



# **Recreation and Open Space Study**

**July 2013**

Published by South Cambridgeshire District Council  
© July 2013

**If you would like a copy of this document in large print or another format please contact South Cambridgeshire District Council on 03450 450 500 or email [ldf@scambs.gov.uk](mailto:ldf@scambs.gov.uk)**

**The maps in this document are based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. South Cambridgeshire District Council Licence No. LA 100022500 (2013)**



## **Contents**

1. Introduction	5
2. Methodology	6
3. Classification of Open Space	8
4. The Policy Background	13
5. Characteristics of South Cambridgeshire	14
6. Results of the Recreation Open Space Study	17
7. Conclusion	33

- Appendix 1 Details on market segmentation profile for South Cambridgeshire.
- Appendix 2 Participation rates in Sport and Active Recreation.
- Appendix 3 Table showing the outdoor sport provision for each village and how it compares to the standard of 1.6 hectares per 1000 population.
- Appendix 4 Table showing how Play Formal and Informal Play compare with the standard of 0.8 hectares per 1000 population as defined in the 2009 SPD.
- Appendix 5 Comparison of Allotment provision with National Allotment Association Standard, and recommended South Cambridgeshire Standard
- Appendix 6 Burial grounds within South Cambridgeshire and hectares per 1000 population
- Appendix 7 Table showing the Community Orchards Gardens hectares per village and hectares per 1000 population
- Appendix 8 Results of the importance of recreation open space to the village community
- Appendix 9 Examples of Recreation Open Space Developments proposed or action to be taken from Village/Parish Plans for open space and facilities.
- Appendix 10 Inspection sheet for site visits
- Appendix 11 Village Parish Questionnaire
- Appendix 12 Grants awarded by SCDC and details of project
- Appendix 13 Informal open space standards adopted by other Local Authorities

An Annex containing the full results of the audit of recreation outdoor space is also available and published on the South Cambridgeshire website. The annex is split up into a series of reports that give the results for individual villages.

## Introduction

- 1.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (England and Wales) Paragraph 73 acknowledges that: “Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust up to date assessment of the needs for open space sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision”.
- 1.2. “Open space, sport and recreation facilities can make a major contribution to ensuring that villages, towns and cities are places in which people will choose to live. The main role of the planning system is to ensure that there are sufficient of them and that they are in the right place. But this is not enough. There is a need also to ensure that they are of high quality, attractive to users and well managed and maintained” (Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG17).
- 1.3. The Audit and Assessment of Need for Outdoor Playspace and Informal Open Space in South Cambridgeshire (Recreation Study) undertaken in 2005 provided valuable information regarding the need for different types of open space in the district, and standards to be included in the Local Development Framework to ensure that new spaces were provided to meet the needs generated by growth.
- 1.4. This 2013 study provides an update to the 2005 report. It investigates current quantity and quality of provision and how this is meeting local need, and utilises these assessments to review the local standard of provision developed from the 2005 study. It also investigates how the current standards included in the Local Development Framework have helped local villages and parishes and new development to provide more space and improve the quality of existing provision.
- 1.5. The 2005 study was utilised in the preparation and implementation of policies in the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework and the 2013 study will enhance this work further as part of the continuous improvement in this process. The residents of new housing developments need access to the correct quantity and quality of outdoor open space. Where existing facilities are inadequate to meet this need, it is vital that developers provide sufficient new outdoor open space, or improve existing spaces, to meet the needs of the new residents. The local standard will continue to be a central part of planning policy, now to be established through the review of the Local Development Framework, in the form of a district wide Local Plan.
- 1.6. The evidence collected, will also guide the District Council and Parish Councils, as well as other bodies, as to where and how to improve facilities. It will assist in both targeting and obtaining grant funding to provide new and improved recreation outdoor open space and facilities.
- 1.7. The study will be kept under review and the Council will also consider preparing a full playing pitch strategy to support this report.

## Methodology

- 2.1. The aim of the study is to provide an update to the previous assessment of need carried out in 2005. It aims to provide an audit of the quantity and quality of existing provision in the district, assess the need for future provision. The study considers the impact of previous standards and policies, and whether they have delivered new and improved open spaces. It will then use this information to recommend appropriate open space standards for inclusion
- 2.2. The study has included allotments, community gardens and orchards and burial grounds as an important recreation open space as these can provide local communities with the benefits described below:
  - Environment: Climate change and the need for energy conservation make headlines almost daily. Allotments and community orchards provide a sustainable use of land close to where people live. Consequently plot holders help reduce their own carbon emissions by avoiding excessive transportation and processing of food, and reducing personal travel. Allotments cut down on waste by reusing items and using less packaging for shopping. Many allotment gardeners recycle green waste, reuse rainwater, avoid the use of pesticides and encourage wildlife.
  - Nutrition: Allotments and community orchards increase people's awareness about food and how it is made and grown, and encourage people to eat more fresh vegetables and fruit. They may also offer dietary benefits at low cost to people on low incomes with poor access to store-bought produce.
  - Exercise: Working an allotment or community orchard offers healthy physical recreation for all people. It is increasingly being recognised for its therapeutic value, to the extent that it is being prescribed as a treatment for stress by GPs in some areas, (A New Future for Allotments – An Advocacy Document for Sustainable Living, Local Government Association October 2000).
  - Social isolation: Allotments and community orchards bring together people of all age groups and a wide variety of social backgrounds. They promote contact and cooperation based on a common interest.
  - Burial grounds provide areas for quiet contemplation and many provide a bio diverse environment for wildlife, trees and plants
- 2.3. The study included consultation with village/parish councils, governing bodies for sport, site visits and desk top research, including Sport England Active Places, Active People and Sports Market Segmentation and a variety of other strategies. Audit information was also gathered through the Villages Services and Facilities Study, also completed in consultation with Parish Councils, which is available separately.
- 2.4. In order to complete the study the Council has surveyed the nature and extent of recreation open space in South Cambridgeshire. The following steps were undertaken:

- Updates to the quantitative mapping of spaces and facilities to reflect any changes in provision.
  - Site visits were undertaken and a visual inspection carried out to provide a quality assessment of areas including formal play space, sports pitches, Multi Use Games Areas, bowls greens, allotments and community orchards. A photographic record of nearly all the different facilities on offer was made and stored in the village profiles.
  - A desk top exercise identified burial sites as areas to consider as part of the study and these locations have been mapped.
  - A consultation exercise, was carried out in January 2012, with Parish Councils, Sports Governing Bodies and local organisations was undertaken to ensure the information on facilities was comprehensive and reflected current local provision and use, and to obtain views on local needs. Village and Parish Plans were reviewed to collect relevant information on aspirations of local people with regard to recreation open space and facilities
- 2.5. The Study will also be subject to public consultation, alongside the Local Plan issues and options report, providing the public an opportunity to comment on the data and results before it is finalised to support preparation of the draft Local Plan.

## **Classification of Open Space**

### **Ownership of Recreation Open Space**

- 3.1. This study is focused on facilities that are genuinely available to the public. Ownership of recreation grounds, allotments, community orchards and ancillary facilities varies greatly across the District. Many are owned by the District or County Council, and leased to the Parish Council, while many Parish Councils or local trusts own their village facilities. Some facilities are leased long-term to the public sector by private owners. Facilities are also included if they are within the private, voluntary, industrial and commercial sectors, provided that they serve the needs of the public.
- 3.2. Facilities in the education sector were also identified in the study. Many schools provide a useful service to the community by making facilities available to after-school clubs, or other users, often on an ad hoc or informal basis. The Fields in Trust Six Acre Standard advocates inclusion of school pitches and those in educational ownership where community usage is secured by written agreement, on a long-term basis. Although many schools in the District, both secondary and primary, make their pitches available on an informal basis, this opportunity to use the pitches can be withdrawn without notice.
- 3.3. This study, therefore, does not include primary school facilities or grass pitches at the District's nine Village Colleges (secondary schools) in calculations of available land area for the general public. Although there is considerable community access to other sports facilities at these Dual Use Centres, the use of grass pitches is not tied into the Council's Dual Use Agreements and is not guaranteed to be available for community use. Pitches are marked for different sports depending on the school term and the requirements for the delivery of the national curriculum. All Weather pitches and Multi Use Games Areas on school sites that have formal usage agreements have been included as these provide local clubs both competitive and training facilities which lessen the burden on grass pitches.

### **Definitions**

- 3.4. Recreation open space is space that is safely accessible and available to the general public, and of a suitable size and nature, for sport, active recreation, and children's play and includes allotments and community orchards.
- 3.5. In calculating the land area available for recreation open space, pavilions, changing rooms, and other miscellaneous uses which are directly related to the recreational use are included.
- 3.6. Areas not included:
  - Outdoor sports, recreational and / or play facilities that are not as a matter of policy and practice available for public use on a regular and frequent basis.

- Educational establishments without a guaranteed level of public access and use for the foreseeable future. Facilities in educational ownership where community use is secured through written agreement can be included.
- Facilities within the grounds of Her Majesty's Services (unless made available by written agreement).
- Professional sports stadia, private members clubs operating a minimum standard of entry.
- Land used for road side verges and other small or narrow incidental areas of land.
- Land used for Greenways, (off highway landscaped paths), since their principal purpose is that of a movement corridor. This is distinct from a Green Corridor, which comprises open land, which penetrates into an urban area for amenity and recreation. The only exception to this is that part of a Greenway that passes through an area that is designated in its own right as informal open space.
- Private garden space, including the communal grounds of flats, specialist housing for the elderly and institutional accommodation.
- Indoor sports halls, leisure centres or health & fitness clubs.
- Commercial entertainment complexes.
- Car parking areas that are not wholly and solely ancillary to an Open Space use.
- Village Hall / community centres where the pavilion use is purely ancillary.
- Golf facilities.
- Water bodies and water based activities, except where they form an interactive feature of a formal sports facility with associated ancillary facilities, changing and car parking for water sports.
- Nature reserves or areas of land created and / or managed specifically as part of an approved mitigation and/or compensation scheme in order to secure a planning consent.
- Land which by virtue of its location, accessibility, size, density of vegetation, topography, long term condition, sub-standard safety or for any other reason, is not, and cannot be reasonably made, suitable for sport, recreation or play by the public.
- Ecology areas where public access is undesirable and discouraged.

The following types of Recreation Open space were surveyed in the audit:

- Outdoor Sport
- Children's Formal and Informal Play space
- Informal Open Space
- Allotments
- Community Orchards
- Burial grounds

### **Outdoor Sport**

- 3.7. Outdoor Sport – Facilities such as grass pitches for a range of sports, bowling green's tennis courts, athletics tracks and multi-use games areas plus ancillary facilities such as car park, changing and storage. Water can only be included if it is in the form of a formal water sports lake with associated facilities and car park.
- 3.8. On a typical recreation ground pitches for different sports are marked at different times of the year, and are also relocated around a site in order to improve pitch quality. It is therefore impractical to include only the area of marked pitches at the time of the survey. A common sense approach was taken to measure the area of land which is primarily intended for sports uses.

### **Children's Formal and Informal Playspace**

- 3.9. Children's Playspace – Designated areas for outdoor play for children and young people. This will contain a range of facilities and an environment that has been designed to provide focused opportunities for outdoor play. This includes formal equipped play areas and provision for teenagers including wheeled sports parks and macadam kick-about areas. It also includes areas for informal play, including grass kick-about areas within housing developments.
- 3.10. The area of land included is the Activity Zone, or best estimate of activity zone if unfenced. The Activity Zone is defined by the Fields in Trust as, "an area of land specifically dedicated for children to use for play. It may or may not include play equipment."
- 3.11. Formal Children's play space should also have a buffer zone, which is "The space surrounding an activity zone the purpose of which is to provide a reasonable degree of separation between play activity and nearby residential properties. It may not be needed on all sides of the activity zone, for example, where adjoining land is not in residential use. It may be wholly or partly made up of highways, cycle ways, footways, footpaths or planting."

- 3.12. The buffer zone is not included in the calculation of Formal Children's Playspace. However, the buffer zone may be included in other outdoor playing space categories, such as informal play space, depending on the extent to which the land which makes up the buffer zone is appropriate for use for play.
- 3.13. Informal MUGA's (Multi Use Games Areas) are hard surfaced areas that provide a facility for older children, who require less formally organised play space, and take part more in wheeled activities and informal sports. These may be linked to an activity zone containing play equipment, as part of a Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP). More formal MUGA's will be included as part of Outdoor Sports provision. These facilities are likely to involve a small artificial turf pitch surrounded by rebound boards and with floodlights. Use is likely to be regulated through a formal bookings system.
- 3.14. Skateboard facilities and youth shelter have proved very popular in many South Cambridgeshire villages. They have been positioned in various types of locations, both as part of Formal Playspace, and separated where disturbance to neighbouring uses is minimised. The area of land taken up by these facilities is often minimal, and therefore in some cases they are not indicated on the map. Newer facilities such as trim trails, buggy trails and outdoor fitness gyms have been developed in some of the larger villages and these have increased the opportunities for active outdoor recreation pursuits.
- 3.15. Informal Playspace is land provided for children's play that is not formally equipped. Sites identified in this category must be safe for play, and sufficiently open to allow play. A typical example is grassed areas suitable for kick-about football.

### **Allotments**

- 3.16. An allotment plot is a piece of land, usually about 250 square metres in size, which can be rented for growing fruit and vegetables for householders and their family. The land is generally owned by the local village/parish council. They provide opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.
- 3.17. Many of the allotment sites in South Cambridgeshire have been well established over many years and they continue to evolve and develop through the work of the allotment holders and the parish councils and other organisations who manage them.

### **Community Orchards and Gardens**

- 3.18. Community gardens tend to be situated in residential areas of villages, towns or cities. There are, however, an increasing number of community gardens set in a purely rural setting. They are often planted with a variety of trees, shrubs and flowering plants; rarely will they include vegetables.

- 3.19. Orchards consist of a variety of standard fruit trees planted at low density. South Cambridgeshire villages have been well-known for its productive orchards since medieval times and there is a resurgence of interest in safeguarding the local 'heritage' varieties of pear, plum and apple varieties that has seen this type of recreation open space become an important area once again.

### **Burial Grounds**

- 3.20. Burial grounds comprise of cemeteries, disused, churchyards and other natural woodland burials grounds. These areas are used for quiet contemplation and burial of the dead. They are often linked to the promotion of wildlife, conservation and biodiversity.
- 3.21. Many of these areas are at the heart of the rural communities within South Cambridgeshire and provide valuable areas for these communities for peace and quiet to compliment the other recreation open spaces provided.

### **Informal Open Space**

- 3.22. Informal Open Space- Used by people of all ages for informal unstructured recreation such as walking, relaxing, or a focal point, ranging from formal planted areas and meeting places to wilder, more natural spaces, including green linkages.

## **The Policy Background**

- 4.1. The previous recreation study was completed under the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance Note 17. The National Planning Policy Framework replaced PPG17 in March 2012. Paragraph 73 states that: “Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust up to date assessment of the needs for open space sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision”.
- 4.2. The central requirement to deliver new and improved open spaces based on standards reflecting local needs remains the same.
- 4.3. The companion guide: Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG17 (2002) sets out ways to carry out assessment of recreation open space provision. The 2013 study also follows many of the recommendations set out in the guide, although the nature of the District means that the methodology has been adapted to suit local requirements and practicalities.
- 4.4. PPG17 has now been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework. This states (paragraph 73), 'Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.'

## Characteristics of Open Space in South Cambridgeshire

- 5.1. South Cambridgeshire entirely surrounds Cambridge City. The District has a population of 146,910 (2011 estimate). The District covers an area of 898 square kilometres. For comparison the city of Cambridge covers around 40 square kilometres. The District is largely rural, containing no towns. There are 104 villages, ranging in size from Histon & Impington (with a population over 8000) to Childerley (with a population of fewer than 50 people). For the purposes of this study the District has been split along Parish boundaries. On occasion some Parishes have been counted as one unit where they have populations in sufficient proximity so as to be able to use each other's facilities, e.g. Histon & Impington.
- 5.2. Consequently throughout this document there should be considered 104 villages in South Cambridgeshire. There are 14 villages with a population over 3000, home to around 50% of the District's total population. There are 69 villages in the District with a population under 1000. The District includes some areas on the urban fringe of Cambridge, including Cherry Hinton, and Orchard Park on the northern Fringe.
- 5.3. These characteristics of the District make local accessibility to all types of facility difficult. Smaller villages generally do not have a sufficiently large population to support all types of facility that the population may wish to use. They are therefore forced to travel to higher order settlements where a wider range of facilities is available. There is significant cross-boundary usage of recreation open space, with Cambridge residents using facilities in South Cambridgeshire and vice versa. This is particularly prevalent in villages on the edge of Cambridge and new settlements such as Orchard Park and Cherry Hinton Fringe. At the same time it is important that more local facilities, such as children's play spaces are made easily accessible. The Council has supported this approach through grant aid to smaller villages to provide improved play equipment.
- 5.4. Due to the very rural nature of the District, the Council does not directly provide sport, play and recreation facilities; this would not be possible for every village. Instead the Council effectively operates an enabling policy of providing financial support and advice to Parish Councils, schools and sports clubs which allows them to provide these facilities at a very local level and this will enable the localism of recreation and open space to continue to develop further. This is obviously subject to budgetary restrictions.
- 5.5. The Council's enabling policy works in three main ways:
  - Capital grants to Parish Councils towards facilities such as playing fields, tennis courts, skateboard and basketball courts, changing rooms and play areas, from the period 2006 to 2012 South Cambridgeshire District Council contributed over 15% of funding totalling £767,000 to support a range of projects that cost in excess of £4.9 million to improve play, outdoor space areas and facilities such as changing rooms and allotments. These projects were funded and developed by a range of other partners to include Parish Councils, Lottery Funding, National Governing Body funding, and also Play England Funding.

- Securing funding through Section 106 Appendix to increase recreation open space or enhance and improve existing provision. A total of £960,000 has been secured since 2008.
  - “Dual Use” capital grants to village colleges (the district’s secondary schools) to extend and improve facilities to allow for community use
- 5.6. The Council also aims to secure new open space as part of new developments, where existing provision is insufficient to meet the needs of the development. However, following the completion of the development, the management of such spaces is normally taken on by a Parish Council or other management body.
- 5.7. Therefore, whilst this study is based on the Government guidance which accompanied the former PPG17, it has been adapted to reflect the characteristics and nature of provision in the District.

### **Relationship with other Strategies**

- 5.8. The Recreation Open Space study deals with the types of spaces detailed earlier, spaces that are generally located within or on the edges of settlements. The Green Infrastructure Strategy considers broader types of open space, including land supporting biodiversity, and access to the countryside. The two studies therefore complement each other across a board typology of open space.
- 5.9. Joint Strategic Needs Assessments are carried out by partnerships of bodies with an interest in promoting health. The ‘Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: New Communities 2010-24’ summarises the key opportunities provided by open space:
- Exposure to green spaces is good for health, can improve mental wellbeing and it may stimulate more social contact.
  - Living close to green space reduces mortality. Planning for green space could therefore help to reduce the inequalities of life expectancy experienced between socio-economic groups.
  - Transport planning can enhance health by promoting active transport (such as cycling and walking), facilitating social interaction, improving access to green spaces, fresh food and other amenities as well as services that promote health.
  - Good transport planning can reduce the risk of injury to road users and pedestrians and minimise air pollution.
  - People are more likely to walk, cycle and play in natural, attractive spaces.
  - The overall ‘quality’ of the green space – its function, safety, and accessibility, emotional and physical attractiveness with diverse and interesting natural sights is an important theme in the frequency and consistency of its use.

- Community gardening can serve as a mechanism for combating social isolation and promoting social cohesion by contributing to the development of social networks. Positive health benefits include improved access to food and increased physical activity. Factors which promote the use of community gardens include safety, proximity to users' homes providing natural surveillance and secured tenure.
- 5.10. The JSNA also makes specific recommendations for how to maximise green infrastructure opportunities when planning for new communities in Cambridgeshire.
- 5.11. There should be a mixture of formal and informal green spaces, which should include considerations for community gardens and allotments that are close to residential areas, accessible, well-maintained and well connected to existing networks of strategic spaces and walking routes such as green chains.

## **The Results of the study**

- 6.1. The detailed results of the audit for each village have been made available in a technical annex to this study. This provides information on the spaces identified, the facilities available, the quality of provision, and any specifically identified local issues and needs. It also provides a link to the separately published Village Facilities Study (2012), where maps are available detailing the areas identified.
- 6.2. A summary table district wide results of the audit for each village has been included in appendices to this report: Appendix 3 Outdoor Sport, Appendix 4 Formal and Informal Play Appendix 5 Allotments, Appendix 6 Community Orchards and Gardens, and Appendix 7 Burial Grounds.
- 6.3. The key findings of the study relating to the District as a whole, and the way in which these findings feed into developing Recreation Open Space standards for the District, are detailed below.

### **Outdoor Sport**

- 6.4. The 'Whole Sports Plans' carried out by Governing Bodies for Sport have helped them develop a structured plan for the support given to local clubs in enabling them to develop facilities. These plans identify areas that need developing from national through to local provision and indicate the type of projects they will help them meet the needs of the sport. The data used in the analysis were taken from the Sport England database which uses comprehensive local data to profile users and sports undertaken within a given area. This data is updated regularly as part of Active People Survey. This information has been supplemented by the Sports Governing Bodies where possible. Information has been collated regarding:
  - Grass sports pitches
  - All weather courts and pitches
  - Changing facilities
- 6.5. The following sports were investigated to obtain details on participation rates and anticipated demand for the future:
  - Football
  - Rugby
  - Hockey
  - Tennis
  - Cricket
  - Netball

- Bowls
- Multi Use Games Areas (MUGA's) – All weather surface facilities that can be used for football, hockey, netball, basketball and tennis depending on the surface. These can be “formal” and available for paid use or “informal” with open access.
- Artificial Turf Pitches (ATP's) – Normally full sized pitches for hockey or football with artificial grass surface.

6.6. This study provides a village-by-village assessment of need for formal outdoor sports provision based on consultation with Parish Councils, Sports Governing Bodies and local clubs and using the Sport England Market segmentation toolkit which provides details on numbers of people 16 and above who participate and also those who have indicated a desire to participate. The assessment includes the use, quality and condition of grass pitches, changing facilities and other outdoor sports facilities.

6.7. The following steps were undertaken to carry out the study:

- A review of relevant national, regional and local strategic plans and guidance information, including an assessment of all existing surveys on outdoor sports facilities in the District including the Football Association survey and the South Cambridgeshire District Council profile provided from a number of Sport England Resources to include Active Place, Active People and Market Segmentation.
- Discussions with local Sports Governing Bodies to ascertain their views on local outdoor sports facility provision in the District
- Site visits at all the villages providing formal outdoor sports
- An update of previous studies using National Governing Bodies sports club databases that used the facilities in each village.
- Assessing the use of pitches by rating the pitch at the site visit
- Overview from Sports Governing Bodies and Results of Market Segmentation further details at Appendix 1 and 2

6.8. The total number of participants at May 2012 for South Cambridgeshire is as follows:

Sport	Current Participant	People who would like to participate
Football	7544	1421
Bowls	1106	241
Cricket	1118	556
Hockey	460	241

Rugby	1821	431
Netball	535	445
Tennis	2922	2948
Total	15506	6283

- 6.9. Data from Active People Surveys (appendix 2) shows that sport and recreation activity levels have seen an increase within South Cambridgeshire from 20.2% in 2005/6 to 25.7% in 2011 which is an increase of 4.5% people participating in 3 x 30 minutes of sport and recreation per week. This compares very favourably with the Eastern Region figure of 21.4% and the National figure of 21.9%
- 6.10. These figures clearly indicate that participation rates remain high, and there is a need to continue to secure new and improved open space provision.
- 6.11. The following Governing Bodies were consulted during the study to ascertain their views on local facility provision:

#### **Cambridgeshire Cricket Board (CCB)**

- 6.12. The CCB has a Whole Sport Plan which continues to encourage participation but emphasises the need to focus on the development of a structure of clubs that can offer different levels of cricket from recreational through to high level coaching clubs.
- 6.13. The CCB acknowledges that there are many grass pitches in South Cambridgeshire, but that there is a lack of all-weather provision and training facilities. They have helped clubs with funding to improve artificial surface areas and net facilities.
- 6.14. The other key issues that the CCB highlights are as follows:
- The lack of available and suitably qualified people to work on cricket grounds
  - A lack of equipment, particularly mowers and rollers
  - The general wear and tear on local cricket pitches - often created by cricket pitch outfield overlapping football pitches due to a lack of space.
  - The difficulties created by overlapping outfield and seasons of play with football users

#### **Cambridgeshire Football Association**

- 6.15. South Cambridgeshire has a total of 138 affiliated clubs with a total of 395 teams of which 390 play in South Cambridgeshire. There are also 12 small sided teams in South Cambridgeshire making a total of 402 teams. Of the 402 teams operating in

South Cambridgeshire, 143 (35.6%) are adult teams, 152 (37.8%) are youth teams (all formats), 5 (23.6%) are Mini-Soccer teams and 12 (3.0%) are small sided.

- 6.16. 96.8% or 239 of the 247 Youth and Mini-soccer teams play in a club that has achieved a Charter Standard Award as compared to a national average of 70.4%. The number of teams has decreased by 14 teams overall in South Cambridgeshire from 2009.
- 6.17. The FA have supported a number of projects in an effort to develop more Community Clubs who cater for all types of football the plan for 2010-12 was to support the following projects

Cambridgeshire Football Association Plans for 2010-12							
Project	Investment	Current No of Adult Teams	Potential No of Adult	Current No of Youth Teams	Potential No of Youth	Current No of Mini-	Potential No of Mini-
Milton - Pitches and Changing	£ 150,000	5	5	8	9	3	7
Cottenham - Changing and Floodlit	£ 150,000	4	5	7	9	4	7
Cambourne - Changing	£ -	2	5	5	9	6	7
Shelford - Changing Improvements	£ 50,000	4	4	8	8	3	5
Swavesey - Changing	£ 50,000	2	4	4	8	2	5
Linton - Changing Improvements	£ 20,000	3	4	0	0	0	0
Total	£ 420,000	20	27	32	43	18	31

### Cambridgeshire County Netball Association

- 6.18. The Cambridgeshire County Netball Association (CCNA) Facility Strategy and Audit 1999 – 2004 has identified a lack of good quality facilities across Cambridgeshire. The majority of courts on school sites require resurfacing and upgrading, and there are no dedicated netball courts in Cambridgeshire; all courts are shared with other sports.

### Cambridgeshire Lawn Tennis Association (CLTA)

- 6.19. There are 19 affiliated clubs in South Cambridgeshire. The key projects that the CLTA are working with the clubs to develop are:
- Assist clubs with grants/loans for the funding of resurfacing and developing courts and ancillary facilities
  - Create Community clubs and develop these in key areas
  - Increase participation through coaching.

## **Rugby Union**

- 6.20. Develop further pitches at Shelford Rugby Football Union Club and increase other associated facilities. Include a full size 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation STP and Clubhouse on the Northstowe development when it commences

## **Overview of the Council's Existing Standards**

- 6.21. The current standard for outdoor sport is 1.6 hectares per 1000 population. 53% of the villages in the District fail to meet this standard. 28 villages (mainly the smallest villages in the District) have no formal outdoor sport provision at all. Of the villages with a population of over 3000, 12 of the 14 villages fail to meet the standard for outdoor sport. 43% of the villages have achieved over the standard and these villages meet the needs of surrounding smaller villages as they have provided community club type facilities which cater for other local teams and organisations.
- 6.22. The 2013 study shows that new developments such as Cambourne and Highfields Caldecote have significantly increased provision. The total number of additional hectares has increased from 198 hectares in 2005 to 225 hectare in 2013 a total of 27 additional hectares. The overall rate per 1000 population has remained relatively constant at 1.52, due to increases in population.
- 6.23. The results of the parish and village survey shows that 80% feel that provision of Outdoor Sport is very important 17% important and 3% unimportant, whilst 44% felt that the amount of Outdoor Sport they provided was about right and 56% felt it was too little.
- 6.24. The results of the assessment of quality of outdoor sports, identified from the inspections process detailed earlier, show that outdoor sports provision ranges from scores of 90% to 45% covering a range of factors as outlined in the Appendix 10. At the time of inspection access to changing facilities was not always available so quality was only from external inspection. The average inspection score for outdoor sport was 65% and these included individual scores for bowls greens, grass pitches, all weather pitches and formal multi use games and tennis court areas.
- 6.25. The scores obtained from the inspections are given a percentage score and these equate as 85-100% excellent quality 75-84% very good 65- 74% good quality 55-64% average quality and 35-44% poor quality. The scores look at the range of criteria for each area inspected and give a total to determine the value of the facilities and space.
- 6.26. The most common type of pitch shortfall is in mini soccer pitches. There are a number of clubs across South Cambridgeshire which have growing junior memberships and are introducing teams in new age ranges and also girls teams.
- 6.27. In addition, a major issue for clubs across South Cambridgeshire is the fact that cricket outfield and football pitches often overlap. This negatively affects both sports and means that seasons have to be shortened. Surveys indicated that the relocation

of football or cricket to an additional pitch elsewhere in the village is often felt to be very beneficial in principle but too difficult to achieve in practice.

- 6.28. Many villages have developed a best practise to allow both cricket and football to flourish and on the site visits it was evident that a considerable amount of work had been done to ensure that both sports uses could work side by side. This includes signage and marking pitches in a proactive way for all users groups and this did help alleviate issues around securing separate land resources.
- 6.29. The detailed survey of Parish Councils' sports provision has helped to build up a picture of local provision in each parish and to ensure that maximum assistance can be given to Parish Councils when they wish to improve sports facilities and opportunities.
- 6.30. The questionnaire (attached at Appendix 11) was distributed to all Parish Councils and a return of 38 was received. In addition to this both the parish plans have been reviewed and the village facilities study.
- 6.31. Some of the key findings that are relevant to this study are as follows:
- A significant number are looking to upgrade or provide new facilities. The most popular new facilities are improvements to changing facilities or areas for young people to meet. The facilities that the Parish Councils are most keen to upgrade are pavilions.
  - Many of the Parish Councils looking to upgrade or increase their sporting provision are keen to receive advice and guidance, particularly on external funding.
  - Although some villages are too small to provide facilities themselves, they have good links with neighbouring villages to enable access to sport.

### **Children's Playspace**

- 6.32. The 2005 study recommended a standard for provision of children's play space is 0.8 hectares per 1000 population and that provision should be 50% formal, and 50% informal. The standard was included in the Development control Policies DPD, and further detail regarding quality and accessibility standards was included in the Open Space and New Development Supplementary Planning Document (2009). This utilised the NPFA LAPS, LEAPS and NEAPS model, requiring equipped areas for different age groups, with varying standards of accessibility.
- 6.33. In comparison with the 0.8 hectares per 1000 target, few villages have sufficient play space. 75% of villages fail to meet the standard. This was the case at time of the previous audit, and has much to do with the nature of the district, and historic development of villages.

- 6.34. A further issue is that the balance between formal and informal provision is very much skewed towards informal provision, with formal equipped play spaces only forming a small proportion of the land area. In the District as a whole, approximately 90% of the total Children's Playspace provision is Informal, with only 10% Formal Children's Playspace.

### **Formal Children's Playspace**

- 6.35. There is approximately 22.24 hectares of Formal Children's Playspace across the District. 81 villages in the District have some kind of formal play space provision. The number of formal play spaces has increased by 19 new play sites since the last study, however over 70% of the other sites have seen improvements in quality of play equipment and ancillary facilities. Five play sites have benefited from Play Builder funding in the period 2009-2011.
- 6.36. Only the more recent developments at Cambourne fit the formal requirements of any of the definitions of LAP's, LEAP's & NEAP's as defined in the SPD 2009. Hence the following figures are based on a 'best fit'. There are a preponderance of LEAP's in the District, a total of 77, compared to 28 LAP's and 17 NEAP's.
- 6.37. The results of the parish and village survey shows that 92% feel that provision of play is very important 8% important and 0% unimportant, whilst 67% felt that the amount of play they provided was about right and 33% felt it was too little. 15 parishes directly identified a need for new facilities through survey information or through Parish Plans.

### **Informal Children's Playspace**

- 6.38. While a full audit and assessment of provision has not been carried out for Informal Children's Play Space, it has been identified within the new communities of Cambourne and Orchard Park where our standards have been applied. There is a total of 3.75 hectares of informal play space across within these two communities, both meeting the existing standard of 0.4 hectares per 1,000 population.

## Children's Playspace - Accessibility

- 6.39. As outlined in the methodology section, accessibility is a crucial aspect of Children's Playspace provision. As long ago as 1970, it was established that the majority of children travel less than 400 metres (about a quarter of a mile) to play. The Fields in Trust still recognises this figure as being valid, but, to take into account barriers to pedestrian movement such as busy roads, has adopted the approach of walking time rather than distance as an assessment tool.
- 6.40. The Council adopted the SPD 2009 supports the Fields in Trust recommendations for provision of formal play spaces concerning accessibility to different types of children's play areas, offering various levels of equipment and catering for different age groups. Below are details:

Criteria	Local Area for Play (LAP)	Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)
Target Age Group	2 – 6	2 – 8	8 – 14
Actual Walking Distance	100 metres  (1 minute walk)	450 metres (maximum of 270m straight-line distance)  (6 minute walk)	1000 metres  (15 minute walk)
Minimum Activity Zone	100m <sup>2</sup>	500m <sup>2</sup>	1200m <sup>2</sup>
Minimum Buffer Zone	5m	20m	30m for equipped play areas  80m - 100m for skate parks and informal MUGAs (for rural areas)
Play Equipment	Not formally equipped but will provide soft and hard landscaping with features and design to help stimulate imaginative play.	9 pieces of play equipment (which will comprise at least 6 pieces of play equipment for 4-8 year olds and at least 3 pieces of equipment for toddlers).	May comprise informal ball courts, wheeled sport facilities and / or more traditional equipped areas with a minimum of 8 pieces of play equipment appropriate to the age group.

- 6.41. The **Distance** is the actual walking distance to the play area. For LEAPs this has been increased from the NPFA distance and also includes a maximum straight-line distance. No home should be located more than this distance from the particular type of play area. Please note that walking routes (whether straight line or actual) must not cross busy roads or junctions. The only exception to this may be for NEAPs, where defined safe crossing points are provided at the same time.
- 6.42. The **Buffer Zone** is the space between the facility and the nearest residential property, which is required to minimise disturbance.

- 6.43. The **Activity Zone** is the area that has been provided specifically for children's play and should therefore be suitable for that purpose. It does not include boundary land spacing and planting but does include the main equipped area and will have a clear boundary feature or fence.
- 6.44. While provision varies village by village, the majority have only one play area. It is estimated that less than 30% of housing within village frameworks lies within the recommended walking distance of any village's equipped children's play area. Only Cambourne currently meets the standards set in the 2009 SPD no other villages with coverage as recommended by the standards, and in some villages there are areas of housing where a significant distance (over 500m) must be travelled to reach a formal play space.
- 6.45. Historically this reflects local circumstances and management decisions. Many South Cambridgeshire villages have relatively small populations at relatively low densities, making comprehensive provision difficult. Many local managing bodies also prefer to provide services centrally, rather than split sites that may have increased maintenance costs. This study identified that the quantity and quality of play equipment available on sites has been improved greatly since the 2005 study.
- 6.46. The play sites that underwent a visual inspection recorded quality scores ranging from 90% to 40% with the average score being in the region of 67% which was indicative of a well maintained play area with all equipment in service and ancillary areas such as seating fencing and signage all being of a good standard. Items such as litter and dog fouling were judged on the one visit so this could be detrimental to overall score dependant on time/day of visit. A method of carrying out inspections on all recreation open spaces on a rolling programme will provide a more worthwhile quality check and challenge score.

### **Balance between Formal and Informal Children's Playspace**

- 6.47. A further issue is that the balance between formal and informal provision is very much skewed towards informal provision, with formal equipped play spaces forming only a small proportion of the land area. In the District as a whole, approximately 84% of the total Children's Playspace provision is informal, while only approximately 16% is formal.
- 6.48. Given this imbalance, there is unsurprisingly a significant shortfall in terms of the amount of Formal Children's Playspace in the District relative to the Standard set in the SPD 2009 of 0.8 hectares per 1000 people. The total provision of Formal Children's Playspace in the District amounts to 12.12 hectares, or approximately 0.08 hectares per 1000 people.

## **Allotments**

- 6.49. Allotments are small parcels of land rented to individuals usually for the purpose of growing food crops. There is no set standard size but the most common plot is 10 rods, an ancient measurement equivalent to 302 square yards or 253 square metres.
- 6.50. The standards set by the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners recommend that there should be 20 allotment plots per 1000 households and the 1969 Thorpe report recommends provision of 0.2 hectares per 1000 population or a minimum of 15 plots per 1000 households. This would equate to a total provision of 28.68 hectares for South Cambridgeshire. The 2013 study shows that 85.41 hectares are available, which is 56.33 hectares over the area based on recommended provision. Of all the villages 53% have not met the National Allotment Association or Thorpe report recommended provision whilst the other 47% have met the recommendation. A total of 50 villages have no allotment provision
- 6.51. The allotments in the villages have developed over a considerable period of time and many would not meet the guidelines that are recommended by the National Allotments Association with regards to water supplies paths and security, however many of these allotments have created innovative ways of collecting rain water and creating natural boundaries from available resources.
- 6.52. The results of the parish and village survey shows that 69% feel that the provision of allotments is very important 28% important and 3% unimportant, whilst 53% felt that the amount of allotments they provided was about right and 47% felt it was too little.
- 6.53. The quality of provision varies greatly and the site visits identified a range of quality scores from the lowest 35% to the top rated site of 85%. The site visits were not comprehensive inspections but based on a visual inspection for number of plots active, hedging or fences provided general access and paths around site. Many sites had provision for sheds storage areas and many of these were used for collecting rainwater. For the purpose of quality an average score of 55% would be the recommended score for allotments to achieve.
- 6.54. The table at Appendix 5 shows the provision of allotments provided and how it compares to the NAA standard of 0.20 hectares per 1000 population. 50% of villages had higher levels of provision than this standard.
- 6.55. The majority of allotment sites were well used with very few underutilised plots, it is also understood that waiting lists existing for many sites.

## **Allotment Site Facilities**

- 6.56. In their publication "A Plotters Guide", DEFRA acknowledged that an accessible water supply is essential on allotments. National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners recommends that the minimum provision should be one water point per 6-8 plots, although the optimum is for one water point per 4 plots. The fewer points provided, the greater the likelihood of plot holders wanting to use hosepipes which

will then increase the cost of usage. If hosepipes are to be used then it is preferable for them to be used to fill water butts rather than used for the actual watering which uses up to 200 gallons per hour. Water Authorities are beginning to require push taps to be fitted as these will also prevent wastage of water. For this reason, many councils' prefer dip tanks, but these will also prevent contamination of the water supply if fitted correctly. Where plot holders have buildings on their plots they should be encouraged (or possibly required) to have rainwater collection and storage attached as this will also reduce mains water usage

- 6.57. DEFRA also recognised the need for adequate security measures such as good fences and hedges are in place as a precaution against vandalism. While Chestnut paling or chain link fences provide an immediate barrier, in the long term it is better if these are backed by a suitable thorn hedge. This will ensure that when the fencing needs replacing a hedge will already be established. This will also help with the aesthetics of the site and contribute to the ecology as well.
- 6.58. Entrances should be attractive and inviting, preferably with a notice board showing contact details and other site information. Plot holders should be encouraged to ensure the site is kept tidy and well maintained as a visually poor site will not get support from neighbours and may encourage vandalism.
- 6.59. Where circumstances permit, communal buildings including toilet facilities, should be encouraged as this will help create a communal spirit amongst plot holders. Where plot holders have to travel by car to their site, parking will need to be considered, together with plot holders tool storage facilities. This can either be individual plot sheds or where circumstances permit a communal building with individual plot holder's lockers.
- 6.60. Haulage ways should be fit for purpose. If heavy use is expected then a hard surface will be more desirable than grass which can be churned up. The choice of materials used should fit the circumstances.
- 6.61. Plot holders should be encouraged to compost as much plot waste as is possible. This will not only add nutrient and condition the soil but will help reduce the carbon footprint by not burning. On larger sites it might be advantageous to have a communal composting area which can also be used for council green waste such as autumn leaves.
- 6.62. Demand for allotments is growing, and large-scale housing applications often require space for allotments as part of the social infrastructure provision. Allotments can not only provide food for the household, but also benefit the community by encouraging physical exercise, healthy eating, and community interaction. In addition to the traditional allotment plot, a well thought out landscape scheme can offer a number of opportunities for residents to grow their own food in even the smallest of developments. These can include:
  - Roof gardens and green walls.
  - Raised beds and container areas.

- Opportunities to grow food in schools, hospitals and care homes.
- Temporary allotments on land parcels awaiting development – This is of particular relevance to major schemes where land in the later stages of a development may lie unused for several years.

### **Community Gardens and Orchards**

- 6.63. Community Gardens and Orchards provide a valuable recreation resource and South Cambridgeshire District Council supports local people to establish or restore community orchards. Six projects are up and running in 2010/2012 and it is very important to ensure more of these areas are developed or conserved in a similar way as allotments have developed over time. Community orchards are local projects set up and run by local people. Help is available from the council by steering communities towards guidance and funding.
- 6.64. Restoring or expanding existing orchards should be the priority where possible as it keeps the heritage link to our past. It can also retain old varieties and conserve the biodiversity interest of a site that may have taken years to establish.
- 6.65. New sites should be chosen to avoid exposure to the wind, frost pockets, or water logged land. Ideally, the site should be near to your community so that people can access it easily and regularly without using a car. A well-used site is likely to become a well-loved site in years to come. You should form a group so that responsibility can be shared.

### **Informal Open Space**

- 6.66. Informal Open Space provides opportunities for a different type of recreational activity to outdoor play space. Informal Open Space comprises unstructured, informal areas for activities such as dog walking, informal meeting areas, and general recreation to meet the needs of varying ages and abilities. These areas could range from formally planted parks and gardens, to less formal green linkages. The following definition for Informal Open Space has been developed:

*Informal Open Space: Space used by people for informal unstructured recreation activities such as walking and relaxing, ranging from formal planted areas and meeting places to wilder more natural spaces, including green linkages.*

- 6.67. The 2005 study examined other authorities' standards, (see appendix 13) and development examples in South Cambridgeshire to identify an appropriate standard. There is a significant degree of variation in the provision standards that local authorities apply. There is no identifiable relationship between the variation in standards and the extent to which the authorities are urban or rural in character. It is possible that the high standards applied by some of the authorities reflect particular local circumstances, or variation in definition or implementation. A very high minimum

standard could be difficult to achieve in all new developments, particularly the need to make efficient use of land and deliver housing densities. It concluded that a standard of 0.4 hectares per 1000 people, could be effectively implemented in the district, and would enhance developments.

- 6.68. There is a total of 217.6 hectares of informal open space across the District. However, the availability of informal play space in housing areas varies greatly across the District. 50 villages lack any kind of Informal Play space provision, and the majority of villages fall short of meeting the existing standard of 0.4 hectares per 1,000 population.
- 6.69. Many villages provide opportunities for informal open space. These spaces provide a vital form of open space, allowing recreational use in safe locations close to where people live. Although many villages have a range of facilities types of use on one recreation open space and these could be seen as above in conflict it many respects however they create a tremendous amount of community cohesion as the different users groups have over time realised the benefits to be gained from having areas which have become the focal point for all ages of the community.
- 6.70. Informal Open Spaces have been required on housing developments in South Cambridgeshire for a number of years, and have successfully enhanced developments. The importance of informal open space to communities was highlighted in the parish survey, 25% of responses highlighted dog walking or walking as important, ideal for this type of space.

### **Development in South Cambridgeshire**

- 6.71. The following section of the study examines a development in South Cambridgeshire where formal and informal space was provided on site.
- 6.72. The recent development of Cambourne in South Cambridgeshire provide a good example of what can be achieved in terms of the level and nature of provision of informal open space. The examples listed illustrate where land use, recreation and connectivity were considered as key issues in the design, to ensure that well thought out, attractive informal spaces are achieved.
- 6.73. The informal open space has created excellent links between the different formal types of provision with a range of paths for walking and cycling, and also landscaped areas with seating interconnecting the villages within the development. This informal open space has created large areas of open space that make the development a pleasant environment to work and live in.
- 6.74. All the more formal recreation open spaces have been enhanced by the provision of paths and landscaped areas forming an important part of the site and create strong links between formal areas and informal areas to creative a well planned environment for taking part in a wide range of recreational activities.

- 6.75. In the example below, the landscape and urban design has plans or implementation of a series of open areas interlinked by green footpaths and cycle ways, enabling safe play, walking and sitting areas, well related to the adjacent housing, adding to the character and legibility of the area.
- 6.76. The Cambourne development comprised 2980 homes with a population estimated at 7060 at 2011. In terms of recreation open space the following provision was made:
- Children's Equipped Play Areas with 0.66 hectares of land all classified as LEAP's
  - Areas of Informal Playspace totalling 4.87 hectares
  - Outdoor Sports Areas totalling 10.76 hectares
  - Allotment sites totalling 2.42 hectares
- 6.77. These totals give the following hectares per 1000 population
- Play Formal and Informal 0.79 hectares per 1000 population
  - Outdoor sport 1.53 hectares per 1000 population
  - Allotments 0.34 hectares per 1000 population
- 6.78. The development includes a range of facilities to include tennis courts, all weather multi use games area, social and changing facilities, Skate Park, youth facilities and more recently a sports centre to compliment the outdoor activities.

### **Burial Grounds**

- 6.79. The burial grounds have been mapped as part of the study but further work will need to be carried out to identify information on quality and quantity in future studies. It will be important that provision is made, particularly in new communities or where there is significant development.
- 6.80. In considering the type of burial ground for new developments it is accepted that there is a difference between traditional churchyards, which are associated with places of worship and historically located close to or within settlements, and cemeteries and burial grounds, which are generally larger in area and located close to settlements though not necessarily within them. A traditional parish churchyard, like those of Oakington and Longstanton, would not be appropriate for a new development like Northstowe. This would be primarily due to the extent of land that would be required.
- 6.81. Given the fact that burial grounds also have an important function as open spaces for recreational activities consideration should be given to the issue of public amenity when considering any new burial ground's location.
- 6.82. Through the first half of the nineteenth century, cemeteries were located at the edge of settlements. However, in terms of modern planning and the need to create sustainable communities issues such as ease and convenience of access and the physical and visual connectivity of such sites is of greater importance.

- 6.83. It is important that new development make provision where there is a need. It is difficult to set a specific land area standard, as it would depend on ground conditions, anticipated population structure and religious make up, the assumptions regarding reuse over time, and preferences for burial types. It will be important that any sites are well linked to settlements, and are accessible for elderly mourners. There may be a need for facilities associated with the burial ground, such as areas for shelter, parking, and toilet facilities, depending on the nature of the site.
- 6.84. There is also a growing trend for woodland burials, that generally have a greater land take due to the landscaping required. However, this would not meet everyone's preferences, and there would still be a need for alternative types, such as municipal cemetery where headstones could be used.

### **The Village Questionnaire Results**

- 6.85. The Village Questionnaire provided a range of information that can be used in analysing demand for future facilities and services within communities and provides details on key areas to consider in providing recreation open space.
- 6.86. Further details on what other facilities parish councils are looking at developing are set out in Appendix 11/12 information which have been collated from the parish plans and the questionnaire.
- 6.87. The details on projects funded can be seen at Appendix 12 and shows the range of new facilities and improvements that have been made by the Parishes supported by the council and other organisations. They range from new changing room provision to providing a water supply to allotments.

<b>Importance of recreation open space</b>	<b>%</b>
1 - Very	85
2 - Important	13
3 - Unimportant	2

<b>What are the principal methods of travel which people use to access your informal open spaces?</b>	
Travel Method	
1 - Walk	42
2 - Cycle	29
3 - Car	27
4 - Bus	2
5 - Train	0
6 - Other	0

<b>How convenient are open spaces to members of your community? How long would MOST users have to travel to get to each open space?</b>	
Convenience	
1 - Under 5 minutes	35
2 - Under 15 minutes	58
3 - Under 30 minutes	7
4 - Over 30 minutes	0

<b>Please indicate the age group into which the majority of users fall.</b>	
7b. Age	%
1 – Children	23
2 – Young People	23
3- Adults	32
4 – Older People	22

<b>Please indicate the main uses of your open spaces.</b>	
7c. Main Uses	%
1 - Walking	13
2 - Dog Walking	13
3 - Formal Sport	9
4 - Informal Play	14
5 – Using play equipment	12
6 - To enjoy gardens/water features etc.	8
7 - Access to other places	5
8 – Relaxation	10
9 – Events	7
10 – To appreciate wildlife	5
11- Other (Specify)	5

<b>What would encourage more use of your sites?</b>	
More Use	%
1 – Better maintenance	7
2 – Facilities for children	18
3 – Facilities for Young People	7
4 – Sports Facilities	7
5 – Café	0
6 – Seating	7
7 – Litter Bins	11
8 – Information Boards	9
9 – Nature Conservation Provision	11
10 – Ornamental Planting	11
11 – Organised Events	11

<b>What prevents people from using your sites?</b>	
Prevent Use	%
1 – Accessibility	33
2 – Lack of facilities (Specify)	50
3 – Quality	0
4 – Better sites elsewhere	0
5 – Other – Please state	17

<b>Please comment on the overall quality of your sites in respect of the amount of space and the facilities provided.</b>	
Quality	%
1 – Excellent	38
2 – Good	42
3 – Satisfactory	8
4 – Poor	12
5 – Unacceptable	0

<b>Please comment on the quality of maintenance of your sites.</b>	

Maintenance	
1 – Excellent	18
2 – Good	76
3 – Satisfactory	5
4 – Poor	2
5 – Unacceptable	0

<b>Please comment on what you may consider to be threats to your sites.</b>	
Threats	
1 – Vandalism	20
2 – Graffiti	13
3 – Litter	19
4 – Anti-social behaviour	16
5 – Dog fouling	26
6 – Development	5
7 – Other	0

### **Conclusion**

7.1. In the light of the results and analysis outlined the study concludes that the existing standards adopted in the Development Control Policies Development Plan Document remain sound and appropriate, reflecting the needs of the district. However, the study also identifies the need for an additional standard, for allotments and orchards, reflecting the importance of these spaces to local communities, and the need for the plan to support healthy lifestyles.

7.2. The standards proposed are therefore:

Outdoor Sport:	1.60 hectares per 1000 population
Children’s Playspace:	0.80 hectares per 1000 population
Informal Open Space:	0.40 hectares per 1000 population
Allotments & Community Orchards	0.40 hectares per 1000 population
Total:	3.20 hectares per 1000 population

7.3. The concluding section of the study looks at some of the issues involved in delivering these standards of provision in new developments.

### **Outdoor Sport**

7.4. The standard of 1.6 hectares per 1,000 population is one which has been developed with reference to existing provision, and taking account of needs identified. It has been demonstrated to be achievable in a number of schemes, and offers flexibility that it can be tailored to the particular sporting needs of the community where shortfalls have been identified.

7.5. Relative to the on-site provision of children’s play space, it is more challenging to provide outdoor sport on site as part of new developments, simply because of the

large number of dwellings required to contribute sufficient space for a pitch at the minimum play space standard.

- 7.6. Where developments are too small, it is vital that they contribute towards offsite provision, or the improvement of existing facilities in order to meet the needs of new residents. This study provides useful information on facilities in the vicinity, in order that new provision can complement existing provision.

### **Children's Playspace**

- 7.7. A standard of 0.8 hectares per 1000 population.
- 7.8. New housing developments should incorporate sufficient provision of children's play space where such spaces are not already adequately provided within easy access of the new housing. The study also provides information regarding where improvements are required to meet the needs of existing residents.
- 7.9. The 2013 study shows that even with improvements made by parish councils in providing a wider range of new equipment in the majority of villages, there is unlikely to be adequate existing provision of easily accessible children's play space, serving all age groups as recommended by the standard set in 2009.
- 7.10. It is vital that new developments provide children's play space on-site wherever possible, in order to ensure accessible facilities, particularly for younger children. Where a development takes place near to an existing facility, developments must complement existing provision, taking account of the type of existing facility provided, and its target age group. Developers may be able to make a contribution towards improving the existing children's play space, such as by providing additional or improved play equipment or in lieu of types of play space that cannot be provided on the site.
- 7.11. The Existing play standard was based on guidance provided by the Fields in Trust, recommending a standard of 0.6-0.8 hectares of Children's Playspace per 1,000 population. This is based on extensive research into play space provision in both rural and urban settings. The validity of the standard has been borne out by several reviews of the Six Acre Standard study. The standard is designed to be adaptable to urban and rural settings, and the District Council's experiences in using the standard in planning new developments have given us confidence in its accuracy as an approximation of what communities need in terms of Children's Playspace.

### **Informal Open Space**

- 7.12. A standard of 0.4 hectares per 1000 population.
- 7.13. Surveys indicate that informal open space is an important element of provision, and it should continue to be required to be delivered through new development. This

standard includes all kinds of informal open space, from walking areas to meeting places, with varying degrees of formality. These spaces will vary greatly in form and function, and must be selected to suit the type and location of the development.

- 7.14. The standard of 0.4 hectares of informal open space per 1,000 population can be confirmed as an achievable target that delivers significant benefit to developments.
- 7.15. Normally the informal open space requirement will be provided within the development site, but in some instances the provision may be met by providing additional landscaped footpaths, bridleways and linkages to nearby recreational facilities or areas. The future maintenance, management and ownership of these areas would be agreed by legal agreements during the planning process.

## **Allotments and Community Orchards and Gardens**

- 7.16. 0.4 hectares per 1000 population or the equivalent of 32 allotment plots of 250sqm size per 1000 households.
- 7.17. The study shows that the current allotment provision is above the recommended amount suggested by the Standard of National Allotment Association report of 0.2 hectares per 1000 population, but provision is not evenly spread. Allotments are a popular and well used resource in the district, a higher standards that the national standards is reasonable for the district to maintain supply at these levels, reflecting local demand and the need to promote healthy lifestyles.
- 7.18. The allotments are well used and many of the villages have waiting list for new allotment space. The Cambourne development has provided in excess of the NAA 0.2 standard and it has already filled the space and has a waiting list. This usage and demand on allotments clearly indicates a need for a higher standard to ensure that the future demand can be met.
- 7.19. The total of 0.4 hectares per thousand population will ensure that large developments will be required to provide this valuable resource for the local communities and maintain the levels of allotment provision in what is a high demand recreation open space in South Cambridgeshire.
- 7.20. The most recent development at Cambourne provided 2.44 hectares at 0.34 hectares per 1000 population , and the allotments have proved to be a popular and well used resource.
- 7.21. It is likely that provision will generally only be secured on site at larger developments, which would deliver the space requirements to give a reasonable set of group of plots.

## **Future Implementation**

- 7.22. This study provides a review of open space standards, which will be determined through the Local Plan review. There is also likely to be a subsequent review of the Open Space Supplementary Planning Document 2009, to guide the implementation of these standards.
- 7.23. The current Development Control Policies DPD requires all residential developments to contribute towards open space provision to meet the additional needs generated. Where practicable this is delivered onsite, providing new spaces where they can most effectively meet needs. In cases where onsite provision is not possible, a contribution is sought in lieu of that not provided on site, which can be utilised to develop new or improved facilities elsewhere.
- 7.24. The approach was developed because previous plans only required large developments to deliver open space. A significant number of smaller developments did not contributed to provision, which cumulatively, exacerbated the shortfall in

provision. It also did not take adequately into account the opportunities to improve quality to meet need.

- 7.25. Subsequently, the government have introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy. This allows Local Authorities to develop a standard charge for infrastructure, but also changes the way planning obligations (section 106) can be operated top pool funding. At time of writing the Council is considering whether to develop a CIL charge, and which elements of infrastructure it will address.
- 7.26. Existing development plans include a number of urban extensions to Cambridge. The Cambridge urban extensions will have more in common with the urban character of Cambridge than the villages of South Cambridgeshire. Provision must complement existing provision within the City, and be developed in partnership with Cambridge City Council.

**Appendix 1: Market segmentation profile for South Cambridgeshire for the main outdoor sports for those taking part at April 2012 and those who would like to participate.**

Participation in each outdoor sport and % of that market segment taking part in each sport															
	Football		Bowls		Cricket		Hockey		Rugby		Netball		Tennis		Total
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	Catchment Pop.												
Ben	2,627	34.8	11	1	296	26.5	93	20.2	762	41.8	6	1.1	495	16.9	4,290
Jamie	540	7.2	3	0.3	54	4.8	9	2	117	6.4	0	0	68	2.3	791
Chloe	199	2.6	2	0.2	35	3.1	101	22	58	3.2	173	32.3	331	11.3	899
Leanne	57	0.8	0	0	8	0.7	7	1.5	12	0.7	34	6.4	28	1	146
Helena	68	0.9	10	0.9	17	1.5	24	5.2	8	0.4	70	13.1	187	6.4	384
Tim	2,332	30.9	28	2.5	375	33.5	81	17.6	612	33.6	9	1.7	576	19.7	4013
Alison	102	1.4	9	0.8	25	2.2	34	7.4	17	0.9	129	24.1	238	8.1	554
Jackie	57	0.8	5	0.5	15	1.3	14	3	9	0.5	43	8	65	2.2	208
Kev	187	2.5	6	0.5	18	1.6	4	0.9	19	1	1	0.2	18	0.6	253
Paula	33	0.4	1	0.1	3	0.3	2	0.4	2	0.1	10	1.9	17	0.6	68
Philip	1,030	13.7	65	5.9	183	16.4	45	9.8	164	9	3	0.6	317	10.8	1807
Elaine	38	0.5	62	5.6	12	1.1	15	3.3	7	0.4	30	5.6	189	6.5	353
Roger & Joy	104	1.4	165	14.9	38	3.4	8	1.7	17	0.9	9	1.7	133	4.6	474
Brenda	10	0.1	8	0.7	2	0.2	2	0.4	1	0.1	3	0.6	11	0.4	37
Terry	42	0.6	15	1.4	9	0.8	1	0.2	4	0.2	0	0	12	0.4	83
Norma	4	0.1	9	0.8	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	5	0.2	20
Ralph & Phyllis	66	0.9	368	33.3	19	1.7	15	3.3	9	0.5	8	1.5	189	6.5	674
Frank	37	0.5	167	15.1	6	0.5	2	0.4	2	0.1	1	0.2	19	0.7	234
Elsie & Arnold	11	0.1	172	15.6	2	0.2	3	0.7	1	0.1	5	0.9	24	0.8	218
Total	7,544	100	1,106	100	1,118	100	460	100	1,821	100	535	100	2,922	100	15506

People who would like to take part in outdoor sport and % of that market segment who would like to take part in each sport															
	Football		Bowls		Cricket		Hockey		Rugby		Netball		Tennis		Total
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	Catchment Pop.												
Ben	470	33.1	8	3.3	105	18.9	18	7.5	162	37.6	0	0	334	11.3	1097
Jamie	105	7.4	0	0	36	6.5	7	2.9	26	6	0	0	61	2.1	235
Chloe	46	3.2	0	0	7	1.3	46	19.1	17	3.9	163	36.6	426	14.5	705
Leanne	14	1	0	0	2	0.4	8	3.3	2	0.5	32	7.2	72	2.4	130
Helena	10	0.7	2	0.8	5	0.9	20	8.3	2	0.5	53	11.9	236	8	328
Tim	408	28.7	6	2.5	188	33.8	28	11.6	116	26.9	3	0.7	507	17.2	1256
Alison	11	0.8	0	0	0	0	31	12.9	3	0.7	92	20.7	338	11.5	475
Jackie	9	0.6	2	0.8	0	0	15	6.2	0	0	41	9.2	116	3.9	183
Kev	43	3	3	1.2	21	3.8	2	0.8	9	2.1	0	0	27	0.9	105
Paula	4	0.3	0	0	3	0.5	4	1.7	0	0	14	3.1	37	1.3	62
Philip	185	13	18	7.5	93	16.7	15	6.2	52	12.1	0	0	239	8.1	602
Elaine	8	0.6	12	5	2	0.4	16	6.6	4	0.9	27	6.1	197	6.7	266
Roger & Joy	30	2.1	48	19.9	29	5.2	8	3.3	19	4.4	5	1.1	108	3.7	247
Brenda	2	0.1	3	1.2	1	0.2	1	0.4	1	0.2	6	1.3	25	0.8	39
Terry	21	1.5	7	2.9	14	2.5	2	0.8	5	1.2	0	0	13	0.4	62
Norma	1	0.1	3	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	9	0.3	14
Ralph & Phyllis	19	1.3	66	27.4	31	5.6	14	5.8	7	1.6	2	0.4	138	4.7	277
Frank	28	2	32	13.3	16	2.9	2	0.8	5	1.2	0	0	16	0.5	99
Elsie & Arnold	7	0.5	31	12.9	3	0.5	4	1.7	1	0.2	6	1.3	49	1.7	101
Total	1,421	100	241	99.9	556	100	241	99.9	431	100	445	100	2,948	100	6283

These are the details on each of the users within the market segmentation figures included in the figures above a complete profile is available from Sport England.

Ben	Competitive Male Urbanites	Jamie	Sports Team Drinkers
Chloe	Fitness Class Friends	Leanne	Supportive Singles
Helena	Career Focused Females	Tim	Settling Down Males
Alison	Stay at Home Mums	Jackie	Middle England Mums
Kev	Pub League Team Mates	Paula	Stretched Single Mums
Philip	Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Elaine	Empty Nest Career Ladies
Roger & Joy	Early Retirement Couples	Brenda	Older Working Women
Terry	Local 'Old Boys'	Norma	Later Life Ladies
Ralph & Phyllis	Comfortable Retired Couples		
Frank	Twilight Year Gents		
Elsie & Arnold	Retirement Home Singles		

## Appendix 2: Shows Participation rates in Sport and Active Recreation comparison with East of region and England over a period of years and other key indicators about facilities, club membership, competition and volunteering

### Sport and Active Recreation Participation in South Cambridgeshire

Adult (16+) Participation in Sport & Active Recreation (formerly N18) by year, frequency and gender

Indicator	Year	South Cambridgeshire			East of England			England		
		Cambridge	Cambridge	Cambridge	East of England	East of England	East of England	England	England	England
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
0 days /	2005/06	45.4%	44.2%	46.7%	49.0%	45.0%	52.8%	50.0%	45.1%	54.6%
0x30	2009/11	41.8%	36.2%	47.1%	47.9%	42.4%	53.1%	48.2%	42.2%	54.0%
1-3 days	2005/06	10.7%	12.9%	8.5%	9.2%	9.8%	8.7%	8.8%	9.5%	8.1%
	2009/11	10.3%	10.1%	10.5%	9.7%	10.8%	8.8%	9.1%	9.9%	8.4%
4-7 days /	2005/06	15.5%	15.1%	15.8%	12.5%	13.2%	11.8%	12.0%	12.8%	11.3%
1x30	2009/11	13.7%	16.0%	11.6%	12.7%	13.6%	11.8%	12.4%	13.5%	11.4%
8-11 days /	2005/06	8.2%	8.0%	8.5%	8.4%	9.1%	7.7%	8.0%	8.7%	7.3%
2x30	2009/11	8.5%	8.2%	8.7%	8.3%	9.1%	7.6%	8.3%	9.3%	7.4%
12-19 days /	2005/06	7.0%	*	8.1%	9.5%	10.6%	8.4%	9.6%	10.9%	8.4%
/ 3x30	2009/11	12.2%	15.0%	9.6%	10.2%	11.8%	8.8%	10.6%	12.1%	9.2%
12+ days /	2005/06	20.2%	19.8%	20.5%	20.8%	22.8%	18.9%	21.3%	24.0%	18.7%
3x30 - N18	2009/11	25.7%	29.5%	22.1%	21.4%	24.1%	18.8%	21.9%	25.2%	18.9%
20+ days /	2005/06	13.1%	13.7%	12.4%	11.4%	12.3%	10.5%	11.7%	13.1%	10.3%
5x30	2009/11	13.5%	14.5%	12.5%	11.1%	12.4%	10.0%	11.3%	13.1%	9.7%

Source: Active People Survey, Year: 2005/06 (APS1), 2009/11 (APS4/5) or 2010/11 (APS5) if LA sample is boosted, Measure: Adult participation  
[For more information click here](#) **NB - The most recent data for this local authority is from the APS4/5 Dataset**

**NB - Former N18 Key Indicator has been highlighted (i.e. 3x30 min in sessions or more of moderate intensity activity a week)**

### Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

Indicator	South Cambridgeshire				East of England				England			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
KPI2 * - Volunteering at least one hour a week	5.8%	5.4%	6.9%	11.8%	5.4%	4.7%	4.8%	8.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	7.2%
KPI3 - Club Membership in the last 4 weeks	27.2%	29.3%	23.8%	28.9%	25.4%	25.5%	24.3%	23.6%	24.7%	24.1%	23.9%	23.3%
KPI4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 mths	21.5%	21.6%	22.4%	13.4%	19.1%	18.3%	18.3%	16.8%	18.1%	17.5%	17.5%	16.2%
KPI5 - Took part in organised competition in last 12 months	16.6%	20.4%	19.2%	17.6%	15.7%	14.7%	15.3%	14.5%	14.6%	14.4%	14.4%	14.3%
KPI6 - Satisfaction with local provision	72.7%	71.4%	67.1%	N/A	68.2%	69.7%	70.2%	N/A	66.6%	68.4%	69.0%	N/A

\* - Measure changed in APS5, for more information please click the link below

Source: Active People Survey, Year: 2007/08-2010/11, Measure: Key Performance Indicators 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

**Appendix 3 Table showing the outdoor sport provision for each village and how it compares to the standard of 1.6 hectares per 1000 population.**

<b>Village/Parish</b>	<b>Population (mid 2011 estimate)</b>	<b>Actual Outdoor Sport (hectares)</b>	<b>Outdoor Sport Ha. Per 1000</b>	<b>Requirement based on 1.6 ha. Per 1000</b>	<b>Hectares +/-</b>
<b>Abington Pigotts</b>	160	0	0.00	0.26	-0.26
<b>Arrington</b>	410	0	0.00	0.66	-0.66
<b>Babraham</b>	250	1.61	6.44	0.40	1.21
<b>Balsham</b>	1630	4.4	2.70	2.61	1.79
<b>Bar Hill</b>	4080	3.98	0.98	6.53	-2.55
<b>Barrington</b>	930	1.72	1.85	1.49	0.23
<b>Bartlow</b>	100	0	0.00	0.16	-0.16
<b>Barton</b>	800	2.58	3.23	1.28	1.30
<b>Bassingbourn</b>	2130	2.95	1.38	3.41	-0.46
<b>Bourn</b>	970	1.72	1.77	1.55	0.17
<b>Boxworth</b>	260	0	0.00	0.42	-0.42
<b>Caldecote Highfields</b>	1720	5.67	3.30	2.75	2.92
<b>Cambourne</b>	7440	13.59	1.83	11.90	1.69
<b>Carlton</b>	160	0	0.00	0.26	-0.26
<b>Castle Camps</b>	710	1.25	1.76	1.14	0.11
<b>Caxton</b>	540	0	0.00	0.86	-0.86
<b>Cherry Hinton Fringe</b>	2800	0	0.00	4.48	-4.48
<b>Childerley</b>	20	0	0.00	0.03	-0.03
<b>Comberton</b>	2380	2.57	1.08	3.81	-1.24
<b>Conington</b>	140	0	0.00	0.22	-0.22
<b>Coton</b>	900	4.2	4.67	1.44	2.76
<b>Cottenham</b>	6200	4.66	0.75	9.92	-5.26
<b>Croxton</b>	160	0	0.00	0.26	-0.26
<b>Croydon</b>	250	0	0.00	0.40	-0.40
<b>Dry Drayton</b>	620	0	0.00	0.99	-0.99
<b>Duxford</b>	1800	1.91	1.06	2.88	-0.97
<b>Elsworth</b>	670	2.09	3.12	1.07	1.02
<b>Eltisley</b>	440	0.99	2.25	0.70	0.29
<b>Fen Ditton</b>	790	1.99	2.52	1.26	0.73
<b>Fen Drayton</b>	920	4.99	5.42	1.47	3.52
<b>Fowlmere</b>	1230	2.61	2.12	1.97	0.64
<b>Foxton</b>	1280	2.81	2.20	2.05	0.76
<b>Fulbourn</b>	3510	5.21	1.48	5.62	-0.41
<b>Gamlingay</b>	3580	3	0.84	5.73	-2.73
<b>Girton</b>	4310	8.06	1.87	6.90	1.16
<b>Grantchester</b>	570	0	0.00	0.91	-0.91
<b>Graveley</b>	210	0	0.00	0.34	-0.34
<b>Great Abington</b>	880	3.66	4.16	1.41	2.25
<b>Great Eversden</b>	240	0	0.00	0.38	-0.38
<b>Great Chishill</b>	640	1.96	3.06	1.02	0.94
<b>Great Shelford &amp; Stapleford</b>	5930	11.5	1.94	9.49	2.01
<b>Great Wilbraham</b>	720	1.67	2.32	1.15	0.52

<b>Guilden Morden</b>	1020	3	3.33	1.63	1.77
<b>Hardwick</b>	2720	3.33	1.22	4.35	-1.02
<b>Harlton</b>	310	5.85	18.87	0.50	5.35
<b>Harston</b>	1760	2.79	1.59	2.82	-0.03
<b>Haslingfield</b>	1640	2.9	1.77	2.62	0.28
<b>East Hatley St George</b>	230	1.51	6.57	0.37	1.14
<b>Hauxton</b>	680	1.32	1.94	1.09	0.23
<b>Heathfield</b>	580	0	0.00	0.93	-0.93
<b>Heydon</b>	240	0	0.00	0.38	-0.38
<b>Hildersham</b>	200	3.01	15.05	0.32	2.69
<b>Hinxton</b>	330	0	0.00	0.53	-0.53
<b>Histon &amp; Impington</b>	8410	6.27	0.75	13.46	-7.19
<b>Horningsea</b>	350	0	0.00	0.56	-0.56
<b>Horseheath</b>	480	1.65	3.44	0.77	0.88
<b>Ickleton</b>	690	3.03	4.39	1.10	1.93
<b>Kneesworth</b>	730	0	0.00	1.17	-1.17
<b>Kingston</b>	230	0	0.00	0.37	-0.37
<b>Knapwell</b>	100	0	0.00	0.16	-0.16
<b>Landbeach</b>	860	1.98	2.30	1.38	0.60
<b>Linton</b>	4510	3.03	0.67	7.22	-4.19
<b>Litlington</b>	840	2.9	3.45	1.34	1.56
<b>Little Abington</b>	490	0.06	0.12	0.78	-0.72
<b>Little Chisil</b>	30	0	0.00	0.05	-0.05
<b>Little Eversden</b>	580	2.55	4.40	0.93	1.62
<b>Little Gransden</b>	290	0	0.00	0.46	-0.46
<b>Little Shelford</b>	830	2.6	3.13	1.33	1.27
<b>Little Wilbraham</b>	300	0.97	3.23	0.48	0.49
<b>Lolworth</b>	180	0	0.00	0.29	-0.29
<b>Longstanton</b>	2590	3.1	1.20	4.14	-1.04
<b>Longstowe</b>	250	2.05	8.20	0.40	1.65
<b>Madingley</b>	230	0	0.00	0.37	-0.37
<b>Melbourn</b>	4650	3.08	0.66	7.44	-4.36
<b>Meldreth</b>	1790	1.69	0.94	2.86	-1.17
<b>Milton</b>	4360	5	1.15	6.98	-1.98
<b>Newton</b>	380	0	0.00	0.61	-0.61
<b>Oakington</b>	1410	2.91	2.06	2.26	0.65
<b>Orchard Park</b>	1620	1.48	0.91	2.59	-1.11
<b>Orwell</b>	1060	1.33	1.25	1.70	-0.37
<b>Over</b>	2890	3.62	1.25	4.62	-1.00
<b>Pampisford</b>	340	0	0.00	0.54	-0.54
<b>Papworth Everard</b>	2800	5.29	1.89	4.48	0.81
<b>Papworth St Agnes</b>	60	0	0.00	0.10	-0.10
<b>Rampton</b>	450	1.36	3.02	0.72	0.64
<b>Sawston</b>	7200	6.43	0.89	11.52	-5.09
<b>Shepreth</b>	810	1.71	2.11	1.30	0.41
<b>Shingay-cum-Wendy</b>	120	0	0.00	0.19	-0.19
<b>Shudy Camps</b>	330	0	0.00	0.53	-0.53
<b>Six Mile Bottom</b>	120	1	9.58	0.19	0.96
<b>Steeple Morden</b>	1070	3.62	3.38	1.71	1.91
<b>Stow-cum-Quy</b>	540	1.76	3.26	0.86	0.90
<b>Swavesey</b>	2650	2.66	1.00	4.24	-1.58
<b>Tadlow</b>	180	0.77	4.28	0.29	0.48
<b>Teversham</b>	790	3.01	3.81	1.26	1.75
<b>Thriplow</b>	620	1.19	1.92	0.99	0.20

<b>Toft</b>	570	0	0.00	0.91	-0.91
<b>Waterbeach</b>	4710	6.25	1.33	7.54	-1.29
<b>West Wickham</b>	460	1.03	2.24	0.74	0.29
<b>West Wratting</b>	480	1.81	3.77	0.77	1.04
<b>Weston Colville &amp; Weston Green</b>	450	1.41	3.13	0.72	0.69
<b>Whaddon</b>	470	1.04	2.21	0.75	0.29
<b>Whittlesford</b>	1240	3.52	2.84	1.98	1.54
<b>Whittlesford Bridge</b>	270	0.00	0.00	0.43	-0.43
<b>Willingham</b>	4110	4.02	0.98	6.58	-2.56
<b>Wimpole</b>	260	0	0.00	0.42	-0.42
<b>Total</b>	145420	224.79	1.5	232.67	-7.88

**Appendix 4: Table showing how formal and Informal Play compare with the standard of 0.8 hectares per 1000 population**

Village/Parish	Population (mid 2011 estimate)	Formal Play Hectares	Formal Play ha/1000 pop	Informal Open Space Hectares	Informal Open Space ha/1000 pop	Hectares (where specifically)	ha/1000 pop (where specifically)	Requirement based on 0.8 ha. Per 1000	Hectares +/-
Abington Pigotts	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.13	-0.13
Arrington	410	0.10	0.24	0	0	0	0	0.33	-0.23
Babraham	250	0	0	1.58	6.32	0	0	0.20	1.38
Balsham	1630	0.07	0.04	0.78	0.48	0	0	1.30	-0.45
Bar Hill	4080	0.18	0.04	4.38	1.07	0	0	3.26	1.30
Barrington	930	1.43	1.54	5.45	5.86	0	0	0.74	6.14
Bartlow	100	0.37	3.70	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.29
Barton	800	0.14	0.18	0.13	0.16	0	0	0.64	-0.37
Bassingbourn	2130	1.04	0.49	0.58	0.27	0	0	1.70	-0.08
Bourn	970	0.65	0.67	0.12	0.12	0	0	0.78	-0.01
Boxworth	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.21	-0.21
Caldecote Highfields	1720	0.16	0.09	1.18	0.69	0	0	1.38	-0.04
Cambourne	7440	0.65	0.09	154.24	20.73	2.96	0.40	5.95	151.90
Carlton	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.13	-0.13
Castle Camps	710	0.08	0.11	0	0	0	0	0.57	-0.49
Caxton	540	0.76	1.41	0	0	0	0	0.43	0.33
Cherry Hinton Fringe	2800	0	0	2.52	0.90	0	0	2.24	0.28
Childerley	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	-0.02
Comberton	2380	0.23	0.10	0.40	0.17	0	0	1.90	-1.27
Conington	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	-0.11
Coton	900	0.21	0.23	0.19	0.21	0	0	0.72	-0.32
Cottenham	6200	0.26	0.04	4.00	0.65	0	0	4.96	-0.70
Croxton	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.13	-0.13
Croydon	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.20	-0.20
Dry Drayton	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.50	-0.50
Duxford	1800	0.15	0.08	0	0	0	0	1.44	-1.29
Elsworth	670	0.11	0.16	0	0	0	0	0.54	-0.43
Eltisley	440	0	0	1.76	4.00	0	0	0.35	1.41
Fen Ditton	790	0.15	0.19	0	0	0	0	0.63	-0.48
Fen Drayton	920	0.04	0.04	0	0	0	0	0.74	-0.70
Fowlmere	1230	1.15	0.93	0.43	0.35	0	0	0.98	0.60
Foxton	1280	0.12	0.09	0	0	0	0	1.02	-0.90
Fulbourn	3510	0.46	0.13	1.39	0.40	0	0	2.81	-0.96
Gamlingay	3580	0.48	0.13	1.67	0.47	0	0	2.86	-0.71
Girton	4310	0.54	0.13	0.12	0.03	0	0	3.45	-2.79
Grantchester	570	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.19	0	0	0.46	-0.24
Graveley	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	-0.17
Great Abington	880	0.08	0.09	0.27	0.31	0	0	0.70	-0.35
Great Eversden	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.19	-0.19
Great Chishill	640	0.06	0.09	0	0	0	0	0.51	-0.45

<b>Great Shelford &amp;</b>	5930	0.31	0.05	1.64	0.28	0	0	4.74	-2.79
<b>Great Wilbraham</b>	720	0.12	0.17	0	0	0	0	0.58	-0.46
<b>Guilden Morden</b>	1020	0.04	0.04	0	0	0	0	0.82	-0.78
<b>Hardwick</b>	2720	0.13	0.05	0.48	0.18	0	0	2.18	-1.57
<b>Harlton</b>	310	0.02	0.06	0.24	0.77	0	0	0.25	0.01
<b>Harston</b>	1760	0.16	0.09	0.36	0.20	0	0	1.41	-0.89
<b>Haslingfield</b>	1640	2.07	1.26	0.70	0.43	0	0	1.31	1.46
<b>East Hatley St George</b>	230	0.15	0.65	0.25	1.09	0	0	0.18	0.22
<b>Hauxton</b>	680	0.10	0.15	0	0	0	0	0.54	-0.44
<b>Heathfield</b>	580	0.21	0.36	0.77	1.33	0	0	0.46	0.52
<b>Heydon</b>	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.19	-0.19
<b>Hildersham</b>	200	0.06	0.30	0	0	0	0	0.16	-0.10
<b>Hinxton</b>	330	0.03	0.09	0.18	0.55	0	0	0.26	-0.05
<b>Histon &amp; Impington</b>	8410	0.47	0.06	0.83	0.10	0	0	6.73	-5.43
<b>Horningsea</b>	350	0.04	0.11	0.57	1.63	0	0	0.28	0.33
<b>Horseheath</b>	480	0.08	0.17	0.30	0.63	0	0	0.38	0.00
<b>Ickleton</b>	690	0.11	0.16	0	0	0	0	0.55	-0.44
<b>Kneesworth</b>	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.58	-0.58
<b>Kingston</b>	230	0.29	1.26	0.51	2.22	0	0	0.18	0.62
<b>Knapwell</b>	100	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.08	-0.08
<b>Landbeach</b>	860	0.09	0.10	0	0	0	0	0.69	-0.60
<b>Linton</b>	4510	0.20	0.04	2.07	0.46	0	0	3.61	-1.34
<b>Litlington</b>	840	0.07	0.08	0	0	0	0	0.67	-0.60
<b>Little Abington</b>	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.39	-0.39
<b>Little Chishill</b>	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	-0.02
<b>Little Eversden</b>	580	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.19	0	0	0.46	-0.33
<b>Little Gransden</b>	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.23	-0.23
<b>Little Shelford</b>	830	0.08	0.10	0	0	0	0	0.66	-0.58
<b>Little Wilbraham</b>	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.24	-0.24
<b>Lolworth</b>	180	0.13	0.72	0.12	0.67	0	0	0.14	0.11
<b>Longstanton</b>	2590	0.66	0.25	3.17	1.22	0	0	2.07	1.76
<b>Longstowe</b>	250	0.06	0.24	0	0	0	0	0.20	-0.14
<b>Madingley</b>	230	0.32	1.39	0	0	0	0	0.18	0.14
<b>Melbourn</b>	4650	0.34	0.07	1.71	0.37	0	0	3.72	-1.67
<b>Meldreth</b>	1790	0.10	0.06	0.32	0.18	0	0	1.43	-1.01
<b>Milton</b>	4360	0.31	0.07	1.49	0.34	0	0	3.49	-1.69
<b>Newton</b>	380	0.44	1.16	0	0	0	0	0.30	0.14
<b>Oakington</b>	1410	0.03	0.02	0.18	0.13	0	0	1.13	-0.92
<b>Orchard Park</b>	1620	0.61	0.38	0.57	0.35	0.79	0.49	1.30	0.67
<b>Orwell</b>	1060	0.10	0.09	3.85	3.63	0	0	0.85	3.10
<b>Over</b>	2890	0.19	0.07	0	0	0	0	2.31	-2.12
<b>Pampisford</b>	340	0.34	1.00	1.29	3.79	0	0	0.27	1.36
<b>Papworth Everard</b>	2800	0.49	0.18	2.26	0.81	0	0	2.24	0.51
<b>Papworth St Agnes</b>	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	-0.05
<b>Rampton</b>	450	0.06	0.13	0.16	0.36	0	0	0.36	-0.14
<b>Sawston</b>	7200	0.46	0.06	4.21	0.58	0	0	5.76	-1.09
<b>Shepreth</b>	810	0.47	0.58	0	0	0	0	0.65	-0.18
<b>Shingay-cum-Wendy</b>	120	0	0	0.20	1.67	0	0	0.10	0.10

<b>Shudy Camps</b>	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.26	-0.26
<b>Six Mile Bottom</b>	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.10	-0.10
<b>Steeple Morden</b>	1070	0.14	0.13	0	0	0	0	0.86	-0.72
<b>Stow-cum-Quy</b>	540	0.10	0.19	0	0	0	0	0.43	-0.33
<b>Swavesey</b>	2650	0.07	0.03	0.33	0.12	0	0	2.12	-1.72
<b>Tadlow</b>	180	0.08	0.44	0	0	0	0	0.14	-0.06
<b>Teversham</b>	790	0.86	1.09	0.98	1.24	0	0	0.63	1.21
<b>Thriplow</b>	620	0.27	0.44	0.15	0.24	0	0	0.50	-0.08
<b>Toft</b>	570	0.17	0.30	0	0	0	0	0.46	-0.29
<b>Waterbeach</b>	4710	0.31	0.07	1.75	0.37	0	0	3.77	-1.71
<b>West Wickham</b>	460	0.14	0.30	0.34	0.74	0	0	0.37	0.11
<b>West Wratting</b>	480	0.04	0.08	0	0	0	0	0.38	-0.34
<b>Weston Colville &amp; Weston Green</b>	450	0.02	0.04	0.21	0.47	0	0	0.36	-0.13
<b>Whaddon</b>	470	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.38	-0.35
<b>Whittlesford</b>	1240	0.09	0.07	0.85	0.69	0	0	0.99	-0.05
<b>Whittlesford Bridge</b>	270	0.07	0.26	1.85	6.85	0	0	0.22	1.70
<b>Willingham</b>	4110	0.11	0.03	1.30	0.32	0	0	3.29	-1.88
<b>Wimpole</b>	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.21	-0.21
<b>Total</b>	14542	22.24	0.15	217.6	1.50	3.75	0.03	116.34	

**Appendix 5: Comparison of Allotment provision with National Allotment Association Standard, and recommended South Cambridgeshire Standard**

Village/Parish	Population (mid 2011 estimate)	Allotments (hectares)	Allotments ha/1000 population	Hectares based of NAA standard of 0.2 ha. per 1000	Hectares +/- per Parish	recommended South Cambs standard of 0.4 ha. per 1000	Hectares +/- per Parish
Abington Pigotts	160	0	0	0.03	-0.03	0.06	-0.06
Arrington	410	0	0	0.08	-0.08	0.16	-0.16
Babraham	250	0	0	0.05	-0.05	0.10	-0.10
Balsham	1630	2.56	1.57	0.33	2.23	0.65	1.91
Bar Hill	4080	1.02	0.25	0.82	0.20	1.63	-0.61
Barrington	930	0	0	0.19	-0.19	0.37	-0.37
Bartlow	100	0	0	0.02	-0.02	0.04	-0.04
Barton	800	0	0	0.16	-0.16	0.32	-0.32
Bassingbourn	2130	0.46	0.22	0.43	0.03	0.85	-0.39
Bourn	970	0	0	0.19	-0.19	0.39	-0.39
Boxworth	260	0	0	0.05	-0.05	0.10	-0.10
Caldecote Highfields	1720	0	0	0.34	-0.34	0.69	-0.69
Cambourne	7440	2.44	0.33	1.49	0.95	2.98	-0.54
Carlton	160	0	0	0.03	-0.03	0.06	-0.06
Castle Camps	710	0.73	1.03	0.14	0.59	0.28	0.45
Caxton	540	0.16	0.30	0.11	0.05	0.22	-0.06
Cherry Hinton Fringe	2800	0	0	0.56	-0.56	1.12	-1.12
Childerley	20	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01
Comberton	2380	2.25	0.95	0.48	1.77	0.95	1.30
Conington	140	0	0	0.03	-0.03	0.06	-0.06
Coton	900	1.61	1.79	0.18	1.43	0.36	1.25
Cottenham	6200	10.76	1.74	1.24	9.52	2.48	8.28
Croxton	160	0	0	0.03	-0.03	0.06	-0.06
Croydon	250	0	0	0.05	-0.05	0.10	-0.10
Dry Drayton	620	0.46	0.74	0.12	0.34	0.25	0.21
Duxford	1800	1.9	1.06	0.36	1.54	0.72	1.18
Elsworth	670	0.36	0.54	0.13	0.23	0.27	0.09
Eltisley	440	0.8	1.82	0.09	0.71	0.18	0.62
Fen Ditton	790	1.35	1.71	0.16	1.19	0.32	1.03
Fen Drayton	920	0	0	0.18	-0.18	0.37	-0.37
Fowlmere	1230	0.59	0.48	0.25	0.34	0.49	0.10
Foxton	1280	1.32	1.03	0.26	1.06	0.51	0.81
Fulbourn	3510	0.13	0.04	0.70	-0.57	1.40	-1.27
Gamlingay	3580	0.11	0.03	0.72	-0.61	1.43	-1.32
Girton	4310	2.45	0.57	0.86	1.59	1.72	0.73
Grantchester	570	1.49	2.61	0.11	1.38	0.23	1.26
Graveley	210	0	0	0.04	-0.04	0.08	-0.08
Great Abington	880	0	0	0.18	-0.18	0.35	-0.35

Great Eversden	240	0	0	0.05	-0.05	0.10	-0.10
Great Chishill	640	0	0	0.13	-0.13	0.26	-0.26
Great Shelford &	5930	3.52	0.59	1.19	2.33	2.37	1.15
Great Wilbraham	720	0.78	1.08	0.14	0.64	0.29	0.49
Guilden Morden	1020	0.31	0.30	0.20	0.11	0.41	-0.10
Hardwick	2720	0	0	0.54	-0.54	1.09	-1.09
Harlton	310	0	0	0.06	-0.06	0.12	-0.12
Harston	1760	0	0	0.35	-0.35	0.70	-0.70
Haslingfield	1640	2.17	1.32	0.33	1.84	0.66	1.51
East Hatley St	230	0	0	0.05	-0.05	0.09	-0.09
Hauxton	680	1.34	1.97	0.14	1.20	0.27	1.07
Heathfield	580	0	0	0.12	-0.12	0.23	-0.23
Heydon	240	0	0	0.05	-0.05	0.10	-0.10
Hildersham	200	0	0	0.04	-0.04	0.08	-0.08
Hinxton	330	0.24	0.73	0.07	0.17	0.13	0.11
Histon & Impington	8410	10.31	1.23	1.68	8.63	3.36	6.95
Horningsea	350	0.35	1.00	0.07	0.28	0.14	0.21
Horseheath	480	2.2	4.58	0.10	2.10	0.19	2.01
Ickleton	690	1.43	2.07	0.14	1.29	0.28	1.15
Kneesworth	730	0	0	0.15	-0.15	0.29	-0.29
Kingston	230	0.1	0.43	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.01
Knapwell	100	0	0	0.02	-0.02	0.04	-0.04
Landbeach	860	3.67	4.27	0.17	3.50	0.34	3.33
Linton	4510	0	0	0.90	-0.90	1.80	-1.80
Litlington	840	0	0	0.17	-0.17	0.34	-0.34
Little Abington	490	0	0	0.10	-0.10	0.20	-0.20
Little Chisil	30	0	0	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
Little Eversden	580	0	0	0.12	-0.12	0.23	-0.23
Little Gransden	290	0	0	0.06	-0.06	0.12	-0.12
Little Shelford	830	1.22	1.47	0.17	1.05	0.33	0.89
Little Wilbraham	300	0	0	0.06	-0.06	0.12	-0.12
Lolworth	180	0.79	4.39	0.04	0.75	0.07	0.72
Longstanton	2590	2.38	0.92	0.52	1.86	1.04	1.34
Longstowe	250	0	0	0.05	-0.05	0.10	-0.10
Madingley	230	0	0	0.05	-0.05	0.09	-0.09
Melbourn	4650	1.29	0.28	0.93	0.36	1.86	-0.57
Meldreth	1790	0	0	0.36	-0.36	0.72	-0.72
Milton	4360	2.54	0.58	0.87	1.67	1.74	0.80
Newton	380	0.89	2.34	0.08	0.81	0.15	0.74
Oakington	1410	0.75	0.53	0.28	0.47	0.56	0.19
Orchard Park	1620	0	0	0.32	-0.32	0.65	-0.65
Orwell	1060	0.08	0.08	0.21	-0.13	0.42	-0.34
Over	2890	1.18	0.41	0.58	0.60	1.16	0.02
Pampisford	340	0.92	2.71	0.07	0.85	0.14	0.78
Papworth Everard	2800	0	0	0.56	-0.56	1.12	-1.12
Papworth St Agnes	60	0	0	0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.02
Rampton	450	0.47	1.04	0.09	0.38	0.18	0.29
Sawston	7200	3.08	0.43	1.44	1.64	2.88	0.20

<b>Shepreth</b>	810	0.24	0.30	0.16	0.08	0.32	-0.08
<b>Shingay-cum-Wendy</b>	120	0	0	0.02	-0.02	0.05	-0.05
<b>Shudy Camps</b>	330	0	0	0.07	-0.07	0.13	-0.13
<b>Six Mile Bottom</b>	120	0.63	5.25	0.02	0.61	0.05	0.58
<b>Steeple Morden</b>	1070	0.42	0.39	0.21	0.21	0.43	-0.01
<b>Stow-cum-Quy</b>	540	0	0	0.11	-0.11	0.22	-0.22
<b>Swavesey</b>	2650	0.76	0.29	0.53	0.23	1.06	-0.30
<b>Tadlow</b>	180	0	0	0.04	-0.04	0.07	-0.07
<b>Teversham</b>	790	0	0	0.16	-0.16	0.32	-0.32
<b>Thriplow</b>	620	0.24	0.39	0.12	0.12	0.25	-0.01
<b>Toft</b>	570	0.33	0.58	0.11	0.22	0.23	0.10
<b>Waterbeach</b>	4710	3.43	0.73	0.94	2.49	1.88	1.55
<b>West Wickham</b>	460	0.61	1.33	0.09	0.52	0.18	0.43
<b>West Wratting</b>	480	0	0	0.10	-0.10	0.19	-0.19
<b>Weston Colville &amp; Weston Green</b>	450	0	0	0.09	-0.09	0.18	-0.18
<b>Whaddon</b>	470	0	0	0.09	-0.09	0.19	-0.19
<b>Whittlesford</b>	1240	1.58	1.27	0.25	1.33	0.50	1.08
<b>Whittlesford Bridge</b>	270	0.00	0.00	0.05	-0.05	0.11	-0.11
<b>Willingham</b>	4110	2.21	0.54	0.82	1.39	1.64	0.57
<b>Wimpole</b>	260	0	0	0.05	-0.05	0.10	-0.10
<b>Total</b>	145420	85.41	0.59	29.08	56.33	58.17	27.24

**Appendix 6: Burial grounds within South Cambridgeshire and hectares per 1000 population**

<b>Village/Parish</b>	<b>Population (mid 2011 estimate)</b>	<b>Hectares</b>	<b>Hectares per 1000 population</b>
<b>Abington Pigotts</b>	160	0	0
<b>Arrington</b>	410	0.31	0.76
<b>Babraham</b>	250	0.24	0.96
<b>Balsham</b>	1630	1.18	0.72
<b>Bar Hill</b>	4080	0	0
<b>Barrington</b>	930	0.37	0.40
<b>Bartlow</b>	100	0.36	3.60
<b>Barton</b>	800	8.11	10.14
<b>Bassingbourn</b>	2130	1.25	0.59
<b>Bourn</b>	970	0.4	0.41
<b>Boxworth</b>	260	0.46	1.77
<b>Caldecote Highfields</b>	1720	0.17	0.10
<b>Cambourne</b>	7440	0.26	0.03
<b>Carlton</b>	160	0.02	0.13
<b>Castle Camps</b>	710	0.11	0.15
<b>Caxton</b>	540	0.44	0.81
<b>Cherry Hinton Fringe</b>	2800	0	0
<b>Childerley</b>	20	0	0
<b>Comberton</b>	2380	0.56	0.24
<b>Conington</b>	140	0	0
<b>Coton</b>	900	0.12	0.13
<b>Cottenham</b>	6200	1.08	0.17
<b>Croxton</b>	160	0.46	2.88
<b>Croydon</b>	250	0.24	0.96
<b>Dry Drayton</b>	620	0.36	0.58
<b>Duxford</b>	1800	0.7	0.39
<b>Elsworth</b>	670	0.19	0.28
<b>Eltisley</b>	440	0.5	1.14
<b>Fen Ditton</b>	790	0.46	0.58
<b>Fen Drayton</b>	920	0.27	0.29
<b>Fowlmere</b>	1230	0.53	0.43
<b>Foxton</b>	1280	0.43	0.34
<b>Fulbourn</b>	3510	1.37	0.39
<b>Gamlingay</b>	3580	1.29	0.36
<b>Girton</b>	4310	0.51	0.12
<b>Grantchester</b>	570	0.24	0.42
<b>Graveley</b>	210	0.3	1.43
<b>Great Abington</b>	880	0	0
<b>Great Eversden</b>	240	0.29	1.21
<b>Great Chishill</b>	640	0.24	0.38
<b>Great Shelford &amp; Stapleford</b>	5930	1.54	0.26
<b>Great Wilbraham</b>	720	0.55	0.76
<b>Guilden Morden</b>	1020	0.89	0.87
<b>Hardwick</b>	2720	0	0
<b>Harlton</b>	310	0.41	1.32
<b>Harston</b>	1760	0.59	0.34
<b>Haslingfield</b>	1640	0.82	0.50

<b>East Hatley St George</b>	230	0	0
<b>Hauxton</b>	680	0	0
<b>Heathfield</b>	580	0	0
<b>Heydon</b>	240	0.31	1.29
<b>Hildersham</b>	200	0.26	1.30
<b>Hinxton</b>	330	0.4	1.21
<b>Histon &amp; Impington</b>	8410	1.63	0.19
<b>Horningsea</b>	350	0.44	1.26
<b>Horseheath</b>	480	0.38	0.79
<b>Ickleton</b>	690	0.68	0.99
<b>Kneesworth</b>	730	0	0
<b>Kingston</b>	230	0.16	0.70
<b>Knapwell</b>	100	0.15	1.50
<b>Landbeach</b>	860	0.3	0.35
<b>Linton</b>	4510	1.64	0.36
<b>Litlington</b>	840	0.17	0.20
<b>Little Abington</b>	490	0.43	0.88
<b>Little Chisil</b>	30	0	0
<b>Little Eversden</b>	580	0.14	0.24
<b>Little Gransden</b>	290	0.31	1.07
<b>Little Shelford</b>	830	0.49	0.59
<b>Little Wilbraham</b>	300	0.35	1.17
<b>Lolworth</b>	180	0.14	0.78
<b>Longstanton</b>	2590	0.72	0.28
<b>Longstowe</b>	250	0.38	1.52
<b>Madingley</b>	230	4.27	18.57
<b>Melbourn</b>	4650	1.23	0.26
<b>Meldreth</b>	1790	0.72	0.40
<b>Milton</b>	4360	0.8	0.18
<b>Newton</b>	380	0	0
<b>Oakington</b>	1410	0.71	0.50
<b>Orchard Park</b>	1620	0	0
<b>Orwell</b>	1060	0.45	0.42
<b>Over</b>	2890	0.64	0.22
<b>Pampisford</b>	340	0.34	1.00
<b>Papworth Everard</b>	2800	0.51	0.18
<b>Papworth St Agnes</b>	60	0.24	4.00
<b>Rampton</b>	450	0.36	0.80
<b>Sawston</b>	7200	1.24	0.17
<b>Shepreth</b>	810	0.36	0.44
<b>Shingay-cum-Wendy</b>	120	0	0
<b>Shudy Camps</b>	330	0.04	0.12
<b>Six Mile Bottom</b>	120	0	0
<b>Steeple Morden</b>	1070	0.61	0.57
<b>Stow-cum-Quy</b>	540	0.42	0.78
<b>Swavesey</b>	2650	0.54	0.20
<b>Tadlow</b>	180	0.43	2.39
<b>Teversham</b>	790	0.22	0.28
<b>Thriplow</b>	620	0.4	0.65
<b>Toft</b>	570	0.23	0.40
<b>Waterbeach</b>	4710	0.89	0.19
<b>West Wickham</b>	460	0.52	1.13
<b>West Wrattling</b>	480	0.46	0.96
<b>Weston Colville &amp; Weston</b>	450	0.17	0.38

<b>Green</b>			
<b>Whaddon</b>	470	0.41	0.87
<b>Whittlesford</b>	1240	0.79	0.64
<b>Whittlesford Bridge</b>	270	0.00	0.00
<b>Willingham</b>	4110	1.09	0.27
<b>Wimpole</b>	260	0.3	1.15
<b>Total</b>	145420	57.49	0.4

**Appendix 7: Table showing the Community Orchards Gardens hectares per village and hectares per 1000 population**

Village/Parish	Population (mid 2011 estimate)	Hectares	Hectares per 1000 population
Abington Pigotts	160	0	0
Arrington	410	0	0
Babraham	250	0	0
Balsham	1630	0	0
Bar Hill	4080	0	0
Barrington	930	0	0
Bartlow	100	0	0
Barton	800	0	0
Bassingbourn	2130	0	0
Bourn	970	0	0
Boxworth	260	0	0
Caldecote Highfields	1720	0	0
Cambourne	7440	0.28	0.04
Carlton	160	0	0
Castle Camps	710	0	0
Caxton	540	0	0
Cherry Hinton Fringe	2800	0	0
Childerley	20	0	0
Comberton	2380	0	0
Conington	140	0	0
Coton	900	0	0
Cottenham	6200	0	0
Croxton	160	0	0
Croydon	250	0	0
Dry Drayton	620	0	0
Duxford	1800	0	0
Elsworth	670	0	0
Eltisley	440	0	0
Fen Ditton	790	0	0
Fen Drayton	920	0	0
Fowlmere	1230	0	0
Foxton	1280	0	0
Fulbourn	3510	0	0
Gamlingay	3580	0	0
Girton	4310	0	0
Grantchester	570	0	0
Graveley	210	0	0
Great Abington	880	0	0
Great Eversden	240	0	0
Great Chishill	640	0	0
Great Shelford & Stapleford	5930	0	0
Great Wilbraham	720	0	0
Guilden Morden	1020	0	0
Hardwick	2720	0	0
Harlton	310	0	0
Harston	1760	1.48	0.84
Haslingfield	1640	0	0

<b>East Hatley St George</b>	230	0	0
<b>Hauxton</b>	680	0	0
<b>Heathfield</b>	580	0	0
<b>Heydon</b>	240	0	0
<b>Hildersham</b>	200	0	0
<b>Hinxton</b>	330	0	0
<b>Histon &amp; Impington</b>	8410	1.1	0.13
<b>Horningsea</b>	350	0	0
<b>Horseheath</b>	480	0	0
<b>Ickleton</b>	690	0	0
<b>Kneesworth</b>	730	0	0
<b>Kingston</b>	230	0	0
<b>Knapwell</b>	100	0	0
<b>Landbeach</b>	860	0	0
<b>Linton</b>	4510	0	0
<b>Litlington</b>	840	0	0
<b>Little Abington</b>	490	0	0
<b>Little Chisil</b>	30	0	0
<b>Little Eversden</b>	580	3.01	5.19
<b>Little Gransden</b>	290	0	0
<b>Little Shelford</b>	830	0	0
<b>Little Wilbraham</b>	300	0	0
<b>Lolworth</b>	180	0	0
<b>Longstanton</b>	2590	0	0
<b>Longstowe</b>	250	0	0
<b>Madingley</b>	230	0	0
<b>Melbourn</b>	4650	0	0
<b>Meldreth</b>	1790	0	0
<b>Milton</b>	4360	0	0
<b>Newton</b>	380	0	0
<b>Oakington</b>	1410	0.15	0.11
<b>Orchard Park</b>	1620	0	0
<b>Orwell</b>	1060	0	0
<b>Over</b>	2890	0	0
<b>Pampisford</b>	340	0	0
<b>Papworth Everard</b>	2800	0	0
<b>Papworth St Agnes</b>	60	0	0
<b>Rampton</b>	450	0.08	0.18
<b>Sawston</b>	7200	0.15	0.02
<b>Shepreth</b>	810	0	0
<b>Shingay-cum-Wendy</b>	120	0	0
<b>Shudy Camps</b>	330	0	0
<b>Six Mile Bottom</b>	120	0	0
<b>Steeple Morden</b>	1070	0	0
<b>Stow-cum-Quy</b>	540	0	0
<b>Swavesey</b>	2650	0	0
<b>Tadlow</b>	180	0	0
<b>Teversham</b>	790	0	0
<b>Thriplow</b>	620	0	0
<b>Toft</b>	570	0	0
<b>Waterbeach</b>	4710	0.11	0.02
<b>West Wickham</b>	460	0	0
<b>West Wrattling</b>	480	0	0
<b>Weston Colville &amp; Weston</b>	450	0	0

<b>Green</b>			
<b>Whaddon</b>	470	0	0
<b>Whittlesford</b>	1240	0	0
<b>Whittlesford Bridge</b>	270	0	0
<b>Willingham</b>	4110	0	0
<b>Wimpole</b>	260	0	0
<b>Total</b>	145420	6.36	0.04

**Appendix 8: Results of the importance of recreation open space to the village community**

How important are these different types of informal open space to your community?			
	%	%	%
	Very Important	Important	Unimportant
Informal open space	88.89	11.11	0.00
Formal open space	80.56	16.67	2.78
Indoor Sports facilities	48.00	44.00	8.00
Play facilities	91.67	8.33	0.00
Allotments	68.75	28.13	3.13
Burial grounds	83.87	12.90	3.23
Community woodland/orchards	54.84	41.94	3.23
Please comment on the level of provision within your village parish boundary of the following categories of informal open space.			
	%	%	%
	Too Much	About Right	Too little
Informal open space	0.00	72.22	27.78
Formal open space	0.00	44.44	55.56
Indoor Sports facilities	0.00	43.75	56.25
Play facilities	0.00	66.67	33.33
Allotments	0.00	53.13	46.88
Burial grounds	2.78	55.56	41.67
Community woodland/orchards	0.00	36.67	63.33
<b>These results are based on responses from 36 parish/villages</b>			

## **Appendix 9: Recreation Open Space Developments proposed or action to be taken from Village/Parish Plans**

### **Barton**

Jubilee Recreation Ground facilities

Provide new outdoor facilities for older children & teenagers, such as skatepark, grassy humps, dry shelter etc.

Hall Close Children's Play Area

Small number of requests for allotments.

### **Coton**

Sport, Recreation & Arts

Tennis courts - form tennis club and fundraise

### **Comberton**

Youth

Facilities for teenagers skateboarding facility on recreation ground

Sport and Recreation

Improve playing facilities for the very young to cater for the needs of the very young Toddlers play area - pre-school children

Improve play suitable scheme facilities for older to cater for the needs of older children.

Aerial runway

### **Eltisley**

Art, Sport & Recreation as funds permit, provide sports practice facilities for young people e.g. Cricket nets, goalposts

### **Grantchester**

Sport & Recreation

Increase opportunities for outdoor leisure and sports for residents.

Investigate possibilities for shared use of grounds in Coton & Barton and publicise sports & outdoor leisure opportunities available there.

If shared facilities prove difficult to use then investigate providing an outdoor leisure facility in the village.

### **Stapleford**

Provide additional play equipment at the recreation ground and other areas taking account of suggestions arising from survey responses.

### **Linton**

Look at provision of children's play equipment consult with residents of Paynes Meadow and Chalklands.

Provision of youth shelter on recreation ground

Provision of more recreation land for Linton the Parish Council to continue its search for recreation land and continuously assess demand

### **Little Chishill**

Provision of tennis courts Tennis Club to carry out a feasibility study on the provision of tennis courts and where a potential site could be developed.

More sports and leisure activities Parish Council to undertake feasibility study (including user groups) to extend village hall/playing fields list of activities identified from the survey.

### **Longstanton**

Tennis Club provision of two floodlit tennis courts and a floodlit practice wall; urge self-help fund-raising events within village and applying for grants/sponsorship

Youth-

Skate Board Park - Provide Skate Board Park for young people in designated and safe area.

Urge self-help: fund-raising and applying for grants/sponsorships

Play Areas - Prevent the abuse of children's play areas by older children: investigate financial costs and implication for the parish.

### **Meldreth**

Better pavilion or Leisure Centre on recreation ground. Test project to replace the pavilion against a new leisure centre for costs/benefits.

### **Milton**

Improve the management of open spaces, recreation and play areas, footpaths and alleys in the village with particular reference to removal of dangerous litter and dog mess, reduction of overgrown shrubs and trees and introduction of route signs.

Assess the need for more play and recreation areas in the village and continue search for land for playing fields.

### **Over**

Clubs should consider scheduling of activities e.g. increased provision

Clubs/groups should market themselves more effectively

Over should develop a Local Sports Development Plan to underpin the Area Plan.

OCA should also consider ways to increase the availability of outside facilities after

The Parish Council to obtain additional recreation open space land.

### **Steeple Morden**

Buildings: Support the construction of a new Sports Pavilion and decide on the best future use of the existing Sports Pavilion and Reading Room, assuming they can be kept economically.

Participation: Encourage more player participation from within the Parish and generate more parent involvement in the junior teams.

Teenagers: Investigate the provision of additional facilities and social activities for teenagers and young adults, possibly with funding or sponsorship from local companies.

Play equipment: Look into available local authority funding for Play Area equipment.

### **Whaddon**

Improve the children's play area.

### **Whittlesford**

Sport and Recreation

Produce a parish guide listing all clubs and organisations; publish on parish website

Provide continuing support on a case by case basis for local clubs and initiatives

Agree, plan and build a suitably sited youth shelter

## Appendix 10 Inspection sheet for site visits

Inspection Date	Time												
Parish Name													
<b>Pitch Rating</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Firmness of surface	1												0
Grip underfoot	2												0
Bounce of ball on pitch	3												0
Eveness of pitch	4												0
Length of grass	5												0
Grass cover	6												0
Posts and sockets	7												0
Line markings	8												0
Free from litter, dog fouling etc	9												0
Changing facilities	10												0
Showers clean, hot, plenty of water	11												0
Parking	12												0
Overall quality of pitch	13												0
		Snr	Jnr	Mini									0.00
No: Football													
No: Cricket													
No: Rugby													
<b>Play Rating</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Equipment	1												0
Surface	2												0
Fencing	3												0
Signs	4												0
Paths	5												0
Free from litter, dog fouling etc	6												0
													0.00
<b>Allotment Rating</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		
Access	1												0
Quality	2												0
Number in use	3												0
Water	4												0
Sheds, storage	5												0
Fencing	6												0
Paths	7												0
													0.00
<b>MUGA/Tennis/ATP</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		
Fencing	1												0
Floodlights	2												0
Surface	3												0
Line markings	4												0
Posts/goal/equipment	5												0
Signs	6												0
Pavillion	7												0
													0.00
<b>Bowls Green</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		
Fencing	1												0
Free from litter, dog fouling etc	2												0
Surface	3												0
Clubhouse	4												0
Equipment	5												0
Signs	6												0
													0.00
<b>General</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		
Litter bins	1												0
Dog bins	2												0
Equipment storage	3												0
Seating	4												0
													0.00
Notes													0

## Appendix 11: Village and Parish Council Questionnaire



## Village and Parish Council Questionnaire

### South Cambridgeshire District Council Open Spaces Study

**We are seeking information about the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space in your village parish.**

South Cambridgeshire District Council is carrying out an assessment of open spaces across the district. This involves a combination of desk study and field work to find out about the sites in the district, and importantly, undertaking a survey of parish councils and other organisations to seek their views on the open spaces within their areas.

#### Section 1

**Firstly, we are seeking information about individual open spaces.**

**Please complete the table on pages 4 to the best of your knowledge, filling in information or codes as instructed below. Feel free to enter more than one number in each answer box if you think it appropriate. We would be pleased to see further comments in the final box below.**

#### 1. Site Name

Please tell us the name or names of each open space within your village/parish. (Only those above 0.2hectares i.e. about half an acre)

**If you have a map of village parish with facilities marked on please include with response.**

#### 2. Ownership

Please tell us (to the best of your knowledge) who owns the site.

### **3. Maintenance**

Please tell us who maintains the site

### **4. Importance**

How important are these open spaces to your community?

Please use the following numbering system;  
Very important – 1; important – 2; unimportant – 3

### **5. Travel method**

What are the principal methods of travel which people use to access your informal open spaces?

Please use the following numbering system. Walk – 1; Cycle – 2; Car – 3; Bus – 4; Train – 5; Other – 6 (Specify)

### **6. Convenience**

How convenient are open spaces to members of your community? How long would MOST users have to travel to get to each open space?

Please use the following numbering system.

1 - Under 5 minutes; 2 - Under 15 minutes; 3 - Under 30 minutes; 4 - Over 30 minutes.

### **7. Usage**

#### **a. Level**

Please number the sites in order of most well used to least well used

#### **b. Age**

Please indicate the age group into which the majority of users fall. Please use the following numbering system. 1 – Children; 2 – Young People ; 3

1      Adults; 4 – Older People

#### **Main uses**

Please indicate the main uses of your open spaces.

Please use the following numbering system. 1 - Walking; 2 - Dog Walking; 3 Formal Sport; 4 - Informal Play; 5 – Using play equipment; 6 – To enjoy gardens/water features etc.; 7 - Access to other places; 8 – Relaxation; 9 – Events; 10 – To appreciate wildlife; 11- Other (Specify)

**d. What would encourage more use of your sites?**

Please use the following numbering system. 1 – Better maintenance; 2 – Facilities for children; 3 – Facilities for Young People; 4 – Sports Facilities; 5 – Café; 6 – Seating; 7 – Litter Bins; 8 – Information Boards; 9 – Nature Conservation Provision; 10 – Ornamental Planting; 11 – Organised Events; 12 – Other (Specify)

**e. What prevents people from using your sites?**

Please use the following numbering system. 1 – Accessibility; 2 – Lack of facilities (Specify); 3 – Quality; 4 – Better sites elsewhere; 5 – Other – Please state

**8. Quality**

**a. Quality**

Please comment on the overall quality of your sites in respect of the amount of space and the facilities provided.

Please use the following numbering system for each site. 1 – Excellent; 2 – Good; 3 – Satisfactory; 4 – Poor; 5 – Unacceptable

**b. Maintenance**

Please comment on the quality of maintenance of your sites.

Please use the following numbering system for each site. 1 – Excellent; 2 – Good; 3 – Satisfactory; 4 – Poor; 5 – Unacceptable

**c. Threats**

Please comment on what you may consider to be threats to your sites.

Please use the following numbering system. 1 – Vandalism; 2 – Graffiti; 3 – Litter; 4 – Anti-social behaviour; 5 – Dog fouling; 6 – Development; 7 – Other – Please state

Village/Parish Name	
---------------------	--

Parish Clerk Name		Contact Phone	
		Contact Email	

	1	2	3	4
1. Site Name				
2. Owner				
3. Maintenance				
4. Importance				
5. Travel Method				
6. Convenience				
7a. Level				
7b. Age				
7c. Main Uses				
7d. More Use				
7e. Prevent Use				
8a. Quality				
8b. Maintenance				
8c Threats				

	5	6	7	8
1. Site Name				
2. Owner				
3. Maintenance				
4. Importance				
5. Travel Method				
6. Convenience				
7a. Level				
7b. Age				
7c. Main Uses				
7d. More Use				
7e. Prevent Use				
8a. Quality				
8b. Maintenance				
8c Threats				

	9	10	11	12
1. Site Name				
2. Owner				
3. Maintenance				
4. Importance				
5. Travel Method				
6. Convenience				
7a. Level				
7b. Age				
7c. Main Uses				
7d. More Use				
7e. Prevent Use				
8a. Quality				

## **Section 2**

**Secondly, and again to the best of your knowledge, we are seeking information about the attitudes of your community to different categories of open space.**

**The categories of open space we are considering in this project are described as follows –**

### **1. Informal open space**

Used by people of all ages for informal unstructured recreation such as walking, relaxing, or a focal point, ranging from formal planted areas and meeting places to wilder, more natural spaces, including green linkages.

### **2. Formal open space**

Facilities such as grass pitches for a range of sports, bowling greens, tennis courts, athletics tracks and multi-use games areas plus ancillary facilities such as car park, changing and storage. Water can only be included if it is in the form of a formal water sports lake with associated ancillary facilities and car park.

### **3. Indoor Sports facilities**

Facilities offering indoor sport and recreation opportunities

### **4. Play facilities**

Develop designated areas for outdoor play for children and young people. This will contain a range of facilities and an environment that has been designed to provide focused opportunities for outdoor play. This includes formal equipped play areas and provision for teenagers including wheeled sports parks and macadam kick-about areas.

### **5. Allotments**

Plots of land made available for individual, non-professional gardening.

### **6. Burial grounds**

Areas for interring the remains of the deceased

### **7. Community woodlands/orchards**

Areas of trees and hedges maintained by communities and for the benefit of the local community.

**2.1 How important are these different types of informal open space to your community?**

Please tick the appropriate box.

	Very important	Important	Unimportant
Informal open space			
Formal open space			
Indoor Sports facilities			
Play facilities			
Allotments			
Burial grounds			
Community woodland/orchards			

2.2 Please comment on the level of provision within your village parish boundary of the following categories of informal open space.

	Too much	About right	Too little
Informal open space			
Formal open space			
Indoor Sports facilities			
Play facilities			
Allotments			
Burial grounds			
Community woodland/orchards			

### Section 3 – Your Comments

We would value your comments on open space provision within your village or parish and any plans you have for increased provision of open space and facilities. We are particularly concerned with your views on the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision, but would welcome any general comments you wish to make.

Further comments:



## Appendix 12: Table showing South Cambridgeshire District Councils Grants funding for Recreation Open Space projects from 2006 – 2011

Parish/Area	Proposal	Year	Grant Amount	Total Project
Melbourn	Allotments water supply	2011	£ 2,000	£ 120
Great Wilbraham	Allotments - Rainwater harvesting and storage	2011	£ 750	£ 1,500
Great Shelford	New Sports Pavilion	2011	£ 40,000	£ 487,315
Toft	Additional equipment on the Play Area	2011	£ 13,500	£ 27,000
Duxford	Refurbishment of Play Area	2011	£ 25,000	£ 100,000
Comberton	Storage building for the Village Hall	2011	£ 2,000	£ 7,270
Foxton	Improvements to the play area	2011	£ 12,500	£ 50,000
Fow Imere	Improvements to the play area	2011	£ 1,100	£ 5,900
Thriplow	Regeneration of the Recreation Ground including new play area	2011	£ 18,000	£ 66,000
Eltisley	New swing on play area	2011	£ 1,207	£ 2,424
Oakington and Westw	Regeneration of the Recreation Ground including new play area	2011	£ 12,000	£ 120,363
Castle Camps	New changing room facility	2009	£ 20,000	£ 111,060
Bourn	Skatepark/BMX track/Informal Sports Area	2010	£ 5,810	£ 16,599
Swavesey	New pavilion	2010	£ 40,000	£ 180,950
Foxton	Informal outdoor recreational and sport facility	2010	£ 5,121	£ 14,632
Cambourne	New changing rooms, maintenance and club facility	2011	£ 25,000	£ 512,600
Weston Colville	New mobile wicket covers	2011	£ 1,750	£ 5,000
Fulbourn	Outdoor adult gym equipment	2011	£ 2,300	£ 7,862
Oakington	Floodlit Artificial Training Pitch	2009	£ 20,000	£ 70,000
Fulbourn	Additional pieces of equipment to established skate park.	2009	£ 1,450	£ 9,450
Caldecote	New pavilion and grass cricket square	2009	£ 33,400	£ 346,414
Barton	New pavilion on recreation ground	2009	£ 30,000	£ 196,000
Thriplow	Astroturf practice nets	2009	£ 5,000	£ 24,575
Gamlingay	Multi-use changing room and store	2009	£ 10,000	£ 32,000
Histon/Impington	Multi-use games area	2009	£ 15,000	£ 35,131
Rampton	New Play area	2008	£ 12,200	£ 30,510
Fow Imere	Refurbishment of toilets and disabled access	2008	£ 10,110	£ 28,880
Haslingfield	New Play equipment	2007	£ 2,793	£ 74,831
Gamlingay	Skate Park	2008	£ 10,000	£ 97,643
Waterbeach	Improvements to outdoor schemes	2008	£ 10,900	£ 21,579
Hardwick	Drainage of sports pitches	2008	£ 8,000	£ 22,134
Over	Drainage of village green for sports use	2008	£ 10,773	£ 28,430
Gamlingay	Skate Park (additional)	2008	£ 5,000	£ 97,643
Melbourn	Basketball Arena	2008	£ 9,029	£ 17,501
Sawston	New Sports Pavilion	2008	£ 50,000	£ 500,000
Longstanton	Drainage of the recreation ground	4859	£ 2,430	£ 4,859
Steeple Morden	Refurbish Reading Rooms as a changing room for sports clubs.	12000	£ 5,000	£ 12,000
Whittlesford	Tennis Court Resurfacing	13525	£ 6,763	£ 13,525
Bourn	New Practice wall to tennis courts	2009	£ 2,097	£ 4,193
District-wide	Pontoon and boating equipment	2009	£ 10,000	£ 20,055
Foxton	Purchase of mobile nets and covers	2009	£ 4,350	£ 8,700
Orwell	Recreation Ground Toilets Disabled Access	2007	£ 388	£ 99,617
District	Improvements to Access	2007	£ 5,000	£ 99,617
Hardwick	Sound-proofing of skate ramps	2007	£ 7,215	£ 94,202
West Wrattling	Resurface Rec Car Park	2007	£ 490	£ 93,712
Over	New all weather surface	2008	£ 20,000	£ 48,712
Weston Colville	Upgrade of Cricket facilities	2007	£ 1,890	£ 46,822
District	New changing rooms	2007	£ 5,000	£ 41,822
Cottenham	New pavilion	2007	£ 40,000	£ 400,000
Histon	Improvements, including site screens	2007	£ 1,800	£ 5,000
Whittlesford	Improvement to Play Area	2007	£ 1,600	£ 6,681
Haslingfield	New Play equipment (plus £2793 from 08/09)	2007	£ 15,957	£ 74,831
Balsham	New Play equipment	2007	£ 1,650	£ 6,560
Madingley	New Play equipment	2007	£ 11,250	£ 22,500
Arrington	New Play equipment	2007	£ 2,300	£ 4,425
Whaddon	Playground refurb and enhancement	2007	£ 15,000	£ 30,000
Newton	Enhance village playground	2006	£ 6,000	£ 12,022
Landbeach	Play Area for Pre-school Children	2006	£ 10,265	£ 20,530
Guilford Morden	New play area	2006	£ 35,000	£ 110,397
Balsham	Repairs of façade and insulation	2006	£ 1,520	£ 5,000
Lt Gransden	Resurface courts	2006	£ 2,500	£ 12,500
Guilford Morden	Sports Area	2006	£ 7,000	£ 110,397
Bourn	Resurface courts	2006	£ 7,945	£ 30,000
Foxton	BMX/Dirt bike Track	2006	£ 4,540	£ 10,000
Willingham	Pavilion Extend/Refurb	2006	£ 30,000	£ 10,000
All	Accommodation for Instructors	2006	£ 5,000	£ 10,000
Milton	New surrounds	2006	£ 2,500	£ 5,000
Babraham	Replace stolen pipes and water tank	2006	£ 800	£ 1,600
	Formation of Village Allotments	2009	£ 2,000	£ 12,500
Hauxton	Football Post	2009	£ 200	£ 395
Cambourne	Storage	2006	£ 5,000	£ 10,000
Foxton	BMX/Dirt bike Track - Additional	2006	£ 460	£ 2,000
Balsham	Extension of Recreation Ground Car Park	2009	£ 15,000	£ 80,000
Total			£ 767,603	£ 4,929,490

**Appendix 13: The table below summarises what other Councils have adopted for informal open space**

LPA	Amenity Open Space Standard	standard expressed as hectares per 1,000 population
Chelmsford Borough Council	0.4 ha per 1,000 population	0.4 ha /1,000
Leicester City Council	1.6 ha per 1,000 population	1.6 ha/1,000
Rushcliffe Borough Council	5% of total site area where residential densities exceed 15 dwellings per hectare	Approximately 1.4 ha/1,000
Bournemouth City Council	0.6 ha per 1,000 bedspaces	Approximately 0.6 ha /1,000
Newark and Sherwood District Council	15 sq m per dwelling	Approximately 0.63 ha /1,000
Sedgefield Borough Council	500 sq m for every 10 dwellings	Approximately 2.1 ha/1,000
Macclesfield Borough Council	0.8 ha per 1,000 population	0.8 ha/1,000