road youth shelter 1	Horsham Town	0.0076	High	High
32	Beech Road youth shelter 2	Horsham Town	0.0014	High	High
36.2	Bennett's Field MUGA	Horsham Town	0.0347	High	High
36.3	Bennett's Field youth shelter	Horsham Town	0.0011	High	High
129.1	Dutchells Pitches basketball	Horsham Town	0.0189	Low	Low
188.1	Hills Farm Open Area basketball	Horsham Town	0.0021	High	High
191.2	Holbrook Tythe Barn MUGA	Horsham Town	0.1340	High	High
201.1	Horsham Park skate park	Horsham Town	0.1236	High	High
201.2	Horsham Park MUGA	Horsham Town	0.0346	Medium	High
207.2	Jackdaw Lane/Bluebell Park basketball	Horsham Town	0.0048	High	High
257.1	Horsham Pump Track	Horsham Town	0.1142	High	High
278.2	Needles Recreation Ground MUGA	Horsham Town	0.0402	High	High
365.2	Roffey Recreation Ground basket	Horsham Town	0.0160	Medium	High
398.2	South Holmes MUGA	Horsham Town	0.0370	Medium	High
470.2	Woodstock Close basketball	Horsham Town	0.0065	High	High
470.3	Woodstock Close MUGA	Horsham Town	0.0384	High	High
470.4	Woodstock Close/Pixies Hollow youth area	Horsham Town	0.0399	High	High
355.2	Rectory Close youth shelter	Pulborough	0.0014	High	High
347.1	Bucks Green Recreation Ground MUGA	Rudgwick	0.1267	Low	Medium
377.2	Rudgwick Playing Field skatepark	Rudgwick	0.0381	High	High
342.1	Rusper Recreation Ground MUGA	Rusper	0.1128	Low	Medium
337.2	Coolham Recreation Ground basketball	Shipley	0.0026	High	High
222.1	King George V playground MUGA	Slinfold	0.0124	Low	High
189.2	Southwater Sports Club MUGA	Southwater	0.0519	High	High
189.3	Southwater Sports Club Skate	Southwater	0.0228	High	High
239.2	Southwater Leisure Centre MUGA	Southwater	0.0637	High	High
401.2	Bennsfield Skatepark	Southwater	0.0585	Low	High
242	Steyning Leisure Centre MUGA	Steyning	0.3834	Low	High
269.2	Memorial Playing Field basketball	Steyning	0.0234	High	High
288.1	Norman Way ball court	Steyning	0.0179	Low	Low
326.2	Pulborough Road Recreation Ground ball wall	Storrington and Sullington	0.0173	High	High
326.3	Pulborough Road Recreation Ground basketball	Storrington and Sullington	0.0042	High	High
326.4	Pulborough Road Recreation Ground MUGA	Storrington and Sullington	0.0681	High	High

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
333	Ravenscroft Close ball court	Storrington and Sullington	0.1081	Low	Medium
341.3	Sullington Recreation Ground basketball	Storrington and Sullington	0.0081	Low	Low
181	High Bar Lane basketball	Thakeham	0.0073	High	High
254	Mackley's Field skatepark	Upper Beeding	0.0317	Medium	High
270.2	Memorial Playing Field youth shelter	Upper Beeding	0.0020	High	High
197.2	Hollands Way basketball	Warnham	0.0113	High	High
197.3	Hollands Way youth shelter	Warnham	0.0029	High	High
338.2	West Chiltington Recreation Ground skatepark	West Chiltington	0.0165	High	High
338.3	West Chiltington Recreation Ground fitness equipment	West Chiltington	0.0115	High	High
338.4	West Chiltington Recreation Ground basketball	West Chiltington	0.0079	High	High
223.2	KGV Playing Field MUGA	West Grinstead	0.0080	High	High

5.4 Quality and value summary

105. Of the 188 play sites in the District, over two thirds (70%) rate high for quality suggesting a reasonably high standard of quality of play provision. There are however 40 sites (21%) rated as low quality.

106. Over three quarters of play sites (79%) rate as high value. This demonstrates the valuable role play provision provides in allowing children to play but also the contribution sites make in terms of giving children and young people safe places to learn, for physical and mental activity, to socialise with others and in creating aesthetically pleasing local environments.

107. However, 14% of sites are rated as low value. This may be a reflection to the lack of play offer such sites may provide. Diverse equipment to cater for a range of ages and abilities is important and can significantly impact on value. Provision such as skate park facilities and MUGAs are often highly valued forms of play.

Table 5.3: Quality and value of provision for children and young people

	High	Medium	Low
Quality	131	17	40
Value	148	14	26

PART 6: ALLOTMENTS

6.1 Introduction

108. The allotments typology provides opportunities for people who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social interaction.

6.2 Current provision

109. There are 28 sites classified as allotments in Horsham District, equating to over 23 hectares. No site size threshold has been applied to allotments and as such all provision is identified and included within the audit.

Table 6.1: Allotments in Horsham District

Analysis area	Allotments			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Horsham Town	12	14.25	0.28	2.8
Southwater	2	0.81	0.07	0.7
Billingshurst	1	1.29	0.14	1.4
Storrington and Sullington	2	1.43	0.20	2.0
Steyning	-	-	-	-
Henfield	1	0.25	0.04	0.4
Broadbridge Heath	1	0.45	0.08	0.8
Pulborough	2	1.28	0.23	2.3
Upper Beeding	1	1.05	0.27	2.7
West Chiltington	1	0.38	0.11	1.1
West Grinstead	2	0.91	0.30	3.0
Rudgwick	-	-	-	-
Ashington	-	-	-	-
Warnham	1	0.41	0.18	1.8
Thakeham	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-
Colgate	-	-	-	-
Slinfold	-	-	-	-
Cowfold	1	0.62	0.32	3.2
Nuthurst	-	-	-	-
Itchingfield	-	-	-	-
Rusper	-	-	-	-
Shipley	-	-	-	-
Lower Beeding	-	-	-	-
Bramber	-	-	-	-
Shermanbury	-	-	-	-

Analysis area	Allotments			
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision	
			Ha per 1,000 population	Square Metre per resident
Woodmancote	-	-	-	-
Ashurst	-	-	-	-
Wiston	1	0.21	0.94	9.4
Horsham District	**28**	**23.33**	**0.17** ***(0.18)****	**1.7** ***(1.8)****

110. For allotments, the District has a current provision level of 0.16 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

111. If provision and populations in areas of the District covered by the South Downs National Park are included than a total of 26.63 hectares exist; an equivalent to a current provision level of 0.19 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

112. * Two of the allotment sites within the SDNP are on the boundary and are recognised as serving the settlement of Steyning. These sites are Canada Gardens allotments (0.77 hectares) and The Rublees Allotments (1.27 hectares). If these are included, a total of 25.37 hectares exist; an equivalent to a current provision level of 0.18 hectares per 1,000 head of population. This is therefore reflected in the table above in italics.

113. The largest site in the district is Chesworth allotments (4.38 hectares).

114. The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) suggests a national standard of 20 allotments per 1,000 households (20 per 2,000 people based on two people per house or one per 100 people). This equates to 0.25 hectares per 1,000 populations based on an average plot-size of 250 square metres (0.025 hectares per plot).

115. Horsham District based on its current population (139,545) is short of the NSALG standard. Using this suggested standard, the minimum amount of allotment provision for Horsham District is 34.89 hectares. Existing provision of 23.33 hectares therefore does not meet this guideline.

6.3 Accessibility

116. A 1,000m radial walk time catchment has been applied to allotments. The reasoning for the catchment used is set out in Part 9. Figure 6.1 shows the catchments applied to help inform where potential deficiencies in provision may be located. This should be treated as an approximation as it does not take account of topography or walking routes.

Figure 6.1: Allotments mapped with 1,000m catchment

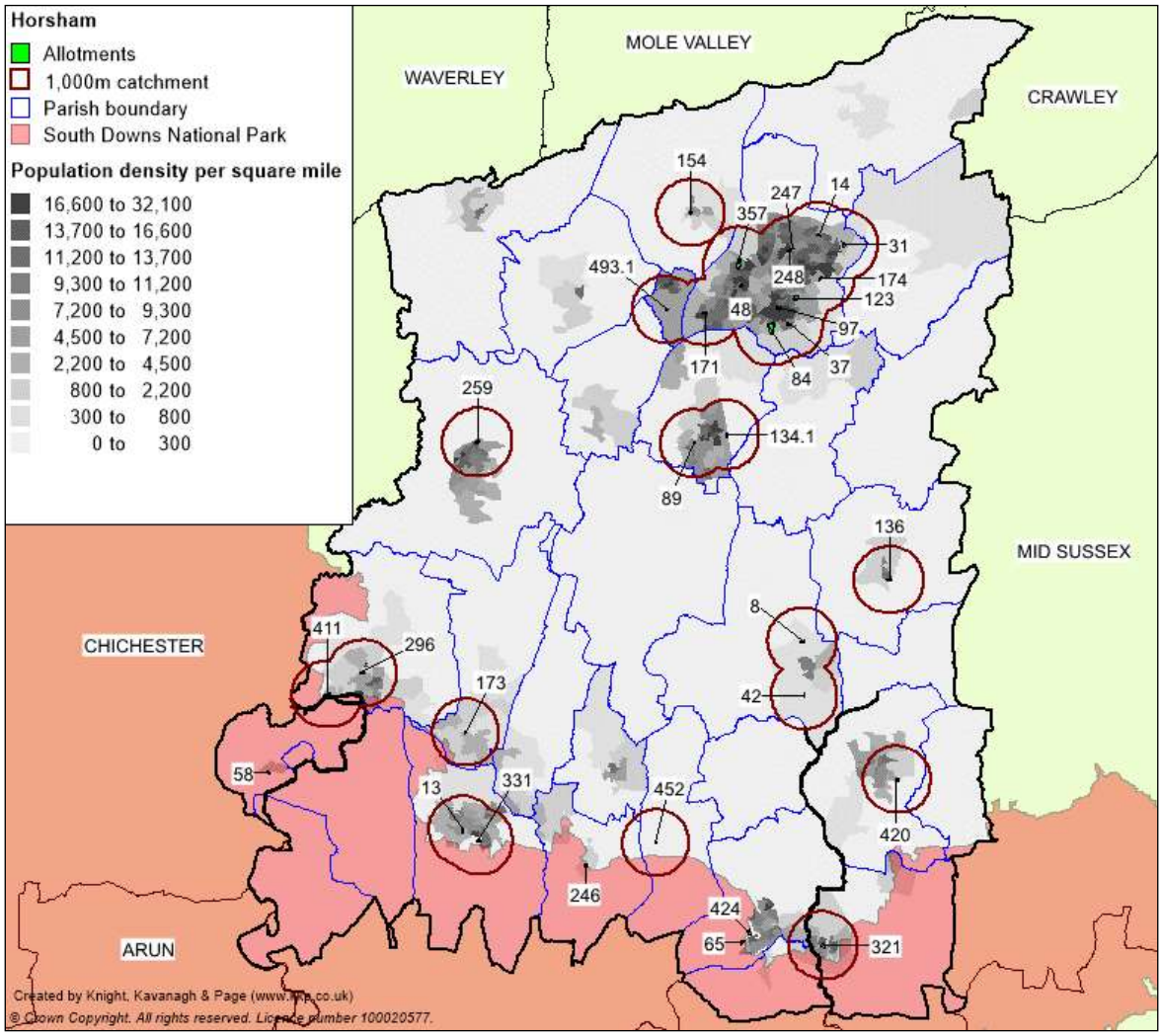


Table 6.2: Key to sites mapped

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)
259	Manor House Field	Billingshurst	1.29
493.1	Churchill Way allotments	Broadbridge Heath	0.45
136	Eastlands Lane allotments	Cowfold	0.62
420	The Daisycroft	Henfield	0.25
14	Amberley Road allotments 2	Horsham Town	0.33
31	Beech Road allotments	Horsham Town	1.25
37	Bennetts Road allotments	Horsham Town	0.73
48	Blunts Way allotments	Horsham Town	0.47
84	Chesworth allotments	Horsham Town	4.38
97	Clarence Road allotments	Horsham Town	0.64
123	Depot Road allotments	Horsham Town	1.65

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Size (ha)
171	Guildford Road allotments	Horsham Town	0.71
174	Harwood Road allotments	Horsham Town	0.52
247	Lower Barn Close allotments 1	Horsham Town	0.05
248	Lower Barn Close allotments 2	Horsham Town	0.71
357	Redford Avenue allotments	Horsham Town	2.82
296	Allotments off London Road	Pulborough	0.52
411	Stopham Road	Pulborough	0.76
89	Church Lane allotments	Southwater	0.26
134.1	Easteds Lane allotments	Southwater	0.55
65	Canada Gardens allotments	Steyning	0.77
424	The Rublees allotments	Steyning	1.27
13	Amberley Road allotments 1	Storrington and Sullington	0.60
331	Ravenscroft allotments	Storrington and Sullington	0.83
321	Pound Lane allotments	Upper Beeding	1.05
154	Friday Street allotments	Warnham	0.41
173	Haglands Lane allotments	West Chiltington	0.38
8	Joelsfield Common allotments	West Grinstead	0.72
42	Bines Road allotments	West Grinstead	0.20
452	Water Lane	Wiston	0.21

PART 7: MULTI-FUNCTIONAL GREENSPACE

7.1 Introduction

117. "Multi-functional greenspace" (MFGS) is an umbrella term that includes amenity greenspaces, natural greenspaces and parks and gardens. Consequently, the figures in this section are the combination of Part 2 (Table 2.6), Part 3 (Table 3.1) and Part 4 (Table 4.1).

7.2 Current provision

118. There are 295 sites classified as MFGS across the Horsham District, the equivalent of over 612 hectares (see Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Multi-functional greenspace provision in Horsham District

Analysis area	*Parks*		*Natural*		*Amenity*		**Multi-functional greenspace**			
	Number of sites	*Hectares (ha)*	*Number of sites*	*Hectares (ha)*	*Number of sites*	*Hectares (ha)*	**Number of sites**	**Hectares (ha)**	**Ha per 1,000 population**	**Square Metre per resident**
Horsham Town	*31*	*65.58*	*22*	*159.88*	*40*	*29.22*	93	254.68	4.98	49.8
Southwater	*8*	*13.77*	*6*	*35.06*	*17*	*10.92*	31	59.75	5.27	52.7
Billingshurst	*6*	*16.42*	*5*	*6.68*	*12*	*6.79*	23	29.89	3.19	31.9
Storrington and Sullington	*5*	*11.97*	*7*	*15.49*	*7*	*2.18*	19	29.64	4.14	41.4
Steyning	*5*	*5.69*	*1*	*1.05*	*6*	*2.97*	12	9.71	1.61	16.1
Henfield	*4*	*3.92*	*5*	*29.09*	*5*	*0.98*	14	33.99	5.81	58.1
Broadbridge Heath	*5*	*7.21*	*5*	*12.77*	*8*	*4.35*	18	24.33	4.32	43.2
Pulborough	*4*	*6.41*	*1*	*0.18*	*6*	*2.25*	11	8.84	1.59	15.9
Upper Beeding	*2*	*3.43*	*2*	*3.57*	*4*	*0.87*	8	7.87	2.04	20.4
West Chiltington	*2*	*4.34*	-	-	*1*	*0.45*	3	4.79	1.42	14.2
West Grinstead	*4*	*4.75*	-	-	*2*	*0.44*	6	5.19	1.71	17.1
Rudgwick	*3*	*5.17*	-	-	*1*	*1.10*	4	6.27	2.14	21.4
Ashington	*1*	*2.21*	-	-	*6*	*2.24*	7	4.45	1.65	16.5

Analysis area	*Parks*		*Natural*		*Amenity*		**Multi-functional greenspace**			
	Number of sites	*Hectares (ha)*	*Number of sites*	*Hectares (ha)*	*Number of sites*	*Hectares (ha)*	**Number of sites**	**Hectares (ha)**	**Ha per 1,000 population**	**Square Metre per resident**
Warnham	*4*	*5.33*	-	-	*1*	*0.90*	5	6.23	2.80	28.0
Thakeham	*2*	*3.43*	-	-	*2*	*1.16*	4	4.59	2.16	21.6
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colgate	*2*	*6.89*	*2*	*70.01*	*1*	*0.16*	5	77.06	36.91	369.1
Slinfold	*3*	*3.71*	-	-	*1*	*0.55*	4	4.26	2.15	21.5
Cowfold	*1*	*3.35*	-	-	*2*	*0.28*	3	3.63	1.88	18.8
Nuthurst	*1*	*1.00*	*2*	*1.94*	*3*	*1.12*	6	4.06	2.17	21.7
Itchingfield	*2*	*2.76*	-	-	-	-	2	2.76	1.58	15.8
Rusper	*1*	*0.95*	-	-	*1*	*0.32*	2	1.27	0.77	7.7
Shipley	*2*	*3.02*	-	-	*1*	*1.15*	3	4.17	3.34	33.4
Lower Beeding	*3*	*2.36*	-	-	-	-	3	2.36	2.22	22.2
Bramber	-	-	*1*	*3.83*	*1*	*7.96*	2	11.79	15.23	152.3
Shermanbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodmancote	*3*	*4.84*	-	-	-	-	3	4.84	8.26	82.6
Ashurst	*1*	*2.01*	-	-	*1*	*1.02*	2	3.03	10.41	104.1
Wiston	*1*	*0.90*	-	-	*1*	*2.03*	2	2.93	13.14	131.4
Horsham District	***106***	***191.42***	***59***	***339.55***	***130***	***81.41***	**295**	**612.38**	**4.39**	**43.9**

119. For MFGS, the District has a current provision level of 4.39 hectares per 1,000 head of population. There are two analysis areas (Washington and Shermanbury) which do not have any MFGS identified.

120. If provision and populations in areas of the District covered by the South Downs National Park are included than a total of 630.73 hectares exist; an equivalent to a current provision level of 4.43 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

PART 8: PROVISION STANDARDS

8.1 Developing and setting standards

121. The following section derives and details the proposed provision standards recommended for HDC. It details how current provision levels identified as part of the review compare to existing standards as well as national benchmarks and whether any adjustments are required.

122. It is important to recognise that there are no prescribed national standards for open space provision. In general, very little guidance is offered at a national level for quality with benchmarking of standards focusing on quantity and accessibility levels. Subsequently the following approach has been used to provide an informed reasoning to the setting and application of standards.

123. An overview of the proposed standards in terms of quality, accessibility and quantity is set out below. The proposed standards are then used to determine deficiencies and surpluses for open space in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility.

8.2 Quality and value

124. The 2014 SOSRA gave each site a quality and value rating in line with best practice[*]. Sites are rated as either high or low quality and/or value. For play provision, a third 'medium' category is also utilised. The primary aim of applying a rating is to identify sites where investment and/or improvements may be required. It can also help to inform future decisions around surpluses and deficiencies of sites (particularly when viewed along with quantity and accessibility levels).

Quality Standards Review

125. Previous HDC studies have provided guidance to the design/quality of open space provision. These have been reviewed and updated to reflect the work as part of this study.

Overview

126. It is essential that the provision and location of Open Space facilities is considered as a priority from the outset in the planning of residential developments. Once there is agreement over the types and quantities of facilities to be provided, then those facilities should be integrated into the development and designed with the objective of contributing optimally to the quality of life of residents. Developments, in which green space is 'fitted in' around the built elements as a secondary consideration, rarely achieve this objective.

127. In addition to the location and design of the individual facilities, consideration should be given to the connections between them, ensuring that a network of diverse and stimulating accessible green space binds the development together. This continuous network, which is essential for sustaining wildlife populations, must seek to provide at least an undisturbed 5m wide vegetated area as well as a fully traversable route by pedestrians and cyclists. It should be achieved, to the greatest extent possible, without resorting to routes alongside vehicular traffic. 'Green corridors', and the close positioning of amenity land to create bands of green space within a development (see 8.2.2), are each effective ways of achieving connectivity through the provision of green space itself.

[*] As set out in the Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A Companion Guide to Planning Policy Guidance 17 (2001)

128. Integration of open space within developments should contribute significantly to the landscape and environmental quality of the area. Vistas are created linking the development with views beyond. Structure planting frames these views and softens the built environment, complementing the architecture. Full consideration of this landscape effect must be made alongside the choices over spatial arrangement of the residential units.

129. Consideration must be given to the inclusion of at least one outdoor space in a development that will attract deliberate, intentioned visits from residents. The inclusion, at such a location, of multiple facilities, e.g. a LEAP in a particularly characterful amenity space or close to a park, and perhaps to retail outlets, is likely to achieve this objective. Such a site will become a meeting place for residents, supporting social cohesion and a sense of community in the development.

130. Play provision (8.2.3) and youth facilities (8.2.4) must be located and integrated aesthetically into natural or amenity greenspace (8.2.2). The activity zones of these facilities are regarded as discrete items in quantity calculations, i.e. the area occupied by the activity zone cannot also be counted in the quantity of green space to be provided.

131. Buffer zones, relevant to play provision (8.2.3) and youth provision (8.2.4), must be considered from the outset when locating and integrating those facilities. Their primary purpose is to prevent potential disturbance, from activities at the facility, to residents of adjacent dwellings. They also help ensure safety of children playing by opening up a wide field of surveillance and reducing exposure to fast and heavy traffic. Potential spaces for facilities need to be large enough to accommodate buffer zones.

132. Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SuDS) (see 8.2.2) can be integrated aesthetically and functionally within parks and gardens, amenity or natural green space. Due to the potential wildlife value of SuDS they can be included in the quantity calculation for natural green space on the condition that all quality criteria are met for both the natural green space and the SuDS.

8.2.1 Allotments

133. Characteristics and features of an allotment site to be provided by developers are as follows:

134. Located no more than a walking distance of 1km from any residence in the development. Linked to pedestrian and cycle path systems, and the entrance should be no more than 400m from the nearest bus stop. Accessible by road and with adequate parking, but away from the noise and fumes of heavy traffic.

135. The site, no less than 0.04 ha in area and clearly marked into individual plots available in two sizes; 0.006 ha and 0.012 ha. Plots should be away from the shade of trees and separated by established grass paths, minimum 0.8m wide. Where large areas are to be developed in phases by a single developer, or where adjacent pockets of land within a large area, are each to be worked by separate developers, then a Master Plan should be established for the site as a whole. This should aim to ensure that a cohesive approach is adopted so that the quantity, accessibility and quality of provision for the entire area is optimised and potentially situated in one location. The normal application of standards will not apply to adjacent pockets of land in isolation from each other. It is therefore likely that contributions will be made from one pocket towards facilities provided in another.

136. Effective drainage through natural soil characteristics and/or land drainage installations. A minimum of 300mm loam topsoil (10-20% organic matter; pH range 6.0-7.5) on plots, roughly cultivated and free of perennial weeds.

137. A minimum of 20% of 0.006 ha plots to be accessible by 1.2m wide hard surface paths of maximum gradient 1 in 20. Each of these plots to have four pre-installed timber raised beds 5m x 1m and 600mm high, separated by 1.2m wide paths. The raised beds filled with loam topsoil as specified above.

138. Minimum of one water point (with stop cock and meter in weather-proof housing) and one permeable hard surfaced storage area (approx. 0.012 ha) for each 0.25ha of allotment site. These should be not more than 50m from furthest plot and easily accessible for deliveries of compost etc. as well as maintenance of the site.

139. Secure perimeter fence and preferably with a mix native hedgerow, 1.5m high and with lockable gate for vehicular access. Care should be taken to ensure the hedgerow does not cause shading issues. A sign at the gate detailing ownership, site rules, how to apply for an allotment and emergency telephone numbers.

140. Strong wear resistant grass sward (containing perennial rye grass) for access paths and other non-cultivated areas. All grass areas to be accessible for maintenance.

141. Communal shed, minimum of approx.10 sqm or greater larger sites. Constructed on concrete base using pressure treated timber and with shatter-resistant windows. Concrete ramp and lockable doors for safe access and security of machinery etc.

8.2.2 Multi-functional greenspace

142. Multi-functional greenspace (MFGS) falls into the following three categories:

- Amenity greenspaces. See Part 4 and 8.2.2a
- Natural greenspaces. See Part 3 and 8.2.2b
- Parks and gardens. See Part 2 and 8.2.2c

143. General characteristics and features of MFGS to be provided by developers are as follows:

144. Linked directly to pedestrian and vehicular routes by hard surfaced paths and accessible from within 300m of the nearest bus stop.

145. Integrated into the development in consultation with a landscape architect to ensure a ‘sense of place’, reflect local distinctiveness and realise the full potential of surrounding views. Where equipped play or youth facilities are included (8.2.3 and 8.2.4) they should blend aesthetically into the space.

146. Accessible to people with disabilities over as much of the site as is reasonably possible to include key vantage points and features such as ponds and decorative plantings as well as uninterrupted movement along ‘green corridors’ (see 8.2.2b). This to be achieved by provision of a hard-surfaced path (tarmacadam or resin) of minimum width 1.5m and maximum gradient 1 in 20.

147. Lighting will be required for paths if placed as a condition by the Council. All lighting installations should comply with BS 5489 Part 1: 2020 or respective updates.

148. Litter and dog bins at key access points. Signs to encourage control of dogs and discourage dog fouling.

149. Seating predominantly with backs and armrests, generally made from hardwood timber with deep ground fixings. Seats positioned adjacent to paths in both sunny and shady areas, and in locations where the most attractive and open views can be enjoyed. Water features and SuDS (8.2.2b) designed and integrated into the landscape with a sympathetic, natural profile whilst giving full consideration to health and safety, including the provision of signs and public rescue equipment where necessary. These may be counted within the quantity standard of natural greenspace provision.

150. If a Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP), Local Area of Play (LAP) / Local Landscaped Areas of Play (LLAP), Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP) or youth facility are incorporated, the activity area of these should not be counted towards the quantity standard or compromise the minimum size and dimensions of the category of park or green space.

8.2.2a Amenity Greenspace

151. In addition to the generic details outlined in 8.2.2, an Amenity Greenspace will possess the following specific characteristics and features:

152. Located no more than a walking distance of 480m from any residence in the development. It should be a sunny and open site, ideally with some shade from existing trees.

153. Closely integrated within residential development to provide a greening effect on the built environment. Close positioning of multiple spaces separated only by roads, can contribute to connectivity of green space and landscape quality.

154. Priority on suitability for informal recreation pursuits such as ‘kickabout’ football, picnicking, kite flying and dog walking.

155. Minimum size of 0.05 ha and with a minimum dimension in length or breadth of 20m. SuDS schemes will not be counted towards the quantity standard but may be incorporated into the same site as long as they comply with the requirements stated in 8.2.2 and don’t compromise the minimum size or dimensions.

156. A tidy, ‘cared for’ appearance, with a minimum of 80% hard wearing mown grass. Shade provided, ideally from existing mature trees, and structure planting of new trees and woody plants for screening and shelter. Open views and the potential for natural surveillance.

157. Local areas of play (LAPs) can be located within amenity greenspace. Primarily for use by younger children, they provide for both physical and social play close to the home.

158. Signage to name the site and welcome the user, also to indicate constraints on use and provide contact details of the managing agent. It is essential that dogs are discouraged, at least through the signage, but sometimes also through fencing.

8.2.2b Natural Greenspace

159. In addition to the generic details outlined in 8.2.3, a Natural Greenspace will possess the following specific characteristics and features:

160. Natural greenspaces are expected to heavily contribute to the Green Infrastructure of the District by reinforcing existing and creating new corridors that will link and close the gaps on the existing network, including the Nature Recovery Network.

161. For any residence within the development to be located no more than a walking distance of 300m from a local form of provision or 1,000m from a strategic form of provision. If existing areas of suitable woodland, grassland etc. are not available within this threshold, then new features will need to be designed and developed.

162. High priority on nature conservation alongside public access and landscape quality. Existing wildlife value protected and enhanced through restoration and creation of new habitats, including by natural regeneration through enclosure of areas.

163. Minimum size of 0.05 ha and a minimum dimension in length or breadth of 5m. A SuDS scheme or river cannot entirely occupy this minimum dimension in a green corridor (see below) due to the need for safe inclusive access (see 8.2.2)

164. Green corridors are linear features included within the category of natural green spaces and subject to the same quality criteria. Lined with vegetation, they ensure connectivity between natural spaces, both for access by people (i.e. as footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes) and for movement of wildlife. Green corridors should not make the entirety of natural greenspace provision within a site unless the corridor is over 8m wide for at least 50% of its length.

165. Footpaths other than the main hard surfaced path (see 8.2.2) to be constructed with loose fill material (mineral or organic) or simply marked by mowing where natural drainage is adequate. Timber boardwalks installed for access across wet areas. Footpaths ‘way marked’ as appropriate.

166. Fencing and gates/stiles installed as appropriate to reduce user pressure on zones of particular conservation importance. Interpretation signage installed as appropriate.

167. SuDS schemes must blend aesthetically into the surroundings and must not look like steep sided engineered structures. They may be counted towards the quantity standard but should not compromise the minimum dimension of 5m (see above). They should serve more than one property, be safely accessible and not expected to be under water for more than 48 hours after heavy rain. There should be no gradients exceeding 1 in 3 and a landscape architect must be consulted over their integration into surrounding contours so that they blend in aesthetically. Any concrete/steel structures should present minimal visual impact but in the first instance alternative more naturalistic solutions should be sought such as boulders.

168. Variations in vegetation structure and topography to ensure habitat diversity and landscape effect. Planting provides canopy, shrub and field layers with a ‘soft’ transition between woodland and adjacent grassland, heathland or wetland. Gradients exceeding 1 in 4 are planted with woody plants. All tree and shrub planting should be at least 2m by 2m spacing.

169. Only UK native plant species to be used; woody plants to be grown from seed from Region of Provenance 40.

8.2.2c Parks and Gardens

170. In addition to the generic details outlined in 8.2.2, a park and garden will possess the following specific characteristics and features:

171. Located no more than a walking distance of 1,000m from any residence in the development and typically close by to key social hubs such as retail centres and community halls.

172. High priority on ornamental plantings and public art to provide aesthetic interest as well as educational themes promoting awareness of popular issues such as the environment, healthy living and local history. Adult fitness equipment may be included.

173. Can range from 'pocket parks' of minimum size approx. 0.05ha, to larger facilities which could accommodate more formal sport pitches, play facilities and youth facilities. Larger facilities will be less intensive in terms of planting and other features, with a greater proportion of mown grass. Sites large enough to accommodate pitch sports should be, in part, of a level gradient to accommodate such activities.

174. Access for passive recreation encouraged through especially generous provision of seating and hard surfaced paths. Particular attention also paid to surveillance through CCTV.

175. Landscape planting of high horticultural interest with a wide range of tree and shrub species (to include fruit and nut trees) as well as herbaceous and seasonal plantings for colour and texture throughout the year.

176. Fencing, if required, must integrate aesthetically into the surroundings and be constructed of durable materials.

8.2.3 Provision for children

177. Provision for children (i.e. play areas) fall into any of the following three categories:

- LAPs (Local Area of Play) – Horsham District Council also applies the term LLAPs (Local Landscaped Areas of Play) normally when referencing larger LAPs. See Part 5 and 8.2.3a
- LEAPs (Local Equipped Areas of Play). See Part 5 and 8.2.3b
- NEAPs (Neighbourhood equipped Areas of Play). See Part 5 and 8.2.3c

178. General characteristics and features of a LAP, a LEAP and / or a NEAP to be provided by developers are as follows:

179. Located within a greenspace or park (see 8.2.2) and close enough to pedestrian routes or dwellings to enable informal surveillance, while allowing for the necessary buffer zones. Accessible by foot without the need to cross busy roads and a minimum of 300m from the nearest bus stop. Away from exposure to prevailing winds.

180. Linked directly to pedestrian and vehicular routes by hard surfaced paths and with secure parking provided for bicycles.

181. Accessible to people with disabilities over as much of the site as is reasonably possible. This to include provision of a hard-surfaced path throughout the area, of minimum width 1.5m and maximum gradient 1 in 20.

182. Attractive and stimulating environment for both active and passive play; designed for aesthetic cohesion to a unified theme and suited to local context.

183. Play equipment designed and installed in accordance with EN1176 and EN1177 (or subsequent updates). Equipment selected and positioned so as to avoid the possibility of views into neighbouring properties.

184. Impact absorbing surfaces beneath and around the play items to comply with EN1176 and EN1177. All surfaces in the play area effectively drained to enable all year round use. Post-installation inspection carried out by a suitably qualified body such as RoSPA to ensure safety standards are met.

185. Seating predominantly with backs, for parents or carers, generally made from hardwood timber with deep ground fixings. Creatively designed and suitably located seating also provided for children in order to encourage social play.

186. Signage to name the site and welcome the user, also to indicate constraints on use and provide contact details of the managing agent. It is essential that dogs are discouraged, at least through the signage, but sometimes also through fencing.

187. Dog fouling bin/s on the perimeter of the green space or park in which the play area is located. Provision for maintenance access by providing a dropped curb and maintenance gate, where applicable

188. Suitable trees and shrubs strategically placed to provide areas of shade and play opportunities without obstructing informal surveillance. Structure planting in the buffer zone to provide appropriate screening/sound barrier effect between play area and neighbouring properties.

189. All plants selected are tough and resistant to damage with low maintenance requirements and not poisonous, thorny or otherwise hazardous (berries should be avoided even if they aren't poisonous). Plants also selected for seasonal colour, scent and to attract butterflies. Slopes are in larger forms of play (i.e. NEAPs and also LAPs which can range from small to large) but no slope should exceed a gradient of 1 in 3 if mowing is required. Steeper feature mounds can be considered if maintenance is by strimmer, or the mound is made of artificial material.

8.2.3a Local Areas of Play (LAPs)

190. LAPs can be small areas of play for young children or larger areas, which use the landscape and can accommodate older children. The larger areas, which in Horsham have been called local landscaped areas of play (LLAPs), can form an alternative to LEAPs in developments where a LEAP or a NEAP is already to be provided. Normally LAPs should be provided where the generated need is not sufficient to deliver equipped playgrounds on-site. They must meet the respective generic requirements detailed in 8.2.3 above plus also possess the following specific characteristics and features:

191. Located so that dwellings that are not within 1,000m walking distance of a NEAP are within 400m of a LAP and / or LEAP.

192. The main activity zone (min. 0.01 ha) blends into a landscaped buffer zone which should be 5m to the boundary of the nearest dwelling. All of this should be publicly accessible with no vehicular access. In order to encourage informal use, it is preferred that play provision for younger children are located where barriers or fencing are not required. Informal play features for balancing (eg stepping logs, rocks) and social play (informal seating) are provided with seating for adults and signage.

193. Designed by a landscape architect to provide for both physical activity and general relaxation/socialising in an attractive landscaped setting. Suitable for use by younger and older children alike, as appropriate.

194. Includes informal play features for balancing (e.g. stepping logs, rocks) and agility (e.g. nets, boulders) as well as significant elements of ground contouring designed for adventurous play. All features should be designed to be well drained, slip resistant and durable.

8.2.3b Local Equipped Areas of Play (LEAPs)

195. LEAPs must meet the generic requirements detailed in 8.2.3 plus also possess the following specific characteristics and features:

196. Located so that dwellings that aren't within 1,000m walking distance of a NEAP are within 400m of a LEAP.

197. Activity zone (min. size 0.04 ha) surrounded by a buffer zone extending at least 20m from its edge to the boundary of the nearest dwelling. This buffer zone can include small access roads, pavements etc.

198. Designed in partnership between a landscape architect and a play equipment company to provide high play value through the inclusion of equipment selected primarily for children up to the age of approx. 10 years.

199. A clearly recognisable boundary to the activity area, created through planting and ground formations etc. If there is a road allowing 30 MPH or more travel speed within the buffer zone, then the activity area must be enclosed by a sturdy, but attractive fence, 0.9-1.2m high with access through an inward opening, self-closing gate of width, 1.2m.

200. A minimum of five items of play equipment designed to provide a diverse range of play opportunities from; balancing (e.g. beams, stepping logs, clatter bridges), rocking (e.g. see-saw or spring animals), climbing/agility (e.g. frames, nets, overhead bars), sliding (e.g. slides) swinging (to include a single point swing) and rotating (roundabout).

201. Features to encourage inclusive play, e.g. wide transfer platforms on multi-play units, roundabouts flush with ground level, back supports on rocking equipment, handrails, sound chimes and textured surfaces.

8.2.3c Neighbourhood Equipped Play Areas (NEAPs)

202. NEAPs must meet the generic requirements detailed in 8.2.3 plus also possess the following specific characteristics and features:

203. Located so that dwellings that aren't with 400m walking distance of a LEAP or a LAP, are within 1,000m of a NEAP.

204. Activity zone (min. size 0.10 ha) surrounded by a buffer zone extending at least 30m from its edge to the boundary of the nearest dwelling. This buffer zone can include small access roads, pavements etc.

205. Designed in partnership between a landscape architect and a play equipment company to provide high play value, primarily through the inclusion of play equipment but also through creative contouring, rocks and logs etc to achieve a stimulating environment not only from standard pieces of equipment but also from natural play features.

206. Separate zones for younger and older children, possibly within the same activity area, or by means of two distinct activity areas in close proximity at the same location.

207. If a youth facility is to be provided adjacent to a NEAP, it should be juxtaposed with the zone of the NEAP for older children, and an appropriate buffer will extend outwards from the activity zones of both the youth facility and the NEAP combined.

208. A clearly recognisable boundary to the activity area (or to each separate activity area if separated). This can be created through planting, ground formations etc. However, if there is a road allowing 30 MPH or more travel speed within the buffer zone, then the activity area must be enclosed by a sturdy fence, 0.9-1.2m high with access through at least two inward opening, self-closing gates of width, 1.2m.

209. Includes a minimum of eight items of play equipment designed to provide opportunities for play as described for LEAPs but also to include gliding (e.g. an aerial runway).

210. A wide range of features to encourage inclusive play must be included e.g. wide transfer platforms on multi-play units, roundabouts flush with ground level, back supports on rocking equipment, handrails, sound chimes and textured surfaces

211. Two large litter bins suitably located on the perimeter of the activity zone, close to access points.

8.2.4 Provision for young people

212. Provision for young people fall into the following categories:

- Open access ball courts (8.2.4a)
- Skate parks (8.2.4b)
- Bike tracks (8.2.4c and 9.2.4d)
- Sheltered seating (8.2.4e)

213. General characteristics and features of such provision to be provided by developers are as follows:

214. Located within an amenity greenspace, nearby to a well-used pedestrian route so enabling informal surveillance. It should be sunny and open though sheltered from prevailing winds.

215. Accessible by means of a footpath and cycle path network without the need to cross busy roads. This pedestrian or cycle route should not be along a private road and should have sufficient buffer from housing. Secure parking provided for bicycles, parking provided for three to four cars and a bus stop at least 300m away

216. All pedestrian surfaces and surfaces for ball games constructed from porous macadam and designed for adequate drainage so as not to obstruct usage.

217. Accessible to people with disabilities over as much of the site as is reasonably possible. This to be achieved by provision of a hard-surfaced path of minimum width 1.5m and maximum gradient 1 in 20.

218. Signage to inform of restrictions on use, emergency telephone numbers and contact details for the agency responsible for management and maintenance.

219. Seating and large litter bins will be provided.

8.2.4a Open Access Ball Courts

220. In addition to the generic details outlined in 8.2.4, an open access ball court will possess the following specific characteristics and features:

221. Dimensions of playing area, approx. 25m x 14m. Pedestrian path of minimum width 1.2m all around the activity area. Line marking for football and basketball.

222. Galvanised steel fencing; powder coated (preferably dark green). At least two entry exit points of at least 1.2m wide. 3m high at ends of court and at least 1m high along sides. Consideration needs to be given to higher side fencing where proximity of pedestrians and other assets could be vulnerable.

223. All installation to meet requirements of BS EN 15312: 2007 + A1:2010 - Free access multi-sports equipment, or subsequent updates.

8.2.4b Skate Parks

224. In addition to the generic details outlined in 8.2.4, a skate park will possess the following specific characteristics and features:

225. Minimum size of 500sqm.

226. All installations to be primarily built of concrete and to meet requirements of BS EN14974 - Skateparks – Safety requirements and test methods, or subsequent updates.

227. The skate park is to be designed by skate experts to integrate organically into the green space and will use planting, including trees and different forms of features through the park to create a sense of place.

228. Facility sited so that it is at least 60m away from the boundary of residential properties, yet is overlooked (this gives some informal supervision) and is away from overhanging trees etc.

229. Good firm access for users, appropriate for skateboards and inline skaters. Also effective access for emergency vehicles.

230. Correct signage provided (see BS EN 14974 for an example)

231. Post-installation inspection carried out by a suitably qualified body such as RoSPA to ensure safety standards are met.

232. Careful consideration should be given to the provision of CCTV or CCTV and lighting and can be reviewed as part of the site wide safety.

8.2.4c Mountain bike technical skills area / trail

233. In addition to the generic details outlined in 8.2.4, a mountain bike track will possess the following specific characteristics and features:

234. Minimum size 20m x 30m for a skills area or 0.8-1.5m x 1-2km for a skills trail.

235. Suitable surface to be whindust path, dug path or tarmac.

236. Suitable site likely to be on relatively flat ground with constructed features. Shallow climbs and descents may be incorporated 2-4%.

237. Each feature should provide options for varying degrees of difficulty. Options should incorporate a gentle route and any increase in difficulty should be clearly signed.

238. Features should include a variety of berms, drops, rollers, skinnies (balance beams) and technical climbs.

239. The track is to be designed by bike track experts to be suitable for older children, inexperienced cyclists and proficient cyclists.

240. The track must integrate organically into the green space and will use planting and different forms of features through the park to create a sense of place.

241. Provision of correct signage is essential.

242. The track must meet the requirements of the RoSPA safety guidelines which are approved by British Cycling.

8.2.4d Pump Track

243. In addition to the generic details outlined in 8.2.4, a mountain bike track will possess the following specific characteristics and features:

244. BMX dirt and earth tracks should meet the requirements of the RoSPA safety guidelines (which are approved by British Cycling)

245. The track is to be designed by bike track experts to integrate organically into the green space and will use planting and different forms of features through the park to create a sense of place.

246. Provision of correct signage to the appropriate standard is essential on these sites.

8.2.4e Sheltered Seating

247. In addition to the generic details outlined in 8.2.4, sheltered seating will possess the following specific characteristics and features:

248. Always approx. 3m away from either an open access ball court, a skate park or a bike track and regarded as part of the activity area for that facility with the same buffer zone applied.

249. A structure of attractive contemporary design which links visually with the adjacent facilities. Constructed using a solid roof for shelter from rain, open sides for surveillance and built-in seating to accommodate approx. 10 individuals. Access and space beneath the shelter for wheelchairs.

250. Hard surface for pedestrian use beneath the structure and extending approx. 3 m in all directions around it.

8.3 Accessibility

251. Accessibility catchments for different types of provision are a tool to identify communities currently not served by existing facilities. It is recognised that factors that underpin catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day and hour to hour. For the purposes of this study this problem is overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchments', defined as the distance that would be travelled by most users.

252. The determination of distance catchments (or accessibility standards) for HDC is derived through an assessment of available information including: the Fields in Trust (FiT) guidance, existing HDC standards and comparing to the accessibility standards set by neighbouring authorities namely Mid Sussex, Chichester, Arun, Adur and Worthing, Waverley and Mole valley (see table 8.3.1)

253. Guidance on walking distance and times is published by FiT in its document Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015). Appropriate accessibility distances for children's play provision vary depending on the type of play provision (children's play or older age ranges).

254. Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) also provides a set of benchmarks for ensuring access to places near to where people live. The ANGSt recommends that people living in towns and cities should have:

- An accessible natural greenspace of at least two hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (five minute walk) from home.
- At least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home.
- One accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home.
- One accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home.

255. No accessibility standards for allotments are suggested by any national organisation. However, the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) do suggest a quantity standard (see Parts 6 and 8.4).

256. Table 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 set out a comparison to the different information available on accessibility catchments relevant to HDC.

Table 8.3.1: Comparison of accessibility catchments and standards

	FiT Walking Guideline	HDC SOSRA (2014)	Informal HDC Leisure Guidance (2019)	Mid Sussex *OS Study (2011)*	Chichester *OS Study (2018)*	Arun *OS Study (2018)*	Adur & Worthing *(2014)*	Waverley *OS Study (2012)*	Mole Valley *OS Study (2007)*
Parks & Gardens	710m	1,000m	300m (Neighbourhood)	900m	600m	1.2 km	1.2 km	800m	550m
Amenity Greenspace	480m	300m	100m	300m	600m	400m	400m	800m	550m
Natural & Semi Natural	720m	300m	300m	600m	ANGSt (see p54)	1.2km	1.2km	800m	800m
Play - children	LAP 100m	300m & 400m	300m	300m	800m	1.2km	1.2km	60m	550m
	LEAP 400m		300m					240m	
	NEAP 1,000m		500m					600m	
Play – young people	700m	400m	*Skate park*: 2.5km *Ball court*: 500m *Bike track*: 2.5km	600m	1.2km	1.2km	1.2km	Not set	Not set
Allotments	Not set	1,000m	1,000m	900m	600m	1.2km	800m	800m	4km

Table 8.3.2: Comparison of other outdoor sports accessibility catchments and standards

	FiT Walking Guideline	HDC SOSRA (2014)	Informal HDC Leisure Guidance (2019)	Mid Sussex	Chichester *Indoor Sports Facilities (2018)*	Arun *OS Study (2018)*	Adur & Worthing *(2014)*	Waverley *OS Study (2012)*	Mole Valley *OS Study (2007)*
Bowls	1.2km	1,000m	Not set	Included in PPS 2019	1,000m*	Included in PPS 2019	Included in PPS 2014	20 min walk but superseded by PPS 2018	4km
Tennis	1.2km	1,000m							
Golf	Not included	10km		Not included	Not included	Not included		Not included	

* Indoor forms of provision

257. The accessibility catchments set out as part of the Informal HDC Leisure Guidance (2019) are generally shorter than the distances suggested by FIT and those used by neighbouring local authorities. The exception is for play provision for young people and allotments, where the catchment distances are greater.

258. It is also important to recognise the time that respondents to the community survey are willing to travel. For most open space types, a 10 to 15-minute walk time is cited. However, for some typologies a slight variance is seen. For instance, a greater proportion of respondents are willing to travel further to access natural greenspace. In addition, slightly smaller travel times are noted for provision such as play for children and amenity greenspace.

Table 8.3.3: Time respondents are willing to travel

Open space type		Time willing to travel				
		Up to 5 mins	10 mins	15 mins	30 mins	Over 30 mins
Local park or public garden		15.6%	25.3%	32.2%	18.8%	8.2%
Natural/semi-natural greenspace*	*Country park*	5.2%	15.7%	34.4%	29.6%	15.1%
	Nature reserve, common or woodland	6.9%	18.5%	30.1%	27.4%	17.1%
Play area for children		20.3%	35.2%	28.4%	13.1%	3.0%
Teenage provision (e.g. skatepark, BMX)		11.6%	34.9%	29.1%	17.4%	7.0%
General amenity greenspace		22.5%	27.2%	27.7%	13.5%	9.1%
Allotments and community schemes		25.7%	33.3%	29.9%	6.9%	4.2%

259. For the most common response times, these convert to the equivalent distances in the table below.

Table 8.3.4: Equivalent distances respondents are willing to travel

Open space type		Time willing to travel	Equivalent distance
Parks & Gardens		15-minute	1,200m
Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace		15-minute	1,200m
Amenity Greenspace		10-minute	800m
Provision for children & young people	Play area for children	10-minute	800m
	Teenage provision	10-minute	800m
Allotments		10-minute	800m

260. Solely using the travel times from the survey returns will not fully distinguish the different roles and functions of provision. For example, a 10-minute travel time is cited as the most common travel time for both types of play provision. In addition, the time respondents are willing to travel to natural greenspace is based on a mixture of walk and drive times.

* Greater proportions of respondents state a willingness to travel by vehicle to access country parks

Recommendation for accessibility standards

261. The recommended accessibility catchments for Horsham District are a combination of travel times derived from the community survey, FiT guidance and existing standards. These are also intended to be broadly in keeping with the accessibility standards set by neighbouring authorities.

262. On this basis, we recommend the following accessibility standards for each typology.

Table 8.3.5: Recommended accessibility standards

Open space type	Recommended accessibility standards
Parks & Gardens	1,000m
	The 1,000m catchment used in the SOSRA 2014 remains valid as parks are generally the most strategic form of open space provision. Respondents to the survey signal a willingness to travel further than the current 300m catchment. This also brings the standard to sit closer with neighbouring local authorities.
Amenity Greenspace	480m
	An increase in the 100m catchment cited in the Informal HDC Leisure Guidance (2019) is warranted given survey respondents cite a willingness to travel noticeably further. As amenity provision has crossover with other open space types (i.e. parks) a conservative catchment compared to that signalled by respondents is advisable. Consequently, utilising the FIT figure of 480m is recommended. This will also better reflect the catchments of neighbouring local authorities.
Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace	300m (local) and 1,000m (sub-district/strategic)
	Survey respondents signal a willingness to travel further than the FIT guideline or the existing HDC standards. Respondents also cite a willingness to travel by car as opposed to walking to country parks. However, there are only likely a handful of sites that would have an appeal for an individual to travel a long distance. Consequently, two catchments are recommended to reflect provision with a more strategic role and those with a more localised function. The 1,000m catchment is recommended for sub-district/strategic sites (Table 3.2) to better reflect survey respondents as well as being more in line with neighbouring local authorities (the combined average distance for neighbouring local authorities being 920m). Retaining the 300m catchment for more local forms of provision is intended to reflect the Natural England ANGSt guideline.
Play provision	400m (Children) and 1,000m (Sub-district/Youth)
	Separate accessibility standards are recommended to reflect the difference in roles of play provision. No obvious difference in survey respondents is noted. However, having one catchment of greater distance to reflect sub-district provision and provision catering for youths and another, smaller catchment, for more local forms of provision is advisable. This also sits more in line with FIT and neighbouring local authorities.
Allotments	1,000m
	The 1,000m catchment remains valid as this marries with the views of survey respondents as well as being generally in line with neighbouring local authorities.

263. For other outdoor sports (i.e. bowls, tennis and golf), the following accessibility catchments are recommended.

Table 8.3.6: Recommended accessibility standards for other outdoor sports

Other outdoor sports	Recommended accessibility standards
Bowling greens	1-mile (1,600m) walk time and 20-minute drive time
	The 1-mile walk time catchment is a widely accepted sector standard. Intended to represent approximately a 20-minute walk time. A 20-minute drive time for an indoor bowls facility is an accepted sector standard.
Tennis courts	1-mile (1,600m) walk time
	A widely accepted sector standard. Intended to represent approximately a 20-minute walk time.
Golf	20-minute drive time
	The accepted sector standard is for a 20-minute drive time to be used as a catchment distance for golf.

8.4 Quantity

264. Quantity standards can be used to identify areas of shortfalls and help with setting requirements for future developments.

265. To set a quantity standard it is useful to compare existing levels of provision identified as part of the review against national benchmarks, existing standards and neighbouring authorities.

266. Guidance on quantity levels is published by Fields In Trust (FiT) in its document *Beyond the Six Acre Standard* (2015). The guidance provides standards for three types of open space provision; parks and gardens, amenity greenspace and natural and semi-natural greenspace. FiT also suggests 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population of equipped/ designated playing space as a guideline quantity standard for play provision.

267. The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) offers guidance on allotments suggesting 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population.

268. Table 8.4.1 sets out the quantity figures for current provision levels identified, existing standards and any national benchmarks. This is presented on a hectares per 1,000 population in order to compare to national benchmarks and other local authorities.

Table 8.4.1: Comparison of current provision levels and standards (hectares per 1,000 population)

	FiT Quantity Guideline	OS Review (2021)	HDC SOSRA (2014)	Informal HDC Leisure Guidance (2019)	Mid Sussex *OS Study (2011)*	Chichester *OS Study (2018)*	Arun *OS Study (2018)*	Adur & Worthing *(2014)*	Waverley *OS Study (2012)*	Mole Valley *OS Study (2007)*
Parks & Gardens	0.80	1.37	0.70 (neighbourhood) & 0.23 (sub-district)	0.08 (+0.7 grass pitches and 0.15sqm MUGAs/artificial pitches)	0.20	1.20	0.80	0.26	0.20	0.30
Amenity Greenspace	0.60	0.58	0.42	0.42	0.80	1.0*	0.60	0.82	0.80	0.70
Natural & Semi Natural	1.80	2.43	0.58 (neighbourhood) 0.32 (strategic and sub-district)	0.50	Not set		1.80	2.48	Not set	Not set
Play - children	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.065	0.05	0.25	0.05	0.25	0.30
Play - young people	0.30	0.02	0.04 (0.02 small settlements)	0.04 (0.02 small settlements)	0.03		0.30			
Allotments	0.25†	0.18	0.125-0.2	0.28	0.17	0.30	0.25	0.16	Not set	0.26
TOTAL	4.00	4.63	2.45 – 2.54	2.20 - 2.22	1.26	2.55	4.00	3.77	1.25	1.56

* 1 ha of AGS/NSN per 1,000 population for calculating requirements from new developments. For AGS (0.6) and NSN (ANGSt) are used to analyse current provision
† National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardening (NSALG) recommendation

269. The recommendation for open space is for the current provision levels to be used as a basis to inform and determine the quantity requirements for Horsham District. An approach using locally derived quantity standards ensures more reflective standards are set as they are based on and take consideration of current local provision levels.

270. Furthermore, the community survey (Appendix Two) shows respondents are content with existing levels of provision. The availability of provision is generally considered to be very (36%) or quite satisfactory (49%) by respondents to the community survey.

Table 8.4.3: Survey respondent satisfaction to availability

Very satisfactory	Quite satisfactory	Neither satisfactory or unsatisfactory	Quite unsatisfactory	Very unsatisfactory
36.1%	49.2%	8.5%	4.8%	1.4%

271. The total OS Review (2021) figure of 4.63 hectares per 1,000 population is greater than any other nearby local authority. This is a reflection that other nearby local authorities do not incorporate land used for sport or natural greenspace into their total provision standard.

272. The OS Review (2021) figures are generally greater than both the SOSRA (2014) and Informal HDC Leisure Guidance (2019) figures. Retaining the use of the SOSRA/Informal Leisure figures would result in requirements for provision being less than the levels currently existing in the District. Long-term, this could lead to an unbalanced supply and demand of open space. The OS Review figures are also, in some instances, more in line with quantity figures of other Local Authorities. The exception is for play provision and allotments.

273. For play provision, the OS Review (2021) identified as 0.05 ha per 1,000 population for children and 0.02 ha per 1,000 population for young people (combining to 0.07 ha per 1,000 population). Previous studies split play into one figure for children (0.05) and another for young people (0.04); combining to 0.09 hectares per 1,000 population. As the OS Review figure of 0.07 is less than the figures previously used, it is recommended that the figures from the 2014 study (combining to 0.09) continue to be used for determining future provision requirements regarding play. This is in order to reflect the important role, benefits and aspiration of play provision.

274. For allotments, a current provision level as part of the OS Review (2021) is identified as 0.18 ha per 1,000 population (including provision serving Steyning). This is less than the 0.28 ha per 1,000 population stated as part of the Informal HDC Leisure Guidance (2019). However, allotments unlike other open space types can be quantified and despite some sites being identified by parish councils as having waiting lists, these appear to be generally manageable. Consequently, using 0.18 ha per 1,000 population from the OS Review (2021) is recommended in order to be consistent with the approach for other open space provision.

275. To reflect the crossover between parks and gardens and outdoor sports provision (Part 2), the two quantity figures have been combined to provide HDC with a flexible approach reflective to the existing forms of provision across the District. For example, in some settlements the primary form of open space to exist can often be a sports focused site. However, best practice recommends a PPS is used to inform decision making as this sets out the current and future supply and demand requirements for playing pitch provision including football, cricket, rugby and hockey.

276. No quantity standard is recommended for golf. Instead best practice recommends a specific supply and demand assessment should be undertaken in order to determine the requirements for golf. This has been undertaken and is provided as a separate document. On this basis, the following quantity standards are recommended.

Table 8.4.4: Recommended quantity standards

		Quantity standards			
Typology		**Ha per 1,000 population**		**Sq M per person**	
MFGS*		4.39		43.9	
Parks & gardens		*1.37*		*13.7*	
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*		*5.8*	
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*		*24.3*	
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.09	0.05	0.9	0.5
	Young people		0.04 (0.02 for small settlements)		0.4 (0.2 small settlements)
Allotment		0.18		1.8	
TOTAL		**4.66**		**46.6**	

277. A single quantity standard total is shown which combines all the individual typology figures into one single figure. This should provide HDC with an easy to use initial starting point in calculating future open space provision requirements. It should also enable some flexibility in determining what provision is to be provided onsite, as each settlement in the District is unique and what may be a priority in one settlement may not be a priority in another.

278. It is however important to note that any future development must plan in open space from the start so that it is fit for purpose and lies in a safe and accessible location creating a focus for the community being created whilst optimising social integration and inclusion for all. The recommended parks and gardens standard covers a range of open space opportunities including some sports provision including pitches, tennis and bowls. Furthermore, the open space provision standards are for appropriately planned areas that are in addition to incidental amenity and landscaped areas which often get provided to enhance an area of a site which does not serve any particular function.

* A difference of 0.01 is observed in the total for MFGS compared to adding the individual totals for each typology. This is due to rounding to two decimal places (all site sizes are initially to four decimal places).

PART 9: APPLICATION OF PROVISION STANDARDS

279. The provision standards used to determine deficiencies and surpluses for open space are set in terms of quality, accessibility and quantity.

9.1 Quality and value

280. Each type of open space receives a separate quality and value rating. This also allows for application of a high and low quality/value matrix to further help determine prioritisation of investment and to identify sites that may be surplus as a particular open space type.

Quality and value matrix

281. Assessing the quality and value of open spaces is used to identify those sites which should be given the highest level of protection, those which require enhancement and those which may no longer be needed for their present purpose.

282. When analysing the quality/value of a site it should be done in conjunction with regard to the other forms of provision in the area (i.e. whether there may be a quantity or accessibility deficiency).

The high/low classification gives the following possible combinations of quality and value:

		Quality	
		High	**Low**
Value	***High***	All sites should have an aspiration to come into this category. Many sites of this category are likely to be viewed as key forms of open space provision.	The approach to these sites should be to enhance their quality. The priority will be those sites providing a key role in terms of access to provision.
	Low	The preferred approach to a site in this category should be to enhance its value in terms of its present primary function. If this is not possible, consideration to a change of primary function should be given (i.e. a change to another open space typology).	The approach to these sites in areas of identified shortfall should be to enhance their quality provided it is possible also to enhance their value. In areas of sufficiency a change of primary typology should be considered first. If no shortfall of other open space typologies is noted than the site may be redundant/ 'surplus to requirements'.

283. There is a need for flexibility to the enhancement of low-quality sites. In some instances, a better use of resources and investment may be to focus on more suitable sites for enhancement as opposed to trying to enhance sites where it is not appropriate or cost effective to do so. Please refer to the separate Excel project database for a breakdown of the matrix.

9.2 Accessibility

284. Accessibility catchments for different types of provision are a tool to identify communities currently not served by existing facilities. It is recognised the factors that underpin catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day and hour to hour. For the purposes of this process this problem is overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchments', defined as the distance that would be travelled by most users.

285. The recommended accessibility standards for HDC are set out in Table 9.2.1.

Table 9.2.1: Recommended accessibility standards

Open space type	Recommended Accessibility Standard
Parks & Gardens	1,000m
Amenity Greenspace	480m
Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace	300m (local) 1,000m (Sub-district/strategic)
Provision for children and young people	400m (Children) 1,000m (Sub-district/youth)
Allotment	1,000m

286. If an area does not have access to the required level of provision (consistent with the catchments) it is deemed deficient. KKP has identified instances where new sites may be needed or potential opportunities could be explored in order to provide comprehensive access to this type of provision (i.e. a gap in one form of provision may exist but the area in question may be served by another form of open space). It is important to note that 'quantity' deficiencies can still occur within the 'catchment' of a space because catchments do not consider the size of a space or the surrounding population.

287. The following sections summarise the deficiencies identified from the application of the accessibility standards together with the recommended actions. Please refer to the associated mapping data to view site locations.

288. In determining the subsequent actions for any identified catchment gaps, the following key principles are adhered:

- Increase capacity/usage in order to meet increases in demand, or
- Enhance quality in order to meet increases in demand, or
- Commuted sum for ongoing maintenance/repairs to mitigate impact of new demand

289. These principles are intended to mitigate for the impact of increases in demand on existing provision. An increase in population will reduce the lifespan of certain sites and/or features (e.g. play equipment, maintenance regimes etc). This will lead to the increased requirement to refurbish and/or replace such forms of provision. Consequently, the recommended approach is to increase the capacity of and/or enhance any existing provision and its ancillary facilities/features available.

290. No noticeable gaps in catchment mapping are identified for parks and gardens or provision for children. All areas of greater population density are identified as being served in terms of accessibility of these provisions. However, gaps in provision for young people exist.

Table 9.2.2: Natural and semi-natural greenspace

Analysis area	Catchment gap	Provision helping to serve gap:
Rudgwick	Gap in catchment	Churchmans Meadow (KKP 95) Bucks Green Recreation Ground (KKP 347) Coolham Recreation Ground (KKP 337)
Slinfold	Gap in catchment	Cherry Tree Lane (KKP 80) Six Acres (KKP 390)
Itchingfield	Gap in catchment	Barns Green Recreation Ground (ID 22)
Broadbridge Heath	Gap in catchment	Charrington Way Recreation Ground (ID 74) Broadbridge Heath Recreation Ground (ID 335) Broadbridge Heath Rec (ID 434)
Warnham	Gap in catchment	Warnham Village Green (ID 441) Hollands Way (ID 197)
Rusper	Gap in catchment	Gardeners Green (ID 158) Rusper Recreation Ground (ID 342)
Billingshurst	Minor gap in catchment to south and east	Parbrook (ID 305) Lower Station Road (ID 250) Station Road Gardens (ID 408) Groomsland Drive (ID 170)
Cowfold	Gap in catchment	Cowfold Village Green (ID 440) Acorn Avenue (ID 4)
West Grinstead	Gap in catchment	King George V Playing Fields (ID 223)
Pulborough	Minor gaps in catchment	Rectory Close Recreation Ground (ID 355) Moat and Rathbone Court (ID 275) Glebelands (ID 161)
West Chiltington	Minor gaps in catchment	Church Meadows (ID 93) West Chiltington Recreation Ground (ID 338)
Thakeham	Gap in catchment	Glebe Field (ID 160) Thakeham Playing Fields (ID 83)
Storrington & Sullington	Minor gaps in catchment	Pulborough Road Recreation Ground (ID 326) Downsview (ID 125) Sullington Recreation Ground (ID 341)
Steyning	Minor gaps in catchment to west	Memorial Playing Field (ID 269) Abbey Road open space (ID 2) St Cuthmans Field (ID 405)
Ashurst	Gap in catchment	Ashurst Recreation Ground (ID 20)
Woodmancote	Gap in catchment	Woodmancote Playing Field (ID 465)
Henfield	Minor gaps in catchment to north	Kingsfield (ID 225) Parsonage Farm (ID 306)

291. These sites could have the potential to help as part of the Wilder Horsham District partnership. The initiative seeks to ensure that wildlife is enhanced in new development and that where this is not possible on-site, developers pay for the enhancement of other sites that would form part of the Nature Recovery Network. As the sites are identified as helping to serve potential gaps in accessibility of natural and semi-natural greenspace, exploring opportunities to enhance their wildlife features and appeal should be considered. This would need to consider and respect a sites primary designation so as not to risk impacting its overall role.

Table 9.2.3: Amenity greenspace

Analysis area	Catchment gap	Provision helping to serve gap:
Rudgwick	Gap in catchment	Bucks Green Recreation Ground (KKP 347) Coolham Recreation Ground (KKP 337)
Itchingfield	Gap in catchment	Barns Green Recreation Ground (ID 22)
Horsham	Gap in catchment to center and south	Horsham Park (ID 201) Bennett's Field (ID 36) New Street Garden 1 (ID 286) New Street Garden 2 (ID 287)
Lower Beeding	Gap in catchment	Brick Kiln Recreation Ground (ID 52)
Ashurst	Gap in catchment	Ashurst Recreation Ground (ID 20)
Woodmancote	Gap in catchment	Woodmancote Playing Field (ID 465)

292. Catchment gaps in amenity greenspace are noted. However, these are generally areas served by other forms of provision identified as parks and gardens. Consequently such sites are important and ensuring the quality of them should be encouraged.

Table 9.2.4: Allotments

Analysis area	Catchment gap
Rudgwick	Gap in catchment
Slinfold	Gap in catchment
Itchingfield	Gap in catchment
Rusper	Gap in catchment
Nuthurst	Gap in catchment
Thakeham	Gap in catchment
Ashington	Gap in catchment

293. In instances where a gap in catchment mapping exists for allotments, further investigation to establish if local demand exists may be required. Of the settlements identified as having a catchment gap, only Rusper Parish Council returned a survey. However, no demand for allotment provision was stated.

Table 9.2.5: Provision for young people

Analysis area	Catchment gap
Warnham	Gap in catchment
Itchingfield	Gap in catchment
Lower Beeding	Gap in catchment
Nuthurst	Gap in catchment
Shipley	Gap in catchment
Pulborough	Gap in catchment
Thakeham	Gap in catchment

Analysis area	Catchment gap
Ashington	Gap in catchment
Ashurst	Gap in catchment
Woodmancote	Gap in catchment

294. In instances where a gap in catchment mapping exists, further investigation to establish if local demand exists may be required. As no gaps in provision for children are noted, an option could be to explore expanding equipment at existing play sites catering for children in order to cater for older age groups.

9.3 Quantity

295. Quantity standards can be used to identify areas of shortfalls and help with determining requirements for future developments.

296. The setting and application of quantity standards is necessary to determine shortfalls in provision and to ensure new developments contribute to the provision of open space across the area.

297. Shortfalls in quality and accessibility standards are identified across the District for different types of open space (as set out in Parts 9.1 and 9.2). Consequently, the Council should seek to ensure these shortfalls are not made worse through increases in demand as part of future development growth across the District.

298. The recommendation for open space is for the current provision levels to be used as a basis to inform and determine the quantity requirements for Horsham District.

299. Previously HDC have used an open space category referred to as Multifunctional Greenspace (MFGS). This combines the typologies of parks and garden, amenity greenspace and natural/seminatural greenspace. For consistency, this is also shown in the table below.

Table 9.3.1: Recommended quantity standards

		Quantity standard			
Typology		**Ha per 1,000 population**		**Sq M per person**	
MFGS*		4.39		43.9	
Parks & gardens†		*1.37*		*13.7*	
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*		*5.8*	
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*		*24.3*	
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.09	0.05	0.9	0.5
	Young people		0.04 (0.02 for small settlements)		0.4 (0.2 small settlements)
Allotment		0.18		1.8	
Total		**4.66**		**46.6**	

* A difference of 0.01 is observed in the total for MFGS compared to adding the individual totals for each typology. This is due to rounding to two decimal places (all site sizes are initially to four decimal places).
† Including outdoor sports (see Part 2)

300. The current provision levels can be used to help identify where areas may have a shortfall against the recommended quantity standards for Horsham District. Tables 9.3.2 and 9.3.3 show the position for each sub-area as to whether it is sufficient or identified as having a shortfall against the recommended quantity standards for each type of open space.

Table 9.3.2: Current provision (parks, natural and amenity) against quantity standards (Sq M per person)

Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-natural		Amenity greenspace		MFGS	
	(square metre per resident)							
	13.7		24.3		5.8		43.9	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision*	+ / -
Horsham Town	12.8	-0.9	31.3	+7.0	5.7	-0.1	49.8	+5.9
Southwater	12.1	-1.6	30.9	+6.6	9.6	+3.8	52.7†	+8.8
Billingshurst	17.5	+3.8	7.1	-17.2	7.2	+1.4	31.9	-11.9
Storrington and Sullington	16.7	+3.0	21.6	-2.7	3.0	-2.8	41.4	-2.4
Steyning	9.4	-4.3	1.7	-22.6	4.9	-0.9	16.1	-27.8
Henfield	6.7	-7.0	49.7	+25.4	1.7	-4.1	58.1	+14.2
Broadbridge Heath	12.8	-0.9	22.6	-1.7	7.7	+1.9	43.2	-0.7
Pulborough	11.5	-2.2	0.3	-24.0	4.1	-1.7	15.9	-28.0
Upper Beeding	8.9	-4.8	9.3	-15.0	2.3	-3.5	20.4	-23.5
West Chiltington	12.8	-0.9	-	-24.3	1.3	-4.5	14.2	-29.7
West Grinstead	15.6	+1.9	-	-24.3	1.4	-4.4	17.1	-26.8
Rudgwick	17.6	+3.9	-	-24.3	3.7	-2.1	21.4	-22.5
Ashington	8.2	-5.5	-	-24.3	8.3	+2.5	16.5	-27.4
Warnham	23.9	+10.2	-	-24.3	4.0	-1.8	28.0	-15.9
Thakeham	16.1	+2.4	-	-24.3	5.4	-0.4	21.6	-22.3
Washington	-	-13.7	-	-24.3	-	-5.8	-	-43.9

* A difference of 0.1 is observed in the total MFGS for some areas compared to adding the individual totals for each typology due to rounding to one decimal place.
† Figure is predominantly due to Southwater County Park which serves more than the local population

Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-natural		Amenity greenspace		MFGS	
	(square metre per resident)							
	13.7		24.3		5.8		43.9	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision*	+ / -
Colgate	33.0	+19.3	335.3	+311.0	0.8	-5.0	369.1*	+325.2
Slinfold	18.7	+5.0	-	-24.3	2.7	-4.1	21.5	-22.4
Cowfold	17.4	+3.7	-	-24.3	1.5	-4.3	18.8	-25.1
Nuthurst	5.3	-8.4	10.4	-13.9	6.0	+0.2	21.7	-22.2
Itchingfield	15.8	+2.1	-	-24.3	-	-5.8	15.8	-28.1
Rusper	5.7	-8.0	-	-24.3	1.9	-3.9	7.7	-36.2
Shipley	24.2	+10.5	-	-24.3	9.2	+3.4	33.4	-10.5
Lower Beeding	22.2	+8.5	-	-24.3	-	-5.8	22.2	-21.7
Bramber	-	-13.7	49.5	+25.2	102.8	+97.0	152.3†	+108.4
Shermanbury	-	-13.7	-	-24.3	-	-5.8	-	-43.9
Woodmancote	82.6	+68.9	-	-24.3	-	-5.8	82.6	+38.7
Ashurst	69.1	+55.4	-	-24.3	35.1	+29.3	104.1	+60.2
Wiston	40.4	+26.7	-	-24.3	91.0	+85.2	131.4	+87.5

* Figure is due to Buchan Country Park which serves more than the local population
† Figure is due to Bramber Castle which is a Scheduled Monument serving more than the local population and subject to protection

Table 9.3.3: Current provision for children and young people against quantity standards

Analysis area	Children (square metre per resident) 0.5		Young people (square metre per resident) 0.4*	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
Horsham Town	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.3
Southwater	0.8	+0.3	0.2	-0.2
Billingshurst	0.6	+0.1	0.2	-0.2
Storrington and Sullington	0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.1
Steyning	0.3	-0.2	0.7	+0.3
Henfield	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.3
Broadbridge Heath	1.1	+0.6	0.1	-0.3
Pulborough	0.5	Level	0.0	-0.4
Upper Beeding	0.7	+0.2	0.1	-0.3
West Chiltington	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.3
West Grinstead	0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.4
Rudgwick	0.3	-0.2	0.5	+0.1
Ashington	1.1	+0.6	0.3	-0.1
Warnham	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.4
Thakeham	0.8	+0.3	0.0	-0.4
Washington	-	-0.5	-	-0.4
Colgate*	0.8	+0.3	0.2	Level
Slinfold	1.5	+1.0	0.1	-0.3
Cowfold	0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
Nuthurst*	0.3	-0.2	-	-0.2
Itchingfield	0.1	-0.4	-	-0.4
Rusper*	0.8	-0.3	0.7	+0.5
Shipley*	0.5	Level	0.0	-0.2
Lower Beeding*	1.2	+0.7	-	-0.2
Bramber	-	-0.5	-	-0.4
Shermanbury*	-	-0.5	-	-0.2
Woodmancote*	0.5	Level	-	-0.2
Ashurst*	1.7	+1.2	-	-0.2
Wiston*	5.4	+4.9	-	-0.2

* 0.2 for smaller settlements

Table 9.3.4: Current provision allotments against quantity standards

Analysis area	Allotments (square metre per resident) 1.8	
	Current provision	+ / -
Horsham Town	2.8	+1.0
Southwater	0.7	-1.1
Billingshurst	1.4	-0.4
Storrington and Sullington	2.0	+0.2
Steyning	3.4	+1.6
Henfield	0.4	-1.4
Broadbridge Heath	0.8	-1.0
Pulborough	2.3	+0.5
Upper Beeding	2.7	+0.9
West Chiltington	1.1	-0.7
West Grinstead	3.0	+1.2
Rudgwick	-	-1.8
Ashington	-	-1.8
Warnham	1.8	0.0
Thakeham	-	-1.8
Washington	-	-1.8
Colgate	-	-1.8
Slinfold	-	-1.8
Cowfold	3.2	+1.4
Nuthurst	-	-1.8
Itchingfield	-	-1.8
Rusper	-	-1.8
Shipley	-	-1.8
Lower Beeding	-	-1.8
Bramber	-	-1.8
Shermanbury	-	-1.8
Woodmancote	-	-1.8
Ashurst	-	-1.8
Wiston	9.4	+7.6

9.4 Future population

301. It is also useful to apply the recommended quantity standards to population projections to help inform the potential future supply of open space including any surpluses or deficiencies.

302. ONS Mid-Year estimates 2018 suggests that the population of Horsham District (including areas of the SDNP) is likely to grow from 142,217 to 164,646 by 2037. This is an increase of 15.7%. Table 9.4.1 applies this increase across all relevant analysis areas.

Table 9.4.1: Future population projection to 2037

Analysis area	Current population (excluding SDNP areas)	2037 Population projection
Horsham	51,115	59,176
Southwater	11,342	13,131
Billingshurst	9,363	10,840
Storrington and Sullington	7,153	8,281
Steyning	6,018	6,967
Henfield	5,854	6,777
Broadbridge Heath	5,637	6,526
Pulborough	5,548	6,423
Upper Beeding	3,850	4,457
West Chiltington	3,376	3,908
West Grinstead	3,041	3,521
Rudgwick	2,935	3,398
Ashington	2,688	3,112
Warnham	2,227	2,578
Thakeham	2,127	2,462
Washington	1,205	1,386
Colgate	2,088	2,417
Slinfold	1,979	2,291
Cowfold	1,928	2,232
Nuthurst	1,869	2,164
Itchingfield	1,750	2,026
Rusper	1,656	1,917
Shipley	1,250	1,447
Lower Beeding	1,061	1,228
Bramber	774	896
Shermanbury	611	707
Woodmancote	586	678
Ashurst	291	337
Wiston	223	258
TOTAL	**139,545**	**161,541**

303. On this basis, it is possible to calculate the amount of provision required in 2037 to meet the recommended quantity standard and compare this to existing provision in order to determine if a shortfall in provision may exist in 2037. This is presented by typology and for each analysis area. Projected populations are multiplied by the quantity standards for each typology (Table 9.3.1) in order to calculate provision required in 2037.

Table 9.4.2: Future projections for parks and gardens

A	B	C	D	E
Analysis area	**2037 Population projection**	**Current provision**	**Provision required in 2037**	**Difference**
			(hectares)	
Horsham	59,176	65.58	81.07	-15.49
Southwater	13,131	13.77	17.99	-4.22
Billingshurst	10,840	16.42	14.85	+1.57
Storrington and Sullington	8,281	11.97	11.34	+0.63
Steyning	6,967	5.69	9.54	-3.85
Henfield	6,777	3.92	9.28	-5.36
Broadbridge Heath	6,526	7.21	8.94	-1.73
Pulborough	6,423	6.41	8.80	-2.39
Upper Beeding	4,457	3.43	6.11	-2.68
West Chiltington	3,908	4.34	5.35	-1.01
West Grinstead	3,521	4.75	4.82	-0.07
Rudgwick	3,398	5.17	4.66	+0.51
Ashington	3,112	2.21	4.26	-2.05
Warnham	2,578	5.33	3.53	+1.80
Thakeham	2,462	3.43	3.37	+0.06
Washington	1,386	-	1.90	-1.90
Colgate	2,417	6.89	3.31	+3.58
Slinfold	2,291	3.71	3.14	+0.57
Cowfold	2,232	3.35	3.06	+0.29
Nuthurst	2,164	1.00	2.96	-1.96
Itchingfield	2,026	2.76	2.78	-0.02
Rusper	1,917	0.95	2.63	-1.68
Shipley	1,447	3.02	1.98	+1.04
Lower Beeding	1,228	2.36	1.68	+0.68
Bramber	896	-	1.23	-1.23
Shermanbury	707	-	0.97	-0.97
Woodmancote	678	4.84	0.93	+3.91
Ashurst	337	2.01	0.46	+1.55
Wiston	258	0.90	0.35	+0.55
TOTAL	**161,541**	**191.42**	**221.31**	**-29.89**

Table 9.4.3: Future projections for natural and semi-natural greenspace

A	B	C	D	E
Analysis area	**2037 Population projection**	**Current provision**	**Provision required in 2037**	**Difference**
			(hectares)	
Horsham	59,176	159.88	143.80	+16.08
Southwater	13,131	35.06	31.91	+3.15
Billingshurst	10,840	6.68	26.34	-19.66
Storrington and Sullington	8,281	15.49	20.12	-4.63
Steyning	6,967	1.05	16.93	-15.88
Henfield	6,777	29.09	16.47	+12.62
Broadbridge Heath	6,526	12.77	15.86	-3.09
Pulborough	6,423	0.18	15.61	-15.43
Upper Beeding	4,457	3.57	10.83	-7.26
West Chiltington	3,908	-	9.50	-9.50
West Grinstead	3,521	-	8.56	-8.56
Rudgwick	3,398	-	8.26	-8.26
Ashington	3,112	-	7.56	-7.56
Warnham	2,578	-	6.26	-6.26
Thakeham	2,462	-	5.98	-5.98
Washington	1,386	-	3.37	-3.37
Colgate	2,417	70.01	5.87	+64.14
Slinfold	2,291	-	5.57	-5.57
Cowfold	2,232	-	5.42	-5.42
Nuthurst	2,164	1.94	5.26	-3.32
Itchingfield	2,026	-	4.92	-4.92
Rusper	1,917	-	4.66	-4.66
Shipley	1,447	-	3.52	-3.52
Lower Beeding	1,228	-	2.98	-2.98
Bramber	896	3.83	2.18	+1.65
Shermanbury	707	-	1.72	-1.72
Woodmancote	678	-	1.65	-1.65
Ashurst	337	-	0.82	-0.82
Wiston	258	-	0.63	-0.63
TOTAL	**161,541**	**339.55**	**392.54**	**-52.99**

Table 9.4.4: Future projections for amenity greenspace

A	B	C	D	E
Analysis area	**2037 Population projection**	**Current provision**	**Provision required in 2037**	**Difference**
			(hectares)	
Horsham	59,176	29.22	34.32	-5.10
Southwater	13,131	10.92	7.62	+3.30
Billingshurst	10,840	6.79	6.29	+0.50
Storrington and Sullington	8,281	2.18	4.80	-2.62
Steyning	6,967	2.97	4.04	-1.07
Henfield	6,777	0.98	3.93	-2.95
Broadbridge Heath	6,526	4.35	3.79	+0.56
Pulborough	6,423	2.25	3.73	-1.48
Upper Beeding	4,457	0.87	2.59	-1.72
West Chiltington	3,908	0.45	2.27	-1.82
West Grinstead	3,521	0.44	2.04	-1.60
Rudgwick	3,398	1.10	1.97	-0.87
Ashington	3,112	2.24	1.80	+0.44
Warnham	2,578	0.90	1.50	-0.60
Thakeham	2,462	1.16	1.43	-0.27
Washington	1,386	-	0.80	-0.80
Colgate	2,417	0.16	1.40	-1.24
Slinfold	2,291	0.55	1.33	-0.78
Cowfold	2,232	0.28	1.29	-1.01
Nuthurst	2,164	1.12	1.26	-0.14
Itchingfield	2,026	-	1.18	-1.18
Rusper	1,917	0.32	1.11	-0.79
Shipley	1,447	1.15	0.84	+0.31
Lower Beeding	1,228	-	0.71	-0.71
Bramber	896	7.96	0.52	+7.44
Shermanbury	707	-	0.41	-0.41
Woodmancote	678	-	0.39	-0.39
Ashurst	337	1.02	0.20	+0.82
Wiston	258	2.03	0.15	+1.88
TOTAL	**161,541**	**81.41**	**93.69**	**-12.28**

Table 9.4.5a: Future projections for provision of children's play

A	B	C	D	E
Analysis area	**2037 Population projection**	**Current provision**	**Provision required in 2037**	**Difference**
			(hectares)	
Horsham	59,176	1.60	2.96	-1.36
Southwater	13,131	0.89	0.66	+0.23
Billingshurst	10,840	0.58	0.54	+0.04
Storrington and Sullington	8,281	0.20	0.41	-0.21
Steyning	6,967	0.21	0.35	-0.14
Henfield	6,777	0.24	0.34	-0.10
Broadbridge Heath	6,526	0.63	0.33	+0.30
Pulborough	6,423	0.26	0.32	-0.06
Upper Beeding	4,457	0.28	0.22	+0.06
West Chiltington	3,908	0.04	0.20	-0.16
West Grinstead	3,521	0.10	0.18	-0.08
Rudgwick	3,398	0.08	0.17	-0.09
Ashington	3,112	0.30	0.16	+0.14
Warnham	2,578	0.10	0.13	-0.03
Thakeham	2,462	0.18	0.12	+0.06
Washington	1,386	-	0.07	-0.07
Colgate	2,417	0.17	0.12	+0.05
Slinfold	2,291	0.29	0.11	+0.18
Cowfold	2,232	0.07	0.11	-0.04
Nuthurst	2,164	0.06	0.11	-0.05
Itchingfield	2,026	0.02	0.10	-0.08
Rusper	1,917	0.14	0.10	+0.04
Shipley	1,447	0.06	0.07	-0.01
Lower Beeding	1,228	0.13	0.06	+0.07
Bramber	896	-	0.02	-0.02
Shermanbury	707	-	0.01	-0.01
Woodmancote	678	0.03	0.01	+0.02
Ashurst	337	0.05	0.01	+0.04
Wiston	258	0.13	0.01	+0.12
TOTAL	**161,541**	**6.85**	**8.08**	**-1.23**

Table 9.4.5b: Future projections for provision of young people

A	B	C	D	E
Analysis area	**2037 Population projection**	**Current provision**	**Provision required in 2037**	**Difference**
			(hectares)	
Horsham	59,176	0.66	2.37	-1.71
Southwater	13,131	0.20	0.53	-0.33
Billingshurst	10,840	0.19	0.43	-0.24
Storrington and Sullington	8,281	0.21	0.33	-0.12
Steyning	6,967	0.42	0.28	+0.14
Henfield	6,777	0.04	0.27	-0.23
Broadbridge Heath	6,526	0.06	0.26	-0.20
Pulborough	6,423	0.0014	0.26	-0.26
Upper Beeding	4,457	0.03	0.18	-0.15
West Chiltington	3,908	0.04	0.16	-0.12
West Grinstead	3,521	0.008	0.14	-0.13
Rudgwick	3,398	0.16	0.14	+0.02
Ashington	3,112	0.09	0.12	-0.03
Warnham	2,578	0.01	0.10	-0.09
Thakeham	2,462	0.007	0.10	-0.09
Washington	1,386	-	0.06	-0.06
Colgate*	2,417	0.04	0.05	-0.01
Slinfold	2,291	0.01	0.09	-0.08
Cowfold	2,232	0.04	0.09	-0.05
Nuthurst*	2,164	-	0.04	-0.04
Itchingfield	2,026	-	0.08	-0.08
Rusper*	1,917	0.11	0.04	+0.07
Shipley*	1,447	0.003	0.03	-0.03
Lower Beeding*	1,228	-	0.02	-0.02
Bramber	896	-	0.04	-0.04
Shermanbury*	707	-	0.01	-0.01
Woodmancote*	678	-	0.01	-0.01
Ashurst*	337	-	0.01	-0.01
Wiston*	258	-	0.01	-0.01
TOTAL	**161,541**	**2.35**	**6.46**	**-4.11**

* Small settlement standard of 0.02 ha per 1,000 population used

Table 9.4.6: Future projections for allotments

A	B	C	D	E
Analysis area	**2037 Population projection**	**Current provision**	**Provision required in 2037**	**Difference**
			(hectares)	
Horsham	59,176	14.25	10.65	+3.60
Southwater	13,131	0.81	2.36	-1.55
Billingshurst	10,840	1.29	1.95	-0.66
Storrington and Sullington	8,281	1.43	1.49	-0.06
Steyning*	6,967	2.04	1.25	+0.79
Henfield	6,777	0.25	1.22	-0.97
Broadbridge Heath	6,526	0.45	1.17	-0.72
Pulborough	6,423	1.28	1.16	+0.12
Upper Beeding	4,457	1.05	0.80	+0.25
West Chiltington	3,908	0.38	0.70	-0.32
West Grinstead	3,521	0.91	0.63	+0.28
Rudgwick	3,398	-	0.61	-0.61
Ashington	3,112	-	0.56	-0.56
Warnham	2,578	0.41	0.46	-0.05
Thakeham	2,462	-	0.44	-0.44
Washington	1,386	-	0.25	-0.25
Colgate	2,417	-	0.44	-0.44
Slinfold	2,291	-	0.41	-0.41
Cowfold	2,232	0.62	0.40	+0.22
Nuthurst	2,164	-	0.39	-0.39
Itchingfield	2,026	-	0.36	-0.36
Rusper	1,917	-	0.35	-0.35
Shipley	1,447	-	0.26	-0.26
Lower Beeding	1,228	-	0.22	-0.22
Bramber	896	-	0.16	-0.16
Shermanbury	707	-	0.13	-0.13
Woodmancote	678	-	0.12	-0.12
Ashurst	337	-	0.06	-0.06
Wiston	258	0.21	0.05	+0.16
TOTAL	**161,541**	**25.38**	**29.08**	**-3.70**

* Includes two sites in SDNP serving the settlement (See Part 6.2)

Table 9.4.7: Future projections overview (hectares)

Analysis area	Parks	NSN	AGS	Child's Play	Young People	Allotments	Combined
Horsham	-15.49	+16.08	-5.10	-1.36	-1.71	+3.60	-3.98
Southwater	-4.22	+3.15	+3.30	+0.23	-0.33	-1.55	+0.59
Billingshurst	+1.57	-19.66	+0.50	+0.04	-0.24	-0.66	-18.46
Storrington and Sullington	+0.63	-4.63	-2.62	-0.21	-0.12	-0.06	-7.03
Steyning	-3.85	-15.88	-1.07	-0.14	+0.14	+0.79	-20.02
Henfield	-5.36	+12.62	-2.95	-0.10	-0.23	-0.97	+3.01
Broadbridge Heath	-1.73	-3.09	+0.56	+0.30	-0.20	-0.72	-4.88
Pulborough	-2.39	-15.43	-1.48	-0.06	-0.26	+0.12	-19.49
Upper Beeding	-2.68	-7.26	-1.72	+0.06	-0.15	+0.25	-11.50
West Chiltington	-1.01	-9.50	-1.82	-0.16	-0.12	-0.32	-12.92
West Grinstead	-0.07	-8.56	-1.60	-0.08	-0.13	+0.28	-10.16
Rudgwick	+0.51	-8.26	-0.87	-0.09	+0.02	-0.61	-9.29
Ashington	-2.05	-7.56	+0.44	+0.14	-0.03	-0.56	-9.63
Warnham	+1.80	-6.26	-0.60	-0.03	-0.09	-0.05	-5.24
Thakeham	+0.06	-5.98	-0.27	+0.06	-0.09	-0.44	-6.67
Washington	-1.90	-3.37	-0.80	-0.07	-0.06	-0.25	-6.44
Colgate	+3.58	+64.14	-1.24	+0.05	-0.01	-0.44	+66.08
Slinfold	+0.57	-5.57	-0.78	+0.18	-0.08	-0.41	-6.09
Cowfold	+0.29	-5.42	-1.01	-0.04	-0.05	+0.22	-6.02
Nuthurst	-1.96	-3.32	-0.14	-0.05	-0.04	-0.39	-5.90
Itchingfield	-0.02	-4.92	-1.18	-0.08	-0.08	-0.36	-6.64
Rusper	-1.68	-4.66	-0.79	+0.04	+0.07	-0.35	-7.36
Shipley	+1.04	-3.52	+0.31	-0.01	-0.03	-0.26	-2.47
Lower Beeding	+0.68	-2.98	-0.71	+0.07	-0.02	-0.22	-3.20
Bramber	-1.23	+1.65	+7.44	-0.02	-0.04	-0.16	+7.65
Shermanbury	-0.97	-1.72	-0.41	-0.01	-0.01	-0.13	-3.25
Woodmancote	+3.91	-1.65	-0.39	+0.02	-0.01	-0.12	+1.75
Ashurst	+1.55	-0.82	+0.82	+0.04	-0.01	-0.06	+1.53
Wiston	+0.55	-0.63	+1.88	+0.12	-0.01	+0.16	+2.08
TOTAL	**-29.89**	**-52.99**	**-12.28**	**-1.23**	**-4.11**	**-3.70**	**-104.21**

304. As to be expected, increases in population will result in the requirement for greater open space provision. In many areas the amounts required in 2037 will be greater than the current provision levels (demonstrated in Table 9.4.7). Some areas (West Chiltington, Washington, Nuthurst, Itchingfield, Shermanbury) are identified as having shortfalls against all open space types.

305. For some types of open space, the current provision levels may be sufficient to also meet the amounts of provision required in 2037. However, all parishes show a deficiency in some type of open space and whilst some types appear to have an over provision further analysis shows these are unlikely to form 'surplus open space'. For example, the parishes identified as having more than the overarching minimum recommended standard either serve a wider catchment such as Buchan Park in Colgate or have restrictions in place such as Bramber Castle which is a Scheduled Monument.

306. Consequently, there is a need to ensure new developments contribute to the provision of open space across the area in order to prevent shortfalls as a result of population increases.

Identifying priorities

307. The focus for areas identified as being sufficient against the existing quantity standards will be for priorities to ensure quality and accessibility standards are being met. Table 9.3.2, 9.3.3 and 9.3.4 highlight those areas of the District with current quantity shortfalls in provision.

308. The recommended quantity standards should also be used to determine the open space requirements as part of new housing developments. In the first instance, all types of provision should look to be provided as part of new housing developments.

309. If this is not considered viable, the column signalling whether an area is sufficient or has a shortfall against the recommended quantity standards may be used to help inform the priorities for each type of open space within each area (i.e. the priorities may be where a shortfall has been identified). Where provision is sufficient in terms of quantity, a focus should be on ensuring contributions to enhancing the quality and accessibility of existing open space provision.

310. Areas identified as being sufficient against the existing quantity standards (Tables 9.3.2, 9.3.3 and 9.3.4) as well as in context of future requirements (Table 9.4.7) should be considered as being most likely to have potential surpluses in provision. However, the application of the quantity standards alongside the consequent offer and restrictions that can be in place (e.g. Buchan Park in Colgate serves a wider catchment some within Crawley and Bramber Castle is a Scheduled Monument), means no sites have been clearly shown to be surplus to requirements.

PART 10: STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Utilising findings and provision standards

311. The following section provides a summary on the key findings from the application of the quantity, quality and accessibility standards. It incorporates and recommends what the Council should be seeking to achieve in order to address the issues highlighted.

Recommendation 1

- *Explore low quality sites and their potential for enhancement*

312. The approach to these sites should be to enhance their quality to a higher quality where possible. This is especially the case if the site is deemed to be of high value.

313. The summary of low quality/value sites identifies those sites that should be given consideration for enhancement if possible. Priority sites should be those highlighted as helping or with the potential to serve gaps in provision (Recommendation 2).

314. If no improvement to quality and/or value can be implemented for sites identified as low quality and/or value, a change of primary typology should be considered. If no requirement for another type of open space site is recognised (Section 9.3), or it is not feasible to change the primary typology of the site, then the site could be potentially redundant/ 'surplus to requirements' in its current form (Recommendation 4).

Recommendation 2

- *Sites helping or with the potential to serve areas identified as having gaps in catchment mapping should be recognised through opportunities for enhancement*

315. The implications summary for the accessibility catchment mapping (Section 9.2) highlights those sites that help or have the potential to serve identified gaps in provision. A summary of the sites helping to serve catchment gaps is set out in Table 10.1.1.

Table 10.1.1: Summary of sites helping to serve catchment gaps

Site ID	Site name	Area	Type of open space	Helps to serve gap in provision of:
20	Ashurst Recreation Ground	Ashurst	Parks	AGS, Natural
170	Groomsland Drive	Billingshurst	Amenity	Natural
250	Lower Station Road	Billingshurst	Parks	Natural
305	Parbrook	Billingshurst	Amenity	Natural
408	Station Road Gardens	Billingshurst	Parks	Natural
335	Broadbridge Heath Recreation Ground	Broadbridge Heath	Parks	Natural
434	Broadbridge Heath Rec	Broadbridge Heath	Amenity	Natural
74	Charrington Way Recreation Ground	Broadbridge Heath	Amenity	Natural
4	Acorn Avenue	Cowfold	Amenity	Natural

Site ID	Site name	Area	Type of open space	Helps to serve gap in provision of:
440	Cowfold Village Green	Cowfold	Parks	Natural
225	Kingsfield	Henfield	Parks	Natural
306	Parsonage Farm	Henfield	Amenity	Natural
36	Bennett's Field	Horsham	Parks	AGS
201	Horsham Park	Horsham	Parks	AGS
286	New Street Garden 1	Horsham	Parks	AGS
287	New Street Garden 2	Horsham	Parks	AGS
22	Barns Green Recreation Ground	Itchingfield	Parks	AGS, Natural
52	Brick Kiln Recreation Ground	Lower Beeding	Parks	AGS
161	Glebelands	Pulborough	Amenity	Natural
275	Moat and Rathbone Court	Pulborough	Amenity	Natural
355	Rectory Close Recreation Ground	Pulborough	Parks	Natural
347	Bucks Green Recreation Ground	Rudgwick	Parks	AGS, Natural
95	Churchmans Meadow	Rudgwick	Amenity	Natural
158	Gardeners Green	Rusper	Amenity	Natural
342	Rusper Recreation Ground	Rusper	Parks	Natural
337	Coolham Recreation Ground	Shipley	Parks	AGS, Natural
80	Cherry Tree Lane	Slinfold	Parks	Natural
390	Six Acres	Slinfold	Amenity	Natural
2	Abbey Road open space	Steyning	Amenity	Natural
269	Memorial Playing Field/Rublees Field	Steyning	Parks	Natural
405	St Cuthmans Field	Steyning	Amenity	Natural
326	Pulborough Road Recreation Ground/Hormare Field	Storrington and Sullington	Parks	Natural
341	Sullington Recreation Ground	Storrington and Sullington	Parks	Natural
125	The Glade	Storrington and Sullington	Amenity	Natural
160	Glebe Field	Thakeham	Amenity	Natural
83	Thakeham Playing Fields	Thakeham	Parks	Natural
197	Hollands Way	Warnham	Parks	Natural
441	Warnham Village Green	Warnham	Amenity	Natural
93	Church Meadow	West Chiltington	Amenity	Natural
338	West Chiltington Recreation Ground	West Chiltington	Parks	Natural
223	King George V Playing Fields	West Grinstead	Parks	Natural
465	Woodmancote Playing Field	Woodmancote	Parks	AGS, Natural

316. Furthermore, there are several sites across Horsham District with a multi-functional/strategic role which serve (to some extent) the wider areas of the District.

Table 10.1.2: Summary of strategic/district level sites

Site ID	Site name	Open space type	Area
50	Bramber Castle	Natural greenspace	Bramber
85	Chesworth Farm	Natural greenspace	Horsham
179	Henfield Common	Natural greenspace	Henfield
201	Horsham Park	Parks and Gardens	Horsham
212	Jubilee Fields playing fields	Parks and Gardens	Billingshurst
219	Buchan Country Park	Natural greenspace	Colgate
269	Memorial Playing Field/Rublees Field	Parks and Gardens	Steyning
326	Pulborough Road Recreation Ground/Hormare Field	Parks and Gardens	Storrington and Sullington
379	Saltings Field SSSI	Natural greenspace	Upper Beeding
401	Southwater Country Park	Natural greenspace	Southwater
427	The Warren	Natural greenspace	Storrington and Sullington
449	Warnham Nature Reserve	Natural greenspace	Horsham

317. The sites in Table 10.1.1 currently help to meet the identified catchment gaps for other open space typologies. Often this is related to amenity greenspace and natural and semi-natural greenspace. The Council should explore the potential/possibility to adapt these sites through formalisation and/or greater provision of features linked to other types of open space. This is in order to provide a stronger secondary role as well as opportunities associated with other open space types. This may, in some instances, also help provide options to minimise the need for creation of new provision in order to address any gaps in catchment mapping.

318. Such sites should be viewed as being key forms of open space provision. It is important that the Council looks to maintain sites of this classification to as high a standard as possible.

319. Many of these sites are recognised as strategic and/or District forms of provision (Table 10.1.2). Given the importance of these sites it is recommended such sites are treated in the same way as those sites helping to serve catchment gaps.

Recommendation 3

- *Ensure low quality/value sites helping to serve potential gaps in accessibility catchments are prioritised for enhancement*

320. The approach to these sites should be to enhance their quality/value to the applied standards (i.e. high quality and/or value). A key consideration is whether the site may benefit from being changed to a different type of open space (See Recommendation 4). A list of low quality and/or value sites currently helping to serve catchment gaps in provision is set out in Table 10.1.3.

Table 10.1.3: Summary of low quality/value sites helping to serve catchment gaps

ID	Site name	Area	Type of open space	Helps to serve gap in provision of:
4	Acorn Avenue	Cowfold	Amenity	Natural
52	Brick Kiln Recreation Ground	Lower Beeding	Parks	AGS
465	Woodmancote Playing Field	Woodmancote	Parks	AGS, Natural

Recommendation 4

- *Recognise low quality and value sites and how they may be able to meet other needs*

321. Where sites of low quality or value appear to fall within an area of surplus, a change of primary typology should be first considered. If no shortfall of other open space type is noted or the practicality of enhancing the site is not cost effective, then the site may potentially be redundant or 'surplus to requirements' in its current form.

322. This study identifies 105 sites as currently rated as low quality and/or value.

323. Of these 105 sites, three are identified in Table 10.1.3 as helping to serve catchment gaps in other types of open space. These sites should first be enhanced in terms of quality. Consideration should be given to changing the primary typology or strengthening the secondary function of these three sites, to one which they currently help to serve a gap in provision, even if their quality cannot currently be enhanced.

324. Consequently, there are 102 sites of low quality and/or value, which do not currently appear to serve any highlighted gaps in catchment mapping.

325. Of the 102 sites, 51 are identified to have catchment areas that are covered by or substantially overlapped by the catchment area of another site of the same type of open space (Table 10.1.4). Further exploration into these sites should be undertaken to establish whether they are potentially surplus to requirements.

326. Given the national priority to address climate change and the initiatives to regenerate natural greenspace, HDC considers that no site classified as natural greenspace is appropriate to be viewed as surplus.

327. Other factors, such as a quantity shortfall in that provision type, the potential removal of a site creating a different catchment gap and/or the potential to help serve deficiencies in other types of provision such as playing pitches should also be considered.

328. Part 9.4 highlighted the potential shortfalls of provision in 2037 based on population projections. Most areas are highlighted as having shortfalls in future play provision. On this basis, existing play provision (even if low quality) should initially be retained. Several play sites in Table 10.1.4 are small with limited equipment. An option could be to explore expanding the play provision at these sites. Alternatively, consider consolidation of these smaller and lower quality sites (through relocation/mitigation of equipment) with other play sites nearby to provide larger play sites with more expansive play offer.

329. Similarly, most areas are highlighted as having shortfalls in future amenity provision. On this basis, existing provision (even if low quality) should initially be retained with a view to exploring enhancement over time.

Table 10.1.4: Sites of low quality and/or value covered by catchment area of similar sites

ID	Site name	Area	Open space type	Covered by Site ID
6	Alder Copse	Horsham Town	Natural	7
7	Alder Copse 2	Horsham Town	Natural	6
11	South Ash play area	Steyning	Play	288.1, 1
12	Amberley Close Open Space	Horsham Town	Amenity	9
28	Beech Road play area	Horsham Town	Play	45.1, 27
41	Bignor Close play area	Horsham Town	Play	23, 407
64	Camelot Close	Southwater	Amenity	134, 292, 233, 70
66	Carpenters	Billingshurst	Amenity	146
70.1	Cedar Drive play area	Southwater	Play	233.1, 63, 310
82	Chessbrook Green	Henfield	Amenity	306, 447
82.1	Chess Brook Green play area	Henfield	Play	225.1, 2
94	Church Road	Nuthurst	Amenity	156
100	Coleridge Close play area	Horsham Town	Play	322, 472
106	Cook Road play area	Horsham Town	Play	191.1, 322, 100
116	Cornflower Way play area	Southwater	Play	428, 233.1, 63

ID	Site name	Area	Open space type	Covered by Site ID
128	Duchells Copse	Horsham Town	Natural	277, 249
129	Dutchells Pitches	Horsham Town	Park	191
129.1	Duchells Pitches basketball	Horsham Town	Play	191.2
131	Durfold Road play area	Horsham Town	Play	384.1, 473, 175
139.1	Eversfield play area	Southwater	Play	292.1
144	Footpath 1680 (Croudace) Cedar Drive	Southwater	Natural	313
146	Forge Way Estate	Billingshurst	Amenity	303
151	Foxglove Avenue	Horsham Town	Amenity	57, 77
153	Frenches Meadow	Billingshurst	Amenity	146
155	Furze Common play area	Thakeham	Play	182/183
163	Gorrings Brook	Horsham Town	Amenity	107
164	Granary Way	Horsham Town	Natural	6, 7
178	Henderson Way	Horsham Town	Amenity	361
188.2	Somergate	Horsham Town	Play	187
190	Holbrook School Lane	Horsham Town	Amenity	383, 107
214	Keats Close play area	Horsham Town	Play	472, 372
215	Kerves Lane	Horsham Town	Natural	85
249	Lower Barn Copse	Horsham Town	Natural	128
261	Manorfields Open Space	Horsham Town	Amenity	360
266	Cousins Way Recreation Ground	Pulborough	Park	355
288	Norman Way	Steyning	Amenity	386, 2
288.1	Norman Way ball court	Steyning	Play	242
292.1	Nutham Lane play area	Southwater	Play	139.1
308	Parsonage Road play area	Henfield	Play	306.1
310	Pevensey Road play area	Southwater	Play	239.1
322	Primrose Copse play area	Horsham Town	Play	472, 100, 106
329.1	Ramsey Close play area	Horsham Town	Play	470.1
360	Redkin Way Open Space	Horsham Town	Amenity	261
372	Ropeland play area	Horsham Town	Play	129.1, 472
388	Singleton Road play area	Broadbridge Heath	Play	434.1
400	Southdown Way	Storrington and Sullington	Amenity	422
402	Spierbridge Road	Storrington and Sullington	Amenity	326
407	Standen Place play area	Horsham Town	Play	96, 23, 41
422	The Green, Sullington Copse	Storrington and Sullington	Amenity	341, 400
428	Thistle Way play area	Southwater	Play	450, 116

ID	Site name	Area	Open space type	Covered by Site ID
450	Warren Drive play area	Southwater	Play	428, 233.1

Recommendation 5

- *Keeping data, report and supporting evidence base up to date in order to reflect changes over time*

330. The Open Space, Sports and Recreation Review provides a snapshot in time. Whilst significant changes are not as common for open space provision, inevitably over time changes in provision occur through creation of new provision, loss of existing provision and/or alterations to site boundaries and management. Population change and housing growth are also another consideration to review when undertaking any form of update as this may impact on quantity provision levels and standards. It is therefore important, particularly given the growing recognition of open space provision as a result of Covid-19, for the Council to undertake regular reviews of the data (i.e. every 2-3 years) to ensure decisions are being based on evidence which is as accurate as possible.

PART 11: APPROACH TO DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

331. The basic principle is that a development should provide for the recreational needs that they generate. All new developments should therefore contribute. Consequently, the Council expects adequate provision of open space, playing pitches, indoor and built sports facilities to be provided.

332. Future need should not just centre on quantity requirements of new residential developments. In some instances, a new residential development may not warrant on-site provision but instead could contribute towards an existing site in proximity.

333. A step by step approach is presented for each of the three forms of provision (i.e. open space, playing pitches, indoor and built sports facilities).

11.1 Open space

334. The following steps are used to assess the open space allocation requirements for new development:

Step 1. Calculate population generated by housing development
Step 2. Calculate open space requirement generated by housing development
Step 3. Determine if provision should be on-site or off-site
Step 4. Calculate the financial off-site contribution
Step 5. Identify which sites could benefit from an off-site contribution

Step 1. Calculate population generated by housing development

335. To determine the requirements for open space provision, the starting point is to calculate the level of demand (additional population) generated by that development.

336. HDC currently utilises the following occupancy rates for different dwelling types and sizes.

Table 11.1.1: Occupancy rates

Dwelling bedrooms	Occupancy	
	Houses	Flats
1 bed	1.7	1.2
2 bed	1.8	1.3
3 bed	2.2	1.7
4 bed	2.7	2.4
5 bed	3.0	-

337. For instances where the type and size of occupancy is unknown, the additional population can be calculated from the number of dwellings expected being multiplied by an average household occupancy rate of 2.4*.

* Source: ONS Families and Households Release (2017)

Step 2. Calculate open space requirement generated by housing development

338. To then determine the open space requirement for each form of open space the associated population is multiplied by the quantity guideline (standard) for each relevant typology. The following calculation should be used:

New development population x quantity standard (Sq M) = Total provision required (Sq M)

Step 3. Determine if provision should be on-site or off-site

339. Whether provision should be made on-site or via an off-site contribution is dependent on the size of the development. In the case of larger-scale residential developments, it is expected that provision will be provided on-site. Larger residential developments will have a critical mass of population and should provide all types of open space on-site in order to serve the additional population as a result of the development.

340. Best practice guidance from organisations like FIT, recommends that provision below certain sizes should not be provided as on-site provision and instead provided as off-site contributions. This is to avoid the creation of numerous small sites often of less recreational value (and quality over time).

341. The following minimum area sizes are suggested to help inform when new provision should be provided on-site:

Table 11.1.2: Minimum areas

Typology			**Minimum area (hectares)**	**Number of dwellings to warrant on-site provision**
Multi-Functional Greenspace	Amenity/Natural		0.05	5
	Parks	*Small*	0.05	5
		Medium	0.20	20
		Large	3.00	285
Play provision (Children's & Young People) *			0.01	46
Allotments			0.04	455

342. For MFGS, where generated demand is sufficient one large centrally located neighbourhood park (c.3 hectares or above) is normally preferable in place of several pocket parks. Up to developments of this size (i.e. 285 dwellings), MFGS should consist of amenity and natural greenspace. This is to avoid potentially providing lots of small parks and garden sites. However, for some developments there may still be instances where on-site provision of a small (0.05 ha) or medium (0.20 ha) size park and garden is warranted.

343. * It is important that developments consider the needs of children to help deliver mixed, healthy and sustainable communities. Therefore communal / public child friendly space should be considered within schemes of 20 dwellings or more (with a view that FIT standards require provision in schemes of 17 dwellings or more).

Step 4. Calculate the financial off-site contribution

344. If an off-site contribution is required in lieu of on-site provision, the financial contribution towards each provision type should be calculated.

345. HDC already uses a charge per person for each different provision requirement for a development. Using these charges as a starting point and reviewing against neighbouring Local Authorities, the following charges (per square metre) based on the open space types of this study are set out in Table 11.1.3.

Table 11.1.3: Off-site contributions

Typology	Per SqM
Multi-Functional Greenspace (i.e. amenity, natural and/or parks)	£25
Play provision	£170
Allotments	£10

Step 5. Identify which sites could benefit from an off-site contribution

346. The new population arising from a development will result in increased demand to existing forms of provision; subsequently off-site contributions need to be used to enhance the quality of and/or access to existing provision within an acceptable distance to the development.

347. Sites identified as being low quality and value are identified in the Open Space Assessment. Consequently, these sites may benefit most from some form of enhancement. In principle, the quality standards set out within Part 8.2 should help to direct design, layout and requirements of new provision.

348. There is a need for flexibility to the enhancement of low quality and/or value sites within proximity to a new housing development. In some instances, a better use of resources and investment may be to focus on facilities further away which offer more suitable sites for enhancement as opposed to trying to enhance a site that is not appropriate or cost effective to do so closer by.

349. In such cases, consider those sites identified as helping to serve 'gaps' in provision. Such sites play an important role in ensuring access to open space provision. Similarly, if any strategic sites of significance are within the accessibility distance to the development, then these sites may be better suited for off-site contributions. This will help to ensure efficient use of contributions and maximise enhancements.

11.2 Playing pitches

350. The following steps are used to assess the playing pitches requirement for new development:

Step 1. Determine the playing pitch requirement resulting from the development
Step 2. Determine new provision required and whether it should be on or off-site
Step 3a. Determine how best to satisfy demand through new on-site provision
Step 3b. Determine how best to satisfy demand through new off-site provision
Step 4. Consider design principles for new provision
Step 5. Calculate the financial contribution required

351. It is important to note that pitch provision will typically be provided as part of wider open space provision (i.e. multifunctional greenspace).

Step 1. Determine the playing pitch requirement resulting from the development

352. The main tool for determining this is the Playing Pitch Calculator which is a Sport England tool provided on completion of the Playing Pitch Strategy. The Playing Pitch Calculator can only be accessed by HDC (via registering for free on the Active Places Power website)

353. The PPS Assessment Report estimates demand for key pitch sports (football, rugby, hockey and cricket) based on ONS population forecasts and club consultation. This demand is translated into teams likely to be generated, rather than actual pitch provision required.

354. The Playing Pitch Calculator adds to this, updating the likely demand generated for pitch sports based on new housing increases and converts the demand into match equivalent sessions and the number of pitches required. This is achieved by taking the current demand/team generation rates (TGRs) and population in the PPS Assessment Report to determine how many new teams would be generated from an increase in population.

355. The Playing Pitch Calculator provides an estimation of the number of new pitches that would be required to meet the match equivalent sessions presented. It also presents an estimate of the associated costs for providing the increased pitch provision.

Step 2. Determine new provision required and whether it should be on or off-site

356. Where the calculator does not create demand for a whole pitch, which is often the case for most developments, it is recommended to make a contribution to increasing the capacity of an existing site to meet demand generated from the development.

357. Once the demand from a new development is quantified, Sport England advocates evaluation on whether existing provision within an appropriate distance of the development is able to meet the additional need.

358. Consider if the nearest site/s to the development containing that type of provision could benefit from a contribution towards increasing capacity and/or quality to meet likely need generated from the development. If there are no potential options to improve existing or extend planned provision to create additional capacity, then new on-site provision may be required.

359. The Horsham Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan (Part 4) assists in identifying the existing sites with the potential to accommodate additional play. It identifies sites based on their strategic importance in a District-wide context i.e. they accommodate the majority of demand or identify where the recommended action has the greatest impact on addressing shortfalls identified either on a sport-by-sport basis or across the Council area as a whole.

360. For non-pitch sports (i.e. bowls, tennis and athletics), new provision may be required where a development is not served by an existing facility (i.e. outside accessibility catchments) and/or specific local demand is known (i.e. a club cannot accommodate new members). The hectares of such existing provision are used within the figures for the open space calculations. Consequently, where a known specific need for such forms of provision is required, the requirement should form part of the total open space being sought.
For athletics, an assumption has been made that it is unlikely that a new facility is required, given the strategic function, use and cost of such facilities.

361. Across the district, there is an existing 0.01 hectares per 1,000 population (0.1 square metres per person) of bowls and an existing 0.03 hectares per 1,000 population (0.3 square metre per person). This figure could be used to help determine the amount of provision for bowls/tennis in areas where they may be required.

362. The following minimum area sizes (based on industry guidance) are suggested to help inform when new provision should be provided on-site:

Table 11.2.1: Minimum areas

Facility	Minimum area (hectares)	Number of dwellings to warrant on-site provision
Bowling green	0.16	6,667
Tennis court	0.12	1,667

Step 3a. Determine how best to satisfy demand through new on-site provision

363. The PPS will help to identify existing shortfalls (and in doing so provide a guide as to how best to meet demand generated from a new development). However, useful questions to consider may include, for example:

- Are there any teams/clubs playing outside of the local area (displaced demand) which could utilise provision at the site?
- Do any local clubs identify existing plans/demand for access to new provision?
- Are there any overplayed sites in the local area where existing demand could be transferred to a new site?
- Do any local clubs identify any latent demand (i.e. if they had access to more pitches, they could they field more teams?)

Step 3b. Determine how best to satisfy demand through new off-site provision

364. Consider the location of the new population (e.g. the location of the development site) alongside the results of the PPS work. This will enable an understanding of the nature of the current playing pitch sites within an appropriate catchment of the new population in relation to issues in the area. This may lead to suggestions of one or more options of meeting the estimated demand, such as:

- Enhancing existing pitches to increase their capacity and ensure adequate maintenance to maintain the higher level of use
- Securing greater community access to currently restricted provision and undertaking necessary works to allow such use to occur (e.g. enhanced changing provision)
- Providing new playing pitches on existing sites or as part of the development.

365. This decision should be based on the potential to improve existing facilities within an appropriate catchment of a development to create additional capacity, and how realistic it is given the nature of the local area to provide new provision. For example, there may be some poor-quality playing fields that could potentially be improved with additional drainage and long-term maintenance works.

366. This may also include enhanced and/or new changing provision, to enable their use to be increased, thereby creating additional capacity to meet the increased demand generated from the development.

367. Discussions should be held with relevant parties (e.g. landowners, facility operators, National Governing Bodies of Sport and user groups), and any further necessary evidence gathered (e.g. a feasibility study), to help identify the specific works that are required, and to ensure they will provide the necessary additional capacity to meet the needs.

Step 4. Consider design principles for new provision

368. The exact nature and location of provision associated with on-site developments should be fully determined in partnership with each relevant National Governing Body of Sport. Further to this, each pitch sport National Governing Body of Sport provides national guidance in relation to provision of new pitches.

369. For improvement/replacement of AGPs refer to Sport England and the NGBs 'Selecting the Right Artificial Surface for Hockey, Football, Rugby League and Rugby Union' document for a guide as to suitable AGP surfaces: https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/outdoor-surfaces

370. There is also a need to ensure that the location of outdoor sports pitches and ancillary facilities are appropriately located in the context of indoor sports provision and AGPs (if also being provided on-site) to ensure a cohesive approach to the whole sporting offer. Consideration should be given to the provision of community sports hubs.

Step 5. Calculate the financial contribution required

371. As cited above, the Playing Pitch Calculator should be used for pitch provision as this presents an estimate of the associated costs for providing new pitches. It also provides a figure for the lifecycle costs for new or enhanced provision.

372. To ensure an easy to use process, HDC has split the method of determining playing pitch requirements for developments. For larger scale strategic developments, the Playing Pitch Calculator will be used. For smaller windfall developments, the following cost brackets dependent on the scale of the development are to be used.

373. These are based on estimated costings and requirements as tested using the Playing Pitch Calculator. Figures are rounded to the nearest 500 or 1,000 number.

Table 11.2.1: Estimated playing pitch costs for smaller developments

No' of dwellings in development	Total capital cost	Total capital cost breakdown		Lifecycle cost (per annum)
		Pitches	*Changing rooms*	
0-10	£7,000	£3,000	£4,000	£400
11-20	£20,500	£8,000	£12,500	£1,000
21-30	£34,500	£13,500	£21,000	£2,000
31-40	£48,000	£19,000	£29,000	£3,000
41-50	£62,000	£24,000	£38,000	£3,500
51-60	£76,000	£30,000	£46,000	£4,500
61-70	£90,000	£35,000	£55,000	£5,500
71-80	£103,500	£40,500	£63,000	£6,000
81-90	£117,500	£46,000	£71,500	£7,000
91-100	£131,000	£51,000	£80,000	£8,000

374. Along with any capital costs for the works, contributions should ensure an appropriate level of lifecycle costs towards the new or enhanced provision (highlighted columns). This is required to cover the day to day maintenance for an agreed long-term period typically 15-25 years (including drainage of grass pitches) and to help ensure a sinking fund exists for any major replacement work (e.g. the future resurfacing of an artificial grass pitch).

Ancillary facilities

375. It is imperative that there is a need to secure contributions for pitch provision. Contributions should also be sought for improving and providing changing room accommodation where required. Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator also includes an estimate for ancillary facilities. The following provides a guide as to how this could be calculated.

376. The off-site contributions being sought can be used to provide a range of improvements and not just pitch based enhancements (as long as they are in line with the needs set out in the PPS). For instance, improvements may range from providing sports lighting to increasing the hours a facility can be used through to ancillary infrastructure which supports the continued or enhanced community use of a facility (e.g. changing rooms, public conveniences, showers, cycle parking etc).

11.3 Built facilities

377. The following steps are used to assess the indoor and built sports facilities allocation requirements for new development

Step 1. Determine the key indoor and built sports facility requirement resulting from the development

Step 2. Demonstrate an understanding of what else the development generates demand for

Step 3. Financial contributions to deliver strategic provision

Step 1. Determine the key indoor and built sports facility requirement resulting from the development

378. The key tool to assess this is Sport England's Facilities Calculator (SFC). This model was created to assist local planning authorities to quantify how much additional demand for the key community sports facilities is generated by populations of new growth, development and regeneration areas. The SFC can be accessed via registering for free on the Active Places Power website.

379. The SFC is designed to estimate the needs of discrete populations for sports facilities (such as sports halls and swimming pools) created by a new residential development.

380. The SFC uses information that Sport England has gathered on who uses facilities and applies the population profile of the local area. This ensures that the calculations are sensitive to the people who actually live there. The SFC then turns this estimation of demand (visits per week) into the equivalent amount of facility which is needed to meet these visits each week. For swimming pools, it uses square metres of water, lanes and 25m, four lane pool units. For halls, it uses the number of badminton courts and four court hall units as a guide for the additional area required to meet the increase in demand.

381. The SFC gives a target total for the number of facilities that are needed to meet a population's sports facility needs. This is based on the local population, national participation rates and the national average for facility usage.

382. The SFC generates a cost figure for any housing development, using the estimated additional population generated by the new housing development.

383. The starting point is to calculate the level of demand (additional population) generated by a development

384. This population is then applied within the Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC) to determine the additional provision that is required to meet the additional demand and the associated financial contribution required.

Step 2. Demonstrate an understanding of what else the development generates demand for

385. There is no national calculation for the requirements from new housing developments for other built facility sports provision not covered by the SFC (i.e. health and fitness suites, gymnastics).

386. In such instances, the Built Facilities Strategy will inform the need for additional facilities within the area. In this case, a future undersupply in health and fitness suites (to 2031) is identified across Horsham. In addition, a need for additional gymnastic provision at a local level is also highlighted.

387. The Strategy identified that 'demand is not currently being met for health and fitness suites and should penetration rates continue to increase, alongside population increases, there will be significant shortfalls in the future'.

Step 3. Financial contributions to deliver strategic provision

388. In order to calculate the contribution from each housing development into a strategic leisure facility fund, the Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator should be used. Using the population growth and process identified from Step 1 and Step 2 will identify the financial contributions required from each development.

389. The SFC generates a cost figure for any housing development. It utilises the estimated additional population generated by the new housing development. The SFC automatically applies the Building Cost Information Services (BCIS) Pricing Adjustment Factors to the facility costs.

APPENDIX ONE: FUTURE GROWTH SCENARIO

390. Future need for provision will arise from the population increases from potential housing growth developments. This section sets out the future requirements for new development.

391. The scenario of growth is based on the housing figures contained within the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan (up to 2037).

392. Housing figures are provided in terms of the number of potential dwellings for each of the potential allocation options.

393. The indicative population figures are based on the assumption that population growth will average 2.4* persons per dwelling.

394. Please note that the scenario can be updated as required over the Local Plan period to reflect changes in population projections and average household sizes.

395. The recommended quantity provision standards for HDC are applied in order to determine the need for open space provision as part of the development scenarios.

396. The requirements for pitch provision and built sports facilities are also calculated.

Land at Adversane, West Chiltington

397. Approximately 2,000 dwellings could be delivered in the Plan period. An estimated population of 4,800 is calculated.

398. On this basis, the following provision requirements are calculated.

Open space

Typology		Quantity standard (Ha per 1,000 population)	Minimum provision required (hectares)
MFGS		4.39	21.07
Parks & gardens		*1.37*	*6.58*
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*	*2.78*
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*	*11.66*
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.05	0.24
	Young people	0.04	0.19
Allotment		0.18	0.86
Total		**4.66**	**22.37**

* Source: ONS Statistical Bulletin 'Families and Households in the UK: 2017'

Playing pitches

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches		
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost	Lifecycle Cost (per annum)
Natural Grass Pitches			
Adult football	1.27	£134,863	£28,456
Youth football	2.16	£183,553	£38,546
Mini soccer	1.24	£32,840	£6,896
Rugby union	0.50	£73,561	£15,742
Rugby league	0 (0.00)	£0	£0
Cricket	0.92	£288,235	£58,223
Artificial Grass Pitches			
Sand based AGPs	0.09	£79,954	£2,479
3G	0.25	£259,571	£9,061
Ancillary facilities			
Changing rooms	8.96	£1,638,621	-
	Totals	**£2,691,198**	**£159,403 (per annum)**

Built Sports Facilities

Provision type	**Requirement**	**Cost**
Sports hall requirement (courts)	1.28	£852,211
Swimming pool requirement (lanes)	0.90	£916,008

Land East of Billingshurst

399. Approximately 650 dwellings could be delivered in the Plan period. An estimated population of 1,560 is calculated.

400. On this basis, the following provision requirements are calculated.

Open space

Typology		**Quantity standard (Ha per 1,000 population)**	**Minimum provision required (hectares)**
MFGS		4.39	6.85
Parks & gardens		*1.37*	*2.14*
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*	*0.90*
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*	*3.79*
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.05	0.08
	Young people	0.04	0.06
Allotment		0.18	0.28
Total		**4.66**	**7.27**

Playing pitches

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches		
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost	Lifecycle Cost (per annum)
Natural Grass Pitches			
Adult football	0.42	£44,923	£9,479
Youth football	0.72	£61,142	£12,840
Mini soccer	0.41	£10,939	£2,297
Rugby union	0.17	£24,503	£5,244
Rugby league	0.00	£0	£0
Cricket	0.31	£96,012	£19,394
Artificial Grass Pitches			
Sand based AGPs	0.03	£26,633	£826
3G	0.08	£86,464	£3,018
Ancillary facilities			
Changing rooms	2.99	£545,828	-
	Totals	**£896,444**	**£53,098 per annum**

Built Sports Facilities

Provision type	**Requirement**	**Cost**
Sports hall requirement (courts)	0.42	£276,969
Swimming pool requirement (lanes)	0.29	£297,703

Land West of Billingshurst

401. Approximately 1,000 dwellings could be delivered in the Plan period. An estimated population of 2,400 is calculated.

402. On this basis, the following provision requirements are calculated.

Open space

Typology		**Quantity standard (Ha per 1,000 population)**	**Minimum provision required (hectares)**
MFGS		4.39	10.54
Parks & gardens		*1.37*	*3.29*
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*	*1.39*
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*	*5.83*
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.05	0.12
	Young people	0.04	0.10
Allotment		0.18	0.43
Total		**4.66**	**11.18**

Playing pitches

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches		
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost	Lifecycle Cost (per annum)
Natural Grass Pitches			
Adult football	0.64	£67,431	£14,228
Youth football	1.08	£91,777	£19,273
Mini soccer	0.62	£16,420	£3,448
Rugby union	0.25	£36,781	£7,871
Rugby league	0.00	£0	£0
Cricket	0.46	£144,117	£29,112
Artificial Grass Pitches			
Sand based AGPs	0.05	£39,977	£1,239
3G	0.12	£129,786	£4,530
Ancillary facilities			
Changing rooms	4.48	£819,310	-
	Totals	**£1,345,599**	**£79,702 per annum**

Built Sports Facilities

Provision type	**Requirement**	**Cost**
Sports hall requirement (courts)	0.64	£426,106
Swimming pool requirement (lanes)	0.45	£485,004

Land at Buck Barn, West Grinstead

403. Approximately 3,500 dwellings could be delivered in the Plan period. An estimated population of 8,400 is calculated.

404. On this basis, the following provision requirements are calculated.

Open space

Typology		**Quantity standard (Ha per 1,000 population)**	**Minimum provision required (hectares)**
MFGS		4.39	36.88
Parks & gardens		*1.37*	*11.51*
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*	*4.87*
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*	*20.41*
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.05	0.42
	Young people	0.04	0.34
Allotment		0.18	1.51
Total		**4.66**	**39.14**

Playing pitches

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches		
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost	Lifecycle Cost (per annum)
Natural Grass Pitches			
Adult football	2.23	£236,010	£49,798
Youth football	3.79	£321,218	£67,456
Mini soccer	2.17	£57,470	£12,069
Rugby union	0.87	£128,733	£27,549
Rugby league	0.00	£0	£0
Cricket	1.61	£504,410	£101,891
Artificial Grass Pitches			
Sand based AGPs	0.16	£139,920	£4,338
3G	0.43	£454,250	£15,856
Ancillary facilities			
Changing rooms	15.68	£2,867,586	-
	Totals	**£4,709,597**	**£278,956 per annum**

Built Sports Facilities

Provision type	**Requirement**	**Cost**
Sports hall requirement (courts)	0.56	£1,491,370
Swimming pool requirement (lanes)	1.58	£1,603,014

Land West of Crawley

405. Approximately 3,250 to 3,900 dwellings could be delivered in the Plan period. The highest number of dwellings is used to provide an estimated population of 9,360.

406. On this basis, the following provision requirements are calculated.

Open space

Typology		**Quantity standard (Ha per 1,000 population)**	**Minimum provision required (hectares)**
MFGS		4.39	41.09
Parks & gardens		*1.37*	*12.82*
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*	*5.43*
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*	*22.74*
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.05	0.47
	Young people	0.04	0.37
Allotment		0.18	1.68
Total		**4.66**	**43.62**

Playing pitches

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches		
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost	Lifecycle Cost (per annum)
Natural Grass Pitches			
Adult football	2.54	£269,538	£56,873
Youth football	4.33	£366,852	£77,039
Mini soccer	2.48	£65,634	£13,783
Rugby union	0.99	£147,021	£31,462
Rugby league	0.00	£0	£0
Cricket	1.84	£576,069	£116,366
Artificial Grass Pitches			
Sand based AGPs	0.18	£159,798	£4,954
3G	0.49	£518,783	£18,108
Ancillary facilities			
Changing rooms	17.91	£3,274,969	-
	Totals	**£5,378,665**	**£318,585 per annum**

Built Sports Facilities

Provision type	**Requirement**	**Cost**
Sports hall requirement (courts)	2.50	£1,661,812
Swimming pool requirement (lanes)	1.76	£1,786,216

407. An aspiration is for the total number of dwellings to be delivered to increase to approximately 10,000 dwellings. An estimated population of 24,000 is calculated.

408. On this basis, the following provision requirements are calculated.

Open space

Typology		**Quantity standard (Ha per 1,000 population)**	**Minimum provision required (hectares)**
MFGS		4.39	105.36
Parks & gardens		*1.37*	*32.88*
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*	*13.92*
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*	*58.32*
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.05	1.20
	Young people	0.04	0.96
Allotment		0.18	4.32
Total		**4.66**	**111.84**

Playing pitches

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches		
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost	Lifecycle Cost (per annum)
Natural Grass Pitches			
Adult football	6.36	£674,313	£142,280
Youth football	10.82	£917,767	£192,731
Mini soccer	6.20	£164,200	£34,482
Rugby union	2.48	£367,807	£78,711
Rugby league	0.00	£0	£0
Cricket	4.61	£1,441,173	£291,117
Artificial Grass Pitches			
Sand based AGPs	0.45	£399,771	£12,393
3G	1.23	£1,297,857	£45,303
Ancillary facilities			
Changing rooms	44.81	£8,193,104	-
	Totals	**£13,455,992**	**£797,016 per annum**

Built Sports Facilities

Provision type	**Requirement**	**Cost**
Sports hall requirement (courts)	6.41	£4,261,057
Swimming pool requirement (lanes)	4.51	£4,580,040

Land at Kingsfold, Warnham

409. Approximately 1,000 dwellings could be delivered in the Plan period. An estimated population of 2,400 is calculated.

410. On this basis, the following provision requirements are calculated.

Open space

Typology		**Quantity standard (Ha per 1,000 population)**	**Minimum provision required (hectares)**
MFGS		4.39	10.54
Parks & gardens		*1.37*	*3.29*
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*	*1.39*
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*	*5.83*
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.05	0.12
	Young people	0.04	0.10
Allotment		0.18	0.43
Total		**4.66**	**11.18**

Playing pitches

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches		
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost	Lifecycle Cost (per annum)
Natural Grass Pitches			
Adult football	0.64	£67,431	£14,228
Youth football	1.08	£91,777	£19,273
Mini soccer	0.62	£16,420	£3,448
Rugby union	0.25	£36,781	£7,871
Rugby league	0.00	£0	£0
Cricket	0.46	£144,117	£29,112
Artificial Grass Pitches			
Sand based AGPs	0.05	£39,977	£1,239
3G	0.12	£129,786	£4,530
Ancillary facilities			
Changing rooms	4.48	£819,310	-
	Totals	**£1,345,599**	**£79,702 per annum**

Built Sports Facilities

Provision type	**Requirement**	**Cost**
Sports hall requirement (courts)	0.64	£426,106
Swimming pool requirement (lanes)	0.45	£485,004

Land North East of Henfield

411. Approximately 7,000 dwellings could be delivered in the Plan period. An estimated population of 16,800 is calculated.

412. On this basis, the following provision requirements are calculated.

Open space

Typology		**Quantity standard (Ha per 1,000 population)**	**Minimum provision required (hectares)**
MFGS		4.39	73.75
Parks & gardens		*1.37*	*23.02*
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*	*9.74*
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*	*40.82*
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.05	0.84
	Young people	0.04	0.67
Allotment		0.18	3.02
Total		**4.66**	**78.29**

Playing pitches

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches		
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost	Lifecycle Cost (per annum)
Natural Grass Pitches			
Adult football	4.45	£472,019	£99,596
Youth football	7.58	£642,437	£134,912
Mini soccer	4.34	£114,940	£24,137
Rugby union	1.73	£257,465	£55,098
Rugby league	0.00	£0	£0
Cricket	3.23	£1,008,821	£203,782
Artificial Grass Pitches			
Sand based AGPs	0.32	£279,840	£8,675
3G	0.86	£908,500	£31,712
Ancillary facilities			
Changing rooms	31.37	£5,735,172	-
	Totals	**£9,419,194**	**£557,911 per annum**

Built Sports Facilities

Provision type	**Requirement**	**Cost**
Sports hall requirement (courts)	4.48	£2,982,740
Swimming pool requirement (lanes)	3.16	£3,206,208

Land at Rookwood

413. Approximately 725 dwellings could be delivered in the Plan period. An estimated population of 1,740 is calculated.

414. On this basis, the following provision requirements are calculated.

Open space

Typology		**Quantity standard (Ha per 1,000 population)**	**Minimum provision required (hectares)**
MFGS		4.39	7.64
Parks & gardens		*1.37*	*2.38*
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*	*1.01*
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*	*4.23*
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.05	0.09
	Young people	0.04	0.07
Allotment		0.18	0.31
Total		**4.66**	**8.11**

Playing pitches

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches		
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost	Lifecycle Cost (per annum)
Natural Grass Pitches			
Adult football	0.47	£50,106	£10,572
Youth football	0.80	£68,197	£14,321
Mini soccer	0.46	£12,201	£2,562
Rugby union	0.18	£27,331	£5,849
Rugby league	0.00	£0	£0
Cricket	0.34	£107,090	£21,632
Artificial Grass Pitches			
Sand based AGPs	0.03	£29,706	£921
3G	0.09	£96,440	£3,366
Ancillary facilities			
Changing rooms	3.33	£608,808	-
	Totals	**£999,880**	**£59,224 per annum**

Built Sports Facilities

Provision type	**Requirement**	**Cost**
Sports hall requirement (courts)	0.46	£308,927
Swimming pool requirement (lanes)	0.33	£332,053

Land West of Southwater

415. Approximately 820 dwellings could be delivered in the Plan period. An estimated population of 1,968 is calculated.

416. On this basis, the following provision requirements are calculated.

Open space

Typology		**Quantity standard (Ha per 1,000 population)**	**Minimum provision required (hectares)**
MFGS		4.39	8.64
Parks & gardens		*1.37*	*2.70*
Amenity greenspace		*0.58*	*1.14*
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		*2.43*	*4.78*
Provision for children & young people	Children	0.05	0.10
	Young people	0.04	0.08
Allotment		0.18	0.31
Total		**4.66**	**9.17**

Playing pitches

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches		
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost	Lifecycle Cost (per annum)
Natural Grass Pitches			
Adult football	0.53	£56,672	£11,958
Youth football	0.91	£77,133	£16,198
Mini soccer	0.52	£13,800	£2,898
Rugby union	0.21	£30,912	£6,615
Rugby league	0.00	£0	£0
Cricket	0.39	£121,122	£24,467
Artificial Grass Pitches			
Sand based AGPs	0.04	£33,598	£1,042
3G	0.10	£109,077	£3,807
Ancillary facilities			
Changing rooms	3.77	£688,583	-
	Totals	**£1,130,899**	**£66,985 per annum**

Built Sports Facilities

Provision type	**Requirement**	**Cost**
Sports hall requirement (courts)	0.53	£349,407
Swimming pool requirement (lanes)	0.37	£375,563

APPENDIX TWO: SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY SURVEY

417. The survey (hosted on the HDC website in June/July 2020) received 1,208 responses with most, 537 (44.5%), using a smartphone to complete it (38.7% PC, 16.9% tablet). The majority provided a postcode (1,173) which were mapped (below) to show the spread of the respondents across the district.

Figure A2.1: Distribution of open space survey respondents

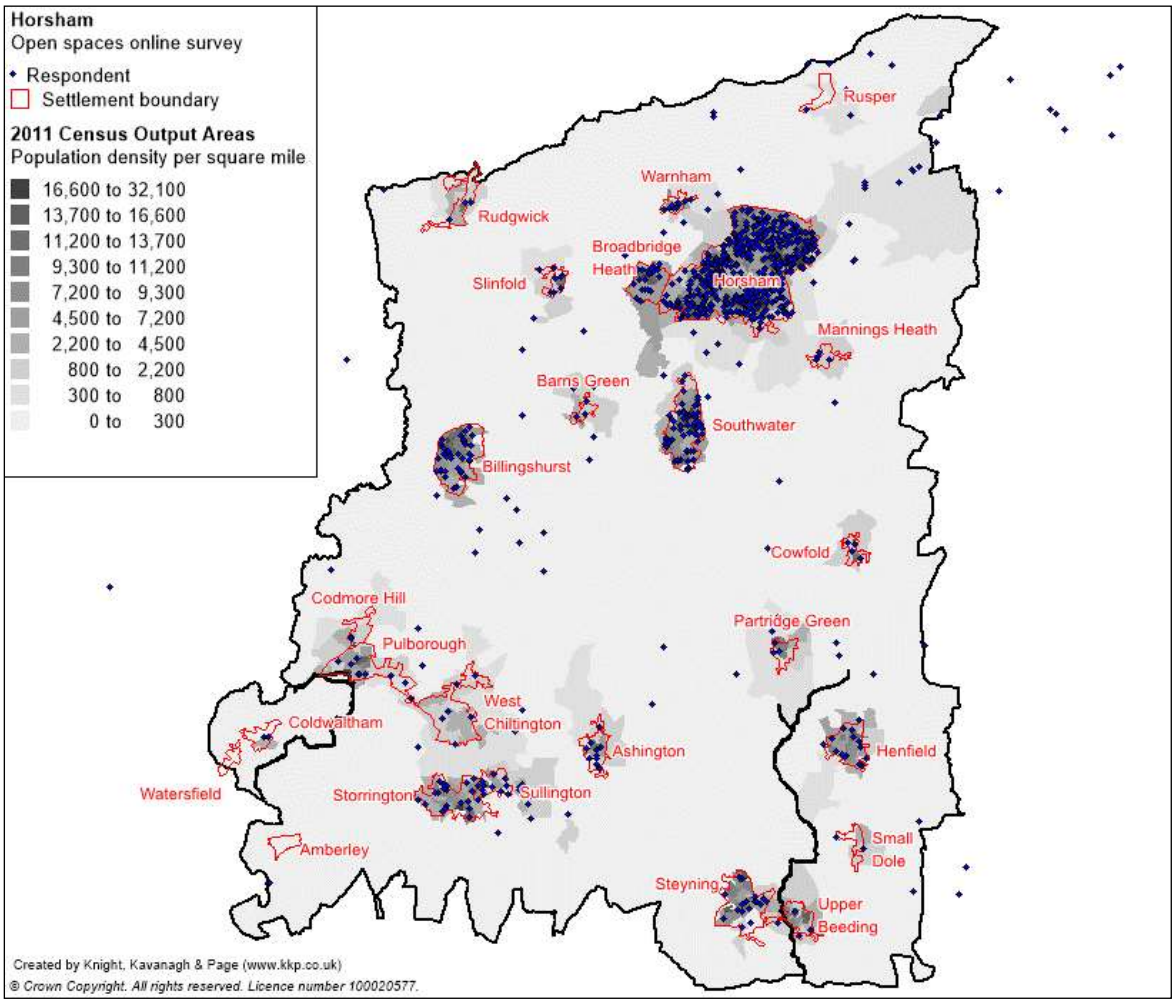


Table A2.1: Age and Gender of respondents

Respondents by age and gender	Base	Male	Female	Other	Prefer not to say
Base	**1,189**	**438**	**727**	**2**	**22**
Under 18 years	**27**	2.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	**10**	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25 to 34 years	**80**	4.6%	8.1%	0.0%	4.5%
35 to 44 years	**197**	13.0%	19.1%	0.0%	4.5%
45 to 54 years	**261**	17.1%	25.2%	0.0%	13.6%
55 to 64 years	**259**	21.7%	22.3%	0.0%	9.1%
65 years or over	**317**	38.4%	20.2%	100.0%	0.0%
Prefer not to say	**38**	1.8%	2.1%	0.0%	68.2%

418. A higher proportion of respondents were female (61.1%) compared to male (36.8%) and over two thirds (70.4%) were aged 45 or above.

Usage

419. Nature reserves, common or woodland (83.6%), local parks or gardens (83.5%) and outdoor networks (76.7%) are the types of open spaces visited most often in Horsham. Only 1.9% of respondents said they visited bowling greens.

420. Out of the 155 respondents who said they most often visited allotments and community schemes two thirds (66.7%) are allotment plot holders.

421. Horsham Park, Warnham Nature Reserve, Chesworth Farm and Southwater Country Park were amongst the sites most frequently visited in Horsham.

Figure A2.2: Types of provision visited

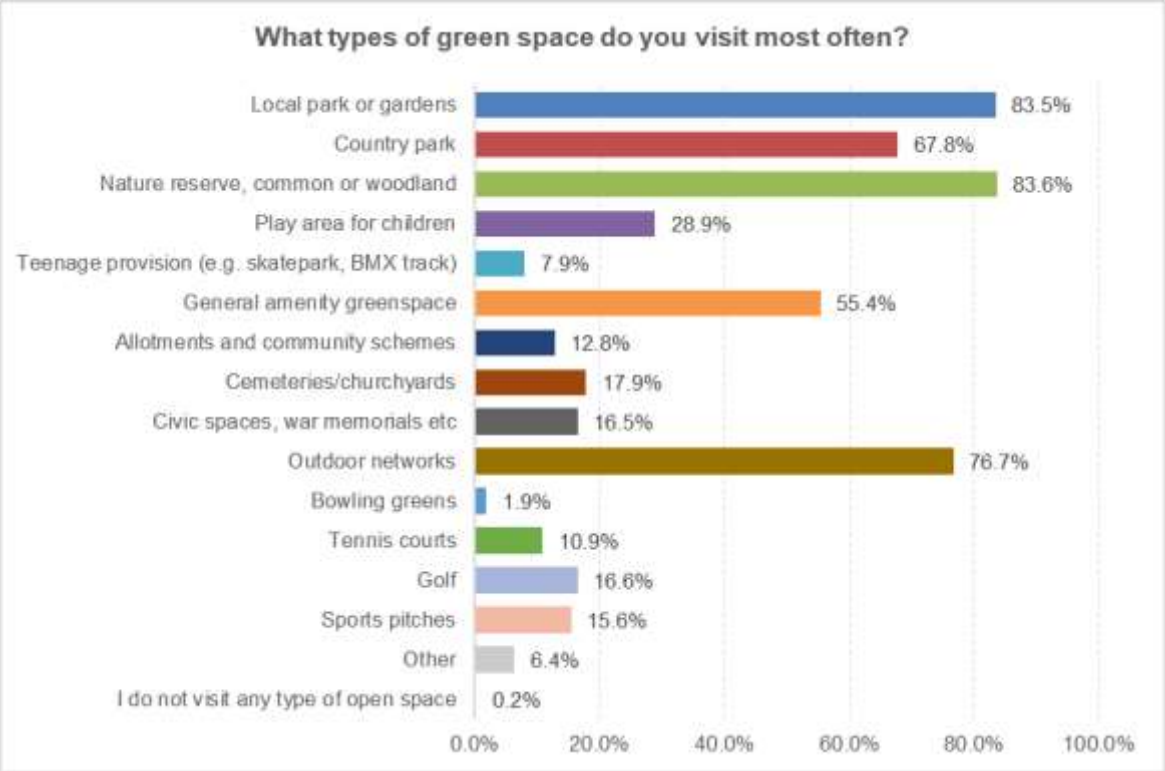


Table A2.2: Types of open space visited

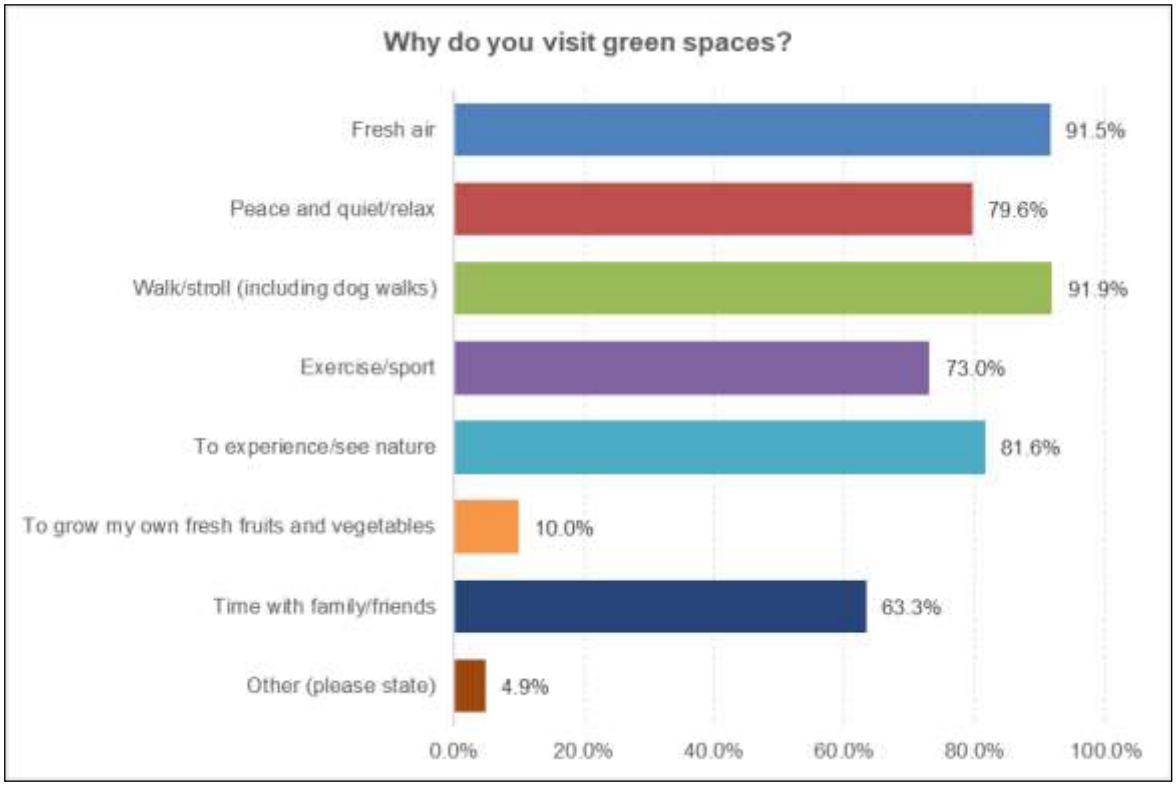
What types of green space do you visit most often?	#	%
Local park or gardens	1,009	83.5%
Country park	819	67.8%
Nature reserve, common or woodland	1,010	83.6%
Play area for children	349	28.9%
Teenage provision (e.g. skatepark, BMX track)	96	7.9%
General amenity greenspace	669	55.4%
Allotments and community schemes	155	12.8%

What types of green space do you visit most often?	#	%
Cemeteries/churchyards	216	17.9%
Civic spaces, war memorials etc	199	16.5%
Outdoor networks	927	76.7%
Bowling greens	23	1.9%
Tennis courts	132	10.9%
Golf	200	16.6%
Sports pitches	188	15.6%
Other	77	6.4%
I do not visit any type of open space	2	0.2%
Base	**1,208**	

Reasons for visiting open space

422. The main reasons given for visiting green spaces are to walks/stroll (including dog walks) (91.9%), fresh air (91.5%) and to experience/see nature (81.6%). Only 1 in 10 (10.0%) visit to grow their own fresh fruits and vegetables.

Figure A2.3: Why visit provision?

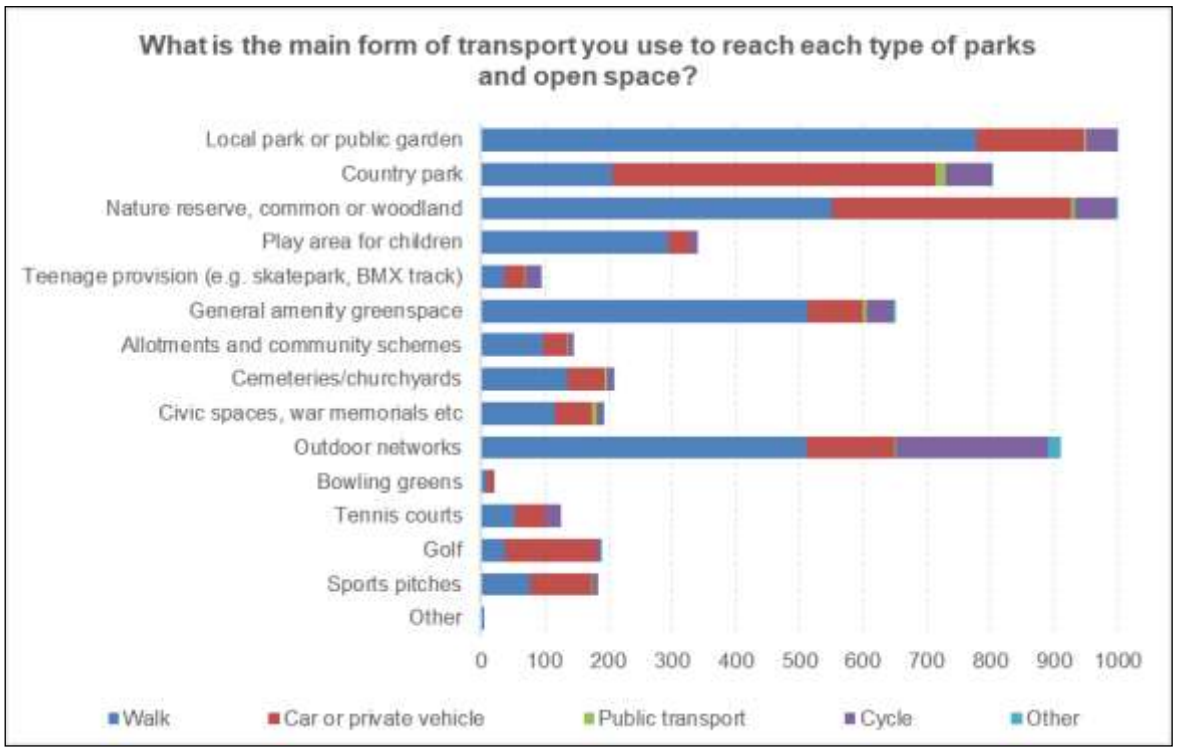


423. Other reasons stated included mental health/wellbeing and horse riding.

Accessibility

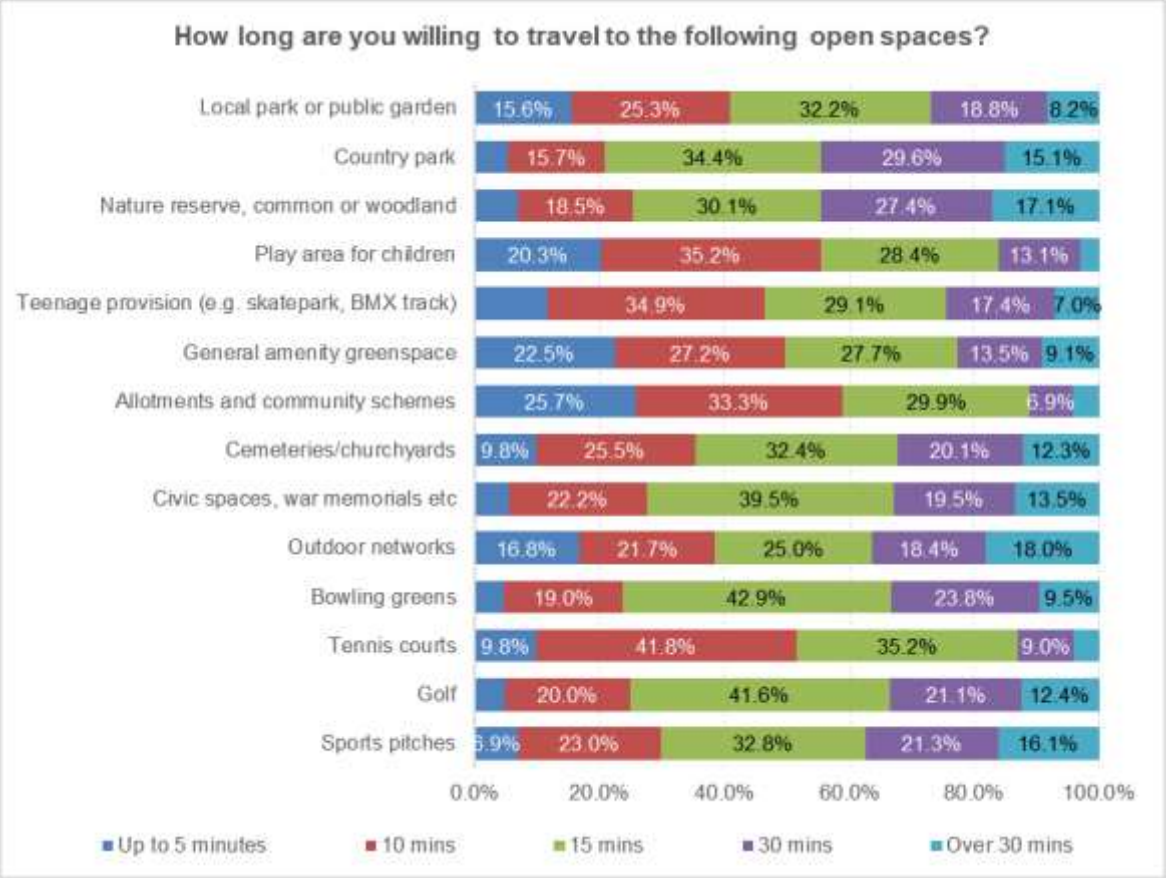
424. For the majority of green spaces the most common mode of transport used to reach them is to walk, however, exceptions include a country park, golf course and sports pitches which respondents are more likely to drive to. A large proportion of people using outdoor networks will cycle as well as walk to reach them.

Figure A2.4: Mode of transport to provision



425. In general respondents are willing to travel up to 15 minutes to reach open spaces. They would, however, prefer only to travel for 10 minutes to play areas, teenage provision, allotments, and tennis courts. Some would be prepared to travel up to 30 minutes or more to reach a country park or nature reserve.

Figure A2.5: Time willing to travel to provision



Availability, Quality and Improvements

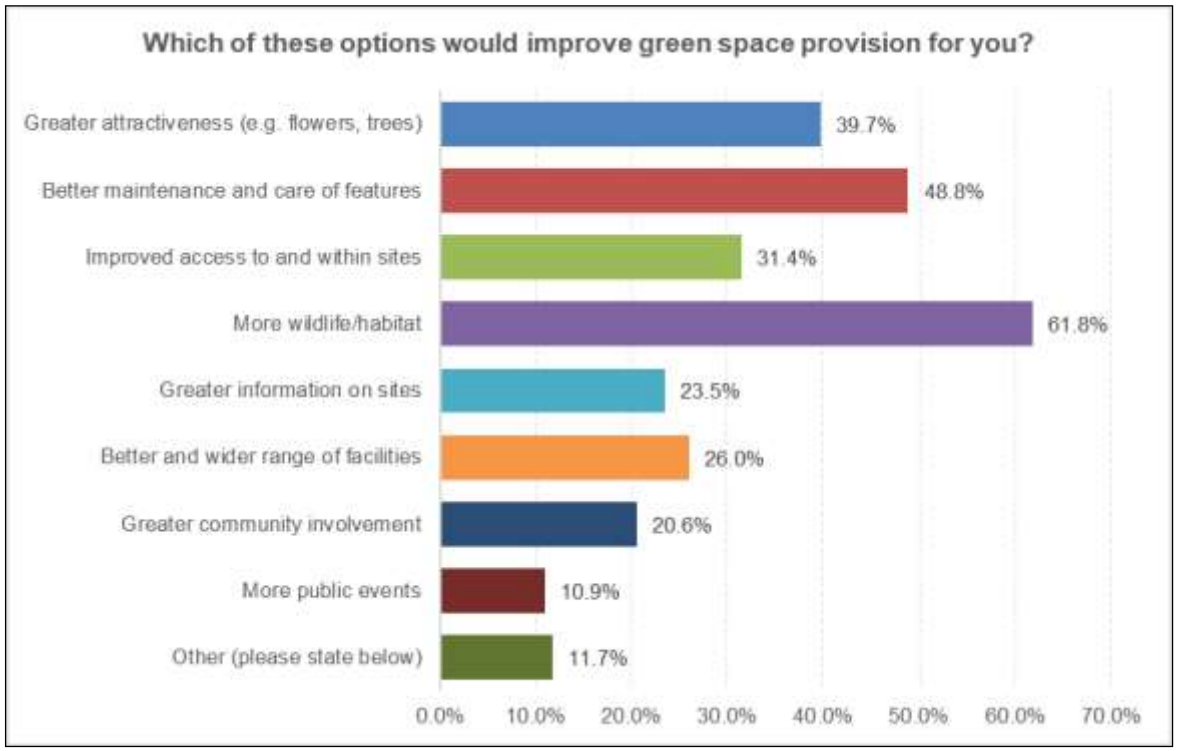
426. More than 8 in 10 (85.3%) think there are more than enough parks and open spaces in Horsham and a similar proportion (88.1%) rate the overall quality as excellent or satisfactory.

427. Almost everyone (98.8%) who responded agrees that 'visiting green spaces makes them feel better'.

428. More wildlife and/or habitats (61.8%) are thought to be the greatest improvement that could be made to green space provision, followed by better maintenance and care of features (48.8%) and greater attractiveness (e.g. flowers, trees) (39.7%).

429. Other ways green space provision could be improved include dog waste bins, free parking, cycle routes, toilets and to avoid building on them.

Figure A2.6: Improvements to open space



430. Finally, 523 (43.3%) respondents completed the further comments question and some of these are quite lengthy. It is noticeable that at least 35 of these comments mention 'lockdown' and the current Covid-19 pandemic and how green spaces have been so important for peoples mental and physical health.

431. Another 91 respondents voice their concern about building on existing green spaces.

APPENDIX THREE: LIST OF SITES FROM TABLE 11.1.4

Sites of low quality and/or value covered by catchment area of similar sites

ID	Site name	Area	Open space type	Covered by Site ID	Site name (typology)
6	Alder Copse	Horsham Town	Natural	7	Alder Copse 2 (NSN)
7	Alder Copse 2	Horsham Town	Natural	6	Alder Copse (NSN)
11	South Ash play area	Steyning	Play	1	Abbey Road (Play)
				288.1	Norman Way ball court
12	Amberley Close Open Space	Horsham Town	Amenity	9	Amberley Close (AGS)
28	Beech Road play area	Horsham Town	Play	27	Beech Glade play area
				45.1	Birches Road play area
41	Bignor Close play area	Horsham Town	Play	23	Bartholomew Way play area
				407	Standen Place play area
64	Camelot Close	Southwater	Amenity	70	Cedar Drive (AGS)
				134	Easted Meadow (AGS)
				233	Larkspur Way (AGS)
				292	Nutham Lane (AGS)
66	Carpenters	Billingshurst	Amenity	146	Forge Way Estate (AGS)
70.1	Cedar Drive play area	Southwater	Play	63	Buttercup Way play area
				233.1	Larkspur Way play area
				310	Pevensey Road play area
82	Chessbrook Green	Henfield	Amenity	225	Kingsfield (Park)
				306	Parsonage Farm (AGS)
				447	Wantley Hill (AGS)
82.1	Chess Brook Green play area	Henfield	Play	225.1/2	Kingsfield skatepark

ID	Site name	Area	Open space type	Covered by Site ID	Site name (typology)
94	Church Road	Nuthurst	Amenity	156	Gagglewood (AGS)
100	Coleridge Close play area	Horsham Town	Play	322	Primrose Copse play area
				472	Wordsworth Place play area
106	Cook Road play area	Horsham Town	Play	100	Coleridge Close play area
				191.1	Holbrook Tythe Barn play area
				322	Primrose Copse play area
116	Cornflower Way play area	Southwater	Play	63	Buttercup Way play area
				233.1	Larkspur Way play area
				428	Thistle Way play area
128	Duchells Copse	Horsham Town	Natural	249	Lower Barn Copse (NSN)
				277	Motte & Bailey (NSN)
129	Dutchells Pitches	Horsham Town	Park	191	Holbrook Tythe Barn (Park)
129.1	Duchells Pitches basketball	Horsham Town	Play	191.2	Holbrook Tythe Barn MUGA
131	Durfold Road play area	Horsham Town	Play	175	Haybarn Drive play area
				384.1	Skylark View (play)
				473	Wren Close play area
139.1	Eversfield play area	Southwater	Play	292.1	Nutham Lane play area
144	Footpath 1680 (Croudace) Cedar Drive	Southwater	Natural	313	Pond Farm Gill (South) (NSN)
146	Forge Way Estate	Billingshurst	Amenity	303	Ostlers View (AGS)
151	Foxglove Avenue	Horsham Town	Amenity	57	Brook Road (AGS)
				77	Chennells Brook - north bank (AGS)
153	Frenches Meadow	Billingshurst	Amenity	146	Forge Way Estate (AGS)
155	Furze Common play area	Thakeham	Play	182/183	High Bar Lane play 1/2
163	Gorrings Brook	Horsham Town	Amenity	107	Cook Road Open Space (AGS)

ID	Site name	Area	Open space type	Covered by Site ID	Site name (typology)
164	Granary Way	Horsham Town	Natural	6	Alder Copse (NSN)
				7	Alder Copse 2 (NSN)
178	Henderson Way	Horsham Town	Amenity	361	Ridgehurst Drive (AGS)
188.2	Somergate	Horsham Town	Play	187	Highwood play area
190	Holbrook School Lane	Horsham Town	Amenity	107	Cook Road Open Space (AGS)
				383	Saxon Pond, aka Nuthatch Pond (AGS)
214	Keats Close play area	Horsham Town	Play	372	Ropeland play area
				472	Wordsworth Place play area
215	Kerves Lane	Horsham Town	Natural	85	Chesworth Farm (NSN)
249	Lower Barn Copse	Horsham Town	Natural	128	Duchells Copse (NSN)
261	Manorfields Open Space	Horsham Town	Amenity	360	Redkiln Way Open Space (AGS)
266	Cousins Way Recreation Ground	Pulborough	Park	355	Rectory Close Recreation Ground (Park)
288	Norman Way	Steyning	Amenity	2	Abbey Road open space (AGS)
				386	Shooting Field (AGS)
288.1	Norman Way ball court	Steyning	Play	242	Steyning Leisure Centre MUGA
292.1	Nutham Lane play area	Southwater	Play	139.1	Eversfield play area
308	Parsonage Road play area	Henfield	Play	306.1	Parsonage Farm play area
310	Pevensey Road play area	Southwater	Play	239.1	Southwater Leisure Centre play area
322	Primrose Copse play area	Horsham Town	Play	100	Coleridge Close play area
				106	Cook Road play area
				472	Wordsworth Place play area
329.1	Ramsey Close play area	Horsham Town	Play	470.1	Woodstock Close play area
360	Redkin Way Open Space	Horsham Town	Amenity	261	Manorfields Open Space (AGS)
372	Ropeland play area	Horsham Town	Play	129.1	Duchells Pitches basketball

ID	Site name	Area	Open space type	Covered by Site ID	Site name (typology)
				472	Wordsworth Place play area
388	Singleton Road play area	Broadbridge Heath	Play	434.1	Broadbridge Heath Rec play area
400	Southdown Way	Storrington and Sullington	Amenity	422	The Green, Sullington Copse (AGS)
402	Spierbridge Road	Storrington and Sullington	Amenity	326	Pulborough Road Recreation Ground/Hormare Field (Park)
407	Standen Place play area	Horsham Town	Play	23	Bartholomew Way play area
				41	Bignor Close play area
				96	Cissbury Close play area
422	The Green, Sullington Copse	Storrington and Sullington	Amenity	341	Sullington Recreation Ground (Park)
				400	Southdown Way (AGS)
428	Thistle Way play area	Southwater	Play	116	Cornflower Way play area
				450	Warren Drive play area
450	Warren Drive play area	Southwater	Play	233.1	Larkspur Way play area
				428	Thistle Way play area