

## Hackney Open Space Study Site Survey Guidelines

<b>Q2-4</b>	<p><b>Site reference No.</b></p> <p>To be identified completed prior to survey. Linked to development of GIS.</p> <p>Site name to be verified on site and updated if necessary</p>
<b>Q6</b>	<b>Ward</b> - Desk based assessment
<b>Q7</b>	<b>Area</b> -To be measured by GIS (desk based assessment)
<b>Q8</b>	<p><b>Photo ID no.</b></p> <p>The number should be unique to avoid confusion between sites. A representative photo should be taken of each site. Together with any illustrating queries (historic features) or relating to problems.</p>
<b>Q9</b>	<p><b>Description of the park.</b></p> <p>Aspects which should be included within the description include an indication of the type of uses present within the open space and the overall condition of the open space.</p>
<b>Q10</b>	<p><b>Type of Open Space</b></p> <p>Select main purpose. If there is more than one major role select secondary purpose.</p> <p><b>Regional Park/Open Space</b> –(Over 400 ha) Large areas and corridors of natural heathland, downland, commons, woodlands and parkland also including areas not publicly accessible but which contribute to the overall environmental amenity. Primarily for informal recreation with some non-intensive active recreation uses. Car parking at key locations.</p> <p><b>Metropolitan Park</b> - (60-400 ha) Either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i natural heathland, downland, commons, woodland, or</li> <li>ii formal park providing for both active and passive recreation. May contain playing fields, but at least 40 ha for other pursuits. Adequate parking.</li> </ul> <p><b>District Park</b> – (20-60 ha) Landscape setting with a variety of natural features and a range of facilities including outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children’s play for different age groups and informal recreation pursuits. Some car parking.</p> <p><b>Neighbourhood Park</b> –(2-20 ha) They have an important children’s play function. Provision for court games, important children’s play function, sitting-out areas, nature conservation, landscaped environment, and playing fields if the parks are large enough.</p> <p><b>Small Local Park or Open Space</b> – (&lt; 2 ha) These are open spaces less than 2 ha in size (threshold to be determined). These are likely to include gardens, sitting out areas, children’s play grounds and other publicly accessible open space uses.</p> <p><b>Provision for children and teenagers</b> – Play areas (including LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs), skateboard parks, outdoor basketball goals and ‘hanging out’ areas (including teenage shelters).</p> <p><b>Linear Open Space / Green Corridors</b> – River and canal banks, canal towpaths, road and rail corridors, cycling routes, paths, disused railways, and other routes which provide opportunities for informal recreation (including nature conservation).</p> <p><b>Amenity Green Space</b> – Includes informal recreational spaces and housing green spaces. This category would include green spaces in and around housing areas, large landscaped areas, and domestic gardens.</p> <p><b>Outdoor Sports Facilities / Playing Fields</b> - Sites which are not located within a public park and which the primary role is for formal recreation. Sites include tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, athletics tracks, school playing fields, other institutional playing fields and outdoor sports areas. Categorise by ownership i.e. public/private/education.</p>

	<p><b>Allotments / Community Gardens / Urban Farms</b> - Open spaces where the primary use is gardening.</p> <p><b>Cemeteries and Churchyards</b></p> <p><b>Natural or Semi-Natural Urban Greenspaces</b> – Woodland (coniferous, deciduous, mixed) and scrub, grassland (e.g. downland, meadow), heath or moor, wetlands (e.g. marsh, fen), open and running water, wastelands (including disturbed ground), bare rock habitats (e.g. cliffs, quarries, pits).</p> <p><b>Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas</b> – more formally laid out hard surfaced public spaces including squares, pedestrian streets, sitting out areas. These spaces would not normally have a formal recreational function.</p> <p><b>Green Spaces within Grounds of Institution</b> - Open space located within the grounds of hospitals, universities and other institutions which are accessible to the general public or some sections of the public.</p>
<p><b>Q11</b></p>	<p><b>Site Ownership</b></p> <p>Public sector – includes spaces owned by other national, regional or local government agencies. Excludes utility companies and railtrack owned land.</p> <p>Voluntary sector – includes community organisations, charities, clubs and societies, private schools.</p> <p>Private sector – Company sports grounds, land owned by statutory undertakers, university owned sites.</p>
<p><b>Q12</b></p>	<p><b>Site access arrangements</b></p> <p><b>General public access</b> - unrestricted public access or management agreements for public access. This usually relates to publicly owned parks and open spaces.</p> <p><b>De-facto public access</b> - general public use of spaces for short cuts, walks, playing games etc., without formal public access arrangements.</p> <p><b>Shared / dual use</b> - formal arrangements exist for the use of open space which is not normally accessible to the general public. E.g. formal arrangements which allow the use of school sports facilities out of hours.</p> <p><b>Restricted access</b> – access only to members of clubs or associations, where formal shared use arrangements are unlikely to exist. This could include private spaces within housing estates open to local residents or company sports grounds which are accessible and used by other teams not associated with the company.</p> <p><b>No access</b> means that no public access is possible, usually for safety or security reasons (e.g. to railway embankments, vacant land, areas of wildlife etc). These areas are generally securely fenced off to prevent public access.</p>
<p><b>Q13</b></p>	<p><b>Landscape / Planning Designations</b></p> <p>Desk based assessment using adopted UDP</p>

<p><b>Q14</b></p>	<p><b>Does the open space fulfil a structural role?</b></p> <p>This question relates to the spaces structural role in the physical environment in which it is located. Physical structure within a large built up area provides a sense of orientation.</p> <p><b>Criteria 1</b> - sites clearly distinguishable from the built up area providing separation <u>between</u> different settlements or communities. This is likely to apply to large open spaces on the edge of settlements.</p> <p><b>Criteria 2</b> - contribution to the setting of townscapes which are important in a district or county context because of location or characteristics.</p> <p><b>Criteria 3</b> - whether it provides any impression from a major transport corridor.</p> <p><b>Criteria 4</b> - whether the local population is able to positively identify with the space (e.g. importance for leisure activities, regular visits, important element of their local or wider area).</p> <p><b>Criteria 5</b> - whether it contributes (by itself or with another space) to a separation/definition of the local neighbourhoods <u>within</u> the Borough, e.g. sites on ward boundaries or transport corridors.</p> <p><b>Criteria 6</b> - whether the local population is likely to attach a level of importance to the space due to the presence of recognisable features (e.g. historic buildings, sports clubs, significant landscapes or events).</p>
<p><b>Q15</b></p>	<p><b>Does the open space have a significant amenity value?</b></p> <p>This question relates to the level to which the space makes a pleasant contribution to the locality which people can identify with (e.g. views, landscaping, openness, settings etc).</p> <p><b>Criteria 1</b> - relates to whether the space is visible from adjacent buildings, transport corridors, footpaths or the wider area.</p> <p><b>Criteria 2</b> - seeks to determine whether the space is 'visually attractive'. Whilst this is subjective, the attractiveness of the space will be determined by positive features such as the condition, quantity, size and appropriateness of planting features; landforms, street scene; views etc., or negative features such as pylons, industrial features railway tracks etc.</p> <p><b>Criteria 3</b> - seeks to determine whether the space makes a contribution to the setting of the townscape surrounding it e.g. a green corridor providing a space for buildings to look onto it.</p> <p><b>Criteria 4</b> - assesses whether the open space provides visual relief of built up areas, such as spacing between buildings including whether the space provides a 'window' for views from adjacent buildings, road or built up areas.</p> <p><b>Criteria 5</b> – the open space should either be located close to concentrations of employment uses or adjacent to major gateways or transport corridors in the Borough. The open space should provide an visually attractive environment in terms of its landscape/townscape character and vegetation coverage and should be well maintained.</p> <p><b>Criteria 6</b> – The open space should clearly be located close to town centres or large areas of employment land/premises and provide opportunities for sitting out and relaxation.</p>
<p><b>Q16</b></p>	<p><b>Heritage Designations</b></p> <p>Heritage designations to be derived from UDP prior to site surveys. Information concerning the designation of a site, with exception to the Listed Building data, can be found within the UDP. Heritage desk top review to identify listed buildings.</p> <p>The on site survey should identify whether the open space forms part of the setting for any</p>

of the heritage designations and note the approximate distance of the site from the boundary of the designation.

The criteria to determine whether the site meets one or more criteria for inclusion on the EH register of parks and gardens are listed below:

- i. Sites with a main phase of development before 1750 where at least a proportion of the layout of this date is still evident, even perhaps only as an earthwork.
- ii. Sites with a main phase of development laid out between 1750 and 1820 where enough of this landscaping survives to reflect the original design.
- iii. Sites with a main phase of development between 1820 and 1880 which is of importance and survives intact or relatively intact.
- iv. Sites with a main phase of development between 1880 and 1939 where this is of high importance and survives intact.
- v. Sites with a main phase of development laid out post-war, but more than 30 years ago, where the work is of exceptional importance.
- vi. Sites which were influential in the development of taste whether through reputation or references in literature.
- vii. Sites which are early or representative examples of a style of layout, or a type of site, or the work of a designer (amateur or professional) of national importance.
- viii. Sites having an association with significant persons or historical events.
- ix. Sites with strong group value.

**Q17**

**Conservation and heritage**

i) Using a scale of 1-10 consider the state of conservation of natural features within the site

Natural defined as (Geomorphological features, woodland, scrub, grasslands, wetlands, open sand running water, wasteland and derelict open land).

0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional

ii) Using a scale of 1-10 consider the conservation of landscape features within the site including individual landscape components, the 'strength of character' of the landscape defined as its distinctiveness and integrity and its overall condition.

ii) Using a scale of 1-10 consider the condition of historic buildings and structures.

Structures includes railings, gates and gate posts, walls, statues, fountains, bandstands etc.

(Condition: the appearance and present management of the feature, along with its stability and likely rate of change from existing state).

*Not to be confused with survival. This can be defined as: the percentage of the original structure or features which remains intact/extant*

Poor – little of the original style and finish can be recognised and the present condition will likely lead to further degradation.

Moderate – most of the original style and finish can be recognised but unless the rate of degradation can be arrested it will lead to loss of the present intelligibility of the feature.

Good – the feature survives in its perceived original condition and at present no factors are exist to depreciate its current form.

Where appropriate refer to the extent/survival of historical features/structures in the comments box.

<b>Q18a</b>	<p><b>Ecological value</b></p> <p>Desk top exercise to determine whether the site has any <u>existing</u> ecological designations.</p> <p>Site surveys should identify sites which have potential to form local nature reserves.</p>
<b>Q18b</b>	<p><b>Environmental role</b></p> <p>Floodplain to be determined from GIS overlay From UDP.</p> <p>On site survey to identify whether the site has any lakes, man-made drainage dykes/balancing ponds, or natural drainage features. Tick if trees/vegetation forms a shelter belt adjoining residential development.</p> <p>Tick the appropriate noise attenuation box if the site plays a role in alleviating the effects of noise either from traffic/rail, industry or other sources either by providing separation between the source and sensitive receptors (housing, schools etc.) or by providing a landscape buffer/shelter belt.</p> <p>Tick the appropriate air quality attenuation box if the site plays a role in ameliorating the effects of poor air quality from sources such as road traffic (from busy roads), or emissions/odours from industry. In order to fulfil this role open spaces should provide vegetation in close proximity to sources of air pollution.</p>
<b>Q19</b>	<p><b>Educational role</b></p> <p><b>Sport / Organised Games</b> – LBH information to determine existing use of parks by schools. Site assessment to determine potential use – In order for the sites to be suitable for schools use. The areas to be used should be free from dog fouling and other potential hazards.</p> <p><b>Nature / Environmental Study</b> - To be determined from site survey. Sites should have a range of ecological/environmental features. For the sites to have an existing role there should be some form of interpretation provision (e.g. boards, leaflets part of a trail, programme of events/activities). Education role should be assessed in terms of the potential benefit to the wider community (not just schools).</p> <p><b>Historical interpretation / understanding</b> - Such sites should have been identified within Q16. For the sites to have an existing role there should be some form of interpretation provision (e.g. boards, leaflets part of a trail). Education role should be assessed in terms of the benefit to the wider community (not just schools).</p> <p><b>Rating</b></p> <p>Using a scale of 1-10 consider whether the provision of education/interpretation provision relating to the park is fit for purpose (considering the type of open space).</p> <p>0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional</p> <p>Comment on what additional facilities could be provided to make it fit for purpose (bearing in mind the type of open space it is).</p>
<b>Q20</b>	<p><b>Cultural role</b></p> <p>Criteria relating to existing events should be ticked if there is a formal outdoor venue on site (e.g. bandstand, stage, amphitheatre etc) which is in reasonable condition. Will be added to from consultation with LBH to determine sites where the events programme may not be visible.</p> <p>The comments box should describe the type of on site provision (i.e. type/s of venues present on site).</p>
<b>Q21</b>	<p><b>Recreational role</b></p> <p>The relevant boxes should be ticked if the site performs one or more of the recreational role identified.</p> <p><b>Active Recreation</b> - a major role is where at least 40% of the usage of the site is likely to be dedicated to the type of activity identified.</p> <p><i>Noisy sports to be identified</i></p>

	<p><b>Informal recreation</b> - a major role is where it is considered that the identified activity accounts for at least 40% of all on site activity.</p> <p>A minor role is where an activity is likely to take place but does not constitute a major activity.</p> <p>N/A should be ticked where the site does not support the recreational activity identified.</p> <p>Dedicated provision should be identified if there are facilities for undertaking the activity.</p> <p>Informal provision should be ticked if there are no formal facilities but where other evidence suggests an activity takes place.</p>
<p><b>Q22</b></p>	<p><b>Children's Play Provision</b></p> <p>Note the total number of pieces of children play equipment.</p> <p><b>Type of play equipment</b></p> <p>Tick all boxes that apply to the type of each play item:</p> <p>Balancing, e.g. beams, stepping logs, clatter bridges, or graphic line elements such as hopscotch.</p> <p>Rocking, e.g. see-saw or spring animals.</p> <p>Climbing or agility, e.g. frames, nets, overhead bars, or angled climbers.</p> <p>Sliding, e.g. traditional slides, straight or angled 'fire-fighter's' poles.</p> <p>Social play, e.g. sheltered areas or child seating.</p> <p>Additional items might focus upon rotating, swinging, jumping, crawling, viewing (e.g. ground graphics), or counting.</p> <p><b>Quality</b></p> <p>Tick the boxes for LEAPs and NEAPs if the children's play area meets most of the following criteria:</p> <p>Criteria for a LEAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It caters for children of 4-8 years in age</li> <li>• It has an activity zone a minimum of 400m<sup>2</sup> in area</li> <li>• It contains at least 5 types of play equipment (i.e. balancing, rocking etc.)</li> <li>• There is adequate space around the equipment for children to play games of 'tag' and 'chase'</li> <li>• It has a barrier to limit the speed of a child entering or leaving the facility</li> <li>• There is at least 10 metres between the edge of the play area and the boundary of the nearest property</li> <li>• The buffer zone includes planting to enable children to experience natural scent, colour and texture.</li> <li>• Some individual seats are provided for parents or carers</li> <li>• It has a notice to indicate that the area is for use by children only</li> <li>• It has a litter bin</li> </ul> <p>Criteria for a NEAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It caters predominantly for older children</li> <li>• It has an activity zone a minimum of 1000m<sup>2</sup> divided into 2 areas; one containing a range of play equipment and the other provided with a hard surface of at least 465m<sup>2</sup> (minimum 5-a-side pitch)</li> <li>• It contains at least 8 types of play equipment</li> <li>• There is adequate space around the equipment for children to play games of 'tag' and 'chase'</li> <li>• It has a barrier to limit the speed of a child entering or leaving the facility</li> <li>• There is at least 30 metres between the edge of the play area and the boundary of the nearest property</li> <li>• The buffer zone includes planting to enable children to experience natural scent, colour and texture.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some individual seats are provided for parents or carers</li> <li>• It has a notice to indicate that the area is for use by children only</li> <li>• It has litter bins at each access point and in proximity of each group of seats</li> <li>• It has convenient and secure cycle parking</li> </ul>																
<p><b>Q23</b></p>	<p><b>Pitch Provision</b></p> <p>Write the <b>number</b> of pitches which fall into each category.</p> <p><b>Pitch type/size (size of pitch excluding safety margins)</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Football full size</td> <td>90-120m (length) x 46-90m (width) (1.4 ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Football Junior</td> <td>Approx 70 x 50m (0.5 ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Football 5-a-side</td> <td>Approx 27-55m (length) x 18-37m (width) (0.2-0.3 ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cricket full size</td> <td>46m x 46m (1.6-2.0 ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cricket junior</td> <td>37m x 37m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby full size</td> <td>Approx 100m x 55m (min) (1-1.2 ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby junior</td> <td>(smaller than above)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hockey</td> <td>91 x 55m (grass) (0.6 ha)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Special football (Gaelic, American or Aussie Rules football or camogie – comment which in notes or take picture)</p> <p><b>Pitch surface</b></p> <p>Redgra - red-brown shale surface - this is largely being phased out because of injuries.</p> <p>All weather - artificial astroturf type surfaces which are normally green and have a textured surface normally fine plastic strands.</p> <p>Hard surface – concrete, or other type of surface not identified above.</p>	Football full size	90-120m (length) x 46-90m (width) (1.4 ha)	Football Junior	Approx 70 x 50m (0.5 ha)	Football 5-a-side	Approx 27-55m (length) x 18-37m (width) (0.2-0.3 ha)	Cricket full size	46m x 46m (1.6-2.0 ha)	Cricket junior	37m x 37m	Rugby full size	Approx 100m x 55m (min) (1-1.2 ha)	Rugby junior	(smaller than above)	Hockey	91 x 55m (grass) (0.6 ha)
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<p><b>Q24</b></p>	<p><b>Other outdoor sports provision</b></p> <p><b>Pitch/court provision</b></p> <p>Write the number of pitches which fall in to the each category.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not double count pitches which are noted in Q23.</li> <li>• Full sized artificial pitches should be noted in Q24 only.</li> <li>• Basketball count full sized courts in this section (29x17m). Note practice areas in Q27.</li> <li>• MUGAs (multi use games areas) are totally enclosed games areas which provide facilities for a range of sports normally 5-a-side football, basket ball practice etc. These facilities are a recent 'invention' and will not be more than about 5 years old. For other court type uses (normally concrete surfaces) the facility should be classified according to the court markings and any other tell tale signs (portable goal posts etc.) which indicate the range of activities which are supported (tennis, netball, 5-a-side). Courts which are used for a number of sports (e.g. tennis&amp; netball) should be noted in both rows but placed in brackets.</li> <li>• Tick if there are dedicated changing or social facilities rather than noting the No. facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Pitch/court/facility condition</b></p> <p><b>Good</b></p> <p>Grass cover 85-94%</p> <p>Length of grass and evenness of pitch – Excellent</p> <p>Pitch/court is of adequate size</p> <p>Slope of pitch/court – Flat</p>																

	<p>No evidence of dog fouling, glass, stones, litter, unofficial use or damage to surface.</p> <p><b>Fair</b></p> <p>Grass cover 60-84%</p> <p>Length of grass and evenness of pitch – Good</p> <p>Pitch/court is of adequate size</p> <p>Slope of pitch/court - Slight</p> <p>Some evidence of dog fouling, glass, stones, litter, unofficial use or damage to surface.</p> <p><b>Poor</b></p> <p>Grass cover &lt;60%</p> <p>Length of grass and evenness of pitch – Poor</p> <p>Pitch/court is of inadequate size</p> <p>Slope of pitch/court – severe</p> <p>Dog fouling, glass, stones, litter, unofficial use or damage to surface pose major problem.</p>
<p><b>Q25</b></p>	<p><b>Indications of informal use</b></p> <p>Tick boxes if there are indications of the any of the activities listed.</p> <p>Provision of other amenities</p> <p>Tick boxes if any of the amenities are provided.</p>
<p><b>Q26</b></p>	<p><b>Quality/condition audit</b></p> <p>Using a scale of 1-10 consider the following factors bearing in mind the range of provision which is appropriate for each type of open space.</p> <p>0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional</p> <p><b>A list of criteria which should be considered in relation to each factor is provided below. If the rating given does not adequately reflect all of the issues/problems identified on site highlight any differences in the comments box.</b></p> <p><b>A WELCOMING PLACE FOR ALL</b></p> <p><b>Welcoming</b></p> <p>Is there a clearly defined entrance?</p> <p>Is there a welcome/advisory sign which is an appropriate size and clear?</p> <p>Is the entrance clean, tidy, well maintained and inviting</p> <p>Are the site boundaries including hedges, gates etc. clearly defined and well maintained?</p> <p><b>Good and safe access</b></p> <p>How well is the open space linked with neighbouring areas? (consider both formal and informal connections and the number of entrances to the open space)</p> <p>Is there adequate car parking spaces either within or adjacent to the open space? (Note if parking has to be paid for)</p> <p>Are spaces well defined/maintained?</p> <p>Is there provision for cycling within the open space including cycle routes (larger spaces) and cycle parking (if there are facilities which cyclists are likely to frequent)</p> <p>Are roads, pathways and cycle ways constructed using appropriate materials are they level for safe use, are edges well defined, surfaces clean and debris and weed free?</p>

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0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional

### **Signage**

Is the open space easy to locate?

Is there adequate signage to the open space? (if appropriate)

Is there a site plan within the space identifying the location of facilities/amenities? (if relevant)

Is there appropriate directional signage within the open space? (e.g. finger posts)

### **Equal access for all**

Are there any physical barriers which prevent/obstruct access for pedestrian or cyclists? (Physical barriers may include busy roads with absence of pedestrian crossings in close proximity to the open space)

Are there barriers which would deter/preclude certain user groups from accessing the space (e.g. young children, women, the elderly etc)

Are there any physical barriers of access for people with mobility difficulties?

Flights of steps with no ramps, inadequate pathways ,lack of disabled parking, toilets etc.

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## **HEALTHY, SAFE AND SECURE**

### **Safe equipment and facilities**

Do any of the facilities or equipment within the open present a potential risk to users either because they are damaged or poorly maintained?

### **Personal security**

Consider whether potential park users may be deterred from using the park for reasons of safety and security. Consider the following issues:

Is there natural surveillance from neighbouring properties?

Are there potential ambush areas?

Is there vandalism of park buildings/changing facilities which presents a poor image of the space

Is the space well frequented? Does it have regular flows of people on routes through the open space

Is the space well provided with lighting if it is likely to be used or has potential to be used at night

Do the approaches to the open space feel open or do they feel intimidating?

Does the park have park rangers or similar?

### **Dog fouling**

Is there evidence of dog fouling within the open space?

Are children's play areas and sports pitches fenced from dogs?

Are there clearly defined dog walks or areas for Dogs?

Is there provision of bins for dog waste?

### **Appropriate provision of facilities**

Does the park have the range of facilities (variety, size and number) which would be expected for the type of open space it is? Consider:

Children's play provision (for different age groups)

Spaces for different functions, informal recreation, walks, active sport, spaces for nature

	<p>Amenities (toilets, café, seating, shelters, club house, changing facilities)  Provision for a range of age ranges  Does the open space provide a varied and stimulating environment/landscaped  Is there provision for interpretation facilities if there are features of interest</p> <p>0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional</p> <p><b>Quality of facilities</b></p> <p>Are the facilities which are provided fit for purpose? Consider the quality of facilities, whether they are in use, their physical condition/state of repair and their attractiveness to existing and potential users.</p>
	<p><b>CLEAN AND WELL MAINTAINED</b></p> <p>Are facilities within the open space clean and well maintained? (check for signs of graffiti/vandalism, broken glass etc).  Check toilets and other indoor facilities if access is available</p> <p><b>Litter and waste management</b></p> <p>Are there enough bins? Are they emptied regularly enough?  Are there facilities for recycling?  Is there evidence of fly tipping/abandoned cars etc?</p> <p><b>Grounds maintenance and horticulture</b></p> <p>Consider the number, variety, condition and health of planted areas within the park including grassed areas, trees, shrubs and bushes and formal planted areas.  Is there the range of vegetation types that may be expected for the type of open space?  Are there unmanaged or overgrown areas?</p> <p><b>Buildings and infrastructure maintenance</b></p> <p>Park buildings (roofs, windows, signs of graffiti/vandalism, arson)  Fences/site boundary (safe and secure)  Other structures (bandstands, historic structures, information/interpretation points)  Lighting (working)  Paths etc. Good condition</p> <p><b>Equipment maintenance</b></p> <p>Park benches, Play equipment, Drinking fountains, etc.</p>
<p><b>Q27</b></p>	<p><b>Allotment provision and condition</b></p> <p>No. plots &amp; no. occupied from council records (for council sites)  Estimate % abandoned/unmanaged plots  Identify the nature of the water supply (piped water, water butts, none?)  Identify the presence of any communal facilities (trading shed, storage, meeting facilities etc. and their condition).</p>
<p><b>Q28</b></p>	<p><b>Open space character</b></p> <p>Tick relevant boxes which most appropriately describe feel/character of the site</p>

<b>Q29</b>	<p><b>Physical Character</b></p> <p>Which of the following best describe the physical character of the open space?</p> <p>Assess the composition of the park in terms of its land use pattern (to nearest 5% for each category). (Aerial photographs may assist with assessing the percentages for some of the larger spaces).</p>
<b>Q30</b>	<p>0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional</p> <p><b>Vegetation coverage and condition</b></p> <p>Assess the coverage and type of vegetation within the space to nearest 5% for each category. Landscape assessment of vegetation.</p> <p>Using a scale of 1-10 consider the appropriateness of arboricultural and woodland management arrangements.</p> <p>Identify any recommendations for change</p>
<b>Q31</b>	<p><b>Scope for change/improvement</b></p> <p>Select options for change or improvement bearing in mind the type of open space.</p> <p>Consider the feasibility, viability of options for improvement based upon answers to preceding questions and a visual assessment.</p> <p>Identify the rationale for the changes suggested.</p>
<b>Q32</b>	<p><b>People/resources</b></p> <p><u>Site Management</u></p> <p>Select relevant boxes based upon site assessment supplemented by information provided by LBH</p>
<b>Q33</b>	Any other comments

#### Q34 Playing Pitch Assessment

<b>Field</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Max score as % of Total score.</b>
<b>Pitch ID</b>	Number used on site to identify pitch, usually Pitch 1, Pitch 2, etc	N/a
<b>Sport</b>	Describe sport and pitch type, eg football – junior, rugby league – senior, etc (should reflect Q23).	N/a
<b>Grass cover</b>	Choose % cover from options. This grass coverage is for the whole of the pitch/field area. Bare goal mouths would represent about 5% each. Weed cover should be treated as 'bare patches of grass'. The presence of weeds can significantly reduce the performance of a grass pitch. Estimate the % of weed cover on the pitch and subtract it from the total grass cover %. The common weeds are dandelion, clover, plantain, daisy and white clover.	7%
<b>Length of grass</b>	The length of grass will depend on the sport, eg rugby will require slightly longer grass than football.	7%

<b>Size of pitch</b>	Does the pitch look like it meets the recommended pitch dimensions given by the NGB? There may be instances where the pitch does not quite meet these dimensions, but is still adequate for its users. Recommended pitch dimensions are listed in the appendix.	4%
<b>Safety margins</b>	Same as above. Where safety margins do not meet the NGB dimensions, they may be adequate if there is sufficient run-off onto other pitches (although this is not ideal).	4%
<b>Slope of pitch</b>	This is the overall gradient and cross fall for the pitch. The general categories to use are flat, slight, gentle, moderate and severe. While it will not be possible to measure the fall of the pitch, the following are the recommended falls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for winter sports, a fall of 1:80–100 along the line of play is acceptable, and 1:40–50 cross fall</li> <li>for cricket, the square should be level, and a 1:80–100 fall for the outfield and flat for the wicket.</li> </ul>	7%
<b>Evenness of pitch</b>	Is the pitch 'bumpy', rutted or uneven? A completely flat pitch scores <i>Excellent</i> .	7%
<b>Dog fouling</b>	Is there any evidence? If not, assume <i>none</i> . The user survey may indicate any problems.	4%
<b>Unofficial use</b>	Such as informal 'kick-about', unbooked use, etc. The user survey may help with this, plus comments from grounds maintenance.	4%
<b>Damage to surface</b>	Is there any evidence of problems such as golf divots, motorbike/car tracks, etc?	4%
<b>Training: number of hours per week</b>	Number of hours per week that the pitch is used for training. User survey may help with this. If not known, score 0 hours.	7%
<b>Changing Accommodation</b>	Is the pitch served by changing accommodation	7%
<b>Winter sports only – posts/goals</b>	Are posts upright, straight, painted, not damaged? For football, are there net hooks on both sets of posts? If posts are removable or dismantled, score <i>Excellent</i> .	4%
<b>Cricket only – wicket protection</b>	Is the cricket wicket protected when not in use, for example, roped off, movable covers, etc?	4%
<b>Line markings</b>	During the season are the line markings clear and straight? If line is burnt/marked with creosote, score <i>Poor</i> .	4%
<b>Training area</b>	Are there any training areas that are separate from the main pitch, such as marked grids, separate goals?	4%
<b>Comments</b>	Record any specific information that will help you when you come to analyse the data.	4%

### About the Changing Accommodation

<b>Overall quality</b>	What is the overall quality of the accommodation? Does it look well-maintained, clean, user friendly, etc?	24%
<b>Evidence of vandalism</b>	Is there any evidence of vandalism, such as damage to doors/windows, broken glass, graffiti, fire damage, etc?	12%
<b>Showers</b>	First, are there showers, second, how good are they? The quality issue to be supplied by the user survey. If it is not possible to assess quality, tick <i>Yes-OK</i> .	12%
<b>Toilets</b>	As above	12%
<b>Car parking</b>	Is there purpose-built car parking for circa 20 cars, which is not on the playing field? What is the quality – surfaced, broken glass, etc? If there is no parking tick <i>Poor/non</i> .	7%
<b>Links to public Transport</b>	Has the site good links to the local public transport network? Good = within 10 mins walks of stop, station, hub.	12%
<b>Security</b>	Does the accommodation look secure? Is there evidence of break-ins? The user survey may be useful.	12%
<b>Segregated changing</b>	Are there self-contained changing rooms? Are there communal showers? Can male and female teams use the accommodation at the same time? This information could come through the site managers.	7%